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### Proposed programme budget for 2020

## Proposed programme budget for 2020\*\*\*

### Part XIII

### Development Account

### Section 35

### Development Account

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\* Reissued for technical reasons on 28 May 2019.

\*\* [A/74/50](#).

\*\*\* A summary of the approved programme budget will be issued as [A/74/6/Add.1](#).

\*\*\*\* In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution [72/266 A](#), the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.

† The part consisting of the proposed programme plan for 2020 is submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly in accordance with the established budgetary procedures and practices reaffirmed in paragraph 13 of resolution [72/266 A](#).





## Foreword



Since assuming the leadership of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, I have viewed the United Nations Development Account as an important tool to help Member States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by building on the capacities and comparative advantages of the 10 entities implementing the Account, and I have been personally involved in guiding it over the past two years.

The Development Account, since its tenth tranche, has been designed and implemented to be fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. Its projects and activities have focused on the critical areas identified by Member States in mitigating the gaps and enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The twelfth tranche presented in this fascicle is programmed under the theme of “Supporting Member States to strengthen coherent policies and approaches to implement the 2030 Agenda at local, national and regional levels”. Under this theme, the twelfth tranche includes projects supporting current issues such as migration, illicit financial flows, trade and disaster risk management. Multiple projects also have a focus on the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, young people, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, to ensure that no one is left behind. Furthermore, the twelfth tranche emphasizes support for countries with special needs, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

I consider the Development Account’s unique ability to bring together many United Nations entities through joint projects as one of its most important and successful aspects. The programme has proved catalytic, functioning as a means for leveraging additional funds and partnerships beyond the United Nations implementing entities in order to amplify the scale and results of the projects on the ground. A recent example of this is the Account-funded programme on statistics and data, involving all 10 implementing entities of the Account, with the objective of strengthening the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets and indicators. While the programme began in 2016 with an initial budget of \$10 million from the Account, it has grown considerably larger through in-kind and financial resources from collaborating agencies from inside and outside the programme, together with Member States.

All the proposed projects for the 2020 budget are envisaged to be implemented jointly among Secretariat entities, as well as with other United Nations system agencies. The proposed United Nations Human Settlements Programme-regional commissions joint project on the New Urban Agenda is a prime example of how partnerships at the global and regional levels can be harnessed to help Member States to implement policy priorities. Partnerships are critical for the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Partnership and cooperation with the reinvigorated resident coordinator system will also continue to be an important part of the implementation modalities of the Development Account. Account projects are expected to work closely with the resident coordinators and United Nations country teams. The projects will complement the work of the resident coordinator system on the ground by connecting the target countries with the wealth of knowledge, expertise and capacity development tools of the Secretariat at the global level.

To ensure ownership and the sustainability of results, all projects are demand-driven, responding to the expressed needs and priorities of Member States, the recommendations and decisions made in the intergovernmental processes and the mandates of the implementing entities. Information and lessons learned from project implementation also provide useful feedback to the relevance and suitability of policy guidance generated by intergovernmental policy debates supported by the implementing entities.

I am confident that the Development Account will continue to function as a driver of cooperation, demonstrating the commitment of the United Nations to being more responsive and effective in delivering results for people and planet.

(Signed) Liu Zhenmin  
Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

## **A. Overall orientation**

### **Mandates and background**

- 35.1 The United Nations Development Account was established in 1997 by the General Assembly in its resolution [52/12 B](#) as a mechanism to fund capacity development projects of the economic and social entities of the Secretariat:<sup>1</sup> the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- 35.2 The Development Account supports developing countries in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The projects are designed and implemented in response to the expressed needs and demands of Member States and the recommendations and decisions made in the intergovernmental processes and relevant governing bodies. It builds on the comparative advantages of the various implementing entities, and all projects are implemented with partners from within the Secretariat, the United Nations system and national, regional and international organizations.

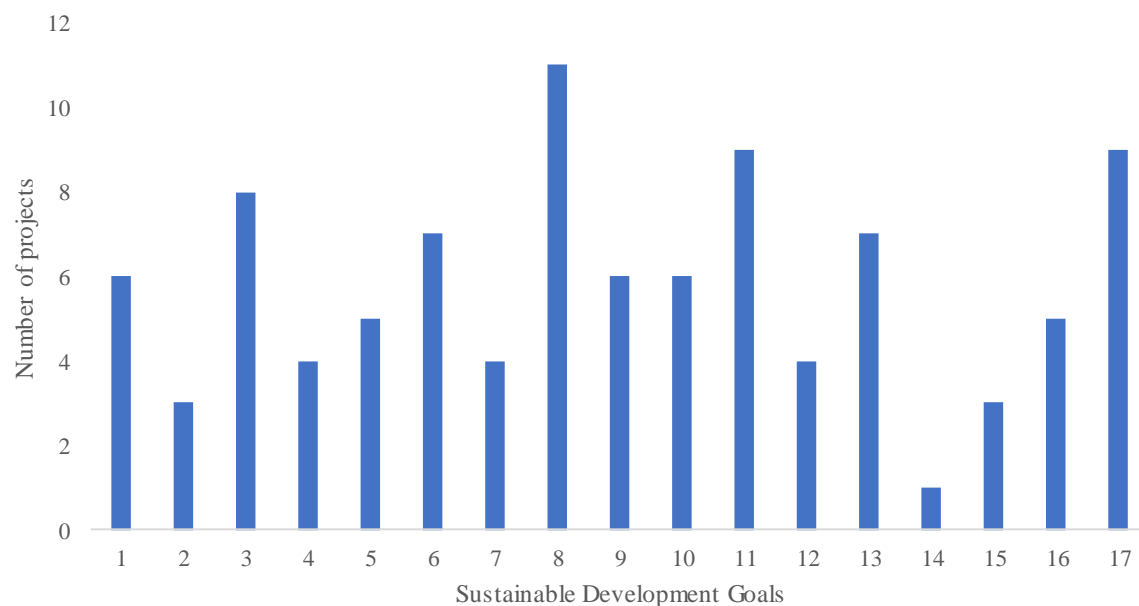
### **Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations, the Sustainable Development Goals and other transformational agendas**

- 35.3 The mandate of the Development Account guides the projects in producing the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of each project's objective. The objectives of the projects are aligned with the Organization's purposes to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. Figure 35.I summarizes the specific Sustainable Development Goals with which the objectives, and therefore the deliverables, of the respective projects are aligned.

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<sup>1</sup> See annex III for details on the mandates.

Figure 35.I

**Development Account: alignment of projects with the Sustainable Development Goals**

- 35.4 The Development Account projects contribute to the collective attainment of the stated objectives, which are aligned with specific Sustainable Development Goals. To support the measuring, monitoring and reporting of specific targets and indicators, the twelfth tranche includes projects on strengthening national statistical capacities for the measurement of illicit financial flows in the Asia-Pacific region (project K), which is helping to build capacities to measure and monitor indicator 16.4.1. (Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows); on time-use data for better policies in African, Western Asian and Latin American countries (project A), which supports the monitoring of indicator 5.4.1 (Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location); and on advancing the system of environmental-economic accounting for evidence-based policy in North and East Africa and South Asia (project B), which supports the monitoring of multiple environment-related indicators, including 6.3.1 (Proportion of wastewater safely treated), 6.4.1 (Change in water-use efficiency over time), 6.4.2 (Level of water stress) and 6.6.1 (Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time).
- 35.5 The objectives of most proposed projects are aligned with more than one Sustainable Development Goal or target, as can be seen in figure 35.I. Multiple projects support specific Goals. For example, with regard to Goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation), there are projects on industry, innovation and infrastructure (project N), natural resources industrialization policies in Southern Africa (project M), national and regional freight transport policies in the Asia-Pacific region (project T) and policies centred on productive capacities (project E). With regard to Goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), there are proposed projects, including on support for the operationalization of disaster risk reduction and resilience-building in the Asia-Pacific region (project S), capacity development on climate change and disaster indicators in the Caribbean (project Q) and the development of walking and cycling policies in African cities (project I). A project on investment incentives for the local production of essential antibiotics in East Africa (project F) is related to Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages).
- 35.6 With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Member States pledged to leave no one behind and to strive to reach those furthest behind first. All projects have mainstreamed these principles into their design and implementation, and many projects have put forward specific proposals. Those with a focus on the most vulnerable include projects on statistics for gender-responsive trade policies (project D),

persons with disabilities in the Arab labour markets (project V), intraregional migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (project R), statistics and skills recognition for intra-African migration (project L) and urban environmental planning for cities hosting Syrian refugees (project H), and inclusive development for indigenous peoples in Latin America and Africa (project C). Five projects are related to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) and support the advancement of women. These include projects on the collection of time use data (project A), statistics for gender-responsive trade policies (project D), intraregional migration (project R) and social expenditure and policies (project U).

- 35.7 Most projects include countries with special needs, such as least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as target countries. Some projects focus exclusively on these countries: a least developed country-focused project on productive capacities development in Africa (project E) and small island developing State-focused projects on climate change and disaster indicators in the Caribbean (project Q) and on strengthening synergic linkages between trade and sustainable development in the Melanesian Spearhead Group (project G). One project focuses on innovation policies in landlocked developing countries in Central Asia (project N). Figure 35.II illustrates the number of projects supporting countries with special needs.

Figure 35.II

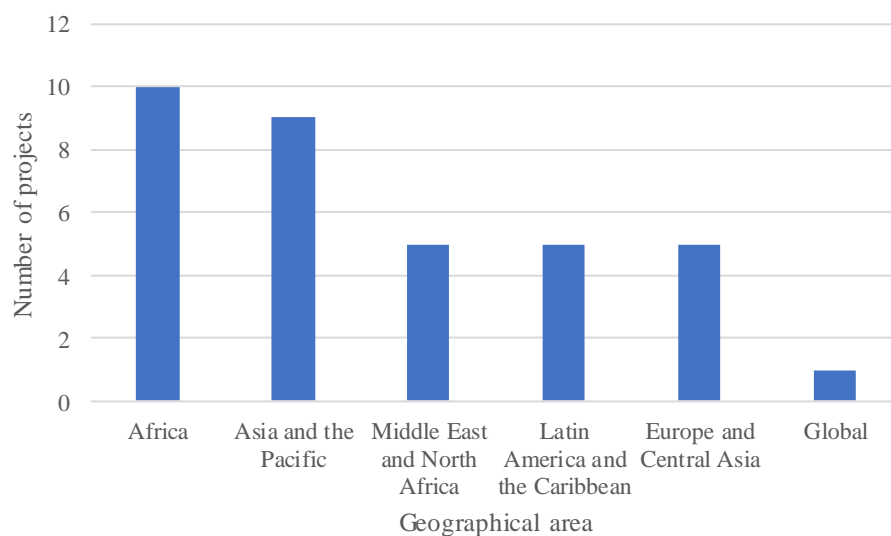
**Projects supporting countries with special needs<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> The figures are tentative and based on 16 projects for which information was available. Projects can have target countries from multiple groups.

