ESCWA Publications Catalogue

2010/2011
Dear reader,

It is my pleasure to present the ESCWA Publications Catalogue for 2010-2011, which provides an overview of our publications.

We publish a Catalogue at the end of each biennial programme of work to facilitate the use of our publications by Government officials, non-governmental organizations, researchers and other parties interested in the work of ESCWA. Our publications cover a broad spectrum of issues, including sustainable development; natural resources management; social policies; economic and financial issues; information and communications technology; gender equality; statistical data; and conflict-related issues and their implications for the countries of the region.

Our hope is that these publications will further enhance public dialogue, information exchange and knowledge-sharing among officials and stakeholders in the region and assist ESCWA member countries in their preparations for participation in global forums and conferences on priority issues.

Many of the publications listed in the Catalogue are available on the ESCWA website (www.escwa.un.org) and on CD, and most are published in both Arabic and English in order to meet the needs expressed by member countries and readers.

I trust that you will find our publications both useful and enjoyable.

Rima Khalaf
Under-Secretary-General
Executive Secretary of ESCWA
القراء الأعزاء،

يسعدني أن أقدم إليكم دليل مطبوعات الإسكوا للفترة السنتين 2010-2011 وفيه لمحة موجزة عن مطبوعات اللجنة.

تصدر الإسكوا هذا الدليل في نهاية فترة برنامج العمل التي تستغرق سنتين لكي تسهم على المسئولين الحكوميين، والمنظمات غير الحكومية، والباحثين والجهات المهتمة بعمل الإسكوا باستخدام مطبوعات اللجنة. وهذه المطبوعات تغطي مجموعة متنوعة من المواضيع في مجالات التنمية المستدامة، وإدارة الموارد الطبيعية، والسياسات الاجتماعية، والقضايا الاقتصادية والمالية، وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات، والمساواة بين الجنسين، والبيانات الإحصائية، والقضايا المتعلقة بالنزاعات وآثارها في بلدان المنطقة.

إنني على أمل في أن تسهم هذه المجموعة من المطبوعات في إثراء الحوار وتبادل المعارف والعلومات بين المسؤولين وأصحاب الاختصاص في المنطقة، وأن تساهم البلدان الأعضاء في التحضير للمشاركة في المنتديات والمؤتمرات الدولية التي تعقد للبحث في القضايا ذات الأولوية.

والعديد من المطبوعات المدرجة في هذا الدليل متاح في موقع الإسكوا عبر شبكة الإنترنت (www.escwa.un.org) الذي يعرض معلومات إضافية حول أنشطة اللجنة، وفي أقراص مدمجة. وهذه المطبوعات تصدر بمعظمها باللغتين العربية والإنكليزية لكي تطال أكبر شريحة ممكنة من القراء.

وإنني أتمنى أن يلقى القراء في هذه المجموعة كل متعة وفائدة.

ريما خلف
وكيلة الأمين العام والأمينة التنفيذية للإسكوا
The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) forms part of the United Nations Secretariat and, like the other regional commissions, operates under the supervision of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

ESCWA, which was initially named ECWA (Economic Commission for Western Asia), was established on 9 August 1973 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1818 (LV) for the purpose of raising the level of economic activity of the countries in Western Asia and strengthening cooperation among them. It was also intended to meet the need of those countries for the services of a regional economic commission in order to promote the development efforts in the region.

In recognition of the social component of its work, ECWA was entrusted with new responsibilities in the social field pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 69/1985 of 26 July 1985. Its name therefore became the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

ESCWA has been located in a number of Arab capitals. It started in Beirut (1974-1982), moved to Baghdad (1982-1991), then to Amman (1991-1997), and returned to Beirut in 1997, its permanent headquarters.

ESCWA comprises 14 Arab countries in Western Asia. They are in alphabetical order: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
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In 2010, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) intensified its efforts towards the achievement of regional economic and social integration, as well as greater interaction between the region and the rest of the world. In response to the global challenges and events of recent years, ESCWA continued to serve the region through its programme of work, which comprises seven subprogrammes: integrated management of natural resources for sustainable development; social development; economic development and integration; information and communications technology for regional integration; statistics for evidence-based policymaking; advancement of women; and conflict mitigation and development.

The Annual Report 2010 reviews the accomplishments of ESCWA. It also offers an overview of the challenges and opportunities in related areas of concern, namely the Millennium Development Goals; youth; renewable energy; the information society; the global economic and financial crisis; and the empowerment of women. The Report concludes with a perspective on the way ahead and the imminent challenging agenda, emphasizing the continuous commitment of ESCWA to the sustainable development agenda.

Key subjects:
Armed conflicts; Conflict management; Information and communications technology; Social integration; Natural resources; Sustainable development; Millennium Development Goals; Renewable energy sources; Youth; Financial crisis; Programme planning; Women’s advancement.

E/ESCWA/OES/2011/1
Free of charge.

تقرير الإسكوا السنوي، 2010

في عام 2010، كانت اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغربي آسيا (الإسكوا) جهودها لتحقيق التكامل الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وتعزيز التفاعل بين المنطقة والمناطق الأخرى. وفي مواجهة التحديات والأحداث التي شهدتها العالم في السنوات الأخيرة، واجهت الإسكوا خطة المنطقة من خلال برنامج عملها المعني بسبعة برامج فرعية مترابطة في المجالات التالية: الإدارة المتكاملة للموارد الطبيعية للأنشطة التنموية المستدامة؛ والتنمية الاجتماعية؛ والنازعة والتكامل الاقتصادي؛ وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات من أجل التكامل الاقتصادي؛ والإحصاءات من أجل وضع السياسات المرتكزة على الأدلة؛ والنهوض بالمرأة؛ وتخفيف أثر النزاعات على التنمية.

وتقرير الإسكوا السنوي لعام 2010 يقدّم عرضاً للإنجازات التي حققتها اللجنة. كما يتضمن لحجة عن التحديات والفرص في مجالات الاهتمام ومنها: الأهداف الإنجابية للآلفية؛ والشباب؛ والطاقة المتجددة؛ ومجموعة المعلومات؛ والأزمة الاقتصادية والمالية العالمية؛ وتحقيق المرأة. ويُقدّم التقرير نظرة تحليلية إلى المستقبل وما يجب أن يحدث في تحميلاتها مع تأكيد التزام الإسكوا المستمر لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة.

الموضوع الرئيسي:

النزاعات المسلحة: إدارة النزاعات: تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات: الإعصار الاجتماعي;
الموارد الطبيعية: التنمية المستدامة: الأهداف الإنجابية للآلفية: مصادر الطاقة المتجددة: الشباب;
الأزمة المالية: تخطيط البرامج: النهوض بالمرأة.

E/ESCWA/OES/2011/1
بوزع مجاناً.
The year 2011 was a turning point for the Arab world. The power of citizens has created new momentum for change, opening the door of opportunity for the Arab people. As an institution that provides regional public goods, ESCWA had to transform its approach to development. In this regard, ESCWA has started preparatory work in earnest to launch three key flagship publications that will chart out, in cooperation with intellectuals and researchers in the region, alternative development trajectories. In addition, to ensure that ESCWA reflected the aspirations of youth and women in the region, a series of youth dialogues and women’s discussion forums were organized over the past year. Throughout 2011, ESCWA built regional preparedness and momentum for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) through a series of consultative events and publications. The preparatory process succeeded in building a harmonized Arab position regarding the objectives and themes of the Conference.

The 2011 Annual Report highlights the most significant efforts and achievements of ESCWA to respond to the rapidly changing situation in the Arab world, promote regional integration and facilitate inclusive and sustainable development. It concludes with a perspective on the way ahead and the imminent challenging agenda, emphasizing the continuous commitment of ESCWA to the sustainable development of the region.

