

Working Party on the Strategic Framework and the Programme Budget
seventy-ninth session

Draft Programme Plan 2021 - Division on Technology and Logistics

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Presentation outline

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4. Highlights of programme plan 2021
 - Research and Analysis
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**Fourteenth session**Nairobi
17–22 July 2016**Nairobi Maafikiano****From decision to action: Moving towards an inclusive
and equitable global economic environment
for trade and development****Introduction**

1. The fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD XIV) takes place at a watershed moment for the international community, in particular for developing countries. Since the last session of the Conference in Doha, the global economy has seen 2.4 per cent growth but continues to struggle, due in great measure to macroeconomic and financial challenges, as well as differing impacts of recent declines in oil and commodity prices and country-specific factors. Seven years after the financial crisis, the global economy is still facing subdued growth and aggregate demand, income inequality and financial fragility. Trade has grown still more slowly, and, although interest rates are now beginning to rise, capital flows are again becoming volatile. Notwithstanding the impact of the financial crisis, financial flows and developing countries' share in world trade have continued to increase. These advances have contributed towards a substantial reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty. Despite these gains, many countries, particularly developing countries, still face considerable challenges and some have fallen further behind. In that context, 2015 proved to be a critical year for development, as a succession of international agreements and outcomes created a new global agenda for inclusive and sustainable development.

2. These agreements and outcomes started in March 2015 with the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 that aimed to enhance disaster risk reduction through international cooperation to support national actions. In July, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda was adopted, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for

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Subprogramme 4: our mandate

- ▶ Our mandate is embedded in UNCTAD Conference outcomes
- ▶ UNGA Resolutions on STI, ICT, WSIS follow-up
- ▶ Major UN outcome documents, e.g. Samoa Pathway, Istanbul and Vienna Programmes of Action, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

Our mandate: Science Technology and Innovation (STI)



- ▶ **Nairobi Maafikiano:**
 - ▶ 38 (u): **Contribute through IATT and CSTD to STI for the 2030 Agenda, including the TFM and Technology Bank for LDCs**
 - ▶ 38 (v): **Continue and enhance its work on STI, including STIP reviews;**
 - ▶ 55 (t): **harness STI as an effective means of implementation of SDGs;**
 - ▶ 55 (w): **implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS**
- ▶ **General Assembly resolutions**
 - ▶ STI for Development (A/RES/74/229)
 - ▶ Information and Communications Technologies for Sustainable Development (A/RES/74/197)
 - ▶ Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the SDGs (A/RES/72/242)
- ▶ **ECOSOC resolutions**
 - ▶ Follow-up to the WSIS and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/RES/2006/46)
- ▶ **Other Major UN outcomes**
 - ▶ Addis Ababa Action Agenda (establishing Technology Facilitation Mechanism)

Our mandate: e-Commerce and Digital Economy



- ▶ **Nairobi Maafikiano:**
 - ▶ 52: research on impacts of ICT and Digital Economy
 - ▶ 55 (u): **Strengthen its work on enhancing development gains from the digital economy and e-commerce**
 - ▶ 55(v): address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the Internet and e-commerce; expand the benefits from e-commerce and digital trade in developing countries, including through the **development of eTrade for All**;
 - ▶ 100(r): creation of **intergovernmental expert group on e-commerce and the digital economy**;
- ▶ **General Assembly resolution on:**
 - ▶ **Information and Communications Technologies for Sustainable Development (A/RES/73/218)**

Our mandate: Trade Facilitation and ASYCUDA

Nairobi Maafikiano

- 38 (j), 55 (i), 55 (x), 100 (d), 38 (p)
- Continue work on **trade facilitation** and related issues, including to support implementation of the Agreement on **Trade Facilitation of the WTO**
- Support developing countries to undertake trade facilitation reforms
- Implementation of **ASYCUDA**