- 35.8 Figure 35.III shows the geographical spread of the proposed projects. The figures are similar to those of the eleventh tranche. Africa and Asia and the Pacific have the largest number of projects.

Figure 35.III  
Number of projects by geographical area<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> One project can contribute to more than one region.

- 35.9 The objectives of the projects are also aligned with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (General Assembly resolution [69/313](#), annex) and other international agreements and agendas, which further reaffirmed the commitment to capacity development and the means of implementation to address the challenge of financing sustainable development, as well as with the Paris Agreement on the global response to the threat of climate change.

## Strategy

- 35.10 The Development Account provides the mostly non-resident implementing entities with the ability to operationalize their vast knowledge and know-how to deliver capacity development support to selected stakeholders. Projects provide a bridge between the headquarters of the implementing entities and the field, helping to bring their normative and analytical expertise to the ground and to support the development of sustainable capacities. Through the support of the Account, the implementing entities can follow up on intergovernmental processes and their analytical work with concrete projects at multi-country, subregional, regional and global levels. Most of the projects focus on multiple countries – often least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States – frequently across multiple regions, involving the Secretariat and United Nations system entities and partnerships with national Governments and other development partners. The projects are designed and implemented in response to the expressed needs and demands from Member States and the recommendations and decisions made in the intergovernmental processes and relevant governing bodies.
- 35.11 The Development Account serves as an important operational facility for testing new and innovative development approaches. When successful, such approaches can be scaled up and replicated for increased development results, with funding from outside the Account. The Account also provides a mechanism for promoting the exchange and transfer of skills, knowledge and good practices among target countries, including in various geographical regions (e.g., through South-South cooperation and through cooperation with a wide range of partners in the development community).
- 35.12 Capacity development was identified in the 2030 Agenda as a key element for the implementation of sustainable development, and in that regard the importance of United Nations system support was stressed. In its resolution [71/243](#) on the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of

operational activities for development of the United Nations system, the General Assembly highlighted the importance of capacity development to achieve internationally agreed development goals and called upon the United Nations system to support national efforts in that connection. In its resolution [72/279](#) on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, the Assembly reaffirmed its call to better position the United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.

### Recent developments

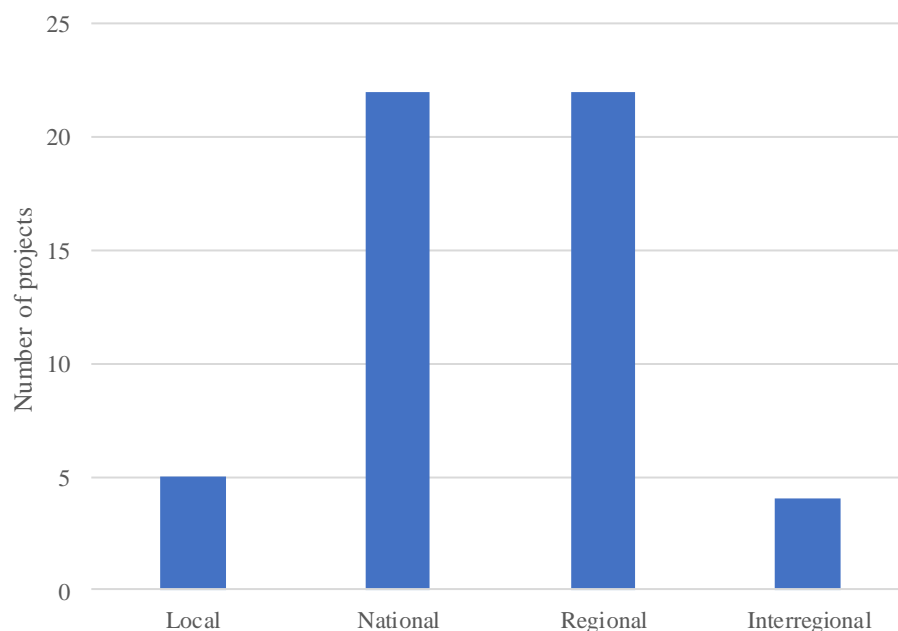
- 35.13 The adoption by the General Assembly of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in December 2018 (resolution [73/195](#)) has also led to an increased need to address the issue of migration collectively. The 2020 budget includes three projects on migration to support the implementation of different aspects of the Global Compact in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 35.14 The adoption by the General Assembly of the New Urban Agenda in late 2016 (resolution [71/256](#)) has led to calls from Member States in all regions for capacity development support to develop coherent national urban plans, national urban policies and city action plans for urban development in line with the implementation, monitoring and reporting requirements for the New Urban Agenda and the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Development Account has responded to these requests, proposing three projects that are linked directly to the New Urban Agenda, among other projects that support different aspects of it.
- 35.15 There is increasing agreement on the importance of addressing illicit financial flows. In Africa, for example, under the leadership of the African Union, countries have begun to address the issue at the highest level through the appointment of a high-level panel, led by the former President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki. Building on this momentum, ongoing Development Account projects led by ECA, UNCTAD and UNODC, in collaboration with ECLAC, have begun to build national and regional capacities to estimate and address illicit financial flows in Africa and Latin America. On the basis of further requests for support, this budget proposal includes a project that will take the lessons learned from these projects in Africa and in Latin America to the Asia-Pacific region to support countries in measuring, monitoring and addressing illicit financial flows.

### Objective and theme of and strategy for the twelfth tranche

- 35.16 The proposed projects are guided by an overall theme of “Supporting Member States to strengthen coherent policies and approaches to implement the 2030 agenda at local, national and regional levels”, endorsed by the Development Account Steering Committee in June 2018 and approved by the Programme Manager of the Account, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.
- 35.17 The projects proposed for the twelfth tranche have responded to the theme and include deliverables at the local, national, regional and interregional or global levels. Figure 35.IV illustrates the levels of deliverables of the proposed projects, in support of the 2030 Agenda and the theme of the twelfth tranche of the Development Account. All projects operate at the national level and have either a component to bring national-level experiences to regional forums for the facilitation of South-South cooperation and the sharing of lessons learned or have an explicit goal to achieve agreements or other results at the regional level. Furthermore, five projects in the twelfth tranche include the local-level piloting of activities with the experiences and lessons learned from the local level brought to the national level to support evidence-based policymaking. Projects with the local-level piloting of activities include urban environmental projects (projects H and I) and projects on implementing the New Urban Agenda at various levels (projects J and P).



Figure 35.IV  
Levels of deliverables in Development Account projects<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> All projects have deliverables at multiple levels.

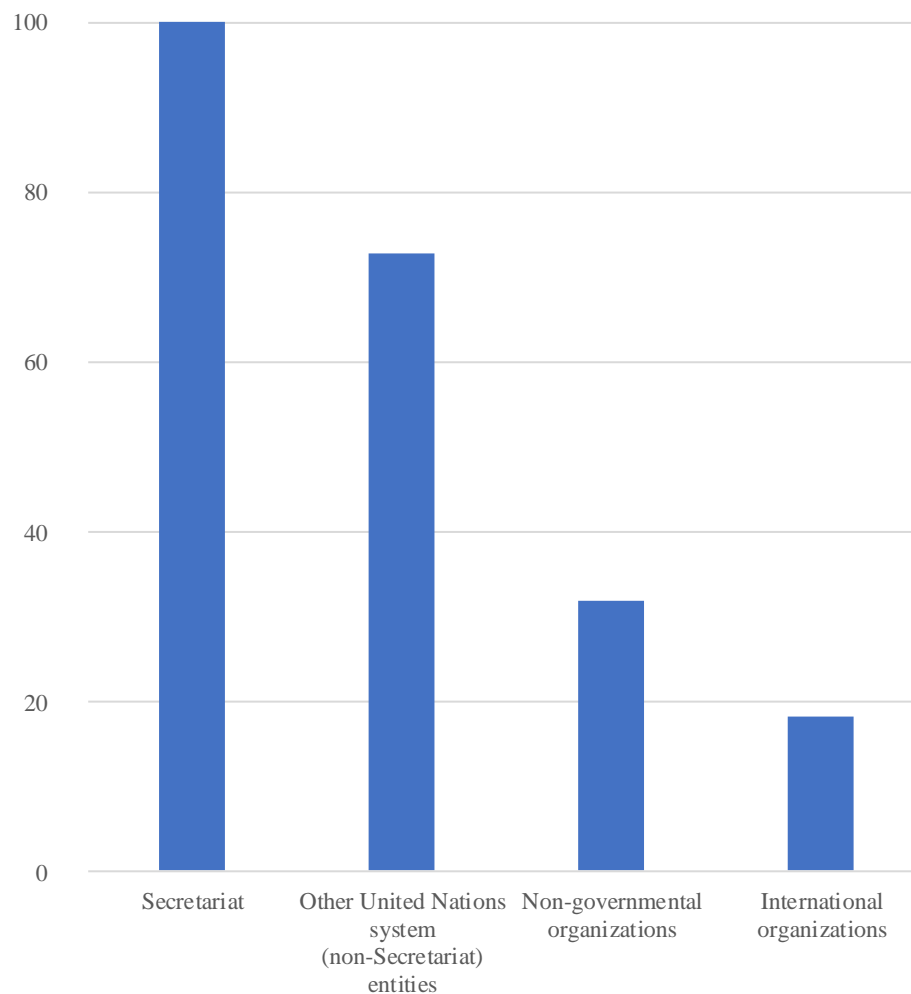
- 35.18 Responding to the request contained in the 2012 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution [67/226](#), para. 150), the Development Account projects include a focus on the regional aspects of sustainable development bringing globally and regionally agreed policy frameworks, norms and standards to the country level, providing integrated support spanning the three dimensions of sustainable development and addressing issues of a transboundary nature. The support for the regional aspects of sustainable development includes projects on migration statistics and skills recognition in Africa (project L), intraregional migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (project R), freight transport in Asia and the Pacific (project T) and innovation policies in landlocked Central Asian countries (project N). Furthermore, three of the proposed projects also include exchanges of relevant experiences and knowledge between regions on issues such as the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (project B), inclusive development for indigenous peoples (project C) and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (project P).
- 35.19 Emphasis is strongly placed in the 2030 Agenda on partnerships and collaboration, and this is an important aspect for the Development Account. With this proposed budget, a milestone has been achieved with all proposed projects having regional and/or thematic/global partners within the Secretariat. More than 70 per cent of the projects also partner with other entities of the United Nations system outside the Secretariat. Several projects have also indicated partnerships with international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Given that the General Assembly has not yet approved the funding for the projects in this fascicle, however, the project countries have not been selected, and thus most projects have not identified their local partners. Many projects have indicated collaboration with the United Nations country teams and resident coordinators. More than one third (eight) of the projects will be implemented jointly among several entities. These include projects on the New Urban Agenda (project P), illicit financial flows (project K), migration (project L), statistics (projects A and B) and projects with a focus on social development, gender and/or vulnerable groups (projects D, H and I).