Key subjects:
- Armed conflicts; Climate change impact; Conflict management; Cyberlegislation;
- Emission reduction; Equitable development; Foreign direct investment; Good governance; Information and communications technology; Integrated management of natural resources; Internet governance; Natural resources; Official statistics; Participatory development; Rio+20; Road safety; Shared water resources; Social integration; Sustainable development; Millennium Development Goals; Renewable energy sources; Youth; Financial crisis; Programme planning; Women’s advancement

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الإنس الكوا: التقرير السنوي

كان عام 2011 عام التحولات في المنطقة العربية. وقد أدى الالحارات الشعبي إلى توليد رحم جديد على درب التغيير وفتح أفق الفرص أمام الشعوب العربية. ونظرًا للدور الذي تضطلع به الإسكوا من أجلUX الخير العام في المنطقة، كان عليها أن توفر التغييرات الحاشدة لإجراء تغيير في النهج الإقليمي الذي تبعه. وفي هذا السياق، اجتهدت الإسكوا إلى التحضير إثر اتفاق ثلاث دراسات تهديده إلى وضع خيارات واعدة للمسارات الإستراتيجية، وذلك بالتعاون مع الخبراء والباحثين في المنطقة. وقد صرّح مستقبل الإسكوا للأخبار الصغيرة والتيان في المنطقة، نظّرت في البلد المحلين سلسلة حلقات حوار وناقش شرك فيها فاقدة من الشباب وأشغال في المنطقة، وفي عام 2011، كان للإسكوا دور رائد في التحضير لمؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة (ريو+20)، من خلال سلسلة حلقات استعراضية وإصدار مجموعة مطبوعات حول هذا الموضوع. ونجحت التحضيرات في بناء موقف عربي موحد حول أهداف المؤتمر وموافق ومواضيع.

ويوافق التقرير السنوي لعام 2011 أبرز الأنشطة التي نفذتها الإسكوا من أجل استخدام المتغيرات السريعة الحاسلة في المنطقة، وتسيير الكامال الإقليمي، وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة والشاملة للجميع في المنطقة. ويتضمن التقرير بنظرية تطبيقية إلى المرحلة المفقودة وما تناول منها من تغريدات مع التركيز على النزاع الإسكوا المستمر لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة في المنطقة.

المواضيع الرئيسية:
- التحولات المتزامنة: أثر تغير المناخ: إدارة النزاعات: التشريعات السيبرانية: تخفيف الإندماجات

E/ESCWA/OES/2012/1
يوز مجانًا.
Sustainable Development and Productivity Division

شعبة التنمية المستدامة والانتاجية
Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region
A Methodological Framework for Pursuing an Integrated Assessment

The methodological framework presented in this guidance document outlines the integrated assessment approach being implemented in support of the Regional Initiative for the Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region. The approach combines climate change impact assessment and vulnerability assessment tools into a five step integrated assessment methodology that is based on global climate modelling, regional climate modelling, hydrological modelling, vulnerability analysis and integrated mapping tools.

The guidance document aims to facilitate understanding of the methodological framework that will generate findings for informing and fostering policy dialogue on the expected impacts and implications of climate change on sustainable development in the Arab region.

Key subjects:
Climate change; Data modelling; Environmental impact assessment; Sustainable development; Water resources

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مقدمة

تتضمن هذه الدراسة إطراً منهجياً للتقييم المتكامل لتأثير المناخ في إطار المبادرة الإقليمية لتقييم أثر تغير المناخ على الموارد المائية وقابلية تأثير القطاعات الاجتماعية والأعمالية في المنطقة العربية. ويرتكز هذا الهدف على دمج أدوات مختلفة لتقييم آثار تغير المناخ وقابلية التأثر في إطار متكامل من خمس خطوات هي وضع نماذج المناخ العالمي، وضع النماذج المناخية الإقليمية، وضع النماذج الهيدرولوجية الإقليمية، وتقسيم قابلية التأثر ووضع الخرائط المتكاملة.

والمكمل للهندسة البيئية التي يتم في إطار المبادرة الإقليمية وتسهيل هذه الطرق التدريسية للتوصول إلى نتائج تدريبية حوارية حول السياسات المتعلقة بالآثار المتوقعة لتغير المناخ على التنمية المستدامة في المنطقة العربية.

الموضوعات الرئيسية:
تقييم المناخ: وضع نماذج البيانات: تقييم الأثر البيئي: التنمية المستدامة: الموارد المائية

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2011/1
يوزع مجاني.
Policies and Measures to Promote Sustainable Use of Energy in the Transport Sector in the ESCWA Region*

Statistics reveal that land transport is responsible for more than three quarters of the emissions by the transport sector worldwide. Consequently, this sector is considered to be one of the most important sectors to be focused on with regards to measures aimed at mitigating climate change, which was agreed by regional and international organizations. This study includes a presentation on energy consumption in the transport sector in general and in the ESCWA region in particular, and its implications on the environment and climate change. It reviews the possibilities and means to reduce energy consumption in the transport sector in order to reduce emissions and pollution, with a focus on the potential adoption of cleaner fuel in transport activities, particularly natural gas and biofuel, and its advantage as well as disadvantage in the ESCWA region. It also examines the opportunities provided by state-of-the-art and most efficient technologies, in particular electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles and fuel cells as well as information technology.

The study reviews policies and measures adopted to support the sustainable use of energy in the transport sector, as well as the available sources of funding for the establishment of projects, including international and regional bodies specialized in this field, in addition to the partnership between the public and private sectors. Based on a set of conclusions, the study establishes a package of measures and policies that can be adopted by member countries in order to ensure the sustainable use of energy in the transport sector.

Key subjects:
- Climate change; Electric vehicles; Energy consumption; Environmentally sound technology; Fuel cells; Hybrid vehicles; Motor vehicle emissions; Road transport; Sustainable energy

*  Arabic only.

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2011/2

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2011/2

يوزغ مجانًا.
The Arab region continues to face many challenges in its endeavour to embrace the principles of sustainable development. The rapid increase in population, acute water scarcity, food security, energy security, environmental deterioration, unsustainable consumption and production patterns in various sectors are the key persistent pressures that hinder the implementation of integrated policies in the region. This has been exacerbated by several global crises that have struck the region. The recent economic growth in many Arab countries has not translated into favorable impacts on income distribution and, consequently, into social equity in those countries. This was evident in the recent uprisings across the region, the so-called Arab Spring, which aims above all to establish more democratic processes and better welfare and social equity in these countries.

This study provides the principles and concepts of green economy for achieving sustainable development within the context of poverty eradication. It presents a review of the current regional status, identifies challenges to and concerns by Arab countries, and provides some insight into regional and global success stories on green economy opportunities in such sectors as renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, water use efficiency, organic agriculture, solid waste management and construction. The study proposes a set of actions for the transition to a green economy in the Arab region.

Key subjects:
Productivity; Sustainable development; Green economy; Poverty mitigation; Macroeconomics; Employment; Renewable energy sources; Urbanization; Natural resources development; Climate change; Construction; Tourism; Sanitation; Waste management.

Review of Productivity and Sustainable Development in the ESCWA Region, First Issue
Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication
Principles, Opportunities and Challenges in the Arab Region

Free of charge.
E/ESCWA/SDPD/2011/3
The region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) represents one of the driest regions in the world. Despite limited water availability, demand for water to satisfy domestic needs and food production has been rapidly growing as a result of the explosive increase of the region's population, which has almost quadrupled over the past five decades. Water challenges are expected to exacerbate owing to the anticipated negative impacts of climate change on water resources.

This report focuses on national and regional capacities for the management of shared water resources in ESCWA member countries. Specific attention is paid to the legal frameworks for shared water resources management and the ways in which legal instruments and agreements can support integrated water resources management in shared river basins and shared aquifers. Analysis is also provided on the state of shared water resources management in the region, including current drivers, pressures, constraints and challenges facing shared water resources in the ESCWA region related to water security, water scarcity, food security, climate change, as well as water and energy linkages.

Key subjects:
- Climate change; Cost analysis; Desalination; Desalination plants; Energy resources; Food security; Legal aspects; Shared water resources; Water resources development; Water reuse; Water supply

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2011/4
Sales No. E.11.II.L.5
Price: US$15.00
Regional Review of Institutions for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

The Regional Review of Institutions for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region reviews existing governance systems for sustainable development at the local and regional levels, highlights progress made and current trends, identifies promising developments and illustrative examples that could help achieve sustainable development in the region and presents a series of actions and policy recommendations for consideration in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012. Its timing is considered to be crucial, given the rapidly changing global context and current uncertainties about the region’s own organic development.

The report reviews the conceptual framework for sustainable development in the Arab region and globally, how this has evolved since the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro and the institutional framework for sustainable development in Arab countries at the local, national, regional and international levels. It concludes with a set of recommendations for institutional reforms which would fully integrate environmental and social issues into economic decision-making in the Arab countries.

