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**Trade and Development Board**

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Geneva, 15–28 September 2010

**Item 8 of the provisional agenda**

**Evaluation and review of UNCTAD's  
implementation of the Accra Accord**

**Annex: Detailed Activities**

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>9. The Accra Accord builds upon the São Paulo Consensus while providing updated policy analysis and policy responses as well as guidelines to strengthen UNCTAD and to enhance its development role, its impact and its institutional effectiveness. UNCTAD should examine new and long-standing issues which can foster a better understanding of the feasible ways and means of ensuring that the positive impact of globalization and trade on development is maximized.</p>	<p>This general introductory paragraph encompasses work under all the sub-themes. It is implemented within the framework of all subprogrammes.</p>	
<p>10. [...] UNCTAD should [...], as appropriate, enhance its work on the special needs and problems of small island developing States, land-locked developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. It should also assist transit developing countries with their special challenges in relation to infrastructure and transport.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraphs 36, 39, 90, 107, 146, 150, 158, 162, 164 and 165 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs): Substantive inputs provided to the preparation and outcome of the Third Meeting of Trade Ministers of LLDCs, 21-22 October 2009 (Identifier: Ezulwini Declaration, submitted to the World Trade Organization (WTO), WT/MIN(09)/5/Rev.1).</li> <li>○ Seminar for Geneva-based LLDC delegates on “Foreign direct investment (FDI) in infrastructure development in LLDCs - Issues at stake”, 17 March 2009.</li> <li>○ Small island developing States (SIDS): Contributed substantive inputs to the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (2009), the Committee for Development Policy (2010) and the Committee on Sustainable Development (CSD) (2010).</li> <li>○ Least developed countries (LDCs): Developed and implemented a project on horticultural exports in Ethiopia, Mali, Rwanda,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Continued work within the framework of the Almaty Programme of Action and to participate in the preparations for the 10-year review of the Almaty Programme of Action in 2013.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Technical work under way toward the September 2010 high-level review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for SIDS.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Senegal, Gambia, Uganda and Zambia. The resulting case studies served as background documents for the preparatory expert meetings of LDCs for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC-IV), which took place in Uganda in October 2009.</p>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Input provided to the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS) for the Secretary-General’s 2010 report on LLDCs.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Forthcoming study on measuring the economic dependence of vulnerable countries of special relevance to SIDS.</li> <li>○ “Other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies (SWVSEs)”: Re-identification of “other SWVSEs” category (based on 2007 methodology).</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Advisory services have been provided to the Geneva group of LLDCs.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Technical assistance was delivered to the governments of Cape Verde, Maldives, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (graduation cases or potential graduation cases).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Support efforts to revive the tripartite negotiations between China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation on a transit traffic agreement.</li> <li>○ Implementation of a project entitled “Enhancing the capacities of landlocked developing countries to attract FDI for the development and modernization of productive capacities”.</li> <li>○ Provision of advisory services to the Geneva group of LLDCs, as requested.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Continuation of technical assistance to Cape Verde, Maldives, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
11. UNCTAD, within its mandate, should make a contribution to the implementation and follow-up to the outcomes of relevant global conferences.	<p>This general introductory paragraph encompasses work under all the sub-themes. It will be implemented within the framework of all subprogrammes.</p> <p>The Trade and Development Board conducts an annual review of progress on this front (TD/B/56/8; TD/B/55/7).</p>	

**Sub-theme 1: Enhancing coherence at all levels for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction in global policymaking, including the contribution of regional approaches**

35. UNCTAD, as the focal point within the United Nations system for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, should conduct research into and analysis of macroeconomic policies, trade, investment, finance, debt and poverty, and their interdependence. Such research should be used to help developing countries to meet their development goals, including poverty eradication, to improve the welfare of their citizens and to address the opportunities and challenges created by globalization.	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The global economic crisis and the necessary policy response (Trade and Development Board High-Level Segment, fifty-sixth session, 2009).</li> <li>○ Fourteenth Raul Prebisch Lecture (Trade and Development Board fifty-sixth session, 2009).</li> </ul> <p><i>Reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2008 / Overview.</li> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2009 / Overview.</li> <li>○ Contribution to the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2008.</li> <li>○ Financing for Development: Contribution by UNCTAD to the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (2008).</li> <li>○ Contribution to the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2009.</li> <li>○ Contributions to UNCTAD Task Force on the Global Food Crisis (2008).</li> <li>○ Contributions to UNCTAD Task Force on Energy (2008).</li> </ul>	<p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Towards sustainable recovery (Trade and Development Board High-Level Segment, 2010).</li> </ul> <p><i>Reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2010 / Overview.</li> <li>○ Financialization of commodity markets (GA, 2011).</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The global economic crisis: systemic failures and multilateral remedies (2009).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 3, The Crisis of a Century (2008).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 5, Will we never learn? (2009).</li> <li>○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> <li>○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> <li>○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2010 (Chapters 1 and 2).</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
<p>36. UNCTAD should continue its important role and specificity in delivering policy analysis and identifying policy options at the global and national levels. In its work on globalization and development strategies, UNCTAD should focus on:</p> <p>(a) Identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence between trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies from the point of view of its effect on development;</p>	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<i>Meetings</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Financial crisis, global imbalances and national policy space (Trade and Development Board, 2008).</li> <li>○ Mobilization of resources for development, and financial policies and productive investment related to trade and development (Trade and Development Board, 2008).</li> </ul>	
	<i>Reports</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2008 / Overview.</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>(b) Contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes, on the one hand, and national policies and development strategies, on the other;</p> <p>(c) Supporting developing countries in their efforts to formulate development strategies adapted to their specific circumstances and to the opportunities and challenges of globalization;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2009 / Overview.</li> </ul>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2008.</li> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2009.</li> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 58: Revising Basel 2: the impact of the financial crisis and implications for developing countries.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 195: The Growing Interdependence between Financial and Commodity Markets.</li> <li>○ Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.</li> <li>○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> <li>○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.</li> <li>○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> <li>○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> <li>○ Development strategies in a globalized world: from crisis to reform (2010).</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
<p>(d) Addressing the complex and wide-ranging special needs and problems faced by landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies; and</p>	<p>This subparagraph is also addressed through activities listed under other paragraphs of the Accra Accord, especially paragraphs 10 and 165.</p>	
	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: All inputs as referred to under paragraph 10 were relevant to the needs and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: All inputs as referred to under paragraph 10 are relevant to the needs and development</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>development strategies of LLDCs in the context of globalization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SIDS: All inputs as referred to under paragraph 10 were relevant to the needs and development strategies of SIDS in the context of globalization.</li> </ul>	<p>strategies of LLDCs in the context of globalization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ SIDS: Work under way as referred to under paragraph 10 relates to the needs and development strategies of SIDS in the context of globalization.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Input provided to OHRLLS for the 2010 Secretary-General's 2010 report on LLDCs.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Forthcoming study on measuring the economic dependence of vulnerable countries is of direct relevance to the problems faced by SIDS in the context of globalization.</li> <li>○ "Other SWVSEs": Re-identification exercise referred to under paragraph 10 is of direct relevance to the problems faced by "other SWVSEs" in the context of globalization.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Advisory services provided to the Geneva-based group of LLDCs.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Technical assistance to the five countries referred to under paragraph 10 was of direct relevance to the development strategies of these countries in the context of globalization.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Support efforts to revive the tripartite negotiations between China, Mongolia and the Russian Federation on a transit traffic agreement.</li> <li>○ Implementation of a project entitled "Enhancing the capacities of landlocked developing countries to attract FDI for the development and modernization of productive capacities".</li> <li>○ Provision of advisory services to the Geneva group of LLDCs.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Ongoing technical assistance to the same countries mentioned under paragraph 10.</li> </ul>
<p>(e) Contributing to the global development policy debate by highlighting the interlinkages between globalization, trade and development</p>	<p>This subparagraph is also addressed through activities listed under other paragraphs of the Accra Accord, especially paragraph 165.</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>indicators based on reliable and timely statistics.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participation in the International Seminar on Timeliness, Methodology and Comparability of Rapid Estimates of Economic Trends and the International Seminar on Early Warning and Business Cycle Indicators organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (2009).</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2008.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2009.</li> <li>○ Redesign of the UNCTAD IntraStat website to improve access of UNCTAD secretariat economists and consultants to statistical resources.</li> <li>○ Upgrade of the UNCTAD Statistical Information System (USIS) to improve its capability to process globalization, trade and development indicators.</li> <li>○ Design of interactive on-line database that will be continuously refreshed; review of the list of indicators processed in USIS and to be released (2009).</li> <li>○ Commodity Price Bulletin (monthly 2008-2009).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Library and Archives Collection.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Handbook of Statistics 2010.</li> <li>○ Launch of Globstat interactive on-line database (2010).</li> <li>○ Commodity Price Bulletin (monthly 2010).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Library and Archives Collection.</li> </ul>
<p>37. UNCTAD's expertise should be used to explore how globalization can support inclusive and equitable development, sustainable growth and appropriate development strategies, including an enabling environment for the private sector. It should also</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development strategies in a globalized world: Meeting the development challenge of climate change (Trade and Development Board, 2009).</li> </ul>	<p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development strategies in a globalized world: Globalization, employment and development (Trade and Development Board, 2010).</li> </ul>



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>contribute to the objective of promoting full and productive employment by examining, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other relevant international organizations, the contribution of trade to growth, employment creation and poverty reduction.</p>	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2009.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 9, Climate change: Turning costs into income opportunities.</li> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No 57: Financing the Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Measures in Developing Countries.</li> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 53: Carbon Markets and Beyond: The limited role of prices and taxes in climate and development policy.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2010 / Overview.</li> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2010 (Chapters 3 and 4).</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	
<p>38. At the international level, UNCTAD's work should contribute to increasing coherence in global economic policymaking, particularly in terms of the interdependence and consistency of international trade, investment and financial policies and arrangements, with a view to helping developing countries to integrate successfully into the global economy and to reap greater benefits from globalization.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Financial crisis, global imbalances and national policy space (Trade and Development Board, 2008).</li> <li>○ The global economic crisis and the necessary policy response (Trade and Development Board HLS, 2009).</li> </ul> <p><i>Reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2008 / Overview.</li> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2009 / Overview.</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p data-bbox="772 228 1232 255"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="772 279 1355 335">○ The global economic crisis: Systemic failures and multilateral remedies (2009).</li> <li data-bbox="772 359 1355 383">○ Trade and Development Report 2008.</li> <li data-bbox="772 406 1355 430">○ Trade and Development Report 2009.</li> <li data-bbox="772 454 1355 510">○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 191: Policy Space: What, For What, and Where?</li> <li data-bbox="772 534 1355 606">○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 55: The Contemporary Reform of Global Financial Governance: Implications of and Lessons From The Past.</li> <li data-bbox="772 630 1355 710">○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 197: Speculative Influences on Commodity Futures Prices 2006–2008.</li> <li data-bbox="772 734 1355 813">○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 58: Policy Space to Prevent and Mitigate Financial Crises in Trade and Investment Agreements.</li> <li data-bbox="772 837 1355 893">○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 4, Rebuilding financial multilateralism (2009).</li> <li data-bbox="772 917 1355 997">○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 12, Global monetary chaos: Systemic failures need bold multilateral responses (2010).</li> <li data-bbox="772 1021 1355 1077">○ Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.</li> <li data-bbox="772 1101 1355 1236">○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> <li data-bbox="772 1260 1355 1425">○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1355 279 1968 367">○ Regional monetary cooperation in the context of growth-enhancing policies: The challenges for new arrangements in Latin America (forthcoming 2010).</li> <li data-bbox="1355 391 1968 446">○ Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.</li> <li data-bbox="1355 470 1968 582">○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> <li data-bbox="1355 606 1968 742">○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy advice at the national and regional levels to strengthen the capacity of developing countries in their formulation of development strategies and efforts to increase coherence in global economic policy-making, at the national, regional and international levels.</li> <li>○ Provision of technical support to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD-Ecuador Program of Technical Cooperation for the Design and Consolidation of New Regional Financial Arrangements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy advice at the national and regional levels to strengthen the capacity of developing countries in their formulation of development strategies and efforts to increase coherence in global economic policy-making, at the national, regional and international levels.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD-Ecuador Program of Technical Cooperation for the Design and Consolidation of New Regional Financial Arrangements.</li> </ul>
39. At the national level, areas to which UNCTAD should give special attention include:	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<i>Meetings</i>	
(a) The impact of growth-oriented macroeconomic and financial policies on development;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Single-Year Expert Meeting on the Contribution and effective use of external resources for development.</li> </ul>	
(b) The creation of an enabling environment for the private sector and entrepreneurial investment;	<i>Reports</i>	
(c) Policies to enhance the productive capacity of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries (LDCs), and improve their ability to compete in the global economy;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contribution and effective use of external resources for development, in particular for Productive capacity building (2010).</li> </ul>	
(d) Poverty eradication, income distribution and public revenue systems; and	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
(e) Strengthening development-relevant domestic institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 2, Tackling the global food crisis.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 186: Credit rating agencies and their potential impact on developing countries.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 190: Budget Support: A Reformed Approach or Old Wine in New Skins?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.</li> <li>○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 193: Central Banking, Financial Institutions and Credit Creation in Developing Countries.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 194: Statistics for International Trade in Banking Services: Requirements, Availability and Prospects.</li> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 54: Post-War Experiences with Developmental Central Banks: The Good, the Bad and the Hopeful.</li> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 5: Revising Basel 2: the Impact of the Financial Crisis and Implications for Developing Countries.</li> <li>○ Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.</li> <li>○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> <li>○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Press conferences and interviews on research results and policy proposals in the area of globalization, development strategies, good governance at the national and international levels and issues related to developing country debt and external financing.</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy advice at the national and regional levels to strengthen the capacity of developing countries in their formulation of development strategies and efforts to increase coherence in global economic policy-making, at the national, regional and international levels.</li> <li>○ Provision of technical support to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development.</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>40. UNCTAD should continue its analysis of debt and development finance issues and should maintain its capacity-building programme for public debt management. On the basis of its analytical work, UNCTAD should continue to provide technical assistance and support for developing countries in building national capacities through the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) programme, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other stakeholders. UNCTAD should continue to contribute to multilateral processes on external debt and finance, including in the “Paris Club” and the Development Cooperation Forum. Maximum synergy should be sought between analytical work and technical assistance.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Debt Management conference (2009).</li> <li>○ General Assembly, Second Committee (2008).</li> <li>○ General Assembly Second Committee (2009).</li> <li>○ “South-South Cooperation and Regional Integration Expert Group” (2008).</li> <li>○ Expert Meeting on the Contribution and Effective Use of External Resources for Development, in Particular for Productive Capacity-Building” (SYEM 2010).</li> </ul> <p><i>Reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secretary-General report on Towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries (2008).</li> <li>○ Secretary-General report on Towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries (2009).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD secretariat note to the President of the United Nations General Assembly on The Impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis on Debt Sustainability (2009).</li> <li>○ Contribution to the Secretary-General report on the follow-up to the Conference on Financing for Development.</li> <li>○ Contribution on debt and development finance to the preparatory process of the LDC-IV conference.</li> <li>○ Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Gap Task Force (with respect to MDG 8) on the issues of official development assistance and external debt (2010).</li> </ul>	<p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Debt Management conference (2011).</li> <li>○ General Assembly Second Committee (2010).</li> <li>○ “Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development” (2010).</li> </ul> <p><i>Reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Secretary-General report on Towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries (2010).</li> <li>○ MDG Gap Task Force (with respect to MDG 8) on the issues of official development assistance and external debt (2010).</li> <li>○ Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.</li> <li>○ Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.</li> </ul>

**Publications and other substantive outputs**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 7, Keeping ODA afloat: No stone unturned.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 11, Haiti's recovery should start with cancelling its debt.</li> <li>○ Responding to the Challenges Posed by the Global Economic Crisis to Debt and Development Finance (2009).</li> <li>○ Compendium on Debt Sustainability and Development (2008).</li> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 51: The External Debt Contentious Six Years after the Monterrey Consensus.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 188: Domestic and External Public Debt in Developing Countries.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 192: The Emergence of a Multilateral Forum for Debt Restructuring: The Paris Club.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 198: Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 199: International Government Debt.</li> <li>○ DMFAS annual reports 2008, 2009.</li> <li>○ DMFAS newsletters.</li> <li>○ DMFAS general guide.</li> <li>○ Debt portfolio analysis capacity-building module.</li> <li>○ Debt data validation capacity-building module.</li> <li>○ DMFAS version 6.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DMFAS Annual report 2010.</li> <li>○ DMFAS version 6 updates.</li> <li>○ Contribution to inter-agency Task Force on Finance Statistics (TFFS) publication of IMF.</li> <li>○ Contribution to Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide and to External Debt Statistics Guide.</li> </ul> |
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- Lectures and presentations on macroeconomic and development policy issues.
- Seminars on globalization, development strategies and policy coherence, including in connection with training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda and other capacity-building activities.

#### *Technical cooperation*

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Paris Club meetings and provision of assistance to the delegations of Togo, Djibouti, the Republic of Congo, Burundi, Seychelles, Comoros and Afghanistan.</li> <li>○ 60 field projects for supporting developing countries to strengthen their debt management capacity, including installation, updating and maintenance of the DMFAS system and training at the country level.</li> <li>○ Responding to country requests on strengthening the capacity of selected developing countries in maintaining long-term debt sustainability.</li> <li>○ DMFAS Advisory group meeting 2009.</li> <li>○ Partnership agreement with World Bank Debt Management Facility (DMF) for Low-income countries</li> <li>○ 1120 enquiries from DMFAS users dealt by Helpdesk to support DMFAS implementation.</li> <li>○ 29 DMFAS training events in debt statistics and debt analysis for administrators from developing countries.</li> <li>○ 15 workshops on installation, updating and maintenance of the DMFAS system at the country level</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Field projects for capacity-building on debt management at the country level.</li> <li>○ Cooperation with World Bank Debt Management Performance Assessment, Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy and Design of Debt Management Reform Plans.</li> <li>○ DMFAS Advisory group meeting 2011.</li> <li>○ Helpdesk services.</li> <li>○ DMFAS trainings for administrators from elected countries in debt statistics and debt analysis.</li> <li>○ Workshops on Installation updating and maintenance of the DMFAS system at the country level.</li> <li>○ Training events for Debt auditors with INTOSAI.</li> <li>○ Paris Club meetings and provision of assistance to developing country delegations.</li> <li>○ “Promoting Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing, including Developing Guidelines and Criteria for Assessing Legitimacy of Sovereign Debt”.</li> <li>○ “Building capacities to address financial implications of external shocks and climate change mitigation through innovative risk-management instruments”.</li> </ul> |
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Accra Accord paragraph	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
<p>41. UNCTAD must strengthen its special focus on the needs of the least developed countries and Africa across all areas of its mandate and in accordance with the Bangkok Plan of Action and the São Paulo Consensus. It should also continue to devote attention to other groups of countries with special needs, in accordance with those needs. UNCTAD should contribute to the efforts by the United Nations system to make practical policy recommendations to ensure beneficial globalization for all developing countries drawing on UNCTAD's particular areas of expertise and comparative advantage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support training organised by International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) for debt auditors.</li> <li>○ “Promoting Responsible Sovereign Lending and Borrowing, including Developing Guidelines and Criteria for Assessing Legitimacy of Sovereign Debt”.</li> <li>○ “Building capacities to address financial implications of external shocks and climate change mitigation through innovative risk-management instruments”.</li> </ul>	
	<p>This paragraph is also applied in the context of implementing other paragraphs of the Accra Accord, in particular paragraphs 10, 39, 90, 146, 147 and 158.</p>	
	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p>	
		<p><i>Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Development strategies in a globalized world: Globalization, employment and development (Trade and Development Board, 2010).</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 56: The 2008 Food Price Crisis: Rethinking Food Security Policies.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 196: Food security and agricultural development in times of high commodity prices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Report 2010 (Chapters 3 and 4).</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	
<p>42. UNCTAD should support the development efforts of middle-income countries, in particular in facing specific challenges of sustainable</p>	<p>This paragraph is also implemented in the context of other paragraphs of the Accra Accord, in particular paragraphs 36, 37, 38 and 39.</p>	



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
economic development and poverty reduction.	<p data-bbox="772 215 1355 271"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p data-bbox="772 271 1355 327"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul data-bbox="772 327 1355 510" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 52: Global Liquidity and Financial Flows to Developing Countries: New Trends in Emerging Markets and their Implications.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="772 510 1355 566"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul data-bbox="772 566 1355 678" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provision of technical support to the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-four on International Monetary Affairs and Development.</li> </ul>	
<p data-bbox="324 678 772 861">43. UNCTAD has traditionally played a substantive role in supporting economic cooperation among developing countries in all three pillars of its work. It should strengthen its work in this area by:</p> <ul data-bbox="324 861 772 1173" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) deepening research on and analysis of the synergies created by South–South trade, investment and finance;</li> <li>(b) upgrading data and analytical tools on South–South flows and cooperation; and</li> <li>(c) promoting South–South and triangular cooperation.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="772 678 1355 726">This paragraph is also implemented through activities listed under paragraphs 97 and 147 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p data-bbox="772 726 1355 782"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul data-bbox="772 782 1355 1300" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Expert meeting on South-South cooperation and regional integration: Dealing with the implications of the global financial crisis (MYEM 2009).</li> <li>○ Expert meeting on South–South and triangular cooperation for sustainable agriculture development and food security (multi-year expert meeting, 2009).</li> <li>○ “South–South cooperation and regional integration: Where we stand and future directions” (TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/2).</li> <li>○ “The role of South–South and triangular cooperation for sustainable agriculture development and food security in developing countries” (TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/5).</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="772 1300 1355 1393">Contributions to Report of the Secretary-General, Promotion of South-South cooperation for development: a thirty-year perspective (2009).</p>	<p data-bbox="1355 678 1957 726">Multi-year Expert Meeting on International Cooperation: South-South Cooperation and Regional Integration:</p> <ol data-bbox="1355 726 1957 1173" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting South-South cooperation to build productive capacities, including in the agricultural sector, in developing countries and transition economies;</li> <li>2. Trade financing and the role of regional financial institutions in promoting South-South trade and investment</li> </ol>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p data-bbox="770 228 1234 256"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 280 1357 336">○ G-24 Discussion Paper No. 50: Enhancing the role of regional development banks.</li> <li data-bbox="770 355 1357 440">○ UNCTAD Discussion Paper No. 189: Regional Cooperation and Integration in sub-Saharan Africa.</li> <li data-bbox="770 459 1357 515">○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 8, “Making South–South trade an engine for inclusive growth”.</li> <li data-bbox="770 534 1357 619">○ UNCTAD’s Economic Development Report in Africa 2010 “South–South cooperation: Africa and the new partnership for development”.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="770 643 1016 671"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1357 280 1966 368">○ Workshop to facilitate the exchange of experiences on industrial policy (jointly organized with the government of Brazil, UNIDO, ECLAC);</li> <li data-bbox="1357 387 1966 443">○ Research papers and policy briefs on topics to be determined</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="338 794 770 1378">44. Support to the Palestinian people should be intensified to alleviate the adverse economic and social situation in the Palestinian territory with a view to creating the conditions conducive to building a sovereign and viable Palestinian State in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Road Map, the Annapolis Conference Joint Understanding and the Paris conferences. UNCTAD’s programme of assistance to the Palestinian people in the areas of capacity-building, trade policy, trade facilitation, financial management, development strategies, enterprise development and investments is welcome and should be strengthened with adequate resources and related operational activities.</p>	<p data-bbox="770 794 1323 823"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 847 1357 932">○ Report on UNCTAD Assistance to the Palestinian People (Trade and Development Board, 2008 and 2009).</li> <li data-bbox="770 951 1357 1062">○ United Nations ESCWA Expert Group Meeting on “Strengthening Private Sector Resilience under Conflict: Lessons Learned and the Way Forward” (2008).</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="770 1086 1234 1115"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 1139 1357 1195">○ Alternatives for Palestinian Sustained Development and State Formation (2008).</li> <li data-bbox="770 1214 1357 1270">○ Aftercare Strategy for Investors in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (2009).</li> <li data-bbox="770 1289 1357 1374">○ The Economic Dimensions of Prolonged Occupation: Continuity and change in Israeli policy towards the Palestinian economy (2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1357 847 1966 932">○ Report on UNCTAD Assistance to the Palestinian People (Trade and Development Board, 2010).</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="1357 1086 1966 1131"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1357 1139 1966 1195">○ Palestinian Tradable Goods Sector: Prospects and Constraints (2010).</li> <li data-bbox="1357 1214 1966 1270">○ Developing Palestinian Institutional Capacities for Sustained Development (2010).</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Policy Briefs, No. 10: The Palestinian economy: Towards recovery and sustained growth (2009).</li> <li>○ Press briefings and interviews on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people.</li> <li>○ The Yusif A. Sayigh Development Lecture: Development strategy lessons for Palestine from the global economic crisis (2009).</li> </ul>	
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Establishment of the Palestinian Shippers' Council (2008).</li> <li>○ Strengthening Palestinian institutional capacity in the area of customs modernization - ASYCUDAIII (2008-2009).</li> <li>○ Research-based policy advice to guide Palestinian capacity-building efforts in the areas of investment and enterprise development, trade facilitation and public finance (2008-2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strengthening Palestinian institutional capacity in the area of customs modernization - ASYCUDAIII (2010).</li> <li>○ Strengthening policy-making capacities in selected Arab countries to promote sub-regional pro-poor trade policies geared to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals (2010).</li> </ul>

