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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*
Statutory issues

Draft proposed programme budget for 2022

The draft text of the proposed programme budget for 2022 is being circulated in the annex to the present document solely for the information of representatives attending the thirty-ninth meeting of the Committee of Experts. The text has not been formally edited and is being circulated in English only.

* E/ECA/COE/39/1.



Annex

Proposed programme budget for 2022

Part V

Regional cooperation for development

Section 18

Economic and social development in Africa

Programme 15

Economic and social development in Africa

DRAFT

Foreword

Over the course of 2022, ECA's priorities will include restoring liquidity for African Countries, managing insolvency, building the foundations for recovery and fulfilling its leadership role in coordinating the work of the United Nations system to support the African Union Commission. The COVID -19 crisis has had an impact on every aspect of Africa's society and across all sectors with the domino effect of destroyed jobs and livelihoods, weekend health and education systems, widened inequalities and a reversal of development gains made over the last decade where millions have been pushed into extreme poverty.

The continent's resilience, and ability to meaningfully recover, as well as meet the Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union's Agenda 2063 hinges on a shared responsibility and coordinated response by policy makers at the global, regional and national level to leave no one behind. Against this backdrop and by leveraging its core functions, ECA will support its member States to better build forward and continue to serve as the platform for African countries to engage with international finance institutions and multilateral partners. Whilst global growth may not be restored and sustained unless countries are able to access the same financial resources for response and recovery enjoyed by the world's wealthiest economies, the challenge for Africa is acute with six countries in debt distress and average debt to GDP ratios at an all-time high of approximately 70 percent in 2020.

In light of this and its commitment to accelerate recovery action, a primary goal for ECA, will be to support the restoration of liquidity for the continent through a) an extension of the Debt Suspension Service Initiative (DSSI) until the end of 2022 to also include middle income countries; b) issuance of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) with a reallocation in favour of vulnerable and least developed countries; c) establishing a Liquidity and Sustainability Facility (LSF) to lower borrowing costs for countries with access to capital markets; and d) calling for the recapitalization of Multilateral Development Banks. In addition, ECA will also support member States with policy reforms to move beyond liquidity to recovery with a focus on green investment financing. This will necessarily also include tackling illicit financial flows head on.

ECA posits that the liquidity and financing response are the bridge to access to vaccines and the continent's recovery. Timely access to and distribution of the vaccines will be a vital determinant of how well and how fast Africa rebounds. Building the foundations for recovery will have to be entrenched in sustainability and include the following considerations. First, leveraging the continent's demographics and putting Africa's women and youth at the centre of all policy responses. Just by positioning the continent's youth to be productive, the continent's potential GDP gain is estimated at US\$78 billion/year. Second, deepening regional integration through the AfCFTA and supporting its full implementation following the launch of trading on 1st January 2021. This \$2.5 trillion market of 1.3 billion people offers the key for Africa's recovery through increased intra-Africa investment, productivity and formal job creation across sectors like agriculture, manufacturing and services, including through the development of regional value chains. Third, harnessing digital technologies and innovation to transform Africa's societies and economies, sustain business continuity, stimulate job creation, promote Africa's integration as well as promote inclusive economic growth and financial inclusion. And last, but by no means the least, transitioning to, and embracing a green recovery will be essential. By scaling up investments in the continent's biodiversity, global carbon sinks, blue economy and vast renewable energy potential, economic recovery will be accelerated because of the multiplier effect they have for job creation, stimulating trade, and responding to climate change.

I am committed to ensuring that ECA works closely with member States, the private sector, civil society, the UN family and development partners to deliver ideas to actions and put the region back on the path of progress towards achieving the SDGs and Agenda 2063. This extraordinary moment in time calls for urgent and unparalleled actions to ensure we rebuild forward differently with more sustainable and equitable pathways for the future of the Region.

(Signed) Vera **Songwe**
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa

I. Economic Commission for Africa

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

- 18.1 The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is responsible for promoting the economic and social development of its member States, fostering intraregional integration and promoting international cooperation for the development of Africa. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant General Assembly resolutions and decisions, including the Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV). The COVID-19 pandemic in Africa has revealed a series of dire challenges and emerging critical issues that will need to be urgently addressed to ensure attainment of the outcomes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1) and Agenda 2063 of the African Union.
- 18.2 ECA has a critical role to play in providing sets of innovative solutions as well as demand-driven and tailor-made policy and technical advice to member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) towards accelerating post-COVID-19 recovery and strengthening the rise of more prosperous and inclusive societies. ECA's interventions will include cutting-edge research and related integrated policy and capacity support focused on economic diversification, with a special focus on the design of innovative financial instruments for increased resource mobilization; the development of national and subregional strategies as well as the set-up of additional regional stakeholder platforms for an enhanced implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); and the digital transformation.

Strategy and external factors for 2022

- 18.3 The ECA programme strategy has at its core an integrated and coherent approach whereby subprogrammes are planned and delivered together, with a focus on transformational changes across key domains and measurable contribution to the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. In pursuing its mandate, ECA will continue to concentrate on five strategic directions:
- (a) Enhancing ECA's capacity and relevance as a premier knowledge policy institution in Africa in deploying knowledge to support policy making to drive Africa's development agenda;
 - (b) Formulating policy options to accelerate economic diversification and job creation for the transformation of Africa;
 - (c) Designing and implementing financing models and leverage them for the development of human, physical and social infrastructure assets;
 - (d) Supporting ideas and actions to foster deeper regional integration and the development of regional public goods, with a focus on social inclusion and taking into account synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda; and
 - (e) Advocating a common position for Africa at the global level and developing regional responses as a contribution to global governance issues.
- 18.4 In pursuing these strategic directions, ECA has three core functions that cut across all its various subprogrammes. These are its convening function, its think-tank function, and its operational function, as defined below:

- (a) Convening function: provision of multilateral and multi-stakeholder platforms, helping to reinforce multilateralism regionally and globally;
 - (b) Think tank function: conducting interdisciplinary research and analysis of key challenges facing member States and Africa as a whole, while also promoting peer learning and development; and
 - (c) Operational function: provision of direct policy advice and support to member States, including through cooperation with other United Nations system entities.
- 18.5 The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the reinforcement of the long-term vision of ECA in terms of strategic positioning as first-class think tank, catalyst and facilitator within the framework of international negotiations involving Africa. As an illustrative example, ECA's has demonstrated over the past year the multiplier effect of its voice conveying member States' particular exigencies with respect to debt servicing leading to substantial savings which could be repurposed towards tackling COVID-19 socio-economic impacts.
- 18.6 In this regard, ECA intends to boost fostering collaboration with the Resident Coordinators System and United Nations Country Teams and coordination of collective actions at national and sub-regional levels through its new strategic approach on working with RCs/UNCTs and the recently launched Africa Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) and its cluster work around Opportunity/Initiative Based Coalitions (OIBCs). ECA will further mainstream policy guidance and recommendations taking into account the relevant provisions of intergovernmental policy organs and platforms and promote inter-REC cooperation for a sound and expedite implementation of regional agreements within the context of the various UN-African Union Partnership Frameworks, including on peace and security. ECA will pursue its support to member States and RECs in implementing key strategic frameworks such as the AfCFTA. ECA will also continue to harness the private sector as a driver for job creation and alternative means of development financing and endeavor to support policies for its thriving.
- 18.7 Although serious threats to the sustainable development and growth of the continent, the COVID-19 pandemic has also led to a number of new opportunities. ECA will enhance its facilitating role in terms of identifying and proposing innovative financing tools to boost domestic resource mobilization, and address debt servicing, as a main mitigating measure. ECA will focus its interventions in 2022 on building forward better by harnessing the multiple opportunities offered by the digital revolution, the implementation of the AfCFTA agreement since 1 January 2021, building forward better and the blue economy amongst others through amplifying its pioneering role in producing and disseminating quality knowledge products, providing tailor-made policy and technical advice and convening policy dialogues on emerging sustainable development issues in line with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. As part of the United Nations Reform Agenda, ECA will use the RCP and OIBCs as well as directly support to the Resident Coordinators System and United Nations Country Teams as main delivery channels of its services.
- 18.8 For 2022, while the prolonged impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on the ECA's programme of work and associated deliverables remains unclear, the ECA's planned deliverables and activities reflect the likely ongoing challenges related to COVID-19 that are being faced by Member States. Such planned deliverables and activities include the enhanced support to the implementation of the AfCFTA agreement as a main instrument to boost sustainable growth on the continent; the development of digital platforms and tools advance a safe and sustainable development agenda on the continent with a special emphasis on the health-economy linkages. They will also comprise the conceptualization and provision of customized macroeconomic models as well as knowledge products assessing the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 with the view to integrating related findings into policy formulation at continental, sub-regional and national levels. Capacity building and training activities around key emerging development issues will also be held to foster the identification of additional post-COVID-19 recovery pathways and the conceptualization of strategic policy frameworks. As an example, given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on national statistical systems, the transformation and modernization of official statistics in Africa has become an urgent task to support to enable the tracking of progress made in respect of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Agenda 2063 and national development plans. As a result, technical assistance will be provided to member States in strengthening their systems, and efforts will be made to tap the potential of Big Data and non-traditional sources to ensure near real time availability of data. Specific examples of such planned deliverables and activities are provided under all subprogrammes. The support provided to Member States on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to contribute to planned results for 2022, as described under all subprogrammes.

- 18.9 With regard to cooperation with other entities at the global, regional, national and local levels, the joint African Union and United Nations frameworks on peace, security, human rights and development, the Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda, will entail a need for greater and stronger coordination between United Nations agencies to deliver as one in cooperation with the African Union. Consequently, support by ECA for member States and RECs will be underpinned by its leadership role in coordinating the work of the United Nations system to support the African Union Commission within the mandate of ECA. In addition, ECA will build on its existing strategic partnership with the African Development Bank, AFREXIM Bank and other regional and subregional organizations and with central banks, universities, think tanks, other research institutions, civil society and private sector organizations, and forge new ones in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063. With regard to South-South and triangular cooperation, ECA will continue to leverage value-adding partnerships premised on the principle of enhancing complementarity and development impact. This will also enable the Commission to respond better to the evolving needs of member States within the context of new and emerging opportunities.
- 18.10 With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, ECA will continue to promote collaborative delivery through cross-sectoral initiatives that cut across goals and targets and ensure effective linkages between regional, subregional and national perspectives. This will include working through the RCP and enhanced collaboration with regional United Nations entities through OIBCs to ensure more coordinated responses and an impactful collective contribution to the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. In addition, ECA will make its knowledge products more visible and accessible to member States, Resident Coordinators and United Nations country teams through a more targeted effort to disseminate its knowledge resources, including through the online and on-site training services provided by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP).
- 18.11 With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Despite the fluid nature and uncertain evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic, sustainable long-term recovery pathways are identified, consolidated and followed for delivery of ECA's services;
 - (b) The Africa Regional Collaborative Platform is fully operational and is used to channel ECA's contributions and support to the implementation of AU-UN cooperation frameworks;
 - (c) Member States and RECs continue to cooperate amongst and between themselves and coordinate collective and harmonized actions focusing on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 as well as the AfCFTA in a post COVID-19 context, with ECA's support;
 - (d) Intergovernmental policy organs and fora provide continued policy advice on emerging priorities with the view to guiding ECA's interventions.
- 18.12 With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 are implementable. However, if the pandemic were to [continue to][further] impact the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
- 18.13 The Commission integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. For example, the objective of subprogramme 6 is to accelerate the pace of member States to implement, and report on, their global and regional commitments related to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and to enhance their implementation of policies

and programmes for the empowerment of women and girls, in order to achieve gender equality and inclusiveness in Africa. The subprogramme also provides technical support to the Commission's other subprogrammes to ensure that a gender perspective is reflected in their programme of work. The subprogramme will also strengthen the capacity of member States, through the provision of tailored technical support, advisory services and hands-on training, in gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls inclusiveness and economic diversification, women's entrepreneurship, and the integration of a gender perspective into national policies and programmes.

- 18.14 The Commission will participate in the implementation of the system-wide United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy with a view to further advancing disability inclusion, and will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The strategy will cover programme design, implementation and evaluation, policies on the operational aspects; including for reasonable accommodation of related requests and consultations with persons with disabilities.

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery in 2020

- 18.15 During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of ECA [The impact included deliverables and activities that were postponed and/or were cancelled as a result of COVID-19]. These deliverables and activities included the preparation and finalization of thematic studies and reports such as those on International Migration in Africa, the state of urbanization in Africa, the Africa Human Security Index; policy dialogues and ad-hoc expert group meetings such as on integration of statistical and geospatial information; technical and validation workshops such as those related to the review of AfCFTA strategies; scoping missions to member States for data collection and analysis; capacity building sessions for African practitioners such as regulators and investors on issues linked to the development of capital markets. Additional specific examples of the impact are provided under all subprogrammes. The change in postponement and cancellation of planned deliverables and activities also had an impact on the expected results for 2020, as described in the programme performance under all subprogrammes.
- 18.16 At the same time, however, some planned deliverables and activities were modified and some new activities were identified during 2020, within the overall scope of the objectives of the subprogrammes, in order to support Member States on issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some deliverables were achieved through a change of approach with respect to delivery modalities and methods as demonstrated by the shift from in-situ meetings and missions to online and virtual meetings and webinars enabling a higher number of participants to attend and contribute. IDEP cancelled all in-situ training activities and transformed training material into e-learning content. Other modifications and new activities included the refocusing of studies and assessments on the analysis of socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; the leveraging of innovative solutions such as ICT and digital governance to address these impacts, fostering experience sharing on best practices among member States; the design of transformative financial instruments and the convening of new meetings and policy dialogues such as those gathering African Ministers of Finance to discuss debt issues and initiatives leading to important savings for member States; the strengthening of the role of the private sector and its investments in the economic growth and transformation of Africa (infrastructure, land and agriculture, energy). Additional specific examples of the modified and new activities are provided under all subprogrammes. The modified and new deliverables and activities contributed to results in 2020, as described in the programme performance under all subprogramme(s).
- 18.XX Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the evolving needs of Member States, the programme will consider and mainstream lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments and adaption of its programme owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specific examples of best practices include the use of ICT technologies for the convening of expert meetings, ministerial conferences, thematic webinars, e-learning sessions, which led to the inclusion of a much higher number of beneficiaries in 2020 compared to previous years, with more gender-balanced and diversified representativeness. This implied additional flexibility and agility for organizers and participants, reducing disruptive impacts on the 'business as usual' activities of the Commission. Lessons learnt focused around the importance of business continuity and contingency plans and the need to strengthen them with a meticulous risk assessment and identification of new mitigation

measures. Subprogrammes have already started to adjust and adapt their approach accordingly and will continue to do so in 2022 through the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and quarterly accountability and programme performance review meetings.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.17 Liquidity constraints also had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the programme. The impact included reduced capacity through shortage of staff (hiring freeze) and consultants to provide advisory services, finalize reports such as the ones on agro-industrial park development on Africa, assessment of the potential for enhancing agriculture and weather index insurance in Africa, and postponed meetings such as the first meeting of the Economic Governance Committee, the launch of Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition leading to significant delays impacting the programme of work of subprogrammes. Liquidity constraints led to a difficult predictability of availability of financial resources, preventing subprogrammes from responding favourably to requests received from member States and RECs, such as the inability to support member states on AfCFTA Trade in Services Negotiations as scheduled; the cancellation of tourism capacity buildings activities; the incomplete Collaborative Initiative on Advancing Industrialization in the COMESA Region; and the inability to boost the capacity of the digital training function of IDEP. Additional specific examples of the impact are provided under all subprogrammes.

Legislative mandates

- 18.18 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the programme.

General Assembly resolutions

S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
52/270 B	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields		
58/220	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries	68/238	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change	75/228	Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
75/212	United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the		

	International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018-2028		
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome	69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development
60/222	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development	70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
61/234	Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa	70/153	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
64/215	Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty	70/155	The right to development
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation	70/159	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
75/206	Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development	70/184	Information and communications technologies for development
65/214	Human rights and extreme poverty	75/203	International trade and development
75/237	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of the follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	70/192	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
65/274	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union	75/235	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
65/280	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020	70/201	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

66/130	Women and political participation	70/211	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
66/137	United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training	70/215	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
66/224	People's empowerment and development	75/230	Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027)
		70/224	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
68/145	Strengthening collaboration on child protection within the United Nations system	71/220	Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea
68/225	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation	75/231	Industrial development cooperation
71/289	Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie		
71/315	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	75/234	South-South cooperation
<u>75/180</u>	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	74/4	Political declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly

75/227	Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	74/216	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
72/234; 74/235	Women in development	74/233	Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
72/266	Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations	74/234	Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027)
72/279	Repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system	74/242	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
75/221	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	74/253	Enhancing accessibility for persons with disabilities to conferences and meetings of the United Nations system
75/226	International migration and development	74/270	Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)
75/239	Oceans and the law of the sea	75/232	Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
75/229	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection	75/225	Towards a New International Economic Order
75/220	Harmony with Nature	75/217	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
75/215	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the	75/213	Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, building on Agenda 21

Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States			
75/211	Entrepreneurship for sustainable development	75/207	Promoting investments for sustainable development
75/205	External debt sustainability and development	75/204	International financial system and development
75/203	International trade and development	75/202	Information and communications technologies for sustainable development
75/194	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	75/156	Strengthening national and international rapid response to the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on women and girls
75/154	Inclusive development for and with persons with disabilities	75/151	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
<i>Economic and Social Council resolutions</i>			
2017/9	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system	2018/23	New strategic directions of the Economic Commission for Africa
2017/28	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020		
<i>Economic Commission for Africa resolutions</i>			
748 (XXVIII)	Population, family and sustainable development	962 (LII)	Data and statistics
822 (XXXI)	Implementation of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community: strengthening regional economic communities; rationalization and	963 (LII)	Midterm review of the Vienna Programme of Action for the Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024

	harmonization of the activities of regional and subregional communities		
928 (XLVIII)	Implementing Agenda 2063: planning, mobilizing and financing for development	964 (LII)	2020 programme plan and budget
929 (XLVIII)	Third International Conference on Financing for Development	965 (LII)	Luxembourg Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Railway Rolling Stock
937 (XLIX)	Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 into national strategic frameworks, action plans and programmes	966 (LII)	Review of the intergovernmental structure of the Economic Commission for Africa pursuant to its resolution 943 (XLIX) and resolution 957 (LI)
938 (XLIX)	Integrated reporting and follow-up on sustainable development	967 (LII)	Progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 and preparation for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
939 (XLIX)	Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	968 (LII)	Fiscal policy, trade and the private sector in a digital era: a strategy for Africa
941 (XLIX)	Organization of an annual African regional review of progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Information Society	969 (LII)	Digitization and the digital economy initiative

Deliverables

18.19 Table 18.1 lists all cross-cutting deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period **2020–2022**.

Table 18.1

Cross-cutting deliverables for the period 2019–2021, by category and subcategory

The joint African Union-United Nations Joint Framework, will require joint efforts to be accelerated in the context of the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals. This will require strengthening inter-agency coordination to deliver as one in cooperation with the African Union and multi-sectoral partnerships to identify joint actions, programmes and projects regional platforms that will contribute towards the achievement of the goals of the Development Framework. Consequently, support by ECA for member States and RECs will be underpinned by its leadership role in coordinating the work of the United Nations system to support the African Union Commission.

In addition, through the recently launched Africa Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) and its cluster work around Opportunity/Initiative Based Coalitions (OIBCs), there will be need for more robust coordination between UN agencies to deliver as one. Continued collaboration with the regional economic commissions will be vital in ensuring that Africa's position at the global level is advocated for and its contributions are integrated in regional responses to global discussions. In addition, ECA will leverage on its existing strategic partnerships with regional and sub-regional organizations and with central banks, universities, think tanks, other research institutions, civil

society and private sector organizations, and forge new ones in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063.

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	6	8	8
1. Coordination meetings on the African Union-United Nations Framework on implementation of the Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda	2	2	2	2
2. Annual Africa Business Forum	1	1	1	1
3. Meetings of the Regional Coordination Platform	-	-	2	2
3. Meetings of the Fifth Committee	1	1	1	1
4. Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination	1	1	1	1
5. Meetings of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	1	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	1	1
5. Report on overview of economic and social conditions in Africa to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Committee of Experts of the Economic Commission for Africa	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: ; support for the implementation of the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: initiating advocacy and awareness-raising with member States.				

Evaluation activities

18.20 The following evaluations and self-evaluations completed in 2020 have guided the programme plan for 2022:

- (a) Final evaluation of “Joint Financing Agreement” (JFA);
- (b) Final evaluation Development account (DA) project “Better monitoring of social protection in Africa”;
- (c) Final evaluation of “Deepening Africa’s Trade Integration through Effective Implementation of the AfCFTA, to Support Economic Integration Project”

In addition to the above, the evaluation section serviced the following audits:

- (a) UN Board of Auditors, annual audit for the year 2019
- (b) Africa Hall renovation project by OIOS
- (c) OIOS audit of ECA’s inventory management

With an aim to further strengthen the evaluation function, the section continuously develops new tools and improve existing ones, guiding evaluations in ECA. The ECA Evaluation Policy was revised bringing it at par with emerging trends in the field of evaluation. The policy advocates for joint and

more independent evaluation so as to improve both accountability learnings elements of all evaluations undertaken by ECA. The following guidelines and notes were finalized in 2020;

- (a) Evaluability assessment – a guide to assess the preparedness of a project for evaluation
- (b) Quality assurance of evaluation reports - guide for consultants
- (c) Draft note on Disability Inclusion (DI) in evaluations

18.21 The findings of the evaluations and self-evaluations referenced above have been taken into account for the programme plan for 2022. For example, findings are shared across the house before planning for the next cycle commences, including the design of projects for Development Account (DA) and extra-budgetary funding for uptake of the recommendations to subsequently inform and guide conceptualization and formulation of programmes/ projects. Key areas that are being strengthened as a result of evaluation finding are improved programme development, monitoring and reporting while emphasizing on evidencing concrete results realized through ECA's interventions. Since 2020, the Commission wide quarterly programme performance review is a regular feature, a forum where programme achievements are showcased along with deliberating on shortfalls that requires immediate attention. Evaluation findings are also presented and discussed at ECA Senior Leadership Team meetings as well as meetings and indeed informs decision making by ECA management.

18.22 The following evaluations and self-evaluations are planned for 2022:

- (a) Office of Internal Oversight Services report on:
 - (i) Annual OIOS audit Africa Hall renovation project
 - (ii) UN Board of Auditors, annual audit for the year 2021
- (b) Joint Inspection Unit report on:
 - (iii) Review of management and administration in the United Nations
 - (iv) Review of policies, measures, mechanisms and practices to prevent and address racism and racial discrimination in the United Nations system
 - (v) Business continuity policies and practices in United Nations system organizations
 - (vi) Review of the management of implementing partners in organizations of the United Nations system
 - (vii) Review of the internal pre-tribunal stage appeal mechanisms available to staff members in the United Nations system organizations
 - (viii) Review of accountability frameworks in the United Nations system organizations
- (c) Self-evaluations on:
 - (ix) ECA support to member States in strengthening their national accounts
 - (x) Mainstreaming and outcomes of SDG's in ECA Programme of Work (2018 – 2021)
 - (xi) Review of ECA contribution to member States
 - (xii) CoM 2022
 - (xiii) ARFSD 2022
 - (xiv) Partner perception survey 2022
 - (xv) Impact of Programme Management Manual – utility focused
 - (xvi) Review of ECA inventory management post 2020 OIOS audit

Programme of work

Subprogramme 1

Macroeconomic policy and governance

Objective

- 18.23 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to achieve structural transformation and inclusive growth in Africa through strengthened and effective development planning, macroeconomic policy analysis, and enhanced public sector finance management and governance.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.24 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will develop knowledge products such as the annual Africa Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report and adopt and customize policy-relevant tools such as the integrated planning and reporting toolkit, to assist countries in the design, implementation and tracking of performance on national development plans that are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063. The subprogramme will convene regional and expert group meetings for the dissemination of the knowledge products, exchange of experience and capacity-building in the area, and in addition the subprogramme also plans to provide technical assistance and to mount country-specific initiatives to strengthen development planning institutions. The subprogramme will also continue to track progress of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 through annual reports and convene meetings of least development countries for policy dialogue and advice on country initiatives for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action)-
- 18.25 The subprogramme will produce knowledge and policy products, such as the *Africa's quarterly economic outlook report and Economic Report on Africa*, convene and participate in various corporate conferences and workshops, such as the annual session of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and conduct capacity-building and advisory activities that foster the exchange of knowledge and ideas. This work will support member States in their progress towards the achievement of targets 1.a and 1.b of the Goals. The Subprogramme will also continue supporting member States through the development and implementation of economic models for forecasting and policy simulation to assist countries in the design, implementation of evidence-based policies and plans.
- 18.26 The subprogramme will further undertake policy research and produce knowledge products such as the *Economic Governance Report*, convene workshops and seminars and work with internal and external partners, such as the African Peer Review Mechanism and the Consortium on Illicit Financial Flows. This work will assist member States in their progress towards the achievement of Goals 16 and 17.
- 18.27 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by making use of the customised ECA macroeconomic models being developed and implemented to assess the impact of COVID-19, to feed into the countries policy formulation and implementation processes. This will involve capacity building and the findings or results on the impact of COVID-19 will be presented on expert group meetings to policy makers.

Expected results

- 18.28 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) a more coordinated and integrated approach to policy design and implementation and faster progress towards attainment of the Sustainable Development Goal;

- (b) accelerated sustainable graduation of African least developed countries and support member States in making progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, by creating a policy framework that ensures coherence, coordination and effective resource mobilization and allocation;
- (c) an increased use of new ideas and macroeconomic modelling and forecasting tools in policy analysis, formulation and implementation, thereby fostering structural transformation and sustained inclusive growth. Past results in this area include macroeconomic model output forecasts and simulations used during their deliberations with donors (in Djibouti and the Gambia) and during budget sessions (in Ghana); and
- (d) increased mobilization of domestic and international public resources for development and investment in priority areas.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 18.29 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme had to postpone the premier meeting of the Economic Governance Committee, which was planned to take place in 2020. The meeting was going to be organized for the first time following the recommendation of the fifty-second session of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, held in Marrakech, Morocco, in 2019.
- 18.30 At the same time, however, the subprogramme modified the rollout process of the Integrated Development Planning and Reporting Toolkit (IPRT) to have a two-track approach. The online approach has been used to introduce the tool to Member States, while the second track involves hands-on training with face-to-face interactions. This led to postponement of the face-to-face trainings beyond 2020. The subprogramme also changed its approach to the development and implementation of the ECA's modelling work to incorporate the assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the target countries. This led to the development and utilisation of the macroeconomic model for assessing the impact of COVID-19 on Africa as a whole, as well as in countries such as Ethiopia, Namibia and Rwanda, where the outputs from the modelling work have been used to inform policy through the countries' Common Country Analyses under the respective countries' UNCTs. The sub-programme also changed the approach to the workshop on public finance from face-to-face to a combination of virtual and online training. The online course on IFFs was conducted with IDEP, attracting a higher number of participants from more countries, although there was apprehension on the efficacy and effectiveness of the approach in building capacity of the participants. The subprogramme also modified and undertook advisory services, by use of webinars to support member States in leveraging public governance and spearheading innovative solutions such as ICT and digital governance to address the COVID-19 pandemic. This led to exchange of information from member States on best practices, identifying challenges and how to tackle them, including through peer support, to effectively meet the objectives of public responses to the pandemic. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 2 and 3 below. In addition, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely the convening of African Ministers of Finance to discuss debt issues and initiatives such as G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) and Sovereign Debt Restructurings (SDRs); convening of a meeting on SDRs with the Ministers of Finance and relevant stakeholders to deliberate on debt sustainability and restructuring, Africa Covid-19 Finance Initiative (AFCI), and Liquidity and Sustainability Facility (LSF). All these activities led to the production of proposals on (1) general allocation of SDRs; and (2) voluntary re-distribution of existing SDRs from countries that do not require them, to countries facing liquidity constraints. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.31 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included the shortage of staff due to the freeze in new recruitment, leading to lack of capacity to provide advisory services.

Result 1: Response to COVID-19 pandemic through enhanced macroeconomic analysis

Programme performance in 2020

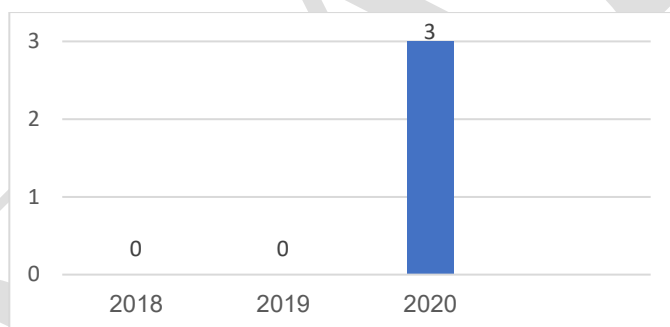
18.32 The subprogramme supported member States in the development and implementation of the countries macroeconomic model to be used in assessing the economic impacts of COVID-19 in countries such as Ethiopia, Rwanda and Namibia. The intervention led to the development of the specific country's models whose outputs (estimates) fed into the specific 2020 common country assessment (CCA) reports with regards to the impact of COVID-19, led by Resident Coordinate Offices. In Ethiopia, the assessment led to the identification and development of a proposal on the bankable projects through which the UN could provide support to the Government. These areas include the MSMEs, job creation and agriculture and rural development. In Namibia it fed into the country's Social Economic Response Plan (SERP) which is guiding UN support to the Government in their COVID-19 mitigation and recovery efforts.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.33 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by 3 countries (Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Namibia) that have assessed the impact of COVID-19 using the macroeconomic model [provide clear and tangible evidence that supports the claimed progress and complement with the graph / table containing the same information.] (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Figure 18.I

Performance measure : Number of countries that used ECA's macroeconomic model to assess impact of COVID-19



Result 2: macroeconomic model to inform policymaking and analysis (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

18.34 The subprogramme supported member States in the development and implementation of the countries' macroeconomic model for forecasting and policy simulation to aid in their policy formulation and implementation processes. The subprogramme also carried out capacity building activities to enhance their modelling and economic analysis skills. Furthermore, the Subprogramme convened expert group meetings to share knowledge and experience with regards to modelling and economic analysis work in different countries.

18.35 The above-mentioned work contributed to 11 member States (Ghana, Gambia, Mauritania, Egypt, Algeria, Burundi, Djibouti, Zambia, Namibia, Ethiopia, Rwanda) leveraging the macroeconomic model for policy analysis and advice, which exceeded the planned target of 9 member States, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. However, in countries such as Kenya and Sierra

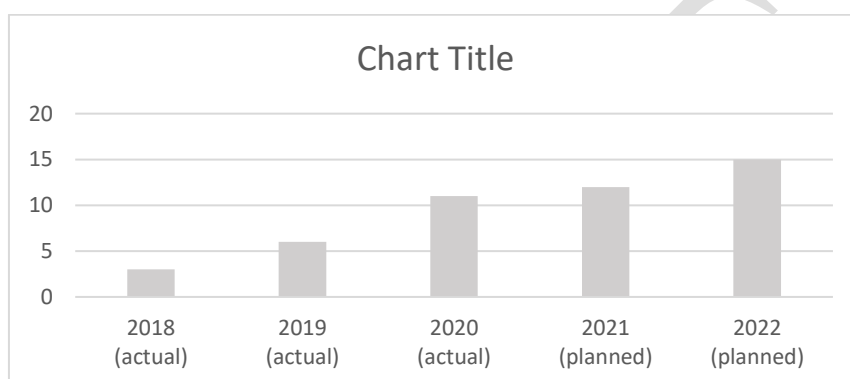
Leone, some of the planned activities could not be carried out as the policy makers preferred face-to-face capacity building workshops as compared to virtual training workshops.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.36 The subprogramme will continue the work related to macroeconomic model to inform policymaking and analysis, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue to provide technical support in both old (12 countries) and new (3) countries in the development and implementation of the macroeconomic model in support of the objective of the Subprogramme. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Figure 18.II

Performance measure: cumulative number of member States leveraging the macroeconomic model for policy analysis and advice



Result 3: curbing illicit financial flows to enhance domestic resource mobilization (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

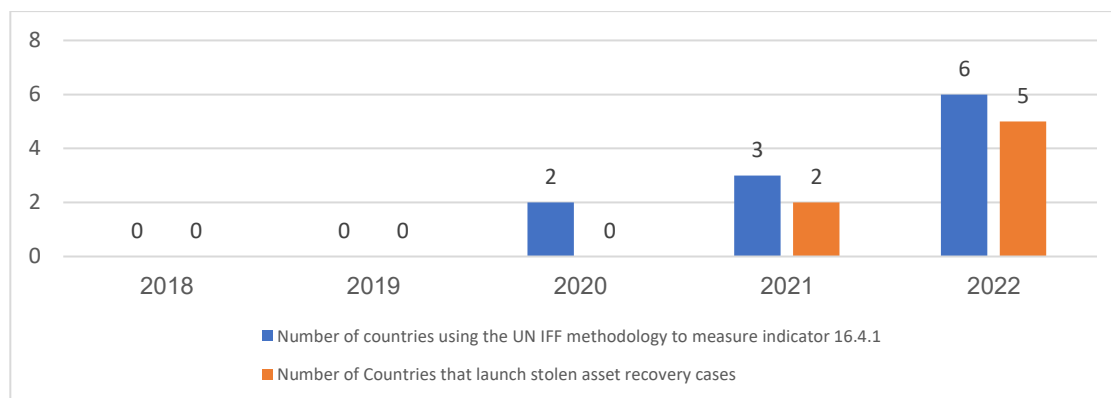
- 18.37 The subprogramme worked with partners, namely United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to establish the identity of the IFFs in the statistical framework, develop a conceptual framework and measurement methodologies for IFFs, thus enabling reporting on progress and promotion of indicator 16.4.1 of Goal 16 on measurement of IFF from tier three to tier 2. UNECA's work on measuring trade mis-invoicing, the largest commercial component, is significant part of this conceptual framework and methodologies, and contributing to country strategies for curbing IFFs.
- 18.38 The above-mentioned work contributed to inception activities in Nigeria and Tanzania, which met the planned target of 2 countries that established a methodology to measure SDG target 16.4.1, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.39 The subprogramme will continue the work related to curbing illicit financial flows to enhance domestic resource mobilization, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include roll out of the conceptual framework, guidelines and measurement methodologies in member States and support them in implementing the measurement, collection of information and reporting on IFFs prevalence in each country, as well as launch asset recovery initiatives. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 18.II/).

Figure 18.III

Performance measure: cumulative number of countries using UN IFF measurement methodologies to measure magnitude of illicit financial flows and launch asset recovery cases (as per indicator 16.4.1)



Result 4: *Use of development planning tools to promote sustainable development and structural transformation in Africa.*

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.40 Together with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063, African countries have also committed to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. The need to jointly mainstream global and continental development agendas into national policies and plans pose enormous challenges to African countries. The traditional planning approaches and tools available to countries have been proven to be inadequate for integrating continental and international commitments in countries' planning and policy frameworks. In 2022, the subprogramme will support member States in mainstreaming continental and global development agendas into their development plans using sustainable development planning tools to seize opportunities for sustainable and inclusive growth. The development planning tools support African countries to design resilient national development plans by identifying and prioritizing high impact interventions through 2022 and beyond. To this end, the sub-programme will aim to roll out ECA's development planning tools in 17 countries in Africa, double the number in 2020.

Lessons learned and planned change

18.41 The lesson for the subprogramme was that capacity building in the use of development planning tools such as the integrated planning and reporting toolkit (IPRT) is optimized and more sustainable when it is carried out in partnerships with institutions such as AUC, NEPAD, AfDB and UNDP as well as internal collaborations. Engagement of external partners ensured a comprehensive and successful delivery of ECA's integrated planning tools. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will continue to forge partnerships with external partners and invest in dedicated IPRT project managers at sub-region levels for parallel and accelerated deployment of planning tools. By 2022, it is anticipated that the pandemic will have attenuated and travel restrictions eased thereby making it possible to organize hybrid and in-person training. This will be vital in reinforcing the outcomes of the online training events.

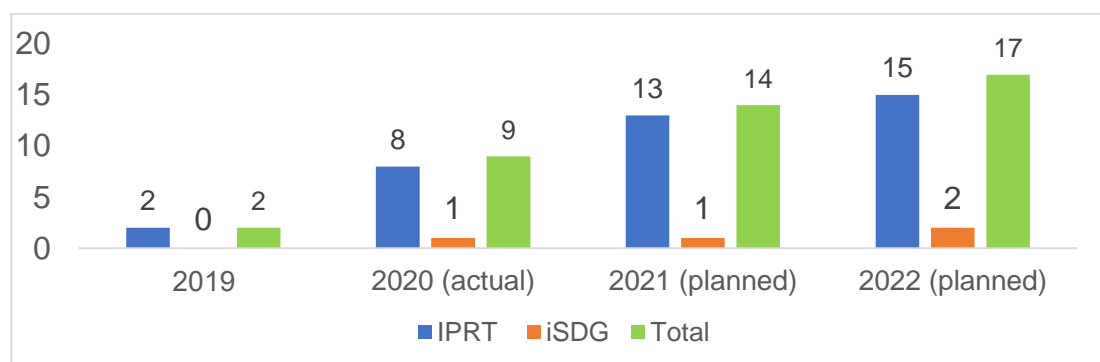
Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.42 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by seventeen countries in 2022 using ECA's development planning tools to ensure alignment between national development plans (NDPs) and continental (Agenda 2063) and global (SDGs) development agendas (see figure

xx.x/table xx.x). More countries are expected to design national development plans that can withstand shocks such as COVID-19 by using ECA's development planning tools through 2024.

Figure 18.IV

Performance measure [Option 1] – Cumulative number of countries adopting and or deploying ECA's development planning tools



Legislative mandates

18.43 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

48/180	Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development	65/286	United Nations Convention against Corruption
51/191	United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions	65/313	Implementing the smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
54/128	Action against corruption		Follow-up to the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development
54/197	Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries	65/314	Modalities for the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development
58/4	United Nations Convention against Corruption	66/209	Promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration by strengthening supreme audit institutions
60/34	Public administration and development	66/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
64/116	The rule of law at the national and international levels	66/256	The United Nations in global governance
65/123	Cooperation between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union	70/188	International financial system and development
65/169	Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the sources of origin, consistent with the	71/36	Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities
		71/216	External debt sustainability and development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2005/3	Public administration and development	2014/11	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
2008/18	Promoting full employment and decent work for all		

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

862 (XLII)	Enhancing domestic resource mobilization	935 (XLVIII)	Least developed countries
865 (XLII)	Global financial and economic crisis	962 (LII)	Data and statistics
879 (XLIV)	Governing development in Africa: the role of the State in economic transformation	967 (LII)	Least developed countries in Africa
896 (XLV)	Illicit financial flows from Africa	966 (LII)	Review of the intergovernmental structure of the Economic Commission for Africa
916 (XLVII)	Illicit financial flows		

Deliverables

18.44 Table 18.3 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.2

Subprogramme 1: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 plan</i>	<i>2022 plan</i>
Quantified deliverable:				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:				
Parliamentary documentation (Number of documents)	1	1	1	1
1. Report on overview of economic and social conditions in Africa to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Committee of Experts of the Economic Commission for Africa	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (Number of 3-hour meetings)	4	0	4	0
2. Committee on Economic governance	4	0	4	0
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:				
Field and Technical cooperation projects (Number of projects)	2	2	6	9
3. Project on Illicit Financial Flows from Africa	1	1	1	1
4. Development, customization and training on ECA's macroeconomic model to selected countries	0	0	4	4
5. Rollout of IPRT and continued support to countries that have deployed the tool	0	0	0	5
6. Internship/Fellowship programme for young African economists to build their capacity on formulating, implementing and monitoring development policies and programmes	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops, fellowship and training events (Number of days)	6	6	2	2
7. Macroeconomic modelling workshop – to share experiences between African policy makers and experts on macroeconomic modelling	2	2	2	2
8. Training workshop on public finance in Africa	2	2	0	0
9. Seminar on development planning tools	2	2	0	0
Publications (Number of publications)	2	2	3	2
10. Sustainable Development Goals Progress Report	1	1	1	1
11. Economic Report on Africa	1	1	1	1
12. African Economic Governance Report	0	0	1	0
Technical materials (Number of materials)	10	10	10	10

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 plan</i>	<i>2022 plan</i>
13. Policy briefs on emerging economic issues and challenges to Africa's growth and development	3	3	3	3
14. Research papers on emerging issues related to macroeconomic analysis, economic governance and public finance	3	3	3	3
15. Africa quarterly economic outlook	4	4	4	4

C. Substantive deliverables:

Consultations, advice and advocacy:

16. Advisory service to member states on emerging macroeconomic and governance issues and development planning; technical support to the African Peer Review Mechanism Secretariat in the area of country self-assessments and integration of outcomes from the assessments into national development plans and related processes (5)

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials:

17. Organization of the Annual African Economic Conference which serves as a platform for deliberating emerging economic issues in Africa. (1 no. of workshop)

Subprogramme 2 Regional integration and trade

Objective

- 18.45 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen regional cooperation and integration among member States through increased trade flows, improved industrialization and increased investments.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.46 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to work with the African Union Commission, the Resident Coordinator offices and UNCTAD, and also with development partners, to support member States in securing market access and business opportunities from the African Continental Free Trade Area while minimizing any potential adverse effects (import surges, dumping, customs revenue loss risks) in the context of the agendas of the African Union, regional economic communities and World Trade Organization (WTO)-related and other multilateral and bilateral trade issues such as regional trade protocols, the African Growth and Opportunity Act and economic partnership agreements.
- 18.47 The subprogramme will also provide technical assistance for the implementation of the African digital transformation strategy at the policy levels as the common digitization agenda for the continent. Furthermore, the subprogramme will leverage the policy findings of ECA key knowledge products at meetings and workshops.
- 18.48 The subprogramme will further develop and disseminate policy tools, instruments and guidelines and help to identify opportunities for diversification, value addition and the development of manufacturing and industrial clusters for member States in support of the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa, contributing to the achievement of target 9.2 of the Goals. It will also provide technical support to member States.
- 18.49 In addition, the subprogramme will organize training courses to aid the programmes of work of member States (in particular the landlocked developing countries and regional economic communities) for the implementation of existing regional cooperation frameworks such as the Action

Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade, the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa.

