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**Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013**

## **Implementation of projects financed from the Development Account: seventh progress report**

### **Report of the Secretary-General**

#### *Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/237, in which the Assembly reiterated its decision to continue to keep the implementation of the Development Account under review. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its reports to the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions of the Assembly, recommended that the report of the Secretary-General be submitted in the context of the presentation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium concerned.

The present report provides information on progress made and the results achieved in the implementation of projects funded from the Development Account since the sixth progress report as well as updates on the management and coordination of the Account.

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## **I. Introduction**

1. The purpose of the present report is to inform Member States of the performance of the Development Account. The mandate of the report is General Assembly resolution 56/237, by which the Assembly reiterated its earlier decision to continue to keep the implementation of the Development Account under review. Subsequently, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the report be submitted in the context of the presentation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium concerned.

2. The Development Account is one of the important means for the United Nations Secretariat to operationalize the outcomes of the global agreements on development. Through the implementation of projects, the Account helps countries strengthen their macroeconomic capacities and supports transparent and accountable governance, sustainable development, the advancement of women, finance and trade, statistical capacity-building, national development strategies and social inclusion, with emphasis on capacity development in the least developed countries and small island developing States. The Account provides an important link between the analytical and normative expertise of the Secretariat and the capacity development needs of Member States, including middle-income countries and, above all, those countries lagging farthest behind and those in post-conflict and post-disaster situations. The Account serves as an important operational facility for testing new and innovative development models and approaches. When successful, such approaches can be scaled up and replicated for magnified development results. The Account enables joint work among United Nations Secretariat and other United Nations and non-United Nations partner entities, particularly at the regional and subregional levels, emphasizing national ownership and South-South cooperation.

## **II. Development Account in the context of United Nations work on development**

3. The guidance framework for United Nations development cooperation, in general, is provided by the General Assembly through its triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development. Through the comprehensive policy review, the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system. It has established that the central goal of development cooperation of the United Nations system is the strengthening of national capacities to eradicate poverty and pursue sustained and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. In this regard, the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, provide a framework for planning, reviewing and assessing the United Nations operational activities for development (see resolution 62/208).

4. The Development Account was established by the General Assembly in 1997 through its resolution 52/12 B. The specific policies and criteria for the use of the Development Account are defined by the Assembly in resolutions 53/220 A, 53/220 B, 54/15, 54/249, 56/237, 60/246, 61/252, 62/235, 62/237 and 62/238.

5. Since its establishment in 1997, the Account has enabled its executing entities to undertake operational activities for development in line with their respective

programmatic priorities to implement the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and international agreements, thus advancing the internationally agreed development goals. The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals at the 2000 World Summit provided the Account with an anchor on which to focus its contributions and define its achievements.

6. The Account, together with the Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation and extrabudgetary resources, provides the essential funding for the operational activities for development of United Nations Secretariat entities. However, the Account represents only a modest part of the overall funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. In 2008-2009, total contributions received for the United Nations system for development-related activities reached approximately \$27.8 billion.<sup>1</sup> The budget for the Account for the biennium 2010-2011 was \$23.6 million.

7. Nonetheless, the Development Account constitutes an important resource for the executing entities of the Secretariat in addressing the capacity development needs of countries, especially the developing and least developed countries, within the entities' mandated areas and given their available expertise. The Account is unearmarked, and its utilization has been based on priorities established by Member States through intergovernmental guidance or specific Government requests based on emerging issues and needs. Its modalities reflect the call of Member States, especially among developing countries, for greater use of human and technical capacities and resources available in developing countries, and intercountry collaboration through South-South cooperation. As such, the Account has also promoted regional and subregional cooperation among the United Nations executing entities.

8. As most of the implementing entities are non-resident, the Development Account has enabled Member States to tap the resources and capacities of United Nations departments that are not represented at the country level. These resources and capacities come from their normative and analytical work, which is a major part of the mandate of the executing entities in support of the intergovernmental policymaking process, including those of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the functional commissions, the regional commissions and expert bodies. The conduct of this work requires that the entities possess specialized and technical knowledge, as well as knowledge resources on a wide range of country experiences on policy development and implementation. These knowledge resources have been harnessed through global and regional networks of experts which are mobilized and developed to support intergovernmental policymaking. Thus, the Account has also served as a vital link between normative and analytical work and operational activities for development, focusing on the development of national capacities through the sharing of knowledge. The importance of the Account in creating this link was underscored in an evaluative review of the Account during its tenth year of operation (see report of the Secretary-General on the Development Account (A/62/466)).

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<sup>1</sup> Total contributions reached \$13.6 billion in 2008 and \$14.2 billion in 2009. See report of the Secretary-General, analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008 (A/65/79-E/2010/76), and preliminary data for 2009 (Department of Economic and Social Affairs Funding Update No. 1, June 2010).

9. The Account has also served to support innovation and the testing of new methodologies, tools and approaches in policy design and implementation, as well as technical solutions representing low-cost options. This reinforces the creation of new knowledge that feeds into relevant networks.

10. In strengthening the development pillar following the 2005 World Summit, Member States have recognized growing demands on the capacities of United Nations entities and agencies that have heretofore been mobilized largely for normative and analytical work. These demands are emanating from an expanding international development agenda, especially in the area of sustainable development and climate change; the increasing need for highly specialized and technical expertise, not least on development policy, given the complexity of the globalization of commerce combined with the use of new technologies; and, more recently, the unfolding of the economic and financial crisis. The additional allocation by the General Assembly to the seventh tranche of the Account signified the recognition of the need for an increased capacity development response. The challenges are to ensure the adequacy of operational capacity to balance the demands of intergovernmental work, as well as coherence in common areas of work and cross-thematic issues.

