

For information only

Informal note on the indicators of achievement in the biennial programme plan for 2012-2013

This note was prepared by the secretariat to assist consideration of the indicators of achievement in UNCTAD's 2012-2013 Biennial Programme Plan. This note explains what the indicators measure, and the context within which the measurements are derived.

The format of presentation by each division reflects how the division conceptualizes indicator measurements in its operational framework, and hence varies from one division to another.

Subprogramme 1

Globalization, interdependence and development

<p>Objective of the organization: To promote economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are supportive of sustained growth, inclusive and sustainable development, employment creation and hunger and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially LDCs, based on increased gains from globalization and mitigating the adverse impact of global economic crises, against a background of the increasing interdependence of international trade, investment and financial policies and arrangements and national development strategies.</p>		
Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Explanations
<p>(a) Contribute within its mandate to increased understanding of the global economic environment and of policy choices at the national, regional and international levels (Accra Accord, paras. 36 (a)-(d), 37, 39 and 42);</p>	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of positive evaluations through publication readership surveys and other feedback from policymakers, beneficiaries and analysts;</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of member States reporting a better understanding of policy choices based on UNCTAD's research, as reflected in statements at intergovernmental meetings, in the media and in other types of feedback;</p>	<p>The primary target audience for UNCTAD's research work continue to be member States. Indicators should therefore focus on capturing the views of member States on the outcome of the research findings (content and quality of the analysis, relevance of conclusions and nature of recommendations). Member States have the opportunity to review and consider such research findings, in this case in particular the TDR, in the context of the TDB's deliberation of the agenda items dealing with interdependence and, in the light of the decisions of UNCTAD XII, of the new agenda item dealing with development strategies. Account will be taken not only of the views expressed by member States within UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery but also elsewhere, in particular in the General Assembly (which, in recent years commented on the work undertaken by UNCTAD). The modalities to collect the necessary information relate to monitoring of statements made by delegations in the relevant intergovernmental bodies, comments received bilaterally from various delegations and, whenever possible, the references arising from the agreement reached by member States in this respect.</p> <p>On-line readership surveys are in place on the UNCTAD website and the feedback from delegations is also relevant: (http://www.unctadxi.org/templates/sitemap_1359.aspx).</p> <p>The coverage by the media and the views of the non-state actors (NGOs, academic circles, private sector) are also taken into account in tracking this indicator.</p>

<p>(b) Progress towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries by fostering better understanding at all levels of the interplay between successful development finance strategies, debt sustainability and effective debt management (Accra Accord, para. 40);</p>	<p>(b) (i) The number of institutions and countries using the capacity-building services of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) programme;</p> <p>(ii) The number of international and national policy positions and initiatives in the area of debt and development finance incorporating contributions from UNCTAD and the number of countries assisted by UNCTAD through DMFAS having improved external debt positions as measured by stable or decreasing external debt to GNP ratio, recognizing that many factors impact this measure;</p>	<p>(b) (i) This indicator would be the most relevant to measuring effective debt management as it reflects the sustained and expanding servicing of debt management capacity building needs, which itself attests to increasing responsibility of developing countries in managing their development finance needs and strategies. It comprises the following measurable factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The number of requests received from countries for capacity-building services and satisfied by the DMFAS Programme ▪ The number of official from developing countries trained ▪ The number of countries and institutions actively using the DMFAS system <p>(b) (ii) This indicator captures the extent to which UNCTAD's research and analysis feeds international debate through official documents and resolutions, and is adopted or otherwise reflected in policy positions and related actions at the national level. Performance measures will count UN and other official documents, statements and resolutions that reflect the specific proposals or findings of UNCTAD's work in this area, while also monitoring the debt positions of beneficiaries of UNCTAD technical assistance.</p>
<p>(c) Improved empirical, and reliable and timely statistics and indicators highlighting the interlinkages between globalization, trade and development, for decision-making at the national and international levels on economic policies and development strategies (Accra Accord, para. 36 (e));</p>	<p>(c) (i) Number of increased statistical variables and derived indicators developed and maintained by UNCTAD Central Statistical Service;</p> <p>(ii) Number of institutions using UNCTAD trade, financial and economic statistical data, as measured by counts of institutions' access to UNCTAD's statistical database;</p>	<p>The main thrust of the indicator is to assess the degree of actual use of the work undertaken by UNCTAD on statistics. This is even more important in the context in which the access to UNCTAD statistical information is open on-line to all countries and thus the number of requests for statistics in hard copy is not fully relevant anymore. The current efforts to develop further the computerized statistical information system allow already building new, more elaborated, statistical variables and indicators required either at country level or internally by UNCTAD research and analysis work. The second indicator follows the same approach, which will not be limited only to assess the number of institutions but also for what purpose UNCTAD statistical data have been used. A monitoring system is under development so that the necessary information is collected for the purpose of responding to these two indicators.</p>