- 18.50 The subprogramme will provide advisory services to member States on strengthening the formulation and implementation of national, regional and continental competition policies, intellectual property policies and measures for investment facilitation. The subprogramme will also provide advisory services and training for negotiators on the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area in the light of the second phase of Agreement issues, in order to equip them with up-to-date knowledge of policies in the areas of competition, investment and intellectual property-
- 18.51 The subprogramme will provide advisory services and technical assistance to member States and regional economic communities to address bottlenecks to integration, such as the lack of policy coherence and a climate not conducive to regional integration, through the formulation and dissemination of policy recommendations for the harmonization and mainstreaming of multiple regional integration protocols, regulations and policies into national laws and plans.
- 18.52 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by disseminating evidence based analysis with recommendations on build back better and supporting requesting member states to implement them. In addition, and in the context of the formulation and implementation of AfCFTA strategies, ECA will integrate recommendations on responding to COVID-19 consequences to a trade perspective and supporting requesting Member States to implement them.

Expected results

- 18.53 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) countries implementing their respective African Continental Free Trade Area strategies developed with technical support from ECA;
 - (b) improvement in the ways in which both the public and the private sector operate, thus assisting member States in their progress towards achieving target 8.2 of the Goals;
 - (c) a more coherent, coordinated and responsive interface between the African Continental Free Trade Area and the free trade areas and customs unions of the regional economic communities; and
 - (d) policy coherence and the alignment of trade and industrialization policies with the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.
 - (e) diversification of productive capacities and production patterns, thereby contributing to the acceleration of industrialization in Africa;
 - (f) reduced transaction risks and intermediation costs, improve the quality of project information and documentation, and strengthen engagement with the private sector, and
 - (g) enhanced opportunities for private sector operators to leverage transboundary opportunities, with the aim of creating a more business-friendly African single market, ensuring improved market access conditions for African exports, in line with targets 8.a and 10.a of the Goals.
- 18.54 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in informed policy decisions by member States and advocacy efforts around continental strategic initiatives - *such as the AfCFTA* - and in overall support of the African continent., which is specified in more detail under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 18.55 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme cancelled the validation two AfCFTA strategies (Chad and Djibouti) as well as the development of electronic investment guides (e-guides). The subprogramme also postponed the delivery of electronic investment guides for requesting member States due to the lack of access to primary data in the context of COVID-19

travel restrictions. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 2 and 3 below.

- 18.56 The subprogramme identified new activities to support member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely with the organization of 12 webinars to discuss and agreed on trade, industrialization and investment approaches to tackle the impact of COVID-19 as well as to build back better. The latter was coupled with knowledge products outlining evidence-based recommendations linking the objective of the subprogramme with issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Those new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below. With regards to change in approach. The subprogramme changed the approach of delivery with the organization of three e-Expert Groups Meetings. In addition, the subprogramme also changed its approach with increased reliance on national consultants backed by ECA sub-regional offices who led work on-the ground due to international travel restrictions that impeded the travel of ECA's staff who have been leading and supporting technical support remotely with consultations via telephones or through internet. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 2 and 3 below.

Result 1: *Integrating COVID 19 analysis and recommendations in AfCFTA strategies*

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.58 In the context of the start of trade under the AfCFTA in January 2021 (previously planned for July 2020), ECA has been assisting countries' readiness with technical support upon requests for the development of AfCFTA strategies. These strategies would not be pertinent without the integration of COVID-19 analysis and recommendations through trade and the AfCFTA. In 2020, ECA contributed to adapting AfCFTA strategies with analysis and recommendations to tackle COVID-19 effects respective to macroeconomic frameworks, COVID-19 trade implications such as reduced cross border trade, reduced tourism and trade transport or trade related employment amongst others while highlighting COVID-19 immediate trade priorities such as creating 'green lanes' for fast customs clearance of medical supplies, leveraging the standards and guidelines for medical supplies, masks, disinfectants and protective equipment that have been made freely available or facilitating safe fish and land-border trade.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.59 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by two countries (Sierra Leone and Mauritania) that received technical support for the formulation and validation of AfCFTA strategies integrating COVID-19 analysis and recommendations, on using Trade to "Build Back Better" for an increase of African intra trade share.

Table 18.3

Performance measure: Member states integrating COVID-19 analysis and recommendations in their AfCFTA strategies

2018	2019	2020
N/A	N/A	Two countries (Sierra Leone and Mauritania) integrated COVID-19 analysis in their AfCFTA strategies with short-term and medium-term analysis regarding macroeconomic frameworks and recommendations on using trade to address COVID-19 challenges

Result 2: ratification, incorporation and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)

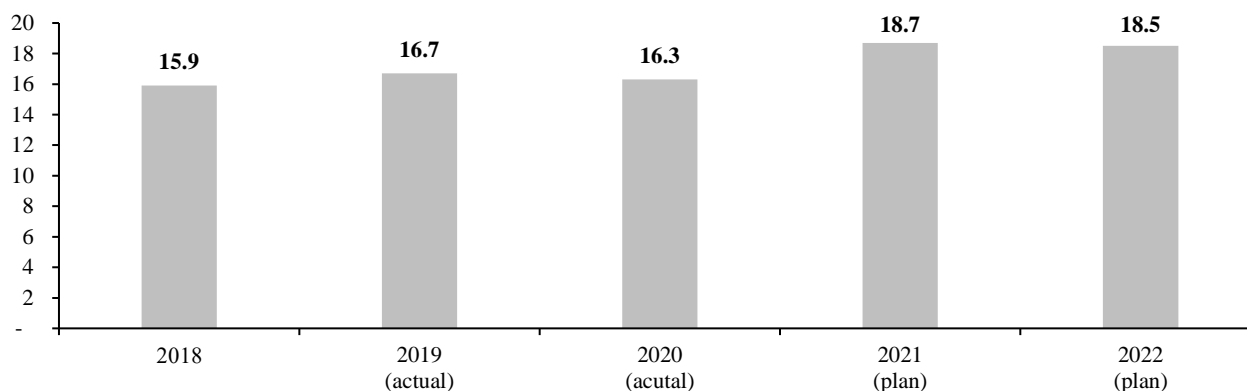
Programme performance in 2020

18.60 The subprogramme continued providing sensitization and advocacy in order to increase ratification of AfCFTA. The latter contributed to Nigeria, the largest economy in Africa, ratifying the Agreement on 11 November 2020. ECA's contribution on the latter was through two national forums, targeted policy briefs as well as technical support on AfCFTA readiness and high level advocacy between senior policy makers and ECA. In addition, the subprogramme delivered technical support to requesting Member States geared particularly to enhancing their understanding of the modalities and their economic and social implications.

In 2020, four AfCFTA strategies were developed and validated by Senegal, the Gambia, Sierra Leone and Mauritania. The strategies outlined ways for these countries to harness the full benefits of the AfCFTA through the identification of comparative and competitive advantages as well as key value addition of trade and investment opportunities. The national AfCFTA strategies analyse synergies between plans and policies (including national development plans, trade, industrial, infrastructure, education, macroeconomic, investment, social and other policies) and identify gaps while making tailored made recommendations for their implementation. The subprogramme also contributed to disseminating issues on the AfCFTA with technical presentations, discussions in various e-forums and webinars as well as knowledge products such as Assessing Regional Integration in Africa IV (ARIA), as well as papers on COVID-19 implications and trade as a contribution to prepare countries readiness to the start of the AfCFTA in January 2021.

The above-mentioned work contributed to 16.3% of intra-African trade in the total trade of Africa which did not meet the target of 17.6 per cent of intra-African trade in the total trade of Africa, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. Reaching the target was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which delayed the start of the AfCFTA originally scheduled for July 2020 and rescheduled to January 2021. The subprogramme expected that the 2020 start of trade under the AfCFTA would increase Africa's total trade in line with the set target.

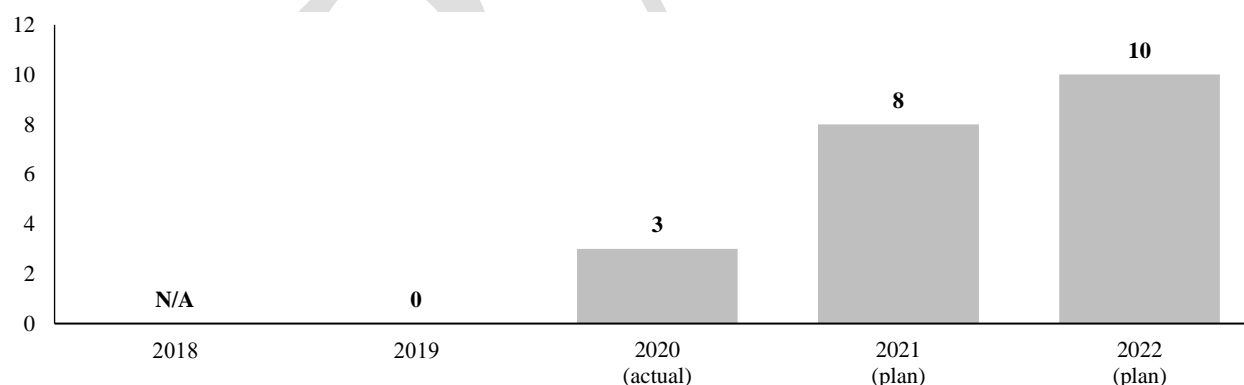
Figure 18.V Performance measure: share of intra-African trade in the total trade of Africa
(Percentage)



Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.61 The subprogramme will continue the work related to ratification, domestication and implementation of the AfCFTA, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to formulate strategies with COVID-19 perspectives and to assist Member States in implementing them. Consequently, strategies that were produced before the pandemic will be updated in order to include recommendations bearing COVID-19 responses from a trade lens perspective. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure xx.x).

Figure 18.VI Performance measure: AfCFTA strategies for Member States implemented with ECA's support and incorporating a COVID-19 responses from a trade lens perspective



Result 3: making the most of the African Continental Free Trade Area (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)

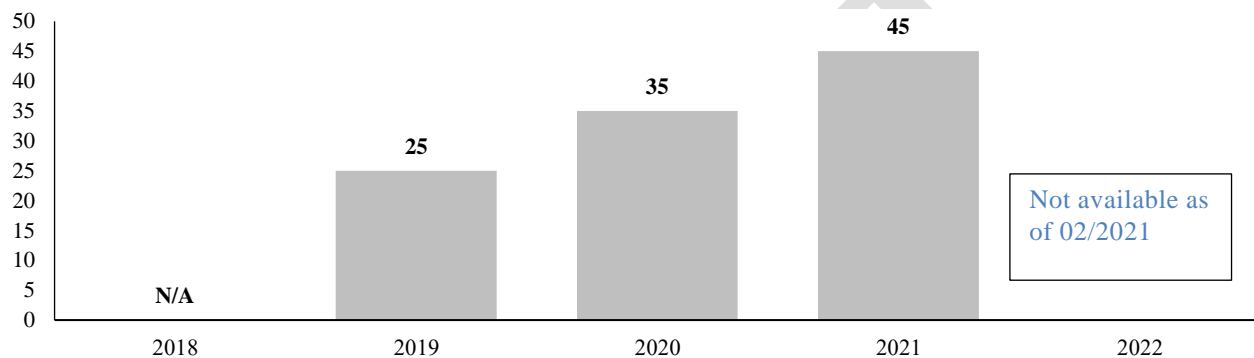
Programme performance in 2020

18.61 The SP In collaboration with the AU (AUC, RECs) and UN RCO/UNCTshas continued to pursue adherence to AfCFTA from Governments, media, private sector and civil society in general, including women and youth's groups, in order for them to better grasp what is at stake for their respective countries with the AfCFTA and to make the most out of the Agreement in their respective fields. The latter was done through consultations in Senegal, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan. The latter resulted in an average of 87.2% of

participants grasping better AfCFTA issues through these events organized by ECA. [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective]. [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective].

- 18.62 The above-mentioned work contributed to [include the actual performance], which did not meet the target of [include the planned performance e.g. 35 countries with increase ratio of intra-Africa trade to their total trade], as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. [Explain why the planned 2020 target could not be met]. (The 2020 data is not available at this stage of the year and should be ready at end of Q1. In addition, analysis of COVID-19 implications has caused delays in data availability.)

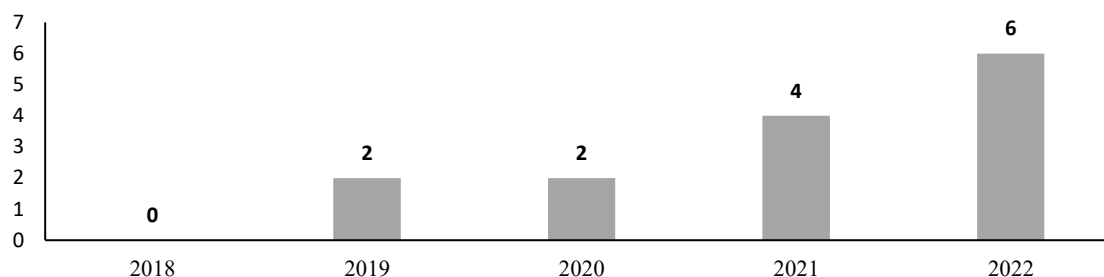
Figure 18.VII Performance measure: cumulative number of countries that increased their ratio of intra-African trade to their total trade



Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.63 The subprogramme will continue the work related to making the most of the AfCFTA-in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include AfCFTA challenges in a post COVID world in 2022. The latter was done through advocacy for adherence to AfCFTA as a framework to respond to the effects of the pandemic; it will also involve the formulation and implementation of the AfCFTA strategies with a COVID-19 response from a trade lens perspective and the implementation of the African Country Business Index (ACBI) in six pilot countries. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure xx.x).

Figure 18.VIII Member states that implement African Country Business Index (ACBI) to monitor the impact of the AfCFTA on the private sector



Result 4: Member States that adopt and implement recommendations from Assessing Regional Integration in African (10th edition): Africa’s Services trade liberalization and integration under the AfCFTA”

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.64 The pertinence of producing knowledge products is to have them adopted and implemented by member States in order to support their respective development agendas, for example, the dissemination of ARIA IX on the next steps for the AfCFTA, which includes the recommendation of developing AfCFTA strategies, has led to ECA working with 38 countries and 3 RECs, based on requests, in the development and implementation of AfCFTA strategies.

Lessons learned and planned change

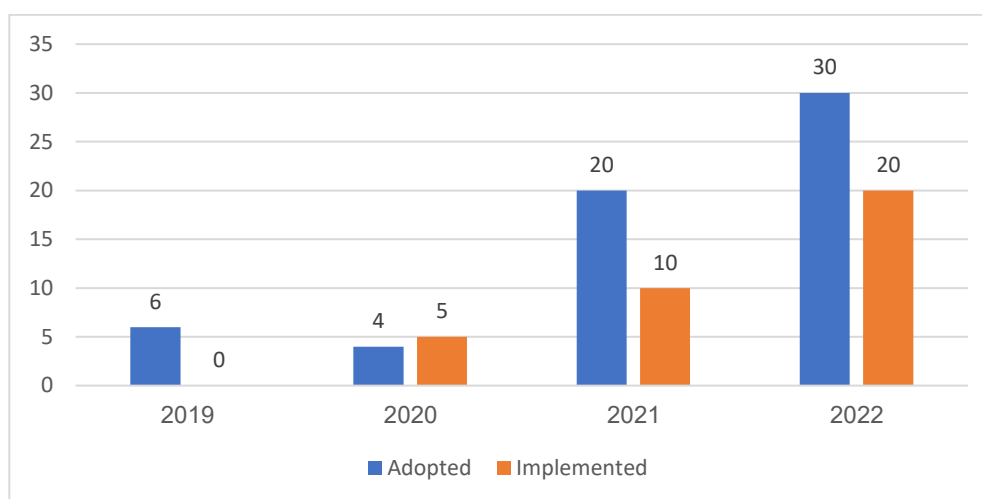
- 18.65 The lesson was to continue to work with sub-regional offices (SROs) in order to respond timely to stakeholders’ requests, notably in the COVID-19 context. The sub programme benefited from their respective sub regional networks and proximity with respective stakeholders when implementing past/ongoing technical cooperation. In addition, such coordination allowed for faster recruitments and responses in the field, including in the synergy built with UN Resident Coordinators Offices and UNCTs in general. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will consolidate on this mechanism and decentralize part of technical and administrative processes to SROs for timely responses.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.66 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by 30 countries adopting recommendations from ARIA X, published in 2021, on Africa’s services trade liberalization and integration under the AfCFTA. Member States would benefit from the same dissemination as ARIA IX through forums and workshops in order to garner requests that would be translated into technical cooperation for domestication at national levels while taking into account “building back better” post COVID. The latter is evidenced by the documents developed and approved by the Member States and evidence of implementation from the Member States with ECA’s support. (see figure Figure 18.IX).

Figure 18.IX

Performance measure: Number of Member States that adopted and implemented recommendations from ARIA X



Legislative mandates

18.67 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

70/115	Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-eighth session	71/320	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
70/293	Third industrial development decade for Africa (2016–2025)	72/205	Commodities

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2011/12	Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar	2017/11	Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
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Economic and Social Council resolutions

847 (XL)	Aid for trade	934 (XLVIII)	Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024
867 (XLIII)	Assessment of progress on regional integration in Africa	960 (LI)	Harnessing the potential of the African Continental Free Trade Area and creating fiscal space for jobs and economic diversification
891 (XLV)	Accelerating regional integration and boosting intra-African trade		
907 (XLVI)	Industrialization for an emerging Africa		
914 (XLVII)	African regional integration index		
922 (XLVII)	Industrialization for inclusive and transformative development in Africa		

Deliverables

18.68 Table 18.5 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.4

Subprogramme 2: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	2	3	2
1. Report on the session of the Committee on Regional Cooperation and Integration on levelling the playing field for intra-African investment with a view to sharing best practices among member States	-	-	1	0
2. Updates on the status of international and intra-African trade for the Committee on Regional Cooperation and Integration	1	1	1	1
3. Report on the status of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3		3	
4. Meeting of the Committee on Regional Cooperation and Integration	-	-	3	0
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	3	7	4	7
5. Project on boosting intra-African trade through enhancing the capacity of member States and regional economic communities to increase the African share of international trade	1	1	1	1
6. Project on accelerating the African trade integration agenda through ratification and effective implementation of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area	-	1	-	1
7. Project on capacity-building for inclusive and equitable African trade arrangement	1	1	1	1
8. Project on deepening African trade integration through effective implementation of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area	-	1	-	1
9. Fellowship programme for enhancing the capacity of young African scholars in the areas of industrialization, investment, regional integration, trade and markets	1	-	-	1
10. Project on the trade model	-	1	-	1
11. Project on operationalization of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area: strategic interventions in investment, services competition policy, digitalization, regional trade and integration	-	1	1	1
12. Project on the opportunities created by the African Continental Free Trade Area for the pooled procurement of essential drugs and products and local pharmaceutical production for the continent	-	1	1	0
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	10	10	10
13. Training programme on trade economics, regional integration and capacity-building for trade policy and structural transformation, aid for trade, basic/intermediate trade modelling and advanced trade modelling	5	10	10	10
Publications (number of publications)	3	3	2	3
14. Publication on common investment area in the continental free trade area: policy options towards levelling the playing field for intra-African investment	1	1	1	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
15. Publication on assessing regional integration in Africa	1	1	–	1
16. Publication on revisiting policy, legislation and institutions for industrial development in Africa	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	4	3	1	4
17. Electronic guides on investments	1	-	–	1
18. Studies and policy briefs on topical international and intraregional trade issues	1	1	1	1
19. Topical issue report on the African Union integration agenda	1	1	–	1
20. Policy briefs, guidelines and toolkits on industrialization in Africa	1	1	–	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: responses to the needs expressed by member States and regional or subregional cooperation groups in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Framework for a Renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027 in the context of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals; analytical support for the Vienna Programme of Action; maintenance of the Observatory on Regional Integration in Africa.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: communication materials on regional integration; information kits on the activities of the African Trade Policy Centre; high-level policy dialogue on trade.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: maintenance of the observatory on regional integration in Africa.				

Subprogramme 3

Private sector development and finance

Objective

- 18.69 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance the business environment to leverage the role of the private sector and its investments in the economic growth and transformation of Africa, improved land tenure security, in particular for women, and to enhance innovative private sector financing and investment for infrastructure, energy and services, and agriculture.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.70 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will provide advisory services and technical assistance to member States to implement the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerating Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and associated frameworks. In collaboration with other UN entities and strategic partners, the subprogramme will address the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and agriculture. It will produce knowledge products with policy recommendations and offer advisory services and technical assistance to member States in regionally integrated agricultural value chains, agricultural financing, climate change management, other risks and agribusiness and agro-industrial development. The subprogramme will convene, advocate and provide technical assistance to member States to adopt the recently endorsed AU Guidelines on the Development of Regional Agricultural Value Chains (RAVCs) and the Continental Agribusiness Strategy.
- 18.71 The subprogramme will further support member States in implementing AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa, especially improving women's tenure security to meet the AUC Specialized Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture target, Rural Development, Water and Environment. The target is to allocate 30 per cent of land rights to women by 2025, and responsible land-based investments in support of agriculture and infrastructural development.

- 18.72 The subprogramme will support efficient, equitable and sustainable private sector participation in infrastructure and create an agribusiness environment conducive to crowding-in private capital sector financing. Such work will reduce inefficiencies, the time and cost of the registration of land and other forms of property and the issuance of certificates and title deeds to facilitate lending. Furthermore, the subprogramme will provide technical assistance to overcome tenure insecurity and gender biases and youth marginalisation in land and property rights systems.–The subprogramme will support member States in making progress towards SGD 1.4 and SDG 5.a targets by facilitating equal rights to ownership and control over land and property.
- 18.73 The subprogramme will continue to support the Member States and market participants to explore investment and co-investment opportunities in infrastructure, real estate, and other sectors in close cooperation with pension funds, asset management firms, private equity and financial institutions. The subprogramme will also provide technical assistance and disseminate best practices to member States, to enable them to identify priority growth sectors and to develop and implement policies, strategies and programmes that will improve their competitiveness, attract investment and stimulate entrepreneurship. The programme will also support the Member States in developing and deepening their domestic debt markets as a more sustainable method of mobilising additional resources for development financing needs. Deepening domestic debt markets will also allow governments to maintain fiscal stability and reduce their debt burden and reliance on foreign debt borrowing, putting economies under strain, particularly for countries exposed to currency risks.
- 18.74 The subprogramme will support women’s economic and financial empowerment by supporting African women entrepreneurs and fund managers by developing an innovative financing platform that will help crowd in the capital and promote women-owned or led companies' growth. By leveraging these innovative financing instruments, the subprogramme will support member States in making progress towards Goals, 1, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 17.
- 18.75 The subprogramme will further continue to work with the AUC, the AUDA-NEPAD, AfDB and RECs operationalising priority plan II of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, (PIDA) assisting with technical analysis. In particular transport and energy, African infrastructure will be affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, as travel restrictions will have impacts on the global supply chain and the manufacture of energy products. ECA will support the development of home-grown solutions for Africa. Therefore, the subprogramme will accelerate its work with member States, regional partners, and international organisations in developing and disseminating regulatory tools and frameworks, along with best practices in public-private partnership models that attract private sector participation and investment in energy infrastructure. Furthermore, in collaboration with international partners and regional entities, the subprogramme will continue to advocate private capital support for existing and new rail projects in Africa, owing to the importance of rail as a cheaper, more efficient, safer and environmentally friendly mode of transport. This advocacy will include encouraging member States to ratify the Luxembourg Protocol, which facilitates increased and cheaper finance from the private sector to support much-needed new rolling stock procurement. Furthermore, the subprogramme will provide policy advisory services, and technical assistance to member States on the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM)’s implementation and efforts to improve Africa's road safety and digitalise the continent's transport sector. This advisory service will improve connectivity and reduce the cost of air transport, thereby creating jobs and contributing to the continent’s economic development; contribute to sustainable development by saving lives, reducing the cost of road crashes to the economy; and improving the efficiency of the transport sector. By providing advisory services and technical assistance to the Member States in developing resilient transport infrastructure and services, the subprogramme will contribute to building Africa’s capacity for an emergency response to health and economic crisis, such as those triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 18.76 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by collaborating with strategic partners in ensuring that the deliverables contribute to enhancing the capacity of members states to deliver viable and sustainable post-COVID-19 solutions, to build back better African economics.

Expected results

18.77 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) improved competitiveness, productivity, value addition and trade in agricultural goods and services; supported efforts by member States to end hunger and achieve food security and improve nutrition (Goal 2), enhanced growth of small and medium-sized enterprises and job creation with a particular focus on youth entrepreneurship and employment (target 8.3);
- (b) improved standing of Africa in the global business environment rankings, by promoting the role of the private sector and facilitating its investments in agriculture, energy, infrastructure and other sectors of the economy
- (c) improved implementation by the Member States of the African Union framework and guidelines on land policy in Africa and the Guiding Principles for Large Scale Land Based investments in Africa, by conducting research and analysis and disseminating best practices, advocating and providing technical assistance for policy and regulatory reforms and effective land administration;
- (d) enhanced accessibility of credit in contexts where land can be used as collateral, and strengthened ability of women to enter into agricultural contracts in mutually beneficial land-based investment models;
- (e) a conducive climate for improved access to markets and diversified investors' base with an increased appetite for domestic currency debt markets;
- (f) innovative strategies to mobilise capital both domestically and internationally (through venture capital, private equity, and impact investment), with the potential to scale up and create an economic impact: for example, investing in between five and ten women fund managers can lead to the financing of more than 100 companies and supporting the creation of thousands of jobs);
- (g) implementation of an increased number of energy projects by the Member States, contributing to the achievement of Goals 9 and 7 and the attainment of the strategic programme direction, in particular, the implementation of innovative financing for infrastructure for the transformation of Africa, the advocacy of the African position at the global level and the development of regional responses;
- (h) deepened regional integration and enhanced intra-African trade, in the context of AfCFTA and Agenda 2063, through reduced transport costs resulting from the implementation of good quality cross-border transport infrastructure projects;
- (i) enhanced connectivity and reduced cost of air transport in Africa in the context of SAATM;
- (j) increased efficiency of Africa's rail sector including through cheaper finance from the private sector to support rolling stock procurement;
- (k) reduced road fatalities and injuries and cost of road crashes to African economies;
- (l) Implement COVID-19 recovery action plans at the national and regional levels, particularly for Africa's aviation and logistics sectors.

18.78 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in survival, recovery and sustainability of the transport, logistics and energy sectors from the adverse impact of the pandemic, which is specified in more detail under Result 2 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

18.79 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme cancelled the following deliverables including strengthening the capacity of African regulators and investors on issues and procedures related to the development of capital markets, as well as enhancing the capacity of African policymakers and insurance practitioners from five African member states on policies, tools and

practice for risk modelling in the agricultural insurance sector in Africa. Furthermore, policy dialogues on land governance and land and Poverty were cancelled. COVID-19 travel restrictions prevented missions to countries like Angola from implementing the "Development and promoting of the SDG 7 Bond for investment in clean and affordable energy infrastructure in Africa" deliverable. The subprogramme postponed (beyond 2020) a number of deliverables. Workshops for Curricula Development/Review with the University of Liberia and Juba; the Policy Dialogue with Vice-Chancellors on enhancing the quality of land governance training and research programmes in Africa; and training on the application of AU and UN guidelines and instruments to improve land governance. The Committee on Climate Change, Blue Economic, Agriculture and Natural Resources Management reports were also postponed as the Committee was postponed. There was also a delay in several other outputs including the Study report and policy briefs on the mapping of land-based investment opportunities for agriculture and agribusiness in Africa; the report on agro-industrial park development in Africa: challenges and opportunities; Report on the assessment of the potential for enhancing agriculture and weather index insurance in Africa and the launch of the Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition. These reports' quality may be affected as primary data collection would not be possible due to travel-related restrictions. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 2 and 3 below.

- 18.80 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely to enhance the business environment to leverage the role of the private sector and its investments in the economic growth and transformation of Africa, improved land tenure security, in particular for women, and to enhance innovative private sector financing and investment for infrastructure, energy and services, and agriculture. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under Result 1 and 2 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.81 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact led to a freeze in recruitment under the regular budget hence a delay in the delivery of the following outputs: the report on agro-industrial park development in Africa: challenges and opportunities; report on the assessment of the potential for enhancing agriculture and weather index insurance in Africa and the launch of the Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition. Anxiety surrounding liquidity led to delayed approval of RPTC funds to map land-based investment opportunities for agriculture and agribusiness in Guinea.

Result 1: Responding to COVID-19 impact on resilience and food security

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.82 As a result of COVID-19, Africa GDP growth is estimated to contract by 1.8 percentage points in 2020, setting Africa to experience its first recession in 25 years. Vulnerable populations, including, in particular, daily labourers, female-headed households, and small-scale producers and enterprises are hard hit. The number of those who live in extreme poverty is expected to increase by 29 million, adding to the nearly 450 million persons who live in under USD 1.9 a day. Furthermore, the impact of COVID-19 on hunger in Africa is particularly profound given the existence of about 250 million, or about 30 per cent of the world's undernourished who could readily be pushed to the brink of starvation. The food security impact of COVID-19 could be further aggravated considering the effects of economic shocks, induced by commodity prices decline, low export demand, low local consumption and weather-related events such as drought and other phenomena, such as the locust invasion.
- 18.83 Aware of the extreme uncertainty about the path, duration, magnitude, and impact of the pandemic on African economies, the subprogramme has committed, along with partners, including the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) and the African Union Commission (AUC), to a series of

emergency interventions to assist African countries in developing a rapid response to the supply and policy gaps in food and critical medical resources needed to combat the COVID-19 pandemic in Africa. In this regards, the subprogramme has provided technical assistance to Afreximbank to develop and establish a food security component within the jointly established Pandemic Trade Impact Mitigation Facility (PATIMFA) to help African countries manage the food security implications of COVID-19. The subprogramme has further provided technical assistance to member states towards the development of bankable projects. As to identify priority countries for intervention and optimal operation modality of the Facility's food security component, the subprogramme convened a series of stakeholders meeting, including major players in the African agriculture landscape.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.84 The work mentioned above contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the Government of Guinea that received, within PATIMFA's Food Security Component, a Trade Credit of \$14m furnished to the Chamber of Agriculture. The allocated trade credit is intended to strengthen Guinea's post-COVID-19 recovery and resilience programme to assure food security through rapid boosting of agricultural productivity and production through the facilitation of securing imports of agricultural inputs (seeds, pesticides, fertilisers).

Table 18.5 Support to MS to respond to COVID-19 impact on resilience and food security

2018	2019	2020
<p>ECA examined Guinea's land policy and related legislations to generate evidence and recommendations essential for the review of the land policy and Loi d'orientation Agricole, informed by the AU Guidelines on Large Scale Land Based Investments.</p> <p>With ECA's contribution, the Government of Guinea (Conakry) reviewed its policy and legal framework towards creating an enabling environment for private sector involvement in land based investments in agriculture.</p>	<p>ECA developed a technical guide for policy and legislative reform to provide an enabling environment for land based agricultural investments.</p>	<p>Government of Guinea received, within PATIMFA's Food Security Component, a Trade Credit of \$14m furnished to the Chamber of Agriculture. The allocated trade credit is intended to strengthen Guinea's post-COVID-19 recovery and resilience programme to assure food security through rapid boosting of agricultural productivity and production through the facilitation of securing imports of agricultural inputs (seeds, pesticides, fertilisers).</p>

Result 2: Strengthened business environment for private sector investments in energy and infrastructure development (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)

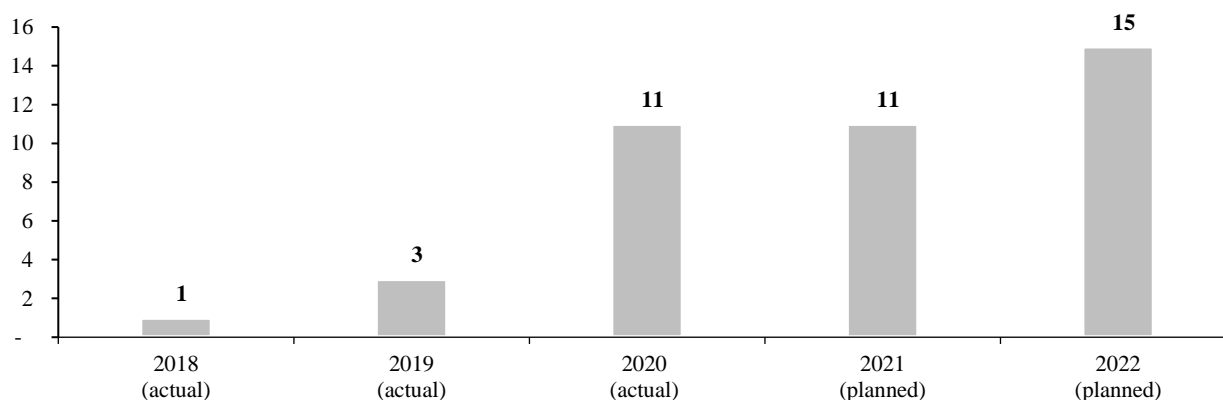
Programme performance in 2020

- 18.85 The subprogramme has applied the new regulatory review methodology/tool to assess 11 African countries' readiness for private sector investments in the power sector, in partnership with strategic partners, assisted RECs and the Member States to identify priority infrastructure projects that will be supported by PIDA through 2030; developed a common African strategy to engage with external partners in infrastructure development; and provided technical advisory services on energy project finance to countries such as Eritrea, Ethiopia, Angola. The subprogramme also undertook activities to address the financing and improve efficiencies in the transport sector and safety. Furthermore, the subprogramme responded to COVID-19 and produced several outputs that assess the pandemic's impact on the aviation industry, African ports, cross-border trade protocols, introduction of cashless transport services and energy.
- 18.86 The above-mentioned work contributed to improving the regulatory environment of the energy sector in 11 countries and in strengthening their energy planning units through the identification of gaps in

the regulatory system and measures to close these gaps, which exceeded the planned target of 10 member States that institute energy planning units in the respective line ministries/government agencies, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

Figure 18.X

Performance measure: cumulative number of member States that institute energy planning units in the respective line ministries/government agencies



Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.87 The subprogramme will continue the work related to strengthened business environment for private sector investments in energy and infrastructure development, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include developing methodologies/tools to assist countries in enhancing private sector investment in the energy sector and 5 countries are envisaged to adopt these methodologies/tools in 2022]. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Table 18.6

Performance measure

2018	2019	2020 (Actual)	2021	2022
N/A	N/A	Nine countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Zambia, South Africa, Angola, Ghana, Morocco, Mauritania) validate their country regulatory framework	Seven countries (Seychelles, Uganda, Mozambique, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Egypt) will validate their country regulatory framework	Out 16 countries that validated the regulatory review 5 countries will adopt the continental framework

Result 3: Enhancing investment in energy infrastructure through land policy reforms (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.88 The subprogramme has developed a regulatory methodology that investigates the effectiveness of the electricity sector policy and regulatory frameworks to attract private investments. The methodology tool takes on the investor's perspective and investigates fundamental policy and regulatory elements which characterise an enabling framework for scaling up investments in new electricity infrastructures. The subprogramme also applied this review tool to 11 African countries, and there is a request to apply to four additional countries in 2021, resources permitting. Furthermore, the subprogramme presented this work's outcomes to the AU STC's Energy Subcommittee on Transport, Infrastructure, Intercontinental and Interregional Infrastructure, Energy and Tourism (STC-TTIET). The purpose was to drum up support and develop a continental regulatory framework to crowd-in investments in the energy value chain.
- 18.89 The work above contributed to the regulatory review of the power sector in Angola, Zambia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mauritania, South Africa, Kenya, Cameroon, Senegal and Seychelles, which exceeded the planned target of eight countries review their power sector regulatory frameworks, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.90 The subprogramme will continue the work related to enhancing investment in energy infrastructure through land policy reforms, in line with its mandate. In contributing further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will ensure the alignment of power sector regulatory frameworks with land policies to speed-up the implementation of transformative projects. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Table 18.7

Performance measure

2018	2019	2020 (Planned)	2020 (Actual)	2021	2022
N/A	N/A	Eight countries review their power sector regulatory frameworks	Ten countries reviewed their power sector regulatory frameworks	Four countries (out of eight) align their land policies with the energy sector	Guidelines for addressing land governance challenges in energy and infrastructure sectors for 12 countries

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 4: Financing infrastructure development through public private partnerships models

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.91 The infrastructure gap in Africa is massive. It is one of the primary reasons many African countries may not achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals targets. There are significant gaps in energy, transport (rail, maritime, road and air), water and ICT infrastructures. The African Development Bank estimates that the continent's infrastructure needs between \$130 and 170 billion a year, with a financing gap ranging from \$68 to \$108 billion a year. It is also expected that the advent of the novel Covid-19 pandemic would seriously affect investments in infrastructure as African governments prioritise saving lives by focusing on health and sanitation backlogs. However, it is also widely acknowledged that infrastructure development would be at the core of post-pandemic

recovery strategies, as infrastructure is the primary catalyst for economic development and trade. The subprogramme will strengthen stakeholders' capacities to utilise PPPs as the means for innovative financing and infrastructure development in support of industrialisation in selected African countries, Uganda, Zambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Cameroon and Malawi.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 18.92 The lesson for the subprogramme was that it has to be flexible to meet ad hoc requests from member states and other stakeholder. A challenge faced by the subprogramme was that it had not anticipated and planned for the high number of time-sensitive requests for technical support on transport and energy financing, particularly in the context of COVID-19. In response, the subprogramme will leverage and build on partnerships with African regional and continental organisations, relevant UN agencies as well as specialized institutions worldwide involved in the continent's infrastructure development]. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will [initiate and strengthen partnerships on infrastructure development and build capacity of African countries and institutions through training of trainers on infrastructure development issues, particularly on innovative financing mechanisms involving the private sector .