### **III. Development Account support to the implementation of internationally agreed development goals and especially the Millennium Development Goals: overview and assessment of achievements and results**

11. The first four tranches of Development Account projects have been reviewed in previous reports. The present progress report offers an assessment of the fifth tranche projects implemented during the period 2006-2009, comprising: 24 projects initially approved by the General Assembly in 2005 and 6 projects that were added following an additional allocation in 2007, totalling 30 projects.<sup>2</sup> Section IV below highlights some of the results and provides detailed examples.

12. The practice of setting a new overall theme for each new tranche that reflects priorities as determined by the General Assembly has established a basis for strategic focus. Since the fourth tranche (2004-2005), overall themes are concerned with the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals.

13. Fifth tranche projects defined their strategic focus in relation to the programme priorities of their executing entities, as approved in their logical frameworks, reflecting the internationally agreed development goals, and particularly the Millennium Development Goals. Out of the 30 projects reviewed:

- (a) Eight projects addressed all the Millennium Development Goals;
- (b) Twenty-two projects addressed specific Millennium Development Goals as listed below (projects may address more than one goal):

<sup>2</sup> Not included in this total are 10 additional projects funded pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/235 that are being implemented and will be reviewed in the next progress report.

<i>Millennium Development Goal</i>	<i>Addressed by</i>
Goal 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	15 projects
Goal 3: promote gender equality and empower women	5 projects
Goal 4: reduce child mortality rates	2 projects
Goal 5: improve maternal health	1 project
Goal 7: ensure environmental sustainability	7 projects
Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development	8 projects

14. Most projects, even when they were formulated to address specific development issues, aimed at the broadest possible impact: in addition to the 8 projects that addressed all of the Millennium Development Goals, 14 projects targeted the overarching goal of poverty reduction. To assess how this orientation is evolving, the concept notes of the most recently approved projects — the seventh tranche projects — were examined. The intention to aim at the broadest possible impact is confirmed: out of 28 projects, half are aimed at either all, or at least five, of the Millennium Development Goals. Among the other projects, 10 are aimed at the goal of poverty reduction. Millennium Development Goal 2 (achieve universal primary education) and Millennium Development Goal 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases), which are more relevant to entities other than those that administer the Account, were not among those addressed, which indicates that the entities of the Account formulated projects that were closely related to their substantive expertise and capacities.

15. Almost half of the projects reviewed were striving to deliver outputs, such as methodologies and data gathering tools, aimed at strengthening countries' capacities for policy development. Methodologies were either adapted or developed by local experts to suit national contexts. This effort involved raising the awareness of policymakers and institutions participating in national policy dialogue of the usefulness of the new methodologies and data available. Projects covered such issues as: the more effective design of macroeconomic and social protection policies; the design of science, technology and innovation policies; the capacities to support environmental policy; or the strengthening of data to improve formulation of policy towards gender equality. Among the 14 projects, 8 were related to building statistical capacity to help countries measure achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. A number of projects are reporting adoption by policymakers and relevant institutions of the new approaches and methodologies they promoted. In many cases, projects were dealing with institutional capacity-building as a first step, and the end result — the strengthening of policies or adoption of new ones — needs to be pursued beyond the four year cycle of the projects. For several projects, among those aimed at the broadest scope of contribution to achieving all the Millennium Development Goals or the broadest geographical coverage by including Governments in all regions, it is too early to assess the longer-term impact, and more time would be needed to evaluate the results achieved.

16. Nine projects — about a third of those reviewed — were geared towards strengthening the performance of countries in one sector with expected results in

poverty reduction and global partnership for development. These are broad Millennium Development Goals, but the projects focused mainly on the implementation of specific programmes. Their main output was frequently in the form of assistance to the development of systems, such as in the areas of trade information flow, e-commerce and e-business; updating existing manuals used by national law enforcement facilities; and researching best practices to be used by projects beneficiaries. The sectors were very specifically defined: trade facilitation, modernization of agriculture, information and communications technology, drugs and crime, road safety, energy, and the protection of women. The purpose of these projects was to provide specific support to national programmes and, in general, contribute to economic growth. Where they have been successful, which in this case can be assessed only in relation to immediate results, and when they were designed to promote replication elsewhere, they offer an opportunity to directly address the goal of poverty reduction.

17. The importance of knowledge management was underscored in the overall theme for fifth tranche projects. It should be noted that six projects were designed exclusively to establish mechanisms for the sharing and dissemination of information among groups of countries or institutions, or at the grass-roots level. It must be said that they were all successful in advancing discussions and agreements on issues of interest to the participants.

18. In general, alignment with the Millennium Development Goals provided a useful strategic focus for Development Account projects and served as a guiding reference with partners and recipients. However, a few projects of the fifth tranche did not elaborate on their linkages to the Millennium Development Goals in the course of their implementation; they limited their explicit focus to their sectoral mandates. Some terminal reports did not refer to results towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This was particularly the case with projects in which the Millennium Development Goals were not a central element, identified as such in the objectives and titles of the projects. It is noted that the overall theme for the new tranche of projects in preparation, the eighth, refers to “the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in the context of multiple and interrelated development challenges”, a focus to which it is expected that all projects will establish direct relevance.