<p>(d) Improved policy and institutional capacities, and enhanced international cooperation for the recovery and sustained development of the Palestinian economy, conducive to building a sovereign and viable Palestinian State, in accordance with the relevant international resolutions (Accra Accord, para. 44).</p>	<p>(d) Number of Palestinian development initiatives and institutions benefiting from UNCTAD's research findings, recommendations and technical cooperation activities;</p>	<p>This indicator measures UNCTAD's achievements and contribution to the development of the Palestinian economy attained through its research and policy analysis, advisory services and technical cooperation activities. This indicator implies that UNCTAD's work should result in or make contribution to tangible policies and measures such as reform of the economic management and legal frameworks, building the capacity of public institutions and strengthen the private sector.</p>
<p>(e) Improved awareness and understanding of the growing economic interdependence among developing countries and its implications for development strategy, regional integration, and multilateral cooperation to mitigate the adverse effects of global crises (Accra Accord, para.43).</p>	<p>(e) Increased number of member States reporting a better understanding of policy choices and collaboration options that promote economic cooperation and integration among developing countries based on UNCTAD's policy-oriented research and other contributions to South-South cooperation initiatives and fora, as measured by readership surveys and statements at various intergovernmental meetings.</p>	<p>This indicator measures UNCTAD's achievements and contribution to promoting economic cooperation and integration among developing countries through its analytical papers, reports and policy briefs that address the development challenges of south-south integration and cooperation, including triangular cooperation. This indicator implies that UNCTAD's work should result in or make contributions to tangible policies and measures on this front.</p>

**Subprogramme 2
Investment and Enterprise**

<p>Objective of the organization: To assure developmental gains from increased investment flows and international competitiveness, including through strengthening of productive sectors, to all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and LDCs, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies.</p>		
<p>Expected accomplishments</p>	<p>Indicators of achievement</p>	<p>Explanations</p>
<p>(a) Increased understanding of various key public and private investment issues and of the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on development, as well as of related</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of policymakers and other stakeholders reporting a better understanding of public and private investment issues, as evidenced by the results of surveys and external peer</p>	<p>Indicator (i) aims at capturing the extent to which UNCTAD's research and policy analysis on the development impact of FDI helps policy makers and other stakeholders understanding the issues at stake and make informed decisions. This will be assessed through questionnaires/surveys and external peer reviews. A key capacity-</p>

<p>policies that could promote development gains from FDI (AA para 146,147,149 and 169).</p>	<p>reviews; <i>Performance measure:</i> 2008-2009: 150 stakeholders Estimate 2010-2011: 160 stakeholders Target 2012-2013: 170 stakeholders</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of countries reporting that they have implemented policy recommendations and utilized methodology provided by UNCTAD in the area of international investment as evidenced by statements made during intergovernmental meetings and official communications; <i>Performance measure:</i> 2008-2009: 20 policy makers (estimated) Estimate 2010-2011: 25 policy makers Target 2012-2013: 30 policy makers</p>	<p>building element relates to the dissemination through seminars and presentations of UNCTAD's research in the area of FDI. These Reports also present findings and policy recommendations to member States, thus the rationale for indicator (ii). A main thrust of indicator (ii) is to assess the degree of actual use of the methodology developed by UNCTAD in the area of FDI statistics and TNC activities. Other indicators and performance measurements are assessed.</p>
<p>(b) Increased ability to create an environment conducive to attracting and benefiting from investment for development (AA para 146, 148, 149, 150, 153 and 155).</p>	<p>(b) (i) Number of countries that have benefited from UNCTAD assistance, including investment policy reviews (IPRs), reporting increased FDI and increased benefits from it, as reflected in various types of feedback (for example, surveys) from beneficiaries; <i>Performance measure:</i> 2008-2009: 20 countries (estimated) Estimate 2010-2011: 25 countries Target 2012-2013: 30 countries</p> <p>(ii) Number of countries that have benefited from UNCTAD assistance recording improved performance based on benchmark indicators, with the recognition that many factors have an impact on this indicator; <i>Performance measure:</i></p>	<p>Indicator (i) UNCTAD aims at assisting developing countries creating and maintaining a supportive investment climate to attract FDI flows and benefit from it. The number of countries who have received assistance by UNCTAD and are able, thanks to this assistance, to report increased investment flows and benefits from it (cf Rwanda during the 1st session of the Investment Commission) is therefore an indicator of quality of the programmes - even if other factors can impact on FDI flows.</p> <p>Although UNCTAD will seek to obtain evidences through official feedback in written communications or official meetings - it was considered that it would be objective to use various benchmark indicators including those developed by other international organizations to assess the programme's performance, thus the indicator (ii). Other indicators and performance measurements are assessed.</p>