Key subjects:
Sustainable development; Public institutions

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2011/5
Free of charge.
The concept of Sustainable Development was adopted during the Earth Summit in Rio, in 1992, and the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development was established to review progress achieved towards the implementation of the concept and the entailed “Agenda 21” adopted then. Yet since that time, limited progress was achieved. Many observers stated that the mechanisms for implementation needed reform at all levels: national, regional and international. To this effect, the United Nations Environment Programme proposed, in 2008, the Green Economy initiative to re-invigorate the drive towards sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. Moreover, the “Green Economy: towards sustainable development and eradication of poverty” was selected as one of the major issues of the upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD or Rio+20), to be held in June 2012 in Rio, along with the topic of “Institutional Reform” of sustainable development mechanisms.

This report presents a summary of the outcome of the last cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development (sessions 18 and 19) including a summary of the contributions of Arab Countries to these sessions. It also includes a short review of what is expected as a result of these sessions in preparation for Rio+20 Conference. Also, this report presents brief reviews of the concepts of Sustainable Development and Green Economy. It summarizes the challenges and opportunities related to the Green Economy, linking it to sustainable development and to the eradication of poverty. Finally, the report presents the rationale behind the need for institutional reforms and the proposed alternatives for the United Nations mechanisms in the area of environment and sustainable development.

Key subjects:
Green economy; Organizational reform; Poverty mitigation; Productivity; Sustainable development

E/ESCWA/SDPD/2011/6
Free of charge.
Comparative Analysis of Civil Society Participation in Public Policy Formulation in Selected Arab Countries

In the past decade, civil society organizations in the Arab region have achieved significant improvements in performance and capacity to request change with respect to certain issues. However, that improvement was neutralized by an improvement in the capacity of the authorities to contain the voices of civil society and deprive its organizations of the human capacity necessary for their survival, by appointing their leaders and activists to ministerial, administrative and diplomatic posts, thereby dissuading them from claiming the integration of civil society demands into public policy. In order to make recommendations aimed at improving the performance of those organizations and strengthening their role in influencing the policymaking process, ESCWA has conducted this comparative analysis of civil society participation in public policy in selected Arab countries.

The comparative analysis was based on case studies in four ESCWA member countries, namely Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Yemen. The case studies covered the activities undertaken by civil society organizations and their working patterns in organizing advocacy campaigns and demand-driven protests, and in achieving concrete results in influencing public policy, with the aim of analysing their capacity to participate in public policy and in the policymaking process. The analysis concludes that civil society organizations need to focus on building their institutional capacity, enhancing their knowledge tools, improving their competencies in conducting negotiations and finding alternatives, and also need to move forward from monitoring and analysis to demand-driven action and pressure for advancement and change.

Key subjects:
Civil society; Policymaking; Social policy

E/ESCWA/SDD/2010/1
Free of charge.
Bridging the Urban Divide in the ESCWA Region: Towards Inclusive Cities

This report sheds light on the urban divisions and development challenges faced by the countries of the ESCWA region. Specifically, it addresses the spatial dimension of the urban development vis-à-vis strategies aimed at inclusive urbanization, social equity and economic balance. With reference to selected case studies and examples, it presents an array of spatial development interventions taking place in the region; and highlights the ways they respond to urban fragmentation and inequalities, and their limitations. Finally, it outlines a framework for action aimed at institutionalizing inclusive development within urban development policy formulation and implementation.

This report is the final output of a study that ESCWA launched in mid-2010 and that involved the Expert Group Meeting on Bridging the Urban Divide in the ESCWA Region: Towards Inclusive Cities (Beirut, 25-26 November 2010). The papers and case studies presented by participants to the meeting and the issues and recommendations they raised in the course of their discussions provided a good base material in the production of this report.

Key subjects:
Cities; Migrants; Refugees; Social development; Urban development; Urban Planning

E/ESCWA/SDD/2011/1
Free of charge.
Millions of young people in the ESCWA member countries suffer multifaceted exclusion. Aspects of this exclusion vary from country to country; ranging from rising unemployment, low qualifications, exacerbated illiteracy, to decline of social and political participation.

Given their wide capabilities, these conditions impede life progress of young people and reduce their integration in society, thus preventing the countries concerned from benefiting from the demographic window they have and impeding national and even regional development. These resources cannot be utilized, now or in the future, without expeditious short and medium term interventions, within declared powerful youth policies covering broad areas, based on specific goals and targets that mobilize all the necessary capabilities. Such policies would be guided by the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond and best international practices.

Key subjects:
- Cultural aspects; Decision-making; Development policy; Economic aspects; Educational aspects; Unemployment; World Programme of Action For Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (1995); Youth; Youth health; Youth services; Youth policy

E/ESCWA/SDD/2011/2
Free of charge.
Integrated Social Policy Report IV
Labour Markets and Labour Market Policy in the ESCWA Region

After decades of market-oriented reforms, the ESCWA region is facing fundamental questions about the parameters of future development. The expectation that top-down economic stabilization, liberalization of markets and strategic privatization would lead to more competitive, diversified and inclusive economies has only partially materialized. The employment situation in particular remains a constant challenge and needs to be addressed through a more integrated approach to labour market policy, combining economic and social policy.

This report continues the ESCWA series of integrated social policy reports, which advocate for harmonization across policy domains. It reviews labour market statistics collected from member countries, traces recent changes in labour market regulation and labour governance, analyses active labour market policy and looks at selected aspects of economic policy, such as the employment elasticity of economic growth.

Key subjects:
Economic policy; Governance; Labour market; Social policy; Social Security; Statistical data

E/ESCWA/SDD/2011/3
Free of charge.
Economic Development and Globalization Division
شعبة التنمية الاقتصادية والعولمة
This study reviews the progress achieved by ESCWA member countries in implementing the recommendations contained in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, March 2002), during the last six years with a focus on 2008. It also reviews the impact of the global financial crisis on the performance of member countries in the six leading actions related to financing for development, namely: mobilizing domestic financial resources for development; mobilizing international resources for development; international trade as an engine for development; increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development; external debt; and addressing systemic issues.

The study indicates different levels of progress. Oil exporting countries achieved higher level of progress while the less developed countries have faced significant difficulties with regard to the flow of foreign resources, which limited their capability to fully implement the recommendations. It concludes that a significant number of member countries are still facing such obstacles as the limited role of the banking sector, the small volume of financial markets, problems related to bureaucracy and financial and administrative corruption. In addition, the flow of foreign resources, in particular foreign direct investment, remains directed to a small number of member countries.

Key subjects:
Banking; Capital markets; Corruption; Development finance; Financial crisis; Foreign direct investment; Monterrey Consensus

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2010/2
Free of charge.

This report provides detailed information on where the Arab region stands in terms of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. It highlights in particular the crucial importance of peace and stability in the region to accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs.

The report also proposes the necessary policies and actions that should be undertaken to enable the region to attain the MDGs and move forward on the promises of the Millennium Declaration.

Key subjects:
Economic crisis; Millennium Development Goals; Peacemaking; United Nations Millennium Declaration

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2010/3
Free of charge.

التقرير العربي الثالث حول الأهداف التنمية للألفية 2010 وآثار الأزمات الاقتصادية العالمية على حقيقتها

يتضمن هذا التقرير معلومات مفصلة حول ما أنتجته المنطقة العربية ضمن جهودها الهادفة إلى تحقيق الأهداف التنمية للألفية بحلول عام 2015. ويوكرد التقرير على أهمية السلام والاستقرار في المنطقة من أجل الماضي قدما في تحقيق هذه الأهداف.

ويقترح التقرير مجموعة من السياسات والإجراءات التي ينبغي اعتمادها لتمكين المنطقة من تحقيق الأهداف التنمية للألفية والوفاء بالالتزاماتها بموجب إعلان الأمم المتحدة بشأن الألفية.

الموضوع الرئيسي:
الأزمة الاقتصادية; الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية: صنع السلام: إعلان الأمم المتحدة بشأن الألفية

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2010/3
يوزع مجاناً.
This year’s Survey looks at the effect that the 2008 global financial crisis had on economies and social development in the Economic and Social Commission of Western Asia (ESCWA) region. Like other emerging economies, those of ESCWA member countries have been affected to varying degrees. Weak macroeconomic policies, regional trade and financial integration linkages and heavy dependence on external resources to finance development channeled the global financial crisis into local economies, severely undermining recent regional and international efforts for global integration.

