



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
6 September 2017

Original: English

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific

Seventh session

Bangkok, 5-8 September 2017

Agenda items 14 (b) and 17

Matters pertaining to the Economic and Social

Commission for Asia and the Pacific:

consideration of the report of the senior officials of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific

Adoption of the Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development for Asia and the Pacific and of the report of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific

Report of the senior officials of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific

I. Matters calling for action by the Conference or brought to its attention

1. The following recommendations of the senior officials segment of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific are brought to the attention of the Ministerial Conference for its consideration and possible action.

2. The senior officials recommend that the ministerial segment of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific adopt the draft ministerial declaration on environment and development for Asia and the Pacific (E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/L.4).

II. Proceedings

A. Review of implementation of:

- (a) Recommendations of the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (2010)**
- (b) Regional Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2011-2015**

* Reissued for technical reasons on 7 and 11 September 2017.

- (c) **Astana Green Bridge Initiative**
- (d) **Seoul Initiative on Green Growth**
(Agenda item 2)

3. The senior officials had before them the note by the secretariat on progress in the implementation of the recommendations and endorsed initiatives of the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/1) and the information document on country progress on the implementation of the Astana Green Bridge Initiative and the Green Bridge Partnership Programme over the period 2010-2017 (E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/INF/2).

4. The senior officials benefited from a panel on the environmental dimension of sustainable development, which highlighted national challenges and success stories in the implementation of key outcomes of the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific. It was moderated by Ms. Sirpa Jarvenpaa, Director, Office of the Director General, Strategy, Partnerships and Communications, Global Green Growth Institute. The panel comprised Mr. Samuel Manetoali, Minister for Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Islands; Ms. Lorna Eden, Assistant Minister for Local Government, Housing and Environment, Fiji; Mr. Suho Seong, Director, International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea; Mr. Md. Ziaul Haque, Director, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Bangladesh; Ms. Aliya Shalabekova, Head, Department of Green Economy, Ministry of Energy, Kazakhstan; and Ms. Tenzin Wangmo, Chief Environment Officer, Water Resource Coordination Division, National Environment Commission, Bhutan.

5. The panel highlighted the importance of promoting resource efficiency measures and practices. Examples were provided of the socioeconomic benefits of investments in preserving the natural ecosystems to improve the resilience of local communities to natural disasters and extreme weather events. Good practices were presented for effectively managing the challenges of rapid urban development to address issues related to water efficiency and water security, solid waste and wastewater management, energy efficiency, and renewable energy. Areas for regional partnership and South-South and North-South cooperation to address the implementation gaps at the regional level were highlighted, including increasing the eco-efficiency of consumption and production patterns, enabling markets for development and promoting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. Opportunities presented by low-carbon climate-resilient development for meeting the commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals were also underscored.

6. Representatives of the following members and associate members made statements: Indonesia; and Russian Federation.

7. Representatives of the following major groups and other stakeholders also made statements: Asia-Pacific Research Network, on behalf of major groups and stakeholders; Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba Foundation), on behalf of indigenous peoples; and Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific, on behalf of farmers.

8. The senior officials highlighted the benefits of developing sound legal and regulatory frameworks at the national level, including effective safeguards, to reduce social and environmental impacts, conserve biodiversity and ecosystems, improve energy efficiency and develop renewable energy resources according to national circumstances. The importance of addressing the sustainability of the consumption and production patterns in the region was highlighted.

9. The senior officials also noted the need to ensure that capacity-building and means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including financing, were assured. The role of international and regional cooperation in ensuring the protection of the environment through the promotion of green economy and resource efficiency was recognized. Multi-stakeholder engagement had a vital role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities made an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and their wider application could support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods.

10. The senior officials were informed about national plans to shift business-as-usual development to low-carbon strategies by setting national targets and supporting the means of implementation.

11. One country representative underlined the current fragility of ecosystems and the anthropogenic impact leading to considerable degradation of their vital services.

12. Several representatives of major groups and other stakeholders highlighted that economic growth had resulted in environmental exploitation, deforestation and pollution, further exacerbating poverty and inequality throughout the Asia-Pacific region, especially for small farmers, indigenous peoples and fishers. The negative environmental impact of agrochemicals, including on soil, water and air, was emphasized, as was the contamination of food, causing adverse impacts on people's health. A call was made to strengthen policies and the implementation of agroecological approaches to agriculture to sustain livelihoods and natural wealth and to address systemic issues underlying environmental degradation in a development justice framework.

B. Policy perspectives towards a resource-efficient Asia-Pacific region (Agenda item 3)

13. The senior officials had before them the note by the secretariat entitled "Sustainable management of natural resources in Asia and the Pacific: trends, challenges and opportunities in resource efficiency and policy perspectives" (E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/2).