	<p>2008-2009: 20 countries (estimated) Estimate 2010-2011: 25 countries Target 2012-2013: 30 countries</p>	
<p>(c) Increased understanding of key and emerging issues related to international investment agreements (IIAs) and their development dimension, and enhanced capacity in negotiating and implementing investment treaties, and managing investor-States disputes (AA, para 146 and 151).</p>	<p>(c) (i) Improved understanding of key and emerging issues related to IIAs, and their development dimension, and examination of the effects of IIAs, as reflected in various types of feedback from policymakers/ negotiators; <i>Performance measure:</i> 2008-2009: 100 stakeholders reporting improved understanding (estimated). Estimate 2010-2011: 120 stakeholders reporting improved understanding Target 2012-2013: 140 stakeholders reporting improved understanding</p> <p>(ii) Enhanced capacity of member States to participate in negotiating and implementing investment treaties, and managing investor-States disputes, as reflected in various types of feedback from policymakers and negotiators; <i>Performance measure:</i> 2008-2009: 30 communications. Estimate 2010-2011: 40 communications Target 2012-2013: 50 communications</p>	<p>International investment rulemaking continues to intensify with increased complexity and additional challenges for developing countries. UNCTAD's work in this area aims at helping developing countries participate effectively in international investment rulemaking through policy analysis, technical assistance and consensus-building. The work focuses on deepening policy makers' and negotiators' understanding and analysis of the issues involved, thus the choice of indicator (i).</p> <p>Technical assistance consists of training courses on the negotiation of IIAs, and on the management of investor-State dispute settlement, as well as ad hoc advisory assistance on all matters related to the negotiation and implementation of IIAs, therefore the choice of indicator (ii). Other indicators and performance measurements are assessed.</p>
<p>(d) Enhanced understanding and capacity to develop international competitiveness through the development of policies aimed at (i) stimulating enterprise development, including through capacity-building in e-tourism and business facilitation, (ii) promoting best practices in corporate social responsibility and</p>	<p>(i) Increased number of countries indicating that UNCTAD's policy measures and tools are useful and effective in the design of policies aimed at strengthening the competitiveness of their firms, as reflected in various types of feedback (for example, surveys) from beneficiaries;</p>	<p>With regard to indicator i) Information will be sought from beneficiary countries on the effectiveness and usefulness resulting from the policy measures and tools designed by UNCTAD to strengthen the competitiveness of their firms.</p> <p>With regard to indicator ii), UNCTAD promotes exchange of views among experts from member States on technical issues related to accounting, auditing, corporate governance and corporate responsibility and disseminates best practices through technical</p>

<p>accounting, and, (iii) establishing competitive and well regulated insurance markets (AA- para 146, 152, 154, 156, 157, 163).</p>	<p><i>Performance measure:</i> 2008/2009: 21 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 25 countries Target 2012-13 : 30 countries</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of policymakers and practitioners using guidance and tools developed by UNCTAD in the areas of accounting, insurance, business facilitation, e-tourism and corporate reporting, as reflected in various types of feedback (for example, surveys) from beneficiaries.</p> <p><i>Performance measure:</i> 2008/2009: 85 policymakers and practitioners Estimate 2010-2011: 100 policymakers and practitioners Target 2012-2013: 150 policymakers and practitioners</p>	<p>guidance and tools for business facilitation. An increased use of these tools by policymakers and practitioners should indicate the usefulness of UNCTAD's work in the area. Other indicators and performance measurements are assessed.</p>
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Subprogramme 3

Component 1: International trade

<p>Objective of the Organization: To ensure the effective, qualitative and beneficial participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, with enhanced work on the special problems of Africa, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in international trade and the trading system in order to make trade a positive force for all.</p>		
Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Explanations
<p>(a) Strengthened capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to integrate beneficially into the global economy and the international trading system, including services development and trade, and to design and implement trade policies</p>	<p>(a) (i) Number of countries increasing their participation in trade negotiations through the submission of trade negotiating proposals in bilateral, regional and multilateral trade negotiations, including South-South trade negotiations and World Trade</p>	<p>(a) (i) This will be achieved through UNCTAD's work in three pillars. These includes Geneva-, Brussels-, capital- and region-based support to trade negotiators; trade policy, regulatory, institutional and negotiating capacity building; building cadre of expertise in trade negotiations in capitals, including on WTO accession; and developing and disseminating best practices, experiences and lessons learned on development-oriented trade policy and trade</p>

