



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 July 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination*

Forty-second session (10 June-9 July 2002)

* The present document is a preliminary version of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its forty-second session. The final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/57/16)*.

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Paragraph 25.20

Retain the original wording — “greater compliance with General Assembly directives, established regulations, rules, policies and procedures; enhancement of transparency and accountability within the Organization; and” — of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/55/6/Rev.1).

Paragraph 25.21

Delete the word “and” before (b), and add new text “and (c) the impact of management consulting recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the improvement of the implementation of programmes and activities of the Organization”.

Paragraph 25.21

Retain the original wording — “and (d) better coordination with external oversight bodies” — of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/55/6/Rev.1).

Programme 26**Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States**

233. At its 16th meeting, on 21 June 2002, the Committee considered the narrative of the newly established programme 26, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (A/57/6 (Prog. 26)).

234. The representative of the Secretary-General introduced the proposed new programme and responded to queries raised during the Committee’s consideration of the programme.

Discussion

235. Full support was expressed for the activities to be carried out by the Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, as described under the new programme 26 of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005.

236. Questions were raised regarding the organization of the office and the implementation of the programme of action within the three groups of countries under its aegis, as well as the relationships with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries. The representative of the Secretary-General clarified that his office was working in close coordination with all the entities of the United Nations system involved. He indicated that the main responsibility of his office was to carry out effective coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and the relevant programmes for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, while UNCTAD focused on research and analytical activities, technical assistance and capacity-building. In that respect it

was mentioned that the recurrent report on the least developed countries would continue to be prepared under the responsibility of UNCTAD but on a biennial as opposed to an annual basis.

237. It was felt that a reference to the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, March 2002) should be made in the overall orientation.

238. It was noted that the strategy was well spelled out, particularly with regard to maintaining of linkages with other parts of the United Nations system, and that it was in full accordance with the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up mechanism for coordinating, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010" (A/56/645). It was also noted that a strategy to avoid duplicative work should be included in order to reflect the creation of the Office of the High Representative.

239. It was noted that, in several paragraphs (e.g., paras. 26.5 and 26.7 (a)), reference was made to the least developed countries only and not to the landlocked developing countries and the small island developing States. It was considered that the document could be improved by including equal references to all three groups of countries considered by the programme. It was also suggested that the list of legislative mandates should be expanded in that respect.

240. It was mentioned that one of the priorities of the Office of the High Representative during the period 2002-2005 would be the preparation, coordination and follow-up of the International Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (General Assembly resolution 56/180, para. 13) and that the role of the Office of the High Representative in the coordination and the involvement of all United Nations agencies and other stakeholders in the preparatory process would be critical to the success of the meeting.

241. The view was expressed that one of the objectives of the programme was to assist the least developed countries in graduating from that category. Another view was that, while graduation was an important concept, it did not mean an automatic improvement of the conditions of life of the people concerned; what was important was to assist countries in improving their social indicators such as health, education, etc., so as to measure the progress made in the conditions and quality of life of their people.

242. The view was expressed that the indicators of achievement should be clear, precise and quantifiable in order to truly measure the progress achieved and the impact of activities. It was suggested that paragraph 26.9 should be expanded in that respect.

Conclusions and recommendations

243. The Committee recommended that the General Assembly approve the text proposed by the Secretary-General for the new programme 26, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, for inclusion in the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, with the following modifications:

Paragraph 26.4

In the first sentence, delete the words “and the subsequent report of the Secretary-General entitled ‘Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration’ (A/56/326)”.

Paragraph 26.5

At the end of the paragraph, replace the words “reverse the trend by assisting countries in the implementation of the Programme of Action” with the words “help the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States to progress towards the achievement of the goals by assisting them in the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action as well as the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.”

Paragraph 26.6

Insert the words “the follow-up and coordination of” after the words “substantive responsibility for”.

Paragraph 26.7 (a)

After “2001-2010”, insert the phrase “, the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States”.

Paragraph 26.7 (j)

After the word “Assisting”, insert the phrase “, as appropriate,”.

Paragraph 26.7 (k)

After the words “of these three groups”, insert the phrase “, as well as other developing countries,”.

Paragraph 26.8

At the end of the paragraph, add the words “as well as of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.”

Paragraph 26.9 (b)

At the end of the subparagraph, add the words “as well as the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.”

Legislative mandates

Under “General Assembly resolutions”, add:

- “56/198 Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 56/180 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries”.

C. Evaluation

(Item 4 (c))

1. Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives

244. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 10 and 11 June 2002, the Committee considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on strengthening the role of evaluation finding in programme design, delivery and policy directives (A/57/68).

245. The Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services introduced the report.

Discussion

246. The Committee welcomed the report, noting that it was candid, straightforward, comprehensive and useful. It provided an honest assessment of the evaluation function, as currently practised within the United Nations. Concern was expressed at significant non-compliance by programme managers with the rules and regulations governing programme planning, budgeting and monitoring, in particular with regard to the evaluation function. It was noted that a culture of evaluation did not seem to have developed yet within the United Nations, and that evaluation had not been mainstreamed or given adequate priority.

247. The Committee regretted that the majority of programmes did not appear to have developed comprehensive evaluation plans as required by the Rules and Regulations Governing Programme Planning. It was regretted that only 15 programmes had adopted specific measures to enable the relevant intergovernmental bodies and specialized organs to review evaluation findings. The view was expressed that there should be a closer link between performance of management and resource allocation. However, it was recalled that during the Fifth Committee negotiations on results-based budgeting, the decision had been taken to de-link allocation of resources from performance, and to focus instead on the review of factors that made programmes work well or not so well.

248. The Committee supported giving increased attention to self-evaluation. It was noted that some departments fully satisfied the requirements for self-evaluation, and it was hoped that others would follow that example with the help of OIOS. It was suggested that the Committee issue a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council requiring programme managers to undertake regular self-evaluations. It was also requested that the cost of self-evaluation to a department be identified in the