The survey has shown that the more diversified economies have weathered the global recession well, whereas the impact on the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council has been much more significant. While certain developed countries and a number of large emerging market countries are now showing some signs of recovery, the effect of the crisis on the ESCWA member countries has not yet fully unfolded. It is possible that the negative economic and social consequences of the crisis, for example on employment, poverty, health, education, gender equality and growth will be felt for some time to come. While unfavourable trade patterns and income leakage currently characterize manufacturing in ESCWA member countries, industrialization would allow for broad based growth and higher wage income, recapturing the region’s own incomes and satisfying the demand of its own markets, which in turn, would partially insulate regional economies from the vantages of the global market and a recurrent crisis.

Key subjects:
Economic crisis; Economic development; Economic growth; Economic integration; Financial crisis; Fiscal policy; Foreign direct investment; Gross domestic product; Income; Intraregional trade; Monetary policy; Poverty mitigation; Public debt; Social security; Statistical data; Unemployment

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/1
Sales No. E.11.II.L.6
Price: US$23.00
Foreign Direct Investment Statistics in ESCWA Member Countries

This report focuses primarily on the performance of ESCWA member countries in attracting foreign direct investment. It reviews recent developments in the institutional framework governing the activities of FDI enterprises, includes a brief study on the impact of FDI inflows on welfare in ESCWA member countries.

This study aims to provide readers in general and policymakers in particular with an overview of the latest FDI activities in the region. It uses econometric models to analyse the impact of FDI flows on economic growth in the region and assess whether the impact of FDI on growth has differed between subregions.

Key subjects:
Econometric models; Foreign direct investment; Statistical data

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/3
Free of charge.

إحصاءات الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر في البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا(*)

تتناول هذه الدراسة أداء البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا في جذب الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر، وتتضمن استعراضًا للتطورات التي يشهدها الإطار المؤسسكي المعني بتنظيم أنشطة الشركات العامة في هذا المجال، ودراسة موجزة عن تأثير تدفق الاستثمار في تحقيق الرفاه الاقتصادي والاجتماعي في البلدان المستفيدة.

وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تزويج القراء عموماً وصانعي السياسات خصوصاً بمعلومات عن أحدث أنظمة الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر في المنطقة، وهي تستخدم نماذج الاقتصاد القياسي لتحليل تأثير تدفقات الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر على النمو الاقتصادي في المنطقة ومدى تباين هذا التأثير على النمو بين مختلف مجموعات البلدان.

الموضوع الرئيسي:
نماذج الاقتصاد القياسي: الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر: البيانات الإحصائية

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/3
(*) بالإنكليزية فقط.
South-South cooperation has become increasingly important over the last decade. It complements North-South cooperation and aims to promote socio-economic development in developing countries. The underlying idea of South-South cooperation is to strengthen the negotiating power of developing countries, facilitate the transfer of knowledge among countries that face similar developmental challenges, and create stronger economic blocks of developing, least developed and landlocked countries.

This study reviews the current status of cooperation between ESCWA member countries and explores potential areas for future collaboration. It represents the first exploration by ESCWA of the potential for greater cooperation between member countries and other countries of the global South. It has been conducted with a view to broadening the understanding of the potential of South-South cooperation across a number of sectors and is intended to pave the way for further research in this growing field.

Key subjects:
Exports; Foreign direct investment; Labour movements; Petroleum reserves; South-South cooperation; Technology

Free of charge.

*aleigha 3a3a 3ayyaf biin bilad3an al-junub fii min菩萨a al-ins3kwa (*)

اندماج التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب أمرًا بغدادًا خلال العقد الماضي. هذا التعاون يُمثل التعاون بين بلدان الشمال وبلدان الجنوب، ويركز على تعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في البلدان النامية، والرغبة في تكييف التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب هو تعزيز قوة البلدان النامية على التفاوض، وتسيهيل نقل المعرفة بين البلدان، والجهد نحو تحديد إمكانيات متشابهة، وإنشاء قوة اقتصادية قوية تجمع بين البلدان النامية وأقل البلدان نمواً والبلدان غير الساحلية. وتتناول هذه الدراسة وضع التعاون بين البلدان الأعضاء في الإسكوا ومتطلبات تعزيزه في المستقبل. والدراسة هي شعورة جهود تقوم به الإسكوا للبحث في سبيل تعزيز التعاون بين البلدان الأعضاء في اللجنة، والبحث عن إصلاح المجال للتفاوض في سبيل التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب في عدد من القطاعات، وتمهيد الطريق للتخصص هذا الموضوع بمزيد من الأبحاث الموسيطة.

الموضوع الرئيسي:
المصادر: الاستشارة الأجنبية المباشرة: الحركات العمالية: احتياطيات النفط: التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب: التكنولوجيا

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/4

بالإنكليزية فقط (*).
Trade facilitation plays a significant role in improving trade growth and competitiveness within the context of the global supply chain. This report sheds light on the requirements for establishing the Single Window system for trade facilitation.

Having defined the Single Window system, the report provides comprehensive information on the compliance of national trade policies with trade treaties, trade law and trade regulations. It also analyses initiatives in ESCWA member countries to establish the Single Window system with a view to highlighting best practice across the region. The report concludes with a number of policy recommendations addressed to ESCWA member countries and to the Commission.

Key subjects:
Exports; Imports; Single window; Trade facilitation

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/5
Free of charge.
Financing the Implementation of Selected Components of the Integrated Transport System in the Arab Mashreq

The transport sector is an important component in the economy. It can be an effective element in developing the prosperity of a society. When transport systems are efficient, they provide economic and social opportunities that contribute to overall economic growth.

This study is undertaken to assess the major transport infrastructure projects in ESCWA member countries, mainly those linked to the implementation of such components of the Integrated Transport System in the Arab Mashreq (ITSAM) as the Agreement on International Roads and the Agreement on International Railways in the Arab Mashreq. The study also describes the various financing modes and tools applied; private public partnership (PPP); build, operate and transfer (BOT); build, own and operate (BOO); and others. Finally, the study proposes an action plan that may assist governments in providing necessary funds for planned transport infrastructure projects.

Key subjects:
Agreement on International Railways in the Arab Mashreq (2002); Agreement on International Roads in the Arab Mashreq (2001); Build-Operate-Transfer projects; Public-private cooperation; Transport agreements; Transport financing; Transport infrastructure; Transport planning; Transport projects; Transport systems.

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/6
Free of charge.
Arab Millennium Development Goals, Report 2011
An Inclusive Approach to Development in a Time of Transition

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) intends to contribute to the critical evaluation of the progress made towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the Arab region within the context of the Arab spring and discuss how these ongoing political changes link to the MDGs.

The report provides a critical perspective and seeks to provide new ideas, alternatives and analytical tools, as well as a discussion on measuring progress, following the discussions during the MDG review summit of 2010. We expect this report to be an additional contribution of ESCWA in the discussions taking place between governmental and international stakeholders, civil society organizations and the private sector, media, researchers and academics. The Report also seeks to improve objectivity in the evaluation of progress made and assist in expanding the interest and involvement of concerned Arab parties with the MDGs in order to make an effective contribution to the international dialogue, in preparation for the final assessment in 2013, 2015 and beyond 2015.

Key subjects:
Millennium Development Goals; External Trade; Financial flows; Regional cooperation; Social change; Social development; Economic development; Human development; Revolutions; Political aspects; Social uprising; Monetary policy; Statistical data

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/7
Free of charge.
In a very highly volatile and changing scene in the aftermath of the Arab uprising, understanding the present in view of the recent past and projecting the near future is almost an impossible task. The ground rules of the Arab economies that prevailed in the past decades have all been put to the test, and a dramatic review of the political economy of the previous social contract is out for questioning and even outright rejection by the masses who roamed the streets of cities since the beginning of 2010.

This survey is mainly a technical view of the major factors and variables affecting Arab economies, with an attempt to bridge the huge gap between the social and the economic by dedicating a chapter to social policy, with focus on major recent trends in health, education, and social protection in member countries. It provides data and attempts to understand and explain the dynamics of regional, subregional and country social and economic trends. The survey aims to provide interested readers, governments, and the general public with a snapshot of the current socio-economic situation and the outlook for 2012.