<p>and participate effectively and coherently in bilateral, regional (including South-South) and multilateral trade negotiations, placing greater emphasis on practical solutions (Accra Accord, paras. 89, 90, 94, 95, 97 and 105-107)</p>	<p>Organization accession processes, and the number of countries that UNCTAD has worked with that have built relevant institutional and human resources capacities; <i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 38 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 40 countries Target 2012-2013: 42 countries</p>	<p>negotiations. This will be monitored through number of proposals on negotiating issues submitted by countries, with UNCTAD's support, and trade negotiators trained.</p>
	<p>(a)(ii) Number of developing countries that have benefited from UNCTAD assistance in designing trade-related policies <i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 5 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 8 countries Target 2010-2011: 10 countries</p>	<p>(a)(ii) This will be achieved through UNCTAD's work in three pillars. Elements include services strategies, assessments and policy reviews. Intergovernmental consensus building/research and analysis will promote dissemination of best practices, experiences and lessons learned on services policies and strategies to strengthen productive capacities and regulatory and institutional frameworks. Technical cooperation and capacity building activities will be undertaken such as advisory services and training seminars on building competitive services sectors, strengthening regulatory and institutional capacities, and building cadre of expertise on services. We will monitor progress in setting services policy frameworks, and number of services experts trained.</p>
<p>(b) Further improve and disseminate analytical tools, and databases and software, such as the Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) or the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), contributing to trade and trade-related decision-making, including in addressing the trade and development impact of non-tariff barriers (Accra Accord, paras. 96 and</p>	<p>(b) (i) Number of active users of TRAINS (or its successor database), either through the Internet or WITS, and of the Agriculture Trade Policy Simulation Mode; <i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 37,000 users Estimate 2010-2011: 40,000 users Target 2010-2011: 45,000 users</p>	<p>(b)(i) This indicator is closely related to the ongoing and planned work aimed at upgrading existing trade databases/analytical tools such as TRAINS/WITS, as well as to the evolving activities related to non-tariff barriers. The increase of users among governments, researchers and businesses is a quantifiable measure of usefulness of these databases and analytical tools. The users are those who register/subscribe to the database services. It is possible from the database to monitor users by different regions.</p>

97)	<p>(ii) Increased number of specific actions taken by member States to reduce or eliminate the use of non-tariff barriers in international trade, as reflected in UNCTAD's analytical tools and various feedback from beneficiaries;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 3 actions/initiatives Estimate 2010-2011: 5 actions/initiatives Target 2012-2013: 8 actions/initiatives</p>	<p>(b)(ii) This indicator reflects the programmatic work on non-tariff measures (barriers) as envisaged in the Accra Accord, paragraph 96 (b). By addressing trade and development impact of non-tariff barriers and leading multi-agency efforts to improve information and analytical tools in this area, UNCTAD would be able to measure and assess specific actions/initiatives taken by Member States to reduce or eliminate the use of non-tariff barriers in international trade.</p>
<p>(c) Created capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to prepare and implement national and regional competition laws, address the challenges arising from global economic crises in implementing competition and consumer protection legislation and thus achieving domestic and international competitiveness, and enhanced international cooperation for better implementation of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, in particular section F (Accra Accord, paras. 103 and 104).</p>	<p>(c) (i) Number of countries establishing or revising, and implementing national and/or regional (including South-South) competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 12 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 13 countries Target 2012-2013: 15 countries</p> <p>(ii) Number of voluntary consultations on the resolution of specific competition cases as envisaged in section F of the United Nations Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, based on modalities elaborated upon by UNCTAD;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: not applicable Estimate 2010-2011: 4 voluntary consultations Target 2012-2013: 4 voluntary consultations</p>	<p>(c) (i) Number of countries making progress with UNCTAD's assistance in adopting or revising national or regional competition and consumer protection laws and frameworks, introducing changes in the law, drafting a competition bill, presenting a draft competition bill for approval; making progress in assuring an efficient implementation of the law: creating competition authorities; strengthening and restructuring these authorities; and training of local staff for the establishment of these authorities etc.</p> <p>(c)(ii) Number of voluntary consultations as envisaged in section F of the Set - this is a new form of international cooperation to find acceptable solutions on cross-border anti-competitive practices and represents a concrete step forward in the implementation of the Set. In 2008-2009, secretariat will undertake activities to prepare modalities for the application of the voluntary consultation mechanism, followed by meetings and consultations to informing countries on these modalities and their application. It is expected that the elaboration of the mechanism will be continued in the next biennium. In 2012-2013 UNCTAD will use the modalities to service the voluntary consultations and in this regard keep records of their conclusions.</p>