**Sub-theme 2: Key trade and development issues and the new realities in the geography of the world economy**

89. UNCTAD's contribution on trade and development should continue through analytical, consensus-building and technical assistance work in the areas of international trade in goods, services and commodities and the international trading system as provided below. UNCTAD should enhance its work on the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals. UNCTAD should continue to cooperate closely with other international organizations and foster coordination of system-wide United Nations activities in the area of trade and development.	This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 96 (a) of the Accra Accord.	
	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ First session of the Trade and Development Commission discussed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The impact of the global financial and economic crisis on trade and development, based on document TD/B/C.I/CRP.1.; and</li> <li>▪ Energy-related issues from the trade and development perspective, based on document TD/B/C.I/2.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Second session of the Trade and Development Commission discussed:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contribution in respect of international trade to the forty-ninth Executive Session of the Trade and Development Board (June) on key development challenges facing the LDCs; and UNCTAD pre-event (November) for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the LDCs.</li> <li>○ Prepare reports for the third session of the Trade and Development Commission.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Successful trade and development strategies for mitigating the impact of the global economic and financial crisis, based on document TD/B/C.I/7; and</li> <li>▪ The contribution of tourism to trade and development, based on document TD/B/C.I/8.</li> <li>○ Contributions in respect of international trade to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Efforts aimed at enhancing international consensus on strengthening the development work of the United Nations, including to the United Nations General Assembly;</li> <li>▪ The Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;</li> <li>▪ United Nations Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (New York), including the Report of the United Nations Secretary-General (A/CONF.214/4);</li> <li>▪ United Nations Secretary-General's annual report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration;</li> <li>▪ Intergovernmental Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Gender in Trade Policy, and documents TD/B/C.I/EM.2/2/Rev.1, and TD/B/C.I/EM.2/3.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contributions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 2008 and 2009 "Millennium Development Goals Report" as a member of the United Nations Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators.</li> <li>▪ United Nations MDG Gap Task Force Report 2009.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Study on assuring development gains from the international trading system and trade negotiations.</li> <li>○ Study on Trade, Poverty and Related Cross-cutting Development Issues.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Addressing the Global Food Crisis: Key Trade, Investment and Commodity Policies in Ensuring Sustainable Food Security and Alleviating Poverty (UNCTAD/OSG/2008/1).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The UNCTAD/DFID/India Project on Strategies and Preparedness for Trade and Globalization in India inter alia: implemented activities that linked resource poor farmers, artisans and fishermen to international trade; and organized an International Conference on Moving towards Gender Sensitization of Trade Policy (New Delhi), and released a report in document UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2008/2.</li> <li>○ Ongoing support to the Government of Papua New Guinea in formulating a trade policy.</li> <li>○ Supported Rwanda in preparing Rwanda's development driven Trade Policy Framework (UNCTAD/DITC/2009/2), and ongoing follow up support..</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The India project is ongoing, supporting pro-poor approaches to trade and development in India.</li> <li>○ Support to the trade policy initiatives of Papua New Guinea and Rwanda is ongoing.</li> </ul>
<p>90 (a). Continue to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular analyse issues of concern to developing countries, placing greater emphasis on practical solutions;</p>	<p>Some of these activities are also implemented in the context of subparagraph 90 (d) of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ United Nations General Assembly's deliberation on international trade in 2008 and 2009 based on United Nations Secretary-General's reports namely A/63/324 and A/64/177 (prepared by UNCTAD).</li> <li>○ Fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the Trade and Development Board deliberations on the evolutions of the international trading system and of international trade from a development perspective, based on reports TD/B/55/4 and TD/B/56/7.</li> <li>○ Commemoration event of UNCTAD's forty-fifth anniversary on "Realizing Sustainable Development Gains from Trade".</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ United Nations General Assembly (sixty-fifth session) deliberations on international trade, based on United Nations Secretary-General's report to be prepared by UNCTAD.</li> <li>○ Fifty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board deliberations on the evolutions of the international trading system and of international trade from a development perspective, based on report to be prepared.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p data-bbox="772 228 1968 268"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="772 276 1355 363">○ Contributions in respect of international trade to The World Economic Situation and Prospects 2009 and 2010.</li> <li data-bbox="772 379 1355 467">○ Flexibilities for Developing Countries in Agricultural Market Access Negotiations (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2008/1).</li> <li data-bbox="772 483 1355 571">○ Rules of Origin and Origin Procedures Applicable to LDC Exports (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/4)</li> <li data-bbox="772 587 1355 651">○ On the Determinants of Exports Survival (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/47).</li> <li data-bbox="772 667 1355 754">○ The Impact of Removal of ATC Quotas on International Trade in Textiles and Apparel (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/43).</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="772 770 1968 810"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="772 818 1355 914">○ Advisory services and lectures to visiting students on key developments in the international trading system.</li> <li data-bbox="772 930 1355 1106">○ Provision of training under Paragraph 166 courses on international trade issues such as WTO accession, key issues on the international economic agenda (for South America and for Asia and the Pacific) and on North-South regional trade agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1355 276 1968 331">○ Training modules on topics in the international trade negotiations CD-ROM.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1355 818 1968 914">○ Advisory services and lectures to visiting students on key developments in the international trading system.</li> <li data-bbox="1355 930 1968 1074">○ Provision of training under Paragraph 166 courses on international trade issues, including the Regional Course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda for economies in transition (19 July – 6 August 2010, Baku, Azerbaijan).</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="338 1129 772 1249">90 (b). Continue its work on developments in the post Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries;</p> <p data-bbox="338 1265 772 1382">(c). Help develop capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition to establish their own negotiating</p>	<p data-bbox="772 1129 1968 1169"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="772 1177 1355 1265">○ Participation and reporting on regular meetings of WTO and in relation to the Doha agenda negotiations.</li> <li data-bbox="772 1281 1355 1345">○ Participated in the Seventh WTO Ministerial Conference.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1355 1177 1968 1265">○ Participation and reporting on regular meetings of WTO and in relation to the Doha agenda negotiations.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>priorities, and their capacity to negotiate and implement bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements;</p> <p>(f). Promote coherence and consistency of regional trade agreements with the multilateral trading system;</p> <p>(g). Support and strengthen regional cooperation mechanisms;</p>	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A Training Package on Regional Trade Agreements (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2008/2).</li> <li>○ Economic Partnership Agreements: Comparative analysis of the agricultural provisions (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/3).</li> <li>○ Development Interface between Multilateral Trading Systems and Regional Trade Agreements (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/20).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Selected issues in international trade negotiations and assuring development gains (CD-ROM).</li> <li>○ Studies on trade development under the emerging multilateral trading system in Africa and LDCs.</li> <li>○ Market access and supply capacity constraints in developing countries - “The value of market access”.</li> <li>○ The emulator effect of multilateralism on United States regionalism.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assisted trade negotiators and policymakers in developing countries in their preparations for effective participation in the Doha negotiations including in the run-up to the July 2008 mini-ministerial meeting and its follow-up in December, and in subsequent negotiations on modalities for agriculture and non-agricultural market access, services, trade facilitation, rules, special and differential treatment, TRIPS and development issues.</li> <li>○ Contributed to Ministerial and high-level meetings of regional groupings for the 7th WTO Ministerial Conference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sixth LDC Trade Ministers’ Meeting;</li> <li>▪ Phnom Penh Round Table on LDCs’ accession;</li> <li>▪ Informal African WTO Trade Ministerial Meeting on “Consolidating the Development Dimension” Cairo;</li> <li>▪ African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States’ Ministerial meeting, Brussels;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assistance to trade negotiators and policymakers in developing countries, upon request, in their preparations effective engagement in the Doha negotiations.</li> <li>○ Assistance to developing countries, upon request in enhancing their preparedness for regional trade negotiations and in negotiating trade agreements with developed countries.</li> <li>○ Assistance to ACP Group of States and their regional organizations, upon request, in addressing issues related to ACP-EU negotiations of economic partnership agreements.</li> <li>○ Assistance to SADC on regional services negotiations</li> <li>○ Training on dispute settlement in international trade, investment and intellectual property.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministerial Consultative Meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Member Countries, organized by the Islamic Development Bank, Geneva.</li> <li>○ Support was provided to the ACP States and in various national and regional (e.g. African Union) consultative meetings and events on issues interfacing the Doha negotiations and ACP-EU economic partnership agreements negotiations, and on ACP States' preparations for the Second WTO Aid for Trade Global Review.</li> <li>○ Assisted developing countries, upon request in enhancing their preparedness for regional trade negotiations and in negotiating trade agreements with developed countries. For example, institution and capacity-building on services policy reviews and negotiations to the member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).</li> <li>○ Training on dispute settlement in international trade, investment and intellectual property in Papua New Guinea, India (in Bangalore and in Kolkata), and China</li> <li>○ Contributed towards the United Kingdom's first World Trade Week.</li> </ul>	
<p>90 (d). Intensify its trade and trade-related technical cooperation and capacity-building activities. It should strengthen its contribution to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP);</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 214 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and trade-related technical assistance and capacity building activities to developing countries, including LDCs and African countries, are provided under four thematic clusters namely: (a)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and trade-related technical assistance and capacity building activities to developing countries, including LDCs and African countries, will continue to be provided under four thematic clusters namely: (a)</li> </ul>



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>capacity-building for trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy, (b) trade analysis capacities and information systems, (c) competition policy and consumer protection, and (d) trade, environment and development. These are enumerated under different Accra Accord paragraphs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contributed to the “Delivering as One” activities under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), including through the United Nations Chief Executives Board Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity. Assistance was provided upon request on international trade issues to Bhutan, Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Rwanda and the Syrian Arab Republic.</li> </ul>	<p>capacity-building for trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy, (b) trade analysis capacities and information systems, (c) competition policy and consumer protection, and (d) trade, environment and development. These are enumerated under different Accra Accord paragraphs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contributing to “Delivering as One” activities</li> </ul>
90 (e). Continue to provide and strengthen technical support to and cooperation with developing countries, according to their level of development, particularly LDCs and countries with economies in transition, prior to, during and in the follow-up to their WTO accession process;	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The advisory service, field missions and capacity building is ongoing and available under UNCTAD’s WTO accession programme.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services, field missions and capacity-building activities on WTO accession, including Geneva-based training, were undertaken for the following countries: Afghanistan; Algeria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Bhutan; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Cape Verde; Comoros; Ethiopia; Kazakhstan; Iraq; Islamic Republic of Iran; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; and Yemen.</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>90 (h). Examine ways of improving the utilization of trade preferences and of making preference schemes more predictable, and continue its work on the issue of erosion of preferences;</p>	<p>Some of these activities are also implemented in the context of subparagraph 90 (d) of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Handbook on Duty Free Quota Free and rules of origin.</li> <li>○ Promoted awareness and understanding among developing countries to better utilize preferences available under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) through regular provision of information on a dedicated GSP website, compilation and updating of GSP trade data, publication of GSP handbooks and newsletters.</li> <li>○ The Costs of Rules of Origin in Apparel: African Preferential Exports to the United States and the European Union (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/40).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training seminars on various GSP schemes and rules of origin were held for Yemen and Iraq.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continued provision of information and data on GSP schemes.</li> <li>○ GSP Handbooks of a preference giving country.</li> <li>○ Study on preferential and other market access issues.</li> <li>○ Carry out workshops at national level to assist LDCs to utilize trade preferences and comply with rules of origin, training and updating on the use of the software on compliance with origin requirement. Upon request from regional economic coordinators, Specific advisory missions to support in negotiation or in implementing full Economic Partnership Agreements on market access and other trade related issues will be undertaken.</li> </ul>
<p>90 (i). Assist developing countries, in particular LDCs, in integrating trade and development concerns into their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies; and</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade Mainstreaming Report.</li> <li>○ Formulation of the Trade Development Strategy of Mali on the basis of a request received from the Government.</li> <li>○ Rwanda's development driven trade policy framework (UNCTAD/DITC/2009/2).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A policy handbook in support of effective trade mainstreaming is being finalized drawing on the findings of the LDC Reports. It targets practitioners other rather than those employed in trade ministries.</li> <li>○ Based on the successful launching of the Trade Development Strategy of Mali, requests to undertake similar exercises from Malawi and Niger have been received.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Services reviews.</li> <li>○ Creative economy reviews.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Once the Policy Handbook on Trade Mainstreaming is completed, upon availability of funds, it will be used as a basis for training to support and facilitate trade mainstreaming into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies.</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Supporting efforts in several developing countries to develop national trade policies and measures as integral aspects of their national development strategies such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nepal and Uganda in conducting services policy reviews;</li> <li>▪ Papua New Guinea and Rwanda in elaborating trade policies;</li> <li>▪ Mozambique and Zambia in developing creative industries strategies.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Involved in One United Nations pilot countries and the Enhanced Integrated Framework such as on competition policy (Albania, Mozambique and Rwanda) and WTO accession (Cape Verde).</li> <li>○ Assist to countries acceding to the WTO and to countries in strengthening competition and consumer policies also enhance policy capacity to promote development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue supporting efforts of developing countries to develop national trade policies and measures as integral aspects of their national development strategies including on services, new and dynamic sectors and creative industries, competition and consumer policies and policy building for WTO accession.</li> </ul>
90 (j). Assist structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies in their efforts to integrate into the multilateral trading system and to address their exposure to internal and external economic shocks.	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provision of expert advice, upon request, on the specific developmental concerns for weak, vulnerable and small economies in Doha agenda negotiations. Such support is also provided to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continued support, upon request, on the specific developmental concerns for weak, vulnerable and small economies in trade policy and trade negotiations.</li> </ul>

Accra Accord paragraph	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	<p>groupings of involving such countries like the ACP States and LDCs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional workshop on trade in services for CARICOM member states, St. Johns, Antigua and Barbuda .</li> <li>○ Building capacities of Fiji, Mozambique, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago and Zambia to develop and take advantage of their creative industries.</li> <li>○ Assist Papua New Guinea in developing a trade policy framework.</li> </ul>	
<p>91. UNCTAD should continue to play a key role, with appropriate coordination with other international and regional actors, including with relevant international commodity bodies, to address the trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy, giving due attention to all commodity sectors such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, metals and minerals and oil and gas. In this context, it should monitor developments and challenges in commodity markets and address links between international commodity trade and national development, particularly with regard to poverty reduction.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For the first session of the multi-year expert meeting on commodities and development held in Geneva (6-7 April 2009), the secretariat prepared background report: “Recent commodity market developments: Trends and challenges (TD/B/C.I/MEM.2/2)”.</li> <li>○ For the second session of the multi-year expert meeting on commodities and development held in Geneva (24-25 March 2010), the secretariat prepared the following key background documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “Access to commodity finance by commodity dependent countries TD/B/C.I/MEM.2/10”</li> <li>○ “The future energy matrix and renewable energy: Implications for energy and food security TD/B/C.I/MEM.2/8”.</li> <li>○ “Recent developments in key commodity markets: Trends and challenges TD/B/C.I/MEM.2/7”.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ The United Nations, through UNCTAD, continues to be the depository for International Commodity Agreements (ICAs). UNCTAD will facilitate and host the United Nations Cocoa Conference, to be held in Geneva (21-25 June 2010) for negotiations towards a new International Cocoa Agreement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Paper on World Commodity trends and Prospects, including the causes of excessive price volatility for the 66th session of the General Assembly.</li> <li>○ Updating of the “Dublin draft” of the CFA incorporating the outcome and conclusions of the Dublin workshop.</li> <li>○ Three background papers for the third session of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on commodities and development in March 2011.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="772 215 1355 454">○ UNCTAD organized the Global Commodities Forum, held in Geneva (22-23 March 2010), to address the challenges and problems of the commodity economy in a holistic manner, in particular, better functioning of markets and supply chains; better commodity policies and regulations and more sustainable modes of production and use of commodities.</li> <li data-bbox="772 470 1355 614">○ UNCTAD contributed to analysis of the food crisis caused by soaring food commodity prices and participated in the High-Level Conference on Food Security held in Rome in June 2008, under the auspices of United Nations Secretary-General.</li> <li data-bbox="772 630 1355 837">○ Through an inter-divisional task force, UNCTAD prepared for the High-Level Conference on Food Security (June 2008) the report: “Addressing the global food crisis: Key trade, investment and commodity policies in ensuring sustainable food security and alleviating poverty (UNCTAD/OSG/2008/1)”.</li> <li data-bbox="772 853 1355 1093">○ UNCTAD is active in addressing the global food crisis as a member of the High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Security Crisis. Building on the Rome High-Level Conference on Food Security, the HLTF produced, with contribution from UNCTAD, a “Comprehensive Framework of Action (CFA)” (July 2008) to address the global food crisis in a coherent and coordinated way.</li> <li data-bbox="772 1109 1355 1433">○ UNCTAD played a key role in the Madrid High-Level Conference on Food Security for All (26-27 January 2009) held within the context of the “Comprehensive Framework of Action”. UNCTAD is actively engaged with other members of the HLTF in the follow-up activities to the Madrid Conference, including identification of options for coordinated financing and resource mobilization for in-country action. UNCTAD, in cooperation with the WTO, updated the CFA, in particular the section on “Trade, tax policies and international food markets”, the latest</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>version of which was discussed in Dublin, the Republic of Ireland in May 2010.</p> <p>As requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/207 of 19 December 2008, UNCTAD prepared a report: “World commodity trends and prospects (A/64/184)” for the Assembly’s deliberation at its sixty-fourth session under item 53 (d) of the provisional agenda (macroeconomic policy questions: Commodities).</p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “African Mining Regions: Framework Report”.</li> <li>○ Contributed a chapter on “The State of Commodity Dependence” for the publication on “Progress: Performance of the LDCs in the Current Decade prepared for the Trade and Development Board on LDC in June 2010s.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “Tropical Agribusiness competitiveness, lessons for low income CDDCs”.</li> <li>○ “The competitiveness of livestock products in West Africa: The Malian animals/meat chain”.</li> <li>○ “Commodities and MDGs: Key issues for LDC and African trade and development policy makers”.</li> <li>○ “Barriers to food trade in Africa: Policy implications”.</li> <li>○ “UNCTAD Commodity and Development Report” Preparation of “Policy Briefs” based on on-going technical cooperation and research and analytical work.</li> <li>○ Contribution to the chapter on commodities in the World Economic and Social Prospects (WESP).</li> </ul>
<p>92. UNCTAD should enhance its efforts, under the three pillars of its work, to help commodity-dependent developing countries to harness development gains from the current boom in commodity prices, as well as to deal with trade and development problems related to commodity</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pursuant to paragraph 92, the secretariat produced the following selected analytical studies:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International Cocoa Agreement, 2009”.</li> <li>○ “Energy and Mining Issues/Capturing: Value</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>dependence.</p> <p>93. In this context, it should:</p> <p>(a). Assist commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly small commodity producers, in their efforts to: develop national commodity strategies, including mainstream commodity policies into their national and regional development strategies; build supply-side capacity and attain competitiveness; move up value chains and diversify commodity sectors; comply with public and private international trade standards; access commodity information and databases; take advantage of export opportunities for commodities in emerging markets; assist developing countries, upon request, in building human and institutional capacities; assist developing countries, on request, to promote and improve transparency and accountability in the public, private and corporate sectors in order to enable the countries concerned to maximize the benefits that accrue to them from the extractive industries, taking into account, where appropriate, the implementation of relevant initiatives on extractive industries; establish effective marketing systems and support frameworks for small commodity producers, including economically viable safety net programmes; and develop commodity financing and risk management schemes (including commodity exchanges). In carrying out this work, UNCTAD should avoid duplication and therefore work in coordination with other relevant actors already active in this area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Cocoa study: Industry structures and competition (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2008/1).” The study analyzed the vertical integration and horizontal concentration in the cocoa marketing and supply chain (22 December 2008).</li> <li>▪ “Development impacts of commodity futures exchanges in emerging markets (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2008/9)”.</li> <li>▪ “Iron Ore - Half-year statistical update” (10 November 2008).</li> <li>▪ “Iron Ore Market 2007- 2009 Report” (14 June 2008)”.</li> <li>▪ Overview of World’s Commodity Exchanges 2008”.</li> <li>▪ “The Iron Ore Market 2008-2010”.</li> <li>▪ “The Iron Ore Statistics”.</li> </ul>	<p>from Information”.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p data-bbox="770 228 1016 253"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 280 1335 395">○ UNCTAD implements jointly with four other International Organizations (IOs), the EU-funded project entitled All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme (AAACP).</li> <li data-bbox="770 416 1335 823">○ Under the auspices of the AAACP, UNCTAD implements four components in selected beneficiary countries, namely, (i) market information systems including information on prices, technology, marketing chains and economic policies; (ii) commodity finance (including warehouse receipt systems and review of regulatory frameworks); (iii) commodity exchanges (including support to development of physical commodity exchanges, facilitation and enhancement of human capital), and (iv) sustainability claims portal (including information on sustainable agriculture labels and agrifood standards, enhanced accountability, food laws and technical regulations).</li> <li data-bbox="770 844 1335 927">○ The following trade-related TA activities where implemented in selected ACP countries under the auspices of the AAACP:</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="770 948 1335 999"><b>Market information services on commodities – InfoComm:</b></p> <p data-bbox="770 1019 1335 1187">Updated some commodity profiles; convened brainstorming meeting on strategies for providing market information services to developing countries; identification of market information services projects’ in selected ACP-countries; implemented InfoShare software in Cameroon.</p> <p data-bbox="770 1208 1335 1233"><b>Commodity exchanges and commodity finance:</b></p> <p data-bbox="770 1254 1335 1422">”Workshop on improving the functioning of commodity markets in Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) through warehouse receipt systems and market-based interventions”, held in Lusaka, Zambia (30 September – 2 October 2009) in cooperation with COMESA and the Eastern Africa Grains Council.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1357 228 1966 483">○ UNCTAD annual oil, gas and mines, trade and finance conference 2010 to be held in Sao Tome and Principe. This is a platform for high level policy dialogue between all the stakeholders in the energy and mining sectors which include the producers, consumers, investors, host countries and local communities.</li> </ul>



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>“National capacity-building workshop on the creation of a commodity exchange in Central Africa based in Cameroon”, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon (October 2009) in collaboration with Office National du Cacao et du Café, Cameroon.</p> <p>“Regional capacity building workshop on factoring/receivable discounting for the Caribbean”, held in Barbados (November 2009) in collaboration with the Caribbean Development Bank.</p> <p><b>Workshop on Financing Gum Arabic Sector in Mali: Warehouse Receipt System/Inventory Credit:</b></p> <p>The Workshop was held on 11th, 12th and 13th May 2010 in Bamako, Mali, in collaboration with the International Trade Centre and the Government of Mali (Cadre Intégré). It brought together some 80 participants representing the government of Mali, local financial institutions, gum Arabic producers and exporters across the country, warehouse receipt system experts and development partners.</p> <p>The workshop validated the outcome of a feasibility study to develop a financing mechanism based on warehouse receipt system and inventory credit for the gum Arabic sector in Mali, and identified preconditions and concrete steps in moving forward. It also built the capacity of participants on warehouse receipt system and enhanced the synergies with other on-going initiatives in the gum Arabic sector in Mali, in particular the integration of the validated financing mechanism in the gum Arabic sector strategy.</p> <p><b>Sustainability Claims Portal:</b></p> <p>“Regional capacity building workshop on the development of agrifood standards – VanuGAP and Pacific Organic Standards - and Pre-launching of the Sustainability Claims Portal in the Pacific Region”, held in Port Vila, Vanuatu (30-31 March 2010), in collaboration with the Vanuatu National Codex Committee.</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p><b>UNCTAD's Annual African Oil, Gas And Mines, Trade and Finance Conference</b></p> <p><b>2008 Equatorial Guinea</b></p> <p><b>2009 Mali</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This is a platform for high level policy dialogue between all the stakeholders in the Energy and mining sectors which include the producers, consumers, investors, host countries and local communities.</li> </ul>	
<p>90 (b). Promote intergovernmental cooperation in the field of commodities and consensus-building on ways of integrating commodity policies into national, regional and international development and poverty reduction strategies; trade-related policies and instruments for resolving commodity problems; and investment and financial policies for accessing financial resources for commodity-based development, including with respect to ODA, Aid for Trade and other possibilities.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contributed to the following strategy development workshops organised by ITC for the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nutmeg in Trinidad and Tobago.</li> <li>▪ Spices in Jamaica.</li> <li>▪ Coffee in Cameroon.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>AAACP June – December 2010</b></p> <p><b>Market information systems:</b></p> <p><b>Pacific:</b> based on agreements with the regional stakeholders, SPC/LRD and with other partners, a capacity building workshop on market information systems will be organised in June 2010. Steps will also be taken to begin work on Tranche II activities.</p> <p><b>Caribbean:</b> The agreement with regional partner will be formalised in order to better design activities for 2011.</p> <p><b>Finance:</b></p> <p>Pacific: a fact-finding mission is scheduled in July 2010 to better understand the main constraints in legal and regulatory framework for agricultural value chain financing in the Pacific region. A study will then follow.</p> <p><b>Caribbean:</b> a study on the improvement of nutmeg value chain financing will be undertaken in order to contribute to the Nutmeg Sector Strategy Development.</p>

*Accra Accord paragraph*

*Outputs delivered*

*Ongoing activities*

**Central Africa:** a study on supply chain finance for the coffee sector will be finalised and presented at a workshop.

**West Africa:** Regional workshop on warrantage and commodity exchanges planned for the end of 2010. The workshop will be organized in conjunction with ECOWAS and the OECD's Club du Sahel. Finalisation of the workshop report of the Mali workshop on financing the gum Arabic sector; preparation of the establishment of a guarantee fund for cotton in Côte d'Ivoire based on the feasibility study that was commissioned; identification of partners for the West Africa regional workshop on warrantage and commodity exchanges planned for the end of 2010.

**Commodity exchanges:**

**Caribbean:** activities will include: an evaluation of the potential for the development of commodity exchanges in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago; participation in the UNDP Knowledge Fair in Trinidad and Tobago; capacity building workshops respectively in Jamaica and in the Dominican Republic.