19. A fundamental goal for the Account — to ensure capacity-building in developing countries — is guiding the design of projects and decisions on the means of delivery and is one of the criteria to assess the impact of projects. Over two thirds of the projects reviewed aimed at developing the capacities of institutions, and the rest aimed at developing an enabling environment through support to policies and strategies. Some of these projects adopted a two-tiered approach — providing high-level policymakers with policy options and developing the capacity of technical level experts to implement measures. These approaches can have lasting impact and, in turn, may have an effect on attitudes and values in societies, which is a longer-term goal of capacity-building. As the evaluation of a project on sustainable modernization of agriculture and rural transformation in Africa concluded, “the project duration has not been long enough for behavioural patterns to change”. This project, which was successful in realizing its immediate expected accomplishments, will be followed up with other projects outside the framework of the Development Account to cover a period of 5 to 10 years.

20. The building of institutional capacity takes time as well, although immediate results at this level can be more easily identified. At the completion of most projects concerned with institutional capacity, tools or mechanisms had been developed and used and knowledge base interactions among institutions had been established. At the same time, terminal reports of about half these projects concluded that continued assistance would be needed in order for the results achieved not to erode. Most of the projects made reference to previous projects they had built from and plans for follow-up. In some cases, funds have already been secured for follow-up projects, and other development activities that were implemented simultaneously are strengthening project impact. The projects that pursued the development of an enabling environment, development of higher level capacity, were successful. Out of eight projects, six led to the adoption of policies or strategies or the strengthening of existing ones. The more recent seventh tranche project proposals indicate that half the projects will pursue the development of institutional capacity together with that of an enabling environment, which is a positive trend.

21. The objectives of the Development Account projects fall primarily within the scope stemming from the approved strategic frameworks of implementing entities, reflecting internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, and a number of sectoral mandates. However, as part of the strategic approach of the Account, projects require a degree of localization in national contexts — even projects aiming at the global to subregional levels. In that sense, the consideration of country driven demand is important for a sound project design. Among the projects reviewed, explicit statements of specific country demand were found in only eight project documents. Insufficient initial attention to detailed/specific country demand was noted in a third of the fifth tranche projects reviewed, which led to delays in starting projects owing to a lack of national agreements on goals. Insufficient assessments of needs for capacity-building during project preparation are an important lesson learned. Sound project planning calls for secure high-level national support and the need to take great care in the designation of an effective national counterpart. One evaluation of an otherwise successful project recommends that in order to avoid delays, issues which might be sensitive be dealt with in advance. Countries may have expressed a general interest in addressing a specific issue, but clear agreement is needed on project contents, scope, modalities and timing, among other things. Maintenance of the cost-effectiveness of the performance of the Development Account, country-level agreements and assessments of needs, which can be time consuming for entities without a country-level presence, could be facilitated by the Resident Coordinator in the country or, where appropriate, by the Account executing entities' national cooperating bodies. Under the seventh tranche, besides needs assessments during the initial project design, two thirds of the projects have envisaged needs assessments during the initial phase of project implementation. The effectiveness of this approach will be monitored for further evaluation.

22. The General Assembly welcomed the fact that the implementation of Development Account projects “is jointly designed and carried out by several entities of the United Nations” (see General Assembly resolution 56/237, para. 6). The overall themes for the fourth and fifth tranche projects highlighted partnerships as a preferred arrangement for implementation, with the perspective of enhanced synergy and leveraging. Eighty per cent of the projects that preceded the fifth tranche were executed by more than one United Nations entity. With the fifth

tranche projects reviewed, this percentage remained at the same level, and 60 per cent of the projects established partnerships with entities outside the United Nations such as the World Bank, regional banks, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, regional organizations, donor agencies, universities, professional associations, international and national non-governmental organizations. Some projects were jointly executed with these partners. In other projects, the partners provided substantive advice, took responsibility for the implementation of some of the activities with their own resources or formulated and funded follow-up projects.

23. Collaboration among United Nations entities fulfils several purposes. Joint execution is a well-tested function. The line of accountability is defined clearly, and in most cases one entity is the designated lead, which serves to avoid the complexities that surrounded the implementation of joint country programming by the United Nations funds and programmes before the emergence of the “Delivering as One” approach. A strong common interest among the executing entities is the usual basis for collaboration. Another important function of collaboration is the sharing of lessons learned from past or ongoing projects and activities on similar issues. This promotes linkages with other activities and develops partnerships for new projects. A third of the projects reviewed built from the lessons learned in other entities. Synergies were obtained at different levels. Projects drawing from the results of past activities enhanced the effect of investments already made and enabled the development of further approaches that had proved successful. A number of projects linked their activities with other ongoing projects in the same region, reducing costs and making greater impact. Through consultations on past and current experience among the implementing entities, duplication was specifically targeted to be avoided at the project formulation phase. This effort continued in the course of implementation and, in a few projects, activities were reformulated as needed to avoid overlap with other projects.

24. Participation in United Nations frameworks at the national level, in particular the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or at the subregional level, could potentially offer greater opportunities to develop partnerships. Implementing entities of the Development Account are already involved in a number of programmed outputs of UNDAF that are similar in scope and content to Account projects. Clearly, Account projects have a space for contribution within broader United Nations frameworks.