- 35.20 Figure 35.V indicates the share of projects that will be implemented with participation from the Secretariat, other non-Secretariat United Nations system entities, NGOs and international organizations.

Figure 35.V

**Share of partnerships in Development Account projects<sup>a</sup>**

(Percentage)



<sup>a</sup> One project can contribute to more than one United Nations system entity.

**Projects and level of intervention**

- 35.21 Development Account projects intervene at the three levels of capacities and capacity development (see figure 35.VI).

Figure 35.VI  
Three levels of development interventions



- 35.22 Most project objectives are intended to achieve change at the “enabling environment level” (i.e., helping with the different stages of policy development). Given the time frame of these policies, the projects often contribute to the development, not the implementation, of policies. One of the important aspects is bringing the various stakeholders together in order to have inclusive processes to develop the policies. The projects often work first at the individual and institutional levels to train individuals and strengthen institutions, which then will help with the enabling environment. For example, national stakeholders are brought together to decide on important issues on environment statistics. The United Nations then works with statisticians and the institutions to train national statisticians on the methodologies and work with the institutions to produce the data. Subsequently, the project and statistical institutions work with academia and policymakers to use the data obtained to develop evidence-based policies in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. South-South learning and knowledge-sharing is often an important aspect of the projects, and the findings are disseminated to a wider audience at intergovernmental and other relevant conferences and meetings.

### Evaluation activities

- 35.23 Evaluations are an essential part of the programming cycle of the Development Account. Since the fourth tranche of the Account, end-of-project evaluations are required. In 2020, evaluations will be conducted for all tenth tranche Account projects closing by end of 2019. All 22 projects proposed for 2020 will be assessed upon closure through a thorough internal review or external evaluation. Funds will also be used for programme-level evaluations and reviewing the project evaluations.
- 35.24 The Development Account is intended to strengthen the role of the evaluation function in improving project design and delivery and the reporting of achievements. A review of the current evaluation system was conducted by a consultant during the latter part of 2018 and early 2019. Two key documents were developed as part of the evaluation review, namely, the Account evaluation framework, which provides overall direction, and Account project evaluation guidelines, which detail how projects are to be evaluated. The guidelines help evaluators with requirements for project evaluations and supplement the specific evaluation policies and guidance of implementing entities. Project-level evaluations remain an important component of the evaluation function, with half of the projects in each tranche being subject to a rigorous external evaluation process and more in-depth assessment and analysis.

- 35.25 The present fascicle should be read in conjunction with the eleventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of projects financed from the Development Account (A/74/XX). Owing to the fact that Account projects are implemented over a four-year period, the first annually funded projects will complete by 2025 and annual progress reports will be submitted from then onwards. The two most recent biennial progress reports will be submitted in 2022 and 2024.

## B. Proposed resource requirements

35.26 The overall resources proposed for 2020 for section 35 amount to \$14,199,400.

35.27 Table 35.1 presents the resource requirements related to the twelfth tranche of projects proposed under section 35.

Table 35.1

### Evolution of financial resources by component and main category of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018 expenditure	2019 appropriation	Changes				2020 estimate (before recosting)	Recosting	2020 estimate (after recosting)
			Technical adjustments	New/ expanded mandates	Other	Total Percentage			
<b>Component</b>									
Development Account	14 199.4	14 199.4	–	–	–	–	14 199.4	–	14 199.4

35.28 A summary of resource requirements for the twelfth tranche of projects by object of expenditure is presented in table 35.2.

Table 35.2

### Summary of resource requirements by object of expenditure (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2020
Other staff costs	495.8
Consultants and experts	4 836.1
Travel of staff	2 340.1
Contractual services	1 739.8
General operating expenses	584.2
Grants and contributions	4 203.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 199.4</b>

35.29 The Development Account projects are designed to provide the efficient and effective use of resources. The current figures are based on broad concept notes that provide project descriptions. Entities begin to prepare project documents with more detailed analyses, activities, timelines and budgets and will complete identification and begin to contact the target countries following the approval by the General Assembly of the budget at the end of 2019.

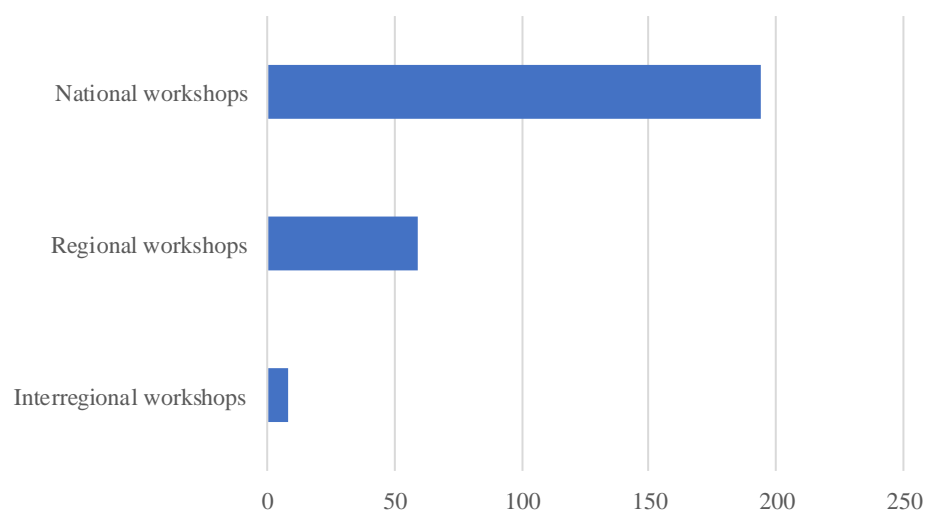
35.30 The projects are implemented by staff members who have strong normative, analytical and capacity-building expertise. Other staff costs (general temporary assistance) represents an average of 3 per cent of the total budget and is used for short-term, interim needs to carry out the project's activities, such as organizing workshops and data collection. Given that the implementing entities are also mostly non-resident in the project target countries, staff travel costs are required for most projects, representing an average of 16 per cent of the total budget.

35.31 Projects typically utilize national consultants and experts to support project implementation at the national level and collate and exchange national and regional best practices. National experts constitute almost 70 per cent of the work-months of the projected consultancies in the twelfth

tranche. International experts are often required for projects involved in new subject areas, which require expertise less available in-country or within the implementing entity.

- 35.32 Contractual services are used to engage national/local institutions or organizations in order to help to implement national aspects of the projects. This also often includes elements of capacity development for the institutions and organizations themselves. This line also includes workshop and seminar cost.
- 35.33 The costs of workshop participants (travel and any possible allowances) is included under the grants and contributions category. Projects typically include most national workshops for training, coordination and consensus-building. Most projects also include a smaller number of regional workshops, which are typically used for South-South cooperation and the sharing of lessons learned among the project target countries. Regional and interregional workshops are often used to share the findings to wider audiences and are often organized in connection with other existing/regular intergovernmental meetings or events to reduce costs. Figure 35.VII shows the total number of workshops/seminars/training events organized at the national, regional and interregional or global levels.

Figure 35.VII  
**Number of workshops/seminars/training events organized at various levels**



## Annex I

## List of projects proposed for funding from the Development Account for 2020

<i>Code</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Implementing entities</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Budget (United States dollars)</i>
A	Time-use data for better policies in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America	Department of Economic and Social Affairs jointly with ECLAC, ECA and ESCWA	To improve government capacity to effectively produce and use time use data in policy formulation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in selected countries in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America	3.9, 4.2–4.4, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 8.3, 8.5–8.7, 17.8	799 400
B	Environmental-economic accounting for evidence-based policy in Africa and Asia	Department of Economic and Social Affairs jointly with UNEP, ESCAP and ECA and in collaboration with UNDP	To strengthen capacities of national statistical offices in North and East Africa and South Asia for the production of environmental-economic accounts in support of measuring progress towards sustainable development and formulating integrated, evidence-based policy	6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 9.4, 11.6, 15.3	572 000
C	Inclusive development for indigenous peoples in Africa and Latin America	Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with ECLAC, OHCHR and FAO	To advance inclusive development for indigenous peoples in selected countries in Africa and Latin America based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	16.6, 16.7, 16.b	678 000
D	Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, the Caucasus and Central Asia	UNCTAD jointly with ECA and ECE and in collaboration with WTO and UN-Women	To strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Africa, the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop and use statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies	1.1–1.4, 2.3, 4.1–4.3, 4.6, 5.1, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c, 8.3, 8.5, 16.7, 17.10	683 000
E	Coherent strategies for productive capacity development in African least developed countries	UNCTAD in collaboration with the Africa Capacity-Building Foundation and ECA	To strengthen the capacities of selected least developed countries in Africa to build, utilize and maintain productive capacities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 9.3	580 000
F	Investment incentives for local production of essential antibiotics in East Africa	UNCTAD in collaboration with ECA and WHO	To develop inducive investment policies, including regional medicines procurement, in the East African Community region and selected East African countries to ensure the availability of essential antibiotics at national and regional levels	3.8, 3.b, 3.d	500 000
G	Green trade for sustainable development in Pacific small island developing States of the Melanesian Spearhead Group	UNCTAD in collaboration with ESCAP, UNEP, FAO, ITC and UNIDO	To enhance the capacity of the Melanesian Spearhead Group member countries to integrate green trade promotion into their sustainable development strategies, with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals	5.a, 8.2, 8.a, 12.1, 12.8, 17.11, 17.12	567 000
H	Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable development in urban areas hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	UNEP jointly with UN-Habitat and in collaboration with ECE, ESCWA, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UN-Women	To strengthen capacities of local and national authorities to pursue inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable development in urban areas hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	1.5, 3.9, 6.4, 7.3, 10.7, 11.6, 11.a, 11.b, 12.2, 12.5, 13.1–13.3, 15.9, 15.a, 17.9	550 000