14. A multi-stakeholder panel, moderated by Mr. Anthony Chiu, International Resource Panel, discussed perspectives on a resource-efficient Asia-Pacific region. The panel comprised Mr. Yoshinori Suga, First Secretary and Alternate Permanent Representative to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Japan; Mr. Jumpote Himacharoen, Metropolitan Electricity Authority, Thailand; Mr. Akash Bhavsar, ESCAP Business Advisory Council member, SkyQuest Technology Group, India; Ms. Bernadette Resurrección, Stockholm Environment Institute; Mr. John Bongat, Mayor, Naga City, Philippines; and Ms. Imogen P. Ingram, Secretary-Treasurer, Island Sustainability Alliance CIS Inc., Cook Islands.

15. The panellists discussed ways to enable a transition towards resource efficiency at the macro and sectoral levels and highlighted opportunities and positive impacts of efficient and sustainable management of natural resources.

16. The panellists noted that, recognizing trends such as the rapid increase in per capita material extraction and the resulting impacts, Governments and other stakeholders were taking action. Dramatic increases in resource productivity and reduced waste had been delivered in Japan by applying the “3Rs” concept (reduction, reuse and recycling) in the national policy, including through linking of resource efficiency and climate action, interlinked targets and cross-sectoral synergies. In Thailand, an electric utility had proactively reduced energy demand and set long-term sustainability targets, including for the use of electric vehicles. In the Pacific, community-based non-governmental organizations had supported social dialogue and informed decision-making with respect to marine resources. At the same time, real transformation would require attention to youth engagement, gender-responsive macroeconomic policy and institutional reform, and greater local government ownership.

17. Representatives of the following members and associate members made statements: India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Russian Federation; Thailand; and Uzbekistan.

18. The representative of the World Health Organization made a statement. The representative of the Economic Cooperation Organization also made a statement.

19. Representatives of the following members of major groups and other stakeholders also made statements: Federation of Free Workers – International Trade Union Confederation, on behalf of trade unions and workers; Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, on behalf of indigenous peoples; and Environment and Social Development Organization, on behalf of non-governmental organizations.

20. The senior officials emphasized the urgency of responding to the accelerating demand for resources and of supporting a collective paradigm shift including, inter alia, promoting green economy and resource efficiency. Also noted was the importance of pursuing technology development that recognized environmental protection, promoting collective behaviour through various actions, and changing consumer behaviour.

21. The senior officials also noted the importance of engaging innovators and entrepreneurs. More action was needed on piloting new technologies and providing incentives, including for first movers. Information was shared on key national policy initiatives, including with respect to economic instruments to promote financial institutions’ role in encouraging resource efficiency, energy use in the transport sector and waste disposal.

22. Several recommendations were made by senior officials, including the need to have a common platform to mobilize stakeholders for change towards resource efficiency; to promote public-private partnerships; to ensure the availability of data and unbiased statistical monitoring processes to inform the economy appropriately; and to ensure clean air and water quality through state control of natural resources. One country representative cautioned against a scenario in which the promotion of green economy and sustainable development might lead to trade barriers and possible negative economic impacts.

23. With respect to natural resources management, one country representative underlined that transboundary issues required attention and that international instruments, including conventions to ensure regulation among countries, were needed. A project in Central Asia dealing with transboundary water use was supporting action in that area.

24. One country representative requested ESCAP to provide member States with support to implement measures and good practices and develop statistical capacity to promote, monitor and evaluate domestic material consumption.

25. One representative emphasized the importance of deepening regional and international cooperation to support a transition to resource efficiency. The Economic Cooperation Organization could serve as a platform for sustainable management of natural resources; several areas of potential cooperation were identified.

26. One representative underlined that improved health and well-being of the populations of the region should be a critical goal of resource efficiency and pollution management and should include action on transboundary environmental issues. In that regard, the Paris Agreement was viewed as one of the most important public health agreements of the twenty-first century. Advocacy for environmental health by the representative's organization focused on supporting those countries that were least responsible for the damage done.

27. Several representatives of major groups and other stakeholders emphasized the importance of a just transition to address the threats of labour market displacement. The burden of economic structural change towards resource efficiency that would benefit all should not be borne by a disproportionate few and should ensure decent work opportunities. More participation and dialogue with social partners was needed, together with corporate accountability for environmental and health damages, and social protection measures for workers. From the perspective of indigenous peoples, the regulation of resources through policy and greater recognition of the contributions of indigenous peoples to sustainable management was critical. The recognition of customary land tenure arrangements and the disaggregation of data by ethnicity were needed, along with attention to social and environmental safeguards. In addition, the importance of a collective national and regional approach was emphasized. Heightened political commitment, meaningful grass-roots participation, and multi-stakeholder participation in management was needed.