25. Examples of project results are provided in section IV below. Project results can be assessed at several levels. The highest level is whether the project brought positive changes to the problem addressed. This level refers to development results or impact, and it cannot be explored adequately in the short term. In the case of projects recently completed, immediate results through the realization of expected accomplishments and production of outputs are indicative for a good potential of the longer-term impact; sustainability is a key element for such impact. In the present review, sustainability was assessed in relation to the initiatives taken that were likely to be pursued after projects’ completion. A total of 21 terminal project reports identify initiatives that will be continued. Terminal reports on seven projects stated that, in order to ensure sustainability, there was a need for further work or continued assistance, and high-level commitment. It should be noted that these projects had realized sustainability for one or several of their outputs. As the need for continued assistance cannot be covered by the Account’s funds (the Account’s project duration is limited to two bienniums), implementers need to secure resources from other

sources. This being said, it should be stressed that, even in the case of clearly successful initiatives, sustainability of the results is a matter that requires continued attention. As the implementer of a project on strengthening the capacity of the countries of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by sharing information stated, “sustainability of the network will depend on engaging institutions in the target countries that have the resources and willingness to continue participating in the initiative and support it”.

26. Starting with the fifth tranche, evaluations of projects completed had to be carried out, and 2 per cent of budgeted funds on average were earmarked for that purpose. As of the end of 2010, seven external evaluations of the completed projects have been carried out, and several more are being undertaken. Furthermore, the terminal reports by the project managers are sound and well prepared and contain thoughtful analysis of lessons learned and shortcomings of projects, which in several cases have an evaluative value. The programme manager is currently launching a process of redefining the monitoring arrangements for the Account. While evaluations and project reporting serve as useful sources of information to improve the design of future projects, the functions of monitoring and evaluation could be supplemented with cross-cutting reviews and studies. Thematic evaluations of projects clustered around key substantive areas or other programme dimensions could draw conclusions applying to a broader context and could be beneficial to future programming exercises.

#### **IV. Performance of the Development Account**

27. The fifth tranche, under the overall theme of “Supporting progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, through knowledge management, networking and partnership”, is the largest tranche of the Development Account so far, comprising 40 projects. The present section provides an overview of its performance based on the final reports of the implementing entities.

28. Most of the projects in this tranche were implemented at the global (10 projects) and the regional levels (30 projects). Nearly all of them covered the Asian, African and Latin American regions. Projects addressed challenges in such areas as social development, sustainable development, statistics, governance, environment and the advancement of women.

29. The projects have been carried out through a variety of activities. Some Account projects continued to use methods of delivery that are more traditional than innovative: training workshops, expert seminars, advisory services and sharing of information. Nevertheless, regarding the training organized, emphasis was placed on the immediate adoption of new tools by participating institutions, allowing for better sustainability of the intervention. One of the criteria guiding the selection of projects was their use of the skills and resources of developing countries, with the hiring of national consultants and use of local knowledge. Nine projects reviewed in section III above were about promoting standards and tools developed by United Nations global programmes, but all of them took steps to organize dialogue among participants to adapt the standards and tools to national contexts. The other projects elaborated standards and tools through sharing of experience among the

participants. A substantial amount of training relied on peer-to-peer interactions, with the advantages of South-South collaboration.

30. Enhancing expert networks is the prevailing modality of the Account. Thus, several projects focused specifically on knowledge management and building or expanding networks of development knowledge, ranging from traditional expert networks, to networks of civil society, to the development of electronic portals and databases. A project on “Interregional cooperation to strengthen social inclusion, gender equality and health promotion in the Millennium Development Goals process” is an example of the regional exchange of knowledge through the creation of a network of Millennium Development Goal knowledge hubs, whereby a community of practice was created. It included about 90 experts from 29 countries in the Economic Commission for Africa region. Other networks included a knowledge hub on the economics of gender in the Economic Commission for Europe region, and an Asia-Pacific knowledge hub on the Millennium Development Goals, which hosts a Community of Practice on social inclusion, gender equality and health.

31. Partnerships and synergies among Account entities as well as with other development interventions were established increasingly as a norm and not just on occasion. Only 5 projects out of 30 were implemented by one entity alone. For example, the project on “Interregional Cooperation on the Measurement of Informal Sector and Informal Employment” involved all the regional commissions and also brought together, in a steering committee, representatives from key partner agencies. The project on a “Public-Private Alliance programme for capacity-building in infrastructure development and provision of basic services” has developed a public-private partnership capacity-building framework.

32. Sustainability of results is a key criteria applied by the Development Account programme manager in the design of Account projects. An illustration of successes in this regard is the project on “Engaging indigenous women: local government capacity-building through new technologies in Latin America”, where, by linking its activities with development proposals of indigenous peoples and their ongoing priorities, it ensured a sustainable answer to indigenous concerns. Many projects are reporting initiatives that will be pursued after their completion, such as the continued use of methodologies and other resources by participants; the establishment of networks, with continued participant interactions, cooperation among countries and, in one case, expansion of a community of practice; new policies adopted by governments — in two cases, the governments established a new national body to implement policies; and follow-up projects adopted and funded. Other indications of sustainability include: donor agencies incorporating project methodology in their programmes; increased participation in project initiatives moving the project in the direction of scaling-up; and linkages established with the participants’ other development projects.

33. The General Assembly mandated the Secretariat to use, wherever possible, available human and other resources from the developing regions (see General Assembly resolution 53/220 A and B) in the context of the Account. In the fifth tranche, this requirement was applied in the context of many projects. For instance, the project on “Strengthening national capacities for home-grown economic policies through a network of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Virtual Institute” encouraged focusing on the development of local capacity,

supporting university departments and institutionalized academic programmes. In particular, it strengthened local teaching and research capacity to develop teaching materials, including locally adapted versions for integration into university courses. It also acted as a catalyst for cooperation among member universities (South-South and North-South).