<p>(d) Strengthened capacity of developing countries to design and implement mutually supportive trade, environment, climate change and sustainable development objectives in development strategies at all levels (Accra Accord, paras. 99-102 and 105)</p>	<p>(d) (i) Number of countries that have benefited from UNCTAD policy analysis and advice, which are designing and implementing policies, plans, programmes, normative initiatives and institutional arrangements with a view to taking advantage of trade and investment opportunities and promoting their sustainable development objectives;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 30 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 35 countries Target 2012-2013: 40 countries</p> <p>(ii) Increased participation of developing countries in the Biotrade and Biofuels initiatives, and development-friendly climate change related activities within UNCTAD's mandate, as measured, for example, by the number of biotrade products traded domestically and internationally.</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 15 developing countries Estimate 2010-2011: 20 developing countries Target 2012-2013: 25 developing countries</p>	<p>Indicator (d) (i) is meant to track the effectiveness of parliamentary and policy analysis conducted by the subprogramme, and more specifically the direct substantive support to international negotiations and discussions, as well as to policy and normative initiatives by (groups of) UNCTAD Members relating to issues within the scope of the Programme.</p> <p>(ii) "Increased participation" refers to the introduction of domestic policies and measures, but also participation in emerging (international) carbon, biotrade and biofuels markets by developing countries with UNCTAD's support. It could equally mean enhanced participation in international partnerships such as WSSD partnerships, such as the Biotrade Facilitation Programme.</p> <p>UNCTAD will measure such participation from the number of Biotrade products traded domestically and internationally by the developing countries supported by UNCTAD; the domestic use and production levels, as well as trade flows, in biodiesel and ethanol; and introduction of pro-development policies aiming at reducing carbon intensity of national economies and national greenhouse gas emission levels.</p>
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Subprogramme 3
Component 2: Commodities

Objective of the Organization: To help commodity-dependent developing countries to harness development gains from the commodity economy, as well as to deal with trade and development problems related to commodity dependence.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Explanations
<p>(a) Improved capacity of commodity-dependent developing countries to address trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy, including food security and poverty reduction, and to seize opportunities emerging from commodity trade and enhanced international and regional cooperation on this front (Accra Accord, paras. 91–93, 98 and 183);</p>	<p>(a) Number of commodity-dependent countries adopting specific policy measures in the commodity sector that draw on UNCTAD's work, with a view to: facilitating greater participation in commodity value chains, improving transparency and accountability, integrating commodity strategies into their national development plans, harnessing related development gains, and strengthening regional cooperation in addressing challenges associated with the commodity economy;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: not applicable Estimate 2010-2011: 15 countries Target 2012-2013: 17 countries</p>	<p>(c) (i) This indicator reflects the number of countries effectively making use of UNCTAD's research and analysis, inter-governmental activities, capacity building (human and institution), and policy advice in formulating policies and strategies and developing initiatives (e.g. policy measures, projects, development plan, investment plan, etc..) with a view to facilitate greater participation in commodity value chains, and improve transparency, and accountability, as well as harness related development gains.</p> <p>This will be assessed through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - end of event evaluation surveys and when feasible, follow up questionnaires; - progress reports (to monitor implementation of technical cooperation projects)

**Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics**

Objective of the organization: To enhance the economic development and competitiveness of developing countries, in particular LDCs, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states, and countries with economies in transition, through (i) the promotion of science, technology and innovation and increased access to sustainable utilization of technology and knowledge, including information and communication technologies; (ii) efficient trade logistics services and transit transport systems and (iii) training and capacity-building programmes, including for local institutions.

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Explanations
<p>(a) Improved efficiency of trade logistics of developing countries through, inter alia, strengthening of management of transport operations, coherent transit systems and trade facilitation,</p>	<p>(a) (i) Increased number of specific identifiable actions taken by developing countries towards improved trade logistics, such as actions to: cut transport and transaction costs; improve effective transit systems, transport efficiency and</p>	<p>(a) (i) Different types of actions or measures adopted at national or regional level as a consequence of technical assistance project activities, training courses, research and/or advisory services provided by or developed in cooperation with UNCTAD. They include, for instance, creation of trade and transport facilitation platforms and national support teams to assist Geneva based</p>