**Central Africa:** the feasibility study on a Cameroon-based commodity exchange will be completed and a second capacity building workshop will be organised to move the agenda forward.

**West Africa:** identification of partners for the joint regional workshop commodity exchanges-warrantage planned for the end of 2010.

**Sustainability Claims Portal:**

**Global:** preparations for the stakeholders' validation workshop to be held in Brussels; preparations for the regional launches in Africa and in the Caribbean.

**InfoComm:**

**Global:** continuous updating of the portal with new profile and preparations for the launch of the new design.

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
90 (c). Contribute to building effective multi-stakeholder partnerships with a view to identifying innovative approaches to resolving commodity-related problems.	<p data-bbox="775 225 1346 256"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="775 280 1346 512">○ UNCTAD Secretary-General's High-Level Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Commodities in the context of UNCTAD XII, held in Geneva (28-29 January 2009) provided a forum to promote and exchange of views and build consensus on the main development challenges facing commodity-dependent developing countries and identify ways ahead.</li> <li data-bbox="775 536 1346 798">○ The Global Commodities Forum (GCF) provided a high-level forum for the exchange of views between key stakeholders on how to improve the functioning of commodities sector and supply chains; identified policy and regulatory interventions to deal with commodity problems tailored to the needs of all market participants, as well as how to undertake environmentally friendly and sustainable production of commodities.</li> </ul>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
94. UNCTAD should strengthen its comprehensive work on services, trade and development by:	<p data-bbox="775 1023 1346 1054"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="775 1078 1346 1278">○ First and second sessions of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Services, Development and Trade: The Regulatory and Institutional Dimension, first and second sessions, facilitated by secretariat documents TD/B/C.I/MEM.3/2, TD/B/C.I/MEM.3/CRP.1, UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/21, and TD/B/C.I/MEM.3/5.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1357 1078 1957 1278">○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on Services, Development and Trade: the Regulatory and Institutional Dimension, third session being planned for 2011, and drafting of background documents.</li> </ul>
(a). Enhancing its analysis of the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to increase their participation in global services production and trade;		
(b). Assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in establishing regulatory and institutional frameworks and cooperative mechanisms to support	<p data-bbox="775 1294 1346 1326"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="775 1350 1346 1436">○ The Basel 2 agenda for 2009: Progress so far (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/4).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1357 1350 1957 1436">○ Various thematic and country-level services analytical reports.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
strengthening of their domestic services capacity and its efficiency and competitiveness;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Implications of international trade and trade agreements for primary health care: The case of services (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/16).</li> </ul>	
(c). Providing support in national services assessment and policy reviews;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategies for advancing the development of the services sectors of Nepal, National Services Assessment Study for Nepal (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/19).</li> </ul>	
(d). Examining issues relating to the liberalization of trade in services and its development impact, including at the regional level;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategies for advancing the development of the services sectors of Kyrgyzstan, National Services Assessment Study for Kyrgyzstan. (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/18).</li> </ul>	
(e). Giving attention to multilateral rule-making in services, taking into account the interests and concerns of developing countries;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategies for advancing the development of the services sectors of Uganda, National Services (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/17).</li> </ul>	
(f). Fostering recognition of qualifications and standards;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Global Economic Crisis: Implication and Restructuring of the Services Sector in India (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/22).</li> </ul>	
(g). Providing support to multilateral and regional negotiations on services; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ As a member of an inter-agency task force on Statistics of International Trade in Services, together with OECD, European Commission, IMF, the United Nations Statistics Division, UNWTO and WTO, contributed to the preparation of the revised edition of the “Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services”.</li> </ul>	
(h). Strengthening services data and statistics.		
<i>Technical cooperation</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Extended technical assistance and customized support, including specialized training, to policy makers and negotiators in developing countries and country groupings such as the LDCs, African Group, SADC and the Andean Community on building services supply capacities and preparing for GATS and other trade negotiations. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A regional workshop on trade in services for ALADI member States was organized, in cooperation with ECLAC and ALADI in Chile; and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to extended technical assistance and customized support, including specialized training, to policy makers and negotiators in developing countries and country groupings on building services supply capacities, conducting services policy reviews and preparing for GATS and other including regional trade negotiations.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A regional workshop on trade in services for CARICOM member States.</li> <li>○ Provided technical and advisory support on services assessment and negotiations to the SADC secretariat, the SADC Trade Negotiation Forum and SADC policymakers and trade negotiators; as well as to COMESA on services negotiations and interface with EPA negotiations.</li> <li>○ National services policy reviews undertaken and national workshops held for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Kyrgyzstan on energy and tourism services;</li> <li>▪ Nepal on tourism and ICT services; and</li> <li>▪ Uganda on construction, insurance and professional services.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Contributed to various national and regional events on services economy and trade, including the Second China Trade in Services Congress.</li> </ul>	
<p>95. Without prejudice to the work undertaken in other forums and in cooperation with other organizations, UNCTAD, within its mandate and in relation to the contribution of migrants to development, should conduct research and analysis on the potential benefits and opportunities of trade, investment and developmental links between countries of origin of migrants and their communities abroad.</p>	<p>The activities listed here also address paragraph 170 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad-Hoc Expert Meeting on the Contribution of Migrants to Development: Trade, Investment and Development Linkages, facilitated with background document (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2009/2).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD is a member of the inter-agency Global Migration Group (GMG) and contributed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GMG Principal's Retreat to discuss the impacts of the crisis on labour migration flows and policies, migrant employment, remittances, development in countries of origin (Menthon Saint-Bernard);</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contribute to activities of the Global Migration Group.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GMG activities including a workshop on labour migration; the International Symposium on International Migration and Development, in the run-up to the High-Level Dialogue on Migration; the Third Global Forum (Athens);</li> <li>▪ Analyses and meetings on migration organized by partner agencies (IOM, WTO, the World Bank and United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Economic and Social Council);</li> <li>▪ Provided inputs to the United Nations Secretary-General's report on International Migration and Development (A/63/265), as well as the GMG Report on Human Rights and Migration; and</li> <li>▪ Held the chair of the GMG (May-June 2009) and coordinated its work in the preparation of the Global Forum for Migration and Development.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="772 815 1957 863"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A paper entitled "Mauritius pilot project on circular migration: labour market needs in receiving countries" delivered to an EC-Mauritius Workshop on Circular Migration .</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="772 1023 1957 1070"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contributed to activities on migration organized by the International Organization for Migration, WTO, World Bank and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Key trade and development issues on services economy and trade, and the contribution of migrants to development.</li> </ul>
<p>96. UNCTAD should also:</p> <p>(a). Help strengthen the participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade;</p>	<p>This subparagraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 89 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p data-bbox="772 1270 1957 1318"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participated in the work of the United Nations Multi-Agency Informal Group on Creative Economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to participate in the work of the United Nations Multi-Agency Informal Group on Creative Economy.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>(b). Address the trade and development impact of non-tariff barriers;</p> <p>(c). Further improve and disseminate its analytical tools, such as the Trade and Development Index, and databases and software, such as TRAINS/WITS; and</p>	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Issued quarterly e-newsletter on “Creative Economy &amp; Industries”.</li> <li>○ Launched the Creative Industries database on trade statistics for creative goods and services (at <a href="http://www.unctad.org/creative-programme">www.unctad.org/creative-programme</a>) and updated it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to issue the e-newsletter on “Creative Economy &amp; Industries”.</li> <li>○ Update the Creative Industries database.</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Supported a public-private partnership with Royal Philips Corporation that helped establish an energy-saving light-bulb industry in Lesotho.</li> <li>○ Partner with ILO and UNESCO in a multi-agency technical cooperation project on strengthening the creative industries in five ACP countries namely Fiji, Mozambique, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago and Zambia. Also prepared two studies for Zambia and Mozambique and organized two national High-level Policy Dialogues on Creative Economy in Mozambique and Zambia.</li> <li>○ Organized three regional workshops on enhancing effective participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of international trade for respectively Latin America (Lima, Peru), Asia (Bangkok, Thailand) and Africa (Maseru, Lesotho).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to implement the multi-agency technical cooperation project on creative industries in five ACP countries.</li> <li>○ Continue to support promotion of participation in new and dynamic sectors of world trade.</li> </ul>	
<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mobilized the United Nations system agencies, other relevant organizations, regional organizations, national organizations and several national research institutions in developing countries (Brazil, Chile, India, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia and Uganda) for a coordinated and coherent approach to the definition, classification and collection of non-tariff barriers (NTBs). Supported the work of the Multi-Agency Support Team on Non-Tariff Barriers and the UNCTAD Secretary-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to support inter-agency work on non-tariff measures including NTBs.</li> </ul>	



General's Group of Eminent Persons on NTBs. The group met in Geneva from in November 2009 and discussed the latest version of the NTMs definition and classification and future plan for a multi-year global initiative on non-tariff measures.

#### *Publications and other substantive outputs*

- Non-tariff Barriers in Computable General Equilibrium Modelling (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB/39).
- World Tariff Profiles 2008 (produced with WTO and ITC).
- Updated the Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) database which contains tariff data and matching import statistics for 122 countries. And issued 9,000 new licenses to users of TRAINS–World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS).
- Updated the Agricultural Trade and Policy Simulation Model.
- A new tripartite initiative to modernize the WITS software is underway with the World Bank and ITC.
- Continued to strengthen its trade data and analytical tools.
- A survey of non-tariff measures in selected developing countries.
- Non-parametric analysis of non-tariff measures to trade
- NTMs and trade: The case of agricultural goods in developing countries.

#### *Technical cooperation*

- Completed a pilot project on NTBs data collection in Brazil, Chile, India, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia and Uganda, in collaboration with ITC.
- Conducted training on the trade databases and analytical tools in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Bogota (Colombia), Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), Macau Special Administrative Region of China, Conakry (Guinea), Lima (Peru), Panama City (Panama), St. Petersburg (Russian Federation), Bangkok (Thailand), Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic), Istanbul (Turkey), Montevideo (Uruguay) and New York (United States).
- Developed a training module on analytical tools and empirical techniques for trade analysis and delivered the training at workshops in Dakar (Senegal), Kampala (Uganda), Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania).
- Continue to conduct training on the trade databases and analytical tools, upon request.

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>(d). Strengthen its work on the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction and gender equality.</p>	<p>This subparagraph is also implemented through activities listed under paragraph 89 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Single-year expert meeting on mainstreaming gender in trade policy.</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Moving towards gender sensitization of trade policy (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCDB/2008/2).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	
<p>97. UNCTAD should promote and support economic cooperation among developing countries, including through the exchange of experiences and institution building. It should upgrade its data and analytical tools on South–South trade and strengthen related technical assistance programmes. It should also continue its support for the revitalization and greater utilization of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries and other initiatives that stimulate South–South trade.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also implemented through activities listed under paragraph 43 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contributed to servicing the first and second sessions of the Multi-year expert meeting on “International Cooperation: South-South Cooperation and Regional Integration” and to the preparation of associated background notes (TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/2, TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/5, TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/CRP.1 and TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/CRP.2).</li> <li>○ Assisted the convening and servicing of the Fourth and Fifth Annual Meetings of the General Assembly of the Global Network of Exim Banks and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID).</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Updated the South–South trade information database.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Serviced the Agreement on Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The sixth annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Global Network of Exim Banks, scheduled for May 2011.</li> <li>○ Exploring patterns and determinants of South-South Trade.</li> <li>○ Continue to support to the GSTP negotiations.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>(GSTP), and supported developing countries in negotiating the third, São Paulo, round of GSTP negotiations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assisted SADC and COMESA in developing regional services agreements.</li> <li>○ Provided assistance on implementation of common regional competition policy to member States of ECOWAS and UEMOA as well as for SADC and countries of Eastern and Southern Africa.</li> <li>○ Assisted the newly established COMESA Competition Commission and its commissioners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to assist regional organizations and member States on effective implementation of regional competition policies.</li> <li>○ Assist regional groupings in developing regional services agreements.</li> </ul>
<p>98. UNCTAD's work on energy-related issues should be addressed from the trade and development perspective, where relevant in the context of UNCTAD's work on commodities, trade and environment, new and dynamic sectors, and services.</p>	<p>Activities relating to energy-related issues have been integrated as appropriate in the work on commodities (paragraphs 91, 92 and 93), trade and environment (especially paragraphs 99, 100 and 101), new and dynamic sectors (paragraph 96) and services (paragraph 94 of the Accra Accord).</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The first session of the Trade and Development Commission discussed energy-related issues from the trade and development perspective, based on a report by the secretariat (TD/B/C.I/2).</li> <li>○ Single-year Expert meeting on green and renewable technologies as energy solutions for rural development, with report by the secretariat (TD/B/C.I/EM.3/2).</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Reform of the Electricity Sector in South Africa".</li> <li>○ "Report of the UNCTAD African annual oil, gas and mines, trade and finance conference 2008, 2009".</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conducted a national services policy review for Kyrgyzstan on energy services and their contribution to growth and development of the country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ "Climate Change: Policy impacts on base metal exports of developing countries".</li> <li>○ "Report of the UNCTAD annual oil, gas and mines, trade and finance conference 2010".</li> <li>○ Assist developing countries, upon request, in assessing their potential in embarking on the use and production of biofuels.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assisted developing countries in assessing their potential in embarking on the use and production of biofuels as an emerging trade, investment and energy-alternative opportunity, while paying due consideration to food security and other concerns.</li> <li>○ Assisted the newly established Swaziland Competition Commission on skills in merger assessment of energy sector firms.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD provided substantive advisory services on sustainable energy project and finance and CDM application to the African Biofuels and Renewable Energy Fund (ABREF).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD provided substantive advisory services on sustainable energy project and finance and CDM application to the African Biofuels and Renewable Energy Fund (ABREF).</li> </ul>
<p>99. UNCTAD should continue its work under the Biofuels Initiative, striving to maximize trade and development gains for developing countries and countries with economies in transition while minimizing the potentially adverse environmental and social aspects of the biofuel option.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p>	
	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Bio fuels Market: Current Situation and Alternative Scenarios (UNCTAD/DITC/BCC/2009/1)</li> <li>○ Making Certification Work for Sustainable Development: the Case of Biofuels (UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2008/1).</li> </ul>	
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD's BioFuels Initiative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supported developing countries in assessing their potential in embarking on the use and production of biofuels.</li> <li>▪ Maintained partnerships with intergovernmental organizations, governments, applied research centres, non-governmental organizations and relevant initiatives.</li> <li>▪ Contributed to various conferences such on sustainable energy and biofuels.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to implement activities under UNCTAD's BioFuels Initiative.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Developed a partnership with and Cordaid (a Dutch think tank) for assisting small producers of biofuels to be incorporated within agricultural value chains, thereby increasing their income.</li> </ul>	
<p>100. UNCTAD, within its mandate and without duplicating the ongoing work of other organizations, should consider climate change in its ongoing work of assisting developing countries with trade- and investment-related issues in development strategies.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Single-year Expert Meeting on “Trade and Climate Change: Trade and Investment Opportunities and Challenges under the Clean Development Mechanism, and associated reports (The State of Play of the Clean Development Mechanism: Review of Barriers and Potential Ways Forward” (UNCTAD/DITC/BCC/2009/3), Developing Country Interests in Climate Change Action and the Implications for a Post-2012 Climate Change Regime (UNCTAD/DITC/BCC/2009/2), and “The Clean Development Mechanism - Guide 2009” (CDM2009).</li> </ul>	
	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p>	
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Organized a joint UNCTAD/WTO side event on trade and climate change on the occasion of the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (Poznan, Poland).</li> <li>○ Contributed to various conferences: (a) Africa Progress Panel workshop on Kick-Starting Africa’s Carbon Markets; (b) WTO Seminar on “Climate Change, Trade and Competitiveness; (c) the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to UNFCCC; and (d) various United Nations-organized side events during COP 15.</li> <li>○ Contributed to the technical session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment Pre-Conference of the Parties meeting (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to assist developing countries in examining the nexus between trade, climate change and development.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Jointly organized a side event with the African Union Commission on “Development Opportunities for African Countries under a post-2012 Climate Change Regime” at COP 15.</li> </ul>	
<p>101. UNCTAD should continue to provide support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition on issues at the interface between trade and environment, such as market access, agriculture, the transfer of environmentally sound technology, environmental goods and services, environmentally preferable products, and standards, including issues concerning eco-labelling and certification costs, and follow up on trade-related issues contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. It should strengthen work on the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)–UNCTAD Capacity-Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad-hoc Expert Meeting on Facilitating Access of Small-scale Organic Farmers in Developing Countries to Supermarket Shelves Geneva, with the secretariats of GLOBALGAP (Food Plus GmbH) and the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM). For the meeting, an UNCTAD study compared the EU organic agriculture requirements with those of GLOBALGAP for fruit and vegetables.</li> <li>○ Work by UNCTAD–FAO– International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) International Task Force on Harmonization and Equivalence in Organic Agriculture (ITF) to facilitate market access and entry of African organic products.</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Environment Review 2009/2010.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Under the Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development, support was provided to the East African Organic Conference and the African Organic Conference (Kampala, Uganda), including to the preceding . Support was also provided to national activities on organic agricultural production and trade in Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.</li> <li>○ Implementing a project on Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agricultural Products: A Tool for Poverty Reduction and Environmental Protection in East Africa” 2008-2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prepare Trade and Environment Report 2011.</li> <li>○ Continue with activities under the Capacity Building Task Force on Trade, Environment and Development, project on Promoting Production and Trading Opportunities for Organic Agricultural Products, and the Sustainable Commodity Initiative.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD's Sustainable Commodity Initiative launched two new initiatives to promote sustainable agriculture development and trade, namely a Sustainability Assessment Programme (COSA), tested in five countries (Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Peru and Kenya); and the Sustainable Commodity Assistance Network (SCAN) to promote the development of sustainable enterprises of smallholder agricultural producers.</li> </ul>	
<p>102. UNCTAD should continue to build on its experience to enhance its Biotrade Initiative, which gives support to the growing market for biodiversity products and services produced in a sustainable manner. The Biotrade Initiative should continue to support the creation of an enabling policy and environment to foster private sector engagement in the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, while acknowledging the social, cultural, legal and economic complexity of this issue.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Developed a Bio Trade Impact Assessment to measure biotrade's contribution to sustainable development through trade and investment. Field testing on natural ingredients for cosmetic and food sectors, fauna for leather and pets, handicrafts and sustainable tourism was carried out in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Namibia, Swaziland and Uganda.</li> <li>○ Analytical study on the Business of Bio Trade: Using biological resources sustainably and responsibly (UNCTAD/DITC/BCC/2009/4).</li> </ul> <p>Analytical study concerning the proposed amendments to the Novel Foods Regulation: Definitions, Concepts and History of Safe Food Use (UNCTAD/DITC/BCC/2009/5).</p>	
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Organization of an EcoChic Fashion Show and Exhibition (Geneva) that highlighted the importance of natural fibres and biodiversity in sustainable development strategies.</li> <li>○ Supported national biotrade activities in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Uganda and Viet Nam as well as assisted the Amazon</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to implement activities under the Bio Trade Initiative and the BioTrade Facilitation Programme.</li> <li>○ Organize workshop on Harmonization and Equivalence on Organic Agriculture in Asia (27–29 May 2010).</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), and the Andean BioTrade Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assisted in the organization of the first International BioTrade Fair in Santa Cruz (Plurinational State of Bolivia).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD's BioTrade Facilitation Programme conducted an assessment of biotrade value chains in Aceh, Indonesia, and identified a list of biodiversity-based sectors which could be supported under the pilot project.</li> <li>○ Organized a workshop on "The Business of BioTrade: Conserving biodiversity through using biological resources sustainably and responsibly" (Geneva), and another on "Promoting an international enabling environment for biodiversity-related economic incentive measures".</li> <li>○ Continued to assist developing country negotiators in their participation in the ongoing revision of the Novel Foods Regulation.</li> <li>○ Facilitated and supported the creation of the Union for Ethical BioTrade to support the recognition of producers' effort in promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and the sharing of benefits derived from this use.</li> <li>○ Conducted training courses and seminars including: (a) African Technical Workshop on the Impact Assessment System for BioTrade in Johannesburg (South Africa), (b) the Southern African Regional Dialogue on Novel Foods in Cape Town (South Africa), and (c) the South American Regional Dialogue on Novel Foods in Lima (Peru).</li> <li>○ Contributed to various conferences on biotrade.</li> </ul>	



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>103. UNCTAD should further promote and support cooperation, including by facilitating voluntary consultations among member States and regional groupings, in line with section F of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, adopted by the General Assembly in 1980 and reaffirmed in the São Paulo Consensus and at the Fifth Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set, held in 2005.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ninth and tenth sessions of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy.</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Group on meeting on the Role of Competition in Development.</li> <li>○ Conducted a Voluntary Peer Review on competition law and policy of Costa Rica (UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/2008/1) and of Indonesia (UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/2009/1).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Organization and servicing of the Sixth United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (Geneva, 8–12 November 2010).</li> <li>○ Conduct a peer review for Armenia.</li> </ul>
<p>104. UNCTAD is the focal point on the work on competition policy and related consumer welfare within the United Nations system. It provides to its member States a forum for intergovernmental policy dialogue and consensus-building in the area of competition laws and policies. It should continue to carry out research and analysis in this area for, and/or in collaboration with, its member States and international networks on competition policy. UNCTAD should continue to be a forum to discuss competition issues on the multilateral level, with close linkages to existing networks of competition authorities, and to promote the use of competition law and policy as tools for achieving domestic and international competitiveness. UNCTAD's work in this area should promote competition law regimes that take into account the prevailing conditions in the developing countries. Accordingly, future action by UNCTAD in this area needs to focus on:</p>	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Public monopolies, concessions, and competition law and policies (TD/B/C.I/CLP/2).</li> <li>○ The relationship between competition and industrial policies in promoting economic development (TD/B/C.I/CLP/3).</li> <li>○ The use of economic analysis in competition cases (TD/B/C.I/CLP/4).</li> <li>○ Review of capacity-building and technical assistance in the area of competition law and policy (TD/B/C.I/CLP/5).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Perspective - Competition law and policy, (UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/2009/Misc.1).</li> <li>○ Handbook on competition legislation Vol.1 - 2001-2009 (UNCTAD/DITC/CLP/2009/2/CD).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Organized and serviced an African LDCs' Ministerial Conference on trade capacity building and competition (Zambia).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Handbook on competition legislation.</li> <li>○ Analytical studies on competition law and policy issues.</li> <li>○ Directory of competition authorities.</li> <li>○ Continue to assist developing countries in strengthening competition policy and law, and consumer protection.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>(a). The preparation and implementation of national and regional competition law and policies and measures appropriate to developing countries' development needs and their consumers' welfare;</p> <p>(b). Research and deliberations regarding anti-competitive practices in different sectors, their effects on consumer welfare and global markets and developing countries' markets in particular, and mechanisms to address such effects;</p> <p>(c). Examining all issues relating to the interface between competition, privatization and innovation and their impacts on trade and development, including at the regional level;</p> <p>(d). Providing support to regional and South-South cooperation on competition policies;</p> <p>(e). Supporting developing countries in the formulation and implementation of competition laws;</p> <p>(f). Voluntary peer reviews of competition policy in UNCTAD should be extended to a wider group of developing countries and their regional economic organizations; and</p> <p>(g). Facilitating the exchange of experiences and best practices in capacity-building in different regions, including programmes like the technical assistance programme on competition and consumer protection policies for Latin America (Compal), which should be strengthened.</p>	<p>○ Assisted developing countries in strengthening competition policy and law, and consumer protection including Angola, Bhutan, Botswana, Ecuador, Cambodia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Nicaragua, Rwanda, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Paraguay, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, the Syrian Arab Republic, Swaziland and Zambia.</p> <p>○ Activities carried out under the Competition and consumer protection policies for Latin America (COMPAL) programme in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Peru.</p>	<p>○ Continue implementation of COMPAL in the beneficiary countries.</p> <p>○ Implement a new Competition Programme for Africa (AFRICOMP) to help African countries develop appropriate administrative, institutional and legal structures for effective enforcement of competition and consumer law and policies.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>105. Taking into account the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Development Agenda and without prejudice to the work undertaken in other forums, UNCTAD, within its mandate, should continue to undertake research and analysis on trade and development aspects of intellectual property, including on the protection of traditional knowledge, genetic resources and folklore and fair and equitable sharing.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A training module on the TRIPS Agreement (UNCTAD/DITC/TNCD/2008/3).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Legal and policy advice to developing countries on negotiations in TRIPS-related issues in the WTO.</li> <li>○ Assistance on intellectual-property- rights-related regulatory reform to countries negotiating their accession to the WTO.</li> <li>○ Assistance on intellectual prosperity rights issues in formulating draft legislations on data protection in Algeria.</li> <li>○ Under UNCTAD’s India project, targeted activities for enhancing awareness of benefits of and registering geographical indications (GI).</li> </ul>	
<p>106. UNCTAD should continue to play an important role in developing and implementing projects under Aid for Trade. UNCTAD should continue to provide focused support to developing countries, in building their capacity to meaningfully participate in, and benefit from, the international trading system and to address the opportunities and challenges that this system offers.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participated in the work of the Aid for Trade Advisory Group of the Director General of the WTO.</li> <li>○ Contributed to the Second WTO Global Review of Aid for Trade.</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provided inputs to the WTO-OECD publication .on “Aid for Trade at a Glance 2009: Maintaining Momentum”.</li> <li>○ Collaborated with UNU to publish a book, that draws together the views of several United Nations agencies (UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to participate in the work of the Aid for Trade Advisory Group of the Director General of the WTO.</li> <li>○ Contribute to implementation of WTO Aid for Trade Work Programme for 2010 – 2011.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>United Nations regional commissions) on “Aid for Trade and Development: Global and Regional Perspectives”.</p> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ongoing implementation of UNCTAD’s aid for trade activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ongoing implementation of UNCTAD’s aid for trade activities.</li> </ul>
<p>107. UNCTAD should provide technical assistance to land-locked developing countries and transit developing countries to help them ensure that adequate and efficient infrastructure and services, as well as effective transit transport arrangements, are in place to support trade.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed by activities listed under paragraph 167 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Substantive contributions towards the Mid-term review of the Almaty Programme of Action.</li> <li>○ Inputs into relevant post mid-term review of Almaty Programme of Action meetings and reports.</li> <li>○ Global Preparatory Meeting on the Mid-term Review of the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, on trade facilitation opportunities for landlocked and transit developing countries, Geneva, 8–9 July 2008.</li> <li>○ Inputs to background reports for expert meetings on trade and development issues of interest to landlocked developing countries and transit developing countries.</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy briefs on landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries and small island developing States (6); Landlocked Developing Countries: Facts and Figures.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshop on logistics indicators (2 June 2008)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inputs into relevant post mid-term review of Almaty Programme of Action meetings and reports</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<b>Sub-theme 3: Enhancing the enabling environment at all levels to strengthen productive capacity, trade and investment: mobilizing resources and harnessing knowledge for development</b>		
<p>146. UNCTAD's work on investment should continue to assist all developing countries, in particular LDCs and countries with special needs, in designing and implementing active policies to boost productive capacities and international competitiveness. [...] UNCTAD's activities in this area should address in particular [...] the specific needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraphs 147-157, as well as paragraph 163 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Substantively prepared and organised a seminar for Geneva-based LLDC delegates on "FDI in infrastructure development in LLDCs - Issues at stake", 17 March 2009.</li> <li>○ High-level Investment Forum: Investing in Landlocked Developing Countries (October 2008).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ LLDCs: Geneva-based LLDC delegates expressed interest in practical follow-up activities in the area of investment attraction/promotion, which will be addressed in the initiated Development Account project.</li> <li>○ WIF II - 8th IAC meeting.</li> <li>○ Pre- LDC IV event: Building productive capacities in LDCs: Challenges and opportunities in the post-crisis environment.</li> <li>○ LDC IV side-events including an event on LDCs' access to medicine, and on entrepreneurship and integration of LDCs in international value chains.</li> </ul>
<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Investment Policy Reviews: overall 19 IPRs completed for African countries (and 12 for LDCs).</li> <li>○ Investment Guides.</li> <li>○ FDI in LDCs at a glance 2010 and 2012 Issues.</li> <li>○ Guide for LDCs on Pharmaceutical Production.</li> </ul>		
<i>Technical cooperation</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Capacity building in FDI statistics in Africa.</li> <li>○ IPR follow-up assistance.</li> <li>○ Investment Guides and Capacity-building for LDCs.</li> <li>○ Investment Facilitation Compact and i-Portals.</li> <li>○ LLDCs: A project entitled "Enhancing the capacities of landlocked developing countries to attract FDI for the development and modernization of productive capacities", has recently commenced.</li> <li>○ SIDS: Technical assistance to Cape Verde toward its structural transformation through international trade in services is expected to start in</li> </ul>		