World Trade Organization: Trade Facilitation Agreement

- UNCTAD to provide Technical Assistance along with other Annex D organizations

Our mandate: Sustainable and Resilient Transport

- ▶ **Nairobi Maafikiano:**
 - ▶ 38 (j), 38 (p), 55(i), 55(k), 55 (l), 100 (d), 64
 - ▶ Continue its work in transport, including **maritime transport, ports, multimodal and transit** and provide member States with guidance to make transport more efficient and reduce transport costs while increasing its resilience
 - ▶ Enhance the **sustainability and climate resilience of transport systems and infrastructure**
- ▶ **Other Major UN outcome documents**
 - ▶ SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (A/RES/69/15)
 - ▶ Vienna Programme of Action (A/RES/69/137)

Our mandate: Knowledge Development

Nairobi Maafikiano

- 55 (z): Continue capacity-building activities, including Train for Trade

Bangkok Programme of action (Paragraph P166)

- Para 166: Strengthen capacity building programmes through courses on key issues on the international economic agenda

DTL SDG alignment

- ▶ SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- ▶ SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- ▶ SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- ▶ SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- ▶ SDG 16: build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- ▶ SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
- ▶ STI cross-cutting impact on SDGs. Whole subprogramme 4 also contributes to SDG1 (poverty reduction)



Objective of Subprogramme 4

The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to

- harness innovation and technology, including e-commerce and the digital economy;
- Improve trade logistics; and
- Increase human capacities,
 - ▶ for inclusive and sustainable trade and development in developing countries and economies in transition.

Technology, Innovation and Trade Logistics





Some highlights of DTL programme plan for 2021

Research and Analysis

- ▶ Digital Economy report
- ▶ Review of Maritime Transport
- ▶ Studies on transport trade logistics and trade facilitation
- ▶ Current studies on STI
- ▶ Policy briefs
- ▶ Data on maritime transport, ecommerce

REVIEW
OF MARITIME
TRANSPORT

2019

Some highlights

Intergovernmental dialogue and consensus building:

- ▶ Trade and Development Board
- ▶ IGE on e-commerce and the digital economy; E-Commerce week
- ▶ Commissions (TDC, IEC), MYEMs
- ▶ UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)
- ▶ ECOSOC, GA
- ▶ Other processes: STI Forum, Financing for Development, G20, ACFTA/AU



Nobel Prize Laureate Prof. Carlo Rubbia at the CSTD
Prof. Dame Wendy Hall, addressing the CSTD



Some highlights for 2021



Technical cooperation:

- ▶ DTL: 61% of UNCTAD's total TC expenditures (2018)
- ▶ ASYCUDA
- ▶ Rapid e-Trade Readiness Assessments; e-Commerce National Strategies; law reform programme
- ▶ STIP reviews
- ▶ Empowerment Programme for National Trade Facilitation Committees
- ▶ Capacity building in sustainable and resilient transport corridors
- ▶ TrainForTrade (incl. Port Management Programme)
- ▶ Training Courses on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda (P166)



TRAINFORTRADE



UNCTAD EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME
for National Trade Facilitation Committees

Division on Technology and Logistics: Mode of delivery



Synergies between the 3 pillars research and analysis, intergovernmental dialogue/consensus building, and technical cooperation



Implementation of our programme of work is demand driven



DTL follows a programmatic approach



Synergies and cooperation across DTL, and across divisions

Mode of delivery

DTL subprogramme is delivered in partnerships



- ▶ Including with other international organizations:
 - E-trade for all: 30 partners
 - Co-leads the IATT on STI for Development
 - Annex D Group for Trade Facilitation
 - Others: WCO, UNOCHA, UPU for ASYCUDA; Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development
 - ITC, WTO, IFIs and UN Regional Commissions
- ▶ Partnerships with regional economic communities (RECs)
- ▶ Delivered as one UNCTAD (e.g. e-Commerce Week, Train for Trade, P166, Trade Facilitation programme)



Mode of delivery

- ▶ In line with SP4 evaluation:
 - ▶ Results based management framework
 - ▶ Evidence-based results communication strategy
 - ▶ Gender focus in all our activities

Risks and Challenges

Main challenge is the mismatch between the limited resource availability and the increasing demands on the sub-programme



Thank you