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.93 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by [three countries committing to implement PPP frameworks, three countries harmonising their PPP framework with national laws, and six countries reaching North-South and South-South cooperation agreements for project development and technology transfer] (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Table 18.8

PPP implementation milestones

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N/A	N/A	Situational analysis of PPPs in selected countries	Three countries commit to implement PPPs in infrastructure projects	PPPs frameworks in three out of six countries are harmonised in line with countries PPP laws
		Project document preparation and resource mobilisation	PPP frameworks in three out of six countries are harmonised in line with countries PPP laws;	At least three countries sampled adopt international tools and standards in PPP
				Increase number of North-South and South-South cooperation agreements from baseline of 0 for project development and technology transfer in each target country (total of 6)

Legislative mandates

- 18.94 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

64/193	Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)	65/314	Modalities for the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development
		66/195	Agricultural technology for development
65/146	Innovative mechanisms of financing for development	67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

70/192	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development	72/224	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
70/198	Agricultural technology for sustainable development	72/238	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
		72/271	Improving global road safety

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2014/10	Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
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Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

819 (XXXI)	Promotion of energy resources development and utilisation in Africa	921 (XLVII)	Agricultural transformation for an industrialised Africa
877 (XLIII)	Towards realising a food-secure Africa		

Deliverables

18.95 Table 18.8 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to attaining the objective stated above.

Table 18.9
Subprogramme 3: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	-	2	-
1. Reports for the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on recent private sector developments in Africa	1	-	1	-
2. Reports for the Committee on Private Sector Development, Regional Integration, Trade, Infrastructure, Industry and Technology	1	-	1	-
3. Reports for the Committee on Climate Change, Blue Economy, Agriculture and Natural Resources Management	1	-	-	-
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	1	11	14
4. Project on tracking progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 7 on access to affordable and clean energy in Africa	1	-	1	1
5. Project on strengthening the capacity of selected African countries to structure and issue social and development impact bonds and other related innovative financing instruments	1	-	-	1
6. Project on strengthening the capacity of member States and regional organisations to implement the AU declaration on land	-	-	-	-
7. Project on land governance through the Network of Excellence on Land Governance in Africa	1	1	-	-
8. Project on enhancing investment in energy, infrastructure and services through land policy reforms	-	-	1	1
9. Project on strengthening the capacity of Member States, regional organisations and institutions of higher learning to implement the AU declaration on land	-	-	1	1

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
10. Project on the implications of infrastructure on the African Continental Free Trade Area (infrastructure-trade linkages)	-	-	1	1
11. Project on African infrastructure and digitalisation (transport and energy)	-	-	1	1
12. Project on strengthening the capacity of Member States to develop sound domestic debt markets	-	-	1	1
13. Project on regional infrastructure development in Africa (high-speed rail project)	-	-	1	1
14. Project on road safety	-	-	1	1
15. Project on the African transport policy programme	-	-	1	1
16. Project on a single African air transport market	-	-	1	1
17. Pilot project to develop the capacity for agricultural risk insurance	1	-	-	-
18. Pilot project on enhancing environment/opportunities for land-based investments in agriculture and agribusiness	-	-	-	1
19. Project to support women's land tenure security and entrepreneurship through policy, legal and institutional reforms and mainstream gender in land and agriculture	-	-	-	1
20. Technical assistance to build institutional capacity I for the development and rolling out of a supervision and monitoring mechanism of COVID-19 debt relief initiatives and debt consolidation programs	-	-	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	35	16	21	40
21. Training on application of the energy mix model and planning to promote energy mix	10	-	10	10
22. Training on the application of AU and UN guidelines and instruments to improve land governance in Africa	10	9	5	10
23. Workshop on the continental transport policy, the African Road Safety Action Plan (2011–2020) and air transport instruments	-	-	-	-
24. Training on agribusiness development, including modelling and mapping of investment opportunities to enhance the capacity of African policymakers and the private sector	10	7	-	10
25. Training on how to strengthen the capacity of African policymakers and insurance practitioners about policies, tools and practices for risk modelling in the agricultural insurance sector in Africa	5	-	5	5
26. Workshop on financial technology, financial regulations and non-payment systems	-	-	1	-
27. Training on policy harmonisation/private sector development to promote regional value chains and trade in agriculture	-	-	-	5
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	10	10
28. Publication on assessing the role of the private sector in developing energy infrastructure through African regional power pools	-	-	1	-
29. Report on the challenges and opportunities in maritime transport in Africa	-	-	-	-
30. Review of the regulatory framework for private sector investment in the energy sector	-	-	1	-
31. Review of the public-private partnership frameworks in Africa	-	-	1	1
32. Private sector financing of rolling railway stock	-	-	1	1
33. Study of the socioeconomic benefits of a single African sky system	-	-	-	1
34. <i>Economic Report on Africa</i>	1	-	-	-
35. Study report on the mapping of land-based investment opportunities for agriculture and agribusiness in Africa	1	-	1	-

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
36. Report on agro-industrial park development in Africa: challenges and opportunities	1	-	1	-
37. Journal on land policy in Africa	1	4	1	1
38. Rethinking the infrastructure development in Africa in the COVID-19 ERA	-	-	-	1
39. Land, agriculture and investment in infrastructure development: issues and options	-	-	-	1
40. Compendium of best practices in land use consolidation in support of land-based investments in agriculture	-	-	-	1
41. Assessment of capacity needs/skills gaps in support of capacity dev programmes for the development of value chains and Agro-industries	-	-	-	1
42. Compendium of best practices promote land-based investment that promotes youth enterprises/agribusinesses	-	-	-	1
43. Review of the impact of COVID-19 and debt suspension initiatives on African countries sovereign ratings and related financing measures required under domestic COVID-19 response initiatives	-	-	1	-
44. Training and capacity building of 200+ aspiring women fund managers as part of the African Women Impact Fund Forum	-	-	1	-
45. Technical assistance to build capacity and understanding of repo markets among African regulators and market stakeholders	-	-	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	6	1	6	7
46. Guidelines on mainstreaming land governance in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and national agricultural investment plans	-	-	-	-
47. Technical material on a framework for promoting regional value chains in Africa	-	-	-	1
48. Policy brief on energy access for the session of the high-level political forum	1	-	1	1
49. Technical material in support of the Agenda 2063 continental high-speed railway programme	1	-	1	1
50. Technical material in support of the PIDA, its steering committee meetings and the PIDA Week	1	-	1	1
51. Policy briefs and profiles on land-based investment opportunities for agriculture and agribusiness	1	-	1	1
52. Report on the potential for creating an African credit rating agency to promote investments	-	-	1	-
53. Report on assessment of the potential for enhancing agriculture and weather index insurance in Africa	1	-	1	-
54. Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition	1	1	-	1
55. Guidelines for the development of agro-industrial parks	-	-	-	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: review of curricula on agriculture and land governance in Africa: to support women's land tenure security and entrepreneurship through policy, legal and institutional reforms and mainstream gender in land and agriculture; promotion of the regional transport policies and programmes such as: the Yamoussoukro Decision, SAATM, PIDA, ATPP, implementation of the African Union Road Safety Charter); promotion of road safety in # of Member States in Africa; issuance of green bonds in Africa to enhance environmental sustainability and development finance in Africa; issuance of the SDG 7 bond to accelerate access to clean and affordable energy in Africa; promotion of private sector investment in railway equipment; organization of the African Financial Summit on the margins of the National Association of Securities Professionals; convening of the 29th Annual Pension and Financial Services Conference; convening of a conference on land policy in Africa; holding of high-level policy dialogues and other events in relevant platforms, such as the STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment of the AU, the annual Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the Partnership Platform Meeting of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme, regional meetings of the AfDB,

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
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the councils of ministers of the regional economic communities the Scientific Committee of the Conference on Land Policy in Africa, participation in conferences under the auspices of the World Bank, the Association of African Election Authorities; a policy dialogue to facilitate the establishment of a consortium of pension funds in African Member States and a policy dialogue on facilitating the implementation of the PIDA; retreat and infrastructure investment workshop for African and US investors; meeting of the PIDA steering committee; and organization of PIDA Week; technical support to crowd in financing for renewable electricity capacity in Africa and to strengthen and upgrade transmission systems on the continent; strengthening of the capacity of member States to develop RAVCs in accordance with the AU framework and guidelines for RAVCs and to mainstream land governance issues in agriculture; convening of the Africa business forum. The multi-stakeholder platform on land and investments (FATA, CSP REC, National, GDPL). Advocacy & Communication materials on mapping investment opportunities, promoting agro-industries (including agro-industrial parks), High-level Policy Fora to advocate for youth, agribusiness and employment

Database and other substantive digital materials: a toolkit for mapping land-based investment opportunities for agriculture and agribusiness in Africa; Interactive Map on Large scale land-based investments.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: communication materials on energy infrastructure, competitiveness index for capital markets issues; land-based investment opportunities for agriculture and agribusiness; and agriculture and agribusiness.

Subprogramme 4 Data and statistics

Objective

- 18.62 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen the production, dissemination and use of credible data, statistics and geospatial information at national, regional and global levels for evidence-based policy and decision-making through a holistic programme of transforming and modernizing African national statistical systems.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.63 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will develop the capacity of member States by providing technical assistance in newly developed methodologies, tools and techniques in censuses and surveys, while also mainstreaming geospatial information technology and other new technologies in all relevant stages of statistical processes including exploring the use Big Data and non traditional data sources, based on the latest applied research. To this effect, the programme will support African National Statistical Systems to transform their data governance and management methods by digitalizing the data collection, compilation and dissemination process. For example, censuses and civil registration systems in member States are being digitalized with the technical support of the subprogramme and the development of new tools. To improve the availability of harmonized statistics, the subprogramme has created and maintains updated databases, which are accessible for public use. The data are updated regularly, ensuring that the most current data disaggregated by location are available on African economies, demographics, social indicators, environment and other statistics. The subprogramme also plans to provide training and to make platforms available for the exchange of best and promising practices among member States and their respective statistical agencies.
- 18.64 The subprogramme will increase advocacy and communication for the use of statistics and geospatial information through the organization of national statistics, the engagement of social media, and the design and distribution of communication and advocacy materials.-

- 18.65 The subprogramme also plans to provide training and technical assistance in the design and implementation of national strategies for the development of statistics and national spatial data infrastructure with related integrated geospatial information frameworks.-
- 18.66 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on the effect and impact of COVID-19 on statistical systems to build back/forward better and ensure resilience
- 18.67 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by [describe change in focus/direction of existing work as well as new activities and deliverables in response to COVID-19].

Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on national statistical systems, the transformation and modernization of official statistics in Africa has become an urgent challenge to support the need to track progress made in respect of the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and national development plans. Technical assistance will be provided to members States toward the transformation and modernization of their national statistical systems which will cover all areas of official statistics, including the institutional environment, production processes, coordination and collaboration. Overall the national strategies for the development of statistics will be reviewed/updated to ensure that all the processes are digitised ; SDGs and Agenda 2063 data requirements are aligned to the national development plans and budgeting process. Efforts will be made to tap of the potential of Big Data and non-traditional sources to ensure near real time availability of data Some activities will include, supporting countries to implement census activities that can be undertaken remotely and to transform their civil registration processes from manual to digital; Support member States to adopt and apply alternative techniques and approaches for consumer price index (CPI) data collection assist Member States national efforts to fast track the development of a continental strategy for a geospatial response to the COVID-19..

Expected results

- 18.68 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) enhanced capacity and further efficiency in the collection of comparable and harmonized statistics at various levels of disaggregation and improved statistical operations, including the conduct of censuses and surveys; the compilation of administrative statistics and building of fundamental geospatial datasets.. In turn, this is expected to result in the enhanced implementation, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 by reducing data gaps of indicators on both agendas;
 - (b) improved uptake of data and statistics and geospatial information management, closer collaboration between components and stakeholders of the national statistical systems and better coordinated geospatial data infrastructures;
 - (c) and this process is expected to result in increased resilience of national statistical systems, commitment, investment and ownership of the processes of the production, analysis, dissemination and use of statistics and spatial information.
- 18.69 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in [describe broad expected results], which is specified in more detail under result 4 below
- (a) improved data collection approaches and methodologies, processing, analysis and dissemination of timely data by national statistical systems process using modern methods
 - (b) availability of demographic and socio-economic data collected through censuses in 3 member states (Sierra Leone, Ghana and Seychelles) and civil registration in 13 member states .
 - (c) Strengthening database: Supply-Use Tables in Eswatini, Seychelles, and Zambia; and TiVA database and indicators in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Nigeria, and Senegal.
 - (d) Improved price data for consumer price index using modern methods in selected countries

- (e) Setting up a continental strategy for a geospatial response to the COVID-19; articulating ground level actions to support at least 15 Member States national efforts in tracking and responding to the impact of the COVID-19; more integrated data ecosystems that improve informed decision-making.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 18.70 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme in some cases changed the approach, or cancelled and in some postponed (beyond 2020) [specify applicable deliverables and related changes in approach / cancellations / postponement]. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result [2/3....] below.
- (a) had to postpone technical services on censuses as some countries postponed the preparations. Also, the work on the United Nations Legal Identity Agenda was postponed to 2021 in three countries, Ethiopia, Guinea and Senegal.
 - (b) Technical advice for some major surveys were halted because countries cancelled or postponed their surveys, in countries like Malawi and Zambia
 - (c) Due to COVID-19, technical assistance missions were suspended, and therefore the timeline of related projects was delayed, including GDP Rebased, Supply and Uses Table (SUTs), and TiVA advisory missions. We further postponed technical assistance missions which were scheduled to support statistical capacity building requested by member states.
 - (d) The COVID-19 pandemic has heavily affected timely implementation of the planned convening function delivery. Most of the meetings (UN-GGIM: Africa) and EGMs (Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information) have been postponed to 2021, whereas there was a need to use such direct dialogue to follow-up on mechanisms of implementation of global issues and matters of interest for Africa and Member States. Most of training and awareness related activities have been affected by the COVID-19 crisis. For instance, capacity development workshops have been postponed or cancelled for Central Africa, Southern Africa and Northern Africa.
- 18.71 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified [new / modified] activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely [specified new / modified activities]. The [modified / new modified] deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below. The subprogramme developed a strategy for maintaining registration of life cycle vital events under the lockdown. The subprogramme further articulated ground level support to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the activities and operations of the National Mapping Authorities in Africa; to develop an Africa Geoportal dedicated to COVID-19 with gallery and story maps about the Africa GIS community response; to conduct research study on emergency mapping of hotspots and mobility patterns of COVID-19 communities in Africa for improved decision-making; and to produce a policy guideline on the perspectives of a holistic strategy for a geospatial response to COVID-19 in Africa. In addition, the subprogramme, sought new methods and alternative approaches to consumer price index, provision of online technical assistance and identified new partners to support the national statistical systems ensure resilience.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.72 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included [describe the deliverables and activities which the subprogramme had to postpone (beyond 2020) and/or were cancelled as a result of liquidity constraints]
- (a) The effect of COVID resulted in refocusing and in some cases recalibrating the programme support to countries due to new demands, such as undertaking e-census, e-CRVS, identifying new or alternative methods of measuring inflation at countries level. The lack of resources to

support activities such as the purchase of census tablets for the e-census has resulted in delays or postponement of census taking.

- (b) Dwindling financial resources in the UN has derailed operational programme delivery and in responding to member States requests for technical assistance. In particular, the subprogramme witnessed an increase in the demand of geospatial data for tracking, monitoring and decision-making to mitigate impact. However, lack of resources hampered the capability of the geospatial section to meet countries requirements in terms of new tools, applications and services.
- (c) The liquidity constraint had impact on the ability to implement a continental-wide programme on the United Nations Legal Identity Agenda and hence the project reduced its scope to 13 pilot countries.

Result 1: Improving the reliability and timeliness of data collection, management and analysis for the production of official statistics

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.73 Censuses and civil registration systems are important sources of demographic and socio-economic data required to measure progress on SDGs. Population and housing census data are indispensable for effective development planning; for the monitoring of population, socio-economic and environmental trends, policies and programmes; and are crucial for research and analysis of social and economic phenomena. Census results, with other sources of data, are necessary for the formulation of policies affecting economic and social development, especially at lower administrative levels and for special population subgroups. The subprogramme has provided technical assistance to collect data through censuses and civil registration. The subprogramme has developed an application for use by countries during digital census preparations that would automatically load the correct software onto each tablet and ensure distribution to the right area. This significantly reduces the risk of error and reduces the amount of work (and hence cost) to load the tablets in readiness for the census; while also speeding up the process. The programme has developed reusable Electronic Operations Dashboard for use by countries in quality control during fieldwork procedures that enables monitoring in real time progress and quality of enumeration.
- 18.74 The following are among the achievements in 2020 :Launching an online ECA Price Watch Centre, constituting an opportunity for ECA to take part in the Africa debate on public policy on the impact of inflation rate on economies, which also require continent level oversight; and providing technical assistance to members States on moderniation and transformation of their national statistical systems In addition, the subprogramme commenced the assistance to countries develop SDG dataportal for reporting monitoring.
- 18.75 The subprogramme also assisted countries to undertake digital censuses by developing a reusable application called provisioning that automatically loads the correct software and maps onto each tablet and ensure distribution of these tablets to the right enumeration area, established tablet sharing programme among countries as part of promoting the South to South Cooperation. The application has been used in Kenya, Sierra Leone and Ghana censuses. On civil registration, the subprogramme developed methods that would allow countries to continue with the registration of vital events under the COVID-19 lockdowns Furthermore, the subprogramme has managed to ensure business continuity for censuses that are preparing to undertake them in 2021 and registration of vital events under the COVID-19 pandemic [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective].

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.76 The work on methodologies for data collection for SDGs have improved. All set of indicators have a conceptually clear methodology and internationally agreed standards. There are no more Tier 3 indicators. There is also a notable development in terms of data availability in African countries.

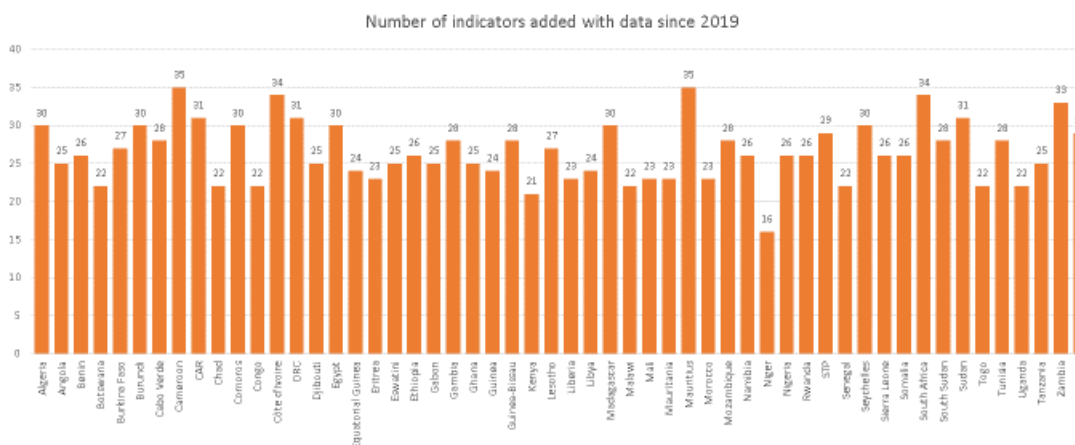
Nineteen countries have 160 and over indicators with data. There are only 52 SDGs indicators with no data for any of the African countries down from 79 indicators compared to last year assessment. There are also countries with less than 125 indicators with data including Libya (107), Eritrea (113), Somalia (122), South Sudan (124) that need support to produce more data to monitor SDGs progress.

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Figure 18.XI

Performance measure [Cumulative number of members States that have reduced data gaps for monitoring and reporting on SDGs and Agenda 2063] - Graph [Number of indicators added with data since 2019]

Increase in availability in 2020



Result 2: improving national data and geospatial information availability for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (reflected in programme plan for 2020) A/74/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

18.77 The subprogramme has supported countries to undertake censuses and improve on the civil registration systems that are required for measuring population-related SDGs [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective]. The subprogramme has also strengthened Member States capacities to produce and use timely geospatial data, information and services for evidence-based decision-making in Africa.. Furthermore, the subprogramme [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective].

18.78 [Option 1:] The above-mentioned work contributed to [include the actual performance], which exceeded / met the planned target of 15 member States have reduced data gaps for the monitoring and reporting of indicators on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 to meet data requirements, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. The Subprogramme work also contributed to assist over fifteen countries developing statistical geospatial information policies and strategies as part of national, regional and global agenda. This counted to 10 countries developing and providing fundamental geospatial datasets including national gazetteers and national administrative boundary data.

18.79 [Option 2:] The above-mentioned work contributed to [include the actual performance], which did not meet the target of 15 member States have reduced data gaps for the monitoring and reporting of indicators on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 to meet data requirements, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. [Explain why the planned 2020 target could not be met]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

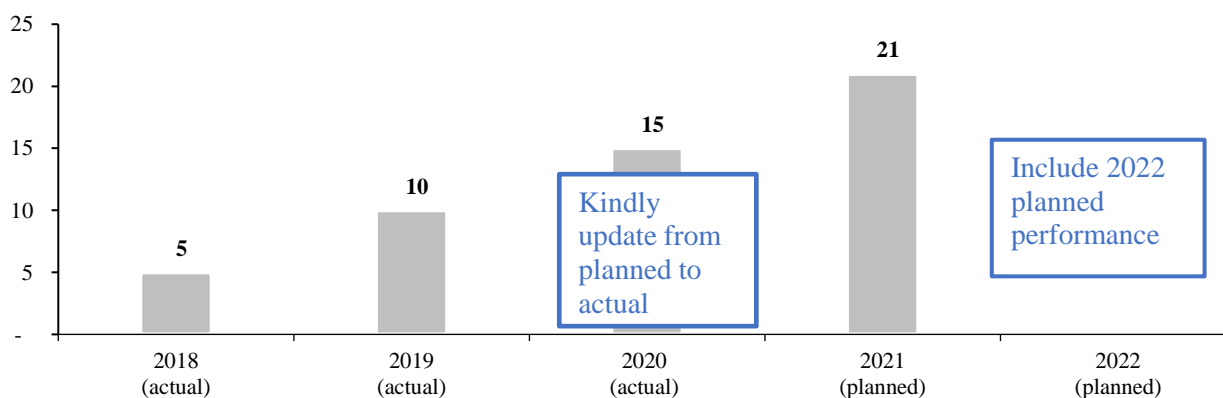
18.80 *[Option 1:] [if the subprogramme can continue the performance measure for 2022]* The subprogramme will continue the work related to improving national data availability for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will [explain the work the subprogramme plans to undertake in 2022 in one sentence]; provide technical assistance to countries undertaking censuses in 2021 and 2022. The subprogramme will further continue to develop integrated geospatial information framework that will increase number of countries developing spatially-enabled government services and mainstreaming geospatial information technologies into statistical data collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. Further, the sub-programme will improve quality and coverage of economic and environment statistics in member countries to facilitate reporting on Sustainable Development Goals and the Africa 2063 agenda.

The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure xx.x).

18.81 *[Option 2:] [if the subprogramme cannot continue a similar performance measure for 2022]* The subprogramme will continue the work related to improving national data availability for reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include [explain the work the subprogramme will undertake in 2022 in one sentence]. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure xx.x)

Figure 18.XII

Performance measure: cumulative number of member States that have reduced data gaps for the monitoring and reporting of indicators on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 to meet data requirements



Result 3: increasing visibility through civil registration and good legal identity (reflected in programme plan for 2021) A/75/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

18.82 The subprogramme has been working with countries to build integrated and interoperable civil registration and identity management systems [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective]. The subprogramme also developed tools that guide the building of resilient systems that are based on digital interoperable civil registration, vital statistics and identity management [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective]. Furthermore, the subprogramme has conducted capacity building

initiatives for national experts on how to strengthen their civil registration systems [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective].

18.83 *[Option 1:]* The above-mentioned work contributed to [include the actual performance], which exceeded / met the planned target of 4 countries register at least 50 per cent of births within the legal limit, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

18.84 *[Option 2:]* The above-mentioned work contributed to [include the actual performance], which did not meet the target of 4 countries register at least 50 per cent of births within the legal limit, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. [Explain why the planned 2020 target could not be met].

Proposed programme plan for 2022

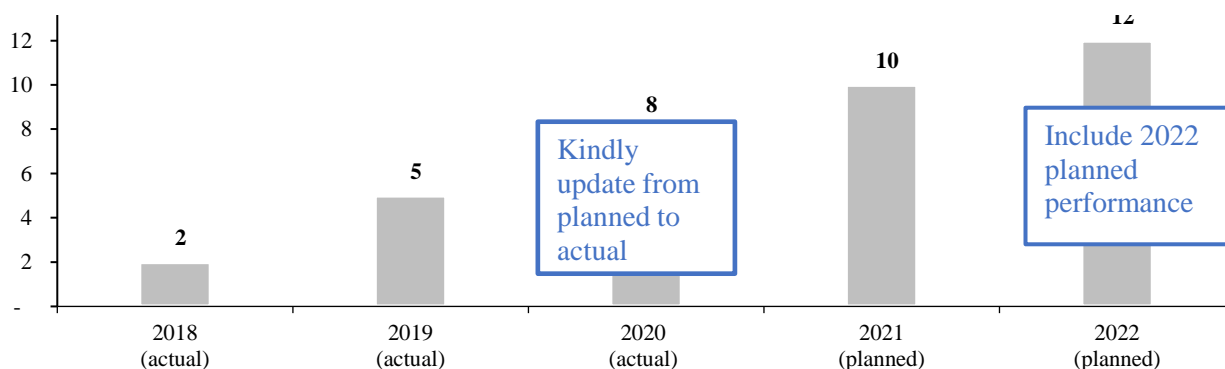
18.85 *[Option 1:] [if the subprogramme can continue the performance measure for 2022]* The subprogramme will continue the work related to increasing visibility through civil registration and good legal identity, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will assist countries with digitizing and decentralizing their systems [explain the work the subprogramme plans to undertake in 2022 in one sentence]. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure xx.x).

18.86 *[Option 2:] [if the subprogramme cannot continue a similar performance measure for 2022]* The subprogramme will continue the work related to increasing visibility through civil registration and good legal identity, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include the use of mobiles phones for birth and death notifications [explain the work the subprogramme will undertake in 2022 in one sentence]. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure xx.x).

Figure 18.XIII

Performance measure: number of countries that register at least 50 per cent of births within legal time

Figure 1: Number of Countries that register at least 50% of the births within the legal limit



Result 4: Enhanced Member States capacities to develop and implement integrated geospatial information frameworks

Programme plan for 2022

18.87 The subprogramme has been providing assistance to Member States to develop their geospatial policies and resources. At this juncture, there is a growing need to explore and develop possible mechanisms for geospatial information, infrastructure and policies to be embedded more holistically within the ECA technical assistance and knowledge sharing services, and their subsequent

implementation in African nations. [explain the work that has already been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective]. Because of ECA support, many countries have taken the steps to develop their national spatial data infrastructures. The integrated geospatial information framework is forming a new and emerging “data ecosystem” for sustainable development in which collaborative information systems, that are comprehensive and coordinated, able to provide evidence on the state of place, people, events and activities, and to deliver timely information necessary for citizens, organizations and governments to build accountable actions and make informed and evidenced-based decisions.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 18.88 The lesson for the subprogramme was that the broad and transformative nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also provides tremendous opportunity to meet the unprecedented need for more and new sources of data covering all aspects of sustainable development. It demands new data acquisition and integration approaches and the need for “high quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, including earth observations and geospatial information”, and with commensurate new and innovative data sources and methods. [explain a learning element / an area for improvement **experienced internally** that influence how the subprogramme approaches its work going forward]. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will help Member States to work towards national integrated information systems through the formulation of appropriate frameworks, guidelines and methodologies which can be piloted and implemented within and across countries and regions for enhanced decision-making. The Subprogramme envisages a joint vision to assist Member States to take practical actions to bridge the geospatial digital divide in the implementation of national strategic and development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

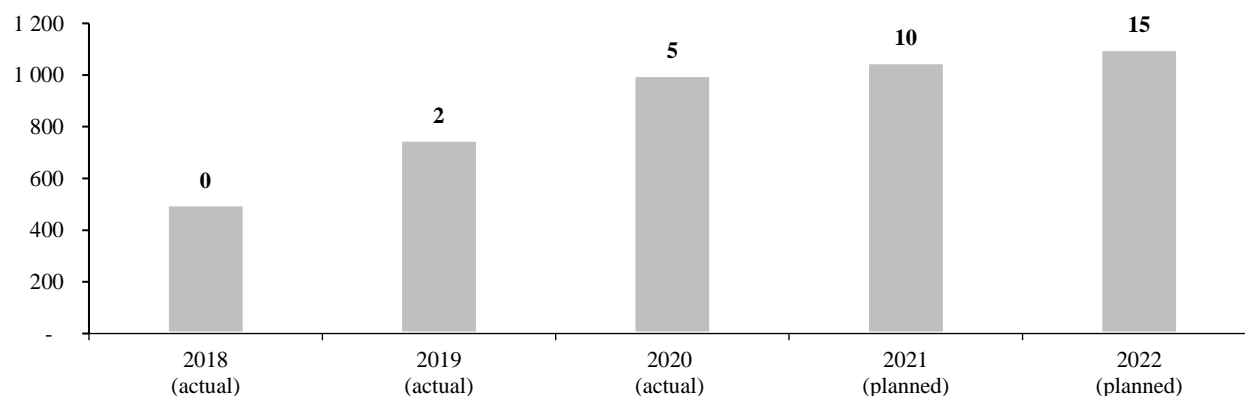
Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.89 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an overarching development information framework that Member States can tailor to their own national situations. The integrated framework would contribute to: a) effective geospatial information management; b). increased capacity, capability and knowledge development; c). integrated data systems and services; d). enriched societal value and benefits. [provide clear and tangible evidence that supports the claimed progress and is consistent with the graph or table] (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Figure 18.XIV

Performance measure Cumulative number of countries developing and implementing national action plans on integrated geospatial information framework

[Number of Countries]



Legislative mandates

18.72 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

68/261	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	69/282	World Statistics Day
69/266	A global geodetic reference frame for sustainable development	70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

131 (VI)	Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations	2013/21	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
476 (XV)	International co-operation on cartography	2015/10	2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme
2011/24	Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management	2016/27	Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

849 (XL)	Statistics and statistical capacity-building in Africa	931 (XLVIII)	Data revolution and statistical development
882 (XLIV)	Implementation of the African Charter on Statistics and the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa	758 (XXVIII)	The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) in sustainable development
911 (XLVI)	Statistics and statistical development		

Deliverables

Table 18.10 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.10

Subprogramme 4: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	7	1	–	7
1. Report on statistical capacity development to the seventh and eightieth meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa	1	1	–	1
2. Report on the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts to the seventh and eightieth meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa	1	1	–	1
3. Report on progress in population and housing censuses to the seventh and eightieth meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa	1	1	–	1
4. Report on the implementation of civil registration and vital statistics to the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration	1	1	–	1
5. Report on the state of gender and social development statistics to the seventh and eightieth meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa	1	1	–	1
6. Report on the integration of geospatial and statistical to the seventh and eightieth meeting Statistical Commission for Africa	1	1	1	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
7. Report on the geospatial information management to the sixth, seventh and eighth meetings of the Regional Committee of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Africa	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	16		8	
7. Meeting of the Statistical Commission for Africa	8		–	1
8. Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Civil Registration	–		8	
9. Meeting of the Regional Committee of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Africa	8		8	8
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	16		20	
10. Project on agricultural statistics initiative	1		1	1
11. Project on health statistics initiative	1	1	1	1
12. Project on energy statistics initiative	1		1	1
13. Project on data warehouse	1		1	1
14. Project on employment statistics initiative	1		1	1
15. Project on development of a trade in value added database for Africa – World Bank trust fund for statistical capacity-building	1		1	1
16. Africa Programme on Gender Statistics	1	1	1	1
17. African programme on population and housing censuses	1	1	1	1
18. Project on the establishment of a digital ID platform for Africa	1		1	1
19. Project on developing geospatial information services in support of the implementation and tracking of the Sustainable Development Goals	1		1	1
20. Project on strengthening the capacities of member States for the implementation of the African Geodetic Reference Frame	1		1	1
21. Project on guidelines for the implementation of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework			1	1
22. Project on the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics – phase II	1		1	1
23. Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	1	1	1	1
24. Development of the Data Science Campus	1		1	1
25. Project on support for African countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063	1		1	
26. Fellowship programme for young African scholars to build their capacity in data and statistics	1		4	1
27.	–		1	
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	65		55	
27. Workshop on statistical data exchange system for national statistical offices	5		5	1
28. Training on statistical leadership for heads and senior experts of national statistical offices and line ministries responsible for the production of statistics	5		5	1
29. Workshop on modernizing statistical systems in Africa for leaders and management of national statistical offices	5		5	1
30. Workshop on population and housing censuses and progress towards the 2020 population and housing censuses for experts and management of national statistical offices and planning commissions	5	2	5	1
31. Regional workshops on gender statistics for experts in national statistical offices and line ministries	10		10	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
32. Workshops on civil registration and vital statistics for experts of national ministries responsible for the production of civil registration and vital statistics data	5	5	5	1
33. Workshop on measuring and monitoring Sustainable Development Goal indicators related to demographic and social statistics for experts in national statistics offices	10		–	1
34. Training of trainers on economic statistics and national accounts for national statistical offices and ministries of finance	5		5	1
35. Training workshop on methods of environmental statistics and environmental economic accounting for national agencies responsible for the compilation of environmental economic accounting	5		5	1
36. Workshop on geospatial datasets for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals for national mapping agencies and statistical offices	5		5	1
37. Training workshops on the strategy for the integration of statistical and geospatial information for national mapping agencies and statistical offices	5		5	1
38. Training workshops on the development of national action plans on integrated geospatial information framework for national mapping agencies	5		5	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	4		4	
38. African regional geospatial databases, online services and geoportals	1		1	1
39. African Atlas of Spatial Statistics	1		1	1
40. Africa Data Revolution Report	1		1	1
41. African Statistical Yearbook	1		1	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy:

Inter-agency meetings on civil registration and vital statistics, on the 2020 round of population and housing censuses in Africa and on Sustainable Development Goals indicators; advisory expert group meeting on national accounts; expert group meeting on environmental-economic accounting; and expert group meeting on environment statistics;

High-level forums on global geospatial information management; United Nations Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management; United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names; Regional Committee of the United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for Africa; United Nations Inter-Agency meeting on Outer Space Affairs.

Annual meeting of the Committee of Directors General of National Statistics Offices of the African Union; African Statistical Coordination Committee; Statistical Commission; consultative meeting on strengthening and harmonization of economic statistics in Africa;

Technical assistance to member States in the implementation of United Nations legal identity and digital identity management frameworks and systems; technical assistance to countries in the implementation and revision of national strategies for the development of statistics; technical assistance and advisory services to national statistical offices on the application of data dissemination and exchange systems; consultation with member States and regional stakeholders for the validation of data for the African Statistical Yearbook; adoption of strategies and methodologies to make official statistics open by default; development and management of civil registration and vital statistics strategic plans; production and dissemination of gender statistics; advocacy to strengthen the gender data focal point network, advocacy to strengthen population and housing censuses; adoption and technical implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts in Africa;

Technical assistance to develop the integrated geospatial information frameworks at national and regional level;

Technical assistance in the establishment of national and regional spatial data infrastructures; technical assistance in the integration of geospatial and statistical information, the implementation of the African Geodetic Reference Frame, the development of fundamental geospatial datasets themes and standards; and technical assistance and advisory services in the implementation of global and regional initiatives and programmes (Africa Space Agency, Group on Earth Observations, AfriGEOSS initiative, Global Monitoring for Environment and Security, Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development, African Regional Institute for Geospatial Science and Technology; Digital Earth Africa and others).

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
Database and other substantive digital materials: ECASStats, the ECA statistical data portal; African census integrated microdata; geospatial databases, online application, services and platforms; Africa Geoportal.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: celebration of African Statistics Day; annual African Symposium on Statistical Development; Africa statistics flash; Africa statistics pocketbook; launch of facts and figures on African and major world economies and of advocacy materials on African Statistics Day; Geographic Information System Day.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: Executive Statistics Monitor mobile application; and SDG Africa mobile application.				

Subprogramme 5 Climate change, environment and natural resources management

Objective

- 18.90 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance inclusive and sustainable development, through the strengthened capacity of member States to harness new technologies and innovation, natural resources and the green and blue economy, and to enhance climate resilience.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.91 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will support member States in the formulation and implementation of national and regional policies to build a sound scientific, technological and industrial base through, first, policy research on new technologies and innovation and data-driven decisions; second, the convening of peer-learning, dialogue and consensus-building platforms on science, technology and innovation, digital transformation methodologies and frameworks; and, third, technical assistance to member States. The work will further assist member States in making progress towards Goal 8, in particular, targets 8.2 and 8.3, and Goal 9, in particular, targets 9.5 and 9.b.
- 18.92 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will conduct policy research and provide technical support to member States on extractives-led productive linkages, as these linkages can help to drive economic development and diversification through direct and indirect economic benefits in the extractive industry value chain. This contributes mainly to targets 8.b and 9.b. The subprogramme will also plan to provide technical advisory services and technical support to member States in the design and implementation of mineral policies, strategies and plans that are aligned with the principles of the Africa Mining Vision. This will be complemented by peer learning and dialogue on lessons learned and good practices through the convening of policy dialogues and expert group meetings on extractives-led productive linkages and on optimal policies and strategies that include consideration of environmental, social and gender issues and that are aligned with the Africa Mining Vision.
- 18.93 To contribute to the objective the subprogramme will conduct training for policymakers, experts and practitioners and increase country-level technical assistance to strengthen knowledge, skills, tools and technologies to design and implement strategies and programmes to achieve sustainable growth in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The training and in-country technical assistance will be supported by workable options and good practices identified through policy research and analysis of sustainable growth pathways. This will assist member States in making progress towards the achievement of Goal 1 (target 1.2), Goal 2 (target 2.4), and Goal 15 (target 15.9). The subprogramme will continue to convene regional platforms, in particular the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, jointly with other ECA subprogrammes and in

collaboration with the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the United Nations system.

- 18.94 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will conduct assessments of living species, geomorphological analysis and the mapping of floors of water bodies, including underground waters, in general, and oceans, in particular. The aim of this work is to improve knowledge of the blue economy in Africa, as the blue economy represents a vast and complex universe that requires multidimensional and deep understanding if its benefits are to be fully harnessed. The subprogramme will also provide tailor-made and targeted training to policymakers on the different perspectives and sectors of the blue economy and on the multisectoral approach necessary to develop the capacity and skills for negotiation and better representation in forums at all levels. It will also support sustainable planning, policy formulation and governance on the blue economy by providing technical advisory services to the African Union Commission, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations, and also to pilot member States in the formulation of strategic policy frameworks on the blue economy using the methodology provided in the Blue Economy Policy Handbook as adapted to the needs and expectations of specific beneficiaries, contributing to Goal 14 (target 14.a).
- 18.95 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will, first, conduct policy research and analysis to build the climate resilience of African economies, societies and ecosystems to reduce their vulnerability to disaster; and, second, broaden advisory services and technical assistance and provide training and tools to build human and institutional capacities in countries in support of policy coherence and the integrated implementation of climate actions for nationally determined contributions and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 13 supporting countries with the implementation of Goal 13 on climate action. Furthermore, the subprogramme will formulate new narratives and guidance on climate change and development and will convene dialogues, in collaboration with regional entities and development partners, to critically examine and explore the opportunities and geopolitical complexities of climate change and its implications for the development of Africa.
- 18.96 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by strengthening Africa's capacity for a sustainable recovery from the pandemic and raise awareness on the links between climate change and health issues including pandemics. The subprogramme will engage in building the capacity of member States to generate the manpower needed to assess, maintain, develop and produce health technologies as well as promoting investment in innovations focussing on COVID-19. These efforts will be supported by ongoing work on building human capital and innovation through education, competition calls and innovators design schools. Furthermore, the subprogramme will contribute to publications geared towards building back better and forward post-COVID-19, in particular in relation to just transitions from fossil fuels to renewable energy. In this regard, adjustments were made to the work being undertaken on mining related issues to take into consideration the impact of COVID-19 on this particular sector.