C. Draft ministerial declaration on environment and development for Asia and the Pacific

(Agenda item 4)

28. The senior officials had before them the draft ministerial declaration on environment and development for Asia and the Pacific (E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/WP.1). The secretariat informed the senior officials about the consultation process that had led to the revised draft declaration, which had been developed from document E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/3. The senior officials endorsed the draft declaration without any amendments.

29. Representatives of the following members and associate members made statements: Indonesia; and Thailand.

30. Representatives of major groups and other stakeholders also made statements: Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC Group), on behalf of the major groups and other stakeholders; Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society, on behalf of the farmers; and Global Call to Action against Poverty Youth – South-East, North and Central Asia and the Pacific, on behalf of the other stakeholders.

31. The senior officials welcomed the draft ministerial declaration, observing that it covered important environmental concerns of the region and provided an effective and workable agenda. The senior officials also urged ESCAP to continue collaborative activities, together with United Nations agencies and member States, to ensure implementation of the draft declaration and the 2030 Agenda.

32. The senior officials noted that the Ministerial Conference had served as a regional platform for addressing emerging environmental and developmental challenges for more than three decades and recognized the important role of ESCAP in that regard, including in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To that end, one country representative expressed support for the use of the existing conference structure of ESCAP, in particular the Committee on Environment and Development.

33. Representatives of major groups and other stakeholders welcomed efforts to make the ministerial declaration responsive to key challenges related to resource efficiency in the region.

34. One representative urged member States to ensure that the draft declaration was used for concrete actions and that it entailed a transparent review and follow-up process. Another representative called for legislative actions and a policy review that recognized the key role of indigenous communities and other marginalized groups in the sustainable management of natural resources. Another representative observed that the draft ministerial declaration fell short of capturing aspirations related to sustainable agriculture, food safety and food sovereignty and stated that the region needed to move away from the maximization of production approach and towards the minimization of risks approach. The enhanced participation of all stakeholders in the environmental policymaking process was called for.

D. Other matters

(Agenda item 5)

35. No statements were made with regard to the agenda item.

E. Adoption of the report of the senior officials of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific

(Agenda item 11)

36. The senior officials adopted the present report on 6 September 2017.

III. Organization

A. Opening, duration and organization of the segment

37. The senior officials segment of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific was held in Bangkok from 5 to 6 September 2017.

38. The session was opened by Mr. Wijarn Simachaya, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP and Ms. Endah Murniningtyas, Co-Chair, Independent Group of Scientists, Global Sustainable Development Report 2019 Team, made statements.

B. Attendance

39. The senior officials segment of the Ministerial Conference was attended by representatives of the following members and associate members: Afghanistan; Armenia; Australia; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Fiji; France; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Kazakhstan; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Macao, China; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam.

40. Representatives of the following Permanent Observers to ESCAP and observers attended: Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Germany; Hungary; Israel; Norway; Peru; Romania; Sweden; and Switzerland.

41. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized agencies attended: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Labour Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Organization for Migration; International Telecommunication Union; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Office for Project Services; United Nations University-International Institute for Global Health; and World Health Organization.

42. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations attended: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity; Asian Development Bank; Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Delegation of the European Union to Thailand; Economic Cooperation Organization; Global Green Growth Institute; International Union for Conservation of Nature; Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training in Nuclear Science and Technology for the Asia and Pacific Region; Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme; South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

43. Representatives of the following non-governmental organizations, civil society and other entities attended: Action Group on Erosion, Technology and Concentration (ETC Group); Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact; Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights; Asia Pacific Research Network; Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies; Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society; Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment; Chulalongkorn University; Clean Air Asia; Community Care for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation; Community Science Centre; Development Alternatives; Ecoforum of NGOs of Uzbekistan; Environment and Social Development Organization; Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal; Federation of Free Workers – International Trade Union Confederation;

German Agency for International Cooperation; Global Call to Action against Poverty Youth – South-East, North and Central Asia and the Pacific; Grameen Shakti; Green Movement of Sri Lanka Inc.; India Centre for Public Policy; Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba Foundation); Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; Institute for the Future; Integrated Rural Development Centre; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Island Sustainability Alliance CIS Inc.; Kapaeeng Foundation; Karnali Integrated Development Centre; Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society; Mahila Dakshata Samiti/WOMEN 2030; Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific; Radanar Ayar Rural Development Association; Roots for Equity; Semesta Hijau-Dompot Dhuafa; Serikat Nelayan Indonesia; Sindh Community Foundation; Soroptimist International of the South West Pacific; Special Talent Exchange Programme; Stockholm Environment Institute; Tarumitra; and Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management.