34. Account projects play a role of cross-fertilization across United Nations normative and analytical functions and operational work. It leads, more frequently than not, to the design of innovative projects, small-scale pilots in size, which was the case with more than half of the fifth tranche projects reviewed in section III above. The impact of innovative pilot projects after completion is highly dependent on the capacity to multiply their effects, and to leverage additional resources during the project cycle and new resources for follow-up and scaling up useful approaches. Almost two thirds of the projects reviewed attracted additional resources from outside partners or institutions. Therefore, a valuable accomplishment in the fifth tranche, which is also observed in other tranches, includes the leveraging of resources to the further implementation or expansion of the projects, such as in the case of the project on “Capacity-building in support of trade integration, with emphasis on integrated trade information flow management and trade facilitation in Central Asia”. A multiplier effect of a project to improve data on informal sector and on informal employment has been achieved through the implementation of a similar project based on the same methodology by the Asian Development Bank in Armenia, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

## V. Managing the Development Account for results

35. Should the General Assembly approve the 40 projects proposed for the eighth tranche (see A/66/6 (Sect. 36)), the historical coverage of the Development Account will include 244 projects over the span of eight tranches. A total of 108 projects from the fifth, sixth and seventh tranches are or will be under active management. Details are provided in annexes I and II.

36. Table 1 provides details on all tranches, the number of projects, the themes, as well as the implementation rates.

Table 1  
**Development Account projects as at 30 April 2011**

<i>Tranche</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Biennium</i>	<i>Total number of projects</i>	<i>Appropriation (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage)</i>
1	Support for the implementation of global conferences	1998-1999	7	13 065.0	Closed
2	Networking and regional and subregional expertise	2000-2001	16	13 065.0	Closed
3	Capacity-building for managing globalization	2002-2003	20	13 065.0	Closed
4	Capacity-building for Millennium Development Goals through partnerships, knowledge management and taking advantage of information and communications technologies	2004-2005	23	13 065.0	Closed

<i>Tranche</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Biennium</i>	<i>Total number of projects</i>	<i>Appropriation (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage)</i>
5	Supporting progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, through knowledge management, networking and partnerships	2006-2007	40	21 551.9 <sup>a</sup>	85
6	Supporting progress towards achieving internationally agreed development goals, through innovation, networking and knowledge management	2008-2009	47	26 151.3 <sup>b</sup>	47
7	Support to addressing key global development challenges to further the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, through collaboration at the global, regional and national levels	2010-2011	51	27 651.3 <sup>c</sup>	10
<b>Grand total</b>			<b>204</b>	<b>127 614.5</b>	

<sup>a</sup> The General Assembly, in its resolution 62/235 A, approved the appropriation of the Development Account for the biennium 2006-2007 in the amount of \$16,551,900, including recosting. In the same resolution, the Assembly also resolved to increase, in the context of the final budget appropriation for the biennium 2006-2007, the provision under section 34, Development Account, by the amount of \$5 million. The final resource level for the biennium 2006-2007 amounts to \$21,551,900. It should be noted that 10 out of 40 projects approved are still in the implementation stage.

<sup>b</sup> Resources totalling \$16,480,900 were requested in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 (A/62/6 (Sect. 34)). The General Assembly, in paragraph 43 of its resolution 62/236, decided to reduce non-post resources by 2 per cent, other than for travel of staff, contractual services and general operating expenses, resulting in the reduction of \$329,600 from the proposed resources under section 34, Development Account. By its resolution 62/238, section VIII, the Assembly decided that an additional \$2.5 million, as an exceptional measure, shall be appropriated for the Development Account for the biennium 2008-2009. Accordingly, at the time of adoption under the initial appropriation of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 an amount totalling \$18,651,300 was approved by the Assembly in its resolution 62/237 under section 34, Development Account. By its resolution 64/242, the Assembly further increased the provision under section 34, Development Account, by the amount of \$7.5 million. The total resources for the sixth tranche amount to \$26,151,300.

<sup>c</sup> Resources totalling \$18,651,300 were requested in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/64/6 (Sect. 35)). The General Assembly, in its resolution 64/243, decided to appropriate an additional amount of \$5 million for the Development Account. Accordingly, at the time of adoption under the initial appropriation of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, an amount totalling \$26,151,300 was approved by the Assembly in its resolution 64/244 under section 35, Development Account. In addition, an amount of \$4 million based on residual balances from the first four tranches has been added to the seventh tranche.

37. In 2010, 38 additional projects were programmed emanating from the \$12.5 million provided by the General Assembly in its resolutions 64/242 (sixth tranche, \$7.5 million) and 64/243 (seventh tranche, \$5.0 million), as well as the \$4 million in residual balances from tranches one to four. Annex II provides details on each project (title, implementation entity and budget). These projects were programmed in line with the guidance for the seventh tranche of the Account focusing on “Support to addressing key global development challenges to further the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, through collaboration at the global, regional and national levels”. Special focus was given to ensure that the projects better describe the beneficiaries and their needs by formulating smarter

objectives and expected accomplishments and by introducing improved monitoring and evaluation. Many projects now link directly with those of UNDAF and have consultation components with United Nations country teams. The distribution by thematic area and implementation entity is similar to that of the regular seventh tranche. The projects are expected to be completed by 2014.

38. By its resolution 64/243, the General Assembly decided to establish two posts, one each at the P-5 and P-4 levels, to provide programme support to the Development Account. The creation of the two posts has helped with the programming of the 38 additional projects. Over the next two years, the focus of the management of the Account will be on strengthening monitoring and evaluation and better integrating lessons learned in the programming of new tranches and projects.