Expected results

- 18.97 The work is expected to result in:
- (a) improved public services, encouraging private sector investments in new and emerging technologies to foster the transition to innovation and digital economy; to encourage the uptake of emerging domestic and foreign-owned technologies and the development and strengthening of platforms for interactions between academic, industrial and business sectors and the government; and to stimulate commitment to low-emission and low-carbon growth and the development and deployment of frontier and appropriate technologies;
 - (b) in an increase in the number of natural resource-rich African countries that have included linkages and diversification in their policies and strategies.
 - (c) an increase in the number of countries that have reviewed their related policies and strategies to align them with the principles of the Africa Mining Vision, to encourage the

consideration of environmental, social and gender issues, and to include mineral-based industrialization;

(d) expanded outreach on and uptake of effective policies and good practices and the strengthening of partnerships to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. It is also expected to generate strong and common regional positions for the advocacy of international support for sustainable growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

(f) better designed, more integrated and effective policy frameworks on the blue economy at subregional and national levels and an increased number of sustainable African blue economy initiatives at national, subregional and continental levels;

(g) an increased number of countries adopting and implementing strategies and programmes to transition to sustainable growth;

(h) robust development policies, strategies and plans that capitalize on the challenges posed by climate change to the transition to low-emission and low-carbon climate-resilient economies; and

(i) the attainment of common positions and the effective means of implementation of climate responses that capitalize on the continent's abundant natural resources, including its vast renewable resources (energy, water, marine and other resources) with a view to its inclusive and sustainable development.

- 18.98 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in revised nationally determined contributions that are streamlined with national development frameworks, plans and programmes and sustainable recovery from COVID-19, climate resilience and increased awareness of the link between climate change and health, which is specified in more detail under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 18.99 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme cancelled the following deliverables including strengthening the capacity of African regulators and investors on issues and procedures related to the development of capital markets, as well as enhancing the capacity of African policymakers and insurance practitioners from five African member states on policies, tools and practice for risk modelling in the agricultural insurance sector in Africa. Furthermore, policy dialogues on land governance and land and Poverty were cancelled. COVID-19 travel restrictions prevented missions to countries like Angola from implementing the "Development and promoting of the SDG 7 Bond for investment in clean and affordable energy infrastructure in Africa" deliverable. The subprogramme postponed (beyond 2020) a number of deliverables. Workshops for Curricula Development/Review with the University of Liberia and Juba; the Policy Dialogue with Vice-Chancellors on enhancing the quality of land governance training and research programmes in Africa; and training on the application of AU and UN guidelines and instruments to improve land governance. The Committee on Climate Change, Blue Economic, Agriculture and Natural Resources Management reports were also postponed as the Committee was postponed. There was also a delay in several other outputs including the Study report and policy briefs on the mapping of land-based investment opportunities for agriculture and agribusiness in Africa; the report on agro-industrial park development in Africa: challenges and opportunities; Report on the assessment of the potential for enhancing agriculture and weather index insurance in Africa and the launch of the Africa regional overview of food security and nutrition. These reports' quality may be affected as primary data collection would not be possible due to travel-related restrictions. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 2 and 3 below.
- 18.100 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified [new / modified] activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely the production of knowledge products on climate change and development post-COVID-19. A technical paper on "climate change and development in Africa: post COVID-19" was drafted. Two digital platforms for pool procurement of medical supplies for curating and sharing information on COVID-

19 were developed. A number of these activities have moved online or employ a hybrid model that includes online and face-to-face interactions. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under Result 1.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.101 During 2020, liquidity constraints had some impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The recruitment freeze because of the liquidity situation led to a challenging condition for the stability of the programme delivery. The Building Climate resilience project, although fully funded by SIDA, anticipated counterpart funding from the ECA in the form of post funding. While ECA has now started recruitment for a P5 position in the ACPC, however, delays in the recruitment resulted in one staff member's contract expiring. This in turn led to delays in implementing components of the programme designed to provide support to member States to revise their NDCs in time for COP 26 in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement

Result 1: Responded to COVID-19 impacts by developing digital platforms to support member States and delivering knowledge products to tackle COVID-19 and climate change [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.102 The subprogramme launched a pilot project in 2011 to assist member States to harness new technologies for improved health-care outcomes in Africa. The project, on engineering expertise to improve health outcomes in Africa, was designed to build biomedical engineering and innovation capacity to overcome the inadequacy of medical devices needed by health-care professionals to offer life-saving services. Most countries on the continent rely on imported medical devices and foreign expertise to install, upgrade and service the equipment. They do not have industries producing medical devices. For these reasons, the project's main aim was to develop the domestic capacity of African countries to install, repair, maintain and upgrade medical devices; to attract female students to engineering; and to instil enhanced entrepreneurial and innovation competencies to bring medical devices to market. The project had three main activities. The first of these was to support interested universities in developing a biomedical engineering undergraduate programme: thus, the subprogramme supported the development of a detailed generic curriculum in biomedical engineering that helped universities to quickly establish their own curricula in that subject. The second activity consisted in fostering the technological and entrepreneurial capabilities of students: the innovators summer school programme provided a platform to impart skills that were not yet being taught at universities, such as the coding of mobile devices to serve medical purposes and 3D printing, to develop innovative skills and to instil entrepreneurial competencies. All participating teams were required to include at least one female student. Under this activity, an international design competition was also launched. The third activity involved networking for sustainability among universities, private sectors, hospitals: to this end, the subprogramme initiated, drove and anchored the establishment of the African Biomedical Engineering Consortium, to coordinate, promote and mobilize resources for its member universities. Since 2011, the subprogramme has encouraged policymakers, industrial research institutions, private sector entities, hospitals and universities to support and invest in the growth of biomedical engineering. For that purpose, the subprogramme organized meetings with ministers and permanent secretaries, heads of hospitals and institutions, representatives of donors, vice-chancellors of universities and other potential stakeholders. As a result, the consortium gathered support from 22 universities from nine African countries, seven industrial research partners and five firms from six different countries.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.103 This work contributed to enhancing the capacity of member States to harness new technologies for the development of Africa, as demonstrated by the enrolment of 1,376 students in biomedical engineering programmes of participating universities – up from 640 in 2015. Of this total, 1,057

were in undergraduate programmes, 278 in master's programmes and 41 were pursuing PhD studies. In graduation terms, 370 students graduated with BSc degrees in biomedical engineering and another 50 with MSc and 8 with PhD degrees in the 2018/19 academic year. Of the students that attended the innovators summer schools held between 2012 and 2016, 48 per cent have now started their own

- 18.104 The subprogramme supported several member states in the development of digital transformation strategies and launch of digital platforms to enhance transparency in government procurement and information sharing in the context of COVID-19. Emerging technologies such as digital, advanced materials (nanotechnology), advanced energy technologies, especially renewables, and biotechnologies are central to economic diversification, achieving inclusive and equitable growth in a sustainable manner. Policy action is needed to narrow the technology gap and enable emerging technologies to effectively and efficiently contribute to better health and education services, poverty reduction, boosting economic growth and enhance fight against climate change. The sub-programme launched new initiatives in emerging technologies with a special focus on national and institutional policies and strategies and building human capital in artificial intelligence (AI), nanotechnology and health technologies, as well as pharmaceutical chemistry and manufacturing.

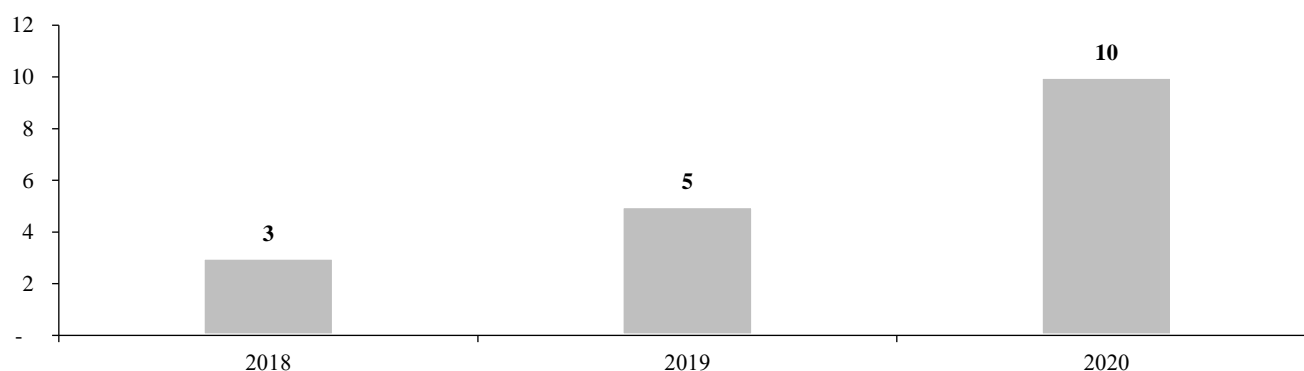
Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.105 To this end, generic curriculums in artificial intelligence, nanotechnology and pharmaceutical chemistry and manufacturing were developed to help Africa universities and colleges quickly adopt and adapt them to the institutional and national contexts; two design and innovation schools and Africa Regional Science and Technology Forum for the SDGs were organized with a focus on artificial intelligence and nanotechnology as well as health technologies in the context of COVID-19; and training and research on promoting innovation and entrepreneurship were undertaken in Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana and South Africa. ECA will continue its support to Cameroon, Ethiopia and Togo on implementation of digital transformation and cybersecurity strategies in 2021.

Figure 18.XV

Performance measure: [Option 1 - Graph] [Choose a self-explanatory title]

[(Unit of measurement)]



Result 2: climate resilience integrated in national sustainable development plans in Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.106 The subprogramme engaged in preparatory work to support three countries of focus (Liberia, Malawi, Zimbabwe) and one regional economic community (REC) (the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)) in revising their NDCs. On climate research for development planning, in partnership with the African Academy of Sciences, the subprogramme continued with

oversight of research implementation by twenty climate research grantees spread across Africa. The subprogramme also initiated drafting of an implementation plan for the five-year climate research for development in Africa (CR4D) strategy.

In addition, subprogramme re-launched work on integrating the cross-sectoral issue of climate change within the ECA work programme at the behest of the Executive Secretary. Consequently, an institutional strategy and action plan on mainstreaming climate change is being formulated. The subprogramme has published or contributed to eight technical papers, one policy brief, one info-brief and one FAQ, on contemporary relevant issues such as climate resilience, food security, climate information services, water development and state of climate in Africa.

The subprogramme further organized or co-organized six workshops and forums to support member states in their climate change interventions and efforts to realize development goals. Lastly, in partnership with African Union, the subprogramme drafted an African climate strategy, and a gender and climate change strategy for Africa (in partnership with Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Section at ECA).

- 18.107 The above-mentioned work contributed to increased learning and capacity of member states to integrate climate change into development policies and plans, through implementation of climate research agenda in twenty countries, through the CR4D project, including the 6 countries targeted for support with their NDCs.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.108 The subprogramme will continue the work related to integration of climate resilience into national sustainable development plans in Africa, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will rump up its support to member states in the implementation of their updated NDCs, and to prepare contributions to the 2023 Global Stocktake, covering mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and means of implementation. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below.

Table 18.11
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Africa NDCs hub for coordinated support for implementation of NDCs • Report on coherence and readiness of African NDCs <p><i>(national determined contribution)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three countries review and report on the level of integration of NDCs in their national development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four member States supported to integrate the effects of climate change into their national development plans (Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Liberia) • An NDCs revision methodological framework was produced and is being used to support countries to revise their NDCs; The process to support three countries and one REC is underway. • Climate research implementation undertaken in ten countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three countries implement updated post-2020 NDCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least four countries implement updated post-2020 NDCs • Analytical and convening support for Africa's preparation and participation at the 2023 Paris Agreement global stocktake • Three countries supported with capacity and tools to integrate climate resilience in investments in climate sensitive sectors

Result 3: increased investment in climate action in Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.109 The subprogramme supported several member state to mobilize the investments, particularly from the private sector to address the increasing need for access to adequate, secure and reliable energy services to industrialize, trade, provide better health and education services, reduce poverty and increase inclusion, boost economic growth and cater for population growth, a growing middle class, increasing urbanization and climate change. To spur inclusive and resilient economies in Africa requires new and innovative approaches to leverage limited public resources against a background of competing demands for resources.
- 18.110 The above-mentioned work contributed to a framework for private sector investments in clean energy actions under the SDG7 initiative in three countries (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda), which met the planned target of support to three countries as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. .

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.111 The subprogramme will continue the work related to increased investment in climate action in Africa, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the subprogramme's work will evolve to include support to member states to increase scale and speed of private sector participation in the implementation of their NDCs. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below.

Table 18.12

Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N/A	Ten countries engaged in the Goal 7 initiative	SDG7 initiative support provided to plan for private sector investments in three countries.	At least five countries revised their nationally determined contributions	At least eight countries supported to engage the private sector in NDCs implementation

Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 4: Recovery options developed for member States on channelling resources to respond to COVID19 to build resilience to climate change [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.112 A framework providing policy and investment options to ensure that stimulus measures are optimally directed towards recovery from the immediate impacts of COVID19 while also building resilience and responding to climate change. The framework underlines opportunities for member states to adopt low-emission and low-carbon development pathways which maximise job creation and gross value added in their economies. The need for this analysis is framed within the African Union's Green Stimulus Programme adopted by the African Conference of Ministers of Environment (AMCEN) in January 2021. It also provides a framework for interventions to implement the African Union's Blue Economy Strategy, the African Union's Strategy on Digital Transformation, and building continental resilience to climate change. The Green Recovery report uses data from a case

study on sustainable investments in the Republic of South Africa undertaken in partnership with Oxford University and Vivid Economics.

Lessons learned and response

18.113 The lesson for the subprogramme was to recognise the need expressed by member states through the adoption of the AU Green Stimulus programme of being able to analyse and assess the impact of sustainable orientated investments as a vehicle for responding to the economic aftermath of COVID-19 and providing a basis to build climate resilience.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.114 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by:

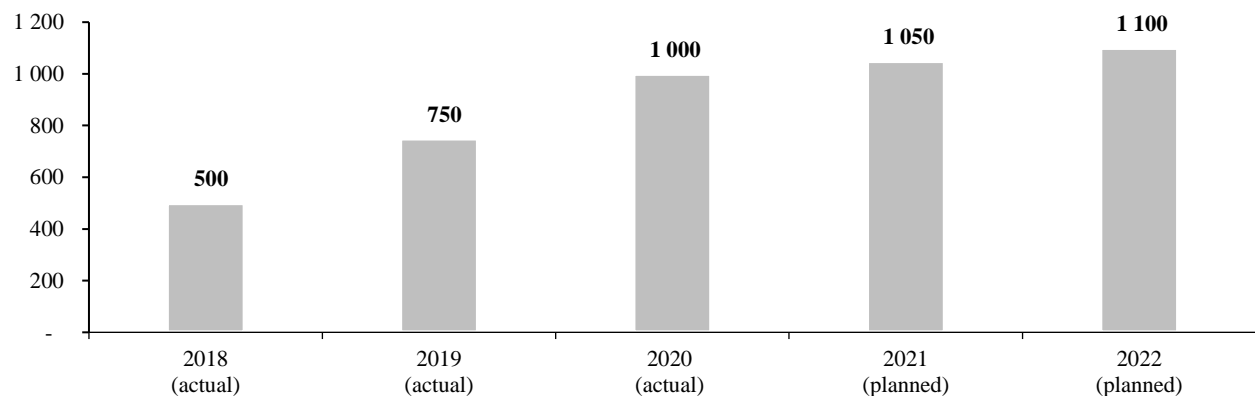
- A report on recovery options for African states to build forward better
- • Publication of analysis of investment options for building forward better in the Republic of South Africa
- • Publication of analysis of investment options for building forward better in 3 additional countries
- The rolling out of the blue economy toolkits in 2 East African countries in 2021 and 2 additional countries in 2022

Furthermore, as an additional new result, the subprogramme will scale-up work related to emerging technologies to increased participation of the private sector, academia, public sector and civil society to ensure inclusivity in application and impact of the efforts. The programme will encourage and support member States to develop initiatives that address current and future needs, Africa captures its fair share of the growing market of emerging technologies and their contribution to growth. The expected progress is by introducing two initiatives in at least 10 Universities adopting the curriculum and working towards supporting countries implement national digital strategies.

Figure 18.XVI

Performance measure: [Option 1 – Graph] [Choose a self-explanatory title]

[(Unit of measurement)]



Legislative mandates

18.89 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

62/8	Overview of United Nations activities relating to climate change	72/228	Science, technology and innovation for development
64/206	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy	73/124	Oceans and the law of the sea
66/288	The future we want	73/232	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	73/327	International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, 2021
70/201	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	73/335	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
72/219	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind	73/336	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2017/22	Science, technology and innovation for development
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Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

818 (XXXI)	Promotion of mineral resources development and utilization in Africa	901 (XLV)	Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development Promoting an innovation society for Africa's social and economic transformation
819 (XXXI)	Promotion of energy resources development and utilization in Africa		
884 (XLIV)	Climate change and sustainable development in Africa	919 (XLVII)	Green economy and structural transformation in Africa
887 (XLIV)	Enhancing science and technology for development in Africa	930 (XLVIII)	Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

Deliverables

18.115 Table 18.13 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.13

Subprogramme 5: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	4	3	4	4
1. Report on the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development to inform the high-level political forum on sustainable development	1	1	1	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
2. Report to the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development and to the Conference of Ministers on new technologies and innovation for the transformation of Africa and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	1	1	1	1
3. Report to the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development on the inclusive green economy in the context of structural transformation and sustainable development in Africa	1	1	1	1
4. Report on climate change, environment and natural resources management for sustainable development	1	0	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	8	11	11
5. Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in preparation for the high-level political forum on sustainable development	8	8	8	8
6. Committee on Sustainable Development	--	--	--	--
7. Committee on Private Sector Development, Regional Integration, Trade, Infrastructure, Industry and Technology	--	--	3	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	17	10	7	13
8. Project on strengthening the capacity of member States in green growth to advance inclusive and resource-efficient economic diversification and sustainable development	1	1	1	1
9. Project on strengthening the capacity of member States to participate in the supply chains of natural resources	1	1	1	1
10. Technical support to selected member States in reviewing and improving their mineral-led local content, policies, legal and regulatory frameworks	2	1	--	1
11. Project on strengthening the capacity of member States on blue economy to advance inclusive and resource-efficient economic diversification and sustainable development	1	1	1	2
12. Technical support for experts and policymakers on the inclusive blue economy and structural transformation	1	--	--	1
13. Project on strengthening the inclusive blue economy in the context of structural transformation and sustainable development	2	2	--	--
14. Technical support for the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in the area of the blue economy in preparation for the high-level political forum on sustainable development	1	--	--	1
15. Project on strengthening blue economy governance and policy implementation	1	--	--	--
16. Technical support for the elaboration of training manuals and tool kits to support the development of a blue economy policy and its implementation at the country level	1	1	--	1
17. Support for a research paper on the blue economy and development in Africa	1	--	--	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
18. Support for the preparation of the atlas and statistics on the African blue economy	1	--	–	1
19. Support for the ECA Africa Climate Policy Centre weather and climate information services for Africa (WISER) programme	1	1	1	0
20. Project on strengthening capacity for climate research through the provision of grants to institutions, universities and other stakeholders to link climate research to development	1	1	1	1
21. Fellowship programme for young African scholars to enhance their capacity in policy research, analysis and advocacy in the areas of the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, natural resources, innovation and technology in Africa	1	1	1	1
22. Fellowship programme for young African scholars to enhance their capacity in policy research, analysis and advocacy in the areas of climate change and development in Africa	1	0	–	0
23. Project on climate, land, energy and water strategies	–	--	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	6	11	21	19
24. Senior expert dialogues on science, technology and innovation	–	--	3	1
25. High-level policy event on the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and structural transformation in Africa	–	--	1	1
26. Conference on climate change and development in Africa	–	0	3	1
27. Africa climate talks to gather inputs from African stakeholders on the continent's interests in global climate governance discourses, such as the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	–	1	2	2
28. Training of experts and policymakers on the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and structural transformation	1	--	–	1
29. Training of decision makers, legislators, parliamentarians, planners, media, civil society organizations and other communities of practice on climate change and development	4	2	–	5
30. Young African lawyers programme to strengthen capacity to engage in global climate negotiations	1	-	–	-
31. Organization of visit by scholars, fellowships and internships to enhance capacity in climate change, the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, natural resources, innovation and technology in Africa (number of fellows)	–	--	4	1
32. Policy dialogues and consultations on technology, climate change, the green and blue economies and natural resources	–	8	2	5
33. Capacity-building workshops on understanding and harnessing blue economy-related sectors	–	--	2	2
34. Capacity-building workshops on the outer continental shelf of African countries and the issue of deep-sea mining, including definition of the shelf and governance arrangements	–	--	2	--

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
35. Capacity development on internalized and modernized legal frameworks related to maritime law and the law of the sea at national, subregional and continental levels	–	--	2	--
Publications (number of publications)	5	7	12	11
36. Publication on new technologies and innovation trends in Africa	1	1	–	1
37. Publication on the inclusive green economy in the context of structural transformation and sustainable development	2	2	1	1
38. Report on African science, technology and innovation	1	1	1	1
39. Compendium of best practices for experience-sharing in support of innovation and the development of mineral-led small and medium-sized enterprises	1	1	–	--
40. Report on climate change and development in Africa, capturing the key messages and recommendations from the Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa	–	0	1	1
41. Research papers on climate change and development in Africa	–	2	2	2
42. Policy briefs on emerging issues and trends in new technologies and innovation, climate change, the green and blue economies and natural resources	–	--	2	2
43. Path to 2030–2063: outlook on resources for the transformation of Africa	–	--	1	--
44. Policy research papers on extractives-led productive linkages, value addition, increased local content and resource-driven industrialization, that consider sustainable growth, social and gender equality and women's empowerment for inclusive economic transformation	–	--	2	1
45. Blue economy publications for each African subregion	–	--	1	1
46. Continental and subregional atlases on the blue economy	–	--	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	20	16	2	17
47. Guidelines for strengthening the capacity of member States to negotiate, implement and monitor Africa Mining Vision-aligned local policies and strategies	1	1	–	1
48. Methodological guidelines for assessments guiding climate investments in ecosystems	1	–	–	–
49. Training manual and toolkits to support capacity-building of small and medium-sized enterprises in mineral supply chain development	1	1	–	1
50. Compendium of climate change experts in Africa	1	1	–	1
51. Mapping of institutions along the climate information services value chain	–	1	–	1
52. Policy briefs on emerging issues and trends in new technologies and innovation in Africa	2	2	2	2
53. Policy briefs and research papers on climate change and development in Africa	2	2	–	2
54. Policy briefs and research papers on the inclusive green economy in the context of sustainable development, poverty eradication and structural transformation	2	2	–	1

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
55. Technical materials on the implementation of a climate research for development platform in Africa	1	1	–	1
56. Quality analysis of climate information for a development policy, decision support and management practice programme	1	1	–	1
57. Technical materials on infrastructure and capacity for climate information services projects	2	1	–	1
58. Technical materials on strengthening climate governance and policy implementation	1		–	
59. Africa climate resource platform and information service	1	0	–	1
60. Report on climate change and development in Africa, capturing the key messages and recommendations from the Conference on Climate Change and Development in Africa	1	0	–	1
61. Research paper on climate change and development in Africa	1	1	–	1
62. Documentation for meetings of the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development in the areas of new technologies and innovation, environment and natural resources, the green economy and climate change in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063	2	2	–	2
63. Continental geospatial database on the African blue economy				
64. Country natural capital accounts (water accounts)	X			
65. African regional centres of excellence in the Atlantic and Western Indian Oceans	X			
66. Framework classification and management for marine minerals and energy	X			
67. Tools and methods for managing investments in the blue economy	X			
68. Path to 2030–2063: outlook on resources for the transformation of Africa	X			
69. Continental and subregional atlases on the blue economy	X			
70. Tools for strengthening the capacity of member States to negotiate, implement and monitor Africa Mining Vision-aligned local policies and strategies				

C. Substantive deliverables

Good offices: senior expert dialogues on science, technology and innovation; high-level policy event on the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and structural transformation in Africa.

Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services to member States and regional and subregional cooperation groups on the framework for a renewed United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda 2017–2027 in the context of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063; technical support for the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism in support of country self-assessments and integration of their outcomes into national development plans and related processes; technical support and advisory services to member States on climate change, the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, natural resources, innovation and technology in Africa.

Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: Africa climate talks to gather inputs from African stakeholders on the continent's interests in global climate governance discourses, such as the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; review of countries' policies and strategies on technology, innovation, the green and blue economies, climate change and natural resources management; documentation for the African Union-NEPAD meetings in the areas of new technologies and innovation, environment and natural resources, the green economy and climate change in the context of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
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D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: brochures, flyers, briefs and information kits on technology, climate change, the green and blue economies, environment, and natural resources management and logistics, including newsletters.

External and media relations: press releases related to issuance of major publications and organization of important events on technology, climate change, the green and blue economies, environment, and natural resources management and logistics, including newsletters.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: update and maintenance of websites, social media and platforms on technology, climate change, the green and blue economies, environment, and natural resources management and logistics, including newsletters.

Subprogramme 6 Gender equality and women's empowerment (under revision)

Objective

- 18.116 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Africa, through accelerating the pace of implementation of policies and programmes by member States, and reporting on their global and regional commitments.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.117 As part of ECA's three core functions on generating knowledge, operationalizing policy tools and instruments and convening policymakers and decision makers, the subprogramme will convene expert group meetings, regional and national policy dialogues and conferences on key gender and development topics, to promote country cross-learning and cross-fertilization. The planned activities of the subprogramme will also be aligned with ECA's strategic objectives, through the implementation of the three pillars of the continental wide initiative for gender equality and women's empowerment, which include Economic empowerment, Women's Rights and the Social Sector. The initiative was endorsed by the joint annual meeting of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and AU Conference of Ministers of Economy in March 2014 in Abuja, Nigeria
- 18.118 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will undertake policy research and technical advisory services, as well as the convening of policy makers and experts to increase knowledge, develop capacity and stimulate discussion on the mainstreaming of gender into development policies and programmes, to ensure gender sensitive outcomes. Specifically, the subprogramme plans to build on the outcomes of the 2021 work plan including the costing exercise for achieving SDG 5, which will form part of the findings from the African Women's Report, as well as the work on women's entrepreneurship and harnessing demographic dividends. Furthermore, the subprogramme will provide support to the various subprogrammes and implementing divisions across ECA, in mainstreaming gender into the ECA deliverables that they provide to member States.
- 18.119 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will provide technical support to member States to measure and report on the status of implementation, of their national programmes and policies, related to their global and regional commitments. Specifically, the subprogramme plans to build on the outcomes of the 2021 work plan including the results of the African Gender and Development Index (AGDI), as well as the output from African Women's leadership report. Furthermore, the subprogramme will roll out the AGDI in the remaining countries that have not yet implemented the

index, which helps member States to conduct informed self-assessment on their progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

18.120 This work will assist member States in their progress towards achieving Goal 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. In addition, the work is expected to have positive impacts towards achievement, both direct and indirect, on a number of other SDGs, including goal 1 on no poverty; goal 2 on zero hunger; goal 3 on good health and wellbeing; goal 4 on quality education; Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth; goal 10 on reduced inequalities; goal 11 on sustainable cities and communities; goal 13 on climate action; and goal 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

18.121 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by placing greater emphasis on resilience and focussing more on the impact of exogenous shocks in addition to existing and underlying risks and vulnerabilities faced by women and girls. This will be achieved by revisiting project objectives to ensure resilient outcomes in relation to COVID-19 and other external shocks. The subprogramme is implementing the Care Economy stream of the Development Account 13 on Social Protection, with the overall objective of addressing gender inequalities that have been exacerbated by COVID-19, by developing innovative capacities and cooperation mechanisms to better integrate the care economy into social protection and other public policies. The project will serve to identify effective responses to the short-term needs, identify structural challenges, and compile regional guidelines for action in the medium and long terms. It will also have an exchange space for dialogue between countries, systematize lessons learned and implement actions in a coordinated way.

Expected results

18.122 This work is expected to result in:

- (a) the strengthened consideration of a gender perspective into the planning and implementation of national policies and programmes to ensure outcomes that address gender equality and women's empowerment.
- (b) greater policy influence and impact to respond to the defined outcomes of global and regional commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment.

18.123 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in greater resilience to the intersectional challenges and inequalities faced by women and girls, especially in accessing opportunities, services and products through digital platforms, which is specified in more detail under result 4 below. In addition, anticipated results include increased knowledge and strengthened capacities to design and develop policies that address the care economy as part of COVID-19 response and recovery.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

18.124 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme cancelled the following deliverables including strengthening the implementation of the National Strategy to institutionalize the gender approach in development in Mauritania; as well as Technical Support to Lesotho, Botswana and the Democratic Republic of Congo to mainstream gender into national policies and strategies. The subprogramme postponed (beyond 2020) a number of deliverables including the Regional workshop on harnessing Demographic Dividend with a Gender Perspective. The subprogramme also contributed to the ECA publication "COVID-19 in Africa: Protecting Lives and Economies" to analyse the gendered effects of the pandemic. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

18.125 At the same time, however, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives. Working in collaboration with the African Union Commission and UN WOMEN, the subprogramme hosted a virtual high level meeting of Ministers responsible for Gender and Women's Affairs to look at post COVID-19

recovery policies with a gender perspective. The subprogramme collaborated with the NEPAD section in ECA to backstop DESA in organizing the Africa Dialogue Series (High Level Dialogue) on Covid-19. The subprogramme identified modified deliverables including revising the Technical Note on the Demographic Dividend project to incorporate regional analysis on COVID-19. The new and modified deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.126 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included the postponement of a number of deliverables due to the limited number of professional staff working towards implementation of the subprogramme's work programme and the delay in recruitment due to the secretariat-wide recruitment freeze. This includes the Policy Brief on Women's Entrepreneurship in Africa to enhance capacity of member States to introduce innovative strategies for boosting productivity of women entrepreneurs. The impact also included the cancellation of a number of deliverables including the Report on the *Role of Women in Post-Conflict and Peace-Building* to strengthen the capacity of member States to ensure women's equitable participation in decision-making and the seminar on the *Role of Women in Post-Conflict and Peace-Building*, to build capacity among target member States for increasing women's participation in decision-making.

Result 1: Strengthened capacity of member States to report on the implementation of gender equality commitments [new result 2020]

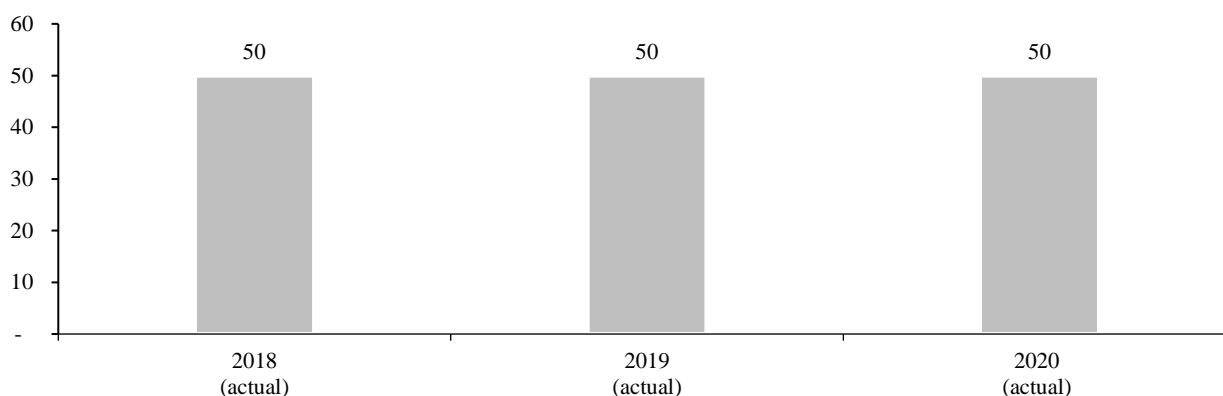
Programme performance in 2020

- 18.127 African countries have made various global and regional human treaties that commit them to promote gender equality and pursue policies aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, and they are obligated to report on the measures they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the treaties. In the Africa regional review meeting organized by ECA, UN Women and AUC, member states reaffirmed. to accelerated implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action commitments aligned with heightened implementation of Agenda 2030 for SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063. Quality indicators are required to identify trends in perspectives of gender equality and women's empowerment, identify key gender inequalities where policy interventions are necessary, draw attention, set policy priorities, and monitor performance relative to gender equality and women's empowerment objectives and targets. In this regard, the subprogramme has strengthened capacity of member States to use the AGDI to report on their gender equality commitments, as part of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), Universal Periodic Reviews, Beijing +25 and in national planning. The subprogramme aligned the AGDI with relevant SDG indicators, replacing existing AGDI indicators where appropriate, as well as to relevant human rights instruments and their provisions on gender equality and women's empowerment. It is envisaged that the use of AGDI will assist member States to bring out the gender perspectives in the COVID response and recovery efforts and enable policy actions that lessen the gendered burden induced by the pandemic. The new proposed AGDI indicators will encompass more health perspectives, as well as other related to the impacts of COVID and other public health pandemics in the region.
- 18.128 The subprogramme also provided technical support and consulted widely, on the use of existing SDG indicators and human rights instruments, in order to update the AGDI's indices and methodology to better align it with global frameworks, ensure policy coherence and synergy with existing monitoring tools and instruments, as well as streamline reporting processes and procedures for member States. Furthermore, the subprogramme focussed on significant gender challenges for deeper analysis, and to contextualise SDG monitoring and reporting to regional priorities, to enrich the existing knowledge and evidence base which the AGDI provides.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.129 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the use of the AGDI by implementation of 5 additional member States, in monitoring and reporting on their regional and global gender equality commitments. This includes providing support to Eswatini, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Namibia and Seychelles, to use the AGDI to monitor and report on their global and regional commitments on gender equality. (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Figure 18.XVII

Performance measure: Strengthened capacity of member States to report on their gender equality commitments (number)

Note: Unit of measurement is “Application of the AGDI per country”. This includes cumulative implementation of the first version of AGDI in addition to implementation of the revised index.

Result 2: Enhanced capacity of member States to mainstream gender into sectoral policies (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)**Programme performance in 2020**

- 18.131 The subprogramme has provided support to member States through the outputs and deliverables of other subprograms and ECA divisions, to mainstream gender into substantive analysis and policy recommendations, in their deliverables with member States. For example, the subprogramme provided support to Technology, Climate and Natural Resources Division to infuse gender analysis into their climate resilient development policies programme. The subprogramme also provided support to African Centre for Statistics and provided analysis on the facts and figures on women in politics and decision-making in Africa for the World Womens Report 2020. Furthermore, the subprogramme undertook a comprehensive analysis of the digital finance ecosystem, as part of the African Women’s Report 2019, to identify pathways to women’s economic empowerment across Africa.
- 18.132 The above-mentioned work contributed to enhanced capacity of member States to mainstream a gender perspective into sectoral policies, which met the planned target of 16 countries adopting sector-specific policies that mainstream a gender perspective in their sectoral policies, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

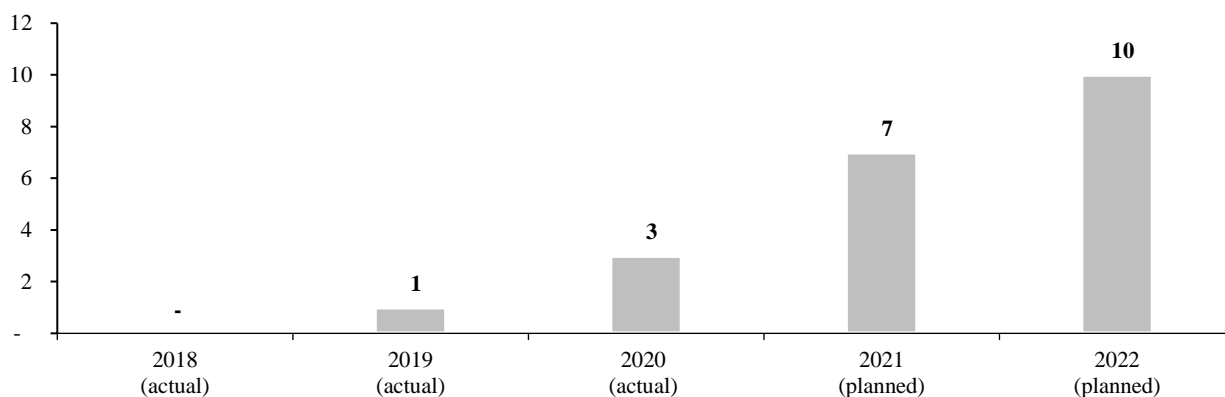
Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.133 The subprogramme will continue the work related to strengthening capacity of member States to integrate a gender perspective into sectoral policies, including for COVID-19 recovery, in line with the 2021 work programme. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will support member States, through the outputs and deliverables of ECA divisions,

SROs and IDEP. The subprogramme will develop an analytical report on ECA's work in support of gender-sensitive sectoral policies. The subprogramme will also convene a commission-wide gender forum where divisions and SROs will showcase their work on gender in support of member States for feedback from member States. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 18.x).

Figure 18.XVIII

Performance measure: Enhanced capacity of member States to mainstream gender into sectoral policies (number)



Result 3: Assessing the cost of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 in five selected countries (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

- xx.32 The subprogramme has undertaken background work on comparing costing models to help in assessing the cost of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5. The subprogramme also identified sectoral progress and challenges towards achieving SDG 5 in selected countries through analysis and research undertaken as part of the AGDI, which can form the basis for sectoral focus for the costing exercise. Furthermore, the subprogramme strengthened its strategic partnerships with a number of stakeholders, in performing this analysis and research that will provide a more robust development financing perspective.
- xx.33 The above-mentioned work contributed to the identification of gender gaps and progress made across 5 African countries, and to inform relevant sectors to include in the costing exercise, which did not meet the target of costing completed for one pilot country to support the scaling up of costing model to extend across other sectors for Goal 5, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. This is due to changes in programme implementation as a result of resourcing constraints and COVID-19 experiences during the implementation period of 2020, where the subprogramme was being implemented with a limited number of staff, while addressing ad-hoc, additional and evolving programme deliverables related to COVID-19 response. Subsequently, the new performance measure will be used to replace the original performance measure for 2021. This now includes of analysis and findings from 51 countries in 2020, the joint ECA and AfDB gender analysis report, which provides a comprehensive picture of gender equality in Africa and the progress that is being made in closing gender gaps.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- xx.34 The subprogramme will not continue the work related to assessing the cost of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 in 2022. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 18.15).

Table 18.15

Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021
AGDI regional synthesis report which identified gaps across economic, social and political blocks for 12 countries	AGDI regional synthesis report and Beijing +25 review which identified priorities and challenges from 15 country analyses and 50 national reports respectively	Identification of gender gaps and progress made across 5 African countries, as part of the updated AGDI, and to inform relevant sectors to include in the subsequent costing exercise	African Women's Report 2021 including costing completed for five countries, to inform investments and resource allocation in achieving selected indicators in SDG 5.

Abbreviations: AGDI, African Gender and Development Index. AfDB, African Development Bank.