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Empretec (No. of African countries and beneficiary LDCs).</li> <li>○ e- Tourism.</li> <li>○ Insurance.</li> </ul>	<p>2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assistance to LDCs and countries with special needs on investment policies and legislation, including sectoral policies and mechanisms to attract international investment and benefit from it (10).</li> <li>○ Assistance to the Governments of LDCs, LLDCs and countries with special needs, in producing and disseminating objective and informative i-portsals/investment guides (4).</li> </ul>
<p>147. UNCTAD should continue to produce policy analysis on the development impact of FDI. It should focus on ways to maximize the net development benefits of FDI through appropriate host- and home-country policies. It should develop its activities in collecting and analysing data on TNC activity and relevant national and international laws and regulations, and strengthen its assistance to help LDCs formulate better policies on the basis of accurate and up-to-date information. It should continue its policy-oriented research on issues related to the interaction of FDI and domestic investment, the relationship between ODA and FDI, the impact of FDI on industrialization and entrepreneurship, and the role of FDI in services, infrastructure development and the building of export capacity and human resources. Other issues include the linkages between foreign and domestic firms and best practices to encourage greater flows of investment that is conducive to development. In addition, UNCTAD should further analyse investment from developing countries</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 43 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Intergovernmental meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Board – Agenda item 8: Investment for development: Transnational Corporations, Infrastructure and development (2008), Transnational corporations, agricultural production and development (2009).</li> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment for Development: Foreign direct investment and domestic investment and development: enhancing productive capacities (3–5 February 2010).</li> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on International Cooperation: South–South Cooperation and Regional Integration (4-5 February 2009, and 14–16 December 2009).</li> <li>○ OECD Global Forum on International Investment (December 2009).</li> <li>○ Participation in Consultative Roundtables on responsible investment in agriculture in New York (September 2009) and Washington (April 2010) (with FAO, IFAD and World Bank, Chaired by the Governments of Japan and the United States and the</li> </ul>	<p><i>Intergovernmental meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trade and Development Board fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions – Agenda item 8.</li> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment for Development (Public investment and development and summing up of the first three sessions).</li> <li>○ Contributions to others multi and single-year expert meetings on investment-related issues.</li> <li>○ Participation in OECD Global Forum on International Investment.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
and countries with economies in transition, as well as explore the scope for deeper South–South cooperation.	<p>African Union).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participation in other consultative meetings and sessions on responsible investment in agriculture in various locations, including at the OECD Global Forum on International Investment (December 2009).</li> </ul> <p><i>Ad hoc expert meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WIR 2009 and 2010 Global Seminars (18–19 May 2009 and 3–5 May 2010).</li> <li>○ Brainstorming session on the WIR 2010 (11–12 November 2009).</li> <li>○ The potential of South–South investment for agricultural and economic development (15 December 2009).</li> </ul> <p><i>Parliamentary documentation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Maximizing synergies between foreign direct investment and domestic investment for development: enhancing productive capacities (TD/B/C.II/MEM.3/2).</li> </ul> <p>Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources (TD/B/C.II/CRP.3).</p>	<p><i>Ad Hoc Expert Meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WIR 2011 and 2012 Global Seminars.</li> <li>○ Brainstorming session on WIR 2011 and 2012.</li> </ul> <p><i>Parliamentary documentation</i></p> <p>Issues note related to agenda item of the MYEM, and of the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commissions.</p>
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ World Investment Report: 2009: Transnational Corporations, Agricultural Production and Development, and overview (UNCTAD/WIR/2009); and 2008: Transnational Corporations, Infrastructure and Development, and overview (UNCTAD/WIR/2008).</li> <li>○ World Investment Prospect Survey 2009–2011 (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/8), and 2008–2010 (September 2008).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ World Investment Report 2010 and 2011.</li> <li>○ World Investment Prospect Survey 2010–2012 and 2011–2013.</li> <li>○ TNC Journal, Volume 19 (1,2,3) and 20 (1,2,3).</li> <li>○ Global Investment Trends Monitor (quarterly).</li> <li>○ Investment Policy Monitor (quarterly).</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNCTAD Manual on Statistics and the Operations of TNCs: Volume I - FDI Flows and Stocks (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/1); II: Statistics on the Operations of Transnational Corporations (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/2); and III: Collecting and Reporting FDI/TNC Statistics: Institutional Issues (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/3).</li> <li>○ Investment Policy Monitor: No. 1 (December 2009) and No. 2 (April 2010).</li> <li>○ Global Investment Trends Monitor: (3 issues, No. 3 (April 2010), No. 2 (January 2010), No.1 (December 2009).</li> <li>○ Transnational Corporations Journal (6 issues - Vol. 17, No.1, 2 and 3; Vol.18, No.1, 2 and 3).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD current series on FDI and development (No. 6): FDI and Tourism the Development Dimension: East and Southern Africa (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2008/6); Assessing the Impact of the Current Financial and Economic Crisis on Global FDI Flows (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/3); Investment Policy Developments in G-20 Countries (UNCTAD/WEB/DIAE/IA/2009/9).</li> <li>○ WTO-OECD-UNCTAD reports on G-20 trade and investment measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WTO-OECD-UNCTAD reports on G-20 trade and investment measures.</li> </ul>
	<p data-bbox="772 1050 1355 1077"><i>Other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Investment Briefs: No. 1, 2008, FDI surged to record levels in 2008. (January 2008); No. 2, 2008, Aftercare - Reaching out to your investor community. (March 2008); No. 3, 2008, Countries continue to compete for FDI, but not unconditionally (July 2008). No. 1, 2009, Global FDI in decline due to the financial crisis, and a further drop expected (February 2009).</li> <li>○ Databases (FDI/TNC, mergers and acquisitions, largest TNCs, national laws).</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="1355 1050 1968 1077"><i>Other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Investment briefs.</li> <li>○ Databases (FDI/TNC, mergers and acquisitions, largest TNCs, national laws).</li> <li>○ E-Learning on FDI statistics</li> </ul>



Accra Accord paragraph	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ COMESA/UNCTAD Regional Workshop on the Common Survey on FDI/TNC Statistics (March 08).</li> <li>○ Workshop on FDI Statistics: Albania (April 09), Belarus (12-15 October 09), Comoros (15–18 June 09), Burundi (6–9 July 09), Kenya (June 08), Rwanda (November 08), Malawi (November 08), Ethiopia (December 08).</li> <li>○ Workshop on Survey Methodologies in Dominican Republic (November 08), Islamic Republic of Iran (December 08).</li> <li>○ Technical assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings to strengthen their research and policy analysis in FDI (Workshop on investment in Agriculture (Oman, October 10, on the impact of the financial crisis on FDI (Indonesia, July 09).</li> <li>○ Advisory service to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Group on FDI Statistics.</li> <li>○ Islamic Republic of Iran/UNCTAD joint initiatives for Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) countries.</li> <li>○ Data work in cooperation with other international organizations (OECD, Eurostats FATS, International Monetary Fund Balance Committee).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assistance to Governments and regional/subregional groupings to strengthen their research and policy analysis in FDI (COMESA, ASEAN).</li> <li>○ Technical assistance to relevant governmental entities on the preparation of FDI statistics, including workshops on FDI Statistics and survey methodologies (Congo, Sudan, Viet Nam and one regional seminar for COMESA countries).</li> <li>○ Advisory service to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Working Group on FDI Statistics.</li> <li>○ Data work in cooperation with other international organizations (OECD, Eurostats FATS, International Monetary Fund Balance Committee).</li> <li>○ Seminars and workshops on FDI, its development dimension and related policy issues, including dissemination of the WIR, as well as on priority sectors for developing countries, especially LDCs and countries with special needs (16).</li> <li>○ Albania Investment Report 2010.</li> <li>○ Establishment of a Knowledge Exchange Platform on responsible investment in agriculture (with FAO, IFAD and World Bank).</li> </ul>
148. UNCTAD should provide a platform for an international dialogue on best practice in investment policies. An inventory of best policy practices could contribute to a dialogue on policymaking know-how. UNCTAD, together with intergovernmental and	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participation in APEC Investment Expert Group Meetings and in the OECD Global Investment Forum.</li> <li>○ Participation in the G8 + 5 Working Group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on best practices in investment policies.</li> <li>○ Participation in APEC Investment Expert Group Meetings (May 2010).</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>regional organizations, particularly those from developing countries, and other partners, as well as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), should engage countries at every development level to help ensure an institutional environment conducive to FDI and development. In the context of developing best practices in investment policies, it should endeavour to work with relevant regional development banks such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank.</p>	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <p>Best practices in investment for development, case studies in FDI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Using FDI to Build Infrastructure – The Case of Electricity: Chile and New Zealand (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/1).</li> <li>○ Using FDI to Build Infrastructure – The Case of Roads: Australia and Peru (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/PCB/2009/2).</li> <li>○ How to Create and Benefit from Foreign Affiliates - Domestic SME Linkages: Malaysia and Singapore (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/18).</li> <li>○ How Post-Conflict Countries can Attract and Benefit from FDI: The Case of Croatia and Mozambique (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/15).</li> <li>○ How to Attract and Benefit from FDI in Small Economies: Estonia and Jamaica.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	<p>Best practices in investment for development, case studies in FDI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Devising a Systemic Competitiveness Policy to Enhance the Contribution of FDI: Australia and Colombia.</li> <li>○ How to Integrate FDI in the Skills Development Process: Canada and Singapore.</li> <li>○ How to Attract and Benefit from FDI in Extractive Industries - The Case of Mining: Canada and Chile.</li> <li>○ How to utilize FDI to build infrastructure ports: Lessons from China.</li> <li>○ How to revitalize FDI in Export Processing Zones (EPZs).</li> <li>○ How to attract FDI to less advantaged areas.</li> <li>○ Development of a best practices “manual” that builds on the case study series and provides a hands-on policy toolkit for decision-makers in developing countries.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assistance to developing countries on developing a global monitoring system in national investment policies.</li> <li>○ Technical assistance to developing countries on thematic areas including FDI for infrastructure development and maximizing FDI spill-overs.</li> </ul>
<p>149. UNCTAD should support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in formulating and implementing</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Intergovernmental meetings</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Intergovernmental meetings: (7) plus the IPRs Mauritania, and Sierra Leone, Guatemala and the</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
investment policies and should assist them with relevant legislation and regulations, in line with their development strategies, as well as with their international obligations. Investment policy reviews (IPRs) and their follow-up, and assistance to national and subnational investment promotion agencies, play an important role in this regard. A broader and more structural approach to the process of undertaking IPRs should be considered, under which UNCTAD would be entrusted with drafting the reviews, ensuring wider coverage of developing countries and elaborating on the development implications of FDI and the related investment framework. IPRs should be regularly updated so as to maintain the focus and follow up recommendations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Presentation of IPRs of: Burkina Faso (June 09), Burundi (April 10), Belarus (April 10), El Salvador (April 10), Dominican Republic (May 09), Nigeria (5 May 09), Viet Nam (Feb 09).</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Meeting: on Investment Policy Reviews (May 09), on Measuring the impacts of FDI in the context of the IPRs (December 08).</li> <li>○ National workshops on the IPRs of: Belarus (April 09), Sierra Leone (October 09), Burundi (December 09), El Salvador (January 10), Mauritania (February 08); Nigeria (July 08), Burkina Faso (January 09).</li> <li>○ High-level discussion on the IPR of Belarus (July 2008).</li> </ul>	<p>former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Meetings on “Assessing the implementation of Investment Policy Reviews recommendations”, and on the “Content and methodological approach to IPRs”.</li> <li>○ National workshops on IPRs in preparation.</li> </ul>
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Investment policy reviews of: Belarus (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/10), Burkina Faso (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/4), Sierra Leone (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/14), Burundi (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/17), El Salvador (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/20), Mauritania (UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2008/5), Dominican Republic (UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2007/9), Nigeria (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2008/1), Viet Nam (UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2007/10).</li> <li>○ Implementation report of Ghana IPR (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/5).</li> <li>○ Investment Policy Review Programme: A framework for attracting and benefiting from FDI (UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2008/3).</li> <li>○ Exchange of experiences: Investment policy reviews, lessons learned and best practices (TD/B/C.II/3).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Investment policy reviews (IPRs), including those IPRs of Guatemala and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.</li> <li>○ Implementation reports of IPRs, including for Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p data-bbox="779 231 1966 276"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="779 300 1339 411">○ Advisory assistance provided to Belarus, Benin, Burundi, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zambia.</li> <li data-bbox="779 432 1339 488">○ Fact-finding missions: El Salvador (May 2009), Guatemala (November 2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1366 300 1937 384">○ Assistance to developing countries in implementing and following-up recommendations of IPRs (10).</li> <li data-bbox="1366 400 1937 517">○ Assistance to developing countries to attract international investment and technology in line with their national objectives to respond to regional/global opportunities and incorporate MLT perspectives (8).</li> <li data-bbox="1366 533 1937 649">○ Seminars and workshops on development of human resources required for formulating and implementing integrated national policies related to investment (6).</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="338 683 775 1182">150. In its advisory services, analytical work and capacity-building programmes in the field of investment promotion, UNCTAD should develop pragmatic tools and investment guides and identify best practices. In UNCTAD's advisory services, attention should be paid to the issues of interest to all developing countries, particularly issues of relevance to LDCs such as good governance in investment promotion. Investment guides should be produced for all landlocked developing countries requesting one, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.</p>	<p data-bbox="779 683 1966 727"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="779 751 1339 836">○ First World Investment Forum (April 08)</li> <li data-bbox="779 775 1339 836">• High-level Investment Forum: Investing in Landlocked Developing Countries (October 08).</li> <li data-bbox="779 852 1339 908">○ Silk Road Investment Forum (3 September 09).</li> <li data-bbox="779 932 1339 987">○ World Investment Forum 08 Report (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2008/3).</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="779 1043 1966 1088"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="779 1118 1339 1378">○ Investment Advisory Series (Series A): Promoting Foreign Investment in Tourism (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/16), Promoting Investment and Trade: Practices and Issues (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/9) Evaluating Investment Promotion Agencies (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2008/2), Investment Promotion Agencies as Policy Advocates (UNCTAD/ITE/IPC/2007/6).</li> <li data-bbox="779 1394 1339 1420">○ Investment Guides: Silk Road</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1366 751 1937 900">○ Second World Investment Forum (September 10) - High-Level Tripartite Sessions on "World investment prospects", "Re-strategizing investment promotion", "Entering into the green race" and Investment showcase events.</li> <li data-bbox="1366 916 1937 971">○ Ad Hoc Expert Group Meetings on Investment Promotion (2).</li> <li data-bbox="1366 987 1937 1013">○ WIF 10 Report.</li> <li data-bbox="1366 1118 1937 1235">○ Investment Advisory Series (Series A) – 5 issues including "Investment Promotion Handbook for Diplomats", and "Enhancing Client Services in Investment Promotion" (in preparation).</li> <li data-bbox="1366 1251 1937 1367">○ Investment Guides: 6, including for Benin, Comoros, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Oriental region Morocco, Zambia and update of Rwanda.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>(UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/6), Benin (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/12.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Blue Book on Best Practice in Investment Promotion and Facilitation: Nigeria (UNCTAD/DIAE/PCB/2009/7).</li> </ul>	
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services to developing countries on investment promotion: El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique.</li> <li>○ Assistance to national and subnational investment promotion agencies: Ethiopia, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency, Peru, Zambia.</li> <li>○ Advisory services to Rwanda on promoting investment into the mining sector and on attracting foreign skills.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD international meetings/training in Ghana (April 2008), Switzerland (May, 2008; April 2010) and regional workshops for Central America and the Caribbean held in Trinidad &amp; Tobago (November 2008), for Africa held in the United Republic of Tanzania (April 2009) and for South America held in Argentina (November 2009).</li> <li>○ National workshops and briefings on investor targeting and investor aftercare: Belarus, Botswana, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Mozambique, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Zambia.</li> <li>○ Training of diplomats in investment promotion and facilitation: for Benin (July 2009), Ghana (June 2009), Indonesia (May 2009) and Geneva-based diplomats (June 2009).</li> <li>○ Study tours to Tunisia for Palestinian officials (February 2008), to Singapore for Rwandan officials (December 2009), to the Netherlands and Malaysia for Ethiopian officials (November 2008) and to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services to developing countries on investment promotion and facilitation (6).</li> <li>○ Assistance to national and subnational investment promotion agencies (6).</li> <li>○ Seminars and workshops on capacity building in investment promotion and facilitation (10).</li> <li>○ Assistance to developing countries, in particular LDCs, LLDCs and countries with special needs, in producing and disseminating objective and informative i-portals/investment guides (6).</li> <li>○ Seminar and workshops on capacity building in investment promotion and facilitation (10).</li> <li>○ <u>i-Track (2)</u>: Benin and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Sweden (September 2008), Australia (April 2010) for LDC officials, and to Singapore for Rwandan Officials (December 2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshops on Investment Guides: Benin (April 2009), Lao People’s Democratic Republic (February 2009); Morocco (December 2008).</li> <li>○ Update the IPA database</li> <li>○ i-Track (Ghana).</li> </ul>	
<p>151. UNCTAD should continue to help developing countries participate in the debate on international investment agreements (IIAs). It should focus on the development dimension of IIAs and examine the effects of IIAs. UNCTAD’s work in this area should include policy analysis and capacity-building in relation to the negotiation and implementation of current and future bilateral and regional investment agreements, management of investor-State disputes, alternative means of dispute settlement, the approach to investment promotion and the effects of IIAs.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment for Development (February 2009).</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on the Feasibility of an Advisory Facility on International Investment Law and Investor–State Disputes for Latin American Countries (9 February 2009, Geneva).</li> <li>○ OECD Investment Committee (24–26 March 2009) and Global Forum on International Investment (7–8 December 2009).</li> <li>○ Ad-hoc Expert Group Meeting on Key Issues in the Evolving System of International Investment Rules (4 December 2009, Geneva).</li> <li>○ Report of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment for Development (TD/B/C.II/MEM.3/3).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International Investment Agreements Conference 2010 and 2011.</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on issues in IIAs and their development dimension.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Series on international investment policies for development: “Exploring alternatives to investment treaty arbitration and the prevention of investor–State disputes (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/11), The Role of International Investment Agreements in Attracting Foreign Direct Investment (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2009/5), The Protection of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Series on international investment policies for development (8)</li> <li>○ Update of the IIAs issues series: in preparation: National Treatment, Scope and Definition, Most Favoured Nation Treatment, Fair and Equitable Treatment, Investor-State Disputes Issues in IIAs,</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>National Security in IIAs (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2008/5), Investment Promotion Provisions in International Investment Agreements (UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2007/7), International Investment Rule-Making :challenges and the way forward (UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2007/3), Identifying the Core Elements in Investment Agreements in the APEC Region (UNCTAD/DIAE/IA/2008/3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IIA Monitors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. 1 (2009): Latest Developments in Investor–State Dispute Settlement; No. 2 (2009): Selected Recent Developments in IIA Arbitration and Human Rights; No. 3 (2009): Recent Developments in International Investment Agreements (2008–June 2009).</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ IIA issues notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. 1 (2010): Latest Developments in Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS).</li> <li>• UNCTAD’s work programme on IIAs 2008 and 2009.</li> <li>• IIA Newsflash.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Web-based legal databases (BITs, FTAs, DTTS, ISDS cases).</li> </ul>	<p>Expropriation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IIA monitors (Quarterly).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD’s work programme on IIAs 2010, 11 and 12.</li> <li>○ IIA Newsflash.</li> <li>○ Web-based legal databases.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services to Governments and regional/Subregional groupings: (the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, CARICOM, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Malaysia, Morocco, Panama, Sierra Leone, SADC secretariat, Peru, UNASUR) on IIAs reviews (3), review of the BIT model (3), investment dispute prevention policies (4), Investor-State Dispute Settlements.</li> <li>○ Seminars and workshops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 Regional Training courses (APEC–</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services to Governments and regional/subregional groupings on bilateral and regional arrangements with regard to investment (10) - including review of the BIT model for Botswana, Morocco, and the Plurinational State of Bolivia.</li> <li>○ DPP program for Guatemala, Panama, Dominican Republic and Colombia.</li> <li>○ Seminars and workshops on the negotiation and implementation of IIAs, management of investor-State</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>UNCTAD on the core elements in IIAs, APEC–UNCTAD–Philippines training on international investment treaties and ISDS, on IIA negotiations for Lusophone countries, on managing investment disputes for Latin American countries, on investment promotion and protection for French-speaking member countries of the Islamic Development Bank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7 Distance-learning courses on IIAs (Guinea, LAC countries, Lusophone countries, Ethiopia, SELA countries, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay).</li> <li>▪ 11 National seminars on IIAs and ISDS: Argentina, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Botswana, Morocco (2), Lebanon, Indonesia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia and Malaysia.</li> <li>▪ 6 training on IIAs issues (Cap Verde, Chile (2), Ghana, Sudan, Uruguay).</li> <li>○ Other events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 9 Meetings on an advisory facility on international investment law and ISDS; Short courses for permanent missions in Geneva; Training on IIAs for the student community; Participation in regional technical assistance seminars (11), and in regional/national conferences on IIAs (15).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>disputes, alternative means of dispute settlement, the approach of investment promotion and the effects of IIAs (6).</p>
<p>152. UNCTAD should analyse voluntary enterprise policies on corporate social responsibility and other codes of conduct as a complement to national legislation with a view to identifying best practices for maximizing the development impact of corporate activities, in particular by TNCs. UNCTAD should coordinate its activities in this area with other relevant international bodies, including OECD, the World Bank, the United</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustainable Stock Exchanges (November 2009).</li> <li>○ 2009 Review of the reporting status of corporate responsibility indicators: Case study Brazil (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/CRP.4).</li> <li>○ 2008 Review of the implementation status of Corporate Responsibility performance of large emerging market enterprises</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sustainable Stock Exchanges 2010 (September 10).</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Enterprise policies on Corporate Responsibility (2011).</li> </ul>



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Global Compact and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Working Group on Social Responsibility, to maximize the value added of its work.</p>	<p>(TD/B/C.II/ISAR/CRP.1).</p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Workshop on policy context for responsible investment (November 2009).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assistance to the ISO Working Group on Social Responsibility, the ICC Committee on CSR and the OECD round table on CSR.</li> <li>○ Seminars on CSR in the framework UNCTAD Virtual Institute (2).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Investment and Enterprise Responsibility Review (2010).</li> <li>○ Seminars and workshops on enterprise policies on corporate social responsibility (2).</li> </ul>
<p>153. Taking into account the WIPO Development Agenda and without prejudice to the work undertaken in other forums, UNCTAD, within its mandate, should continue to undertake research and analysis on trade and development aspects of intellectual property, including in the areas of investment and technology.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 158 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The United Nations Economic and Social Council</li> </ul> <p>Ministerial Breakfast Roundtable on Global Public Health – High-Quality, Low-Cost Pharmaceutical Production in Developing Countries (July 2009).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>WHO</i></li> </ul> <p>EU Side Event at the 63rd World Health Assembly – EU Implementation of the Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property (May 2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>WIPO</i></li> </ul> <p>Conference on Intellectual Property and Public Policy Issues (July 2009); Open-Ended Forum on Proposed Development Agenda Projects (October 2009); Symposium on the Evolution of the Regulatory Framework of Test Data - From the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on the development aspects of intellectual property.</li> <li>○ Continued attendance at relevant intergovernmental forums where IP and development issues are discussed.</li> </ul>