<i>Code</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Implementing entities</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Budget (United States dollars)</i>
I	Investing in walking and cycling policies in African cities	UNEP jointly with UN-Habitat and in collaboration with UNICEF and UN-WOMEN	To enhance and strengthen the capacity of selected least developed countries in Africa at the regional, local and national levels to better design and implement policies and make investment decisions that prioritize the needs of pedestrians and cyclists, in particular vulnerable groups	1, 3, 10, 11, 13	550 000
J	Mainstreaming “leaving no one behind” into national urban policies and programmes in South Asia	UN-Habitat in collaboration with ESCAP and the Office of Information and Communications Technology	To strengthen national Governments and local urban institutions to centre “leaving no one behind” (inclusion, disability and safety) in national policies and to facilitate the evidence-based localization of national policies and Sustainable Development Goals 11 and 6 in urban areas	3.9, 6.1–6.4, 6.b, 11.1–11.3, 11.5, 11.7, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3, 13.b, 17.16	550 000
K	Statistics and data for measuring illicit financial flows in the Asia-Pacific region	UNODC jointly with UNCTAD and ESCAP	To improve the statistical capacity of selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region to measure illicit financial flows and to make use of such metrics for targeted policymaking	16.4	900 000
L	Migration statistics and skills recognition in Africa for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	ECA jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ILO	To strengthen capacities of selected African countries to collect, analyse and disseminate migration-related data and enhance skills recognition for implementing the relevant provisions of the Global Compact	8.8, 10.7, 10.c, 16.2, 17.18	900 000
M	Regional and national natural resource-based industrialization policies for inclusive and sustainable development in Southern Africa	ECA in collaboration with UNCTAD, UNIDO and United Nations country teams	To strengthen regional and national capacities in the promotion and implementation of natural resource-based industrialization policies and strategies to achieve inclusive and sustainable development, as embodied in Sustainable Development Goal 9 and other related Goals	9.1, 9.3	550 000
N	Strengthened innovation policies of landlocked Central Asian countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	ECE in collaboration with ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP and United Nations country teams	To strengthen institutional capacities of the landlocked Central Asian countries to harness innovation as a driver of sustainable growth and regional integration	8.2, 8.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.b, 12.a, 17.6–17.8	475 000
O	Smart sustainable cities for the New Urban Agenda in the Economic Commission for Europe region	ECE in collaboration with UN-Habitat	To strengthen capacity of national and local governments to implement coherent policies and approaches for smart sustainable urban development in selected countries in the ECE region	3.6, 3.9, 6.1–6.5, 11.1–11.3, 11.5–11.7, 11.a–11.c, 13.1–13.3	475 000
P	Interregional cooperation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda	ECLAC jointly with ECA, ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA and UN-Habitat	Improved capacities of selected countries and cities in the implementation and monitoring of and reporting on the New Urban Agenda and urban-related Sustainable Development Goals, with strengthened interregional cooperation and knowledge-sharing	11.1–11.5, 11.7, 11.a–11.c	1 500 000



<i>Code</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Implementing entities</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals and targets</i>	<i>Budget (United States dollars)</i>
Q	Caribbean small island developing State-relevant climate change and disasters indicators	ECLAC in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNEP, FAO and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs	To enhance the climate change and disaster risk reduction statistical and institutional capacities of target countries in the Caribbean to improve policy coherence in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the SAMOA Pathway, the Paris Agreement, and the Sendai Framework	1.5, 2, 6–9, 11.5, 11.b, 12, 13.1, 13.3, 14, 15, 17.9, 17.19	600 000
R	Harnessing the contribution of intraregional migration to socioeconomic development in Latin American and Caribbean countries	ECLAC and in collaboration with the Department, IOM and UNFPA	To strengthen the national capacities of selected Latin American and Caribbean countries to fully harness the socioeconomic benefits of intraregional migration and its contributions to sustainable development	3.c, 4.b, 5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 10.7, 10.c, 16.2, 16.9	620 000
S	Operationalizing disaster risk reduction and resilience-building in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP in collaboration with Global Pulse Jakarta, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP, WMO and UNITAR	To strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Asia-Pacific to mitigate the impact of climate-related risk on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	1.5, 11.5, 13.1–13.3	600 000
T	Promoting a shift towards sustainable freight transport in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP in collaboration with UNCTAD and United Nations country teams	To enhance the capacities of selected ESCAP member States to design and implement national policies for sustainable freight transport	7.3, 9.1, 13	600 000
U	Social expenditure monitor: an integrated framework for supporting macro-fiscal policies and the Sustainable Development Goals in the Arab region	ESCWA in collaboration with ECLAC and United Nations Country teams	To improve macroeconomic and social policy coherence for improved equity and efficiency in public social expenditure in selected Arab countries	1.3, 2–6, 8, 10.4, 11, 17	500 000
V	Including people with disabilities in the Arab labour market	ESCWA in collaboration with ILO	To enhance the capacities of Governments, the private sector and civil society in selected Arab states to develop evidence-based policies and procedures for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market	8.5, 8.6, 10.5	450 000

*Abbreviations:* ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; ILO, International Labour Organization; IOM, International Organization for Migration; OHCHR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme; UN-Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNDP, United Nations Development Programme; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UNFPA, United Nations Population Fund; UNHCR, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund; UNIDO, United Nations Industrial Development Organization; UNITAR, United Nations Institute for Training and Research; UNODC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; WHO, World Health Organization; WMO, World Meteorological Organization; WTO, World Trade Organization.

## Annex II

### Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account for the year 2020

#### A. Time-use data for better policies in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America

Department of Economic and Social Affairs jointly with ECLAC, ECA and ESCWA (\$799,400)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 3.9, 4.2–4.4, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 8.3, 8.5–8.7, 17.8
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#### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to improve government capacity to effectively produce and use time-use data in policy formulation for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in selected countries in Africa, Western Asia and Latin America.

#### Highlighted planned result

Over the years, time-use data have been critical to informing social and economic policies that contribute to human development. For example, they have contributed to the measurement and analysis of quality of life and general well-being; the comprehensive understanding of all forms of work, including unpaid work and non-market production; the development of policies to reduce the care burden and promote shared responsibilities at home; and informing development planning issues in terms of the utilization and impact of public services such as public transportation, schools and electricity.

The production of reliable and timely time-use statistics, however, remains challenging for national statistical offices. The collection of time-use data often entails complex survey field operations and data processing, high costs and a high burden on respondents, resulting in low response rates. In addition, countries must take several decisions along the process that may affect the quality, granularity and comparability of the time-use data over time and across countries. Lastly, although time-use data have an unlimited potential, in general, the data are underutilized. Data files are very complex to analyse and use, limiting their possible users. New data-collection and analytical tools can ease the accessibility and use of the data.

There is an urgent need to support countries in strengthening their capacity to collect and use time-use data for better policies and approaches to implement the 2030 Agenda at the local, national and regional levels. This was also voiced by countries when they adopted the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics at the forty-eighth session of the Statistical Commission, in March 2017, requesting the operationalization of the classification and noting the need for guidance on how to implement it to produce internationally comparable time-use data, using the latest technology.

The project will contribute to building capacity in countries to produce and use time-use statistics in support of measuring and monitoring their national development plans and indicators, including indicator 5.4.1 of the

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Sustainable Development Goals on unpaid work, as well as other development issues such as employment and learning.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is strengthened national capacities in project countries to produce and use time-use data for higher-quality data and the improved integration of data and policies at the national level.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include participating countries having mapped the data requirements for different development policies and their monitoring, including the 2030 Agenda and the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Consultants and experts	336.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Travel of staff	120.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	40	General operating expenses	67.4
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	Grants and contributions	276.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>799.4</b>
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>			
Consultation, advice and advocacy			
Databases and substantive digital materials			

## **B. Environmental-economic accounting for evidence-based policy in Africa and Asia**

Department of Economic and Social Affairs jointly with UNEP, ESCAP and ECA and in collaboration with UNDP (\$572,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 9.4, 11.6, 15.3
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen capacities of national statistical offices in North and East Africa and South Asia to produce environmental-economic accounts formulating integrated, evidence-based policy and to measure progress towards sustainable development.

### **Highlighted planned result**

A key aspect of meeting the 2030 Agenda is helping countries to effectively produce relevant indicators and continuously monitor their progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable development policies require an integrated approach based on a better understanding of the interactions and trade-offs among the social, economic and environmental dimensions of policies and action.

The United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting is the international statistical standard that integrates economic and environmental information into a common framework to measure the contribution of the environment to the economy and the impact of the economy on the environment. The System provides countries with a framework to derive internationally comparable sets of statistics and indicators, supporting the measurement of progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as targets for a circular economy, green growth and resource efficiency.

At its forty-ninth session, the Statistical Commission “noted the increased uptake and growing importance of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting” and “the strong support for using SEEA in compiling Sustainable Development Goal indicators when relevant” (see E/CN.3/2018/37). The Commission also urged the scaling-up of the implementation of the System to meet its implementation targets of 100 countries by 2020.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is an improved capacity among the national statistical offices of project countries to compile System of Environmental-Economic Accounting accounts in support of the 2030 Agenda.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include each of the participating countries having compiled at least one new account, with a road map in place for sustained production of the account and the use of the account for both measuring the relevant indicator(s) of the Sustainable Development Goals and its use in policy processes.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Consultants and experts	272.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Travel of staff	80.4
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	30	General operating expenses	1.9
Technical materials (number of materials)	16	Grants and contributions	217.7
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>572.0</b>
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>			
Consultation, advice and advocacy			
Databases and substantive digital materials			

## **C. Inclusive development for indigenous peoples in Africa and Latin America**

Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with ECLAC, OHCHR and FAO (\$678,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 16.6, 16.7, 16.b
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to advance inclusive development for indigenous peoples in selected countries in Africa and Latin America based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

### **Highlighted planned result**

While indigenous peoples represent approximately 5 per cent of the global population, they make up 15 per cent of the world’s poor and one third of the world’s rural poor. In recognition of the marginalized status of indigenous peoples, the international community has made important commitments to addressing the challenges faced by them, culminating with the adoption in 2007 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. At the national level, Governments have increasingly adopted legislation and policies to address the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples. There remains, however, a stubborn gap between the well-being of indigenous peoples and their non-indigenous counterparts, measured by virtually all indicators of well-being.