Result 4: Enhanced capacity of member States to positively reimagine addressing gender equality in the economic and digital transformation of African countries [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.137 Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), provides a means of accelerating the pace of implementation, where Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are leading the way, as a vehicle for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. However, gendered challenges persist and there is a need to address the structural barriers to the empowerment of women and girls in harnessing the digital economy, so that they may participate in, and benefit from, inclusion in the development, use and adoption of digital technology initiatives across Africa. This can ensure that women are at the forefront of Africa's digital revolution and economic transformation. Furthermore, COVID-19 has highlighted the essential role that digital technologies play in connecting individuals and communities, in providing access to services, including education, as well as maintaining connectivity to global and local economies, where exclusion from the internet translates to exclusion from society. Africa has the lowest number of people using the internet, at just 28.2 per cent, in 2019, compared to a global average of 53.6 per cent. Women are further impacted by a gendered digital divide. With the global internet user gender gap having increased from 11.0 per cent, in 2013, to 17.0 per cent in 2019, in Africa the gap was 20.7 per cent and 33.0 per cent respectively. Often those who lack safe and affordable access to digital technologies are also the already persons in vulnerable situations: including women, the elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous groups, and those who live in poor, remote or rural areas.
- 18.138 ECA has undertaken various activities to address the growing gender digital divide and help close such gender gaps. Building on this, the subprogramme proposes to enhance the capacity of member States to positively reimagine a gender perspective in the economic and digital transformation of African countries. The subprogramme has developed a comprehensive report on the digital finance ecosystem, as part of the AWR 2019, which focussed on digital finance as a pathway to women's economic empowerment. This provided a more focussed assessment of the thematic barriers and challenges to women's economic empowerment within the context of the digital ecosystem. The subprogram has also compiled indices on the status of gender equality and women's empowerment

across more than 40 African countries, through the AGDI and its related research and analysis. This provides a basis for assessing the status quo on structural, as well as sectoral benchmarks and targets for addressing women's economic empowerment. Further, the subprogramme will build on its findings from 2020, on costing for achieving SDG 5, to identify ways to empower women through enabling technologies, especially ICTs. The subprogramme will also build on the initiatives of other subprogrammes and ECA divisions, including the outputs and deliverables by the ECA Digital Centre of Excellence, and the Conference and Knowledge Management Division, namely on initiatives to enhance the digital skills and women and girls.

Lessons learned and planned change

- 18.139 The lesson for the subprogramme was on the heavy reliance of workshops, expert group meetings and convening other face-to-face elements of programme delivery. This limited the physical engagement and support that could be provided to member States, especially with the advent of COVID-19 and its related restrictions and precautions. Further, given the lack of broadband infrastructure across the continent, virtual engagement was also impacted where necessary, highlighting gaps in capacity both internally within ECA as well as among participants representing member States. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will design its deliverables in a more flexible manner, so that it can develop and utilise its knowledge products in a more effective way, as well as encourage more virtual elements of programme delivery. The subprogramme will also ensure that technical capacity, and technical support, are available, when alternate or hybrid programme delivery methods are required.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.140 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the enhanced capacity of member States to positively reimagine a gender perspective in the economic and digital transformation of African countries for 5 African countries. This is expected to result in closing the gender digital divide and utilising digital technologies to empower women and girls across African countries (see table xx.x). This performance measure will remain in place so that, in subsequent years, relevant indicators of achievement are scalable and future proof, allowing the subprogramme to evolve with future anticipated demands for addressing gender empowerment and the digital economy. ICTs, in the form of digital technologies, is key to stimulating a promising digital and information economy across Africa, creating the jobs of the future for Africa's growing youth population, engendering a critical mass of highly skilled and technically qualified personnel for the labour market, as well as providing the tools needed to empower every woman and girl across the continent. Therefore, this result is expected to carry over well into 2023 and 2024.

Table 18.15

Performance measure: Enhanced capacity of member States to positively reimagine a gender perspective in the economic and digital transformation of African countries

2019	2020	2021	2022
AGDI regional synthesis report and Beijing +25 review which identified priorities and challenges from 15 country analyses and 50 national reports respectively.	African Women's Report 2019 on Digital finance as a pathway to women's economic empowerment, which provides a comprehensive overview of the digital finance ecosystem.	Workshop on digital finance to disseminate findings from AWR 2019 and identify priority areas of intervention to accelerate women's economic empowerment and address the gender digital divide.	Capacity development for 5 African countries in introducing and revising policies and programmes designed to lower the gender digital divide.

Legislative mandates

18.141 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

59/167	Elimination of all forms of violence against women, including crimes identified in the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"	70/130 70/131 70/133	Violence against women migrant workers Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
59/248	World Survey on the role of women in development	70/176	Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls
65/187	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women	72/148	Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas
65/189	International Widows' Day	72/154	The girl child
65/190	Trafficking in women and girls		
66/130	Women and political participation		

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1998/12	Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on critical areas of concern identified in the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women	2009/13	mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
2003/44	Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's participation in and access of women to the media, and information and communication technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women	2011/5 2017/9	The role of the United Nations system in implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
2004/4	Review of Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1997/2 on		

Security Council resolutions

1325 (2000)

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

915 (XLVII) New continent-wide initiative on gender equality and women's empowerment

Deliverables

18.141 Table 18.16 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.16

Subprogramme 6: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	-	-	2	-
1. Report to the session of the committee on Gender and Social Development on the work of the subprogramme	-	-	1	-
2. Issues paper on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls theme for the Committee on Social Policy	-	-	1	-
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	-	-	1	-
3. Biennial session of the Committee on Gender and Social Development	-	-	1	-
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	4	-	2	4
4. Project on gender mainstreaming in national plans, policies and programmes in countries that request technical advisory services with emphasis on women's economic empowerment	1	-	1	1
5. Project on the role of women in post-conflict and peacebuilding to strengthen the capacity of member States to ensure women's equitable participation in decision-making	1	-	-	-
6. Project on the demographic dividend with a gender perspective to enhance the capacity of member States to harness the demographic dividend and achieve gender equality	1	-	1	-
7. Project on managing the African Women Leadership Fund to strengthen the economic empowerment of women through the growth of African women fund managers	1	-	-	-
8. Project on supporting the process of the 25-year review of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to enhance the capacity of member States to report on their related international obligations	-	-	-	-
9. Project to support member States to use the subprogramme's measurements tools to report on their gender equality commitments	-	-	-	1
10. Project on assessing the cost of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5	-	-	-	1
11. Project on women in politics in Africa to strengthen the capacity of member States to ensure women's equitable participation in decision-making	-	-	-	-
12. Project on enhanced capacity of member states to address the gender digital divide and positively reimagine a gender perspective in economic and digital transformation of African countries	-	-	-	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	13	3	10	9
13. Workshop on the African Women's Report on the theme "Digital finance. a pathway to women's economic empowerment" to disseminate the results and mainstream policy recommendations into workplans of selected line ministries	1	1	4	-
14. Workshop on the Women's Entrepreneurship Report to disseminate the results and mainstream policy recommendations into the workplans of selected line ministries	5	1	2	-
15. Training on the African Gender and Development Index to support the efforts of member States in addressing the priority areas of policy action	5	1	2	5
16. Seminar on the role of women in post-conflict and peacebuilding work to build the capacity among target member States to enhance the participation of women in decision-making	2	-	-	-

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
17. Workshop on the African Women's Leadership Report to disseminate the results and mainstream policy recommendations into workplans of selected line ministries	-	-	2	-
18. ECA-wide gender forum where divisions and SROs showcase their work on gender in support of member States	-	-	-	2
19. Workshop to review policies and programs designed to lower the gender digital divide				2
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	2	1
20. African Women's Report based on the continent-wide initiative for gender equality and women's empowerment to mainstream a gender perspective into sectoral policies of selected line ministries	-	-	1	-
21. Women's Entrepreneurship Report on the theme of examining the linkages between education and productive entrepreneurship to strengthen the capacity of member States to boost the productivity of women entrepreneurs	1	1	-	-
22. African Women's Leadership Report to assess the status of women in leadership positions	-	-	1	-
23. The African gender and development report highlighting the human rights and SDG 5 linkages	-	-	1	-
24. Analytical report on ECA's work in support of gender-sensitive sectoral policies	-	-	-	1
25. Analytical report on gender equality and the digital transformation of Africa	-	-	-	-
Technical materials (number of materials)	4	4	3	3
26. Operational manual on the integration of a gender perspective and demographic dividends into national planning, to enhance the capacity of member States to harness the demographic dividend through gender equality	1	1	-	-
27. Technical note on the gender and demographic dividend index to strengthen the technical capacity of target countries in their efforts to monitor progress and identify priority areas	1	1	-	-
28. Fact sheet entitled "Women in politics in Africa 2019" to raise awareness in the media and among civil society organizations and member States of the share of female parliamentarians and cabinet ministers in Africa	1	1	-	-
29. Policy brief on women's entrepreneurship in Africa to enhance the capacity of member States to introduce innovative strategies for boosting the productivity of women entrepreneurs	1	1	-	-
30. Technical notes on the African Gender Index and the African Gender and Development Index to support African countries in measuring the gap in the status of African men and women and to assess progress made by Governments in implementing policies aimed at promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls	-	-	1	-
31. Policy research on gender equality and women's empowerment and climate change in Africa for effective policy intervention	-	-	1	-
32. Policy research on gender and the extractive industry in Africa to connect research with the governance of artisanal and small-scale mining sector	-	-	1	-
33. Outcome document for the tenth Africa Regional Conference on the 25-year review of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action to provide a five-year review of the implementation in Africa of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	-	-	-	-
34. Policy briefs on gender equality in the economic and digital transformation of African countries				3

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
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C. Substantive deliverables

Good offices: meetings organized for ministerial-level consultations and negotiations around the Beijing Platform for Action in 2020.

Consultation, advice and advocacy: special event on International Women's Day (2020) and 16 days of activism and supporting the preparatory ministerial meeting, with 15 attendees from African countries, for the Commission on the Status of Women.

D. Communication deliverables

Digital platforms and multimedia content: maintenance and expansion of the knowledge platforms, attracting 100 users annually, for information-sharing and advocacy on gender equality, and women's empowerment to deepen dialogue and policy options.

External and media relations: press releases on the subprogramme's website after each event hosted and organized and active use of the subprogramme's social media accounts.

Subprogramme 7 Subregional activities for development

Component 1 Subregional activities in North Africa

Objective

- 18.142 The objective, to which this component contributes, is to enhance the employment creation environment in North Africa through strengthened economic diversification and regional integration and a better recognition of migrant workers' qualifications and skills.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.143 To contribute to the objective, the component will develop macroeconomic models by using available macroeconomic data, rolling out the model and conducting simulations with ministries of finance, planning and central banks in partner countries. The component will also provide technical assistance through partnerships with statistical institutes, to strengthen countries' capacity to develop data analysis and models to quantify economic distortions and identify the public policy changes to be carried out. In addition, the component will conduct research work on employment, addressing youth employment through so-called "industries without smokestacks" projects, in collaboration with the Brookings Institution, and will convene regional workshops on best practices for job creation in Africa, in collaboration with the South-South Cooperation Platform. This work will assist member States in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 on employment and in achieving Goals 4 (targets 4.4 and 4.5), 8 (targets 8.2 and 8.3) and 9 (targets 9.2 and 9.5).
- 18.144 The component will provide advisory services and hold subregional consultations to support member States in building their capacity and developing their national strategies for implementation of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, in partnership with ministries of trade, the African Union and the European Union. This work will contribute to the progress made by member States towards Goal 17 (targets 17.6, 17.11 and 17.14).
- 18.145 The component will work to strengthen capacities in six African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa and Zimbabwe) to collect, analyse and disseminate migration-related data and enhance the recognition of skills and qualifications of African workers to reduce the negative impact of COVID19 on remittances and to implement the migration-related targets of the

Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Migration. This work will assist member States in meeting targets 8.8, 10.7, 10.c, 16.2 and 17.18 of the SDGs. This will be carried out in partnership with the African Union, the Department for Economic and Social Affairs, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

- 18.146 The component plans to support member States on issues related to COVID-19 by carrying out a detailed analysis on the structural challenges that face labor markets in North Africa along with the impact of COVID-19 on these markets, aiming at drawing a roadmap to deal with post COVID-19 in North Africa region.

Expected results

- 18.147 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) the adoption by member States of evidence-based pro-employment macroeconomic policies; redirecting resource allocations towards sectors that have more economic potential in terms of productivity, competitiveness and employment; and also to stimulate job creation;
 - (b) enabling member States to design appropriate policies that foster regional integration, enhance productivity and create new jobs; and
 - (c) improved availability and use of migration statistics, and the greater recognition of skills across the continent through the roll-out of the African Continental Qualification.

- 18.148 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in a roadmap to deal with post COVID-19 in North Africa region, the planned support that will focus on the best practices in employment creation in many African countries is expected to lead to commitment from at least one country in North Africa sub region to decrease the unemployment rate through learning from best practice in employment creation of another country, which is specified in more detail under result 3 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on component delivery in 2020

- 18.149 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the component postponed the implementation of some activities which have been planned initially under normal conditions. Those activities included the the training of policymakers to design and implement suitable policies to reduce unemployment, the migration project (inception workshop, country situational analysis, national workshops, advisory services on migration data, country statistical dashboard, sub-regional workshop, training module), localization of SDGs in Mauritania, capacity building to Sudan in the area of African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Thus, activities that included scoping and technical support missions to six countries have been affected.

- 18.150 At the same time, however the component identified new activities to support member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objective, new and modified activities included the preparation of a detailed analysis on “COVID-19 Crisis in North Africa: The Impact and Mitigation Responses”, support UNCT Morocco to prepare a report on “The impact of COVID-19 on Morocco”, supporting the Moroccan government to produce a policy brief on COVID-19 impact in Morocco, and organizing five expert group meetings (webinars) on the COVID-19 crisis: (i) Best practices in job creation in North Africa, (ii) The AfCFTA potential for mitigation of COVID-19 impact on trade strategies in North Africa, (iii) The challenges of the post-Covid 19 era in North Africa, (iv) Innovation and New technologies in North Africa in the context of COVID-19 and (v) Achieving 2030 and 2063 agendas in North Africa. The modified and new deliverables contributed to the results in 2020, as specified under Result 1 below. The component implemented number of mitigation measures such as promoting virtual meetings and webinars where it was possible and useful to do so; and postponed some activities that required the presence of stakeholders until the return to a better situation. Also, the component activated the office's business continuity plan and

telecommuting work and ensured a regular monitoring. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under Result 2 & 3 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.151 During 2020, the component experienced the departure of many of its professionals. The freeze of recruitment, delayed the hiring processes that were underway and affected the ability to implement initial work plan and to respond to the challenges related to the COVID-19 crisis. As mentioned above, number of activities couldn't be carried as initially planned for 2020.

Result 1: Policy options to reduce recovery period and vulnerability due to COVID-19 in North Africa

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.152 In response to the COVID-19 crisis and to ad hoc requests from member countries, the component produced a report on the impact and mitigation strategies in North Africa. This report presents a set of policy options to reduce the negative effects of the crisis and ensure that the needs of vulnerable populations are considered. The report describes the socio-economic impacts as well as the critical sectors of economies that could be affected by the crisis. The component also provided an analysis of the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on Algeria, using ECA's macroeconomic model, assessing the impact of this crisis on GDP, employment, budget deficit as well as the trade balance. It also prepared a report on Morocco which contributed to the development of the Socioeconomic Response Plan (SERP) to COVID-19 crisis developed by UNCT Morocco.
- 18.153 The component also organized five expert group meetings (webinars) in relation to the COVID-19 crisis on (i) Best practices in job creation in North Africa, (ii) the AfCFTA potential for mitigation of COVID-19 Impact on trade strategies in North Africa, (iii) the challenges of the post-COVID 19 era in North Africa, (iv) Innovation and New technologies in North Africa in the context of COVID-19 and (v) Achieving 2030 agenda and 2063 agendas in North Africa. Furthermore, the component organized a meeting on the \$100 billion initiative to support Africa in the face of the crisis.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.154 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the proposed mitigation measures and policy options to reduce recovery period and vulnerability in North Africa following COVID-19 crisis. The work on Algeria produced an analysis of the economic and social situation in the country which was up taken by the government of Algeria; and was given as an example by the Resident Coordinator as an excellent illustration of the work of the United Nations system as "One UN". The analysis prepared for Morocco formed a basis for a strategic partnership between UNCT and the Government of Morocco. The work on Best practices in job creation in North Africa identified different job creation strategies to increase employment opportunities in North African countries in the context of post COVID-19 crisis. The work dedicated to AfCFTA identified mitigation measures to limit the impact of the pandemic through different trade strategies. The work on the challenges of the post-COVID-19 era advocated the necessity to accelerate crucial reforms to help the subregion better cope with the crisis and rebound. The work on innovation and New Technologies " proposed policy options to take advantage of the technological progress in North Africa in the Context of COVID-19 (see figure xx.x).

Table 18.16

Performance measure: Policy options to reduce recovery period and vulnerability due to COVID-19 in North Africa

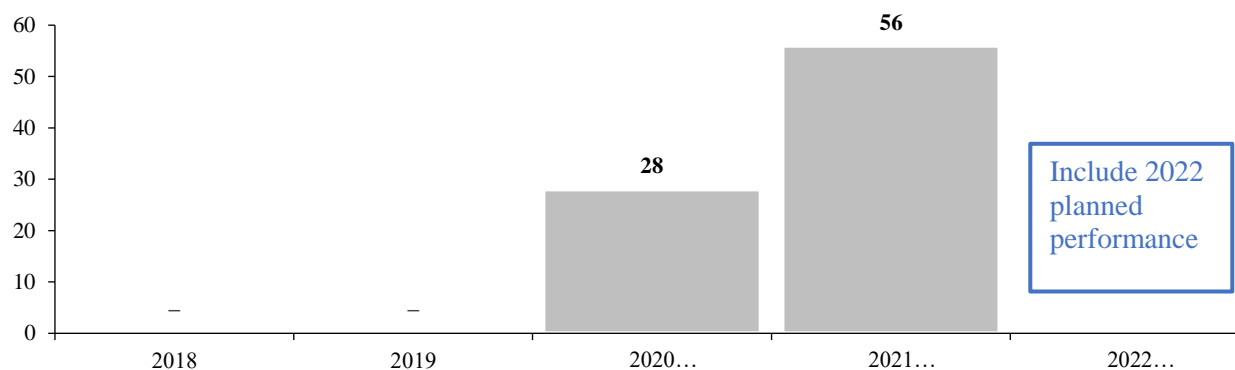
2018	2019	2020
<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of mitigation measures and policy options to reduce recovery period and vulnerability in North Africa • Analysis of the economic and social situation in Algeria • Preparation of a strategic partnership between UNCT and the Government of Morocco in the context of post COVID-19 crisis • Job creation strategies to increase employment opportunities in North African countries in the context of post COVID-19 crisis • Policy options to limit the impact of the pandemic through the AfCFTA and different trade strategies • Policy options to accelerate crucial reforms to help the subregion better cope with the crisis and rebound • Policy options to take advantage of the technological progress in the Context of COVID-19

Result 2: strategies and policies for employment creation (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)**Programme performance in 2020**

- 18.155 The component has worked on the “jobless growth” aspect in North Africa and analysed the challenges to structural transformation and jobs creation. Using data from the manufacturing sector, **a methodology has been developed and applied to Morocco**. The results have shown that distortions in the manufacturing sector have significant impact on total factor productivity. The component highlights the necessity to tackle distortions, boost firms’ growth and unleash their jobs creation capacity. Furthermore, the component has supported Algeria, Egypt and Mauritania to build their capacity in the area of building national macroeconomic modelling for forecasting and policy simulation.
- 18.156 The above-mentioned work contributed to the understanding of obstacles to jobs creation in North Africa, however the component did not meet the target of 28 policymakers trained to better assess the gaps in public policies and design and implement suitable policies to reduce unemployment, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 and the necessity to build capacity to assess growth performance and make policy simulations, the component has rather trained government officials from member states civil in macroeconomic modelling. The number of trained people reached 40 in three countries (Algeria, Egypt and Mauritania).

Figure 18.XIX

Performance measure: cumulative number of policymakers trained to better assess the gaps in public policies and design and implement suitable policies to reduce unemployment



Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.157 The component will continue the work related to strategies and policies for employment creation, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the component's work will continue the work on the impact of distortions and evolve to include: (i) an analysis of the services sector, (ii) an analysis of the dynamic impact of distortions on the trajectories of firms in terms of employment creation, (iii) an identification of distortions impeding firms' growth, (iv) an analysis of mechanisms that prevent jobs creation of young skilled and human capital accumulation. The component intends to extend the analysis to the rest of the Moroccan economy, Tunisia and countries where data are available. The component will continue to support member States to roll-out their national macroeconomic models, forecast growth and assess the impact of different macroeconomic policies.

The component will also work to improve availability and use of migration statistics, and a greater recognition of skills across the continent through the roll-out of the African Continental Qualification. The component will produce two reports per country (on migration statistics and recognition of skills of African migrant workers), those studies will identify the needs of member countries in order to prepare and implement a capacity building programme.

Table 18.17

Performance measure:

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First report on distortions and productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First quantitative results on the impact of distortions on productivity in Morocco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical work on the macro econometric model. Testing of the model. Extension of the distortions project to include services, and employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macro econometric model developed for 3 countries (Algeria, Egypt and Mauritania) and used for forecasting. A quantitative assessment of the impact of distortions on: (i) TFP in all sectors, (ii) employment creation, (iii) skilled employment and mismatch.

Result 3: North African countries adopt best practices for job creation (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6(Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.158 The component is oriented towards employment creation in North Africa to tackle the long-term deficiencies in the subregion and to adapt to the COVID-19 crisis. The component has produced a report on “Labor markets in North Africa: structural challenges, impact of COVID-19 and a roadmap to deal with post COVID-19”. The component prepared an analysis of active labour market policies in North Africa and identified several best practices on job creation in the subregion. The component has produced an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the subregion facing the challenges induced by pandemic. This analysis led to policy recommendations to tackle the crisis consequences and challenges on employment in the short to medium run. Furthermore, the component is conducting firms' surveys to catch the effect of the crisis on firms (output, employment and investment) to provide policy recommendations for the recovery from the COVID-19 economic crisis.
- 18.159 The above-mentioned work contributed to **engaging North African countries** in the development of suitable policies to reduce the negative impact of COVID-19, especially on employment, which met the planned target, in particular on job creation, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.160 The component will continue the work related to job creation in North African countries supporting the adoption of best practices in labour market policies, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will support member States' efforts to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in the labour market by designing suitable employment policies, promoting their implementation and providing platform for regional dialogue. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table xx.x).

Table 18.18
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020 (actual)	2021 (plan)	2022 (plan)
N/A	North African countries gain interest in employment creation for sustainable development and become engaged in regional dialogue	North African countries (Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) engage in the development of suitable policies to reduce the negative impact of COVID-19, especially on employment	At least one country in the North African subregion decreases its unemployment rate through the implementation of one job-creation programme	An additional country in the North African subregion decreased its unemployment rate through the implementation of one job-creation programme

Result 4: Northern African countries to design policies that foster regional integration

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.161 Regional integration is a central process of Agenda 2063, an Agenda that outlines the African development vision for the next four decades. North Africa has the lowest degree of integration among Africa's sub-regions and regional integration has the potential to increase GDP by 3 per cent in North Africa. The component has supported members States in studying global value chains and formulating AfCFTA national strategies in Mauritania and Algeria. The component has increased member states' knowledge of regional integration and its expected impact on the subregion.

Lessons learned and planned change

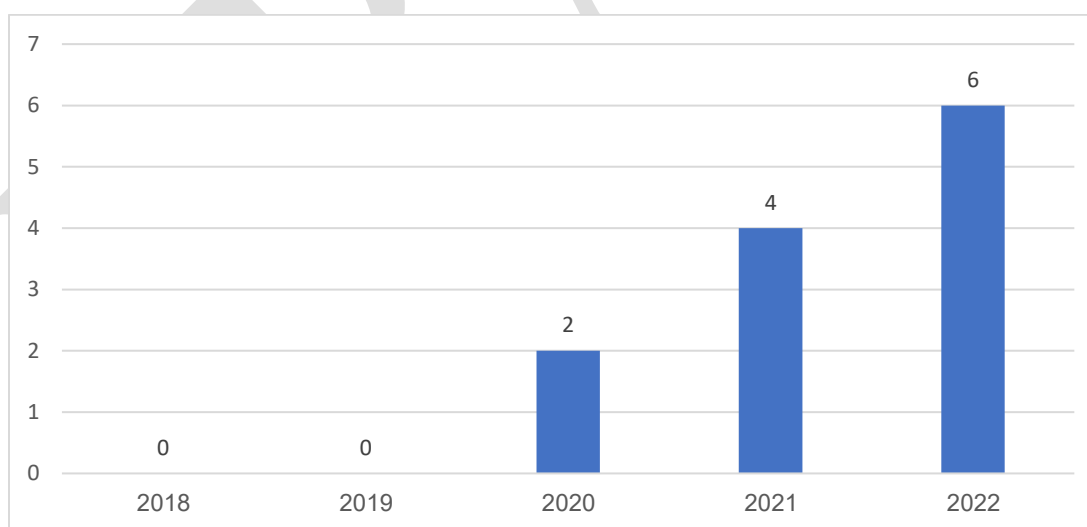
18.162 The lesson for the component was that there is a need for a detailed sectoral analysis of opportunities of trade development and regional integration in North Africa. The Office's previous work on Trade Facilitation and regional value chains has to be further developed in particular sectors. In applying the lesson, the component will develop a regional model that could take the form of production block specialized in sectors such as pharmaceutical, fishing industries and others.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.163 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the two member States that design and implement appropriate policies to foster regional integration, (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Figure 18.XX

Performance measure: Number of member States that design appropriate policies to foster regional integration



Legislative mandates

18.164 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the component.

General Assembly resolutions

S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	69/3	Priorities and vision articulated in Agenda 2063, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development
61/234	Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa	73/195	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Economic and Social Council resolutions

671 (XXV) A	Establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa
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Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

928 (XLVIII)	Implementing Agenda 2063: planning, mobilizing and financing for development	874 (XLII)	Strengthening the subregional offices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
935 (XLVII)	Least developed countries in Africa		

Deliverables

18.165 Table 18.19 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.19

Component 7, component 1: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	4	4	4	4
1. Report to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for the Subregional Office for North Africa	1	1	1	1
2. Subregional profile on socioeconomic developments in the member States	1	1	1	1
3. Regional and international agendas and other special initiatives in the member States	1	1	1	1
4. Annual report on the work of ECA in North Africa	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	11	1	11	11
5. Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Subregional Office for North Africa	11	1	11	11
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	2	7
6. Project on the implementation of the Maghreb action plan to boost intra-African trade	–	–	–	–
7. Support to member States for the implementation of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area	–	–	1	1
8. Employment project to build the capacity of senior policymakers from North African countries in strategy and policy formulation and implementation, to boost employment for young people and women	1	1	–	1

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
9. Building a database on migration in selected member States	-	-	1	1
- Reports on National Migration Statistics (Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal)	-	-	-	2
- Reports on labour migration and skills recognition (Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal)	-	-	-	2
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	12	6	4	5
10. North Africa Development Forum (employment)	-	-	2	-
11. International Colloquium for economic development in North Africa	4	0	-	-
12. Training for policymakers on pro-employment macroeconomic policies	8	0	-	-
13. Employment forum	-	-	2	-
-- Webinar on Best practices in job creation in North Africa	0	1	-	-
-- Webinar on the AfCFTA potential for mitigation of COVID-19 Impact on trade strategies in North Africa	0	1	-	-
- Webinar on the challenges of the post-COVID 19 era in North Africa	0	1	-	-
- Webinar on Innovation and New technologies in North Africa in the context of COVID-19	0	1	-	-
- Webinar on Achieving 2030 agenda and 2063 agendas in North Africa	0	1	-	-
- Virtual meeting on the \$100 billion initiative to support Africa in the face of the crisis	0	1	-	-
- Workshop on macroeconomic forecasts in North Africa	-	-	-	1
- Trainings to raise medias awareness on their role in changing the narrative on migration and inform them about the role of migrants for Africa's development. (2 trainings x 1,5 day)	-	-	-	3
- Sub-regional workshop to strengthen capacities of member States in implementing in selected areas of the Global Compact related to data and skills recognition	-	-	-	1
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	1	3
14. Publication on fiscal policy for financing sustainable development in North Africa	-	-	-	-
15. Publication on tools for assessing employment statistics	-	-	-	-
16. Publication on trade facilitation	1	1	-	-
17. Publication on climate risk management	-	-	-	-
18. Publication on employment	1	1	1	1
- Publication on "distortions, skill mismatch and employment of skilled workers in North Africa"	-	-	-	1
- Publication on "Impact of Covid 19 on firms in North Africa"	-	-	-	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	1	3	1
19. Policy paper to support decision makers on employment	1	1	-	1
20. Policy paper to support decision makers on institutional quality and structural transformation	-	-	1	-
21. Policy paper to support decision makers on climate risk management	1	0	-	-
22. Policy paper on private sector financing	-	-	-	-
23. Policy paper to support decision makers on improvement of the role of private sector in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals	1	0	-	-
24. Policy paper on migration	-	-	1	-
25. Policy paper on implementation of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area	-	-	1	-
Report on the impact and mitigation strategies in North Africa	0	1	-	-
Analysis of the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on Algeria	0	1	-	-
Report on Morocco for the development of the Socioeconomic Response Plan (SERP) to COVID-19 crisis	0	1	-	-

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
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Substantive deliverables

Consultations, advice and advocacy: advisory services to member states to develop national macroeconomic models; Advisory services to member States to build their national strategies on implementation of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area; technical assistance to member States to produce datasets on migration; technical assistance to member States on implementation of the 2030 Agenda; advisory services to member States on increasing productivity through a better allocation of resources within the economy; advisory services to member States on private sector financing for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. Advisory services to member states on implementing the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area, Advisory services to member states on macroeconomic policies

D. Communication deliverables

Digital platforms and multimedia content: maintenance of knowledge management websites, platforms, customer relationship management, library, communities of practice and related content, wide electronic diffusion of publications to communities of practice.

External and media relations: press releases, newsletters, briefings, social media and other communication materials.

Component 2 Subregional activities in West Africa

Objective

- 18.165 The objective, to which this component contributes, is to advance inclusive development in West Africa through strengthening the countries' capacity to integrate demographic dynamics dimensions in policies, budgets and planning processes and accelerate achievement of regional integration.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.166 To contribute to the objective, the component will reinforce cooperation with member States, regional entities, Think tanks and other partners in the process of demographic dynamics for development. Henceforth the planned activities will in one hand respond to capacity-building requests aimed at harnessing the opportunities unleashed by demographic dividends. On the other hand, the component will continue to build on the Commission's comparative advantage to undertake analysis and research on demographic issues (subprogramme 9), combined with its expertise in the macroeconomic area (subprogramme1). In addition, the component will provide knowledge, tools and policies to remove impediments to the acceleration of demographic transition that are facing its member States and related implications for sustainable development. For this purpose, a wide range of issues which include, namely: family dynamics, migration and migrants, health and mortality, ageing and living conditions, historical demography, civil registration, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, youth empowerment, peace and security, and others are being addressed. In the same vein, the component will pursue its strategic partnership with the ECOWAS Commission to ensure that research recommendations are translated into regional policy. This work will support member States' efforts in achieving Goals 4; 5; 8; 10; 16 and 17.
- 18.167 Policy dialogues will also serve as a platform for the dissemination of studies and exploration of opportunities for advocacy, best practices and experience-sharing between countries. The component will continue to work in partnership with United Nations Regional Offices in West Africa, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority and the Ministerial Coordination Platform (MCP) for Sahel Strategies to translate into actions the findings of its main studies. Regarding the planned activities in area of peace and security agenda,

the component will emphasize on interventions that privilege coherence and synergy of actions among UN entities with view to optimizing expected results.

18.168 The component plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by leveraging the momentum to deliver more comprehensive analytical insight into the existing socio-economic work on the subregional priorities. Despite the burden of work created by the 2020's pandemic situation, the component has partnered in due time with AUC, Generation Unlimited (GenU) and UNICEF, and provided the specific knowledge expertise in demo-economic which has influenced the outcomes of the Youth Consultation held in June 2020 on the Theme "Building Back Better with Young Africans". In addition, the production of a study on sub-regional macro-economic COVID-19 impact in West Africa has informed country specific analyses related to COVID-19 socio-economic response plans in 8-member countries: Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Senegal, Togo and 3 Countries of Focus (CoFs): i.e., Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea. This result was achieved through the reinforcement of UN internal collaboration, especially with Residents Coordinators Offices (RCOs) and based on the study conducted in partnership with ECOWAS and World Food Programme (WFP). A governance strategy was also developed for the COVID-19 Funds Tracing for a CoF: Guinea, to ensuring effective management and accountability of resources allocated to the COVID-19 responses.

The fact that the component has delivered substantive work and results have helped to build strategic partnership with a wide range of institutions and stakeholders which is a cost-effective pathway to mitigate the COVID-19 negative impacts.

The component will continue, also in view of the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, to provide advisory services and technical assistance to ECOWAS and the West African Economic and Monetary Union, intergovernmental organizations and member States in the design and implementation of subregional policies aligned with subregional priorities. More specifically, the component will consolidate his current support to ECOWAS Commission to finalise its Vision 2050 and develop its related five-years Community strategic framework

Expected results

- 18.169 The work is expected to result in:
- (a) the mainstreaming of demographic dynamics in countries' public policy frameworks, including deeper regional economic and monetary integration through the formulated ECOWAS 2050 vision which is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063,
 - (b) a more closely coordinated approach in United Nations actions at the subregional level and having a stronger impact on livelihoods of populations, and
 - (c) an effective support to RECs and countries to enhance regional integration and implement successfully the international agreed agendas, including SDGs and AfCFTA.
- 18.170 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in the adoption/update of each ECOWAS member State's Common Country Analysis (CCA). This will be followed by the development and implement of countries' Socio-Economic Response, recovery and resilience Plans (SERPs), which are specified in more details under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on component delivery in 2020

- 18.171 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the component had changed its approach of delivering of meetings, workshops and postponed the servicing of intergovernmental and Expert bodies which took place at the end of November 2020. Mainly concerning the institutional capacity of ECOWAS, the formulation and validation of the ECOWAS 2050 Vision's medium-term strategic framework with the key regional stakeholders were postponed until 2021. The component had also to modify its comprehensive support planned for countries and moved to virtual format starting the second quarter 2020. Thus, emphasis has been put on online training particularly in demographic dynamics tools and

models which are being availed to its Member States, RECs and IGOs. This latter changed approach, specifically concerning the training and transfer of knowledge may erode the expected results. The impact on the programme performance in 2020, is specified under Result # 2/3 below.

- 18.172 At the same time, however the component identified and experienced a growing of its activities in support to Member States on issues related to COVID-19. This happened within the overall scope of its objectives, namely, the needs to support the Residents Coordinators Offices' activities. In addition, the component had to strengthening the institutional capacities of the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority (ALG) on *self-financing mechanism* and in macroeconomics areas, UEMOA on statistics and ECOWAS on its vision 2050. Also, efforts had been made by extending the data collection of social and demographic statistics to demo-economic data and this should contribute to capitalize on population dynamics for development in West Africa. The component was able to repurpose and reprioritize its work programme and supported countries immediate needs related to COVID-19. This was done through built strategic partnerships with RCOs which revealed to be a cost-effective strategy to support countries given that apart from the duty station, the component has no representation in 14 of the 15 countries it covers.
- The work on COVID-19 has raised the ECA's image and value contribution which have been well acknowledged by countries, the UN System, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners. The momentum that has been created should be leveraged. Thus, the carried out online hands-on workshops deliverables contributed to results achieved in 2020, as specified under Result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.173 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the component. The impact included the filling of vacant posts due to the recruitment freeze. This situation led to delays in planned activities for example the servicing of the intergovernmental and Expert bodies. The formulation and validation of the ECOWAS 2050 Vision's medium-term strategic framework with the key regional stakeholders, was postponed until 2021.

Result 1: Public Budgeting Framework Sensitive to Demographic Dividend (DD)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.174 To assure the successful integration of demographic dynamics in development policies, it is important to develop macroeconomic tools, namely a population model and a budget framework sensitive to demographic dividend to better support governments in achieving national development goals and SDGs. The component carried out research work which showed that, in the ECOWAS region, there were many opportunities for the Demographic Dividend to be seized between 1991 and 2012, the window of opportunity will not be closed before 2100. The West African region is still therefore in a favorable historical phase to take advantage of the opportunities presented by its demographic potentials. The Demographic Dividend is estimated at 0.30% in 2019 for the ECOWAS region, representing a contribution of 30% to the growth rate of real GDP per capita in the region in 2019. The region is encouraged to increase this contribution through the creation of job opportunities for youth.
- 18.175 The component also strengthened the ECOWAS Development planning framework and capacities of Member States on demographic dynamics owing to the emphasis being placed on populations studies to reap the benefits of a demographic dividend with more productive economic growth and inclusive development, which would be demonstrated by the increased number of countries with integrated demographic dynamics perspectives in their respective development plans. Furthermore, the component demographic dynamics research agenda was advanced by the formulation of evidence-based plans and policies. This work is being enriched by number of knowledge products through joint publications related to demographic patterns in West Africa and the in-depth involvement of National Population Observatories for more influence on public policies.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

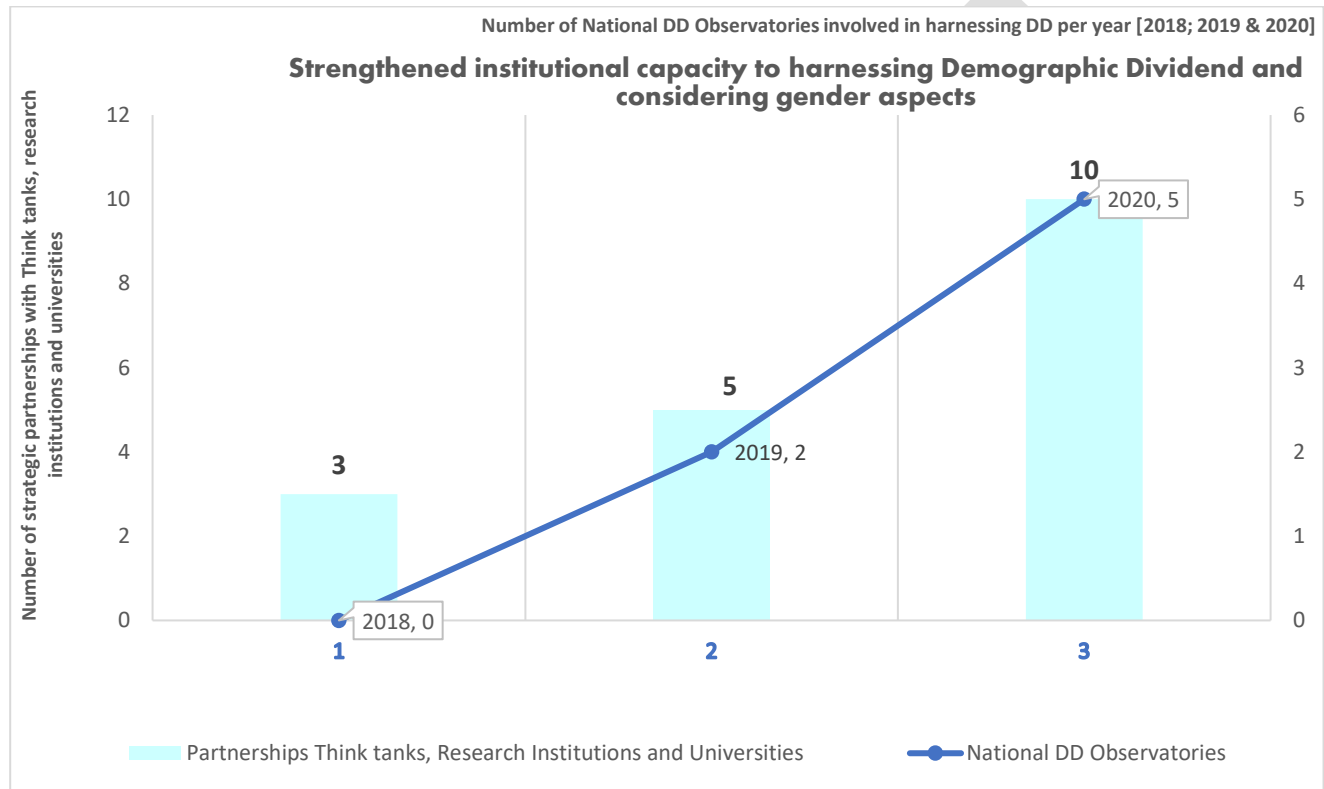
18.176 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the strategic partnership of the component with the Regional Consortium in Generational Economy (CREG), the National Transfer Accounts (NTA)-Africa Network, the Millennium Institute (MI) and Country's national population observatories resulted in the production of a population model for the Sahel region and demographic dynamics (DD) modelling for ECOWAS. Furthermore, various National Transfer Accounts (NTA) profiles of subdivisions of the ECOWAS region were produced, based on the economic dependency coverage among populations of ECOWAS, UEMOA, WAMZ, Mano river region, Senegambia region, Sahel Region and Gulf of Guinea region. Capacities of national experts and countries' officials built in DD modelling in 4 countries: i.e.: Senegal, Niger and the two (02) Countries of Focus (CoFs) i.e.: Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire.