C. Election of officers

44. The senior officials elected the following officers:

Chair: Ms. Lorna Eden (Fiji)
Vice-Chairs: Ms. Deepa Liyanage (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Arman Hovhannisyan (Armenia)

D. Agenda

A. Senior officials segment (5 and 6 September 2017)

1. Opening of the senior officials segment of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific:
 - (a) Opening addresses;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda.
2. Review of implementation of:
 - (a) Recommendations of the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (2010);
 - (b) Regional Implementation Plan for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2011-2015;
 - (c) Astana Green Bridge Initiative;
 - (d) Seoul Initiative on Green Growth.
3. Policy perspectives towards a resource-efficient Asia-Pacific region.
4. Draft ministerial declaration on environment and development for Asia and the Pacific.
5. Other matters.

6. Opening of the senior officials segment of the second Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific (member States primarily served by the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific):¹
 - (a) Opening addresses;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda.
7. Review of implementation in Asia and the Pacific of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Environment Assembly at its second session, in 2016, and discussion of regional priorities for the United Nations Environment Programme in Asia and the Pacific.
8. Regional input to outcomes of the third session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (2017):
 - (a) Theme: “Towards a pollution-free planet”;
 - (b) Draft resolutions of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its third session;
 - (c) Draft declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its third session.
9. Discussion regarding institutional arrangements for the Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific.
10. Adoption of the draft outcomes of the second Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific (member States primarily served by the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific).¹
11. Adoption of the report of the senior officials of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific.

B. Ministerial segment (7 and 8 September 2017)

12. Opening of the session:
 - (a) Opening addresses;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda.

¹ The geographical coverage of the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific includes: Afghanistan; Australia; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; Cook Islands; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea; Fiji; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Kiribati; Lao People’s Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Myanmar; Nauru; Nepal; New Zealand; Niue; Pakistan; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Samoa; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam.

13. Ministerial dialogue: “Towards a resource-efficient and pollution-free Asia-Pacific region”.
14. Matters pertaining to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:
 - (a) Policy perspectives on the environment and development in Asia and the Pacific;
 - (b) Consideration of the report of the senior officials of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific;
 - (c) Other matters.
15. Matters pertaining to the second United Nations Environment Programme Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific (member States primarily served by the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific):¹
 - (a) Review of the first United Nations Environment Programme Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific and recommendations of the second Forum;
 - (b) Regional input to the draft declaration of the United Nations Environment Assembly at its third session (2017);
 - (c) Policy perspectives on a pollution-free planet.
16. Adoption of the outcomes of the second United Nations Environment Programme Forum of Ministers and Environment Authorities of Asia Pacific (member States primarily served by the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific).¹
17. Adoption of the Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development for Asia and the Pacific and of the report of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific.
18. Closing of the Summit.

E. Other events

45. The following seminar, side events and special sessions were held in conjunction with the senior officials segment of the Ministerial Conference:

(a) 5 September 2017: A common path: how does the Paris Agreement promote the goal of a resource-efficient and pollution-free Asia-Pacific region?, co-hosted by the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies Regional Collaboration Centre – Bangkok;

(b) 6 September 2017: Astana Green Bridge Initiative: towards interregional partnerships for sustainable development, co-hosted by the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kazakhstan, and the Coalition for Green Economy and Development “G-Global”;

(c) 6 September 2017: Is the Asia-Pacific region ready for climate geoengineering?, hosted by the Carnegie Climate Geoengineering Governance Initiative.

Annex**List of documents**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
<i>General series</i>		
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/1	Progress in the implementation of the recommendations and endorsed initiatives of the sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific	2 (a), (b), (c) and (d)
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/2	Sustainable management of natural resources in Asia and the Pacific: trends, challenges and opportunities in resource efficiency and policy perspectives	3 and 14 (a)
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/3	Draft ministerial declaration on environment and development for Asia and the Pacific	4
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/4	Report of the senior officials of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific	14 (b) and 17
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/5	Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Development for Asia and the Pacific	
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/6	Report of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific	
<i>Limited series</i>		
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/L.1	Provisional agenda	1 (c)
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/L.2	Annotated provisional agenda	1 (c)
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/L.3	Draft report of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific	17
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/L.4	Draft ministerial declaration on environment and development for Asia and the Pacific	14 (b) and 17
<i>Information series</i>		
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/INF/1	Towards a resource-efficient and pollution-free Asia-Pacific region	13
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/INF/2	Brief country progress report on the implementation of the Astana Green Bridge Initiative and the Green Bridge Partnership Programme over the period 2010-2017	2 (c)
<i>Conference room paper series</i>		
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/CRP.1	Draft report of the senior officials of the seventh Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific	11
<i>Working paper series</i>		
E/ESCAP/MCED(7)/WP.1	Draft ministerial declaration on environment and development for Asia and the Pacific	4
<i>Information available online</i>		
www.unescap.org/MCED/7/infoNote	Information for participants	
http://www.unescap.org/MCED/7/listOfParticipants	List of participants	
www.unescap.org/MCED/7/timetable	Tentative programme	