Accra Accord paragraph	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	Property of the Intellect to the Intellect of Property (February 2010); Symposium on Intellectual Property and Competition Policy (May 2010).	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Development Dimensions of Intellectual Property in Uganda: Transfer of Technology, Access to Medicines and Textbooks (UNCTAD_DIAE_PCB_2009_13).</li> <li>○ Using Intellectual Property Rights to Stimulate Pharmaceutical Production in Developing Countries: A Reference Guide (UNCTAD_DIAE_PCB_2009_19, awaiting in-house publication).</li> <li>○ UNCTAD-ICTSD <i>Policy Brief Series (web-based)</i> - 6 briefs were issued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Case studies on local production of pharmaceuticals in conjunction with WHO.</li> <li>○ Continued work on UNCTAD/ICTSD policy briefs (web-based).</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<i>2 Capacity-Building Workshops</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>ASEAN.</b> Capacity-building workshop for ASEAN countries on TRIPS flexibilities and the local production of pharmaceuticals (December 2008).</li> <li>○ <b>Central, Southern and Western Africa.</b> Capacity-building workshop for Central, Southern and Western African countries on TRIPS flexibilities and the local production of pharmaceuticals (December 2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Request-based advisory services to Governments and regional/subregional groupings on the development aspects of intellectual property rights (4). Including a report on the “Development dimensions of intellectual property in Cambodia: copyrights and economic growth”.</li> </ul>
	<i>5 Advisory Activities</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>COMESA.</b> Provision of assistance to the COMESA Secretariat on the elaboration of an intellectual property policy for COMESA states (May 2010).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seminars and workshops on intellectual property and developments issues.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Maldives.</b> Provision of advice to the Maldives' National Law Reform Commission on selected provisions of their draft copyright bill (July 2008).</li> <li>○ <b>Rwanda.</b> Provision of assistance to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in the elaboration of an intellectual property policy that is harmonized with their development objectives (May 2009).</li> <li>○ Thailand. Provision of advice to the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce on the interface between intellectual property and competition policies (July 2009).</li> <li>○ Viet Nam. Assistance to the Foreign Trade University of Viet Nam in the establishment of an intellectual property curriculum (September 2008).</li> </ul>	
<p>154. UNCTAD should strengthen its activities in research and analysis, technical assistance and consensus-building with regard to stimulating enterprise development and business facilitation. Measures should be identified to enable enterprises, especially small and medium-sized ones in developing countries, to comply with international standards, promote their technological and innovation capacities, access new technologies and enhance their participation in global value chains. UNCTAD should analyse the linkages between small and medium-sized enterprises and foreign affiliates in order to increase the development benefits of FDI and enhance the international competitiveness of firms from developing countries.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on enterprise development policies and capacity-building in STI (first and second sessions).</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on How to Develop Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Developing Countries and How to Develop an Inventory of Best Practices (29 September 2009).</li> </ul> <p>Parliamentary documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reports of the Multi-year Expert Meeting on Enterprise Development Policies and Capacity-building in STI (TD/B/C.II/MEM.1/4) and second session (TD/B/C.II/MEM.1/7)</li> <li>○ Key components of entrepreneurship and innovation policy frameworks (TD/B/C.II/MEM.1/6)</li> <li>○ Key elements of entrepreneurship policy (TD/B/C.II/MEM.1/2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on enterprise development policies and capacity-building in STI (third and fourth session).</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert meetings on international competitiveness of SMEs in developing countries (2).</li> </ul>

Accra Accord paragraph	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Integrating Developing Countries' SMEs into Global Value Chains (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2009/5).</li> <li>○ Creating Business Linkages: A Policy Perspective (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2009/1).</li> <li>○ Small businesses as a way out of poverty (January 2008).</li> <li>○ Women in Business Award Brochure (2008).</li> <li>○ The Entrepreneur's Guide (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2009/3).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enterprise development and facilitation.</li> <li>○ Accounting and financial reporting guidelines for SMEs.</li> <li>○ Capacity building through human resources development for enterprise competitiveness.</li> <li>○ Empretec newsletters (Quarterly).</li> </ul>
	<i>Other substantive outputs:</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Empretec newsletters (Quarterly).</li> <li>○ Business Linkages for Sustainable Development: The case of Penang Malaysia Video (2008), Uganda Business Linkages Programme Video (2008).</li> </ul>	
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<i>Advisory services</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services on SME competitiveness: Rwanda and Azerbaijan.</li> <li>○ Overall assistance to Empretec regional centres and countries (3).</li> <li>○ Empretec installations (5).</li> <li>○ Business linkages projects (9).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services to support enhancing competitiveness of SMEs and unleashing entrepreneurship (6).</li> <li>○ Assistance to strengthen the Empretec Africa network (2).</li> <li>○ Linkages and new Empretec programmes in developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and countries with economies in transition (6).</li> </ul>
	<i>Training and workshops:</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 11 Empretec training workshops, 4 Regional training of trainers, 14 Entrepreneurship workshops, 9 Business linkages workshops, and 2 Study tours.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Empretec Directors' meeting (2), Empretec Africa Forum (2), and Women in Business Award (1).</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p><i>Events:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Empretec Directors' meeting (November 08, October 09).</li> <li>○ Empretec Africa Forum (October 09, January 10).</li> <li>○ Global Entrepreneurship Week event (November 09).</li> <li>○ Women in Business Award (26 April 10).</li> </ul>	
<p>155. UNCTAD should help developing countries, including by building their technical capacity, to improve their e-government practices in order to enhance the transparency and simplification of government procedures in areas such as investment and the creation and development of enterprises.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Releasing productive capacities and boosting enterprise development through improved transparency, simplification and automation of administrative procedures (TD/B/C.II/2).</li> <li>○ Public investment in administrative efficiency for business facilitation – sharing best practices (TD/B/C.II/8).</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Modern trends in Administrative Efficiency (November 09).</li> <li>○ E-regulation system: Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Moscow and Viet Nam.</li> <li>○ Administrative Efficiency online database of best practices.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <p><i>Seminars and workshops</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ E-regulations systems training seminars: Comoros (November 09), Rwanda (October 09), Viet Nam (May 09), Regional Training for Latin America (Nov 08).</li> </ul>	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy briefs on Administrative Efficiency – Best practices on company procedures, Best practices on construction permits procedures, and Property transfer procedures.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical assistance to developing countries to improve their e-government practices (4).</li> <li>○ National and regional projects for the development of business services in developing countries (2).</li> </ul>

Accra Accord paragraph	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Principles of administrative transparency (Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mali, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Viet Nam).</li> <li>○ Simplification of investment procedures (Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mali, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Viet Nam).</li> <li>○ Publicity of rules and procedures (Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mali, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Viet Nam).</li> <li>○ Regional training of trainers, Latin America (Panama, June 2009).</li> <li>○ Assistance to Governments in simplifying procedures and implementing e-government solution: Colombia, El Salvador, Ethiopia Kyrgyzstan, Guatemala, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Moscow and Viet Nam.</li> <li>○ High-level Workshop on e-Government, Transparency and Simplification of Administrative Procedures for Enterprise Creation and Operations (December 2008).</li> <li>○ E-regulations transparency network.</li> </ul>	
<p>156. Through the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting (ISAR), UNCTAD should help developing countries participate in the processes that set internationally recognized accounting and reporting standards and codes. Alongside development partners, UNCTAD should assist developing countries in building the technical capacity and institutions needed for the</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IGE on ISAR, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions.</li> </ul> <p><i>Parliamentary documentation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on its twenty-sixth session (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/54).</li> <li>○ Review of practical implementation issues of International Financial Reporting Standards: Impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IGE on ISAR (annual sessions).</li> <li>○ Notes for the intergovernmental group at its annual sessions.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>implementation of such standards and codes. It should continue to contribute to the field of environmental accounting and reporting with a view to promoting a harmonized approach among member States. UNCTAD should continue to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in adopting and implementing the International Financial Reporting Standards.</p>	<p>of the financial crisis (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/53).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2009 Review of corporate responsibility reporting: the largest transnational corporations and climate change related disclosure (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/CRP.7).</li> <li>○ 2009 Review of the reporting status of corporate responsibility indicators: Case study of Brazil.</li> <li>○ 2009 Review of the implementation status of corporate governance disclosures: Case study of Pakistan (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/CRP.5).</li> <li>○ 2009 Review of the implementation status of corporate governance disclosures: an examination of reporting practices among large enterprises in 12 emerging markets (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/CRP.6).</li> <li>○ 2009 Review of the implementation status of corporate governance disclosures: an inventory of disclosure requirements in 24 emerging markets (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/CRP.8).</li> <li>○ Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its twenty-fifth session (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/51).</li> <li>○ 2008 Review of the Reporting Status of Corporate Responsibility Indicators (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/CRP.2).</li> <li>○ Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEGA) Level 3 Guidance (TD/D/C.II/ISAR/509).</li> <li>○ Review of practical implementation issues relating to international financial reporting standards: Case study of Switzerland (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/47).</li> <li>○ Review of practical implementation issues relating to international financial reporting standards: Case study of Egypt (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/45).</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Review of practical implementation issues relating to international financial reporting standards: Case study of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/48).</li> <li>○ Review of practical implementation issues relating to international financial reporting standards: Case study of Poland (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/46).</li> <li>○ Practical challenges and related considerations in implementing international standards on auditing (TD/B/C.II/ISAR/49).</li> <li>○ The financial crisis and its implications for the international financing reporting architecture and financial stability (1 July 2009).</li> </ul>	
<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ISAR Review 2008 (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2009/6).</li> <li>○ ISAR Review 2009 (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2009/7).</li> <li>○ Promoting Transparency in Corporate Reporting: A Quarter Century of ISAR (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2008/3).</li> <li>○ SMEGA – Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Level 3 Guidance (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2009/2).</li> <li>○ Practical Implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards: Lessons Learned (October 2008)</li> <li>○ Guidance on Corporate Responsibility Indicators in Annual Reports (February 2008).</li> <li>○ ISAR Update: Special Edition 2009 (October 2009), Institutional Issues in Collecting and Reporting, Vol. 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ISAR Reviews 2010, 2011 and 2012.</li> <li>○ Guidance on practical implementation of IFRS.</li> <li>○ Review of carbon disclosure requirements.</li> <li>○ Practical workbook on best practices in corporate governance disclosure.</li> <li>○ Guidelines on national requirements for the qualification of national accountants.</li> <li>○ Workbook on corporate transparency and accounting.</li> <li>○ ISAR newsletters (electronic).</li> <li>○ Publication “Corporate Governance in the Wake of the Financial Crisis” (2010).</li> <li>○ ISAR newsletters (electronic).</li> </ul>



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ISAR Newsletters (Nos. 12 and 13).</li> </ul>	
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical workshop on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (6 October 2009).</li> <li>○ Training on Corporate Governance Disclosure (Egypt, 2009).</li> <li>○ Annual Conference on Corporate Governance (June 2009).</li> <li>○ Workshop on International Public Sector Accounting Standards and the Framework for International Education Pronouncements.</li> <li>○ Participation in IFAC Accounting Education Standards Board and in the IFAC International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board Consultative Advisory Group.</li> <li>○ Accounting for Sustainability forum.</li> <li>○ Consultative meeting on accounting by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (May 2008).</li> <li>○ Consultations and liaisons with IFAS, IASB, ICC Community on Business in Society.</li> <li>○ Participation in IFAC Accounting Education Standards Board and in the IFAC International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board Consultative Advisory Group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assistance to Governments in the area of corporate transparency and accounting and in the implementation of internationally recognized standard and practices (8).</li> <li>○ Seminars and workshops on improved corporate transparency and harmonization with international requirements (6).</li> <li>○ National and regional projects on improved corporate transparency, and harmonization with international requirements (6).</li> <li>○ Workshop on corporate governance in the wake of the financial crisis: linking governance, strategy and sustainability (Oct 2010).</li> </ul>
157. UNCTAD should continue to provide policy analysis and capacity-building on prudential regulatory frameworks, the establishment of competitive insurance markets and human resources development.	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on African Insurance Sector (Feb. 09).</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>UNCTAD should also assist countries in the development of their insurance sector with a view to creating benefits for development. In this context, assistance should be provided especially to countries in Africa and small economies that are particularly vulnerable to catastrophic risks.</p>	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Capacity-Building for the Insurance Sector in Africa (a compilation of documents issued at the ad hoc expert meeting) (UNCTAD/DIAE/ED/2009/6/CD).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Thirty-fifth African Insurance Organization Conference and Annual General Assembly (May 2008); Thirty-sixth African Insurance Organization Conference and Annual General Assembly (May 2009).</li> <li>○ Strengthening SMEs' development and access to Financing and Insurance in Morocco and Tunisia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Insurance and development: main issues.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support to the development of the insurance sector in developing countries, particularly in Africa and in small economies particularly vulnerable to catastrophic risks (3).</li> <li>○ Regional seminars to assist insurance regulatory authorities in developing countries and post graduate courses for regulators and practitioners in the sector (5).</li> </ul>
<p>158. UNCTAD should further strengthen its research and analysis in the area of science, technology and innovation, including ICTs, and should promote effective international and national policies, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations working in this area. It should also draw lessons from successful experiences with the transfer and diffusion of technology through all channels, including FDI. It should also enhance its support to the efforts by developing countries, in particular LDCs, to respond to technological changes and assess the effectiveness of domestic innovation policy. UNCTAD should help strengthen North-South and South-South cooperation in harnessing knowledge and technology for development, and assist developing countries and countries with</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad-Hoc Expert Meeting on ICT, Enterprises and Poverty Alleviation, Geneva, November 2009.</li> <li>○ Regional IER seminar, Cape Town, South Africa, April 2010.</li> <li>○ Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission (second session) April 2010.</li> <li>○ Single-year Expert Meeting on Green and Renewable Technologies as Energy Solutions for Rural Development (February 2010).</li> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meetings on Enterprise Development Policies and Capacity-Building in Science, Technology and Innovation, (January 2010).</li> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on STI Indicators (January 2010).</li> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on International Cooperation: South-South Cooperation and Regional Integration at its second session (December 2009), inputs on STI issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Third and fourth multi-year expert meetings on Enterprise Development Policies and Capacity-Building in Science, Technology and Innovation.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
economies in transition through science, technology and innovation policy reviews and related technical assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on STI Policies (December 2009).</li> <li>○ Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission (first session) May 2009.</li> <li>○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on Enterprise Development Policies and Capacity-Building in Science, Technology and Innovation, (January 2009).</li> </ul>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Information Economy Report 2009: Trends and Outlook in Turbulent Times.</li> <li>○ Technology and Innovation Report 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Information Economy Report (annual).</li> <li>○ Technology and Innovation Report 2011: preparatory research.</li> <li>○ STI indicators: development of a framework for STI policymaking.</li> </ul>
	<i>Technical cooperation</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participated in several conferences on ICT legal issues of importance to developing countries and contributed together with other organizations (UNCITRAL, OECD, UNECA) to define and promote international policies/guidelines for e-commerce.</li> <li>○ STIP* Review of Ghana (2010).</li> <li>○ STIP Review of Lesotho (2010).</li> <li>○ STIP Review of Angola (2009).</li> <li>○ STIP Review of Mauritania (2009).</li> <li>○ Green and renewable energy technologies for rural development (UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2009/4).</li> <li>○ Financing ICT for Development (UNCTAD/DTL/STICT/2009/5).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ STIP Review of the Dominican Republic.</li> <li>○ STIP Review of El Salvador.</li> <li>○ STIP Review of Peru.</li> </ul>
159. UNCTAD should also contribute to consensus-building in the international debate on science and technology for development, including ICTs and their	<i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Background report to the Commission on Investment, Enterprise and Development 2009.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support to UNCTAD Intergovernmental Machinery.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>implications for development, and continue to provide support as the secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. UNCTAD should continue to help developing countries to participate effectively in international discussions on technology transfer and knowledge-sharing, and to identify policy options and best practice in this area. UNCTAD should furthermore continue to assist developing countries in identifying ways and means to operationalize technology transfer clauses in international agreements and in the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits in order to maximize their potential benefits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Background report to the Commission on Investment, Enterprise and Development 2010.</li> <li>○ Support to the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.</li> </ul>
<p>160. UNCTAD should continue to provide technical assistance to countries in the area of ICT, notably on ICT policy reviews, pro-poor policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, and measuring the information economy, including through the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development launched at UNCTAD XI.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Member of the steering committee of the Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development.</li> <li>○ UNCTAD Expert Group Meeting - Global Event on measuring the Information Society, May 2008.</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Global Information Society: a Statistical View, 2008 (Partnership publication).</li> <li>○ Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy, 2009.</li> <li>○ Core ICT Indicators (Partnership publication), 2010</li> <li>○ Study on Prospects for Harmonizing Cyberlaws in Latin America, June 2009.</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p data-bbox="770 229 1016 255"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 280 1267 370">○ Regional workshop of the East African Community Task Force on Cyberlaws, United Republic of Tanzania, June 2008.</li> <li data-bbox="770 386 1285 475">○ Regional workshop of the East African Community Task Force on Cyberlaws, Burundi, September 2008.</li> <li data-bbox="770 491 1344 580">○ Distance learning course on the Legal Aspects of E-Commerce for 100 participants from ALADI countries, August 2008.</li> <li data-bbox="770 596 1326 654">○ Face-to-face training on the Legal aspects of e-commerce for ALADI countries, October 2008.</li> <li data-bbox="770 670 1344 759">○ Distance learning course on the Legal Aspects of e-Commerce for 90 participants for Central America, January-February 2009.</li> <li data-bbox="770 775 1344 833">○ Face-to-face regional workshop on Cyberlaws for Central America, San Salvador, March 2009.</li> <li data-bbox="770 849 1335 938">○ Support to ECA workshop on Legal and Regulatory Framework for the Knowledge Economy 28 April – 1 May 2009.</li> <li data-bbox="770 954 1348 1043">○ National sensitization workshop on the draft e-commerce legislation for key stakeholders, Cambodia, March 2009.</li> <li data-bbox="770 1059 1348 1149">○ National sensitization workshop on the draft e-commerce legislation for key stakeholders, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, April 2009.</li> <li data-bbox="770 1165 1344 1222">○ Training workshop on the Legal Aspects of E-Commerce for officials in Burundi, September 2009.</li> <li data-bbox="770 1238 1330 1356">○ Adoption of the EAC Legal Framework for Cyberlaws by the second Extra-Ordinary Session of the EAC Sectoral Council on Transport, Communications and Meteorology, May 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1357 280 1917 370">○ On-going technical assistance in the areas of ICT and Law Reform; Measuring ICT for Development; and ICT Policy Reviews.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ First ICT Policy Review (for Egypt) project launched in 2009.</li> <li>○ Regional Asia-Pacific Expert group Meeting on ICT for Development and the Committee on ICT, November 2008.</li> <li>○ Training course on measuring ICT for English-speaking Caribbean countries (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago), January 2009.</li> <li>○ Workshop on the measurement of E-commerce and external trade indicators, Dubai in cooperation with ESCWA, March 2009.</li> <li>○ Regional workshop on Information Society Measurement in cooperation with UNECLAC, April 2009.</li> <li>○ National seminar on ICT measurement and indicators, May 2009.</li> <li>○ Training of trainers workshop on measuring ICT in Geneva, June 2009.</li> <li>○ Training course on measuring ICT for English-speaking countries in Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), July 2009.</li> <li>○ Training course on measuring ICT for French-speaking countries in Africa (Rabat, Morocco), December 2009.</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>161. UNCTAD should contribute to the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) action lines on capacity-building, an enabling environment, e-business and e-science, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations. UNCTAD, also in its capacity as secretariat to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, should assist the Commission in implementing its mandate on the follow-up to the WSIS outcomes.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under other paragraphs of the Accra Accord, especially paragraph 159.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Co-organized WSIS Forum 2008 and arranged action line facilitation meetings, Geneva, May 2008</li> <li>○ Co-organized the ICT4All Forum, Hamamet, Tunisia, November 2008.</li> <li>○ Co-organized WSIS Forum 2009 and arranged action line facilitation meetings, Geneva, May 2009</li> <li>○ Co-organized the first-ever Open Consultations on Meeting the Challenges of Financing ICT for Development, October 2009.</li> <li>○ Co-organized the ICT4All Forum, Hamamet, Tunisia, November 2009.</li> <li>○ Co-organized WSIS Forum 2010 and arranged action line facilitation meetings, Geneva, May 2010</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNGIS</li> <li>○ WSIS Forum preparations</li> </ul>
<p>162. UNCTAD should enhance its assistance in cross-divisional capacity-building programmes, including training for policymakers on the integrated treatment of the trade, investment, finance, technology and development issues referred to in paragraph 166 of the Bangkok Plan of Action, which must ensure wide and inclusive participation of developing countries. It should also continue to support the development of local teaching and research capacities in</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Advisory group</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Group on Strengthening Training Capacities and Human Resources Development on UNCTAD and e-Learning Initiatives, Geneva, Switzerland (June 2009).</li> <li>○ Report of the Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Group on Strengthening Training Capacities and Human Resources Development on UNCTAD and e-Learning Initiatives (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/MISC/2009/5).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Substantive servicing of intergovernmental and expert meetings.</li> <li>○ Ad hoc expert group meeting on capacity-building and skills enhancement on trade, investment and development.</li> <li>○ Advisory group meeting on capacity-building and skills enhancement on trade, investment and development.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>member countries' academic institutions through the Virtual Institute, and foster training and capacity-building aimed at trade practitioners in order to assist member countries in developing a sustainable local capacity in trade, investment and development issues through TrainForTrade. UNCTAD should also continue to use these programmes to strengthen the synergies between its research and capacity-building activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Group on Strengthening Training Capacities and Human Resources Development on building knowledge and skills on trade-related policies through training courses for developing country officials, Geneva, Switzerland (October 2009).</li> <li>○ Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Group on Strengthening Training Capacities and Human Resources Development on building knowledge and skills on trade-related policies through training courses for developing country officials (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/MISC/2009/7).</li> <li>○ Progress report on the implementation of the Accra Accord related to cross-divisional capacity-building (February 2010) (TD/B/C.1/12).</li> </ul> <p><i>Other expert meetings</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Meetings of the Advisory Body for Paragraph 166 courses, Geneva, Switzerland (2008 and 2009).</li> <li>○ Annual coordination meetings of the national and regional steering committees of the TrainForTrade projects for Angola, Cambodia, Guinea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (2008, 2009, 2010).</li> <li>○ Coordination meeting of the Portuguese-speaking port training network (July 2008).</li> <li>○ High-level Meeting on Sustainable Tourism for Development targeting French-speaking African countries, Bamako, Mali (October 2008).</li> <li>○ International Coordination Conference for Port Communities of French-speaking Developing Countries, Geneva, Switzerland (Benin, Cameroon, Guinea, Senegal and Togo, March 2009).</li> <li>○ Fourth meeting of the Virtual Institute university network, Geneva, Switzerland (May 2009).</li> </ul>	