In the 2014 outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, Member States committed themselves to taking legislative, policy and administrative measures to achieve the objectives of the United Nations

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to developing and implementing national action plans, strategies or other measures. In addition, Member States have requested assistance from United Nations entities to support the implementation of these measures. This project is intended to assist Member States and indigenous peoples in achieving these goals by supporting inclusive processes in accordance with the Declaration and the Sustainable Development Goals.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is improved capacity among government officials to engage in participatory and constructive dialogue to develop or amend policies, legal frameworks and administrative measures to ensure social integration and development that is inclusive of the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples in accordance with the most advanced international standards.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include each of the participating countries having engaged in policy dialogue with indigenous peoples and having revised or prepared at least one policy, administrative or legislative measure for social integration and development that is inclusive of the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>			<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>			Consultants and experts	211.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>			Travel of staff	110.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	31		Contractual services	30.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	9		General operating expenses	3.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>			Grants and contributions	324.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>			<b>Total</b>	<b>678.0</b>
Consultation, advice and advocacy				

## **D. Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, the Caucasus and Central Asia**

UNCTAD jointly with ECA and ECE and in collaboration with WTO and UN-Women (\$683,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 1.1–1.4, 2.3, 4.1–4.3, 4.6, 5.1, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c, 8.3, 8.5, 16.7, 17.10
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Africa, the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop and use statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies.

### **Highlighted planned result**

The interaction between trade and gender is complex and context-specific in areas such as division of labour, income distribution, social and economic well-being and the agency of women and men in society. Trade policies have important redistributive effects within the economy and can either magnify or reduce existing disparities, such as gender inequality. It is crucial for policymakers to anticipate and understand how trade and trade policies affect gender equality to prevent polarization and social exclusion and promote corrective action.

Gender-disaggregated data are available in most countries for education, health and employment. For trade and other economic areas, however, data are not collected with gender considerations in mind. While statistics typically measure gender inequalities in the labour market, it is more challenging to find data about the impact of trade on women as entrepreneurs, producers and consumers. Addressing this gender and trade data gap is especially

important for developing countries, where women make a major contribution to trade and where women are most vulnerable.

While implementing the Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment, policymakers have expressed an urgent need to better understand how trade and trade policy influence gender equality and women's empowerment. Increasing the availability of reliable and comparable statistics will help policymakers to develop more gender-responsive and inclusive trade policies.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is enhanced capacity of national statistical authorities to collate and disseminate data and statistics, allowing policymakers to develop more gender-responsive trade policies.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include having at least three pilot countries adopt national action plans to improve the availability of statistics relevant to gender-disaggregated trade policy.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	32.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	180.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	26	Travel of staff	126.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	12	Contractual expenses	17.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	48.8
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	279.2
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>683.0</b>

## **E. Coherent strategies for productive capacity development in African least developed countries**

UNCTAD in collaboration with the African Capacity-Building Foundation and ECA (\$580,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 9.3
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen the capacities of selected least developed countries in Africa to build, utilize and maintain productive capacities to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Highlighted planned result**

Following several years of jobless growth in many least developed countries in Africa, there is a growing consensus that achieving broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction requires building productive capacities. Building these capacities, however, is not straightforward and requires addressing three interrelated challenges: weak productive capacities; lack of structural economic transformation; and weak institutional and human resources capacities to implement policies. Moreover, fostering productive capacities in least developed countries is challenging because of weak production and innovation links. This hinders their engagement in skill- or technology-intensive activities and makes them heavily dependent on a few low value-added commodities for export, which in turn exacerbates their structural weaknesses.

Notwithstanding these common challenges, there is no “one-size-fits-all” approach to developing productive capacities, given that pathways may differ according to country specificities, resource endowments, institutional settings and overall initial conditions. Governments need to play a proactive and catalytic role, including through improving infrastructure, creating an enabling environment for investment, providing support to private initiatives and striving for coherence and participation by creating synergies across sectors and stakeholders. For Governments to be able to perform such a role, it is important to enhance national capacities to formulate and implement policies and translate the agreed priorities and commitments into action.

It is stipulated in the Nairobi Maafikiano that UNCTAD should pay specific attention to “building productive capacity to transform economies”, while at the sixty-fourth session of the Trade and Development Board it was recommended that UNCTAD continue to assist least developed countries in strengthening institutions and putting in place favourable policies and an enabling environment in support of productive capacity enhancement.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is improved capacity among national government officials and stakeholders in selected least developed countries in Africa to formulate and implement holistic and coherent strategies and policies to build, utilize and maintain productive capacities for structural economic transformation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include each of the beneficiary countries having implemented at least one recommendation or priority action derived from the country-specific operational frameworks on how to build and foster productive capacity.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	28.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	195.5
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	14	Travel of staff	157.5
Technical materials (number of materials)	10	Contractual expenses	20.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	54.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	125.0
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>580.0</b>

## **F. Investment incentives for local production of essential antibiotics in East Africa**

UNCTAD in collaboration with ECA and WHO (\$500,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 3.8, 3.b, 3.d
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to develop inductive investment policies, including regional medicines procurement, in the East African Community region and selected East African countries to ensure the availability of essential antibiotics at national and regional levels.

**Highlighted planned result for 2020**

The pharmaceutical industry in developed and in developing countries is hesitant to invest in the development of new antibiotic treatments and the continued production of existing antibiotics because, among other reasons, antibiotics do not constitute an attractive market. This is related in part to the fact that, under current investment regimes, the industry is supposed to recoup its investment costs through product sales. In addition, as antibiotic development is scientifically challenging and costly, producers in most African countries tend to focus on a limited range of products, while neglecting others that are as much needed. As a result, patients develop antimicrobial resistance to those products that are oversupplied, while undersupplied products are not available to address key infections, thereby posing a serious threat to public health systems and turning routine surgeries into life-threatening endeavours.

Many multilateral initiatives have stressed the importance of developing innovative investment regimes to incentivize the development of new antibiotics. While various reports have suggested a range of novel approaches, these have almost exclusively been discussed and implemented in developed countries. There has been growing awareness in developing countries (e.g., in the East African Community and its partner States) regarding the threat of antimicrobial resistance, and some countries have developed national action plans on antimicrobial resistance. These action plans, however, do not address the need to develop innovative investment regimes for innovative drugs or existing antibiotics. The project will build on the rising antimicrobial resistance awareness to address its investment perspective at the national and regional levels, including regional medicines procurement.

*Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the improved capacity of regional and national policymakers to formulate incentives that encourage the domestic pharmaceutical industry to invest in the production of essential antibiotics, taking account of the need to amend the current incentive regime that is based on sales volume.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include each of the participating countries having revised or prepared a specific investment policy for the area of antibiotics or at least having launched a national action plan on antimicrobial resistance investment.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	25.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	109.6
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	24	Travel of staff	100.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	11	Contractual expenses	88.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	35.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	142.4
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>500.0</b>



## G. Green trade for sustainable development in Pacific small island developing States of the Melanesian Spearhead Group

UNCTAD in collaboration with ESCAP, UNEP, FAO, ITC and UNIDO (\$567,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 5.a, 8.a, 8.2, 12.1, 12.8, 17.11, 17.12
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### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to enhance the capacity of the Melanesian Spearhead Group member countries to integrate green trade promotion into their sustainable development strategies, with a view to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

### Highlighted planned result

It is acknowledged in the 2030 Agenda that international trade is as “an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development”. Trade growth by itself, however, does not result in social development and environmental sustainability. For trade growth to improve a country’s fundamental capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, countries would need innovative policy frameworks that increase synergies between trade promotion and the implementation of sustainable development strategies at the national and regional levels.

Such innovative policy frameworks are most needed by small island developing States in the Pacific region, including the members of the Melanesian Spearhead Group. The Group members, which include two least developed countries, are highly dependent on trade but suffer from extremely high trade costs and skewed export concentration owing to their remoteness and smallness. At the same time, these characteristics make them more susceptible to risks of environmental and economic damages arising from climate change. The national sustainable development strategies of the Group members all indicate the importance of green economic growth, but they have not yet come up with policy frameworks that enhance green export promotion that, in turn, contributes directly to the implementation of sustainable development strategies.

In April 2017, the negotiation of the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus regional trade agreement was concluded among 14 members of the Pacific Islands Forum. To date, 11 countries have signed it. With regard to international trade, key exports from the Melanesian Spearhead Group, such as coconut, sugar, cocoa and fish, face an increasing demand to meet sustainable or organic standards. The Group members have not yet met this international demand, which can present export growth and upgrading opportunities.

Against this background and based on a request for support from the Melanesian Spearhead Group secretariat, the project would support the Group members in mapping synergetic links between green trade promotion and sustainable development. The project would also be aimed at strengthening a regional collaborative framework that channels national action into regional benefits.

### Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the improved capacity of the Melanesian Spearhead Group member Governments to integrate green trade promotion into their national sustainable development strategies and a strengthened regional partnership on green trade for sustainable development.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include Melanesian Spearhead Group member Governments having adopted a national matrix of green trade and sustainable development links and, at the regional level, by the adoption of a plan of action and a regional coordinating framework to implement the plan.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

*Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory*

**Quantified deliverables**

**B. Generation and transfer of knowledge**

Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	16
Technical materials (number of materials)	15

**Non-quantified deliverables**

**C. Substantive deliverables**

Consultation, advice and advocacy
Databases and substantive digital materials

*Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)*

Consultants and experts	246.9
Travel of staff	175.1
Contractual services	37.4
General operating expenses	51.1
Grants and contributions	56.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>567.0</b>

## H. Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable development in urban areas hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

UNEP jointly with UN-Habitat and in collaboration with ECE, ESCWA, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UN-Women (\$550,000)

Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 1.5, 3.9, 6.4, 7.3, 10.7, 11.6, 11.a, 11.b, 12.2, 12.5, 13.1–13.3, 15.9, 15.a, 17.9

### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen capacities of local and national authorities to pursue inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable development in urban areas hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

### Highlighted planned result

The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continues to generate the largest forcibly displaced population in the world, with more than 13 million Syrians displaced internally or to other countries. Bordering countries such as Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey have borne a disproportionate burden by hosting Syrian refugees, with more than 5.6 million Syrians hosted by these countries alone. Previously, UNEP had worked closely with United Nations partners in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey to incorporate environmental elements into the response. The overwhelming majority of Syrian refugees live in urban areas. As a result, governments and institutions, at all levels, need to adapt their response accordingly.