## VI. Conclusions

39. **The review of the fifth tranche projects presented in a present report has demonstrated that the projects aim at the broadest possible impact: addressing all the Millennium Development Goals, or targeting the overarching goal of poverty reduction. The alignment with the Millennium Development Goals provided a useful strategic focus for the Development Account projects as well as a guiding reference for partners and recipients.**

40. **A fundamental goal for the Account is to ensure capacity-building in developing countries. Over two thirds of the projects reviewed aimed at developing the capacities of institutions, and the remainder aimed at developing an enabling environment through support to policies and strategies. Half of the projects that were aimed at developing the capacities of institutions concluded that continued assistance would be needed in order not to erode the results achieved. The more recent seventh tranche project proposals indicate that half of the projects will pursue the development of institutional capacity together with that of an enabling environment.**

41. **The objectives of Account projects prove to be relevant to the main focuses of the programmatic orientation of the implementing entities. Projects require a higher degree of incorporation of specific national development needs. Furthermore, the consideration of country-driven demand is important for a sound project design. With the seventh tranche, in addition to needs assessments at the stage of project design, two thirds of the projects have envisaged needs assessments during the first phase of project implementation.**

42. **Partnerships within and outside the United Nations were one of the main criteria for fifth tranche projects. Eighty per cent of the projects were executed by more than one United Nations entity. In addition, 60 per cent of the projects established partnerships with entities outside the United Nations.**

43. **The impact of innovative pilot projects is highly dependent on the capacity to replicate and/or multiply their effects, as well as to leverage new and additional resources for follow-up and scaling up. Almost two thirds of the projects reviewed attracted additional resources from external partners and institutions.**

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44. Finally, sustainability, a key element for long-term impact, was assessed in relation to the initiatives taken that were likely to be pursued after the projects completion. Reports on many projects identify results that can be sustainable.
45. To improve the performance of the Account, in particular by better addressing the evolving development needs of Member States, the function of monitoring and evaluation under the Development Account programme manager should be further enhanced. The existing evaluative information should be supplemented with cross-cutting reviews and studies. Thematic evaluations on projects clustered around substantive areas or other dimensions could draw conclusions applying to a broader context, distilling lessons learned in another area where more work has to be done.
46. All the projects funded under tranches one to five have been completed.<sup>3</sup> Starting with the seventh tranche, project designs better define the beneficiaries and their needs. This is achieved by formulating smarter objectives and expected accomplishments and by introducing improved monitoring and evaluation arrangements. More projects now have links to United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and foresee active consultations with United Nations country teams. The implementation of the sixth and seventh tranches is under way, with the expected completion of projects within the established timeframe of two bienniums. The additional funding approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 64/242 and 64/243 and the residual balance have been fully programmed.
47. The two dedicated staff positions provided by the Assembly through resolution 64/242 have already helped in a very direct way to improve the programme management of the Development Account.
48. The General Assembly may wish to take note of the present report.

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<sup>3</sup> Ten projects of the fifth tranche funded pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/235, which are still being implemented.

## Annex I

**Details on the implementation of the projects under the fifth, sixth and seventh tranches as at 30 April 2011**

<i>Tranche</i>	<i>Biennium</i>	<i>Number of active projects</i>	<i>Appropriation (thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	<i>Official document</i>	<i>Implementation period</i>	<i>Implementation rate as at 30 April 2011 (percentage)</i>
5	2006-2007	10	5 000.0 <sup>a</sup>	62/235	A/63/335	2008-2011	37
6	2008-2009	27	16 480.9 <sup>b</sup>	62/237	A/62/6 (Sect. 34)	2008-2011	68
6	2008-2009	5	2 170.4 <sup>b</sup>	62/236, 62/237 and 62/238	A/63/335	2008-2011	56
6	2008-2009	15	7 500.0 <sup>b</sup>	64/242	A/64/545	2010-2014	0
7	2010-2011	28	18 651.3 <sup>c</sup>	64/243 and 64/244	A/64/6 (Sect. 35)	2010-2013	13
7	2010-2011	12	4 000.0 <sup>c</sup>	Residual balance from tranches 1-4		2010-2014	9
7	2010-2011	11	5 000.0 <sup>c</sup>	64/243 and 64/244	A/64/6 (Sect. 35)	2010-2014	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>58 802.6</b>				

<sup>a</sup> See table 1, footnote <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>b</sup> See table 1, footnote <sup>b</sup>.

<sup>c</sup> See table 1, footnote <sup>c</sup>.

## Annex II

### Update on the status of the fifth, sixth and seventh tranches: implementation rates

Table A.1

**Projects funded from section 34, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 (fifth tranche) (on 30 April 2011)**

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	<i>rate</i>
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		<i>(percentage)</i>
				<i>(B)/(A)</i>
AE Building capacities in the Asia-Pacific region to address financial implications of external shocks and climate change mitigation through innovative risk-management instruments <sup>a</sup>	UNCTAD	621.0	63.5	10
AF Building statistical capacity in the low-income countries of South-East Asia	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	435.0	195.0	45
AG Integrating climate change into national sustainable development strategies and plans in Latin America and the Caribbean	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	537.0	188.6	35
AH Enhancing the role of national economic and social councils for inclusive socio-economic policy development	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	281.0	179.8	64
AI Improving water and health in Central, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE	352.0	253.6	72
AJ Capacity-building of Pacific small island developing States to incorporate the Mauritius Strategy into national sustainable development strategies	ESCAP	631.0	257.0	41
AK Strengthening national capacities for sustainable production and consumption	UNEP	483.0	— <sup>b</sup>	—
AL Supporting Millennium Development Goal-based development strategies through integrated regional action	ESCAP	593.0	298.8	50
AM Strengthening national capacities to design and implement sustainable energy policies for the production and use of biofuels in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	453.0	255.6	56
AN Strengthening African national capacity to prepare Millennium Development Goal-consistent poverty reduction strategies	ECA	614.0	169.6	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>5 000.0</b>	<b>1 861.5</b>	<b>37</b>

*Abbreviations:* ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

<sup>a</sup> Projects AE-AN were allotted from \$5,000,000 provided pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/335.