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ International Coordination Conference for Port Communities of French-speaking Developing Countries, Marseille, France (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Senegal and Togo, May 2010).</li> </ul>	
	<i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Capacity-building through human resources development - UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2008/1; <u>Capacity-building for Trade and Development</u> (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/MISC/2009/8).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Study on capacity-building for academia: impact and role in the development of human resources and policy support in developing countries.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Study on capacity-building for academia: the contributions to the development of human resources and policy support in developing countries (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2009/3 - under publication process).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Capacity-building through human resources development and e-applications.</li> <li>○ Web-based Vi bulletin.</li> <li>○ Vi web platform and teaching materials and research studies.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Legal Framework of Private Investment in the Republic of Angola (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2010/1).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ TrainForTrade course materials.</li> <li>○ Distance learning platform (learn.unctad.org).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lectures related to the work of the sub-programme: conferences “Dialogue on networking and academic support initiatives”, WTO, Geneva, Switzerland (October 2008); “The regional integration knowledge system”, Gothenburg, Sweden (March 2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Virtual institute /p166 information kit.</li> <li>○ Human resources development brochure.</li> <li>○ Course materials for training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Web-based quarterly Vi bulletin: issues 17 to 24 (June 2008 to March 2010).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ TrainForTrade CD-ROMs.</li> <li>○ Pedagogic videos on human resources development.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Vi web platform (<a href="http://vi.unctad.org">http://vi.unctad.org</a>); Vi teaching materials on: Regional Trade Agreements (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2008/2); Trade Policy Analysis (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2009/2); Transfer of Technology (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2009/4); research study on Corporate Social Responsibility in Latin America (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/2010/2) - all materials under publication process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CD-ROMs for the courses on key issues on the international economic agenda.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Local adaptations of Vi teaching materials (17).</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="772 220 1355 311">○ Joint research projects of Vi university members (4); mentored research projects for junior academics (2).</li> <li data-bbox="772 327 1355 742">○ TrainForTrade course materials on Modern Port Management (in French (FR), Spanish (SP), English (EN) and Portuguese(PT), developed in 2008, 2009 and 2010); International Investment Agreement (EN, SP, PT and Lao, 2008, 2009, 2010); Legal Aspect of e-Commerce (EN, FR, SP, Khmer and Lao 2008, 2009); Sustainable Tourism for Development (2008, FR; 2009, SP, PT); Training of Distance Learning Tutors (EN, FR, SP, PT, 2008, 2009); Training of Instructors (EN, FR, SP, PT, 2008, 2009, 2010); Consumer protection (EN, 2009); Productive Capacities, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (PT, 2009); Theory and Techniques of International Negotiations (FR, 2010).</li> <li data-bbox="772 758 1355 785">○ Distance learning platform (learn.unctad.org).</li> <li data-bbox="772 801 1355 892">○ Virtual institute /p166 information kit (UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/MISC/2008/4; UNCTAD/DTL/KTCD/MISC/2008/4/Add.1).</li> <li data-bbox="772 908 1355 967">○ HRD/TrainForTrade Brochure - UNCTAD/DTL/NTTC/2008/1.</li> <li data-bbox="772 983 1355 1099">○ Course materials for training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda for countries in transition, Western Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.</li> <li data-bbox="772 1115 1355 1434">○ CD-ROM demonstrating TrainForTrade e-learning platform and courses (developed in FR, EN, SP in 2008, 2009 and 2010); CDROM on the Technical Assistance Activities of the Knowledge Sharing, Training and Capacity Building Branch of the Division on Technology and Logistics (2008); pedagogical DVD for the participants in the course on Modern Port Management, (FR, SP, EN, PT, 2008, 2009, 2010), and for the instructors of this course (FR, SP, EN, PT, 2008, 2009, 2010); pedagogical CD-ROM for the course on International Investment</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Agreement (EN, SP, PT, 2008, 2009, 2010); pedagogical CD-ROM for the course on Legal Aspect of e-Commerce (EN, FR, SP, 2008, 2009); pedagogical CD-ROM for the course on Sustainable Tourism for Development (FR, 2008); pedagogical CD-ROM for the Training of Distance Learning Tutors (EN, FR, SP, PT, 2008, 2009); pedagogical CD-ROM for the Training of Instructors (EN, FR, SP, PT, 2008, 2009, 2010); pedagogical CD-ROM for the course on Climate Change and the Carbon Market (PT, 2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pedagogic videos in English, Spanish and Portuguese developed and included in the distance-learning material of the above-mentioned courses.</li> <li>○ CD-ROMs for the courses on key issues on the international economic agenda for countries in transition, Western Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.</li> <li>○ Multimedia resources from short courses on key international economic issues for Geneva diplomats (10).</li> <li>○ Virtual Institute documentary film (<a href="http://vi.unctad.org/about/watch-our-video">http://vi.unctad.org/about/watch-our-video</a>).</li> <li>○ Vi multimedia teaching resources for universities (20).</li> </ul>	
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services on the services on the development of university curricula; and research of trade and development issues at UNCTAD Virtual Institute universities in Benin, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Senegal, Uganda and Viet Nam.</li> <li>○ Advisory services on the implementation of TrainForTrade training and capacity development activities provided in 2008 to Angola, Benin, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services on the services on the development of university curricula; and research of trade and development issues at UNCTAD Virtual Institute universities.</li> <li>○ Advisory services for the implementation of TrainForTrade training and capacity development activities.</li> <li>○ Virtual Institute workshops/ seminars/study tours linked to the development of university curricula</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; in 2009, to Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam; and in 2010, to Angola, Benin, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Senegal and Togo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Virtual Institute workshops on Foreign Direct Investment, Kampala, Uganda (November 2008); Intellectual Property Rights, Hanoi, Viet Nam (December 2008); International Trade Logistics, Réduit, Mauritius (April 2009); Trade Policy and Negotiations, Réduit, Mauritius (April 2009); on Empirics of Trade, Dakar, Senegal (April 2009), Kampala, Uganda (June-July 2009), and Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania (September 2009); on Corporate Social Responsibility in Latin America, Medellín, Colombia (November 2009); on WITS, Medellín, Colombia (December 2009) and Dakar, Senegal (May 2010); on Regional Integration and Cooperation in Latin America, Lima, Peru (December 2009) and Montevideo, Uruguay (December 2010); on Trade Data Analysis, Lima, Peru (January 2010).</li> <li>○ Study tours to Geneva-based international organizations for the Russian Vi member universities (March 2009 and April 2010), the University of the West Indies (May 2008, May 2009, May 2010), the Colombian Vi member universities (October 2009), and the University of Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania (February 2010).</li> </ul>	<p>and associated teaching resources and tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ TrainForTrade seminars and workshops on issues related to international trade, trade-supporting services, tourism, investment and port management, including distance learning and training of trainers.</li> <li>○ Training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda for countries in transition, Western Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific.</li> <li>○ Field projects for the further development of the Virtual Institute network of academic and research institutions.</li> <li>○ Field projects for the implementation of the TrainForTrade training and capacity building programme.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="772 220 1361 341">○ Virtual Institute fellowships (22) for academics from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Uruguay.</li> <li data-bbox="772 357 1361 437">○ Virtual Institute video-conference presentations of UNCTAD flagship reports for Vi member universities (17).</li> <li data-bbox="772 453 1361 1417">○ TrainForTrade seminars and workshops. In 2008: Formation Pédagogique d'Instructeurs Portuaires pour la Diffusion Traditionnelle et la Formation à Distance, Benin (May); Taller de Tutores, Guatemala (June); Training of Trainers Workshop, Lao People's Democratic Republic (June); Negociadores de Acordos Internacionales de Inversión, online (June-August); Programa de formação portuária da CNUCED, "Gestão Moderna dos Portos" (Modules 5-8), Angola (July -August); Curso en Formación a Distancia sobre Aspectos Legales del Comercio Electrónico, online (August-September); Curso en formación a distancia para Negociadores de Acuerdos Internacionales de Inversión, online (August-September); Training workshop for Port Trainers from English-speaking Developing Countries, Modules 1 to 4, Ireland (September-October); Taller regional sobre ciberlegislación, Argentina (October); Regional workshop on cyberlaws for States members of the Asociación Latin Americana de Integración (ALADI), Argentina (October); Intensive Course for Negotiators of International Investment Agreements, Angola (November); Port Training Programme (Modules 1 to 4) for Spanish-speaking countries, Gijón, Spain (November); Investment Targeting for Economic and Social Development for SELA countries, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (November); Distance-learning training on investment promotion and investor targeting, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (November-December); Port Training Programme: 6th annual cycle, Senegal; 5th annual cycle, Cameroon; 3rd</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>annual cycle, Guinea; 3rd annual cycle, Cambodia; 4th annual cycle, Togo; 5th annual cycle, Benin.</p> <p>In 2009: Training of Instructors, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (April); Trainings of Port Instructors in Senegal (August), Ireland (June-July), and Spain (September); Training of Distance Learning Tutors, Angola (March), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (June), Guatemala (June), Guinea (August), Djibouti (October), and Malaysia (November); Regional Training on the Legal Aspect of e-Commerce for Central American and Caribbean countries, online and face-to-face in El Salvador (February); Legal Aspect of e-Commerce, Burundi (August); Training on investment issues in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (January), and online for Guinea (August) and for Latin American countries and Caribbean (November); Training on Trade Facilitation, Guinea (May); Training on Consumer Protection, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (October); Training on Productive capacities, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in the LDC, Angola (November); Training on Sustainable Tourism organized in Benin (September), Angola (November), and Guatemala for Central American countries (November); continuation of port training cycles in Benin, Cameroon, Guinea, Senegal, Togo; new cycles launched in Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Senegal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Peru and the United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <p>In 2010: Theory and Techniques of International Negotiations, Guinea (March); Instructor's workshop for the French Ports (Benin, Djibouti, Guinea, January); Climate Change and the Carbon Market for Angola, online (April) and face-to-face (March); International Investment Agreement, Dominican Republic (February); Training of port trainers (M1-4) France (for Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Senegal and Togo,</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>April-May); continuation of the port training cycles in Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Peru, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional courses on key issues on the international economic agenda, Minsk, Belarus (June-July 2008), Manama, Bahrain (October-November 2008); Cairo, Egypt (January-February 2009), Medellin, Colombia (August-September 2009), and Jakarta, Indonesia (November 2009).</li> <li>○ Short courses on key international economic issues for Geneva diplomats, Geneva, Switzerland (2008: June, September, October, November; 2009: April (2), June, September, October, December; 2010: March, April, May).</li> <li>○ Field projects for the further development of the Virtual Institute network of academic and research institutions: the United Nations Development Account project 05 (Fifth Tranche); the Virtual Institute Trust Fund.</li> <li>○ The following TrainForTrade training and capacity-building field projects have been and continue to be implemented: Cooperation between the Valencia Port Authority (Spain) and the TrainForTrade programme (INT/OT/5BS); UNCTAD/TFT Port Training Programme for English-Speaking Developing Countries (INT/OT/7BR); Capacity-building in the field of training for international trade (INT/OT/2CK); Training in the field of foreign trade (INT/9X/00L); TrainForTrade Trust Fund (INT/OT/6AR); UNCTAD/TFT in Angola (ANG/OT/7AP); Establishment of a project to strengthen Port Training capacities of developing countries (INT/OT/4AB); Support to UNCTAD-ALADI and UNCTAD-SELA training activities organized by the TrainForTrade programme (INT/OT/6BJ); Strengthening the capacities of Guinea in the field of international trade through training (INT/OT/8AF); TrainForTrade</li> </ul>	

Accra Accord paragraph	Outputs delivered	Ongoing activities
163. Also in the area of capacity-building, the UNCTAD e-Tourism initiative, launched at UNCTAD XI, should continue to be implemented, with a view to promoting the contribution of tourism to development.	<p>PADex project, Component II for Benin (INT/OT8BR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Capacity-building workshops and seminars to disseminate the findings, analysis and policy recommendations of LDC Reports were held in Dakar, Senegal (27-28 February 2008), Phnom Penh, Cambodia (28-30 October 2008), and Luanda, Angola (5-10 Nov 2009).</li> </ul>	
	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 162 of the Accra Accord.</p>	
	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p>	
	<p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Five pedagogical modules on (a) ICT and tourism; (b) Partnership and best practices in e-Tourism; (c) E-marketing techniques and Web 2.0 applications; (d) Business models and ICT applications (January 2009); and (e) “Tourism website tips” (August 2009).</li> <li>○ Version 3 of the Data Collector (December 2009).</li> <li>○ Data Collector installation and configuration training guide (December 2009).</li> <li>○ Web surveys (Burkina Faso 2009, Benin 2009, Guinea 2010, Mali (2010) Senegal 2010).</li> <li>○ Case study on ICT and Tourism, Mauritania (2009).</li> </ul>	
	<p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support to e-tourism activities in Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, and Rwanda</li> <li>○ 4 Briefing on e-Tourism: Burkina Faso (May 2009), Mauritania (April 2009), Guinea (September 2009), Benin (October 2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services at the national/subnational levels to strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the formulation of their e-tourism strategies (10).</li> <li>○ Training workshops on the development of business services in e-tourism (6).</li> </ul>



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National training: Benin (October and December 2009), Burkina Faso (June 2009), Mauritania (May 2009), Mali (2010), Senegal (2010), Guinea (2010).</li> <li>○ Subregional West African seminar on e-tourism for six African countries (2010).</li> <li>○ Six IT workshops: Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal (2010).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National and regional projects for the implementation of ICT-tools in tourism (2).</li> </ul>
<p>164. In the area of trade facilitation, transport and related services of interest to developing countries, UNCTAD should continue to analyze issues that affect the trade and transport of developing countries and international supply-chain security. It should also disseminate its analyses and relevant information, and promote the exchange of experiences.</p>	<p data-bbox="775 507 1346 533"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Second session of the Multi-year expert meeting on transport and trade facilitation: “Public and Private Partnerships for the Development of Infrastructure to Facilitate Trade and Transport” (8-10 Dec 2009).</li> <li>○ Trade and Development Commission.</li> <li>○ International Transport Forum 2009.</li> <li>○ OSCE Workshop on an Integrated Approach to Supply Chain Security for the Mediterranean Region, 2009.</li> <li>○ Transport Newsletter issues included substantive articles pertaining to various issues that affect transport and trade, including issues related to oil prices, transport costs and geography of trade; international supply-chain security and container security measures.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="775 1098 1346 1123"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lectures on issues related to the work of the sub-programme: presentation on TLB activities at conference organized by Port of Valencia, participation in OSCE meeting in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 6–7 March 2008, and at India Global Logistics.</li> <li>○ Public and Private Partnerships for the Development of Infrastructure to Facilitate Trade and Transport (Issues Note by UNCTAD secretariat).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Third and fourth sessions of Multi-year expert meetings on transport and trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Ad hoc expert group meeting on finding solutions to the special challenges in relation to infrastructure and multi-modal transport of LDCs, LLDCs and transit developing countries.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Studies on transport and trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Lectures on issues related to the work of the sub-programme.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Chapter 6, of the Review of Maritime Transport 2008 and 2009 provide analysis of regulatory developments, including the recently adopted United Nations Convention on Carriage of Goods (Rotterdam Rules), and developments in the field of supply-chain security as well as the developments in WTO negotiations on trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Lectures/presentations on the United Nations Convention on the Contract for Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: (Rotterdam Rules), Fifth European Colloquium on Maritime Law Research, Athens, May 2008; General Assembly, Association Mondiale des Dispatcheurs, Marrakesh, November 2009; International Conference “Multimodal Transportation of Dangerous Goods”, IDGCA, St. Petersburg, June 2009.</li> <li>○ Presentation of the results of a study on the costs of implementation of the International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS Code), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) workshop on an Integrated Approach to Supply Chain Security for the Mediterranean Region, Malta, December 2009.</li> </ul>	
	<p data-bbox="772 965 1355 1013"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training on transport and trade facilitation delivered in Colombia, Egypt, Switzerland, Azerbaijan and Indonesia within the framework of the UNCTAD Virtual Institute and the Paragraph 166 courses.</li> <li>○ Capacity Building Workshop with FIATA in Mexico (2008), Syrian Arab Republic (2009) Ethiopia (2010).</li> <li>○ Capacity building workshop with the national maritime authority in Trinidad and Tobago (2009).</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>165. UNCTAD should undertake research to develop policy recommendations that will enable developing countries to cut transport costs and improve transport efficiency and connectivity. The research should pay special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable economies, and in particular to the development and implementation of coherent transit systems that will benefit landlocked developing countries and transit developing countries, taking into account the Almaty Ministerial Declaration and Programme of Action. Attention should also be paid to the promotion of multimodal transport.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also implemented through activities listed under paragraphs 164 and 166 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mid-term review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action (New York, Oct 2008).</li> <li>○ Workshop on logistics indicators (2 June 2008).</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Review of Maritime Transport (2008).</li> <li>○ Review of Maritime Transport (2009).</li> <li>○ Web-based transport newsletters 38-44 (2008-2009).</li> <li>○ Oil Prices and Maritime Freight Rates: An Empirical Investigation UNCTAD/DTL/TLB/2009/2.</li> <li>○ Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI) and data provided to the WEF for the competitiveness report.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lectures on transport and trade facilitation at the World Maritime University, Malmö.</li> <li>○ Building capacity in trade facilitation and transport, including multimodal transport, logistics, legal frameworks, containerization and its international implications have been conducted in the Institute of Management for Logistics/EPFL Lausanne, HEC in Geneva, and through lectures at universities in Antwerp, Hong Kong (China), Lima, Rotterdam.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Review of Maritime Transport (2010 and 2011).</li> <li>○ Web-based transport newsletters 45-52 (2010-2011).</li> <li>○ LSCI data provided to WEF and other partners.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>166. UNCTAD should continue to provide capacity-building and technical assistance to policymakers and other stakeholders in developing countries on such issues as reducing transport costs and improving transport connectivity and competitiveness, developing and implementing appropriate institutional and legal frameworks, and devising and implementing national and international actions to promote transport and trade facilitation, including in transit corridors. It should coordinate this work with other relevant organizations where appropriate. It should continue to assist developing countries in transport and trade facilitation negotiations, including in the context of the Doha Round, and in ensuring the effective implementation of agreed rules and standards.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 165 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Automated Systems for Customs Data Website.</li> <li>○ Reflections on a Future WTO Trade facilitation Agreement (2010).</li> <li>○ Trade Facilitation Handbook, Part II (revision) (2010).</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services in relation to a broad range of legal and regulatory issues including United Nations Conventions adopted under the auspices of UNCTAD, the Rotterdam Rules; aspects of UNCTAD Model Cargo Insurance Clauses; the regime of mineral resources exploitation under The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982; draft African Maritime Transport Charter; draft Serbian port legislation; costs of ISPS Code Compliance; Advice regarding developments in seaborne trade and related data.</li> </ul>	<p>○ Ad hoc expert meeting on “Trade Facilitation and Regional Trade Agreements, Malaysia, 2010” (planned).</p> <p>○ Third session of Multiyear Expert Meeting on Transport and Trade Facilitation 2010 (in preparation).</p> <p>○ Study on Trade Facilitation and Regional Trade Agreements (2010).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services on transport policies and international legal instruments, standards and rules related to the facilitation of international trade, transport and transport security.</li> <li>○ Building capacity in trade facilitation and transport, including multimodal transport, logistics, legal frameworks, containerization and its international implications.</li> <li>○ National, regional and interregional projects in the fields of transport and related services, trade facilitation and logistics, including ASYCUDA to support UEMOA member countries in the on-going negotiations on trade facilitation.</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Advisory services on transport policies and international legal instruments, standards and rules related to the facilitation of international trade, transport security have been provided to the African Union Secretariat (March 2008).</li> <li>○ Contribution to the Secretary-General's Report on Oceans and the Law of the Sea (February 2008).</li> <li>○ Advisory services to delegations of Grenada, Guatemala, Mozambique, Antigua and Barbuda for WTO negotiations on TF (Jan-May 2008), to UNDP Kazakhstan, to UNCITRAL, and to the Asociación Mexicana del Transporte Intermodal (March 2008).</li> <li>○ Contribution on trade facilitation to the seminar in Minsk.</li> <li>○ AITIC / UNCTAD workshops in Zambia (2009), Cambodia (2009), Uganda (2010), and Nepal (2010) on the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Missions and national workshops on the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation (Cape Verde, Guinea, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Honduras, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), WTO member countries).</li> <li>○ National/regional WTO trade facilitation needs assessments in collaboration with WTO and other International Organizations (Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Comoros, Colombia, Nicaragua, Senegal, Togo, St Lucia, St. Vincent &amp; the Grenadines, St. Kitts &amp; Nevis, Niger).</li> <li>○ UEMOA / UNCTAD workshops on the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation and regional trade facilitation initiatives, Togo (2008), Cote D'Ivoire (2009).</li> <li>○ Forum on Engaging the Private Sector in the WTO trade facilitation negotiations, February 2010.</li> <li>○ Regional Workshop for Central American countries with SIECA in June 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ OECS / UNCTAD collaboration to support OECS member countries to participate more actively in the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Regional workshop ALADI on the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Brainstorming session for Geneva-based delegations on the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Trade and Transport Facilitation Project in Pakistan (Phase 2) to assist the Government of Pakistan to enhance institutional and human capacities in extending efforts to streamline and integrate trade data exchange and official controls, sustaining public/private sector collaborative institutional framework and strengthening the domestic logistic industry.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Two brainstorming session for Geneva-based delegations on issues under discussion in the WTO negotiations on trade facilitation.</li> <li>○ Lectures on trade facilitation and relevant international instruments and standards as part of a regular training programme for selected African countries by the Swedish National Board of Trade, Stockholm (November 2008 and May 2010).</li> </ul>	
<p>167. UNCTAD should continue to provide assistance to developing countries to design and implement policies and actions aimed at improving the efficiency of trade transactions as well as the management of transport operations. It should also continue to cooperate with member States in implementing ASYCUDA, the automated system for customs data.</p>	<p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contribution to the WCO 2010 IT Conference and lecture on international standards and Customs Automation, Dublin 2010.</li> </ul> <p><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ASYCUDA Website 2008.</li> <li>○ ASYCUDA Website 2009.</li> <li>○ ASYCUDA Website 2010.</li> </ul> <p><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ National, regional and inter-regional projects in the fields of transport and related services, trade facilitation and logistics, including ASYCUDA.</li> <li>○ ASYCUDA projects are now being carried out in more than 50 countries.</li> <li>○ 2008-2009: the ASYCUDA Programme responded by providing training, support missions to technical assistance project proposals to the following countries: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Georgia Gibraltar, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Maldives, Republic of Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Palestinian Authority, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, Sao Tome and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Web based ASYCUDA World report.</li> <li>○ ASYCUDA Website 2010.</li> <li>○ Comoros project to assist the development of collaborative port communities in the ports of Moroni and Mutsamudu.</li> <li>○ Numerous requests related to the installation and/or upgrading of the ASYCUDA programme continue to be successfully carried out.</li> <li>○ ASYCUDA newsletter 2010.</li> </ul>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Principe, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and Yemen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2008-2009: Regional Project, Latin America (T3AD) - Various requests for the implementation of the ASYCUDAWorld programme and follow-up project activities.</li> <li>○ 2008-2009: Regional Project, Latin America (T8BO) - requests for the implementation of the ASYCUDA World programme and follow-up project activities.</li> <li>○ 2008-2010: Regional Project, Latin America (T3AD) - Various requests for the implementation of the ASYCUDAWorld programme and follow-up project activities.</li> <li>○ 2008-2010: Regional Project, Latin America (T8BO) - requests for the implementation of the ASYCUDA World programme and follow-up project activities.</li> <li>○ 2008-2010: Regional Project, CEMAC, Central Africa (T8AT) - requests for the implementation of an ASYCUDA World system for monitoring of transit and follow-up project activities.</li> </ul>	
<p>168. Through its research and policy analysis, UNCTAD should help developing countries make informed policy choices to address the environmental challenges in relation to transport strategies, and to help identify associated capacity-building needs and appropriate regulatory responses.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also implemented through activities listed under paragraphs 164 and 165 of the Accra Accord.</p> <p><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ First session of the Multi-year expert meeting on Transport and Trade Facilitation: “Maritime Transport and the Climate Change Challenge” (16-18 Feb 2009).</li> </ul>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p data-bbox="770 225 1361 268"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 276 1361 368">○ Maritime Transport and the Climate Change Challenge Summary of Proceedings, UNCTAD/DTL/TLB/2009/1.</li> <li data-bbox="770 376 1361 533">○ Chapter 1 and 6 RMT 2008 and 2009 reported on environmental-related developments affecting transport and trade, including developments under the auspices of the IMO and developments related to climate change.</li> <li data-bbox="770 541 1361 603">○ Articles on maritime transport and the climate change challenge included in Transport Newsletter.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="770 651 1361 694"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1361 276 1968 459">○ Examining aspects of the international regulatory framework dealing with liability for ship-source oil pollution, and providing policy guidance to decision-makers in developing countries in respect of the adoption of relevant international conventions; preparation of analytical report.</li> <li data-bbox="1361 467 1968 560">○ Report on environmental developments and regulation under the auspices of IMO for inclusion in RMT 2010</li> <li data-bbox="1361 568 1968 630">○ Cooperation with UNECE in relation to climate change.</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="338 802 770 1038">169. UNCTAD should intensify its activities concerning public investment and public-private partnerships, by strengthening its research and analysis on the different forms of public investment and accounting criteria, as well as by cooperation and technical assistance.</p>	<p data-bbox="770 802 1361 845"><i>Intergovernmental and expert meetings and reports</i></p> <p data-bbox="770 930 1361 973"><i>Publications and other substantive outputs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 981 1361 1074">○ Public Investment: Vital for Growth and Renewal, but should it be a Countercyclical Instrument? (UNCTAD/WEB/DIAE/2009/1).</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="770 1090 1361 1133"><i>Technical cooperation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="770 1141 1361 1233">○ High-level seminar on the role of public investment in social and economic development, Brazil (São Paulo, 13–14 July 2009).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1361 853 1968 916">○ Multi-year Expert Meeting on Investment for Development (third session and issues note).</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="338 1262 770 1433">170. Without prejudice to the work undertaken in other forums and in cooperation with other organizations, UNCTAD, within its mandate, should continue to analyse the potential of migrants' remittances to contribute to</p>	<p data-bbox="770 1262 1968 1289">This paragraph is implemented through activities listed under paragraph 95 of the Accra Accord.</p>	