<p>development and implementation of appropriate institutional and legal frameworks, and active participation of developing countries in transport and trade facilitation negotiations (Accra Accord, paras. 107 and 164-168)</p>	<p>connectivity; establish a supportive legal framework; and/or promote efficient trade facilitation measures;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 20 new actions Estimate 2010-2011: 20 new actions/measures Target 2012-2013: 25 new actions/measures</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of measures adopted by countries using the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) to further improve the efficient management of their customs administration, as evidenced by their adoption of the ASYCUDA system or additional system upgrades and functions;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: n.a. Estimate 2010-2011: n.a. Target 2012-2013: 15 new measures</p>	<p>delegations in their participation in the negotiations on Trade Facilitation at the WTO; transport policy measures to reform processes, measures to simplify administrative and commercial procedures and measures towards the effective national implementation of legislation.</p> <p>(ii) This refers to ASYCUDA related technical assistance activities to take place in each of the biennium. These cover both projects in countries as new users of the ASYCUDA system and upgrade and maintenance projects in countries migrating from one version to the other or extending functional or geographic coverage of the ASYCUDA system already in place. Information will be sought from the concerned Customs Departments on the benefits resulting from the ASYCUDA system.</p>
<p>(b) Improved awareness and adoption of national and international policies in the area of science, technology and innovation, as well as information and communication technologies, notably to respond to technological changes, implement effective domestic innovation policy, support transfer and diffusion of technology, and strengthen North-South and South-South cooperation in harnessing knowledge and technology for development,</p>	<p>(b) (i) Increased number of specific actions or policy measures taken by developing countries to implement programmes to enhance the contribution to development of science, technology and innovation, and information and communication technologies, as a result of policy advice and assistance by UNCTAD, including in the context of policy reviews;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 28 new actions/measures Estimate 2010-2011: 28 new</p>	<p>(b) (i) UNCTAD activities in this area include research and analysis, science and technology and innovation policy (STIP) reviews, ICT policy reviews, other advisory services concerning ICT statistics, as well as science and technology issues. The actions referred to in (b)(i) are related to these activities. For example, when countries introduce pro-poor ICT policies after the publication of our Information Economy Report; when countries implement recommendations contained in our STIP or ICT policy reviews; or when countries take some concrete actions following other advisory services, such as joining the Network of Centres of Excellence.</p>

<p>including through capacity-building, as agreed in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits (Accra Accord, paras. 153 and 158-161)</p>	<p>actions/measures Target 2012-2013: 33 new actions/measures</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of cooperation initiatives at the subregional, regional and international levels in the area of science and technology and information and communication technologies, such as the harmonization of national cyberlegislations at a regional level;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 20 new initiatives Estimate 2010-2011: 20 new initiatives Target 2012-2013: 25 new initiatives</p>	<p>(ii) This refers to possible cooperation initiatives at the sub-regional, regional and international levels, resulting from UNCTAD activities. For example, when regional Centres of Excellence are established, when countries cooperate on some science and technology research projects, or harmonize national cyberlegislations at a regional level.</p>
<p>(c) Contribute towards the enhanced role and the mandates of the Economic and Social Council Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) towards promoting consensus-building and better understanding of policy options and best practices on science and technology for development and ICTs for development, including the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (Accra Accord, paras. 159 and 161);</p>	<p>(c) (i) High-level participation in sessions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and adoption of national and international measures on science and technology arising from Economic and Social Council resolutions;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 10 new actions adopted Estimate 2010-2011: 10 new actions adopted Target 2012-2013: 15 new actions adopted</p> <p>(ii) An increase in the number of representatives of non-governmental organizations, the academia, and the private sector and other stakeholders in the work of the Commission;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: n.a. Estimate 2010-2011: n.a.</p>	<p>(c) (i) This refers to high-ranking officials from the capitals that participate in CSTD meetings and are actively engaged in its work. CSTD sends recommendations for draft resolutions to be adopted at ECOSOC. Member countries may consider implementing some relevant clauses of ECOSOC resolutions.</p> <p>(ii) This indicator will be measured through reviewing the list of participants at the meeting, and identifying the representatives from NGOs, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders in the work of the Commission.</p>

	Target 2012-2013: 10 new representatives	
(d) Enhanced knowledge and capacities in developing countries in the areas of trade and investment and interrelated issues, through cross-divisional capacity-building programmes providing research, teaching and training to local institutions in developing countries (Accra Accord, para. 162)	<p>(d) Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries to strengthen capacities of human resources and local institutions in the areas of trade and investment, and interrelated issues, as a result of UNCTAD assistance.</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: 15 new actions per biennium Estimate 2010-2011: 15 new actions per biennium Target 2012-2013: 17 new actions per biennium</p>	(d) This will be achieved through capacity-building and technical cooperation activities targeting policymakers, local academia, government administrations and trade operators in developing countries. Indicators will include actions such as the strengthening of institutional and human training capacities, through the establishment of national steering committees; the expansion of the networks (Virtual Institute, TrainForTrade) and local contributions to their activities; local adaptation and integration of UNCTAD training and research materials into courses delivered by universities and training institutions; offers to host and/or contribute to regional courses for policymakers; the strengthening of multi-stakeholder dialogue, at the regional and national level, the increase of innovative partnerships from developing and developed countries (including with the private sector and civil society) as well as stronger support to the planning and implementation of micro-level projects impacting on poverty reduction, particularly in the field of sustainable development.