Furthermore, the component has promoted use of NTA methodology to better understand demographic dividend, as illustrated by the implementation of national budgeting framework sensitive demographic dividend in Mali. The produced Public Budgeting Framework sensitive to Demographic Dividend (PBFSDD) was endorsed by the authorities in Mali to inform the 2021 national budget deliberations. Henceforth, the 2020's Mali case of High-level dialogue on budget sensitive to Demographic Dividend (DD) resulted also in strengthening partnership with Mali's National DD Observatory, as an institutional watchdog to harnessing DD and considering gender aspects (see graph 1 figure 18.1& 18.2/table 18.1).

Figure 18.20

Performance measure: Strengthened institutional capacity of National Demographic Dividend Observatories considering gender aspects

[(Unit of measurement)] = Number of National Demographic Dividend that integrate gender perspective in their work
 & Number of strategic partnerships with Think tanks, research institutions and universities



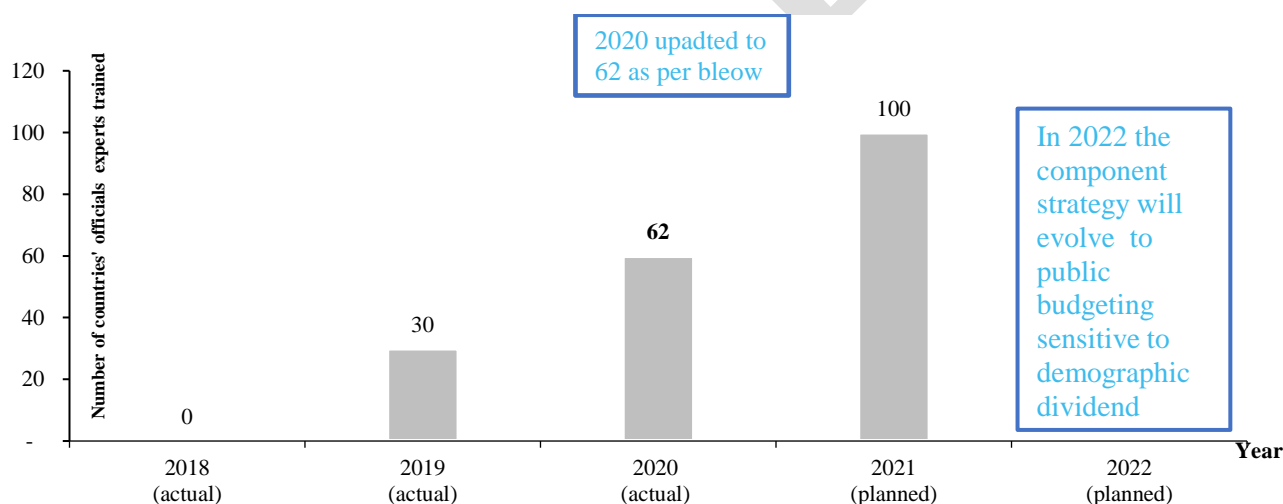
Result 2: a clean break with demographic trends in West Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)

Programme performance in 2020

18.178 The component has increased up to 62 the number of national officials trained in demographic dynamics and working to make progress towards influencing public policies. Thus, has echoed youth voices and engagement as leaders of change by co-organized with African Union Commission, Office of the Youth Envoy (AUC/OYE), the Commissioner in charge of Youth, and Generation Unlimited (GenU/UNICEF) a Virtual Youth Policy Conversation with **3,849 young women and men**. This latter outcome informed the deliberations of the AUC Special Technical Committee (STC) of Ministers in charge of youth in June 2020. The component also trained 10 national officials during Mali's hands-on workshop on integrating DD in the national budgeting framework, in February 2020. Furthermore, the component had supported Liberia's Road map on harnessing demographic dividend and trained 22 national experts on national transfer accounts methodology in October 2020. And the process should result in the production of the Liberia's NTA Profile.

18.179 The above-mentioned work contributed to *reach out* the expected cumulative number of national officials as one of the key indicators of performance, which exceeded the planned target of 60 national officials trained in demographic dynamics and working to influence public policy formulation process, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

Figure 18.21



Proposed programme plan for 2022

[Option 2:]

18.180 The component will continue the work related to a clean break with demographic trends in West Africa, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the component's work will evolve to include public budgeting framework sensitive to demographic dividend in 2022 work programme at national and subregional levels. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure 18.179).

Figure 18.22

Performance measure: number of national officials trained in demographic dynamics and working to influence public policy formulation process

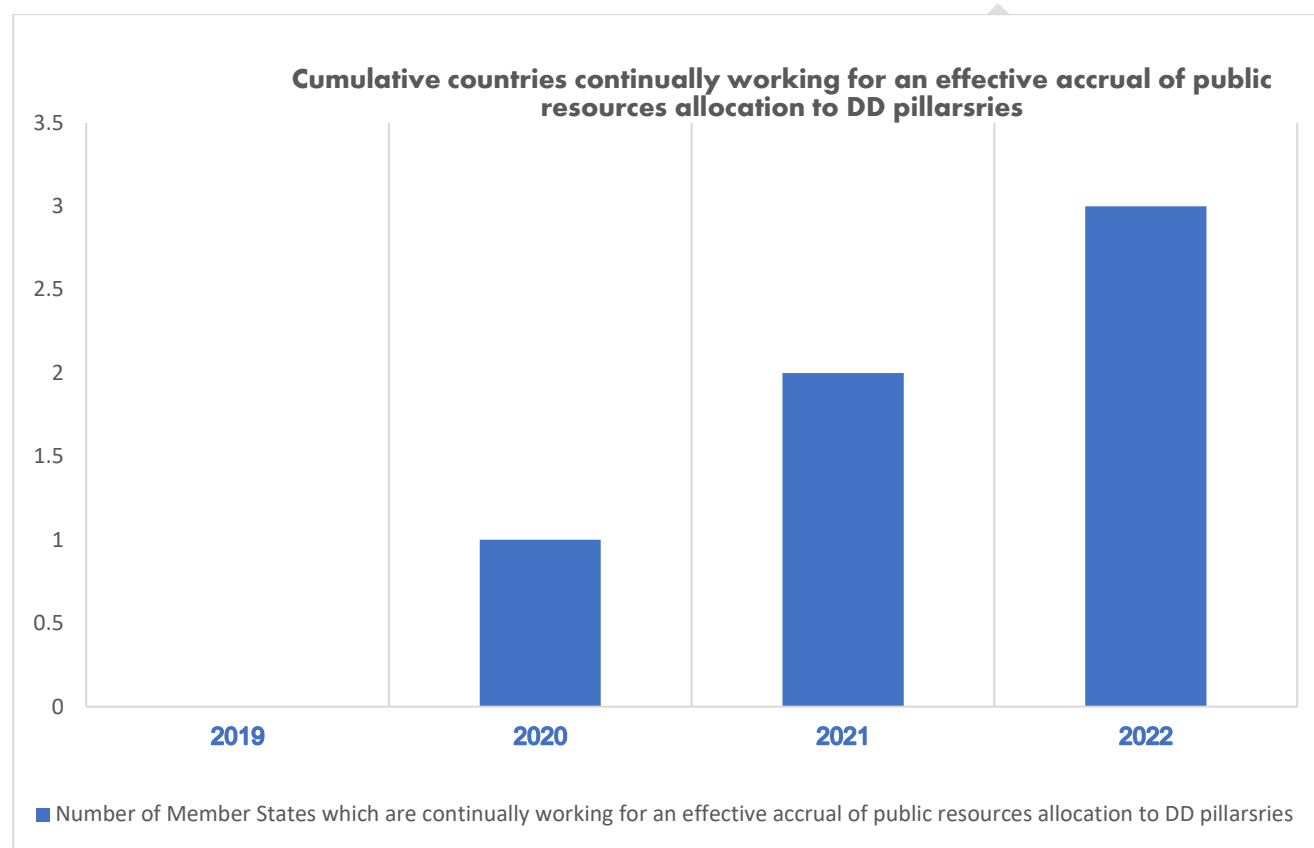


Table 18.21

Performance measure: number of Member States which are continually working for an effective accrual of public resources allocation to DD pillars

2019	2020	2021	2022
-	1 Member State had worked for an effective accrual of public resource allocation to Demographic Dividend pillars (Mali)	2 countries (Mali +1 additional member State) works effectively for accrual of public resource allocation to Demographic Dividend pillars	3 countries (Mali +2 additional member States) works effectively for accrual of public resource allocation to Demographic Dividend pillars

Result 3: consolidating 2020 achievements and translating recommendations into actions (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6(Sect.xx)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.181 The component has strengthened the strategic planning and public policies evaluation capacity in ECOWAS Commission and its member States to achieve regional integration and accountability. The component also supported the conceptualization of tools and methodology for inclusive consultations of ECOWAS' populations and independent evaluation of the Commission's Vision 2020. Furthermore, the component organized and partnered with ECOWAS, other ECA Divisions, UN entities such as UNDP and UNESCO, Consulting Firms and Countries, Country and regional stakeholders to support national and regional consultations and retrospective diagnostic on the Commission's vision 2020 to make progress towards capturing the aspirations of the region's populations. The outcome of the structural analysis has informed the formulation of ECOWAS Vision 2050.
- 18.182 The above-mentioned work contributed to provide inputs to feed the Vision 2050 blue print document and its first medium term implementation regional plan, which did not meet the target of adoption and launch of the ECOWAS 2050 Vision, including the official launch of its single currency, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. The launch of ECOWAS Unique Currency "ECO" has been postponed. A new ECOWAS Unique Currency roadmap should be elaborated due to the entire year 2020's negative impact of COVID-19 on convergence criteria in ECOWAS region.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.183 The component will continue the work related to consolidating 2020 achievements and translating recommendations into actions, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will work to accelerate the operationalization of ECOWAS 2050 vision in line expected progress in area of regional integration. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see /table 18.21).

Table 18.22
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Evaluation of progress made against the 2014 road map for the ECOWAS single currency, proposal of scenarios and adoption of a new road map	Assessment of the ECOWAS vision 2020 and formulation of the post-2020 vision, with the prioritization of accelerated implementation of the ECOWAS capacity development plan	Adoption and launch of the ECOWAS 2050 Vision, including the official launch of its single currency, namely “ECO” have been postponed to 2021	ECOWAS 2050 Vision adopted, including its five years implementation plan which gives priority actions on regional economic and monetary integration agenda	At least two West African countries operationalize the ECOWAS 2050 Vision, including special emphasis on regional economic and monetary integration

Result 4: Strengthened capacities of member States towards domesticating AfCFTA, 2022 result

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.184 The performance of RECs in terms of their contribution to intra-African trade diverges when they are all facing some common challenges such as inability to boost domestic production and economic diversification. Given the complexity of free trade area provisions continual attention and support were given to sub-regional initiatives which include support for the development of national strategies to enable member States of the sub-region to take full advantage of the AfCFTA. The component is also ensuring the mainstreaming of a gender perspective and youth in the formulation of policies and programmes related to AfCFTA. Henceforth, those aspects have already been included into 6 validated National AfCFTA strategies documents in Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. To date 11 out of 15 (73%) West African countries have ratified the AfCFTA’s agreement and three countries, i.e.: Benin, Burkina Faso and Guinea Bissau are being supported for the review and finalization of the development of their respective *National AfCFTA strategies*. This has been enhancing progress made towards regional integration.

Lessons learned and planned change

18.185 The lesson for the component was the necessity to develop an inter-ministerial plan for trade, especially in order to focus on cross-border trade, to ensure limited disruption of the flows of essential goods and persons in the event of partial or full border closures or disruptions, learning from the pandemics such as Ebola (2014) and COVID-19 (2020). In addition, the adoption of an integrated approach has helped to mainstream trade perspectives in national development plans. Taking due account of the lessons learnt, the component will support the formulation and implementation of national industrialisation and economic diversification policies.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.186 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an increasing number of countries which have ratified the AfCFTA agreement (12 in ECOWAS region), validated their respective AfCFTA national Strategy and are implementing the appropriate strategies to make the most benefit of intra-regional and continental trade. In 2020, 6 ECOWAS countries have developed their national AfCFTA strategies, i.e.: Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

Support will be provided for the harmonization of the liberalization agenda of the services sector. Since trade in services is an ongoing aspect of the AfCFTA negotiations, regional economic communities will

continue to develop and implement regional AfCFTA strategies and to put in place mechanisms for addressing barriers to trade in services and harnessing their potential role for AfCFTA approach to better service trade integration (see the below updated regional integration performance measure table).

Table 18.23
Performance measure: Progress towards regional integration in West Africa]

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Evaluation of progress made against the 2014 road map for the ECOWAS single currency, proposal of scenarios and adoption of a new road map	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalized Sahel vision 2043 which also informed the policy dialogue with G5 Ministerial Council ECOWAS development planning framework strengthened AfCFTA agreement launched by AU on 7 July 2019 in Niamey, Niger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AfCFTA ratification by 73% of ECOWAS countries; 6 National AfCFTA strategies validated (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal, Niger, Sierra Leone & Togo); Validated evaluation of the ECOWAS 2020 vision in support to policy decisions making; Regional retrospective analysis, ECOWAS people aspirations, and structural analysis reports produced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECOWAS 2050 Vision adopted, including its five years implementation plan; Adoption a new road map for the "ECO" ECOWAS single currency. 	At least two West African countries operationalize the ECOWAS 2050 Vision, including special emphasis on regional economic and monetary integration.

Legislative mandates

18.187 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the component.

General Assembly resolutions

S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development	69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)
61/234	Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa	73/195	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

Economic and Social Council resolutions

671 (XXV) A	Establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa
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Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

748 (XXVIII)	Population, family and sustainable development		agencies and the regional and subregional organizations in Africa
830 (MFC 1 A)	Reform of the regional commissions: relationships between the Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations	909 (XLVI)	Realizing and harnessing the demographic dividend in Africa
		931 (XLVIII)	Data revolution and statistical development

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decisions

1/CP.21 Adoption of the Paris Agreement

Deliverables		Category and subcategory			
18.188	Table 18.22 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.				
Table 18.188	Component 7, component 2: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory				
Category and subcategory		Category and subcategory			
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies		C. Substantive deliverables			
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)		Consultation, advice and advocacy: experts' advice to 15-member States, up and implementation of strategies, statistics development, regional integration and implementation of strategies, statistics development, regional integration and implementation of strategies, statistics development, regional integration and implementation of strategies, statistics development, regional integration			
1.	Reports to the Intergovernmental Committee of Senior Officials and experts on the implementation of the work of ECA in West Africa	2	2	2	2
2.	Annual report on the implementation of agreed-upon regional and international development agendas in West Africa	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)		Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: organization of international officials and experts with 150 high-level attendees, launch of flagship reports and information materials			
3.	Annual meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts of the Subregional Office for West Africa	1	1	1	1
4.	Annual meeting of the West Africa subregional coordination mechanism for the United Nations system-wide support for the African Union and its NEPAD programme with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and creating synergies among development stakeholders	8	8	16	16
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge		External and media relations: press releases and other communication materials			
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)		Digital platforms and multimedia content: subregion-specific content for Twitter and Facebook with 1,700 followers, the library, communities of practice			
5.	Project on strengthening the institutional capacity of regional economic communities/intergovernmental organizations and countries in statistics and development	18.178	-	8	8
6.	Projects on strengthening the institutional capacity of regional economic communities/intergovernmental organizations and countries to capitalize on demographic dynamics for development in West Africa	18.184	0	0	0
		Progress towards regional integration in West Africa]			

Component 3

Subregional activities in Central Africa

Objective

- 18.188 The objective, to which this component contributes, is to expand the manufacturing and high-value service sectors and increase the share of tradeable and manufactured goods in total exports; deepen regional value chains; and improve the competitiveness and productivity of local economies in order to accelerate economic diversification and structural transformation in Central Africa.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.189 To contribute to the objective, the component will support the operationalization and implementation of economic diversification strategies, visions and industrial plans, which were formulated in Chad, Cameroon, the Congo and Equatorial Guinea over the period 2018–2019, and also support the formulation of similar policies in other Central African countries. This work will assist member States in making progress towards the achievement of Goal 8, primarily targets 8.2 and 8.3–The component will also conduct studies on the cost of doing business and other binding constraints associated with access to finance, market information, quality infrastructure, availability and quality of skills, fiscal regime and legal and regulatory framework. This work will contribute to the attainment of targets 9.2 and 9.3. The component will also train United Nations country teams and member States in Central Africa on the use of the ECA integrated planning and reporting toolkit.- This will support member States in meeting target 12.2
- 18.190 The component will collect and collate market access information and trade opportunity data and, through the provision of advisory services and technical assistance, support countries in translating their national African Continental Free Trade Area strategies into specific and bankable projects, programmes and reforms.. This will assist member States in meeting targets 8.2, 8.3, 9.2 and 9.3.
- 18.191 The component will also continue to provide support to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) in the harmonization of their trade instruments and the formulation of a consolidated industrial development and economic diversification master plan (PDIDE-AC) for Central Africa. Building on the Central Africa Consensual Transport Master Plan (PDCT-AC), the component will support the subregion in the transformation of transport corridors into development corridors through the GIS-enabled spatial planning and hot spot analysis tool. This will contribute to the progress of member States towards achieving targets 8.2, 8.3, 9.2, 9.3.and 12.2
- 18.192 The component will provide advisory services and technical assistance to member States for the purpose of upgrading their information and communications technology infrastructure and regulatory framework that are required for the digital transition, including support for the establishment of technology innovation centres in two selected countries, the development of e-commerce and the implementation of digital ID systems. This will benefit from collaboration with the ECA African Centre of Excellence on Digital ID, Trade and Economy. This will contribute to the progress of member States towards achieving target 9.1. Supporting member States in Central Africa to secure fiscal space for economic diversification will remain an area of focus, in particular following the recent (October 2019) position taken by Central African ministers of finance and economy to focus the next three-year programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) not only on short-term measures to restore macroeconomic stability but equally on medium to long-term structural issues, such as economic diversification. To this effect, the component will provide technical assistance and advisory services to socialize the ECA macro model in Central Africa and train a critical mass of experts in relevant units in the administration of the member States. This will include dedicated courses provided through IDEP, in close collaboration with the Debt Management

Facility of the World Bank. This will contribute to the progress of member States towards achieving target 8.2.

18.193 The component will also strengthen collaboration with private sector bodies, set quantitative targets for all factors that weaken productivity and competitiveness, and subsequently develop a reform agenda conducive to triggering the changes needed to reach these targets. This will be done in partnership with the private sector, subregional think tanks and regional economic communities at the regional level, in order to foster emulation, peer learning and progress. This will contribute to the progress of member States towards achieving targets 8.2, 8.3, 9.2 and 9.3.

18.194 The component, in collaboration with UNCTs in Central Africa, plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by providing analysis on the socioeconomic impact of the pandemic on the economies, and by formulating policy measures aimed at strengthening the resilience of local economies to external shocks including those caused by COVID-19 related trade and supply-side disruptions. The component will contribute to strengthening the capacity of the Member States' health systems, protecting small and medium-sized enterprises, and supporting the agricultural and pharmaceutical sectors, in the framework of the call for rebuilding better raised by the UNSG

Expected results

18.195 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) well designed and integrated economic diversification and industrial development master plans, leading to the emergence of regional value chains, an expansion of the manufacturing and high-value service sectors; better performing, well-integrated and functional industrial clusters, special economic zones and industrial plants; and, well-informed trade creation, thus contributing to the increase of the share of intra-Central Africa trade in the subregion's total trade,
- (b) a better understanding by member States and other stakeholders of the binding constraints on private sector development which would then help in refining the design of relevant strategies and approaches to private sector development,
- (c) the extensive integration of the relevant economic diversification related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 in national development strategies and plans, thereby bringing countries to place stronger emphasis on trade and economic diversification issues, and
- (d) increasing the number of projects that secure effective financing.

The above-mentioned work is also expected to result in:

- (e) raising the level of the Central African productive integration index, reflecting the level of integration of local economies in regional value chains,
- (f) improving the access of local firms to information and communication technology products and thus boosting their productivity,
- (g) helping member States in the subregion to secure fiscal space to finance their infrastructure needs and modernize their services, in turn improving the business environment and enhancing productivity and competitiveness,
- (h) strengthening the role of the private sector in economic diversification in Central Africa and also their contribution to the identification of policy and market failures, including governance issues, non-conducive legal and regulatory frameworks, heavy administrative procedures and inadequate public service delivery, which are all factors currently hindering the productivity and competitiveness of the subregion's local economies, the lowest in Africa.

18.196 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in better country response and recovery plans to the pandemic and building forward better, which is specified in more detail under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on component delivery in 2020

- 18.197 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, most if not all of the meetings organised by the Component were virtual instead of physical. This, included the 36th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts (ICE) for Central Africa held in November 2020 on the theme “Building skills for economic diversification in Central Africa”, ad-hoc experts group meetings, and many consultation and advisory services. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under Result # 2/3.... below.
- 18.198 At the same time, however the component identified and implemented [new / modified] activities to support Member States in addressing issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely contributions to reports on the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 on several Central African countries and on the subregion as a group; and the articulation of the pathways to building resilient economies in Central Africa, in partnership with UNCTs in Cameroon, Congo and Gabon [specified new / modified activities]. The [modified / new] deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under Result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.199 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the component. The impact included [describe the broad type(s) of deliverables and activities which the component had to postpone (beyond 2020) and/or were cancelled as a result of liquidity constraints].

Result 1: promoting special economic zones and industrial clusters as the vehicle for structural transformation [new result 2020]

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.200 The share of manufactured goods in total exports of Central Africa is still low. Countries rely on the production and trade of commodities and raw materials with little benefitiation and value addition, exposing them to the vagaries of commodity price fluctuations, leading to booms and busts and macro-economic instability and unsustainable economic growth. The Component has contributed to putting economic diversification at the centre of development policy at the country and regional level, as a sustainable response to building strong, competitive and resilient economies in Central Africa. In Cameroon, the Component helped the government to adopt a more results oriented approach to the implementation of the country’s Industrial Development Master Plan (PDI) by focusing investments in special economic zones (SEZs) and industrial clusters with the greatest and most immediate socio-economic impact. To this effect, it helped the government to identify the “Kribi – Edea-Douala (KED) Growth Triangle” as the PDI poster project. Moreover and as part of the KED Growth Triangle, the Component has supported the formulation and implementation of a Short-term Plan of Action aimed at developing an integrated, well-structured and strong pharmaceutical industry to position Cameroon as a competitive hub in the pharmaceutical production and supply chains in Central Africa. The Component has also mobilized the Africa Finance Corporation to co-develop Cameroon’s SEZs and industrial clusters. [explain the work that has been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective].

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.201 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the adoption of a results oriented approach to the implementation of the Cameroon’s Industrial Development Master Plan (PDI), the identification of the “Kribi – Edea-Douala (KED) Growth Triangle” as the PDI poster project and the formulation and implementation of a Short-term Plan of Action aimed at developing an integrated, well-structured and strong pharmaceutical industry for Cameroon. (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Table xx.x

Performance measure: Increased number of special economic zones and industrial clusters promoted as vehicles for structural transformation

2018	2019	2020
N/A	N/A	<p>The identification of the “Kribi – Edea-Douala (KED) Growth Triangle”</p> <p>The formulation and implementation of a Short-term Plan of Action aimed at developing an integrated, well-structured and strong pharmaceutical industry for Cameroon</p>

Result 2: increased economic diversification in Central Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)**Programme performance in 2020**

18.203

In 2020, as a result of a persistent campaign for economic diversification anchored on resource-based and trade-induced industrialization, the Component succeeded to have Governments and RECs in Central Africa place the theme of economic diversification high on their agendas for dealing with and building back better from COVID-19, strengthening therefore, its position as a Centre of Excellence for economic diversification in the sub-region. This is demonstrated by the commitment made by the CEMAC and ECCAS Commissions, brokered by SRO-CA, to rigorously pursue a single sub-regional economic diversification and industrialisation masterplan (PDIDE-AC). Both RECs have reflected this policy priority in concrete actions and instruments of some of their main institutions/statutory bodies.

The Component contributed to the formulation of PDIDE for Chad and a development vision (Congo Vision 2048) for the Republic of Congo. Both strategies were validated, through a participatory and inclusive process, and handed over to the Governments of the two countries in March 2020.

Beyond strengthening the capacity of member States and RECs to formulate economic diversification policies and AfCFTA strategies, in 2020, the Component placed special importance to skills development as a major factor to accelerate the pace of industrialization and economic diversification in Central Africa. To this effect, the theme of the 36th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts (ICE) for Central Africa held in November 2020 was “Building skills for economic diversification in Central Africa”. The ICE officially declared the period 2021 to 2030 the “Decade for economic diversification in Central Africa” to fostering a significant change in the structure of the economies of the sub-region. This decade for economic diversification is linked to the 2020 -2030 Decade of Action for achieving the SDGs and the efforts towards achieving the African Union’s Agenda 2063. Therefore, reporting on the decade of economic diversification in Central Africa will constitute an input to Central Africa’s reporting on the two Agendas.

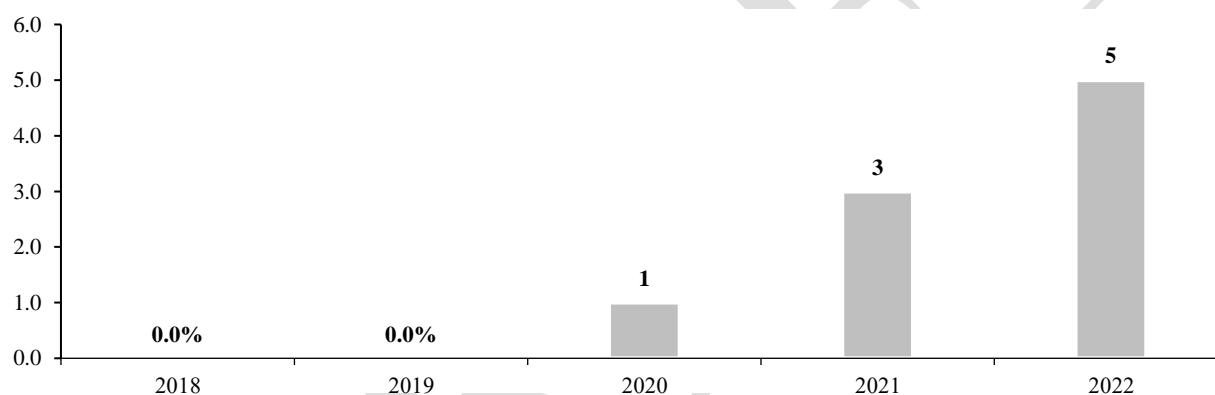
18.204 Whilst the above-mentioned work has not contributed to the attainment of the original 3 percent target in the share of Central Africa trade because of the disruptions caused by COVID-19, it has nevertheless created sound foundations for the region's post pandemic recovery, including the emergence of a Central Africa pharmaceutical hub in Cameroon.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.205 *[if the component cannot continue a similar performance measure for 2022]* The Component will reinforce its work on economic diversification in Central Africa, by focusing more on implementation, as measured by the number of policy decisions, reforms and regulatory changes that will lead to the development of SEZs and industrial clusters as well as to an increase of trade volumes in the non-oil sector as a result of ECA contribution [explain the work the component will undertake in 2022 in one sentence]. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure xx.x).

Figure 18.XXIV

Performance measure: Number of policy decisions, reforms or changes that foster economic diversification, structural transformation and increases of trade volumes in the non-oil sector that ECA has contributed to



Result 3: switching from design to implementation of economic diversification strategies (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6(Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

18.206 The Component has contributed to the formulation of PDIDE for Chad and Congo Vision 2048 for the Republic of Congo. Both strategies were validated and handed over to the Governments of the two countries in March 2020. Furthermore, the Component has assisted Cameroon in the formulation of its national AfCFTA strategy. Subsequently, the Component supported the deployment of a Trade Decision Support Model (DSM) in Cameroon and trained senior Industry, Statistics and Trade officials on the model. The DSM will help the country to identify products and market export opportunities to expand and diversify Cameroon's export products and markets, within the context of the AfCFTA. Furthermore, building on the recommendations of the 35th Session of the ICE held in Malabo in 2019 on the theme "Digital Transformations and Economic Diversification in Central Africa: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities" which identified e-commerce as an opportunity to expand trade in modern services and implement the AfCFTA in the sub-region. To improve the understanding of this potential, the Component did a study on "The role of mobile technologies in enabling e-Commerce in Central Africa", organised a virtual experts group meeting on "The role of mobile technologies in enabling e-Commerce in Central Africa" and a webinar on "Maximizing the

intra-African trade in the context of AfCFTA: the role of e-commerce and the private sector” both held in December 2020.

To support corridor development in Central Africa, the experts from the subregion endorsed SRO-CA proposal to utilize geo-referenced socio-economic and biophysical data as an investment and spatial planning decision tool aimed at unlocking Central Africa's full development potential, by using transnational routes and transport corridors as vectors of prosperity. Building on the Central Africa Consensual Transport Master Plan (PDCT-AC), this new GIS-based approach will enable the transformation of transport corridors into development corridors as well help governments and Regional Economic Communities in Central Africa to make critical decisions on where to locate special economic zones and industrial clusters, which investments to prioritize and on which sequence, and how to arbitrate between competing land use options, to name a few. This new approach represents a step change on how to link infrastructure development to the imperatives of industrialization, market integration, social inclusion, inclusive and sustainable growth, consumption and production, environmental protection as well as to the need to foster regional value chains, economic and political decentralization. The study on "Reconfiguration of Transport Corridors in Central Africa" will be a key input to the formulation of the Central Africa Industrial Development and Economic Diversification Master Plan (PDIDE-AC) and to the review of the PDCT-AC. The latter is a request of the ECCAS Heads of State and Government, as pronounced in their 18th Summit held recently.

In addition, two project proposals on building capacity on natural capital accounting (NCA) and mainstreaming it into national accounts in Cameroon and Gabon were prepared and submitted to the Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG Fund). The Project for Gabon (one million USD) has been approved while the one for Cameroon is still awaiting a final decision. These projects will contribute to building capacity on natural capital accounting, and on how to use its outcomes to expand fiscal space through innovative financing tools such as sustainable bonds...

Regarding SDGs, the Component played a central role in shaping the policy discourse on SDGs within the UNCTs of Cameroon and Gabon. In the case of Cameroon, the Component systematically advocated for the need to embed the country's AfCFTA Strategy and its Industrial Development Masterplan (PDI) as pillars in the UNCT Cooperation Framework with Cameroon. As a result, the focus of the strategic priority one (strategic priority 1) of the Cooperation Framework between UNCT and Cameroon is economic diversification, green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and structural transformation for sustainable and inclusive growth; in the same vein, due to the Component's advocacy, regional integration, transborder issues and AfCFTA are now taken into consideration in the cooperation framework and Country Common Assessments (CCA).

- 18.207 Due to the direct support of the Component or through its advocacy, several countries in the region have economic diversification strategies, readjusted their industrial development plans and incorporated structural transformation or economic diversification issues in their major policy and planning frameworks. For example, the achievement of economic structural transformation constitutes Pillar One of Cameroon's 2020-2030 National Strategy Plan. Because its structural underpinnings, work on economic diversification is medium to long-term in nature. As such, the Component "Made in Central Africa" label and campaign aimed at promoting local consumption and production, will take years until its full impact can be felt.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.208 The Component will continue its effort to switch its work from design to implementation of economic diversification strategies. This will contribute to an increase in the pipeline of **bankable projects, forging of public-private partnerships, and mobilization of innovative financing in support to economic diversification in Central Africa**. [explain the work the component will undertake in 2022 in one sentence]. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see table xx.x).

Table 18.24
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for assistance in the formulation of national economic diversification strategies • Formulation of the Office's theory of change and stakeholder engagement plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 out of 7 countries covered by the component ratified the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area • Finalization of national economic diversification strategy for Chad • Finalization of African Continental Free Trade Area strategies for Chad and Cameroon • Agreement signed by Gabon and the Congo to implement free roaming between the two countries • Capacity-building of 463 economic operators and representatives of public administrations on the procedure for the approval of industrial products for the preferential tariff of Central Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization of a national economic diversification strategy for Cameroon and the Congo • Establishment of innovation centres in the Congo and Equatorial Guinea • Operationalization of the "Made in Central Africa" label • Adoption of the "Kribi-Edea-Douala growth Triangle" as a pilot mega industrial cluster to foster PDI implementation in Cameroon. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Africa equipped with a macro and trade model to secure fiscal space for economic diversification • High level of investment in the non-oil sector in Central Africa, made possible by bankable projects • Strategic partnership for the co-development of the KED Growth Triangle and its timber and pharmaceutical industrial zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Africa equipped with bankable projects, innovative partnerships, initiatives and tools in support to economic diversification

Result 4: Enhanced uptake and policy changes towards economic diversification in the double context of rebuilding better from the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 and the implementation of the AfCFTA [Choose a broad title that illustrates the main improvement to the situation of beneficiaries and that is expected to remain valid for 2023 and 2024] [new 2022 result]

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.209 While countries there has been progress in the formulation and adoption of economic diversification strategies, their implementation is still constrained by many issues and challenges. To address this, the business models in Central Africa may require a review. To this effect, in line with the imperative and the call for action of the SDG Decade of Action, during its 36th ICE in November 2020, the Component launched the 2021-2030 Decade for Economic Diversification in Central Africa to usher transformational change in the Sub-region anchored on strong coalitions for change. [Introductory sentence/paragraph that provides some of the context to explain why the matter is important] Accordingly, through its Decade for Economic Diversification, the Component will promote policy changes and move towards an inclusive and participatory implementation of economic diversification and industrial development plans and strategies, mobilizing both private and public sectors and other pertinent strategic partnership in the implementation of well-conceived transformational projects and actions[explain the work that has already been done and that contributed to make progress towards your objective].

Lessons learned and planned change

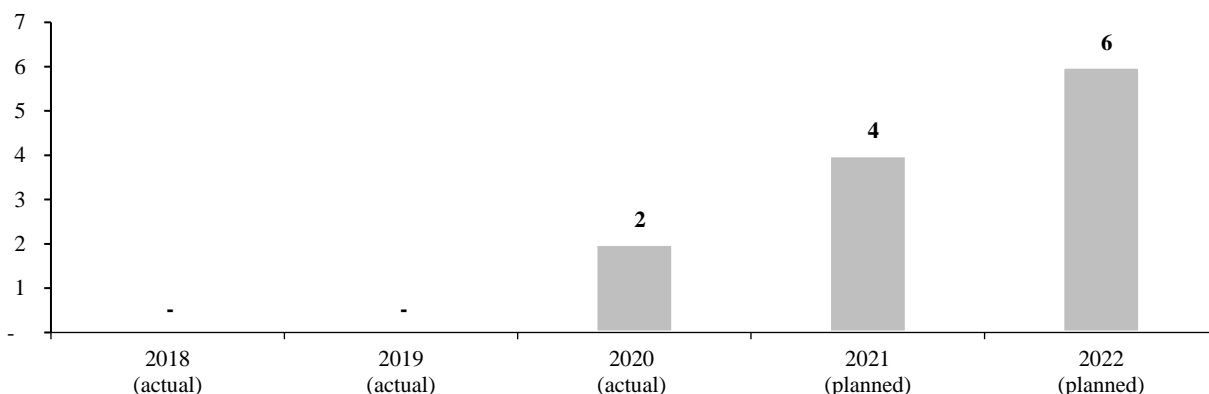
- 18.230 The Component learned that greater development impact is achieved when there is policy alignment and coordination, both between line ministries in government departments and between development partners, including UNCTs. This avoids duplication of efforts and maximize the opportunities to realize economies of scale. In applying the lesson, the Component will continue to call for better coordination and system-wide coherence in the delivery of support to member States and RECs, invite partners to co-create and implement joint initiatives from the conceptualisation stage, develop relevant theories of change and identify pathways and the intersections between the work of all the co-creators, as a means to ensure that all the parties concerned that deliberate actions to maximize the realisation of economic of scale and development impact. Moreover, the Component will continue to mainstream regional and transboundary issues in the work of the UNCTs across Central Africa.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.231 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of policy changes promoted and the number of inclusive and participatory projects implemented towards economic diversification and industrial development plans and strategies [provide clear and tangible evidence that supports the claimed progress and is consistent with the graph XXV.

Figure 18.XXV

Performance measure: number of policy changes promoted and number of inclusive and participatory projects implemented towards economic diversification and industrial development plans and strategies
 [(Unit of measurement)]



Legislative mandates

18.232 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the component.

General Assembly resolutions

61/234 Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa

Economic and Social Council resolutions

671 (XXV) A Establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa

Deliverables

18.233 Table 18.25 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.25

Component 7, component 3: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	8	8	8
1. Annual session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Subregional Office for Central Africa	8	8	8	8
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	1	1
2. Annual report on the work of the ECA Subregional Office for Central Africa	1	1	1	1
3. Progress report on regional and international agendas and other special initiatives in the subregion	1	1	–	–

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
4. Report on the implementation of subregional initiatives in Central Africa	1	1	-	-
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	1	1
5. Support programme for trade and economic integration	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	36	11	36	24
6. Colloquium on economic diversification	1	1	-	-
7. Workshop on models and forecasting tools for economic diversification and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals	10	5	12	-
8. Workshop on climate, land, energy and water systems	-	-	-	-
9. Workshop on natural capital accounting	-	-	-	12
9. Validation workshop for an African Continental Free Trade Area national strategy for Cameroon	-	-	-	-
10. Training on trade and market access instruments	25	5	12	12
11. Workshop on incorporation in national frameworks of the integrated planning and reporting toolkit and the macro and trade model in selected countries	-	-	12	-
Publications (number of publications)	4	4	5	3
12. Country profiles (STEPS)	3	1	2	2
13. Publication on the African Continental Free Trade Area and Central Africa: scaling up harmonization within the Economic Community of Central African States and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community	-	-	-	-
14. Background study on the 2021 theme for the meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Subregional Office for Central Africa	1	1	1	1
15. Publication on enabling the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals through development planning: evidence from Central Africa	-	1	-	-
16. Non-recurrent publication on natural capital and rebasing economic wealth in Central Africa	-	1	1	-
17. Non-recurrent publication on Central Africa and the future of food: the case of regional value chains	-	-	1	-
Technical materials (number of materials)	1	1	1	-
18. Policy brief on emerging issue in Central Africa	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services and high-level policy dialogues on the implementation and monitoring of economic diversification and African Continental Free Trade Area strategies.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: dissemination of brochures and knowledge products, promoting and providing information through press briefings, media visits, newsletters and news releases.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: maintaining websites and digital platforms.				