Key subjects:
- Economic development
- Energy resources
- Financial flows
- Food security
- Foreign direct investment
- Governance
- Green economy
- Inflation
- Labour market
- Monetary policy
- Public health
- Revolutions
- Social policy
- Social security
- Social welfare
- Statistical data

E/ESCWA/EDGD/2011/8
Sales No. E.12.11.L.6
Price: US$15.00
Information and Communication Technology Division
شعبة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
Information and communications technology plays a significant role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular in the areas of awareness-raising, capacity-building and shortening distances. The main topic in this thirteenth issue is the impact of Information and Communications Technology on development. It highlights the role of ICT in achieving the MDGs in the Arab countries and summarizes the status of implementation of each of the eight MDGs with examples of initiatives to achieve those goals brought about by governments in cooperation with regional and international organizations.

Other articles featured in this issue address regional initiatives aimed at establishing an integrated Arab communications network, ICT-related activities undertaken by ESCWA in the first half of 2010, in addition to articles addressing the impact of ICT on daily life and on the development of local communities, and the advancement of the Arabic digital content.

Key subjects:

- Arabic digital content;
- Community telecentres;
- Digital gap;
- Electronic government;
- Internet governance;
- Knowledge-based economy;
- Knowledge management;
- Knowledge network;
- Mobile technologies;
- National access points;
- Technological incubators

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2010/1

* Arabic only.
This issue of the Review of Information and Communications Technology for Development in Western Asia addresses the reality and prospects of the Free and Open Source Software in the Arab region, with a focus on its impact on development, which is manifested in giving opportunities to build local capacity, reducing brain drain, supporting local languages, encouraging knowledge industries in developing countries, contributing to bridging the digital gap and stimulating innovation. The issue also presents a review of the United Nations action in that regard and the pivotal role of the Open Source Software in ensuring the security of information and communications technology applications.

Other sections of this issue address scientific innovation among Arab youth through the examination of a number of innovative scientific projects initiated by Arab young people in the context of the “Stars of Science” project. Under the section on information and communications technology applications, this issue highlights the growing interest in “Cloud Computing” in the Arab region with a focus on its benefits and obstacles. It also presents the activities undertaken by ESCWA in the second half of 2010 and the aspects of information and communications technology in daily life.

Key subjects:
- Brain drain; Capacity-building; Information and Communications technology;
- Computer centres; Development; Digital divide; Distance education; Economic aspects;
- Internet; Open source software; Statistical data

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2010/2
* Arabic only.
Closing the digital divide and bringing home the benefits of the information society are important concerns to member countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). For policymakers to accurately determine which development strategies will be the most effective, a comparable and clear measurement model is vital. Key indicators need to be defined and statistical models that can be used to assess the current status of the information society, measure its many facets and monitor progress towards its realization must be developed. In order to be maximally effective, standardized indicators must be relevant to a wide variety of national circumstances and cultural contexts.

This study aims to set guidelines for the development of a common benchmarking measurement model for the ESCWA region. It presents an overview of the information society in the region and the global information society measurement models. It explores the interplay between the value of evidence-based decision-making, the limitations of available data, the relevance of existing models and the diverse regional contexts. It concludes with recommendations for adjustments and refinements to available measurement methodologies and benchmarking models. With these insights, decision makers in public and private sectors will be empowered with more useful information to drive effective decision-making.

Key subjects:
Information and communications technology; ICT indicators; Information society; Internet

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2011/1
Free of charge.
Promoting the ICT Sector to Meet the Challenges of the Knowledge Economy*

In many countries worldwide, the economy is experiencing rapid developments in a shift from production-based economy to information and knowledge-based economy. In the Arab region, the ICT sector has grown rapidly over the past few years, e-services improved, and the use of this technology increased in economic and social sectors. The remarkable prosperity of the sector was accompanied by an overall economic growth in Arab countries at a better pace than previous years. However a crucial question remains: is development in the ICT sector services and economic growth sufficient in order for the Arab world to play an eminent economic role at the global level, avert the risk of crises, and make use of the ongoing unprecedented economic transformations with the rise of economically emerging countries?

This study attempts to answer the question through exploring the different factors contributing to the development of the ICT sector and enhancing the role of this sector in the knowledge-based growth in the ESCWA region. The study includes a comparative analysis of the current situation of the ICT sector in the region, through the presentation of adopted national strategies in this regard. It also includes a presentation and analysis of the survey conducted by ESCWA with different stakeholders in the private sector. In conclusion, the study provides suggestions for steps and measures aimed at strengthening the role of the sector in facing the challenges of knowledge economy, based on the main pillars supporting the shift towards knowledge-based economy.

Key subjects:
- Information and communications technology; ICT indicators; Information society; Knowledge-based economy

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2011/2
* Arabic only.

تعزيز قطاع تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات لمواجهة خيارات اقتصاد المعرفة

تشهد اقتصادات عديدة في العالم تطورات متسارعة، أبرزها التحول من الاقتصاد المبني على الإنتاج إلى الاقتصاد المبني على المعرفة. وفي المنطقة العربية، شهد قطاع تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات نمواً سريعاً خلال السنوات القليلة الماضية، فأزدهرت الخدمات الإلكترونية وازداد استخدامها في القطاعات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية. وتراحلت الاعتراف بالقطاع مع نمو الاقتصاد الكلي للبلدان العربية، ولكن هل يكفي التطور في خدمات قطاع تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في النمو الاقتصادي لتولى المنطقة العربية دوراً اقتصادياً بارزاً على الصعيد العالمي، وتساهم في إيجاد الأزمات، وتستفيد من التحولات الاقتصادية التي لم يسبق لها مثيل لتكون من البلدان الصاعدة الاقتصادية؟

تحاول هذه الدراسة الإجابة عن هذا السؤال باستكشاف مختلف العوامل التي تسهم في تطوير قطاع تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات وتعزيز دور هذا القطاع في نمو الاقتصاد المبني على المعرفة في منطقة الإسعا. وتتضمن الدراسة تحليلًا مقارناً للوضع القائم في قطاع تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في المنطقة، من خلال مراجعة الاستراتيجيات الوطنية المعتمدة في هذا المجال، كما تتضمن عروضاً وتحليلًا لنتائج استطلاع الرأي الذي أجرته الإسعا مع جهات مختلفة في القطاع الخاص مع بداية تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات. وفي الختام يقدم الدراسة مقترحات لخطوات وأجراءات تهدف إلى تعزيز دور هذا القطاع في مواجهة تحديات اقتصاد المعرفة، استنادًا إلى الركائز الأساسية الداعمة لعملية التحول نحو اقتصاد المعرفة.

الموضوع الرئيسي:
- تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات: مؤشرات تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات: مجتمع المعلومات؛ الاقتصاد القائم على المعرفة

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2011/2
يوزع مجاناً.
The importance and role of Internet in our daily life have become unquestionable, in view of the communication potentials and knowledge resources they provide in all areas. The Internet offers great benefits for children, and studies show that the effective use of internet by children contributes to their school distinction and later professional success. The Internet, however, does not only provide excellent opportunities for learning, expanding knowledge horizons and developing personal and social skills, it also carries threats to the security and safety of users, in particular children. Raising the awareness of children on the risks of Internet and ways to protect them have become a difficult equation that requires the attention of stakeholders at all levels.

Therefore, ESCWA chose the theme “protecting children on the Internet” for the file of the current issue of the Review of Information and Communications Technology for Development in Western Asia. The file covers different aspects of this cause and the efforts exerted by Arab countries to protect children on the Internet, while focusing on the experiences of Egypt and Lebanon in this regard. It identifies the American legislation in the field of protecting children on the Internet and international efforts exerted to provide a statistical framework to measure the extent of such protection. In addition to the file, the issue includes a number of articles, some of which study the impact of social communication websites on the Arab popular movements, the importance and role of Internet in our daily life, the importance of scientific researches in local development, and the distinction prizes and awards which distribute in Middle East to motivate the development of e-services and applications.