Subprogramme 5

Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes

<p>Objective of the organization: To promote economic development and poverty reduction in Africa, the least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations (landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies), and their progressive and beneficial integration into the global economy, in particular through national policies and international support measures which build productive capacities, including by assisting them in trade mainstreaming through the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. UNCTAD will also contribute, within its mandate, to the implementation and follow-up to the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020. The Special Programme of the Division aims at helping LLDCs mitigate the adverse economic consequences of their geographical disadvantage through support to policy-making toward enhanced productive capacities and sound economic specialization; helping SIDS to enhance their resilience to external shocks and making steady socio-economic progress possible to most of them; and instilling an UNCTAD-wide practice of systematic attention to the problems of SWVSEs outside the UN-recognized categories.</p>		
Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement	Explanations

<p>(a) Increased range of national and international policy choices to promote African development in the areas of expertise of UNCTAD (Accra Accord, paras. 10, 41 and 195)</p>	<p>(a) (i) Number of member States that have endorsed policy recommendations put forward by UNCTAD, as demonstrated by statements at various UNCTAD intergovernmental meetings;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>2008-2009: 50 endorsements Estimate 2010-2011: 55 endorsements Target 2012-2013: 60 endorsements</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of countries reporting that they have adopted policy recommendations and utilized analytical conceptualizations, problem identification and methodology provided by UNCTAD in the area of African development;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>2008-2009: 5 policymakers Estimate 2010-2011: 7 policymakers Target 2012-2013: 9 policymakers</p>	<p>As elaborated in the indicators, indicators (a) and (b) analyse the statements at the TDB, other inter-governmental deliberations and reports, as well as the adoption of such recommendations as reflected in the national development strategies of African countries or LDCs, development partner's support measures, and announcements in the press or direct communications with UNCTAD, in order to determine that our target audience finds our work relevant and useful in the areas specified.</p>
<p>(b) Increased analytical understanding and consensus in the global economy on the development problems of the least developed countries and on the policies to address them (Accra Accord, paras. 10, 39 (c) and (d), 41, 90 (i), 147 and 184 (b) and (g))</p>	<p>(b) (i) Number of member States that have endorsed policy recommendations put forward by UNCTAD, as demonstrated by statements at various UNCTAD intergovernmental meetings;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>2008-2009: 50 endorsements Estimate 2010-2011: 55 endorsements Target 2012-2013: 60 endorsements</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of countries reporting that they have adopted policy recommendations and utilized analytical conceptualizations, problem identification and methodology</p>	

	<p>provided by UNCTAD in the area of least developed country development;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>2008-2009: 5 policymakers Estimate 2010-2011: 7 policymakers Target 2012-2013: 9 policymakers</p>	
<p>(c) Better integration of trade policies and priorities in the national development plans through, inter alia, the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries (Accra Accord, paras. 90 (i), 212 (d) and 214)</p>	<p>(c) Number of least developed countries that have made progress in mainstreaming trade policies and priorities in their national development plans, and have implemented the action matrices of the Enhanced Integrated Framework, with the recognition that many factors have an impact on this indicator;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>2008-2009: 10 countries Estimate 2010-2011: 12 countries Target 2012-2013: 12 countries</p>	<p>Recommendations of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Task Force that were adopted last year are being operationalised. The recommendations address the key elements of level and predictability of funding, in-country capacity for the implementation of the IF and global governance structures of the IF. UNCTAD advises and contributes to countries' IF process, including the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) for strengthening their trade-related capacity building activities. The degree and quality of mainstreaming trade into national development plans or PRSPs differ from country to country. The strengthening of country ownership through the pre-DTIS activities ensure informed participation of the various national stakeholders in the DTIS preparatory process including its orientation and subsequent commitment required for a successful implementation phase. This indicator examines the number of countries that undertake the DTIS, which reflects the efforts of countries to mainstream their trade policies and priorities into their national development plans, consistent with a requirement of the EIF.</p>
<p>(d) Improved participation of LDCs in major global conferences and summits as well as capacity towards effective implementation of the programme of Action for LDCs for the decade 2011-2021 in areas within UNCTAD's mandates and competence (Accra Accord, paras. 10, 11, 184 (b) and (g), 212 (d)).</p>	<p>(d) Increased number of concrete proposals for action by the least developed countries that are agreed upon and reflected in the final outcome documents of major conferences and summits;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i></p> <p>2008-2009: n.a. Estimate for 2010-2011: 20 action-oriented proposals Target 2012-2013: 30 action-oriented proposals</p>	<p>UNCTAD will provide advice and contribute towards building the capacities of policy-makers of LDCs towards effective implementation of the programme of Action for LDCs for the decade 2011-2021. This indicator reflects the number of proposals that are put forward by beneficiary countries, which reflects the efforts of UNCTAD on this front through its research and analysis, inter-governmental activities, and direct policy advice.</p>