<sup>b</sup> Allotment has been issued for this project, but no expenditure has been incurred.

Table A.2

**Projects funded from section 34, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009  
(sixth tranche) (on 30 April 2011)**

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage) (B)/(A)</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
A Strengthening national capacities to deal with international migration: maximizing development benefits and minimizing negative impact	ECLAC	1 193.0	1 127.9	95
B Enhancing the capacity of developing countries to implement international standards for commercial agricultural products in order to improve their trade competitiveness	ECE	703.0	453.8	65
C Enhancing capacities to eradicate violence against women through networking of local knowledge communities	ECLAC	736.0	736.0	100
D Enhancing the trade competitiveness of least developed countries, countries in transition and transit countries through the implementation of single-window facilities	ESCAP	763.0	728.8	96
E Eco-efficient and sustainable urban infrastructure development in Asia and Latin America	ESCAP	753.0	720.1	96
F African statistical knowledge networks in support of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	896.0	826.8	92
G Capacity-building for graduation strategies for least developed countries in Asia and Africa	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	615.0	452.2	74
H Strengthening statistical capacity in support of progress towards the internationally agreed development goals in the countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	683.9	293.7	43
I Strengthening national capacity for the integration of sustainable development principles into development strategies in countries emerging from conflict	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	546.0	215.6	39
J Enhancing national capacities for the effective implementation of the United Nations development agenda and assessment of progress	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	723.0	446.8	62
K Building institutional capacity and networks to work with young people for development in Africa	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	590.0	— <sup>a</sup>	—
L Strengthening the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in the tourism sector of six developing countries in the Economic Community of West African States subregion	UNCTAD	489.0	406.0	83

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage) (B)/(A)</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
M Support for decision-making and policy formulation on foreign direct investment in the context of the Millennium Development Goals and the Monterrey Consensus	UNCTAD	402.0	311.0	77
N Promoting subregional growth-oriented economic and trade policies towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Arab countries of West Asia and North Africa	UNCTAD	531.0	495.4	93
O Enhancing effective participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of international trade	UNCTAD	530.0	301.6	57
P Building productive capacities in developing countries to enhance their participation in global supply chains	UNCTAD	450.0	449.4	100
Q Building national capacities for biodiversity indicators and reporting in Southern and Eastern Africa	UNEP	504.0	488.4	97
R Strengthening national institutional capacities for mainstreaming multilateral environmental agreements into national poverty reduction strategies	UNEP	661.0	435.6	66
S Global energy network for urban settlements: promoting energy access for the urban poor worldwide	UN-Habitat	445.0	135.4	30
T Building capacity for localizing the Millennium Development Goals at the urban and municipal levels in Latin America and the Caribbean	UN-Habitat	381.0	381.0	100
U Strengthening national criminal justice capacity to disrupt key human trafficking routes in Egypt, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	531.0	318.3	60
V Water quality in Central Asia	ECE	443.0	297.8	67
W Innovative financing mechanisms for new and renewable energy projects	ECA	623.0	— <sup>a</sup>	—
X Capacity-building in support of land policy reforms in African countries for achieving sustainable development	ECA	600.0	40.4	7
Y Strengthening capacity of local governments in Latin America to address critical issues arising from internationally agreed development goals	ECLAC	655.0	414.9	63
Z Strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices in the Caribbean small island developing States to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals	ECLAC	528.0	294.7	56
AA Participatory human development in post-conflict countries	ESCWA	506.0	366.1	72
AB Strengthening capacity to design and implement national development strategies <sup>b</sup>	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	280.4	— <sup>a</sup>	—

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation rate</i> <i>(percentage)</i> <i>(B)/(A)</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
AC Strengthening science, technology and innovation policies for development in Latin America	UNCTAD	480.0	241.6	50
AD Building capacities of local governments in Africa to cope with climate change	UN-Habitat	451.0	451.0	100
AE Understanding potential economic impacts of climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	558.0	372.9	67
AF Regional harmonization of cyber legislation to promote the knowledge society in the Arab world	ESCWA	401.0	139.3	35
AG Strengthening macroeconomics and social policy coherence through integrated micro-macro modelling <sup>c</sup>	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	590.0	—	—
AH Building capacity of governments and non-governmental organizations to promote implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	474.0	—	—
AI Strengthening capacity of national tax administrations of developing countries in Latin America to reduce tax transaction costs	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	526.0	—	—
AJ Supporting finance and planning authorities to formulate and implement macroeconomic policies	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	514.0	—	—
AK Retooling global development: strengthening coherence and coordination of development policies	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	345.0	—	—
AL Interregional cooperation on the use of data on informal sector and informal employment in national accounts	ECA	800.0	—	—
AM Capacity-building of government officials in management of public-private partnerships for improved service delivery and infrastructure development in Africa	ECA	550.0	—	—
AN Building the capacity of Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia countries to adopt and apply innovative green technologies for climate change adaptation	ECE	548.0	—	—
AO Strengthening the capacity of government officials to adapt to possible scenarios of disasters associated with extreme events: analysis for adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies	ECLAC	302.0	—	—
AP Capacity-building of control authorities and transport operators to improve efficiency of cross-border transport in landlocked and transit developing countries	ESCAP	533.0	—	—