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>development. It should focus on ways to expand the access of migrants to financial services, maximize the benefits derived from such remittances and minimize the cost through appropriate policies, while respecting their character as private funds.</p>		
<p><b>Sub-theme 4: Strengthening UCNTAD: Enhancing its development role, impact and institutional effectiveness</b></p>		
<p>171. UNCTAD is the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development. For over 40 years UNCTAD has consistently addressed the concerns of all developing countries in the areas within its mandate and expertise, with the objective of assisting them in successfully integrating into the global economy. In the context of deepening interdependence between all countries, UNCTAD should continue its unique orientation and commitment to development through its three pillars, while remaining responsive and accountable to all member States.</p>	<p>Mandates from the Accra Accord are being addressed through all three pillars of UNCTAD’s work, as reflected in the list of outputs delivered within Sub-themes 1, 2 and 3.</p> <p>The four-year work programme referred to in paragraph 221 of the Accra Accord was presented to the Working Party, which requested its implementation.</p> <p>The President of the Board holds monthly consultations with the extended Bureau of the Board and interested member States to allow for regular briefings by the secretariat on forthcoming meetings, follow-up to previous meetings, emerging issues, secretariat activities, etc. These consultations serve as a forum for dialogue between the secretariat and member States.</p> <p>The President of the Board has also held a series of breakfast meetings with regional groups to take stock of the work of the intergovernmental machinery, to seek new ideas or views on various issues and to hear the concerns of member States and bring these to the attention of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.</p>	<p>The secretariat to regularly report on its activities to the Board, the Working Party, the Commissions and monthly consultations of the President.</p>
<p>172. In the context of changing realities of the global economy and changing development needs, strengthening of UNCTAD’s development role, impact and institutional effectiveness is needed in order for UNCTAD to be able to</p>	<p>The intergovernmental machinery has been seeking to identify emerging issues and react promptly in addressing such issues through its regular sessions, executive sessions, and the President’s consultations. For example, the food crisis, financial crisis, and assistance to Haiti have been addressed in a timely manner. A number of ad hoc high-level meetings</p>	<p>The regular sessions of the intergovernmental machinery will continue to take place accompanied by special sessions and other ad hoc meetings. The UNCTAD Secretariat will continue to provide substantive servicing for these meetings</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>provide effective guidance and support with respect to both emerging issues and long-standing problems at the interface between trade and development. This strengthening process should include, inter alia, the adoption of new and improved indicators of achievement and performance measures in the context of the Strategic Framework, the continued adaptation of its working methods and structures and a more focused approach in order to better address those issues of trade and development within UNCTAD's mandate that continue to respond to the needs, concerns and priorities of its membership, as identified through the intergovernmental process.</p>	<p>have taken place on topical issues, such as the high-level and multi-stakeholder meetings on coffee and on cotton. A more focused single-topic approach is being sought.</p> <p>The intergovernmental machinery has been providing guidance and support to long-standing problems and strategic policy issues relating to trade and development. For example, the fifty-fifth session of the Trade and Development Board addressed the issue of trade and productive capacities for achieving the IADGs, including the MDGs. Furthermore, the executive sessions have been regularly reviewing the activities undertaken by the Secretariat regarding African's development. LDCs issues are on the agendas of various intergovernmental meetings.</p> <p>The Working Party has been providing intergovernmental oversight of UNCTAD programmes, including reviews of the proposed UNCTAD biennial programme plan (in the context of the United Nations Strategic Framework) and the proposed programme budget. A new initiative for the preparation of the 2010-2011 and the 2012-2013 biennial programme plans involved close collaborations between interested delegations and the secretariat, during informal consultations and at the formal sessions of the Working Party, to develop new and improved indicators of achievement and performance measures.</p> <p>UNCTAD has also continued its efforts to adapt its working methods and structures, for instance with the establishment of the Project Review Committee (PRC) - an inter-divisional mechanism to monitor all issues relative to technical cooperation, including continuing the work on consolidation of projects into multi-donor, multi year thematic clusters (Please see also para. 212).</p>	<p>At the same time, efforts will continue for the constant improvement of the indicators of achievement in line with results-based management concepts and under the guidance of UNCTAD's oversight bodies.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>173. In all its work UNCTAD will make efforts to mainstream cross-cutting issues of gender equality and the empowerment of women, the promotion of sustainable development and full and productive employment.</p>	<p><b>Gender equality and the empowerment of women:</b></p> <p>A Focal Point on Trade and Gender-related issues was appointed in 2009 to enhance efforts towards effective mainstreaming of gender issues in UNCTAD's work.</p> <p>Outputs delivered in this regard are listed under paragraphs 89 and 96(d).</p> <p><b>Sustainable development</b></p> <p>In 2010, UNCTAD held a single-year expert meeting on green and renewable technologies as energy solutions for rural development.</p> <p>The fifty-sixth session of the Trade and Development Board addressed cross-cutting issues such as meeting the development challenge of climate change and transnational corporations, agricultural production and development.</p> <p>UNCTAD also held a single-year expert meeting in April 2009 on trade and climate change.</p> <p>Additional activities in this regard are also listed under paragraphs 35, 43, 89, 90(a), 91, 93(c), 98, 99-102, 152, 154 and 162.</p> <p><b>Employment</b></p> <p>In 2009, UNCTAD held an ad-hoc expert meeting on the contribution of migrants to development.</p> <p>The fifty-seventh session of the Board will include an item on employment.</p> <p>Additional activities in this regard are also listed under paragraphs 37 and 95.</p>	<p>Efforts will continue on this front. For example, the fifty-seventh session of the Board will have an item on employment. On gender equality and the empowerment of women among other work, a project recently started on Women, Innovation and Entrepreneurship, two projects <i>on Enhancing capacities of developing countries to mainstream gender in trade policy</i> were recently launched, and <i>the Women in Business Award 2010</i> initiative will continue.</p>
<p>174. In a manner that preserves UNCTAD's mandated role, UNCTAD should strategically position itself by translating into practice the following principal criteria: comparative advantage; differentiation and</p>	<p>Member States, through the sessions of the Board, the Commissions, the Working Party, and the Consultations of the President of the Board, have provided effective guidance on UNCTAD's strategic positioning. For instance, the executive sessions of the Trade and Development Board on the financial</p>	<p>Annual participation of the President of the Trade and Development Board in the high-level segment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council with Bretton Woods institutions and UNCTAD, will continue.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>complementarity; and strategic and catalytic intervention, so as to put the organization's strengths to the best use in achieving development results.</p>	<p>crisis, LDCs and MDGs provided input to major summits. In 2008, the Board's forty-fifth executive session on Financing for development provided input to the Doha conference on the same subject. Also, consultations of the President on Haiti provided ideas prior to the donors meeting in New York.</p> <p>In the area of research and analysis and technical cooperation, UNCTAD has for example, been ensuring implementation of Trade and Development Board decision 449 (EX-17) on publications and established the PRC (detailed under para. 212) with the aim of strengthening UNCTAD's strategic positioning.</p>	<p>Member States will continue to work on strategic positioning through the Trade and Development Board, the Working Party, the Commissions, the Bureau of the Board and the Consultations of the President.</p>
<p>175. Since UNCTAD XI, discussions on strengthening the organization have involved a number of processes, namely the mid-term review conducted by the Trade and Development Board in 2006, the work of the Panel of Eminent Persons established by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in 2005, and the preparations for UNCTAD XII.</p>	<p>Descriptive paragraph.</p>	
<p>176. In this regard the Conference notes with appreciation the agreed outcome contained in the report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-first executive session with the objective of strengthening UNCTAD. Those recommendations contained in clusters one and two that have already been endorsed by member States should be fully implemented. The secretariat should report to and consult member States on a regular basis in this regard.</p>	<p>All recommendations of clusters one and two that were endorsed by member States were incorporated into the Accra Accord and are being implemented. They relate to all three pillars of UNCTAD's work. Regular reports have been provided to the Board, the Working Party, monthly consultations of the President, and breakfasts of the President.</p>	<p>Reporting by the secretariat to the Board, the Working Party, monthly consultations of the President and breakfasts of the President will continue.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>177. Efforts to strengthen UNCTAD's role are also being made within the context of United Nations reform. UNCTAD should fully engage in the United Nations reform processes, particularly concerning the role of the United Nations in development and, consequently, efforts to strengthen system-wide coherence. Trade and development will remain a core preoccupation in the ongoing reforms in the United Nations, and UNCTAD will have a distinct role to play in carrying forward the trade and development mission of the United Nations. In order to implement effectively the United Nations reform process, it is important that the process be promoted by all organizations, and that all organizations focus on their comparative advantages and cost-effectiveness and avoid the overlapping of mandates.</p>	<p>Pro-active participation in the United Nations Chief Executives' Board (CEB), and its three pillars: the High-level Committee on Programmes, the High-level Committee on Management and the undg.</p> <p>Participation in the Senior Management Group.</p> <p>Active involvement in the pilot One United Nations countries as leaders and in cooperation with the inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity : in particular in Cape-Verde, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique, Viet Nam, Albania and Uruguay and in other countries that are preparing new UNDAFs such as Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Comoros and the Syrian Arab Republic.</p> <p>Participation in working groups of the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs.</p>	<p>Continuation of these activities.</p>
<p>178. UNCTAD's three pillars of research and analysis, consensus-building and technical cooperation form an organic whole and are inherently interlinked; they must be strengthened in order to ensure that the organization fulfils its mandate. To ensure synergy among its three pillars, UNCTAD should strengthen its internal coordination as well as align more closely the thematic focus of its research and analysis, technical assistance and intergovernmental discussions. It should also designate</p>	<p>Regional focal points have been designated.</p> <p>The Accra Accord Steering Group was created within the UNCTAD secretariat to strengthen internal coordination for the effective implementation of the Accra Accord.</p> <p>An internal publications committee was also established to review and coordinate all publications proposals. Agreed conclusions achieved in both Trade and Development Board sessions and commission sessions provide inputs to the research and analysis pillar and the technical cooperation pillar. Aligning of thematic focus is achieved through the work programme, publications programme and</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
regional focal points, within the current structure and within existing resources, in order to deepen its regional perspectives.	technical cooperation programme, as reported to the Board and the Working Party. Further alignment is achieved through the deliberations and agreed conclusions of the Board, the Working Party and Commissions.	
179. These three pillars should contribute, from a trade and development perspective, to the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, as well as to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.	<p>The Trade and Development Board has been conducting an annual review of progress on this issue (TD/B/56/8; TD/B/55/7).</p> <p>Contributions to the follow-up to major United Nations conferences include: the forty-fifth executive session on financing for development, the forty-ninth executive session in June 2010 on the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries as well as Follow-up to the Millennium Summit and preparations for the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals; inclusion of a high-level segment on MDGs in agenda for the Board's fifty-fifth session and contribution by Board to General Assembly high-level event on MDGs (September 2008).</p> <p>Contributed to the Report of the Secretary-General to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on review of progress in the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action.</p> <p>The Trade and Development Board has been conducting an annual review of progress on this front (TD/B/56/8; TD/B/55/7).</p>	At its fifty-first executive session the Board will contribute to the upcoming LDC IV conference and its preparatory process.
180. UNCTAD and other parts of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and relevant international bodies should actively pursue stronger and more coherent cooperation with each other on matters pertaining to trade and development and related issues. This cooperation should be based on a clearer division	<p>UNCTAD continues to take a leading role in the CEB Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacities in order to improve its cooperation with other parts of the United Nations System.</p> <p>Participation in the EC-ESA clusters.</p> <p>Activities implemented in collaboration with other international and regional organisations are also presented within Sub-themes 1, 2 and 3, such as the UNCTAD/ILO/UNESCO technical cooperation</p>	Participation in the CEB Cluster will continue to be central to UNCTAD's cooperation efforts. Meetings with civil society organizations (CSOs) and member States to be organized periodically and participations in various ad hoc initiatives will continue accordingly.

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>of labour and maximizing synergies, complementarity and efficiency. UNCTAD should also enhance its work with civil society and the private sector, while preserving its intergovernmental nature.</p>	<p>project on strengthening the creative industries in five ACP countries, and also the COMESA/UNCTAD Regional Workshop on the Common Survey on FDI/TNC Statistics.</p> <p>The Public Symposia (PS) of 2009 and 2010, and the Global Forum on Commodities (GFC) provided opportunities to enhance its work with CSOs and the private sector.</p> <p>More than half the panellists invited to intergovernmental meetings were from civil society or the private sector. About 15% were from the United Nations or specialized agencies and the rest were government representatives.</p> <p>Work with civil society is also described in paragraph 191.</p>	
<p>181. UNCTAD should continue and strengthen its participation in the Economic and Social Council policy dialogue with the Bretton Woods institutions and WTO, given the importance of this dialogue in coordinating efforts to assist countries in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.</p>	<p>The President of the Board has been regularly participating in the GA deliberations on trade and development and in special high-level meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD. The President of the Board briefs member States on the outcomes of such meetings.</p>	<p>Continued participation by President of the Board in the dialogue.</p>
<p>182. The Conference reaffirms its support for the International Trade Centre (ITC). There is particular potential for greater cooperation and complementarity between ITC and UNCTAD. ITC is the export development arm of UNCTAD and WTO, and it helps the business sector in developing countries take advantage of trade opportunities. ITC and UNCTAD should cooperate, each focusing on its comparative advantages. The development impact</p>	<p>The report of the ITC JAG is presented every year to the regular session of the Board.</p> <p>Strengthened cooperation between the two organizations takes place within the CEB Cluster where joint missions and joint programmes are being organized and prepared. Particular close cooperation takes place in the framework of the EIF related to LDCs. Participation of ITC in the UNCTAD Project Review Committee (PRC) when operations of common interest are discussed.</p>	<p>Continuation of these activities.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>of many ITC activities could be enhanced through stronger linkages with UNCTAD. Similarly, many UNCTAD activities could benefit from the experience of ITC in meeting the needs of the business community. UNCTAD and ITC should also enhance their collaboration at the national level through mechanisms such as the inter-agency cluster on trade and productive sectors.</p>		
<p>183. In view of the current challenges in commodities markets, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is urged to transform the existing Commodities Branch into an autonomous unit reporting directly to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, within existing resources of the Commodities Branch of the Division of International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, while retaining the Branch mandate and taking into account, without duplicating, the work of other relevant organizations. Through the guidance and leadership of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, this unit should contribute more effectively to developing countries' efforts to formulate strategies and policies to respond to the challenges and opportunities of commodity markets.</p>	<p>Branch transformed into a substantively autonomous unit reporting directly to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD with its own clearly defined resources.</p> <p>The multi-year expert meeting on Commodities and development has met twice to discuss developments and challenges in commodity markets; examine success stories and consideration of ways of integrating commodity policies into national, regional and international development and poverty reduction strategies; improving transparency and accountability at all levels; review and identification of measures and support needed by commodity-dependent developing countries; review and identification of opportunities for the diversification of the energy matrix; trade-related policies and instruments and how to use them for resolving commodity problems; investment and financial policies for accessing financial resources for commodity-based development.</p> <p>The outputs delivered on commodities issues are listed under paragraphs 91-93.</p>	<p>Ongoing and planned outputs on commodities issues are listed under paragraphs 91-93.</p>
<p>184. Research and analysis is the backbone of UNCTAD's work and it should be development-oriented, independent and grounded in solid evidence. It should also:</p>	<p>UNCTAD's analyses and pragmatic policy recommendations have underpinned intergovernmental discussions and deliberations, and informed policy makers at the national level. In line with its mandate to 'stay ahead of the curve' and 'pursue innovative solutions', UNCTAD contributed</p>	<p>Continuation of these activities.</p>



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
(a). Provide ahead-of-the-curve and innovative work on trade and development and related issues;	actively towards the intense international debate on how to respond to the crises, and especially, kept attention focused on the interests of developing countries, in particular, the LDCs. To inform recovery efforts for earthquake-stricken Haiti, UNCTAD published two policy briefs that respectively, called for a cancellation of its debt, and underlined the importance of a new approach to international cooperation for rebuilding the country.	
(b). Focus on the main challenges that all developing countries and countries with economies in transition face in the areas of trade and development and in the interrelated issues of finance, investment, technology and sustainable development in pursuing the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, special attention should be paid to LDCs;	UNCTAD has also continued to prepare on-demand country-specific policy reviews, including investment policy reviews for Belarus, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Viet Nam (Please see also para. 149), as well as science, technology and innovation policy reviews for Angola, while reviews are being undertaken for Lesotho, Mauritania, Ghana, Peru, El Salvador, Dominican Republic (Please see also para. 158).	
(c). Provide practical solutions and policy options and an analytical response to emerging and long-standing development challenges and continue to examine systemic issues related to trade and development and interrelated issues;	Further details of publications are provided under the relevant paragraphs within Sub-themes 1, 2 and 3.	
(d). Identify opportunities within UNCTAD's mandate to help developing countries use globalization as an engine for economic growth and poverty reduction and put forward practical policy recommendations taking into account, inter alia, international, regional and national best practices;		
(e). Take into account the needs, priorities and experiences of developing countries and their different levels of development;		
(f). Prepare, on demand and with donor support, country-specific policy		

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>reviews and case studies in the areas of investment, trade, services, commodities, science and technology and innovation, and ICTs; and</p> <p>(g). Analyse existing national policies that support development, with a view to identifying various effective policies, including innovative policies, that developing countries in general and LDCs in particular could consider in their national development strategies or incorporate in a concrete plan for the implementation of such policies in cooperation with potential beneficiaries.</p>		
<p>185. UNCTAD's research and analysis should stimulate and underpin, and draw input from, the discussion at all levels of the intergovernmental machinery in the areas of UNCTAD's mandate. The published outcome of UNCTAD's research and analysis should be subject to an effective clearance process within the secretariat to ensure coherence by the organization in all areas of major policy importance. In its research, UNCTAD should make use of inputs from national and regional think tanks and academia. It should also enhance its peer reviews to improve the quality of its work further. Greater impact and effectiveness of UNCTAD's policy research and analysis can be achieved by focusing the research commitment within each sub-programme element, ensuring interdivisional cross-fertilization and collaboration and further promoting creative</p>	<p>The flagship reports are discussed in the Trade and Development Board.</p> <p>Substantive documentation is prepared by the secretariat for all intergovernmental meetings.</p> <p>The Trade and Development Board and the commissions have adopted agreed conclusions with suggestions for research and analysis for the secretariat.</p> <p>All UNCTAD publications and documents are cleared by the Office of the Secretary-General, and an internal publications committee was established to coordinate publications proposals.</p> <p>Interdivisional task forces have been set up on the food crisis, on South-South cooperation, on preparations for LDC IV, and on trade issues.</p> <p>The Working Party considered a report from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the implementation of the publications policy and it reviewed the results of the annual survey of publications issued during the previous year.</p>	<p>Continuation of these activities.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>partnerships with other United Nations entities and other international organizations, enhancing development-oriented complementarity, synergies and coherence consistent with each organization's mandate, and conducting systematic evaluation of research products.</p>		
<p>186. UNCTAD should fully implement Trade and Development Board decision 449 (EX-17) and, on that basis, it should update and improve its publications policy by focusing on its flagship research products and on the major study series and high-quality technical materials. UNCTAD should also streamline its publication programme taking into consideration the needs of developing countries and the requirements identified in the intergovernmental process. UNCTAD's biennial publications programme should continue to be reviewed and endorsed by the Trade and Development Board, according to established programme budget categories (recurrent, non-recurrent and technical publications), to ensure consistency, effectiveness and relevance.</p>	<p>A decision 449 (EX-17) was incorporated into UNCTAD's publications policy, as approved by the Board.</p> <p>The Working Party reviewed and discussed the draft list of publications for the biennium 2010-2011, the lists of publications for the coming years (2009, 2010), reports on implementation of the publication policy, and the results of publications surveys. The list of publications for 2010-2011, as approved by member States, reflects the decision to streamline and to consolidate study series.</p> <p>The Trade and Development Board discussed and approved the publications policy at its fifty-sixth session in 2009.</p>	<p>The Board, through the Working Party, will continue to review publications, implementation of publications policy, and publications surveys.</p>
<p>187. The secretariat should also develop a more effective communication strategy. The strategy should target a wider audience, including high-level policymakers, the media, academic and research institutions, and civil society entities in developed and, in particular, in</p>	<p>UNCTAD's communications strategy was developed for review by the Board at its fifty-sixth session. The final version of the strategy is contained in document: TD/B/56/9/Rev.1.</p>	<p>Implementation of the approved communications strategy will continue, with annual reporting to the Board through the Working Party.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>developing countries. There should be greater use of electronic tools, including the UNCTAD website, and an emphasis on producing timely translations in all the official languages of the United Nations. Publications should also be disseminated in partnership with national, regional and other international organizations.</p>		
<p>188. The communication strategy, including the updated publication policy, should be approved by the Trade and Development Board no later than its fifty-sixth session.</p>	<p>The communication strategy was approved at the fifty-sixth session of the Board.</p> <p>Various initiatives have been undertaken in the implementation of the Strategy: (a) the creation of a Communications Editorial Board to strengthen outreach and enhance internal communications; (b) strategic messaging and targeting key audiences through intergovernmental conferences and expert meetings and their side events, training programmes, publications, position papers like Issues in Brief for general public and Policy briefs for policymakers, press releases and information notes for the media, brochures, annual reports, public events and exhibitions; (c) to deliver and disseminate UNCTAD's flagship publications CIO worked closely with United Nations information centres and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offices in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and with government ministries, think tanks, universities, investment promotion agencies and other local and national partners; and (d) to incorporate UNCTAD's technical cooperation work more closely into its outreach to policymakers, web unit created a technical cooperation portal on the website accessible to delegates and to the public at large, which provides information by subject matter and by country on each technical cooperation project.</p>	<p>Continuation of these initiatives and identification of further modalities for the implementation of the communications strategy.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>189. The consensus-building pillar of UNCTAD's work is of fundamental importance. The intergovernmental machinery should strive to build consensus on policies that allow developing countries to maximize the opportunities and address the challenges of globalization and economic integration, and that promote an enabling environment for sustained economic growth and sustainable development. It should also provide guidance for the work of the secretariat in all three pillars of UNCTAD. The intergovernmental character of UNCTAD must be preserved, and the coherence between the different levels of the intergovernmental process must be enhanced.</p>	<p>Consensus building in the intergovernmental machinery takes place through the choice of topics, the actual discussions, and the consideration and adoption of agreed conclusions when appropriate. Policy dialogue has taken place notably in the Board (regular and executive sessions) and in the Commissions, and agreed conclusions have been adopted on Africa, the LDCs, trade, and investment. The President's consultations have also taken up substantive issues on a regular basis.</p> <p>The agreed conclusions adopted by the Board and the Commissions have contained guidance to the secretariat. In addition, the Board, through the Working Party, revised the UNCTAD section of the strategic framework for the period 2010–2011, reviewed UNCTAD technical cooperation, and examined UNCTAD publications policy.</p> <p>Coherence between the different levels of the intergovernmental machinery has been enhanced by the fact that the Board selects the substantive topics for both the Commissions and expert meetings, on the basis of proposals tabled by member States. In addition, in both 2009 and 2010, the work of the intergovernmental machinery has tended to focus on broad overall themes (the crisis in 2009, and recovery in 2010), which also improves coherence.</p> <p>Concerning the preservation of the intergovernmental character of UNCTAD, efforts to enhance work with civil society and the private sector (Public Symposium, Global Commodities Forum) have been made in full consultation with member States.</p>	<p>Sessions of the Board, the Commissions and expert meetings will be convened on the basis of agendas, terms of reference and the calendar approved by member States.</p> <p>Intergovernmental meetings will be organized in the manner, and the accompanying outputs delivered as stipulated in the Accra Accord.</p>
<p>190. The outcomes of intergovernmental meetings should be more action-oriented and should identify practical solutions to trade and development problems.</p>	<p>The Trade and Development Board, at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth regular sessions, adopted agreed conclusions on Africa, LDCs and technical cooperation.</p> <p>The Trade and Development Board, at its forty-fifth to fiftieth executive sessions, included in its report President's summaries highlighting recommendations put forward by participants.</p>	<p>Multi- and single-year expert meetings are expected to result in practical options and actionable outcomes.</p> <p>Commission sessions are expected to result in agreed conclusions from the policy dialogue and recommendations to the secretariat.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Commission sessions have resulted in agreed policy conclusions.</p> <p>Expert meetings have resulted in Chair's summaries highlighting, when possible, recommendations put forward by participants.</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Groups of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting and Competition Law and Policy resulted in Chair's summaries and agreed conclusions.</p>	
<p>191. Greater participation of non-State actors, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders should be encouraged in UNCTAD's intergovernmental meetings, including expert meetings, in accordance with the established rules of procedure and as prescribed in paragraphs 115–118 of the São Paulo Consensus.</p>	<p>Non-State actors, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders participate actively in UNCTAD's intergovernmental meetings. A significant number of panellists have been non-State actors. More than 50 % came from civil society and the private sector. The Eco-Chic event in January 2010 and the annual Public Symposium have experienced active participation of civil society and the private sector.</p> <p>Hearings with civil society took place during the regular session of the Board in 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>The Public symposium with civil society took place in May 2009 and 2010. Specific financing from donor countries was provided to finance the travel of some NGOs from developing countries.</p>	<p>Public symposium to continue.</p> <p>Participation of civil society representatives in multi-year expert meetings or ad hoc meetings as panellists/resource persons to be encouraged.</p>
<p>192. As the highest body of UNCTAD between Conferences, the Board should strengthen its decision-making and policy function and its governance function. It should ensure overall consistency in the organization's activities and their implementation in accordance with established mandates. In carrying out its mandated functions, the Board should place particular focus on:</p> <p>(a) Conducting policy dialogue and intergovernmental consensus-building on substantive and strategic policy issues;</p>	<p>The Board has conducted policy dialogue on a wide range of issues included in its agendas, including at its high-level segments. It has adopted agreed conclusions on Africa and LDCs. With regard to governance and implementation of mandates, the Board oversees the work of the intergovernmental machinery (calendar of meetings, selection of topics for discussion, consideration of reports), research and analysis (review of the strategic framework, review of publications policy, agreed conclusions) and technical cooperation (annual review). It will carry out the review of implementation of the Accra Accord in September 2010.</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
192 (b). Reviewing the flagship publications and acting as a forum for disseminating key findings;	<p>An item relating to topic of the World Investment Report 2008 was inserted in the agenda of the regular session of the Trade and Development Board starting with the fifty-fifth session in 2008.</p> <p>The Board now examines four flagship reports of UNCTAD, the Trade and Development Report, the Least Developed Countries Report, the Development in Africa report, and the World Investment Report.</p>	The Board to continue to review the major flagship reports.
192 (c). Integrating, in a systematic and coherent manner, the outcomes of its subsidiary bodies so as to provide overall policy guidance, including direction for new work covering its three pillars;	<p>Reports of commissions have been taken up by the Board at executive sessions.</p> <p>Reports of the Working Party have also been taken up by the Board to consider adoption of the agreed conclusions and draft decisions proposed by the Working Party.</p> <p>The agreed conclusions of the Trade and Development Board and of the Commissions have achieved consensus on policies and provided guidance to the secretariat's work on the 3 pillars.</p>	<p>Reports of commissions to be taken up by Board at an executive session.</p> <p>Reports of the Working Party to be taken up by Board at a regular or executive session.</p>
192 (d). Ensuring that the interaction among the three pillars of UNCTAD is effective and that the synergies among them are operational;	<p>In its agreed conclusions, the Trade and Development Board recommends topics for research and for technical cooperation.</p> <p>Through the Working Party, the Trade and Development Board reviews the programmatic aspects of the work programme plan and draft proposed programme budget. It also conducts an annual review of UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities. It discusses UNCTAD's communications strategy and publications policy and is following up on their implementation.</p>	Reports of the Working Party and the commissions to be taken up regularly.
192 (e). Considering the work programme of the organization as a whole and its consistency with mandates;	Through the Working Party, the Trade and Development Board reviews the programmatic aspects of the work programme plan and draft proposed programme budget. It also conducts an annual review of UNCTAD's technical cooperation	<p>Reports of the Working Party and the commissions to be taken up regularly.</p> <p>Evaluation process according to paragraph 200 will take place at the fifty-seventh session of the Board.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	activities as well as the publication list. It discusses UNCTAD's communications strategy and publications policy and is following up on their implementation.	
192 (f). Overseeing the operation of its subsidiary bodies and ensuring that they and the secretariat are discharging their mandates in accordance with intergovernmental decisions of UNCTAD;	<p>The Trade and Development Board receives the reports of the Working Party, and Commissions.</p> <p>The Board decides the substantive agenda items of the Commissions each year. It also decides on the topics for expert meetings.</p> <p>The Commissions receive the reports of the single and multi-year expert meetings as well as the Intergovernmental Groups of Experts on Accounting and Competition Law and Policy.</p> <p>The work programme is regularly reviewed by the Working Party and the Board.</p>	<p>Evaluation process according to paragraph 200 will take place at the fifty-seventh session of the Board.</p> <p>Reports of the Working Party and the commissions to be taken up regularly.</p>
192 (g). Considering and approving UNCTAD's technical cooperation strategy, based on the recommendations of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget; and	<p>The Working Party conducts an annual review of UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities as well as the publication list.</p> <p>Reports of the Working Party on technical cooperation have been reviewed by the Board.</p>	Reports of the Working Party to be taken up regularly.
192 (h). Following up on UNCTAD's communication strategy, including its publication policy and dissemination of publications, to ensure their effective implementation, and updating as necessary, based on the recommendations of the Working Party on the Medium Term-plan and the Programme Budget.	The Working Party discussed UNCTAD's communications strategy and publications policy, and is following up on their implementation. It has conducted an annual review of the implementation of UNCTAD's publications policy.	Reports of the Working Party to be taken up regularly.
193. The Board's agenda should reflect the interests and concerns of the UNCTAD membership, be policy-oriented, include varied and topical issues falling under the purview of UNCTAD, and be organized around	The Board's agenda is approved by member States. Since UNCTAD XII, topics have included trade and productive capacities, mobilizing resources for development, the evolution of the international trading system, the State and development governance, regional integration in Africa, and food	The Board agenda will continue to be approved by member States.