<p>(e) Better awareness of issues and policy options to alleviate the challenges faced by land-locked developing countries (Accra Accord, paras. 10, 36 (d), 41, 107, 146, 165 and 212 (g)).</p>	<p>(e) Number of LLDCs benefiting from UNCTAD's advisory services in different areas of economic policy, with a particular focus on investment, productive capacities and competitiveness;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: n.a. Estimate 2010-2011: 5 countries Target 2012-2013: 4 countries</p>	<p>UNCTAD is a key stakeholder in the Almaty Programme of Action and has been working for many years on the problems faced by landlocked and transit developing countries, producing tangible solutions to the problems faced by them. In particular, UNCTAD has promoted successful cooperative arrangements between landlocked developing countries and their neighbours and has also led efforts to incorporate information and communication technology into the transit transport procedures of landlocked and transit developing countries, while at the same time assisting such countries generally to introduce efficient integrated logistics solutions aimed at integrating them into the global logistics and supply chain. This indicator reflects the minimum number of beneficiaries (countries, policy makers, enterprises, etc.) that are expected to receive direct country-specific assistance over the biennium towards the establishment of efficient transit transport systems by the countries concerned.</p>
<p>(f) Enhanced capacity of small island developing States policy makers to build development partnerships conducive to the adoption of relevant international support measures (Accra Accord, paras. 10, 36 (d), 58, 146 and 212 (h)).</p>	<p>(f) Number of SIDS directly benefiting from the advisory services of UNCTAD in different areas of economic policy-making with implications for resilience-building and structural transformation;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: n.a. Estimate 2010-2011: 4 countries Target 2012-2013: 4 countries</p>	<p>This indicator reflects the minimum number of beneficiaries (countries, policy makers, enterprises, etc.) that are expected to receive direct country-specific assistance over the biennium in different areas of policy-making with implications for resilience-building and structural transformation.</p>
<p>(g) Better awareness of the problems faced by non-LDC, non-LLDC, non-SIDS "structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies" (SWVSEs) (Accra Accord, paras. 10, 36 (d), 90 (j) and 212 (h)).</p>	<p>(g) Increased number of UNCTAD outputs that address the problems faced by these countries; (g) Increased number of UNCTAD outputs that address the problems faced by these countries;</p> <p><i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: n.a. Estimate 2010-2011: 2 Target 2012-2013 : 3</p>	<p>UNCTAD's approach to the multi-faceted issue of structural weakness and vulnerability rests on the goal of resilience-building. Alleviating the economic vulnerability of SWVSEs implies reducing their exposure to external (economic and natural) shocks. This can be achieved only through an enhanced economic base in which more resilient --less exposed-- activities will play a greater role. Resilience-building therefore requires sustained investment efforts to diversify productive capacities, notably in the sphere of trade in services and in activities with a greater "knowledge content". For example, a technical assistance programme to encourage the</p>

		development of small or medium-sized enterprises in the area of international tourism can enhance the role of this sector in a least developed SWVSE and contribute to lessening its dependence on commodity exports while alleviating its economic vulnerability to relevant shocks. International cooperation will play a key role in facilitating this and other such efforts. This indicator reflects progress made towards instilling an UNCTAD-wide practice of systematic attention to the problems of SWVSEs, in order to promote better awareness of these issues.
(h) Enhanced support to the work of relevant UN bodies and to concerned LDCs towards a smooth graduation process, in the context of the triennial review of the UN list of LDCs in 2012 (A/RES/59/209).	(h) Number of countries benefiting from UNCTAD assistance towards their graduation and smooth transition from LDC status. <i>Performance measures</i> 2008-2009: n.a. Estimate 2010-2011: 2 countries Target 2012-2013 : 2 countries	This indicator reflects the number of countries that are expected to receive direct country-specific assistance over the biennium towards their graduation and smooth transition from LDC status.

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