Key subjects:

- Awards; Child safety; Child welfare; Information and communications technology; Informatics; Information services; Internet; Legal aspects; Local development; Online searching; Social media; Social movements

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2011/3

* Arabic only.

نشرة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات للتنمية في غربي آسيا، العدد 15

بات الجميع يدرك أهمية الإنترنت ودورها في الحياة اليومية، لما توفره من إمكانات للتواصل، ومن موارد معرفية في جميع المجالات. الإنترنت هي مصدر فوائد كبيرة للأطفال، حيث تثبت الدراسات أن الأطفال الذين يستخدمون هذه الوسيلة يحققون تقدماً مدرسيًا وتميزًا هماً، فيما بعد. غير أنّ ما تقدمه الإنترنت ليس فقط فرصة للتعلم وتوسيع أفكار المعرفة، وإنما المهمات الشخصية والاجتماعية أمراً الحاسم، بل تتذرّح بنهاية تهديد أن مستخدميها وسلمتهم. وخاصّة الأطفال، وأصبحت إشكالية توعية الأطفال حول مخاطر الإنترنت وسائل حمايتهم منها معاناة صعبة.

يعد فئة الأطفال محورًا في هذا السياق، اخترى الإسكوا موضوعً جريدة الأطفال على الإنترنت للفئ هذا العدد من نشرة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات للتنمية في غربي آسيا. ويتناول الملف جوانب مختلفة من هذه القضية، والجهود المبذولة في البلدان العربية لحماية الأطفال على الإنترنت، ويركز على تجربتي مصر وليبنان في هذا المجال. وتضمن الملف عرضاً للتشريعات الأمريكية في مجال حماية الأطفال، والإنترنت والجهود التي تبذل على الصعيد الدولي لوضع إطار إساسي لرصد هذه الحماية، بالإضافة إلى الملف. تتضمن النشرة منها مقابلات عن تأثير مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على الإنترنت على الحركات الشعبية العربية، وعن أهمية البحث العلمي، وعن المواقف، وجوائز التميز التي تمّت لتتلمذ على تطوير التطبيقات والخدمات الإلكترونية.

المواضيع الرئيسية:


E/ESCWA/ICTD/2011/3

بوزع مجانًا.
The information society, in which information is processed efficiently, including the production, exchange, adaptation and use of information, is the appropriate environment for achieving sustainable development and enhancing the quality of life for all citizens. However, the move towards the information society constitutes a real challenge to developing countries, particularly in view of the expanding digital divide with developed countries, thus rendering them increasingly vulnerable to reduction in their productive and economic capacities.

Given the importance of information societies as a path for achieving sustainable development and realizing the Millennium Development Goals, and in the process of following up to the World Summit on the Information Society, ESCWA prepared this regional profile report, which is the fifth in a series on the information society in Western Asia. The present report provides essential information on the status of the information society in ESCWA member countries. It aims at assisting decision makers and researchers by providing them with reference information for analysis and planning. It also allows national authorities to compare the current status of their information society with that of other countries in the region and the world, thereby promoting opportunities for cooperation and regional integration in an increasingly knowledge-based global economy.

**Key subjects:**

- Digital divide; Information society; Knowledge-based economy; Millennium Development Goals; Quality of life; Regional cooperation; Sustainable development

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2011/4

Free of charge.
The increased use of communication and social media means in various areas has a significant impact on human interaction, social behaviour and social and economical development. Therefore, this issue highlights the role of communication networks and social media, with a focus on the most prominent means, components and ways of using them. It also stresses their major role in Arab revolutions and their current nature.

Unlike previous issues, different articles were included in the traditional set sections, which complement the file of the issue and are consistent with it, while shedding light on other research aspects on communication networks and social media in the context of the Arab spring. This issue comprises a brief review of the activities undertaken by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) during the second half of 2011, as well as the presentation of the theories and philosophy of Manuel Castells in his books on communication communities and social media on the Internet.

Key subjects:
- Civil Society
- Information and communications technology
- Freedom of expression
- Human behaviour
- Online searching
- Online social networks
- Political aspects
- Social interaction
- Social media
- Social mobility
- Social movements

E/ESCWA/ICTD/2011/5
* Arabic only.
The Bulletin of Industrial Statistics for the Arab Countries aims to provide detailed industrial data on Arab countries for the users of such statistics, including policymakers, analysts and researchers. The publication includes time series of data and indicators for the period 2001-2007. Data are drawn primarily from national sources, as well as from secondary sources where appropriate.

The Bulletin is divided into two parts. Part I includes summary tables on overall industrial trends, including output levels, labour productivity, the contribution made by industry to the gross domestic product and average wages of employees. Part II contains tables of industrial statistics, where available, for each Arab country including data on the number of establishments, the number of employees, wages and salaries, output, value added and industrial production index numbers.

Key subjects:
Employees; Economic indicators; Gross domestic product; Index numbers; Industrial institutions; Industrial production; Industrial statistics; Labour productivity; Manufacturing; Statistical data; Value; Wages

E/ESCWA/SD/2010/1
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نشرة الإحصاءات الصناعية للبلدان العربية، 2007-2001، العدد السادس

تهدف نشرة الإحصاءات الصناعية للبلدان العربية إلى تزويد صانعي السياسات والباحثين بيانات إحصائية مفصلة وواضحة عن الصناعة في البلدان العربية. وهي تحتوي على السلسلة الزمنية للبيانات والمؤشرات عن الفترة 2001-2007. وقد جمعت البيانات من مصادر وطنية، ومن مصادر أخرى عند الحاجة.

وتعتبر هذه النشرة في جزءين. جزء أول يتضمن جداول موجزة عن الاتجاهات العامة في الصناعة، بما فيها مستويات الإنتاج، وإنتاجية العاملين، ومساهمة الصناعة في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، وقيمة الإنتاج. جزء ثان يتضمن جداول تفصيلية عن الصناعات، حسب الصناعات، حيث توفرة، عن كل بلد من البلدان العربية، وتحتوي على بيانات عن عدد المؤسسات، وعن عدد العاملين وثرواتهم وإنتاجهم. وتحتوي على القيم المضافة ومؤشرات الإنتاج الصناعي.

الموضوعات الرئيسية:

E/ESCWA/SD/2010/1
Sales No. B.10.II.L.6
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This issue of the External Trade Bulletin presents data and statistical indicators on external trade in goods of ESCWA member countries. Data are presented in time series until 2009 and were drawn primarily from national sources, as well as from secondary sources where appropriate. ESCWA hopes that this issue of the External Trade Bulletin, which provides total and detailed data on intraregional and international trade of member countries, would be useful to policymakers, analysts, researchers and other users at the national, regional and international levels.

This issue comprises three parts. Part I is on external trade statistics and contains tables on the annual trade growth rates in the region, the total values of imports and exports and the percentage of those values by sections of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Part II is on intraregional trade and contains tables on intraregional imports and exports as a share of total imports and exports by country and HS sections. Part III is on the direction of trade and contains tables on imports and exports of each member country with the main countries and economic groupings in the world.

Key subjects:
- Exports; Foreign trade; Imports; Intraregional trade; Statistical data; Trade statistics; Time-series analysis

E/ESCWA/SD/2010/2
Sales No. B.11.II.L.2
Price: US$35.00
The thirteenth issue of the Bulletin on Population and Vital Statistics in the ESCWA Region disseminates data on population size and composition, and on vital events, namely fertility, mortality, marriage and divorce in ESCWA member countries for the period 2000-2009. Data were drawn from different national sources including surveys, censuses and civil registration systems and were compiled mainly from questionnaires prepared by ESCWA and filled by member countries. For accuracy purposes, data have been checked for reliability.

The production and dissemination of reliable vital statistics being central to optimal planning, the Bulletin aims to encourage member countries to strengthen civil registration systems with a view to producing and disseminating high quality statistics on population and vital events. It also aims to meet the needs of data users, especially researchers, academics and those working in the fields of population, reproductive health and development, by providing a comprehensive picture on population growth and its dynamics in the region.