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
themes agreed to by member States. In organizing the substantive discussions, including the high-level segment, particular attention should be paid to achieving an interactive debate drawing on, inter alia, UNCTAD's research and analysis findings.	security in Africa. In 2009, the overall theme for many discussions was the crisis, and in 2010 the overall theme has been recovery.  Efforts to achieve interactive debate are ongoing.	
194. The Board will add to the agenda of its regular session an additional item entitled "Development strategies in a globalized world".	This item was added to the Trade and Development Board agenda starting with the fifty-fifth session in September 2008.	
195. As an organ of the General Assembly, UNCTAD should enhance its contribution to the work of its parent body. The Board's report to the General Assembly will continue to comprise negotiated outcomes on Africa, the LDCs and technical cooperation, chair's summaries and negotiated outcomes addressed to the secretariat. The Board should also contribute more to the work of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly to work related to the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits.	The Board's reports to the General Assembly contain the stipulated elements, and since the dates of the Board's regular session have been advanced, the Board's report to the General Assembly is made available earlier. The President of the Board has been participating regularly in the GA deliberations on trade and development and in special high-level meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD.  The Board's activities in follow-up to the major United Nations conferences have included: consideration of financing for development at its forty-fifth executive session; consideration of LDC issues at its forty-ninth session; consideration of the MDGs at its forty-ninth executive session. Reviews of follow-up to the major United Nations conferences have been conducted or will be conducted at the Board's regular session.	Continuation of these initiatives. In November 2010, the Board will devote another executive session to LDC activities.
196. The annual regular session of the Board will take place in early September.	The regular session of the Trade and Development Board takes place in mid-September, as agreed by member States.	
197. In accordance with its mandated functions, the Board should make arrangements to enhance links with intergovernmental bodies whose	The President of the Board has been participating regularly in the GA deliberations on trade and development and in special high-level meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council with	Continuation of these initiatives.

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>activities are relevant to its functions. In this respect, the President of the Trade and Development Board should continue to participate in the General Assembly deliberations on trade and development and in the special high-level meetings of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD, and may participate in other major events in Geneva, upon invitation. The President of the Board will brief UNCTAD member States on the outcomes of such meetings and his or her participation therein.</p>	<p>the Bretton Woods institutions, WTO and UNCTAD. The President of the Board briefs member States on the outcomes of such meetings at his monthly consultations.</p>	
<p>198. The President of the Board should hold monthly consultations with the extended Bureau of the Board and interested member States to allow for regular briefings by the secretariat on forthcoming meetings, informal follow-up to meetings, and procedural and housekeeping matters. The monthly consultations should continue to serve as a forum for dialogue between the secretariat and member States on issues of interest to the organization.</p>	<p>The President of the Board has held monthly consultations with the extended Bureau of the Board and interested member States which allowed for regular briefings by the secretariat on forthcoming meetings, follow-up to previous meetings, emerging issues, etc. These consultations also served as a forum to discuss topical issues of interest to member States (Haiti, food crisis, financial crisis, commodities, etc).</p>	<p>Continuation of these initiatives.</p>
<p>199. The Conference welcomes the establishment of the Global Network of Development Think Tanks, involving institutions at the country level and regional networks. The Conference invites the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, on the basis of the experience gained and the lessons drawn in the operation of the network, in particular the virtual discussion forum, to explore the feasibility of</p>	<p>The website of the Global Network of Development Think Tanks was established. Several policy briefs and other comments were posted on the website, but there has been minimal response.</p>	<p>To better meet the objectives of the GNTT, enhancements could be considered, such as changes in its composition, and the identification of the necessary resources required, or its operationalization in conjunction with other similar activities in UNCTAD (e.g. the Virtual Institute)</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
organizing an annual meeting of the Global Network to be held in conjunction with the regular session of the Board.		
200. There will be an additional agenda item at the regular session of the Trade and Development Board in 2010 entitled "Evaluation and review of UNCTAD's implementation of the Accra Accord". To address this agenda item, this regular session will be extended by one week. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD will present a report on UNCTAD's implementation of the Accra Accord; this report will be the basis for member States' discussion, which may result in recommendations to the secretariat regarding its implementation of the Accord.	The fifty-seventh session of the Board will have an additional agenda item. One week during the regular session has been set aside for this item.	
201. The commissions are subsidiary bodies of the Trade and Development Board and their reports, including any conclusions and recommendations agreed within the scheduled time of their sessions, will be submitted to the Trade and Development Board for approval. They are intergovernmental meetings attended by government representatives. The role of the commissions is: to conduct policy dialogue on one or two selected issues; to consider reports of expert meetings; to manage and recommend for approval the work programme of expert meetings within their purview; and to promote and strengthen synergies among the three pillars.	The Commissions have conducted policy dialogue on issues selected by the Board, considered the reports of expert meetings, and considered an item on how to strengthen synergies. Their reports have been considered by the Board.	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>202. There will be two commissions: one entitled the Trade and Development Commission and the second entitled the Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission. The Trade and Development Commission will have the mandate of the previous Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, and will also assume responsibility for transport and trade logistics issues from the previous Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development. The Investment, Enterprise and Development Commission will have the mandate of the previous Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues, and will also assume responsibility for enterprise and ICT issues from the previous Commission on Enterprise, Business Facilitation and Development.</p>	<p>The two Commissions were established in accordance with the mandate.</p>	
<p>203. The outcomes of commission sessions will be agreed conclusions from the policy dialogue and recommendations to the secretariat achieved within the scheduled time of the session. In this regard, recommendations could include suggestions on areas and topics of research. On the basis of a dialogue between beneficiaries and donors, recommendations could also include suggestions on the implementation and, if so agreed by the interested parties, on the discontinuation of technical cooperation projects. These conclusions and recommendations</p>	<p>The outcomes of the Commissions have been agreed conclusions and chair's summaries.</p> <p>Agreed conclusions have built policy consensus as well as providing suggestions for areas and topics for research and for technical cooperation, such as iPortals, SMEs, assistance to developing countries in investment and technology, productive capacity in agriculture, accession to WTO, and policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks.</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
should be focused, brief and directly related to the agenda of the session and should provide inputs to the research and analysis pillar and the technical cooperation pillar. They will be reflected in the reports of the commissions.		
204. The substantive topics for commission sessions will be decided upon by the Trade and Development Board, upon the recommendation of the Bureau of the Board, at least six months in advance of the commission session, and will be based on a topic or topics selected from the secretariat research or from issues of interest identified in the reports of expert meetings. In order to allow for greater responsiveness to member States' interest in preparing for commission sessions, between sessions the Bureau of the Trade and Development Board will follow up on preparations for the next commission's session.	<p>The Agendas for the Commissions have been approved by the Board on the basis of a recommendation by the Bureau.</p> <p>Briefings on the Commissions' work have been provided at the President's monthly consultations with the extended bureau and interested member States.</p>	Bureau to be briefed regularly
205. Commission sessions will be held at the same time each year in the Spring and back-to-back, in order to allow better planning and attendance, including from capitals. Each session will have a duration of five days, and this time period will include a break of one day for informal consultations. The first three days will focus on the substantive items of the agenda, comprising one or two topics decided in advance by the Bureau of the Trade and Development Board and consideration of expert meetings' reports and work plans. After a break	Sessions of the Commissions have been held back-to-back. Each session lasted five days with one day being set aside each time for informal consultations.	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
of one day, on the last day of the session the commission will address the institutional issues on the agenda and adopt any agreed outcome.		
206. The commission meetings will have as their inputs: substantive documentation prepared by the secretariat, providing secretariat views and recommendations based on secretariat research and analysis; reports of expert meetings; inputs from the Global Network of Development Think Tanks, civil society and the private sector; and secretariat activity reports. Documentation will be produced at least six weeks in advance of the session in all official United Nations languages, in accordance with United Nations rules.	For each substantive item on the Commission agendas, the secretariat produced background documentation, including activity reports.  Secretariat documentation was circulated in accordance with United Nations rules.	Secretariat documentation to be circulated in accordance with United Nations rules.  Inputs from other stakeholders to be actively solicited.
207. Expert meetings will continue to be held under the auspices of the commissions. Expert meetings should be strengthened so that experts make a greater contribution to UNCTAD's programme of work in all three pillars. Expert meetings will be held in single sessions or in multi-year sessions. There will be no increase in the total number of expert meetings per year (eight), and individual sessions will not last more than three days. All expert meetings will comprise experts designated by member States but serving in their personal capacities. Balanced participation from capitals in different regions should be encouraged. Expert meetings should be interactive and enable all experts to	Six multi-year expert meetings have been established, and each year two single-year expert meetings are also convened, for a total of eight expert meetings per year. Each expert meeting has lasted two or three days.  These single-year and multi-year expert meetings have examined the topics approved by the Board. They strive to be interactive, to facilitate networking among experts, and to share experiences and best practices. Funding for the participation of experts from developing countries and transition economies to help ensure more balanced participation has been sought and secured, though not at the desired levels.  Meetings resulted in Chair's summaries, some of which also highlighted recommendations to be considered by the Commissions.	The multi-year expert meetings, including the meeting on South–South cooperation, will hold their third and fourth sessions. Two topics for single-year expert meetings have been approved by the Board for 2011.

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
participate fully; they should encourage sharing of experience and best practices; and they should facilitate networking among experts. They may generate, as part of the report of the Chair, practical options and actionable outcomes for consideration by the commissions, such as inventories of best practices, checklists, indicative guidelines, sets of criteria or principles, and model frameworks.		
208. The topics and the terms of reference for multi-year expert meetings will be determined by the Trade and Development Board at its fifty-fifth session. The multi-year expert meetings will report annually to the commissions. Multi-year expert meetings will last for up to four years, though not beyond the session of the Conference following their establishment. In this regard, the Trade and Development Board will establish a multi-year expert meeting on commodities.	<p>At its fifty-fifth session, the Trade and Development Board approved the terms of reference of six multi-year expert meetings, including one on commodities. One of these meetings was a two-year multi-year expert meeting, but this meeting has now been extended for another two years.</p> <p>The reports of all multi-year expert meetings have been submitted to the relevant Commissions.</p>	
209. Single-session expert meetings will be convened on specific topics that require in-depth examination. The topics will be decided by the Trade and Development Board.	<p>Four single-year expert meetings have been convened by the Board.</p> <p>The Board approved two topics per year.</p>	Topics for two more single-year expert meetings have been approved by the Board.
210. Funding for the participation of experts from developing countries, including LDCs, and countries with economies in transition must be sustainable and predictable. Funding will come from the trust fund that exists for this purpose, and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is	The Secretary-General of UNCTAD has made several appeals to all member States to attract contributions for the Trust Fund for financing the participation of experts from developing countries, including LDCs, and countries with economies in transition to UNCTAD expert meetings.	The Secretary-General of UNCTAD will continue his effort to attract further contributions to the fund on a priority basis.

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
requested to make a renewed, sustained effort to attract contributions to the fund on a priority basis. Member States are encouraged to contribute to the fund.	Available funds received allowed UNCTAD to finance the travel of 4 to 6 experts per meeting to attend expert meetings.	
211. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Competition Law and Policy and the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting will continue to meet annually.	The IGE on Competition Law and Policy met annually.  The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting has met annually.	The IGE will continue to meet annually except for years when the Review Conference is taking place.  The Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting will continue to meet annually.
212. As one of the three pillars of UNCTAD, technical cooperation should be fully integrated with the other two pillars. Technical cooperation should:  (a) deliver tangible results at the interregional, regional and national levels, to the benefit of all developing countries;  (b) be demand driven and embrace country ownership;  (c) be based on the principles of transparency, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability;  (d) continue to address the needs of all developing countries, in particular LDCs;  (e) particularly address the needs of the African continent;  (f) be planned and implemented in a geographically balanced manner;  (g) continue to address the special needs and problems of land-locked developing countries;	Consultations regarding the design and implementation of operations have increased with beneficiaries;  A compilation of requests received from beneficiaries and their status of implementation is regularly being updated and distributed to member States for the sake of transparency, efficiency and accountability;  The Project Review Committee terms of reference have been finalized. This body is the inter-divisional mechanism to monitor all issues relative to technical cooperation is meeting regularly. In addition to holding regular meetings, the Divisions' focal points of the Committee keep in regular contact through mails and phone with TCS on all issues pertaining to the management of Technical cooperation including fund raising, distribution of funds, approval of new projects, streamlining of procedures and overall coherence of programmes.  Through its involvement in the One United Nations process and the EIF, UNCTAD ensures country ownership. National authorities in beneficiaries' countries are fully involved in the design of assistance plans.  The Project Review Committee (PRC) is monitoring the implementation of Board decisions.	Continue to strengthen the scope of the Project Review Committee as a monitoring tool of all issues pertaining to UNCTAD technical cooperation.  Strengthen the role of the Working Party at its session on technical cooperation as the forum for discussion between donors and beneficiaries on requests and contributions to projects.



<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>(h). also continue to address the special needs of SIDS and to address the special needs of other structurally weak , vulnerable and small economies,</p> <p>(i). be in accordance with Trade and Development Board decisions 492(LVI) of 2007 and 478(L) of 2003 and</p> <p>(j). also be in accordance with the conclusions of the Mid-term Review in 2006</p>		
<p>213. Regional partnership-based delivery of technical assistance activities should be maximized in order to benefit from pooled resources. Local and regional expertise and material resources should be used to the maximum to enhance the institutional capacity of recipient countries and the sustainability of benefits.</p>	<p>UNCTAD secretariat has maintained regular contacts with regional and subregional organizations. Since 2007, all the United Nations regional commissions are members of the CEB cluster on trade and productive capacities. Within the cluster, regional commissions are providing regional perspectives related to the formulation of Aid for Trade concepts and methodologies.</p>	<p>Regional focal points within the divisions to facilitate contacts and joint initiatives with regional organizations with a view to formulating technical assistance operations tailored to local regional agendas.</p>
<p>214. With regard to LDCs, UNCTAD should intensify its contribution to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. UNCTAD, in collaboration with other participating institutions, should contribute to strengthening in-country capacities for the effective management, implementation and monitoring of the mainstreaming of trade into LDCs' national development plans. The Conference takes note of the successful outcome of the Pledging Conference on the Enhanced Integrated Framework, held in Stockholm on 25 September 2007.</p>	<p>This paragraph is also addressed through activities listed under paragraph 90 (d).</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
	<p>Reports to the regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board on Progress in the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework.</p> <p>Participated in and contributed to the operationalization of the Enhanced Integrated Framework through the EIF interim Board. This included contributions to the preparations of all the key administrative instruments including guidelines for both Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects guidelines, DTIS template, EIF compendium, Monitoring and evaluations.</p> <p>Participated in capacity building pre-Diagnostic Trade Integration Study national and regional workshops and used the occasions to disseminate the LDC Report's findings as well as information regarding UNCTAD's trade-related technical assistance that could be made available through the EIF. This included the Global EIF workshop in Geneva in 2009 and advisory activities in Rwanda, Sierra Leone, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Bhutan, Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau and Bangladesh.</p>	<p>Preparation of the Report to the regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board on Progress in the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework.</p> <p>Continued contributions to the implementation of the EIF through pro-active participation in the full EIF Board. The transition to the full EIF Board has taken place on 30 April 2010.</p> <p>Activities to be financed and implemented under the EIF will be undertaken on the basis of country specific requests based on priorities identified in the individual LDCs' DTIS Action Matrices. Such country requests for implementation of activities under the Enhanced IF have so far been received from: Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, Vanuatu, Comoros, Maldives, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Guinea, and Mali.</p> <p>Upon LDC's request Pre-DTIS support is provided which includes substantive input towards effective trade mainstreaming.</p> <p>Support to the IF national focal points in trade policy-making: e.g. Trade liberalization and export performance.</p>
<p>215. Efforts should be pursued to improve the management , evaluation and reporting of all technical cooperation activities, with greater attention being paid to:</p> <p>(a). Measuring the effectiveness and evaluating the impact of those activities, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the Trade and Development Board decision 478(L) and relevant United Nations rules and procedures on technical cooperation evaluation</p>	<p>PRC examines project proposals from the viewpoint of the general coherence of UNCTAD technical cooperation. The impact/results achieved by the projects are included in the annual reports to the Working Party on Technical cooperation.</p> <p>The Project Portal has been launched in September 2009; tool to increase transparency and reporting on projects.</p> <p>17 thematic clusters have been established, within each of these clusters Divisions are submitting proposals for consolidation of trust funds and proposals for new activities corresponding to ongoing</p>	<p>Continuation and strengthening of these activities.</p> <p>Improvement of information included in the project portal.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>(b). Clearly identifying the roles and responsibilities within the secretariat,</p> <p>(c). tracking the demand for assistance. There should be more cross-divisional cooperation in order to promote a holistic, UNCTAD wide perspective and to enhance synergies, cost-effectiveness and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in the design and implementation of technical assistance activities.</p>	<p>mandates. This information is provided to the Working Party. It greatly contributes to transparency and provides complementary information to the list of requests mentioned above.</p>	
<p>216. The Conference underscores Trade and Development Board decision 492(LIV) and encourages its effective implementation in order to increase predictability, transparency and coherence in the planning and implementation of technical assistance programmes with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and impact of UNCTAD TC.</p>	<p>Consolidation of projects into multi-donor, multi year thematic clusters continued. (see reference to the 17 thematic clusters mentioned above). The Trade and Development Board adopted decisions 495(LV) in 2008 and 498(LVI) in 2009 in this regards. Consultations continued with member States in particular through a one day retreat in November 2009 aimed at pushing forward the consolidation process and at explaining the administrative procedures which were delaying the process.</p>	<p>Consolidation of projects into multi-donor, multi-year thematic clusters; work in progress to continue in 2010 and 2011.</p>
<p>217. Fund-raising should also be further improved. In line with Trade and Development Board decision 492(LIV), donors and potential donors in a position to do so are urged to provide multi-year contributions to the newly established thematic trust funds so as to increase predictability in the planning and implementation of the relevant technical assistance programmes. Other ways and options to improve fund-raising and diversify the funding base should also continue to be explored, such as more effective outreach and presentation of UNCTAD technical cooperation capacities and programmes and of</p>	<p>Consultations have been held with donors and potential donors to explain the clustering process and the advantages linked to funding multi-year, multi-donor thematic trust funds.</p> <p>A number of donors have already responded positively to this request.</p> <p>Requests for donors' authorization to merge and co-mingle funds have continued through 2009 and 2010. The merging of funds is continuing. Donors providing new contributions are strongly encouraged to fund multi-donor, multi-year trust funds.</p> <p>UNCTAD was able to access funds at the country level for inter-agency joint activities undertaken in the country. UNCTAD is receiving funds from the One United Nations funds in Cape-Verde, Rwanda</p>	<p>Continuation of this consolidation and of contacts with donors in this respect.</p> <p>Establish a closer link between the establishment of multi-year, multi-donor thematic trust funds and the enhanced participation of UNCTAD in the United Nations development country assistance plans (including the One United Nations Programme).</p> <p>Continuation of efforts to increase country level participation aiming at accessing donors resources allocated at national and regional levels so as to diversify and enlarge the funding base.</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
funding needs.	and Mozambique; as well as country funds from UNDP in Belarus, Bhutan and Lesotho and has accessed the multidonors MDG Trust Fund in Viet Nam and Panama.	
<p>218. One of the key aims of the current United Nations reform proposal is to improve the ways in which United Nations agencies operate at the national level. UNCTAD should reinforce its operational links with other United Nations organizations, particularly those operating at country level. The Conference welcomes the establishment by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination of the inter-agency thematic cluster on trade and productive sectors, the purpose of which is to enhance the role of trade and related issues in United Nations development assistance plans, undertake joint operations at the country level and enhance inter-agency cooperation in system-wide initiatives in these areas... General Assembly resolution 62/208, entitled “Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system”, and subsequent resolutions on this subject, should be implemented by UNCTAD as expeditiously as possible.</p>	<p>The Inter-Agency Cluster is operational in a growing number of countries (see above).</p> <p>UNCTAD has been chairing the undg’s Task Team on Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs). To ensure that the concerns of NRA such as UNCTAD be fully taken into account. In 2009, undg approved the Guidance Note on Resident Coordinator and United Nations country team working relations. This guidance note spells out new relationships between the UNRCs and NRAs. Inclusiveness is now ensured making UNCTAD participation in country level operations much easier.</p> <p>An MOU has been signed between UNCTAD and UNDP in March 2009 which strengthens cooperation between the two agencies and enhances coordination at the national and regional levels. This agreement is particularly important in the context of the United Nations system-wide coherence reform process. It is based on the mandate included in GA resolutions regarding the United Nations development operations and the coherence process and will contribute towards the common goals set forth by the two organizations under the CEB Inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive capacity.</p> <p>Regional focal points have been designated and are now fully integrated in the work of the PRC.</p>	Continuation of these activities. UNCTAD to continue its role as coordinator of the inter-agency cluster and its proactive role in the United Nations-wide interagency machinery in charge of the coherence reform process.
219. The Conference welcomes and encourages the implementation of the Aid for Trade initiative and takes note of the Aid for Trade Global Review held from 19 to 21 November 2007.	A special session on the role of the interagency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity was organized in September 2009 in the context of the Trade and Development Board. Other special sessions on Rwanda Cape Verde and Belarus have	<p>Regional focal points to contribute to outreach.</p> <p>The Cluster should continue to be instrumental in facilitating interagency exchanges and initiatives related to Aid-for-trade, particularly with a view to joint programming and assistance operations at the</p>

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>The Aid for Trade initiative includes resources for technical assistance provided through both bilateral and multilateral channels to build capacity to formulate locally-owned trade policies, participate in trade negotiations, implement trade agreements, build supply-side capacities and offset adjustment costs. UNCTAD can contribute to the realization of the Aid for Trade initiative through, inter alia, its technical cooperation activities, including through its participation in the trade and productive capacity cluster.</p>	<p>been organized in view of visibility and outreach purposes.</p>	<p>country level.</p>
<p>220. UNCTAD should also improve its technical cooperation outreach towards potential recipients, including LDCs, taking into consideration Trade and Development Board decision 478 (L). The interaction between the secretariat, potential beneficiaries and donors on UNCTAD technical cooperation should be carried out in a more structured way and facilitated within the framework of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget (Technical Cooperation).</p>		<p>Working Party September sessions on technical cooperation to improve its role as the consultation mechanism between all parties on technical cooperation issues including resources.</p>
<p>221. In order to implement the activities outlined in the operational paragraphs on UNCTAD's contribution and on strengthening UNCTAD in the Accra Accord in an efficient and timely manner, they should be presented, in accordance with United Nations rules and practices, as the work programme for</p>	<p>The Working Party considered the four-year work plan for the period 2008–2011 contained in document TD/B/WP/203 at its fifty-first session in September 2008.</p>	

<i>Accra Accord paragraph</i>	<i>Outputs delivered</i>	<i>Ongoing activities</i>
<p>the next four years with clearly defined objectives and outputs, including timeframes and expected outcomes. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD should present the work programme to member States for discussion at the first meeting of the Working Party on the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget and the subsequent session of the Trade and Development Board.</p>		