United Nations country teams now recognize the need to orient roles and activities towards developmental norms, in addition to the humanitarian aspect. This requires the reprioritization of longer-term environmental, economic and social priorities through increased collaboration with government institutions. Integrated action on environment and development needs to be rooted in sustainable livelihoods, which are the foundation for human security and poverty reduction. Sustainable interventions must support existing institutional systems and consider the needs of the entire community, including the host population.

Member States, through the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, committed themselves to safeguarding the environment in areas affected by displacement. The recently negotiated Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees both highlight the need to address the environmental dimensions of displacement. As the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic continues, bridging the humanitarian-development divide becomes even more pressing.

### Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced capacity of government actors in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey to operationalize strategies, action plans and policies for sustainable

development in urban areas hosting Syrian refugees. The improved capacities would help to change the current fragmented and short-term approaches to sustainability and environmental objectives.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include institutions in the target countries having endorsed a strategy, action plan or policy for pursuing sustainability and environmental objectives in an urban displacement context, and trained staff to operationalize these.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	32.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	134.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	14	Travel of staff	50.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	13	Contractual expenses	135.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	38.5
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	160.5
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>550.0</b>

## I. Investing in walking and cycling policies in African cities

UNEP jointly with UN-Habitat and in collaboration with UNICEF and UN-Women (\$550,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 3, 10, 11, 13
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### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to enhance and strengthen the capacity of selected least developed countries in Africa at the regional, local and national levels to better design and implement policies and make investment decisions that prioritize the needs of pedestrians and cyclists, in particular from vulnerable groups.

### Highlighted planned result

Mobility plays a vital role in economic and social prosperity, connecting people, goods and places. Poorly planned transport systems, however, have hard-hitting and negative consequences around the world. Transport generates nearly one quarter of all carbon dioxide emissions and is the fastest-growing contributor of greenhouse gasses.

Fortunately, the world is undergoing a mobility paradigm shift as cities struggle with exponential population growth, rapid urbanization and increasing motorization, with city leaders realizing that they need to design cities and mobility solutions around the needs of people and not cars. A new paradigm linked to dense, compact and mixed land use development that prioritizes access to places and opportunities for people is needed. In many African countries, most citizens walk and cycle as their daily mode of transport, often out of necessity. They risk their lives every day to do so owing to the lack of investment in safe infrastructure and the increasing air pollution. Most countries in Africa lack any national policies on non-motorized transport and systematic investment/financing measures to prioritize the needs of pedestrians and cyclists.

The action framework of the Africa Sustainable Transport Forum explicitly identifies non-motorized transport policy development as one of 13 priority action areas. Several African countries have also requested support from UNEP in the area of non-motorized transport under the “Share the road” programme, and work has already commenced towards the development of non-motorized transport national policies. The project will build on the work already under way and help to translate policies into real change on the ground.

*Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the improved capacity among local and national government officials in select African countries to develop and amend policies to systematically prioritize non-motorized transport at the national and city levels, in close collaboration with representatives of vulnerable groups.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include each of the participating countries having revised or prepared and endorsed at least one policy or equivalent document that prioritizes investment in non-motorized transport.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	27.5
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	70.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	18	Travel of staff	42.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	10	Contractual services	400.5
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	10.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>550.0</b>
Consultation, advice and advocacy			

## J. Mainstreaming “leaving no one behind” into national urban policies and programmes in South Asia

UN-Habitat in collaboration with ESCAP and the Office of Information and Communications Technology (\$550,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 3.9, 6.1–6.4, 6.b, 11.1–11.3, 11.5, 11.7, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3, 13.b, 17.16
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### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen national Governments and local urban institutions to centre “leaving no one behind” (inclusion, disability and safety) in national policies and to facilitate the evidence-based localization of national policies and Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 11 in urban areas.

### Highlighted planned result

The Asia-Pacific region will be at the forefront of the global urbanization dynamics of the coming century as its 2.1 billion urban residents strive for better social and economic prospects. While the region has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty, improving incomes and minimizing gaps in access to basic amenities over the past decade, challenges remain. The region features a demographic dividend that includes 60 per cent of global urban young people, alongside an ageing population that has doubled since 1995. More than 50 per cent of the global slum population live in the region, 480 million persons do not have access to sanitation and more than 50 million are without access to drinking water. In South Asian countries, the vulnerability of people with disabilities is also an underrepresented area in the development agenda. Social protection systems have, to date, not been proactive in accommodating the needs of more than 690 million persons living with a disability in the Asia-Pacific region. The strains of institutional, structural and spatial inequalities are pushing the vulnerable, marginalized and impoverished populations in these countries into a difficult spiral of potential intergenerational exclusion.

The countries in the South Asia region are actively striving to focus on disability in the context of the urban development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals 11 (sustainable cities) and 6 (clean water and sanitation),

following the principle of leaving no one behind and the New Urban Agenda. The proposed project supports sustainable urbanization in South Asia by promoting inclusive, safe cities, which enable greater access by persons with disabilities and leave no one behind through support for innovative, integrated, evidence-based urban policy and planning.

### Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced capacities of target countries to integrate the concepts of inclusiveness, safety and access for the disabled into their urban policies.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include target countries having mainstreamed the concept of leaving no one behind into their national urban policies or frameworks, focusing on inclusiveness, safety and access for persons with disabilities. By adopting such policies, city planners will make significant steps towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 11. Most important, the right to participate in urban life, with the social, political, economic and cultural opportunities that this entails, will be extended to the diversity of urban residents, in particular population subgroups that are often marginalized in urban policy and planning.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	30.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	238.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	44	Travel of staff	84.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	25	Contractual expenses	30.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	20.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	148.0
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>550.0</b>
Databases and substantive digital materials			

## K. Statistics and data for measuring illicit financial flows in the Asia-Pacific region

UNODC jointly with UNCTAD and ESCAP (\$900,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 16.4
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### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to improve the statistical capacity of selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region to measure illicit financial flows and to make use of such metrics for targeted policymaking.

### Highlighted planned result

Criminal activities and tax-related illicit practices, which are at the origin of or associated with illicit financial flows, are a major challenge to the sustainable development of peaceful societies around the world, in particular in developing countries. Proceeds from criminal activities are often transferred between countries to be laundered, utilized and reinvested in further illicit activities. Commercial practices such as trade mispricing, abusive transfer pricing or the misinvoicing of goods and services may also result in illicit financial flows.

Notwithstanding the gravity of the problem, the monitoring of illicit financial flows has been limited owing to a lack of a consolidated statistical methodology to measure them. Methodological approaches are currently being

tested in selected countries in Latin America and Africa under other Development Account projects executed by UNODC, UNCTAD and ECA.

As custodian agencies of Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.1, UNODC and UNCTAD have taken action to develop a global and comprehensive statistical methodology to measure the monetary value of inward and outward illicit financial flows. The project is intended to promote awareness and understanding in the Asia-Pacific region of these new statistical methodologies on illicit financial flows.

#### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced capacities of national authorities in beneficiary countries of the Asia-Pacific region to produce statistics on illicit financial flows on a regular basis through a standardized methodology, as well as enhanced understanding and use of these statistics, also in relation to the social costs of illicit financial flows, by national government officials.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include participating countries having produced illicit financial flow-related statistics and having made operational and methodological arrangements for the regular collection of comprehensive and accurate data to calculate Sustainable Development Goal indicator 16.4.1.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Consultants and experts	444.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Travel of staff	90.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	29	Contractual services	113.1
Technical materials (number of materials)	10	General operating expenses	18.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	234.9
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>900.0</b>
Consultation, advice and advocacy			

## **L. Migration statistics and skills recognition in Africa for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**

ECA jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and ILO (\$900,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 8.8, 10.7, 10.c, 16.2, 17.18
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen capacities of selected African countries to collect, analyse and disseminate migration-related data and enhance skills recognition for implementing the relevant provisions of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

### **Highlighted planned result**

The policy debate on migration to, from and within Africa needs to be anchored to evidence. Negative stereotyping and misperceptions of migration within and from Africa are fed in part by a lack of reliable data and information about migration levels and trends, the local, national and international drivers of migration, the impact of migration and the profiles of migrants. For example, unauthorized migration to Europe represents a small fraction of all African migration within and from the continent. In migration policy debates, however, there is a relative neglect

of legal migration and intra-African migration, representing approximately 90 and 70 per cent of African migratory flows, respectively.

Equally important in recent policy debates is the concept of the portability of skills. The mutual recognition of skills and qualifications of African migrant workers is needed to enhance their abilities to gain access to better-paying jobs and to adjust to changing labour markets in both countries of origin and destination and upon return.

In the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which was adopted by the General Assembly in December 2018, there are calls upon regional economic commissions to support Member States in the review, follow-up and implementation of the Compact. The proposed project will build on the work undertaken during the regional consultations in Africa for the Compact led by ECA by strengthening national capacities to “collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies” (objective 1 of the Compact) and to “facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences” (objective 18). The project will also build on existing initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area and the African Union Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced capacities of target countries in collecting and using migration and labour data in order to improve policy formulation on migration.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include target countries having developed national action plans on the collection and use of migration data and suitable strategies for promoting skills portability, based on a review of labour mobility agreements and other institutional and legal frameworks.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	54.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	313.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	44	Travel of staff	130.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	31	Contractual services	31.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	7.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	365.0
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>900.0</b>
Databases and substantive digital materials			

## **M. Regional and national natural-resource-based industrialization policies for inclusive and sustainable development in Southern Africa**

ECA in collaboration with UNCTAD, UNIDO and United Nations country teams (\$550,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 9.1, 9.3
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen regional and national capacities in the promotion and implementation of natural resource-based industrialization policies and strategies to achieve inclusive and sustainable development, as embodied in Sustainable Development Goal 9 and other related Goals.

**Highlighted planned result**

Most countries in Southern Africa depend on commodities and are at the mercy of fluctuating world commodity prices and other global factors. Since 2000, Africa has enjoyed several highs and lows in economic growth, driven mostly by commodity demand and prices. It has become evident that the limited natural resources growth is no longer sustainable. The continent has, however, never successfully pushed for an industrialization agenda in this area.