Key subjects:
Birth statistics; Civil registration; Demographic statistics; Divorce statistics; Fertility; Marriage statistics; Mortality statistics; Statistical data; Time-series analysis; Vital statistics

E/ESCWA/SD/2010/3
Sales No. B.11.II.L.3
Price: US$30.00
This bulletin provides data on and ESCWA estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP), the consolidated national accounts for ESCWA member countries during the period 2005-2009 and the estimated real GDP growth rates for 2010. It comprises three chapters. Chapter I contains tables on selected indicators including annual growth rates of real GDP, GDP at constant and current prices, GDP per capita, national disposable income per capita, gross capital formation and percentage of net exports to GDP. Chapter II presents the main consolidated national accounts for each member country in national currency and at current prices. Chapter III reviews economic growth in real terms after eliminating the effect of price inflation and contains tables of GDP by expenditure and economic activity.

The bulletin, in which data were compiled from national statistical sources and answers submitted by member countries to questionnaires prepared by ESCWA, is intended for economic and social researchers and planners.

Key subjects:
- Capital formation
- Consumption
- Economic growth
- Foreign exchange rates
- Gross domestic product
- Income distribution
- National accounts
- National income
- Prices
- Savings
The thirtieth issue of the Statistical Abstract of the ESCWA Region for 2010 presents time series statistics and indicators on economic and social issues in all fourteen ESCWA member countries. The Abstract is divided into twelve chapters, on the following topics: population, labour force; education and illiteracy; health; gender equality; national accounts; energy; industry; transport; foreign trade; financial statistics and prices; and information and communications technology.

Data contained in the Abstract were obtained mainly from national statistical sources in the ESCWA region, either through responses to ESCWA questionnaires or from statistical abstracts and bulletins issued by official authorities in member countries. The Abstract also relies on data issued by international organizations and agencies, giving priority to United Nations sources.

Key subjects:
- Air pollution
- Birth statistics
- Information and communications technology
- Demographic statistics
- Divorce statistics
- Educational statistics
- Employment
- Energy statistics
- Financial statistics
- Gender statistics
- Health statistics
- Illiteracy
- Industrial statistics
- Manpower statistics
- Marriage statistics
- Mortality statistics
- National accounts
- Statistical data
- Trade statistics
- Unemployment
- Vital statistics
- Wages
The growing interest in environmental statistics amongst the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) countries has encouraged ESCWA to gather and publish environmental statistics for the region. This publication is the third issue covering environmental statistics with the aim to disseminate, as widely as possible, environmental statistics on ESCWA member countries. This publication contains the most relevant environmental issues and concerns in the region.

The publication includes seven chapters on environmental statistics and covers the 14 ESCWA member countries. It aims to outline freshwater resources and management in the ESCWA region, as well as the fisheries production and availability in ESCWA member countries. In addition to the biodiversity resources available, the data cover management of these resources and the contribution of biodiversity to the national economy. An overview of waste management is presented with all related data, in addition to data on air pollution. The statistical overview of energy consumption in the ESCWA region includes figures on oil, natural gas and electricity consumption in each country, as well as the average for the ESCWA region and GCC subregion. Finally, Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals which focuses on ensuring environmental sustainability is presented with statistical data relating to access to improved water and sanitation. ESCWA encourages countries to participate through editing and reviewing the compiled environmental statistics.

Key subjects:

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity
- Energy consumption
- Environmental statistics
- Fishery statistics
- Fishery trade
- Forests
- Freshwater
- Emissions
- Ozone-depleting substances
- Sanitation
- Sewage
- Statistical data
- Waste management
- Water resources
- Water statistics
- Water treatment

E/ESCWA/SD/2011/4

* Online only.
Issue 31 of the National Accounts Studies of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) region includes available data on and ESCWA estimates of GDP at current and constant prices, in addition to the consolidated national accounts for each ESCWA member country during the period 2006-2010, and the estimated real GDP growth for 2011.

Data were compiled from national statistical sources and the responses to questionnaires prepared by ESCWA. This publication is intended for economists, social researchers and planners.

Key subjects:
Capital formation; Consumption; Economic growth; Foreign exchange rates; Gross domestic product; Income distribution; National accounts; National income; Prices; Savings; Statistical data
The Bulletin on Population and Vital Statistics in the ESCWA Region disseminates available data and statistics on ESCWA member countries vital events (births, deaths, marriage and divorce). Data in this bulletin were compiled from national sources and a questionnaire prepared by ESCWA.

The purpose of the Bulletin is to encourage countries to produce and disseminate vital statistics needed for better planning and to strengthen countries civil registration systems. It is meant to meet the needs of researchers, academics and experts in the field of population, reproductive health and development.

Key subjects:
Birth statistics; Civil registration; Demographic statistics; Divorce statistics; Fertility; Marriage statistics; Mortality statistics; Statistical data; Time-series analysis; Vital statistics

E/ESCWA/SD/2011/6
Sales No. B.12.II.L.2
Price: US$25.00
The thirty-first issue of the Statistical Abstract for the ESCWA Region for 2011 covers economic and social developments in ESCWA member countries at the macro-level.

The Abstract consists of 12 chapters, each focusing on one of the following: population, Labour force, education and illiteracy, health, gender equality, air pollution, energy, national accounts, industry, foreign trade, financial statistics and prices, and ICT. Facts and figures were drawn from national and international statistical sources.

Key subjects:
Air pollution; Birth statistics; Information and Communications technology; Demographic statistics; Divorce statistics; Educational statistics; Employment; Energy statistics; Financial statistics; Gender statistics; Health statistics; Illiteracy; Industrial statistics; Manpower statistics; Marriage statistics; Mortality statistics; National accounts; Statistical data; Trade statistics; Unemployment; Vital statistics; Wages
The Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators is a biennial publication which focuses on such areas as population, education, households and family, human settlements, health, and economic activity. Its primary objective is to highlight social development in the region through tabulation of time series statistics and indicators.

This issue of the Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators provides a general view of the Arab Society in ESCWA region and the changes it has encountered over time, with special attention to the labour market in ESCWA member countries, which is the theme of this issue. Data on population, employment, housing conditions, education, health and culture, were drawn mainly from national statistical offices.

Key subjects:

- Cultural statistics
- Demographic statistics
- Educational statistics
- Employment statistics
- Housing conditions
- Health statistics
- Labour statistics
- Vital statistics

E/ESCWA/SD/2011/8
* Online only.
The twentieth issue of the External Trade Bulletin of the ESCWA Region includes data and statistical indicators on the international trade in goods of ESCWA member countries, based primarily on national sources, as well as from secondary sources where appropriate.

The External Trade Bulletin of the ESCWA Region aims to provide complete, detailed international merchandise trade data on ESCWA member countries for the users of such statistics, including planners and researchers at the national, regional and international levels.

Key subjects:
Exports; Foreign trade; Imports; Intraregional trade; Trade statistics

E/ESCWA/SD/2011/9
Sales No. B.12.II.L.5
Price: US$25.00
Economic Statistics in the ESCWA Region
Sources and Methods*

This study aims to identify available data sources for the issuance of economic statistics and national accounts estimates in ESCWA member countries, in order to assess the effective implementation of international recommendations and standards in those countries. The study is based on the results of the survey conducted by ESCWA in 2011 to explore the availability of economic statistics in member countries and evaluate the processes adopted to issue basic economic statistics and national accounts in member countries.

The study reviews short-term economic indicators, as well as the internationally recommended early warning indicators as a tool to monitor the economic situation, economic cycle and predictions. It also identifies international recommendations and best practices in the preparation and updating of data and recommendations concerning short-term economic indicators. It concludes with a set of recommendations in line with the real situation in member countries that can be used for strengthening data sources and developing the process for preparing economic statistics and national accounts.

Key subjects:
- Economic conditions
- Economic indicators
- Economic statistics
- Information sources
- National accounts
- Standards

E/ESCWA/SD/2011/10

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(*) المتضمنة في منطقة الإسكوا المصادر والوسائط المعتمدة
Review of the Performance Assessment of National Machineries for the Advancement of Women in Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in the Arab Countries

The national machineries for the advancement of women undertake a catalyst role in the integration of a gender perspective in all government programmes and policies. They also follow up on the implementation of those policies and measure their impact on women status. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the institutions aims to integrate the needs of both women and men in all aspects of activities and sectors. It constitutes one of the most efficient ways to achieve the change leading to gender equality.

This publication contains an assessment of the work of national machineries for the advancement of women based on a survey conducted by ESCWA in 2010. Eleven member countries submitted their answers to the survey, namely: Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Palestine, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The publication presents an analysis of the information submitted by member countries on the performance of their machineries in each of the 12 critical areas of concern listed in the Beijing Platform for Action. It offers a set of recommendations on the improvement of the work of the machineries in mainstreaming a gender perspective that would help member countries in the preparation of plans aimed at achieving gender equality.