Component 4 Subregional activities in East Africa

Objective

- 18.234 The objective, to which this component contributes, is to deepen regional integration in Eastern Africa, by supporting the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area, through

fostering intra-regional investment, harnessing the blue economy potential and promoting regional tourism.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.235 To contribute to the objective, the component will build on work undertaken over the period 2019–2021 through providing African Continental Free Trade Area impact assessments for member States and regional economic communities, developing AfCFTA national and regional strategies, identifying bottlenecks as well as opportunities associated with stagnant levels of intraregional trade. The launch of trading under the AfCFTA on 1st January 2021 presented both opportunity and constraint due to increased request from member States to address the challenges to trade. To sustain momentum, the component will continue knowledge production, technical support, policy dialogue and capacity building for improved policy and strategies pertaining to phase I, phase II and III of the African Continental Free Trade Area, focusing on such areas as trade in goods; trade in services, digital trade, investment, movement of labour, trade and gender, competition issues.
- External partnerships will be developed with the African Development Bank, AfriExim Bank, national bodies responsible for investment and competition issues, the Northern Corridor Transit and Transport Coordination Authority (NCTTCA), regional private sector bodies like the East African Business Council, national private sector institutions and chambers of commerce and industry, policy think tanks including the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) and Brookings Institute and TradeMark East Africa. This work will assist member States in making progress against indicators 8.1.1 and 9.2.1 and 17.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 18.236 The component will build on the work undertaken in 2021 to help member States to attract higher levels of intraregional foreign direct investment, through policy harmonization work aided by analytical studies on investment and competition rules and regulations. The work will be disseminated through a two-pronged approach – through convening regional capacity building initiatives with member States and investment promotion forums in the subregion, in line with the objectives of the protocol on investment to the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area. This work will be done in collaboration with other ECA Divisions including the Private sector and Financing for Development Division, Regional Integration and Trade Division; and possibly with UNCTAD. The work will assist member States in achieving Goals 8 (targets 8.6 and 8.10) and 9 (targets 9.2 and 9.5) to boost investment and address bottlenecks to intra-regional trade and investment.
- 18.237 The component will also build on work undertaken in 2020-21 to provide technical support to member States, regional economic commissions and intergovernmental organizations in the subregion with a view to improving the formulation of policies on the blue economy and promote economic diversification. Through the development and application of data collection and analytical tools, the component will thus assess the socioeconomic and environmental potential of aquatic and marine resources of member states. This will be done in collaboration with other divisions, including the African Centre for Statistics, IDEP and the ECA Technology, Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management Division to measure the potential contribution of aquatic and marine resources to sustainable development in the region. The component will convene the second subregional forum to raise awareness on the blue economy, based on multisectoral approaches to fisheries, maritime transport, management of freshwater resources, tourism, deep sea mining, and women’s access to natural resources. This work will contribute to the progress of member States in achieving targets 5.8, 6.5, 13.2, 14.7 and 17.14.
- 18.238 The component will further support implementation of guidelines for urban tourism that will be developed in 2021, in line with the recommendations set out in the African Tourism Strategy formulated by the African Union. The component will scale up its work on the production of high-

quality tourism statistics in the subregion, through capacity-building for member States and regional economic communities. This work will be delivered in partnerships with the African Centre for Statistics, ECA's Urbanization Section, the World Tourism Organization and the World Bank. Building on the work undertaken in 2021, the component will seek the development of tourism satellite accounts in two additional countries in 2022 and will hold consultative and validation meetings with relevant tourism bodies and regional economic communities. A focus will be placed on creating more on the resilience of the tourism sector against external shocks like COVID-19, by focusing on cultural-based tourism products that appeal to the local and regional tourism market to create sustainable employment opportunities for women and young people. This work will contribute to the progress of member States in achieving SDGs' targets 5.5, 8.9, 11.4, 12.a and 12.b.

18.239 The component plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by focusing on integrating post-COVID19 recovery in national development planning. This work will build on supporting member States to implement the recommendations from the socio-economic impact assessments for COVID-19 carried out in 2019-2021.

Expected results

18.240 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) higher levels of intraregional trade in goods and services
- (b) Improved regulatory frameworks for investment hence facilitating the implementation of the AfCFTA Agreement,
- (c) the harmonization of investment regime and promotion strategies, making the region more competitive and attractive to intraregional investment,
- (d) Enhanced incorporation of blue economy policies and strategies into national development planning frameworks, as a means for promoting economic diversification and sustainable development.,
- (e) Deeper regional integration through the sustainable management of transboundary water resources and through the improved connectivity of land-linked countries,
- (f) standardized methodologies for tourism data collection and analysis in the subregion, and
- (g) improved diversification of the tourism sector to cushion it from external shocks.

18.241 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in increased resilience for building economies post COVID-19 to implement the AfCFTA as the countries will be supported to integrate post-COVID19 recovery in national development planning. The Blue Economy and tourism that attracted attention and interest due to their potential and role in post-COVID 19 recovery are expected to have further visibility and positive impacts; tourism is one of the most affected sectors and the Blue Economy will be used as a major booster due to its untapped potential. More details are specified under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on component delivery in 2020

18.242 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the component cancelled physical meetings for the 24th session of the inter-Government Committee of Senior Officials and Experts (ICSOE) and data collection for the development of the AfCFTA implementation strategies. Some activities were postponed due to government restrictions on travel owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, for instance, the dissemination and consultations work that was planned around the joint ECA-TradeMark East Africa report explaining the benefits of the AfCFTA to the regional audience in Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania– after its launch in Nairobi in March 2020. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under Result 2 and 3 below.

18.243 At the same time, the component modified its approach and adopted online data collection methods for think tank functions; and used virtual methods to convene the planned 24th session of the Inter-

Government Committee of Senior officials and Experts as well as the Ad hoc expert group meetings on the Blue Economy and Tourism. The component due to increased beneficiary requests for research support to understand the impact of COVID-19 to their economies also intensified technical support Member States/RECs & IGOs on impact assessments for COVID-within the overall scope of its objectives. Socio-economic impact assessments of the pandemic to the Eastern African region, and on the economies of Djibouti, IGAD, EAC, Rwanda, Seychelles, Great-Lakes region, and Uganda were carried out. Using high frequency data, the sub-programme paid special attention to how the crisis was impacting regional trade, culminating in several publications with Brookings Institute. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under Result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.244 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the component. The hiring freeze affected the sub-programme's capacity for timely implementation of the work programme. There has been delays in hiring and filling long-standing open positions as well. The impact also included inability to support member states on AfCFTA Trade in Services Negotiations as scheduled; cancellation of some trainings for member States on tourism satellite accounts, postponement of the regional trade in services training program, and the regional consultations with private sector and national AfCFTA implementation committees could not be executed as planned 2020 as a result of liquidity constraints.

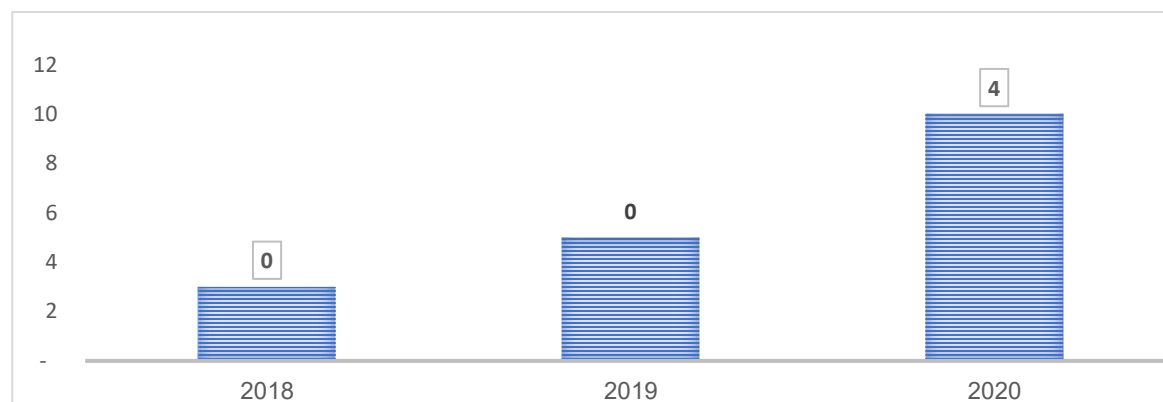
Result 1: Development of AfCFTA strategies in response to COVID-19

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.245 As the year 2020 was characterized by the COVID-19 pandemic, the component assisted member States and RECs to understand the impact of COVID-19 on their economies through several impact assessments and development of AfCFTA strategies to fast track implementation of the Agreement as a vehicle for expanding the socio-economic opportunities and addressing the slow-down from COVID-19 disruptions.
- 18.246 The component received several requests in 2019 and 2020 from member States and hence conducted COVID-19 impact assessments, including for; Djibouti, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda, as well as for East African Community (EAC), IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development), Indian Ocean Commission and the Great Lakes region. The COVID-19 impact assessments revealed far reaching economic impacts on the member states and included policy advice to the affected member states; for instance, The Seychelles, economy contracted by 13 percent, requiring a different approach to support economic recovery post COVID-19 in 2022.
- 18.247 The above-mentioned work contributed to the attainment of the objective of preparing countries to put in place mechanisms to support socio-economic recovery post-COVID-19 as demonstrated by development of AfCFTA strategies for four member states (Burundi, Comoros, DRC and Rwanda) and a regional strategy for EAC in 2020. As a result, Burundi submitted tariff concessions and is also among the 34 countries that have committed to liberalize Trade in Services under the AfCFTA as per the report of the 13th Extraordinary Session on the AfCFTA of the African Union.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

Figure 18.XXVI Performance measure: Number of countries supported to design strategies for the AfCFTA Agreement as a tool for COVID-19 recovery



Result 2: Implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area: from vision to action in Eastern Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. xx)

Programme performance in 2020

18.248 The component provided support towards harmonization of regional standards for trade in services by elaborating the potential for services trade within the context of the AfCFTA through a sub-regional report in 2020. Tourism is an important services sector that was worst hit by COVID-19 in 2020, and hence the component held a policy dialogue as a special expert group meeting alongside the 24th session of the Inter-Governmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts on strategies for tourism recovery in the sub-region.

18.249 The above-mentioned work provided foundation for further sector-specific analytical work to guide negotiations and policy dialogue for harmonization of policies for services trade improvement. Five member States had a positive services trade balance by the end of 2020, with a planned target of two (not yet met) for 2021, as reflected in the programme budget for 2021.

Proposed Programme plan for 2022

18.250 The component will continue the work related to implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area: from vision to action in Eastern Africa by focusing on the potential for regional services trade, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will upscale technical support for phase II and III of the AfCFTA negotiations on services, investment, and electronic commerce, and further support policy development for the same in 2022. This support is expected to result in increase in number of countries with a positive services trade balance from six (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Seychelles and Tanzania) in 2020 to eight by 2022, and enhanced policy making and negotiation capacity for services as measured by formulation & submission of regional offers for AfCFTA Protocols (*on Trade in Services & Investment, E-Commerce, Competition, & Intellectual Property Rights*). The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table 3.1);

Table 18.27 Implementation for the AfCFTA in Eastern Africa: from Vision to Action

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Plan)	2022 (Plan)
Three member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations designed or implemented sub-regional initiatives in the area of the blue economy, energy and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four policy and dialogue platforms organized in support of sub-regional development priorities such as regional integration and trade, the blue economy and tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda) ratified the AfCFTA Agreement Share of intra-regional trade remained stagnant at 13.6% compared to base year in 2018. Six countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Seychelles and Tanzania) registered a positive service trade balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven countries in the subregion with a positive service trade balance Eight ratifications of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight countries with a positive services trade balance One regional offer developed and submitted on AfCFTA protocols (services, investment, digital commerce)

Result 3: Harnessing deeper regional integration in Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

18.251 The component in line with its regular workplan produced several knowledge products with a view to support policy dialogue and decision-making process towards the ratifications of the AfCFTA by member States and improve trade as a solution to address the economic slowdowns from COVID-19. These included; the AfCFTA impact study for Eastern Africa, Trade in Services, and a sub-regional profile report. These publications were discussed in different contexts, including during the 24th session of the Inter-Governmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts (ICSOE) 2020, where implementation of the AfCFTA was prioritized as a smart strategy for countries to recover from COVID impact. The component thus intensified sensitization and advocacy work for the AfCFTA through knowledge dissemination in conjunction with partners like TradeMark East Africa and the Brookings institute to increase AfCFTA awareness

18.252 The above-mentioned work contributed to the increase in AfCFTA ratifications from five (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda) to six (baseline plus Somalia) countries. This met the planned target of five member States, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

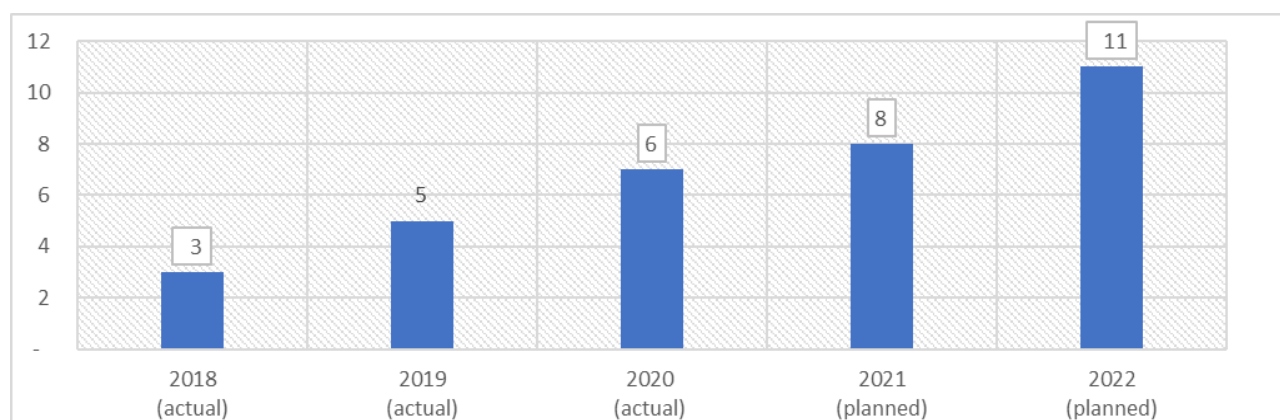
The share of intra-regional trade as a planned measure in 2020 is still stagnant at 13.6% (UNCTAD Stat, 2019) and did not meet the planned target 1.8 per cent increment as contrasted over the 2018 base year. The component has thus intensified technical assistance towards development of national AfCFTA strategies as a tool to assist member States to improve trade through AfCFTA implementation

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.253 The component will continue the work related to implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area: from vision to action in Eastern Africa, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the component will focus AfCFTA ratification work through advocacy and analytical work and capacity and policy development for countries on phase II and III issues of the AfCFTA (investment, intellectual property, services and digital trade) in 2022 to

elaborate the opportunities within the AfCFTA and encourage countries to ratify. The region has 14 member States and only half of that number have ratified the Agreement to-date. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below. (see figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Total number of ratifications of the agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area over the period 2018–2022



Result 4: Strengthened capacity of Member States to diversify the Blue Economy potential, including tourism within the AfCFTA.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.254 The Blue Economy and tourism that attracted more attention and interest in 2020 due to their potential and role in post-COVID 19 recovery are expected to have further visibility and positive impacts; tourism is one of the most affected sectors and the Blue Economy can be used as a major booster due to its untapped potential for diversification.

18.255 The component supported knowledge generation in 2020 on Blue Economy Satellite Accounts for Seychelles, with a view to identify diversification strategies that can be adopted to build back better. The component also developed the Blue Economy valuation toolkit. The toolkit was piloted in three countries, namely: Djibouti, Rwanda and Seychelles to quantify the net contribution of the Blue Economy to sustainable development, through notably GDP increase, job creation and environmental sustainability within the beneficiary countries. Furthermore, with targeted technical assistance, the component complemented previous work on deep sea mining which culminated into the development of the Deep Sea Mining roadmap for the continent in 2020.

Lessons learned and planned change

18.256 The lesson for the component was to strengthen partnerships for program delivery. The sub-program did not anticipate the increased number of time sensitive requests from member States for technical support on impact of COVID-19 to the economies. COVID-19 also disrupted data collection and convening functions. The component worked through UNCTs and external policy think tanks to deliver its mandate in response to COVID-19. In applying the lesson, the component will strengthen strategic partnerships for program sustainability, and continuity as COVID-19 is an on-going challenge.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.257 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by increase in sub-regional initiatives on the Blue Economy and tourism with a view to encourage economic diversification among countries from three in 2018 to five by 2022. It is envisaged that countries will apply the frameworks and tools that were developed in 2020 and 2021 to identify projects that can result in increased growth, job creation and generally support socio-economic recovery post-COVID-19.(see table 4.1).

Table 18.28 Performance measure: Increase in number of policy frameworks and tools on the Blue Economy in Eastern Africa

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022</i>
Three member States, regional economic communities and Inter-governmental organizations designed or implemented sub-regional initiatives in the area of the blue economy, energy and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four policy and dialogue platforms organized in support of sub-regional development priorities such as regional integration and trade, the blue economy and tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine policy frameworks and tools developed by member states on Blue Economy • One country finalized draft tourism satellite accounts (await government approval) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirteen policy frameworks and tools developed by member states on Blue Economy • Eight ratifications of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two sub-regional initiatives designed or implemented in the area of the blue economy and tourism

Legislative mandates

18.258 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the componen

General Assembly resolutions

61/234 Enhancing the role of the sub-regional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa 73/124 Oceans and the law of the sea

3/242 Resolution on Least Developed countries

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2011/43 Support to the Republic of South Sudan

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

867 (XLIII) Assessment of progress on regional integration in Africa 917 (XLVII) Country profiles

African Union Resolutions

156/2//202	African union Decision on start of trading under the African Free Continental Trade Area
Ext/Assembly/AU/2(XIII)	African Union Assembly Decision on Phase II&III of the AfCFTA (services, investment, competition & E-Commerce)

Deliverables

18.259 Table 18.27 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.27

Component 7, component 4: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Documentation for the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts and Senior Officials (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	8	8	8
2. Session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts and Senior Officials of the Sub-regional Office for East Africa	8	8	8	8
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	1	1	3	3
3. Field and technical cooperation projects on trade in services and emergence of regional value chains	–	–	1	1
4. Project on urban tourism/Blue Economy in East Africa	–	–	1	1
5. Fellowship programme for young African economists to build their capacity in the area of regional integration and trade	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	18	6	10	10
6. Seminars and workshops on regional integration, trade & AfCFTA in East Africa	9	1	7	5
7. Workshops on trade: investment, competition, and gender & E-commerce in Eastern Africa	–	–	0	1
8. Workshops on social cohesion/on development, Humanitarian & Peace Linkages	–	–	1	1
9. Workshops on blue economy policy experiences from East Africa	3	2	2	1
10. Workshops on tourism satellite accounts in East Africa	3	3	1	1
11. Training event on strategies to enhance the services trade in East Africa	–	–	0	1
Publications (number of publications)	6	6	5	5
12. Sub-regional profile	1	1	1	1
13. Publication on the regional integration and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area in East Africa	1	1	1	1

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
14. Publication on the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (jobs & inclusive growth)	-	-	-	-
15. Publication on social cohesion in the context of open regionalism	1	1	-	-
16. Publication on blue economy policy experiences from East Africa	1	1	1	1
17. Publication on tourism satellite accounts in East Africa	1	1	1	1
18. Publication on strategies to enhance the services trade & investment in East Africa	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
19. Technical materials on priority socioeconomic development issues in Eastern Africa	3	3	3	3

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: Three Technical support/advisory services on implementation of AfCFTA Planned for Tanzania, Uganda & South Sudan)

Support for UNCTs (inclusive growth, economic and social transformation; Four support services to UNCTs: i) ECA is chair for Rwanda UNCT for Economic Transformation pillar supporting 17 UN Agencies on UNDAP II reporting in Rwanda & support towards Common country analyses for Kenya, Rwanda and Seychelles)

D. Communication deliverables

Visibility and online materials: Twelve electronic briefs & press releases on major activities of the Sub-regional Office for East Africa -including regional updates to reach all 14 countries in sub-region).

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: Quarterly booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wallcharts and information kits & videos- to reach all 14 countries in sub-region)

External and media relations: Quarterly engagements with national and regional media outlets (written blogs and interviews targeting 14 countries)

Digital platforms and multimedia content: Monthly web-based information site on the Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa-global outreach

Component 5 Subregional activities in Southern Africa

Objective

18.260 The objective, to which this component contributes, is to strengthen subregional and national programmes and capacities to achieve inclusive industrialization for reducing poverty and inequality in Southern Africa.

Strategy

18.261 To contribute to the objective, the component will continue to promote cooperation and partnership with member States, regional economic communities, specifically the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and other intergovernmental organizations; the African Union; regional development financial institutions such as the African Development Bank; chambers of commerce and industry organized on private sector lines; associations of small and medium-sized enterprises and cross-border traders associations; civil society organizations; universities and research institutions; and United Nations agencies including UNIDO and UNCTAD, in advancing regional and national industrialization priorities through the implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Road Map (2015-2063) and the COMESA Industrial Policy (2015-2030) and their alignment with, and support for, national industrialization policies. This work will assist member States in making

progress towards the achievement of SDG 9 (targets 9.2 and 9.3). The component also plans to undertake policy research and analysis on industrialization, to provide technical assistance to member States, regional economic commissions and intergovernmental organizations and to disseminate best practices at national and regional levels on industrialization in Southern Africa. In addition, the component will support SADC in the implementation of the new strategic vision for Southern Africa – Vision 2050 – and its 10-year strategic plan, the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (2020–2030). This work will contribute to the progress of member States towards the achievements of SDG 9.

- 18.262 The component will continue to support and collaborate regional entities and partners such as the SADC Business Council and the COMESA Business Council and the Southern Africa Trust in engaging the private sector, particularly MSMEs through initiatives such as establishing and rolling out a digital platform for MSMEs in Southern Africa, where MSMEs, MSME owners and other entrepreneurs, and policy makers can share and exchange information to facilitate business development and to enhance productivity. Furthermore, the component will support implementation of the multi-year collaborative programme on Advancing Industrialization Agenda in the COMESA Region. The component also plans to provide continued support to member States on the African Continental Free Trade Area in facilitating national consultations and awareness-raising on the Free Trade Area process, ratification of the Agreement Establishing the AfCFTA and developing national strategies on the implementation of the Agreement thereby contributing to the progress of member States towards the attainment of targets 1.7, 10.2 and 10.3 of SDGs 1 and 10.
- 18.263 The component plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by continuing to undertake analytical work on the impact of COVID-19 on the private sector, including the MSMEs, and on industrialization and trade in Southern Africa. The component will focus on building capacities of governments and the private sector, enabling them to address the impact of the pandemic by rolling-out initiatives aimed at supporting the post COVID-19 recovery and resurgence of MSMEs, and strengthen their resilience to deal with future shocks.

Expected results

- 18.264 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) the implementation of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, and the COMESA Industrial Policy, which will include key initiatives on developing the digital platform for MSMEs for Southern Africa to enhance information sharing and exchange among MSMEs, other entrepreneurs and policy makers; development of industrial clusters in selected member States as a pilot scheme, such as the common industrial park between Zambia and Zimbabwe to promote investment and foster industrial development in the subregion;
 - (b) creating a harmonised and enabling policy environment at the subregional and national levels to anchor the promotion of self-sustained and balanced growth, diversification of the manufacturing base and an improvement in the competitiveness of the industrial sector with matured regional value chains of the various commodities and non-natural resources produced in Southern Africa. Past results in this area include formulation of the long-term SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) and the COMESA Industrial Policy (2015-2030) whose implementation is underway; and
 - (c) identifying and promoting innovative approaches, including digitalisation, that MSMEs in Southern Africa can deploy to address their competitiveness, trade and industrial-related challenges. It will also assist in creating institutional and learning support structures and tools to assist MSMEs to harness innovative approaches to promote their competitiveness and growth of private sector development in the subregion.
- 18.265 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in strengthening the capacities of MSMEs by identifying and addressing constraints leveraging innovative approaches to

address the impact of the pandemic, as a base upon which to build their resilience to shocks and address competitiveness challenges so that they become more effective enablers of trade and industrial development in Southern African. Furthermore, focus will also be on enhancing capacities of governments and policy makers at better supporting MSMEs in the COVID-19 and Post-COVID context, which is specified in more detail under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on component delivery in 2020

- 18.266 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the component changed the mode of provision of advisory services to Member States and RECs; and convening planned meetings namely the annual session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts of the Subregional Office for Southern Africa; the Forum on regional integration in Southern Africa; and Ad hoc expert group meetings for reviewing planned publications on Industrialization in Southern Africa, and on Regional Integration in Southern Africa which were delivered, with reduced durations (hours and days), via video conferencing platforms instead of the usual face to face meetings. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under Result 2 and 3 below.
- 18.267 At the same time, however the component identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely undertaking analytical work on the economic and social impact of COVID-19 by collaborating with the UN Resident Coordinator's Offices and UN Country Teams in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The component also provided analytical support to SADC in producing the publication, Impact of COVID-19 on the SADC Economy. Furthermore the component contributed to continent-wide analyses on the Economic and Social Impact of COVID-19 on Africa. The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under Result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.268 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the component. This impact included reduced and delayed provision of advisory services, upon request, to Member States and RECs. For instance, several components of the Collaborative Initiative on Advancing Industrialization in the COMESA Region, whose design is coherent with the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, could not be rolled-out in 2020 as planned. Technical support to components on formulation of a legal and regulatory framework for the creation of the agro-industrial park between Zambia and Zimbabwe; identification of policies, laws and regulations on investment in sustainable technologies and cleaner production and facilitate peer learning among member States; and establishment of a regional platform for buyer-seller linkages for MSMEs; were all postponed beyond 2020 as a result of liquidity constraints.

Result 1: “Visioning an inclusive, middle to high income industrialised SADC region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being by 2050”

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.269 The Extraordinary Session of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), held in Luanda, Angola on 1 June 2012, under the theme “*SADC Strategic Challenges, Threats and Opportunities in the Long Term: SADC Vision 2050*”, made a decision that in the years to follow, a long-term vision be formulated that would provide a visualisation, as a policy blue print, of where the SADC region would “*want to be by 2050*”, by positioning itself in the context of emerging continental and global challenges, issues and opportunities. In responding to a formal request, made by the SADC in 2019, to ECA for assistance towards actualising this decision, the component provided technical support and field level advisory services, since late 2019 and throughout 2020, by accompanying SADC Secretariat through the

entire visioning process, including brain-storming sessions, providing substantive inputs to background documents, backstopping consultants and subject matter experts; and by supporting technical meetings, meetings of senior officials that galvanized stakeholders in building up the vision for the subregion. In its design, the “*Vision*” was anchored on three interrelated pillars namely, industrial development and market Integration; infrastructure development in support of industrialization and regional integration; and social and human capital development in support of industrialization and broadly regional integration. Importantly, formulation of the “*SADC Vision 2050*” was underpinned by, and synchronized with the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063), which is a long-term framework formulated to spur inclusive industrial development and sustainable economic growth in line with the objective of the component.

18.270 The component also, provided technical support to the SADC Secretariat in formulating the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, “*RISDP 2020-2030*”, which is a ten-year *strategic plan* to operationalize the “*SADC Vision 2050*”, including outlining key priority areas and actions aimed at strengthening subregional and national capacities to achieve inclusive industrialization for reducing poverty and inequality in Southern Africa.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.271 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the fact that two long-term policy blue prints, the “*SADC Vision 2050*” and its accompanying strategic plan, the “*RISDP 2020-2030*” were subsequently tabled for consideration and approval by the SADC Council of Ministers, which was held via video conferencing on 13 August. The two policy blue prints were finally adopted for implementation, on 17 August 2020, by the 40th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, that was also held virtually; thereby providing a clear vision and path to an inclusive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being.

Table 18.28

Performance measure: Number of subregional initiatives designed or implemented by member States, and regional economic communities, with ECA assistance to promote subregional cooperation and integration in Southern Africa

2018	2019	2020
<p><i>Three subregional initiatives were formulated and approved in 2018: 3 initiatives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The “Mining Sector Skills Audit framework”; (ii) “Minerals Beneficiation Profile”; (iii) The “SADC Regional Intellectual Property Rights Framework”; 	<p><i>Baseline: 3 subregional initiatives</i></p> <p><i>Two additional subregional initiatives were both adopted by the Summit of the SADC Heads of State and Government on 18 August 2019:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The “SADC Protocol on Industry”; (ii) SADC Regional Mining Vision 	<p><i>Baseline: 5 subregional initiatives</i></p> <p><i>Two additional subregional initiatives were adopted by the Summit of the SADC Heads of State and Government on 17 August 2019:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The “SADC Vision 2050”, and (i) The “SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020-2030)”;

Result 2: accelerating industrialization in Southern Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect. 18)

Programme performance in 2020

18.272 The component has been assisting member States to accelerate the process of inclusive industrialization in Southern Africa, aimed at achieving reduction in inequality and poverty. As a

result of the technical support provided to the Government of the Kingdom of *Eswatini* a *National Financing Framework for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)*, was developed, which aimed at promoting the growth of MSMEs and facilitating their integration in the industrialization process. This is part of incorporating, into national policies and programmes, one of the key strategic policy interventions of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, that calls for member States to develop financing mechanisms that are more responsive to the needs and scale of MSMEs to facilitate their growth and participation in the industrialization agenda. The *National Financing Framework for MSMEs* has already been prepared, through a broad stakeholder consultative process, and was validated, in November 2020. Furthermore, the component, through effective engagement with COMESA, under a multi-year collaborative initiative dubbed *Advancing the Industrialization Agenda in the COMESA Region*, supported the governments *Zambia* and *Zimbabwe* to agree on an initiative of establishing a *Common Agro-Industrial Park* between the two neighbouring countries, through a Cooperation Agreement on Industrialization, is programmatically coherent with both the COMESA Industrial Policy (2015-2030) and the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063), covering priority areas including development and exploitation of agriculture value chains; mining and mineral beneficiation policies; and development and integration of MSMEs in the industrialization agenda. The roll-out of this initiative began with the feasibility study on the establishment of the agreed-upon *Common Agro-Industrial Park* between *Zambia* and *Zimbabwe* that started at the end of 2020.

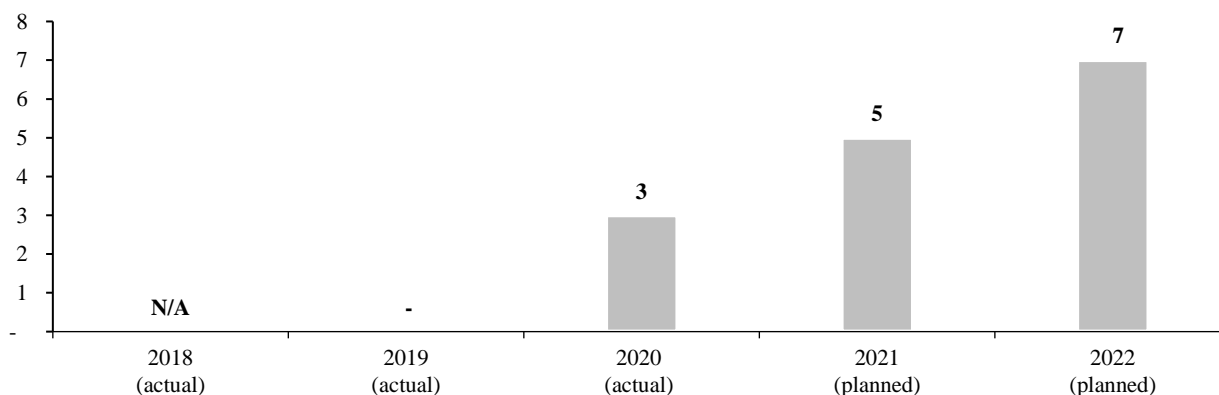
18.273 The above-mentioned work contributed to 3 member States embarking on initiatives aimed at promoting inclusive industrialization, i.e. *Eswatini*, *Zambia* and *Zimbabwe*, which exceeded the planned target of 2 Southern African countries that incorporate key elements of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.274 The component will continue the work related to accelerating industrialization in Southern Africa, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective and in response to recent developments, the component's work will evolve to include supporting countries to incorporate key elements of not only the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063), but also of the COMESA Industrial Policy (2015-2030) by strengthening subregional and national programmes and capacities to achieve inclusive industrialization for reducing poverty and inequality in Southern Africa. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 18.XVI).

Figure 18.XVI

Performance measure: cumulative number of Southern African countries that incorporate key elements of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap and the COMESA Industrial Policy in their national policies and programme



Abbreviation: N/A, not applicable.

Result 3: from policy to action: deepening industrialization in Southern Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6(Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

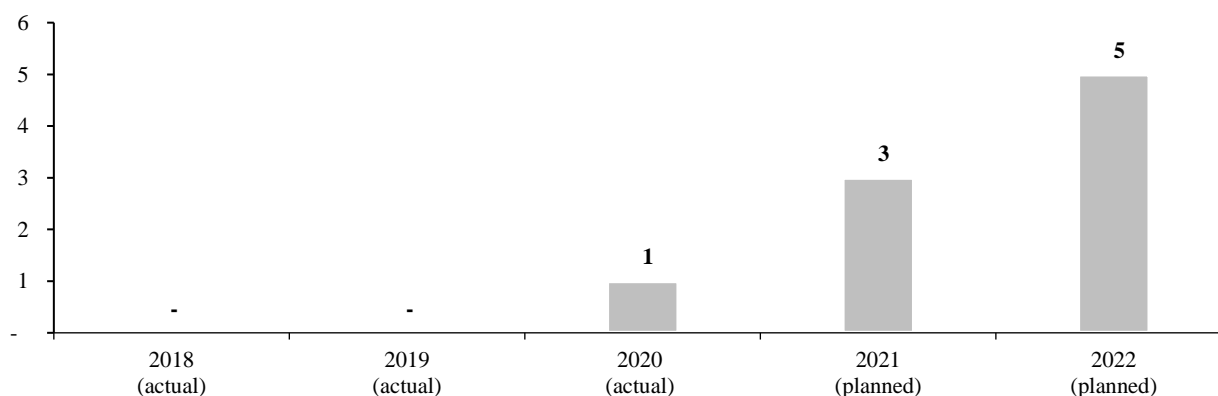
- 18.275 The component has been providing technical support and field level advisory services to, and engaging member States and other stakeholders, such as the private sector and civil society organizations, on the AfCFTA process through its analytical work and convening of expert and statutory meetings. With this support and engagement, the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe had developed their national AfCFTA strategies and implementation plans, while Angola and Lesotho had successfully ratified the AfCFTA Agreement on 4 November 2020 and 27 November 2020 respectively, their positioning themselves for a continent-wide market that has a potential to stimulate and deepen industrial activity. This is in line with the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, which identifies Free Trade Areas, at both subregional and continental levels, as key priority arrangements that are necessary to support and deepen industrialization for Southern Africa.
- 18.276 The above-mentioned work contributed to 4 member States (namely Zambia and Zimbabwe that developed their national AfCFTA strategies and implementation plans; and Angola and Lesotho that ratified the AfCFTA agreement), which exceeded the planned target of 2 southern African countries that develop or align the SADC industrialization strategy and road map in national frameworks include the planned performance, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.277 The component's work will evolve to include undertaking analytical work; convening expert, statutory and policy dialogue meetings; and providing technical support to member States and RECs and engaging the private sector and other non-state actors on deepening inclusive industrialization in Southern Africa by facilitating the diversification of the manufacturing base, development of agricultural and minerals value chains and promoting the use of innovative approaches, including digitalisation, that MSMEs can deploy to enhance their competitiveness. The expected progress is presented in the updated performance measure below (see figure xx.x).

Figure 18.XVII

Performance measure: cumulative number of policy initiatives initiated by member States and regional economic communities on deepening inclusive industrialization in Southern Africa



Result 4: deepening inclusive industrialization in Southern Africa through private sector development

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.278 The component has been providing support to member States and regional economic communities in Southern Africa, aimed strengthening their capacities in the development of policies, strategies and programmes on inclusive industrialization. This work is anchored on the priorities of the subregion as espoused by subregional policy frameworks including SADC industrialization strategy and road map (2015–2063); the SADC Regional Mining Vision; the SADC Protocol on Industry and COMESA industrial policy (2015-2030) that have been developed with ECA’s assistance. This work has provided a robust framework at the subregional level to support inclusive industrialisation in Southern. More recently the component’s work has focused on assisting member States to harmonise and align their national industrial policies and strategies with the subregional frameworks. For instance, in 2020 the component provided technical support to the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini to develop an MSME financing framework whose objective is to foster the growth of MSMEs and facilitate their integration in the industrialization agenda of the country and the subregion, a key strategic area of priority of both the SADC industrialization strategy and roadmap and the COMESA industrial policy. The component also, in collaboration with the COMESA Secretariat is assisting the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe to establish a common agro-industrial park between the two neighbouring countries which constitute an industrial cluster point that would promote and facilitate agro-processing activities and development of agriculture value chains. Furthermore the component has provided support to member States in the subregion to towards the process of ratifying and implementation of the AfCFTA agreement, a continental arrangement that seeks to create a continent-wide market place and which also stimulate industrial activity. For instance, in 2020, the government of Zambia and Zimbabwe have developed their national AfCFTA strategies and implementation plans, while Angola and Lesotho have ratified the AfCFTA agreement. To further accelerate and deepen inclusive industrialization. To further deepen the inclusive industrialization agenda, the component, in 2022 will focus on providing support to member States to continue aligning the national policies with the subregional frameworks that are aimed at promoting industrialisation, including the SADC industrialisation strategy and roadmap, the COMESA industrial policy as well as the continental frameworks such as the AfCFTA. The component will also seek to strengthen the capacities of member States and RECs to promote the development of the private sector, especially the MSMEs and to facilitate their integration in the industrialisation process of the region. This will include creating a harmonised and enabling policy environment at the subregional and national levels to anchor the promotion of self-sustained and balanced growth, diversification of the manufacturing base and an improvement in the competitiveness of the industrial sector with matured regional value chains of the various commodities and non-natural resources produced in Southern Africa; promoting the use of innovative approaches, such as digitalization that MSMEs in Southern Africa can deploy to address their competitiveness, trade and industrial-related challenges; and developing the digital platform for MSMEs for Southern Africa to enhance information sharing and exchange among MSMEs, other entrepreneurs and policy makers. The component will also continue to provide technical support to ongoing initiatives such as the establishment of a common-agro-industrial parks between Zambia and Zimbabwe to ensure they are fully realised and scaled up.

Lessons learned and planned change

18.279 The lesson for the component was that formulation and implementation industrial policies is not always a linear process and but often iterative, requiring reviews, moving forward and back to ensure coherence. In applying the lesson, the component will ensure flexibility in the way that technical support is provided to member States and RECs. For instance, while policy harmonization is still ongoing at subregional level, it is also possible for policy alignment at national level to begin. This will serve time for policy harmonization, alignment and roll-out. For instance, the component will continue to engage member States to facilitate the ratification of the AfCFTA agreement even before

they develop a national AfCFTA strategy and implementation plan, while for other countries they will require impact studies and there after developing national strategies and implementation plans before the can ratify the AfCFTA agreement.

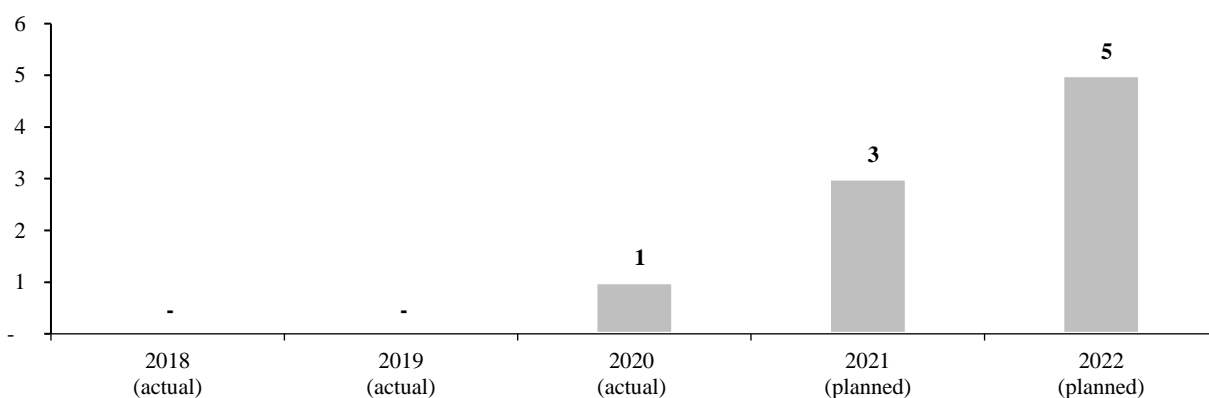
Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.280 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an increased number of member States that have developed initiatives aimed at promoting the integration of MSMEs in the inclusive industrialization agenda. This will include promoting the use of innovative approaches, like digitalization that MSMEs can deploy to address their competitiveness, trade and industrial-related challenges; and developing a digital platform for MSMEs to enhance information sharing and exchange among MSMEs, policy makers and other stakeholders. This is with a baseline of 1 member State, namely Eswatini that formulated, in 2020, a national financing framework for MSMEs (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Figure 18.XXVIII

Performance measure: cumulative number of member States that have developed initiatives aimed at promoting the integration of MSMEs in the inclusive industrialization agenda

[(Unit of measurement)]



Legislative mandates

18.281 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the component.