Africa is currently revisiting its industrialization goal with more energy. In line with efforts at the continental and regional levels, several countries in Southern Africa have prioritized and developed national industrial frameworks. These frameworks, however, diverge widely from the continental frameworks, and most countries in Southern Africa have also shown limited capacity for effective implementation of these frameworks.

There are ongoing regional integration efforts such as the African Continental Free Trade Area and the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area, for which industrialization is a key pillar. This project will build on this momentum by supporting select Member States in addressing the gaps between the national and regional industrialization frameworks and in developing their capacity for effective implementation.

*Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced capacities of project countries to develop or realign their national industrialization policies and strategies with the regional policy frameworks on industrialization.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include project countries having developed and/or realigned their national industrialization policies or strategies or having initiated the process to do so.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Consultants and experts	130.8
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Travel of staff	148.2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	18	General operating expenses	13.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	Grants and contributions	258.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>550.0</b>
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>			
Consultation, advice and advocacy			

## **N. Strengthened innovation policies of landlocked Central Asian countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

ECE in collaboration with ESCAP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP and United Nations country teams (\$475,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 8.2, 8.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.b, 12.a, 17.6–17.8
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**Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen institutional capacities of the landlocked Central Asian countries for innovation as a driver of sustainable growth and regional integration.



### Highlighted planned result

Almost all the Sustainable Development Goals and many of their targets require innovative approaches to achieve them. Several factors, however, stand in the way: innovation systems do not function properly and firm absorptive capacities are low. In addition, the policies in place to address these issues are often ineffective, nationally oriented and poorly targeted. In the medium to long term, innovation, broadly defined as new-to-the-market products, services and production processes, is one of the important drivers of economic development. Innovation is also critical to finding new and better ways of using resources judiciously, mitigating and adapting to climate change and combating waste and pollution, while ensuring job growth, poverty alleviation and prosperity.

Central Asian countries face a range of common opportunities and challenges in harnessing the power of innovation for sustainable development. There is a need to develop enabling environments, from judicial efficiency to adapting vocational and higher education and training more closely to private sector needs. This is especially needed in those countries of the region that have a long history of centralization and often only budding partnerships with the private sector.

The landlocked countries in Central Asia must diversify their economies to have innovative, higher value-added sectors and activities to ensure international competitiveness and the creation of more and better jobs. The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia Governing Council asked ECE for assistance in developing an innovation strategy for sustainable development. This project will build on this momentum to strengthen the capacities of Special Programme countries to cooperate on economic and innovation policy.

### Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the strengthened capacities of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia countries to harness innovation as a driver of sustainable growth and regional integration in the context of the 2030 Agenda, culminating in national-level and joint initiatives between Special Programme countries to harness innovation for sustainable development action.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the adoption of an action plan for the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia innovation strategy for sustainable development and the early-stage implementation of initiatives included in this action plan during the end phase of the project.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

#### *Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory*

#### **Quantified deliverables**

#### **B. Generation and transfer of knowledge**

Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	20
Technical materials (number of materials)	13

#### *Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)*

Other staff costs	25.0
Consultants and experts	208.0
Travel of staff	88.0
General operating expenses	40.0
Grants and contributions	114.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.0</b>

## O. Smart sustainable cities for the New Urban Agenda in the Economic Commission for Europe region

ECE in collaboration with UN-Habitat (\$475,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 3.6, 3.9, 6.1–6.5, 11.1–11.3, 11.5–11.7, 11.a–11.c, 13.1–13.3
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### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen capacity of national and local governments in the ECE region to implement coherent policies and approaches for smart sustainable urban development.

### Highlighted planned result

The rate of urbanization is high in many parts of the ECE region and is expected to continue to increase. Urbanization presents a challenge in terms of the depletion of resources, such as land, clean water and air, and risks to sustainable development. Challenges also include the following: urban concentration and agglomeration into super-cities; ageing; an increase in inequalities; lack of access to housing, transportation, energy and water supplies, and public services; public participation in decision-making; and an increase in vulnerabilities to environmental and disaster risks. At the same time, well-planned and well-managed cities can increasingly become engines for delivering sustainable urban development solutions to address these various challenges.

During the past decade, urban governance underwent decentralization, which resulted in an increase in the importance of the role of local governments. The capacity of those local authorities, however, was often low. At the same time, there is a growing use of e-government, e-governance, e-participation and e-inclusion, driven by the supply of new information and communications technology services, providing new opportunities for smart sustainable cities. National and local governments require new skills and further capacities to utilize these new technologies and build smart sustainable cities.

The adoption of the New Urban Agenda in 2016 and of other key international agreements established a comprehensive policy framework to address the challenges of urbanization by promoting smart sustainable urban development at the national and local levels based on cross-sectoral cooperation and the involvement of all stakeholders. The development of the ECE/ITU key performance indicators on smart sustainable cities and the guidelines for smart sustainable city profiles further established a sound methodology for the implementation of sustainable urban policies at the local level.

Against this background, the project responds to the need to improve capacities among local and national government officials in selected countries in the ECE region to develop and implement sustainable urban policies through vertical and horizontal coordination among various government agencies and with the participation of city inhabitants themselves.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the strengthened institutional and technical capacities of local governments in the development and implementation of sustainable urban projects and programmes.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include each target city having prepared concrete projects or investment proposals on sustainable urban development, endorsed by local and national governments.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	25.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	147.5
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	13	Travel of staff	92.5
Technical materials (number of materials)	12	Contractual services	18.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	62.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	130.0
Databases and substantive digital materials		<b>Total</b>	<b>475.0</b>

## P. Interregional cooperation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

ECLAC jointly with ECA, ECE, ESCAP, ESCWA and UN-Habitat (\$1,500,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 11.1–11.5, 11.7, 11.a–11.c
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### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to improve capacities of selected countries and cities in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the New Urban Agenda and urban-related Sustainable Development Goals with strengthened interregional cooperation and knowledge-sharing.

### Highlighted planned result

Cities are at the epicentre of economic growth and are hotbeds for innovation and change. They house the political institutions necessary to promote the changes needed to boost sustainable development. With more than 50 per cent of the world's population residing in urban areas, cities are in a pivotal position regarding achieving the structural change required to move from the unsustainable production and consumption patterns prevalent in current development models to a more sustainable form of development. If well administered, cities have a tremendous catalytic capacity to facilitate the setting up of redistribution mechanisms, controlling positive and negative externalities, ensuring equal access to benefits and opportunities and thus reducing inequalities.

The potential of cities, however, may be easily lost in the absence of holistic and cross-sectoral integrated planning and decision-making processes and the effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels. The extent to which the urban potential can be harnessed relies strongly on the capacity of national and local governments to develop strategies that include cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder integration and operate on different levels and scales of intervention. There is a need for both horizontal and vertical integration within countries to strengthen the policy coherence both across sectors and among levels of government, as well as for the coordination and sharing of information, knowledge and experiences within and among regions.

The adoption of the New Urban Agenda and the 2030 Agenda implies a concerted effort by countries to rethink and strengthen the way in which they undertake urban planning. Owing to the traditionally siloed approach to urban development, there is insufficient centralization of information and limited mechanisms for the sharing of experiences among decision-makers. Numerous Member States in the five regions (i.e., Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia) have requested assistance from the Secretariat in supporting them in mainstreaming the New Urban Agenda into their national and/or local planning mechanisms.

### Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the improved capacity among national and local policymakers and decision-makers in selected countries across regions to develop integrated urban plans

and coherent urban policies for sustainable urban development in line with the implementation, monitoring and reporting requirements for the New Urban Agenda and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and the monitoring of progress in achieving results.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include beneficiary countries having developed cross-sectoral development policies and action plans for their implementation.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	65.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	463.6
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	118	Travel of staff	250.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	14	Contractual services	270.4
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	42.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	409.0
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>1 500.0</b>
Databases and substantive digital materials			

## Q. Caribbean small island developing State-relevant climate change and disasters indicators

ECLAC in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNEP, FAO and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (\$600,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 1.5, 2, 6, 7–9, 11.5, 11.b, 12, 13.1, 13.3, 14, 15, 17.9, 17.19
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### Objective

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to enhance statistical and institutional capacities of Caribbean small island developing States to compile climate change and disaster risk reduction indicators for improved policy coherence in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

### Highlighted planned result

The Caribbean region is acutely vulnerable to the negative consequences of climate change. In particular, small island developing States have been continuously affected by extreme weather events and disasters. To date, a global focus on measuring greenhouse gas emissions has not provided much support to better measure climate change occurrences, effects, including damages and losses, and mitigation and adaptation indicators, which remain the most relevant issues for the Caribbean.

The slow pace of development of new statistical methodologies and the challenges with the timeliness and quality of data among Caribbean countries hamper the production and use of relevant indicators for informing policy decisions and action that are aimed at addressing climate change and disaster vulnerability and building resilience.

Through the Statistical Conference of the Americas, Caribbean Member States have repeatedly requested ECLAC to provide capacity-building on collecting data and producing climate change and disaster indicators. These efforts are aimed at enhancing the capacity of policymakers to use these indicators for more effective climate change and disaster risk reduction action, thereby contributing to the coherent implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework and other international agreements.

*Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the improved capacity among national climate change and disaster risk reduction stakeholders to produce, sustain, disseminate and use relevant internationally agreed climate change and disaster risk reduction indicators and their underlying statistics.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include most of the target countries having identified and produced climate change and disaster risk reduction indicators for evidence-based policymaking.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	32.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	238.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	32	Travel of staff	96.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	5	Contractual services	60.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	6.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	168.0
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>600.0</b>
Databases and substantive digital materials			

## R. Harnessing the contribution of intraregional migration to socioeconomic development in Latin American and Caribbean countries

ECLAC in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, IOM and UNFPA (\$620,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 3.c, 4.b, 5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 10.7, 10.c, 16.2, 16.9
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**Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen the national capacities of selected Latin American and Caribbean countries to fully harness the socioeconomic benefits of intraregional migration and its contributions to sustainable development.

**Highlighted planned result**

The Latin American and Caribbean countries are undergoing a period of intense international migration, with flows both out of and within the region, including returning migrants. Although migrants can significantly contribute to sustainable development, their contributions are, in general, undermined by a lack of social inclusion. In addition, many migrants, especially children, adolescents and women, face adversities, such as discrimination, exploitation and violence, which lead to increasing poverty and inequality.