Key subjects:
Gender; Women’s advancement

E/ESCWA/ECW/2010/1
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This report analyses the causes and consequences of the uneven progress made by ESCWA member countries towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by providing a detailed examination of the MDG targets and their associated indicators through the prism of a gender lens.

The principal hypothesis of the report is that progress towards attaining the MDGs will not materialize if countries fail to adopt gender-responsive and rights-based national development policies and strategies. It also posits that national development policies and programmes that disregard the role played by women in safeguarding human life and nurturing the seeds of development will all too easily reap precisely what they have sown, missing scarce but valuable opportunities for developmental progress towards achieving the MDGs.

Key subjects:

Educational statistics; Gender equality; Millennium Development Goals; Mortality statistics; Programme implementation; Women’s employment; Women’s health.

E/ESCWA/ECW/2011/1
Free of charge.
Gender Mainstreaming in the Policies, Programmes and Activities of Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs in ESCWA Member Countries

Guide

This guide reviews gender mainstreaming in institutional plans, policies and programmes, and highlights key steps taken with a view to integrating gender-related issues into programmes and activities of formal institutions. The guide underlines the fact that national machineries for women must be involved in the gender mainstreaming process, since those machineries play a key role at the national level in monitoring, implementing, evaluating and following up on all issues that impact women.

This guide also contains a comparative analysis of successful actions as set forth in reports drawn up by the ministries of labour and social affairs in Kuwait, Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic, and reviews methodologies and working methods used to collect and analyse data. Furthermore, the guide aims to disseminate the lessons learned from those studies and contains suggestions on how to step up efforts to promote gender mainstreaming in the plans, policies and programmes of all institutions, with a view to achieving gender parity.

Key subjects:
Gender mainstreaming; Public administration; Social integration; Social work

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Good Practices and Success in Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in Arab Countries

This study aims at presenting and analysing successful experiences and good practices in the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in Arab countries, as well as those related to the withdrawal of reservations and the activation of the convention. It sheds light on the role of civil society organizations, women’s movements and international organizations in inciting governments to adopt necessary measures and issue legislation to eliminate discrimination against women.

The study shows as well that most Arab countries are no longer capable to distance themselves from the growing influence of civil society, respecting political pluralism, and expanding the margins of freedom and democracy, despite the gradual aspect of such transformation. The study concludes with a number of recommendations on the harmonization of national legislation and the core of CEDAW and its requirements; bridging the gap between legal equity and real equity between women and men; the importance of partnerships with civil society organizations and women’s organizations; and the role of those independent and organized entities that defend women and their causes.

Key subjects:
Civil society; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and related Protocols; Gender-based violence; Gender discrimination; Gender equality; Women’s rights

E/ESCWA/ECW/2011/3
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Food Security and Conflict in the ESCWA Region

The Emerging and Conflict-Related Issues Division (ECRI) at ESCWA has prepared this study as part of a series of publications aimed at analysing the socio-economic impact of conflict and its spillover effects in the ESCWA region. The publications include policy recommendations aimed at enhancing the capacity of policymakers in countries experiencing conflict to develop appropriate strategies and programmes for the achievement of social and economic development goals in the region. The present study sheds light on the multi-faceted dynamics of conflict and food insecurity in the ESCWA region, assessing the food security situation in conflict-stricken countries and discussing the potentially mutual transmission mechanism between conflict and food insecurity.

The study attempts to analyse sectoral and country-level policies and explores regional policy options that may help reduce food insecurity in the region. It identifies data gaps and opportunities for further research, and stresses that food security and conflict are intertwined regional issues, therefore requiring solutions that involve a coordinated international, and more importantly, regional approach. The study proposes recommendations for Iraq, Palestine, the Sudan and Yemen as well as the region and the international community on the development of national and regional policies and programmes to support food security while mitigating the impact of conflict.

Key subjects:
Agricultural statistics; Agriculture; Conflict; Food imports; Food production; Food security; Human development; Population growth; Poverty

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الأمن الغذائي والنزاع في منطقة الإسكوا

أعدت شعبة القضايا الناشئة والنزاعات في الإسكوا هذه الدراسة في إطار سلسلة من الدراسات الهاتفية لتحليل التأثير الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للنزاعات وتداعياتها في منطقة الإسكوا. وتتضمن تلك الدراسات توقيمات بشأن السياسات تهدف إلى تعزيز قدرات صانعي السياسات في البلدان التي تعاني من النزاعات على إعداد الاستراتيجيات والبرامج المناسبة لتحقيق أهداف التنمية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية في المنطقة. وتسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على البيانات المتعددة الأوجه للنزاعات والانعدام الأمن الغذائي في منطقة الإسكوا، من خلال تقليم حالة الأمن الغذائي في البلدان التي تعاني من النزاعات، ومناقشة آلة انتقال التأثير المحتمل أن يكون متبادلا بين النزاع والانعدام الأمن الغذائي.

وتسعى الدراسة إلى تحليل السياسات على المستويين الظاهري والرئيسي، ورصد حالات النزاعات بشأن السياسة الإقليمية التي تساعده على تحقيق أهداف الأمن الغذائي في المنطقة. وتتبين الدراسة النواحي في البيانات والفرص المتاحة لإجراء مزيد من الدراسات، وتتفق على أن الأمن الغذائي والنزاعات تؤثران في إقليمين مترابطين، وهما تنتهيما نتيجة نزاعات محلية، مثل نزاعات إقليمية متراكب، وهما تنتهيما نتيجة نزاعات دولية محلية، مثل نزاعات إقليمية.

ومن ناحية أخرى، تعاني البلدان في المنطقة من تأثير النزاعات، وتشؤمها من ذلك، كونها تؤثر في المجتمعات حتى في المجتمع الدولي، حيث تضرر الأمن الغذائي من خلال تأثير النزاعات.

الموضوعات الرئيسية:
الإحصاءات الزراعية: الزراعة، النزاع: انتاج الأغذية: الأمن الغذائي، التنمية البشرية: نمو السكان، الفقر

E/ESCWA/ECRI/2010/1
يوزع مجاناً.
The Governance Deficit and Conflict Relapse in the ESCWA Region
An Overview

The post-colonial socio-political landscape of the ESCWA region has witnessed a seemingly endless chain of conflict, fragile peace and constantly heightened levels of political tension, all of which have had negative ramifications for governance and socio-economic development in the region. Indeed, conflict, political tension, rentier economies and parochial systems of governance have undermined social cohesion, access to natural resources, inclusive growth, economic diversification, justice and peace itself.

This study examines a series of mutually reinforcing, interacting variables, which shape the driving forces of the governance deficit, forming a vicious cycle of governance deficit, conflict relapse and de-development. The links between development, governance and conflict are examined through two proxy indicators: infant mortality and education. Among the findings of the study are positive correlations between levels of repression and the risk of conflict onset, and between conflict in the region and conflict risk.

Key subjects:
Armed conflicts; Economic development; Education; Governance; Infant mortality; Political conditions; Political opposition; Social development

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One additional year of civil war in an ESCWA member country causes a decline in per-capita GDP of about 17.5 per cent, which is marginally higher than in other countries. It also causes development indicators to return to the levels of 5 to 10 years ago. Most of the adverse effect of civil and inter-State wars on income is transmitted through weaker institutions, international trade disruption, and decline in investment and physical capital accumulation. Those are some of the conclusions that have been reached by this study.

This study explores the relationship between conflict and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), reviews the status of MDG attainment in conflict-affected countries in the ESCWA region, namely Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, the Sudan and Yemen, and assesses the development costs of conflict. The study presents arguments for “pro-MDG” budgets in conflict or fragile countries despite significant financial constraints and competing interests, including the need to ensure security. It suggests that with adequate political willpower and institutional and economic capacities, budgetary realignments in favour of developmental goals can be undertaken even with no rise in expenditures.

Key subjects:
- Armed conflicts
- Budgetary policy
- Civil war
- Economic development
- Economic growth
- Fragile states
- Military expenditures
- Millennium Development Goals
- Poverty
- Social development
- Social security
- Socio-economic indicators
- Statistical data

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