General Assembly resolutions

61/51	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community	61/234	Enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa
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Economic and Social Council resolutions

671 (XXV) A	Establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa
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Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

874 (XLIII)	Strengthening the subregional offices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	928 (XLVIII)	Implementing Agenda 2063: planning, mobilizing and financing for development
		935 (XLVIII)	Least developed countries in Africa

Deliverables

18.282 Table 18.28 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.28

Component 7, component 5: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	3	3
1. Annual report on the work of ECA in Southern Africa	1	1	1	1
2. Report on key economic and social developments and prospects for regional integration in Southern Africa	1	1	1	1
3. Progress report on regional and international agendas and other special initiatives in Southern Africa	1	1	1	1
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	8	8	8
4. Annual session of the Intergovernmental Committee of Senior Officials and Experts of the Subregional Office for Southern Africa	8	8	8	8
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	2	2	2	2
5. Field project on industrialization and regional integration in Southern Africa	1	1	1	1
6. Fellowship programme for young African economists on inclusive industrialization and regional integration	1	1	1	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	4	5	6
7. Forum on regional integration in Southern Africa	3	2	3	2
8. Policy dialogue on economic and social development in Southern Africa	2	2	2	2
7. Training on inclusive industrialization and regional integration	-	-	-	2
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
9. Publication on regional integration in Southern Africa	1	1	1	1
10. Publication on industrialization in Southern Africa	1	1	1	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	2	2	2	2
11. Policy brief on industrialization and economic transformation in Southern Africa	1	1	1	1
12. Research paper on economic and social development	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services provided, and technical knowledge shared, upon request by member States, regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations on inclusive industrialization and regional integration, implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area, and support to the work of UN Country teams in Southern Africa.				
Databases and other substantive digital materials: database on economic and social statistics.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information material: launch and dissemination of information on inclusive industrialization and regional integration.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: web-based information, social media platforms, communities of practice, newsletters and electronic briefs.				

Subprogramme 8

Economic development and planning

Objective

- 18.283 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen African countries' development planning and to improve their capacity to formulate and manage effective public sector policies for structural transformation and sustainable development.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.284 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue delivering face-to-face and online training based on enriched training content on sectoral, national and regional development, and medium to long-term planning within the context and socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 18.285 The subprogramme will also continue to promote peer-learning and collaboration among African development planners through a community of practice and will provide wide access to its digitized knowledge repository on the evolution of development planning in Africa and through policy briefs and research papers.
- 18.286 Furthermore, through cooperation with resident coordinator offices, internal partners (ECA sub-regional offices and divisions) and external partners (think tanks, academic institutions, the private sector and civil society), the subprogramme will continue to support the countries' capacity to monitor and evaluate implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 using the integrated planning and reporting toolkit developed by ECA. In particular, this work will assist member States in making progress towards the achievement of goals 1, 5, 8 and 17.
- 18.287 The subprogramme will further continue delivering face-to-face and online training based on updated training content on economic and social policy formulation and management.
- 18.288 The subprogramme will foster knowledge generation, cross-fertilization and knowledge-sharing through research products and fellowship programmes, development seminars and high-level policy dialogues. Emphasis on mainstreaming gender and youth-related issues in all relevant public policies will continue in 2022 through the identification of relevant courses in which gender and youth-related content such as entrepreneurship, employment, green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, innovation and digital transformation will be included. This work will further the progress of member States in achieving Goals 7 (targets 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.b), and 8 (targets 8.1–8.9).
- 18.289 The subprogramme will also, in collaboration with other subprogrammes, continue to offer face-to-face and online training to resident coordinator offices in selected priority areas, in support of their leadership efforts aimed at addressing the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. The training will build on the ECA's comparative advantages in such areas as trade and the African Continental Free Trade Area, macroeconomic modelling, the regional integration index and many others.
- 18.290 The subprogramme plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, oriented towards macroeconomic policies and planning development on the "Build back better" and resilient recovery.

Expected results

- 18.291 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:

- (a) an increased mass of development planners who are better informed and equipped to effect inclusive and COVID-19-responsive development planning processes in at least 10 countries, in support of structural transformation.
- (b) an increased mass of officials and other stakeholders capable of more effectively formulating, managing and influencing at least 10 public policies;
- (c) increased production of regional and national analyses documenting public sector strengths and gaps in policy development, management and development planning

The work is also expected to result in:

- (d) strengthened capacity of resident coordinator offices and enhanced cooperation with coordination teams and relevant United Nations entities;
- (e) more inclusive and holistic approaches to the formulation of development policies using ECA macroeconomic models.

18.292 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in enhancing competence of professional planners and policy makers in mainstreaming COVID-19 context in policy management and development planning, in order to strengthen economies' inclusiveness and resilience to shocks.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

18.293 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, most particularly travel restrictions, the subprogramme cancelled all *in-situ* training activities. In this context the subprogramme was unable to implement hands-on practice sessions for some important specialized courses such as data analysis and macro-modelling. The subprogramme transformed its training material into eLearning content, to ensure continued capacity development support to member States. These changes had an impact on the programme performance, as they increased the number of trainees, in particular women, at the same time contributed to the improvement of countries public sector management and development planning. The subprogramme has systematically mainstreamed COVID-19- related issues into its training and research activities. It organized webinars and produced research papers and policy briefs with a COVID-19 and post COVID-19 approach. These deliverables contributed to good results achieved in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

18.294 During 2020, liquidity constraints delayed the implementation of the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme as the full release of the Grant came very late. The impact included: (i) transformation of training material into eLearning content, to ensure continued capacity development support to member States. These changes had an impact on the programme performance, as they increased the number of trainees, in particular women, at the same time contributed to the improvement of countries public sector management and development planning (ii) inability to respond to the increased request from member States for online training; (iii) suspension of the Tadjudeen Fellowship programme in support to research activities. In addition, IDEP need to increase the Grant to 2.6 million USD as recommended by its Governing Council and approved by ECA-COM has not been considered.

Result 1: Institutional Capacity Building on the African Continental Free Trade Agreement and respective ratification by the member-states

Programme performance in 2020

18.295 The AfCFTA was a milestone regarding the institutional progress of regional integration in the continent. Thirty African countries have ratified the agreement and the subprogramme was oriented

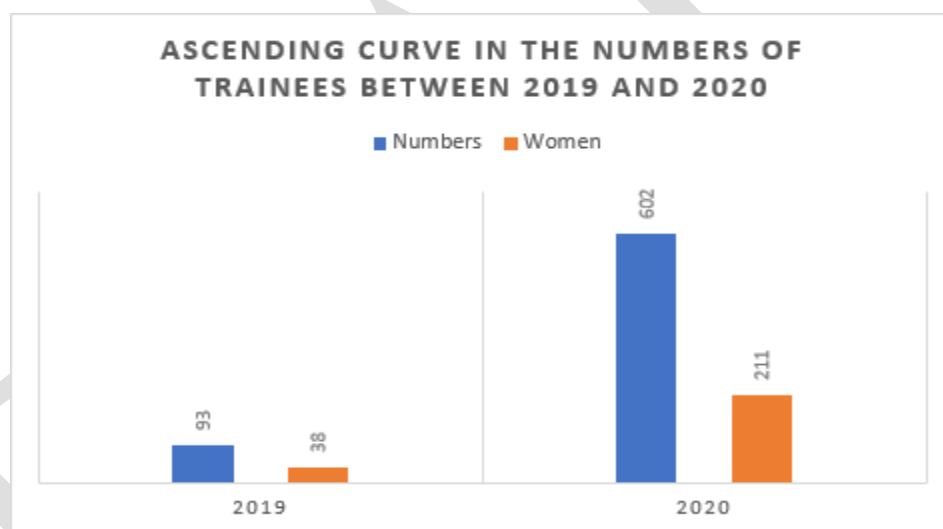
towards the capacity building of policy makers and government officials, in addition to other stakeholders regarding the gradual ratification of the agreement. The trainings delivered to 736 beneficiaries and the research produced contributed to the progress towards AfCFTA. This was done through, in particular, dedicated courses (“Making the AfCFTA work”; “AfCFTA for journalists”; “Gender and the AfCFTA”), webinars and research papers: “Impact of the Covid 19 on Senegal Economy”, with UNCT; “E-commerce – an economic tool towards post-COVID-19 recovery and digital business sustainability”; “African Continental Free Trade Area in a Covid-19 context: macroeconomic and sectoral impacts”; “AfCFTA and labor market”; “Sécurité alimentaire et mobilité du travail dans le contexte de la ZLECAF: le cas du Sénégal”, finalised and submitted to proceedings; “Impact of the AfCFTA on Trade flows: Some empirical evidences using extended gravity model”; **two working papers on impact of Covid-19** – “Impact of the Covid 19 on Senegal Economy”, with UNCT; “AfCFTA and Covid 19 impact- macroeconomic and trade diversion versus trade creation assessment”, with IFPRI. Special attention was given to the impact of COVID-19.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.296 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the ascending curve in the number of trainees between 2019 and 2020 as presented in Figure 1, a period that coincides with the gradual ratification of the agreement by the above-mentioned member-States.

Figure 18.XXIX

Performance measure - Ascending curve in the numbers of trainees on the AfCFTA between 2019 and 2020
N/A for 2018



Result 2: strengthened capacity of member States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect.18)

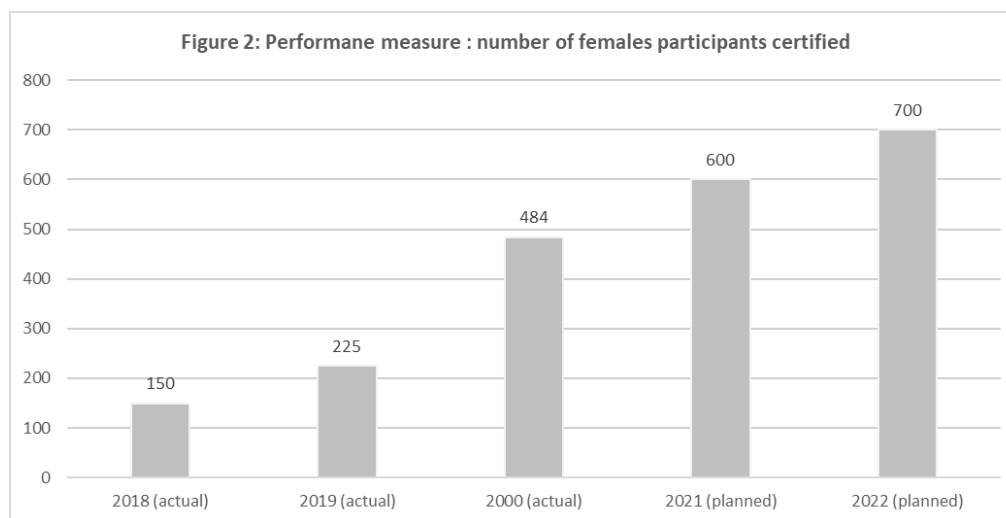
Programme performance in 2020

- 18.297 In line with the COVID-19 global pandemics, the subprogramme turned all the on-site activities into digital activities, also reducing the number of visiting fellows received. On the one hand, if the number of on-site activities decreased, on the other hand the number of participants significantly increased, due to the subprogramme adaptation of the content into an increased on-line offer (immediate response to COVID-19). The subprogramme planned to organize twenty (20) on site courses; twelve (12) development seminars, to receive four (4) visiting research fellows and to produce 20 policy briefs and studies, so that 2000 people are trained, among which 300 women, with 70% of beneficiaries confirming the impact of the knowledge acquired in their work delivery.
- 18.298 The above-mentioned work contributed to strengthen the capacity of 2033 public officials, 484 women. This number exceeded the planned target of 300 female participants certified according to the proposed programme budget for 2020. Eighteen digital trainings and the fifth cohort of the Master's degree with University of Johannesburg were delivered. Analytical research was conducted through two (2) development seminars, nine (9) webinars, two (2) high-level policy dialogues and one (1) research fellowship, in which participated 975 experts (553 women), from 47 African countries. Out of the 900 respondents to the annual survey conducted in 2020, 86.64% indicated that they have used the knowledge acquired through IDEP training in their professional activities. Most of them provided tangible examples of the knowledge acquired.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.299 The subprogramme will continue the work related to strengthened capacity of member States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue improving public sector policy management and development planning in support of member States' structural transformation in line with Agenda 2030 (SDGs) & Agenda 2063. COVID-19 has proven the clear link between social development and economic sustainability. For instance, the African member-states demonstrated the vulnerability of their social supporting systems in global crisis scenarios, which is now translated, e.g., into difficulties of debt management. Therefore, the subprogramme aims at putting emphasis on mainstreaming social investment and development in accelerating structural transformation of Africa, in training, research and knowledge delivery activities. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will increase the number of activities – courses, development seminars, workshops and research related products, as well as the number of beneficiaries: 3000, among whom 700 women. The subprogramme will promote the joint delivery principle with the different ECA programmes and divisions, with a particular emphasis to the SP6 Gender equality and women's empowerment and SP9 Poverty, inequality and social policy. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 2).

Figure 18.XXX

Performance measure: number of female participants certified**Result 3: improving public sector management and development planning (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)****Programme performance in 2020**

18.300 The subprogramme has been working on improving public sector management and development planning in support of member States' structural transformation. It continued to assist member-states in the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 and adapted its activities to take into account the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and support member-states to plan forward better. In 2021 it will continue to work globally on similar areas, as indicated by its objective, which is to strengthen African countries' development planning and to improve their capacity to formulate and manage effective public sector policies for structural transformation and sustainable development. It will do so through the delivery of on-site (if possible due to the current situation), tailor-made and distance learning courses, research activities, and a knowledge platform. Given that Africa is a youthful continent, with 60 per cent of its population under the age of 25, particular emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming youth-related issues in all relevant courses and research programmes that relate to Goals 8 and 9.

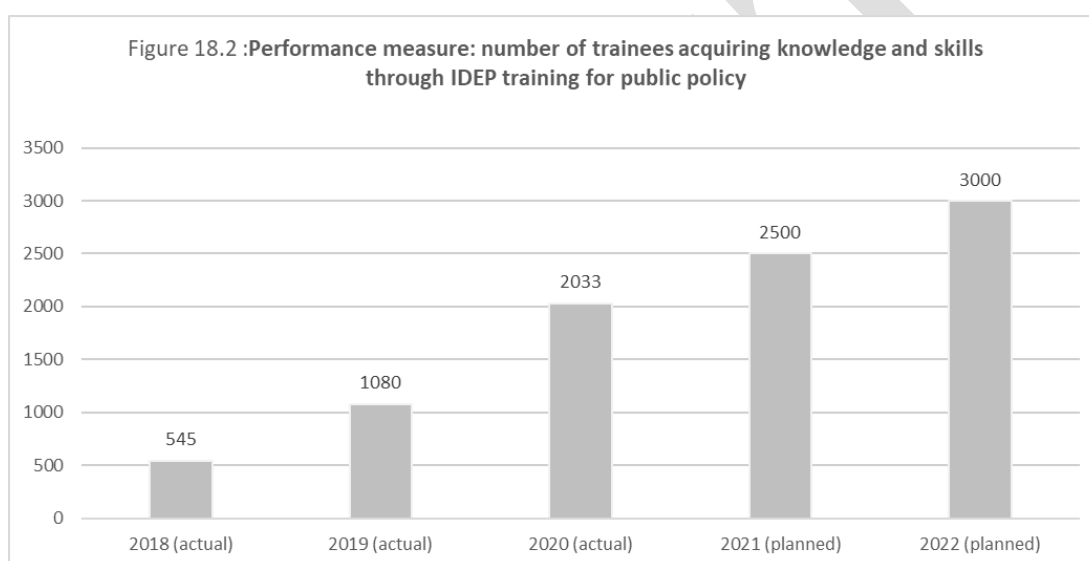
18.301 The above-mentioned work contributed to countries' strengthened development planning and to improve their capacity to formulate and manage effective public sector policies for structural transformation and sustainable development, which exceeded the planned target of 2000 trainees acquiring knowledge and skills through IDEP training for public policy formulation, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021 (2,033 trainees having increased their knowledge and skills through IDEP training for public policy formulation). In addition, 80,64 per cent (2020 baseline – 70 per cent) of trainees attested that their knowledge and skills for effective public policies, policy influence, monitoring and evaluation have improved. Particular attention was throughout given to the participation of women and addressing the priorities defined by countries in the context of COVID-19.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.302 The subprogramme will continue the work, to the extent possible, related to improving public sector management and development planning, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will continue the strengthening of the institutional capacity in public policy formulation and economic planning through trainings, research and knowledge sharing activities. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure 18.2).

Figure 18.XXXI

Performance measure: number of trainees acquiring knowledge and skills through IDEP training for public policy formulation



Result 4: Enhance the competency of professional planners and Policy Makers to support more Inclusive and Resilient Economies

Proposed programme plan for 2022

18.303 COVID-19 had a severe impact over the economies and people well-being. It further showed the fragility of African countries economic and social models, as well as their vulnerability to various shocks. The subprogramme has conducted research work to take into account the impact of the pandemic and proposed areas of reflection to better address countries economic and social challenges. It has adapted its training program in order to integrate potential solutions accordingly.

Lessons learned and planned change

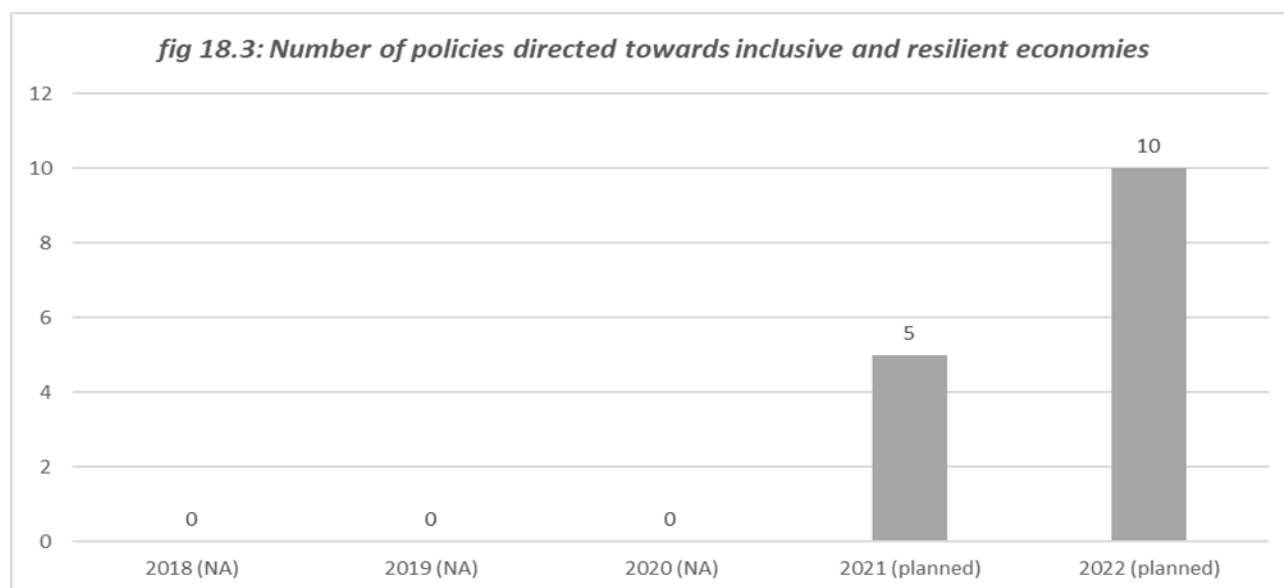
18.304 The lesson for the subprogramme was that the COVID-19 crisis revealed the urgency of creating more resilient and self-reliant economies and sustainable models of development, especially with the improvement of social policies and resource management in order to leave no one behind. Therefore, there is an imperative need to build more inclusive and sustainable solutions regarding countries planning processes. In applying the lesson, the subprogramme will continue focusing on the macroeconomic planning and sustainable development competency and strengthening its partnerships, in line with the need of building forward better and support inclusive and resilient recovery.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.305 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of policies that contribute to building more inclusive and resilient economies (see figure 18.3).

Figure 18.XXXII

Performance measure – Number of policies directed towards building more Inclusive and Resilient Economies



Legislative mandates

18.306 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

58 (IV) Establishment of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2011/13 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

2013/2 Refocusing and recalibrating the Economic Commission for Africa to support Africa's structural transformation

2018/22 African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Deliverables

18.307 Table 18.x lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.29

Subprogramme 8: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	1	1
1. Reports to the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and Committee of Experts of the Economic Commission for Africa	1	1	1	1
1 Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	4	4	4
2. Statutory meetings of the IDEP Governing Council	4	2	2	
3. Meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee of the IDEP Governing Council	4	2	2	2
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	4	4	4
4. Meetings of the IDEP Governing Council	4	2	2	2
5. Meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee of the IDEP Governing Council	4	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	66		60	59
6. Project to design and deliver a portfolio of two-week on-site training courses on development planning and economic management to build the capacity of middle, senior and executive-level public officials from African countries	25		15	10
7. Project to design and deliver a portfolio of one-week on-site training courses on development planning and economic management to build the capacity of middle, senior and executive-level public officials from African countries	–		10	5
8. Project to design and deliver a portfolio of digital learning courses (in English and French) on development planning and economic management, including self-paced, instructor-led, blended or webinars to build the capacity of middle and senior-level public officials from African countries	40		30	40
9. Project to design and deliver master's degree programmes on industrial policy, development planning, and natural resources governance to build the capacity of senior and executive-level public officials from African countries	1		1	1
10. Visiting research fellowships for policy researchers and African policy officials to undertake publishable work leading to policy recommendations on development planning and economic management	–		4	4
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	27		16	14
11. Development seminars on various aspects of development planning and economic management to build the capacity of African senior policymakers through mutual learning and knowledge exchange	12		10	15
12. Curriculum development workshops gathering experts to develop new training courses addressing the deduced and expressed capacity development needs of member States	15		6	10

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
Publications (number of publications)	2		2	2
13. Publications on economic management and development planning	2		2	2
Technical materials (number of materials)	45		45	29
14. Studies and policy briefs on economic management and development planning	35		35	30
15. Knowledge materials on development planning and economic management for use in self-paced distance learning uploaded to classified knowledge repositories	10		10	10

Non-quantified deliverables

C. Substantive deliverables:

- Consultation, advice and advocacy: advisory services to member States and regional economic communities on economic management, development planning and capacity building; field visits to explore practical applications of classroom learning in areas such industrialization, transport and infrastructure, agriculture, mining and natural resources management, and tourism in collaboration with concerned ECA Divisions and SROS, and the UN system.
- High-level policy dialogues attended by policy officials from member States, private sector representatives, and subject-matter experts to debate various issues pertaining to Africa economic development and planning with emphasis on those related to 2030 Agenda of sustainable development.
- Databases and substantive digital materials: Coordination of communities of practice for African Development planners

D. Communication deliverables:

- Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: High-level policy dialogues attended by policy officials from member States, private sector representatives, and subject-matter experts to debate various issues pertaining to Africa economic development and planning with particular emphasis on those related to 2030 Agenda of sustainable development. Information kit for IDEP comprising a strategic plan, training brochures, booklets, leaflets, kakemonos, banners and assorted accessories;
Books, journals and other library materials on economic management and development planning in French and English.

Subprogramme 9 Poverty, inequality and social policy

Objective

- 18.308 The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce inequality through member States' improved policies and strategies for social investments and productive urban job creation.

Strategy

Planned activities

- 18.309 To contribute to the objective the subprogramme will support national strategies on eradication of poverty and reduction in inequalities with a focus on social protection, population and development, migration and ageing. The work will provide policy options towards national policy development and implementation on social investments as they contribute to reductions in poverty and vulnerability and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The subprogramme plans to support policy knowledge of member states and provide technical assistance, regional dialogue and learning on strategies to promote inclusion and equitable development in Africa. It will provide continued support to African member states in implementation and appraisal of the Global Compact on

Migration, the Madrid International Plan of Action on Action on Ageing, the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action as well as the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development. To improve policy uptake, the sub-programme will engage with national policymakers and all stakeholders through the United Nations Regional Coordinators offices.

- 18.310 To contribute to the objective, the subprogramme will continue to promote the policy prioritization of urban job creation through the development of urban strategies and investment frameworks for national development planning, in line with target 11.a of the Goals. The subprogramme will develop the knowledge of member States, provide technical assistance and facilitate regional policy learning and dialogue to advance planned and managed urbanization for accelerated structural transformation. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to strengthen member States capacities to better measure and monitor urbanization dynamics. The work will be carried out largely in partnership with the African Union Commission, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the African Development Bank and United Cities and Local Government of Africa

Expected results

- 18.311 The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) enhanced research evidence on policy options for poverty eradication, social investments and protection of the economically vulnerable; and
 - (b) strengthened capacities of member states to implement and appraise SDG commitments related to poverty, inequalities, migration and population and development.
- The work is also expected to result in:
- (c) increased prioritization of productive urban job-creation in national development planning towards eradicating extreme poverty and reducing inequality
 - (d) improved policy knowledge and evidence base on the magnitude and policy options to harness the potential of sustainable urbanization in driving inclusive economic growth
 - (e) strengthened capacities of member States to measure and monitor urbanization dynamics and report on related SDG commitments
- 18.312 The planned support on issues related to COVID-19 is expected to result in improved economic and financial recovery and resilience in African countries, which is specified in more detail under result 4 below.

Impact of COVID-19 on subprogramme delivery in 2020

- 18.313 Owing to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020, the subprogramme postponed to 2021 some outputs of two projects on Social policy in Africa to enhance capacities of policymakers in selected countries; the finalization of the report on International Migration in Africa; the finalization of the report on the State of Urbanization in Africa for evidence-based policymaking; the High Level Policy Dialogue on the linkages between Security and Development; the Africa Human Security Index report; and the policy brief on security and development in Africa. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified under result 2 below.
- 18.314 At the same time, however, the subprogramme changed the approach to deliver virtually the capacity building workshops on Social Policy for policy makers in selected countries. Also, workshops on urbanization and development to build policy capacity of member States were delivery virtually and attended by 414 African policy makers and experts. In addition, the subprogramme identified new activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely a webinar on ‘China-Africa Joint Response Against COVID-19’; a report on

‘Reducing Poverty and Vulnerability in Africa in the time of COVID-19’ and an accompanying global dialogue; estimation of poverty and employment effects of COVID-19 in Ethiopia and Namibia; assessing and monitoring the potential of digital tools in enhancing secondary school quality in Ethiopia threatened by COVID-19 effect on schooling; a webinar on ‘COVID-19 and Security in Africa’ as a side event during the AU Annual African Peace and Security Conference; a report and webinar on “COVID-19 in African Cities: Impacts, Responses and Policy Recommendations”; and strengthening of knowledge and skills of the local governments of Accra (Ghana), Yaoundé (Cameroon) and Harare (Zimbabwe). The new deliverables contributed to results in 2020, as specified under result 1 below.

Liquidity constraints

- 18.315 During 2020, liquidity constraints had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the subprogramme. The impact included the postponement of hiring of consultants and organisation of workshops for two projects on Social policy in Africa to 2021. The first was to enhance capacities of policy makers in Uganda, South Africa, Nigeria, Benin, Niger, Zambia and Ghana on a gender perspective of the demographic dividend. The second was to strengthen national capacities for implementing the Global Compact on migration in Morocco, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Result 1: Strengthened national capacities for developing and implementing targeted social policies to respond to COVID-19

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.316 In response to the increase in poverty and vulnerability due to COVID-19, the subprogramme generated new evidence on economically vulnerable proportions of the population and provided empirically grounded social policy options. The expected increase in poverty due to COVID-19 and the inadequacy of coverage through social policies indicates that a review of poverty and vulnerability measurement techniques to propose design policy responses is important. The subprogramme contributed to making progress towards this objective by developing analytical tools on the measurement and monitoring of poverty and vulnerability and how these relate to social investments and policy formulation.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

- 18.317 The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by demand of Ethiopia and Namibia for technical assistance for improved policy formulation to mitigate impacts within sectors affected by COVID-19. In response, knowledge on the potential of digital tools in enhancing secondary school quality was developed, shared and accepted for policy uptake in Ethiopia. In Namibia, a national health strategy 2019- -2023 was recalibrated based on the sub-programme analytical work on the effects of COVID-19.

Table 18.30

Performance measure [Option 2 – Table]

2018	2019	2020
Strengthened national capacities for better monitoring of social investments in five countries (Chad, Mauritania, Kenya, Mozambique and Nigeria)	Strengthened national capacities for formulating inclusive, social policies in five countries (Chad, Mauritania, Kenya, Mozambique and Nigeria)	Strengthened national capacities for formulating inclusive, social policies for responding to COVID-19 in two countries (Ethiopia and Namibia)

Result 2: International migration in Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2020) – A/74/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.318 The subprogramme has contributed to the overall objective of poverty eradication and reduction in inequality by focusing on intra-African migration which represents over 70 percent of total international migration. The subprogramme supported the collection and analysis of migration data and its use in policy formulation an integral part of tackling inequality and the eradication of poverty. The subprogramme contributed to the Regional Review of the Global Compact on Migration and Agenda 2030 by providing improved data for monitoring progress on migratory flows and capacitating national statistical offices to generate and use migration data for policy formulation.
- 18.319 The above-mentioned work improved knowledge on international migration but in operational terms did not meet the target of strengthened knowledge and adoption of policy products developed on African migration among five member States (Ethiopia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria and Zimbabwe). The sub programme supported the production of three national reports (Ethiopia, Nigeria and Morocco) and a regional review report on the Global Compact on Migration. The two remaining countries (Mali and Zimbabwe) and finalization of the regional report on migration have been postponed to 2021-2022. The COVID-19 pandemic stalled the full complement of policy products due to the difficulty in member states engagement and its relative diminished prioritization in national policy responses.

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.320 The subprogramme will continue the work related to international migration in Africa, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will undertake regular regional reviews of the Global Compact on Migration. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see table xx.x).

Table 18.31

Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Subregional and regional consultations on the preparation of key knowledge products and advocacy materials on migration	Increased knowledge resulting from case study reports on migration for Cameroon, Ethiopia, Morocco, Senegal and South Africa	Strengthened knowledge and adoption of policy products developed on African migration among three member States (Ethiopia, Morocco Nigeria.), which deepens the previous analysis carried out in these countries	Strengthened capacities, and development and increased knowledge on international migration among six member States (Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa and Zimbabwe), which deepens the existing analysis. In addition, five member States will be part of the component on digital identification of migrants in the Horn of Africa	Enhanced capacities to collect, analyse and disseminate migration data and statistics and to develop and integrate migration in national development plans in at least seven member States.

Result 3: adoption of urban frameworks for urban job creation in Africa (reflected in programme plan for 2021) – A/75/6 (Sect.18)

Programme performance in 2020

- 18.321 The subprogramme has strengthened the knowledge and skills of African policy makers in designing urban strategies for national development, industrial and regional integration plans in order to accelerate economic growth and job creation for poverty eradication and inequality reduction. The subprogramme also provided technical advisory services to member States to strategically integrate urban priorities in their national economic and development planning. Furthermore, the subprogramme strengthened the capacities of local governments to monitor implementation of the SDGs through Voluntary Local Reviews.
- 18.322 The above-mentioned work contributed to strengthening the capacities of 6 national and local governments in the design, implementation and monitoring of urban strategies for national development planning and SDG implementation, which met the planned target of, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2021. The subprogramme supported the formulation of a National Regional Development Framework as an input to Ethiopia's 10-year national development plan and assisted 5 local governments in formulating VLRs (Accra, Yaoundé, Harare, Victoria Falls and Ngora District).

Proposed programme plan for 2022

- 18.323 The subprogramme will continue the work related to strengthening the capacities of member States to formulate, implement and monitor urban strategies for accelerated inclusive growth in the context of national development planning, in line with its mandate. To contribute to further progress towards the objective, the subprogramme will generate knowledge, deliver training and technically backstop the formulation of strategies for well-planned, managed and job-rich urbanization that enables economic diversification. The expected progress is presented in the performance measure below (see figure xx.x/table xx.x).

Table 18.32
Performance measure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Countries formulate African priorities for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda including job creation and economic transformation	Countries adopt African priorities for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through the Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization	Capacities to formulate urban strategies for national development planning enhanced	Formulation of an urban strategy and investment framework for national development	Strengthened capacities of member States to design strategies for accelerated urban job creation in the context of national development planning

Kindly
update from
planned to
actual

Result 4: Increased national capacities to design inclusive policies to eradicate poverty and reduce inequality in a post-COVID-19 context**Proposed programme plan for 2022**

18.324 The socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated poverty and vulnerability in Africa. The pandemic has stretched the capacity limits of Member States whilst providing opportunities to reflect on how social policies could be more appropriately designed, and expanded to protect the poorest and most vulnerable populations. The subprogramme will provide continued support to African governments drawing upon its on-going work on strengthen national capacities to design and implement social protection policies for rapid recovery from COVID-19. It will scale up analytical tools and knowledge developed to improve poverty measurement and vulnerability identification.

Lessons learned and planned change

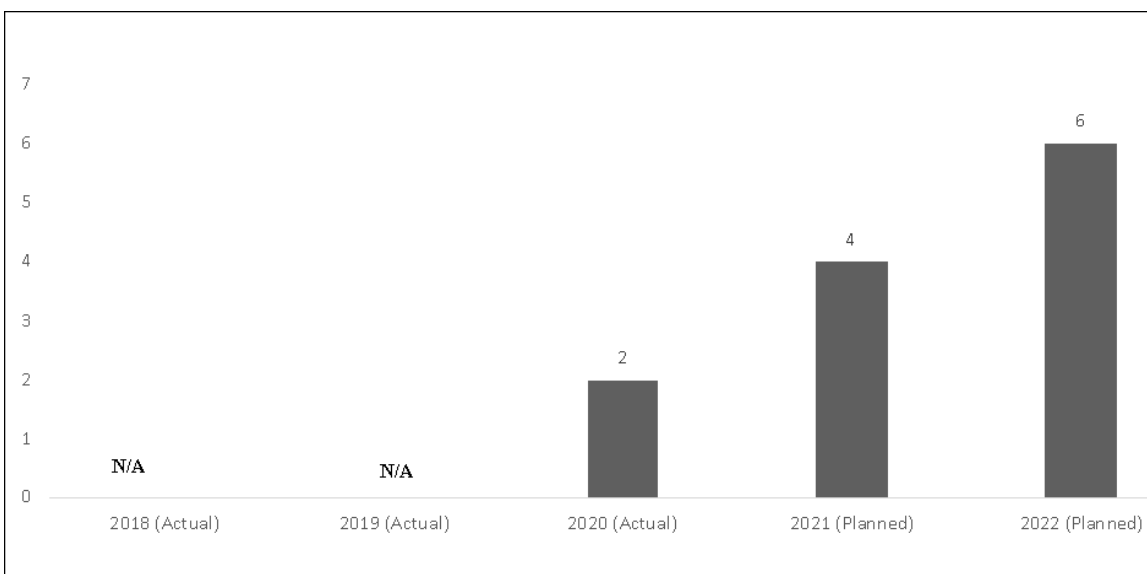
18.325 The lesson learnt is that COVID-19 resulted in the increased need for the use of digital tools to deliver technical assistance to member States. In response, the subprogramme will devise suitable digital tools and platforms to ensure effective delivery support member States on the reduction of poverty and inequality including through the development and use of an electronic platform for the sharing of information on managing risk and vulnerability.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

18.326 This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by ~~to lead to up to~~ six member States using the policy and digital tools developed by the subprogramme to design improved inclusive social policies.

Figure 18.XXXIII

Performance measure [Number of member States that use the tools to design inclusive social policies for reducing risk and vulnerability]



Legislative mandates

18.327 The list below provides all mandates entrusted to the subprogramme.

General Assembly resolutions

65/234	Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014	71/162	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
65/312	Outcome document of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding	71/256	New Urban Agenda;
70/218	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008–2017)	72/144	Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing
71/237	International migration and development	72/146	Policies and programmes involving youth

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2014/5	Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social		integration and full employment and decent work for all
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Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

748 (XXVIII)	Population, family and sustainable development	940 (XLIX)	International migration in Africa.
909 (XLVI)	Realizing and harnessing the demographic dividend in Africa		

Deliverables

18.328 Table 18.x lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020-2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 18.33

Subprogramme 9: deliverables for the period 2020-2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	-	-	1	-
1. Report to the Committee on Gender and Social Development on the work of the subprogramme	-	-	1	-
2. Report on harmonized implementation, monitoring and reporting framework on the New Urban Agenda in Africa to the African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Public Service, Local Government, Urban Development and Decentralization	-	-	-	-
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	-	-	4	-
3. Meetings of the Committee on Gender and Social Development on the work of the subprogramme	-	-	4	-
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	5	2	2	5
4. Projects on urbanization and development to build the capacity of national policymakers	2	2	1	2
5. Projects on social policy in Africa to enhance the capacities of policymakers in selected countries	2	-	1	2
6. Project to build the capacity of national policymakers in the context of synergy between the economic and social development programmes of Africa and its peace and security agenda	1	-	-	-
7. Fellowship programme for young African scholars to build their capacity in the demographic dividend, employment, urbanization and migration	-	-	-	1
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	10	8	12	
8. Workshops on urbanization and development to build the policy capacity of member States	4	2	6	4
9. Workshop on peace and security in Africa				1
10. Capacity-building workshops on social policy for policymakers and policy dialog in selected countries	5	5	6	8
11. High-level policy dialogue on synergy between the economic and social development programmes of Africa and its peace and security agenda	1	1	-	
Publications (number of publications)	4	-	4	
12. Youth bulge and employment opportunities in urban areas of Africa	-		1	
13. Report on monitoring social investments in Africa	-		-	
14. Africa Social Development Report	-		1	
15. Report on the state of urbanization in Africa for evidence-based policymaking	1	-	1	1
16. Report on implementing Sustainable Development Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda in Africa	-		-	
17. Report on strategies to reduce vulnerability, poverty and inequality in Africa	1	-	1	1
18. Report on the African Human Security Index				1
19. Africa Human Security Index report	1	-	-	

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
20. Report on international migration in Africa	1	-	1	1
21. Report on the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing	-	-	-	1
22. Report on ICPD	-	-	-	1
Technical materials (number of materials)	5	-	2	
23. Manual on improved monitoring of social investments in Africa	-	-	1	
24. Policy brief on better monitoring of urbanization dynamics	-	-	-	1
25. Manual on the integration of the demographic dividend into national and sectoral plans	-	-	-	
26. Policy briefs on urbanization to raise awareness of African policymakers	2	-	1	1
27. Policy briefs on scaling up the monitoring of social investments in Africa: report in two countries	2	-	1	
28. Policy brief on security and development in Africa	1	-	-	
29. Policy brief on poverty and inequality	-	-	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: dissemination of knowledge products and improved data and statistics for evidence-based policies, strategies and investments; technical assistance for improved capacities in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring; policy dialogues for enhanced policy learning and exchange at national and regional scales.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events, and information materials: flyers, brochures and advocacy materials on the work of the subprogramme; special events at relevant global and regional events; webinars and online seminars.				
External and media relations: press and media communication on the role of cities and social policy in Africa's development.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: online databases and knowledge platforms for peer sharing.				