Advancing the social inclusion of migrants is of high regional interest in order to develop the potential of migratory exchanges for sustainable development and the achievement of more just and egalitarian societies. In the long run, more inclusive societies can also lead to increasing retention rates and better-informed decisions on migration. To grab the opportunities brought by migration, it is crucial to generate broad knowledge of the migratory process in the region in order to properly inform the design of policies and development planning.

Building on the commitments established in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development and in the context in which intraregional mobility intensifies, the project responds to the growing need for evidence-based knowledge on the social, economic and

cultural benefits associated with migratory processes to improve the understanding of policymakers regarding the potential contributions of international migration to sustainable development.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced capacity of Latin American and Caribbean Governments to formulate and implement public policies and development plans that take into consideration the opportunities and challenges of intraregional migration, in line with the commitments established in international agreements.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include at least two countries having incorporated the benefits of intraregional migration into their development plans or formulated public policies that take into consideration the benefits of this migration.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	32.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	189.5
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	Travel of staff	124.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	6	Contractual services	76.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	20.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	178.5
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>620.0</b>

## **S. Operationalizing disaster risk reduction and resilience-building in Asia and the Pacific**

ESCAP in collaboration with United Nations Global Pulse Jakarta, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP, WMO and UNITAR (\$600,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 1.5, 11.5, 13.1–13.3
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to strengthen the capacity of selected countries in the Asia-Pacific region to mitigate the impact of climate-related risk on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **Highlighted planned result**

In Asia and the Pacific, disaster risk is outpacing disaster resilience. Climate change is making hazards such as droughts and floods more intense and frequent. Geographical shifts of risks are also increasingly observed. These shifts coincide with a high concentration of vulnerable, poor or marginalized people. The effect of these combined stresses exacerbates poverty, endangers the livelihoods of those who have the fewest means to cope and deters countries from achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

To build the resilience of people and countries to these hazards, Governments must ensure that national development strategies and policies are firmly grounded in evidence, primarily on disaster and climate risk information, in tandem with socioeconomic information. Governments must also ensure that both productive and social sector strategies and policies are coherent and will not increase disaster-related vulnerabilities. This task

cannot be accomplished by one ministry, sector or even one country and requires a whole-of-government approach. Regional cooperation is also essential to support and complement national efforts.

The Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific have both placed a priority on policy coherence for disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate change for regional cooperation. Disaster trends in the region show that risk continues to outpace resilience.

Building on these regional plans and the ongoing efforts by ESCAP and countries to make development strategies risk-informed, the project will arm beneficiary countries with tools and decision support systems to operationalize policy coherence by reinforcing the ability of the Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network to scale up and sustain this initiative.

### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the improved capacity among national and selected local government officials in selected countries in Asia and the Pacific to enhance policy coherence across sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate change.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the incorporation and operationalization of disaster risk and climate change information into national plans that achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, either as a whole or plans to achieve specific Goals and targets.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	25.8
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	120.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	28	Travel of staff	97.5
Technical materials (number of materials)	16	Contractual services	211.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	0.7
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	145.0
Databases and substantive digital materials		<b>Total</b>	<b>600.0</b>

## **T. Promoting a shift towards sustainable freight transport in the Asia-Pacific region**

ESCAP in collaboration with UNCTAD and United Nations country teams (\$600,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 7.3, 9.1, 13
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### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to enhance the capacities of selected ESCAP Member States to design and implement national policies for sustainable freight transport.

### **Highlighted planned result**

The good performance of the transport sector is one of the underlying conditions for sustainable development. One of the critical factors determining the performance of the sector is the ratio of use of different transport modes in passenger and freight transport. In many, if not most, countries of the world, road transport dominates over other

transport modes, such as rail or water-borne transport, which usually cause fewer environmental and social negative consequences and, under the right conditions, can offer a higher economic efficiency.

While the preoccupation with the sustainability of freight transport is a long-standing one, it is rapidly becoming a very pressing issue at the regional and global levels owing to the escalating negative consequences caused by the transport sector. In Asia and the Pacific, more than 460 million tons of oil equivalent of energy is consumed by the transport sector annually, of which 87 per cent is consumed by road transport. By the same token, road transport is responsible for close to 86 per cent of the 1.45 million tons of carbon dioxide produced annually by the transport sector. With regard to social consequences, 733,000 people are killed in road accidents in the region annually.

There is significant potential to improve freight transport sustainability in the ESCAP region. Railways and inland navigation still play an important role in the freight operations in many countries in the region, and both modes can be expected to expand further in the near future, owing to increases in domestic consumption and trade between Europe and Asia. In addition, the technological improvements in inland navigation and railways, if fostered and financed, are likely to significantly enhance the economic performance and, thus, the competitiveness of the countries in the region. The project will build on this momentum, responding to a strong need for dedicated national and regional policies in favour of sustainable freight transport, by mobilizing political support and technical capacity and strengthening regional cooperation.

#### *Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is strengthened national policies in the ESCAP region that are intended to promote a shift towards more sustainable freight transport and deeper regional cooperation on this issue.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include project beneficiary countries having developed or strengthened their national strategies and regional cooperation action to promote more sustainable freight transport.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Other staff costs	40.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Consultants and experts	158.0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	16	Travel of staff	60.0
Technical materials (number of materials)	9	Contractual services	49.0
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		General operating expenses	29.0
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	264.0
Consultation, advice and advocacy		<b>Total</b>	<b>600.0</b>

### **U. Social expenditure monitor: an integrated framework for supporting macrofiscal policies and the Sustainable Development Goals in the Arab region**

ESCWA in collaboration with ECLAC and United Nations country teams (\$500,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 1.3, 2–6, 8, 10.4, 11, 17
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#### **Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to improve macroeconomic and social policy coherence for improved equity and efficiency in public social expenditure in selected Arab countries.



**Highlighted planned result**

At present, Arab countries do not have a comprehensive mechanism for monitoring public social expenditure and their links to macroeconomic policy coherence. Often, changes in social expenditure are made by way of discretionary policies or programmes without an adequate assessment of their benefits to the poor, the middle class and the overall economy. Public social expenditure is an important means of implementation toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Monitoring it in greater detail is vital to inform policy reforms toward rebalancing the different objectives of fiscal policy, such as improving equity and efficiency in social expenditure, and macroeconomic and social policy coherence. Appropriate social expenditure is also social investment that builds human capital, promotes gender equality and improves sustainable inclusive growth.

The 2018 Arab Forum for Sustainable Development highlighted the need for strengthening the capacity of Arab parliaments in developing, monitoring and implementing public budgets, which is crucial for realizing national plans and the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2018, ESCWA also received increasing requests from Member States to strengthen their capacity in the areas of better monitoring and targeting social expenditure and macro-policies to their desired objectives. The project builds on this momentum by supporting national efforts in designing and implementing social expenditure monitor and macroeconomic modelling tools, taking into consideration social development priorities, including the Goals, and macrofiscal concerns.

*Result and evidence*

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the improved capacity of policymakers to identify gaps towards improving equity and efficiency in social expenditure, as well as improved macroeconomic and social policy coherence by supporting policy reforms towards optimizing the relationship between social expenditure, social development priorities and macro-fiscal sustainability.

Evidence of the result, if achieved will include each participating country having established a social expenditure monitor and undertaken at least one policy reform or administrative measure, such as setting a fiscal rule or expenditure targeting reform, towards improving social development and macro-policy coherence.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

<i>Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory</i>		<i>Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>		Consultants and experts	203.0
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>		Travel of staff	45.4
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	32	Contractual services	99.4
Technical materials (number of materials)	16	General operating expenses	8.8
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>		Grants and contributions	143.4
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>500.0</b>
Databases and substantive digital materials			

**V. Including people with disabilities in the Arab labour market**

ESCWA in collaboration with ILO (\$450,000)	Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals: 8.5, 8.6, 10.5
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**Objective**

The objective, to which this project contributes, is to enhance the capacities of governments, the private sector and civil society in selected Arab States to develop evidence-based policies and procedures for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the labour market.

### Highlighted planned result

In the Arab world, persons with disabilities experience high rates of unemployment and economic inactivity. While enabling legislation such as quota systems are in place, their impact is limited owing to a lack of enforcement and the inadequacy of complementary interventions. Low literacy and educational levels among persons with disabilities are critical issues to be addressed in order to ensure that persons with disabilities can obtain the skills necessary to enter the labour market. In some countries, disability benefits in the framework of social assistance and insurance schemes remain contingent upon the inability to work and therefore risk disincentivizing labour force participation. Other barriers to employment include discriminatory attitudes of employers and a lack of accommodation in the workplace.

Several countries in the Arab region are in the process of changing their approach to disability, away from the previous focus on impairment towards inclusion and integration into society. Others have issued new disability laws that focus on inclusion. At the same time, countries are actively working towards improving the evidence base for disability policies with remarkable improvements in the quantity and quality of disability data. In this context, the project will help the countries to inform policies targeting the social and economic inclusion of persons with disabilities by building an enabling environment for labour market inclusion and improving the evidence base in the area of employment of persons with disabilities.

### Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the increased capacity of Governments and employers to mainstream the capabilities and interests of persons with disabilities into their employment procedures and policies.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include countries having produced improved data on labour market characteristics of persons with disabilities, which will have been analysed and discussed jointly by Governments (statisticians and policymakers), employers' and workers' representatives and civil society. In addition, some targeted countries will have introduced amendments to their labour market regulation or employment policies to facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made towards the collective attainment of the objective.

#### *Deliverables for the period 2020–2023, by category and subcategory*

#### **Quantified deliverables**

#### **B. Generation and transfer of knowledge**

Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	84
Technical materials (number of materials)	16

#### **Non-quantified deliverables**

#### **C. Substantive deliverables**

Consultation, advice and advocacy	
Databases and substantive digital materials	

#### *Budget summary (thousands of United States dollars)*

Other staff costs	22.5
Consultants and experts	227.8
Travel of staff	73.5
Contractual services	54.0
General operating expenses	8.0
Grants and contributions	64.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>450.0</b>

## Annex III

### Mandates of the Development Account

The programme of work will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, as detailed in the list below.

#### List of mandates:

##### *General Assembly resolutions*

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|----------|--|
| 52/12 B  | Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform (establishment of a development account)                 |
| 52/221 A | Budget appropriations for the biennium 1998–1999   |
| 52/235   | Development Account  |
| 53/220 A | Development Account  |
| 53/220 B | Development Account  |
| 54/15    | Development Account (establishment of a special multi-year account for supplementary development activities) |
| 56/237   | Development Account  |
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