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage) (B)/(A)</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
AQ Strengthening South-South cooperation to increase the affordability of sustainable energy options in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	541.0	—	—
AR Strengthening capacities for policy-oriented analysis of key global development challenges at developing country universities	UNCTAD	493.0	—	—
AS Strengthening the capacity of policymakers and business leaders in three biotrade beneficiary countries in integrating REDD+ projects into biotrade strategies	UNCTAD	348.0	—	—
AT Strengthening the capacity of the rural communities in least developed countries to utilize the market access opportunities provided by duty-free quota-free and enhancing value added of their traditional products	UNCTAD	496.0	—	—
AU Building statistical capacity to monitor the Millennium Development Goal slum target in the context of natural disasters and housing crisis in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean	UN-Habitat	440.0	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>26 151.3</b>	<b>12 342.8</b>	<b>47</b>

*Abbreviations:* ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

<sup>a</sup> Allotment has been issued for this project, but no expenditures have been incurred.

<sup>b</sup> Projects AB-AF were allotted from \$2,170,400 provided pursuant to General Assembly resolution 62/238.

<sup>c</sup> Projects AG-AU were allotted from \$7.5 million provided pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/242.

Table A.3  
**Projects funded from section 35, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011  
(seventh tranche) (on 30 April 2011)**

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation</i>	
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	<i>rate</i>	
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		<i>(percentage)</i>	
				<i>(B)/(A)</i>	
A	Facilitating effective integration of developing countries in the global economy through aid for trade schemes	ECA	975.3	—	—
B	Mainstreaming climate change into agricultural policies for achieving food security and poverty reduction in West Africa	ECA	637.5	—	—
C	Capacity-building for integrated shared water resources management in southern Africa	ECA	606.8	—	—
D	Mitigating climate change through attracting foreign direct investment in advanced fossil fuel technologies	ECE	629.9	8.9	1
E	Facilitating climate change adaptation in transport through addressing the energy-environment linkage	ECE	738.0	24.4	3
F	Improving quantification of women's unpaid work in support of poverty eradication policies	ECLAC	568.0	17.0	3
G	Improving management of resource allocation for environment in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	554.5	— <sup>a</sup>	—
H	Strengthening national statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals through interregional cooperation and knowledge-sharing	ECLAC	1 192.0	497.2	42
I	Improving disaster risk preparedness in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific region	ESCAP	621.9	— <sup>a</sup>	—
J	Enhancing energy security and improving access to energy services through development of public-private renewable energy partnerships	ESCAP	1 006.5	605.3	60
K	Strengthening social protection in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	749.4	261.5	35
L	Capacity-building on climate change mitigation for poverty alleviation in western Asia	ESCWA	547.2	3.5	1
M	Strengthening capacities in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region to negotiate bilateral investment treaties	ESCWA	502.2	75.0	15
N	Improving criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons in South-Eastern Europe with special focus on Moldova	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	499.6	—	—
O	Strengthening capacities in developing countries for the effective enforcement of competition law to minimize constraints to economic productivity	UNCTAD	617.7	39.3	6
P	Addressing the impact and implications of the global financial crisis on developing countries through support to services sector development	UNCTAD	653.0	— <sup>a</sup>	—

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	<i>rate</i>
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		<i>(percentage)</i>
				<i>(B)/(A)</i>
Q Enhancing capacities of developing countries to mainstream gender in trade policy	UNCTAD	621.9	90.0	14
R Strengthening capacity for effective asset and liability management in national debt management offices	UNCTAD	663.4	11.4	2
S Integration of the trade dimension in the United Nations development assistance framework	UNCTAD	534.8	118.5	22
T Building the capacity of customs officers to prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities through the Green Customs Initiative	UNEP	669.6	93.7	14
U Capacity-building in national planning for sustainable food production	UNEP	710.0	— <sup>a</sup>	—
V Enhancing the contribution of local authorities and their partners towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals through building the capacity of local government training institutes	UN-Habitat	687.2	85.0	12
W Strengthening regional knowledge networks to promote the effective implementation of the United Nations development agenda and to assess progress	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	526.3	— <sup>a</sup>	—
X Contributing to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals in Africa through strengthening public sector human resources management capacities	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	695.5	417.7	60.0
Y Supporting the establishment of a Latin American parliamentary knowledge network	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	407.3	—	—
Z Strengthening national capacities to adapt to climate change through improving management of water variability and other climate-driven changes in Africa	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	697.6	—	—
AA Strengthening national reporting in support of the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	527.6	— <sup>a</sup>	—
AB Enhancing key statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	810.6	—	—
AC Strengthening capacity of national policy analysts in the social and economic sectors of developing countries in the production and use of national transfer accounts <sup>b</sup>	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	306.0	— <sup>a</sup>	—
AD Strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to promote the implementation of resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations agenda at the country level	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	314.0	—	—

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	<i>rate</i>
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		<i>(percentage)</i>
				<i>(B)/(A)</i>
AE Strengthening capacities of African policymakers to mainstream natural disaster risk reduction into national and regional development policies and strategies in Africa	ECA	402.0	—	—
AF Strengthening capacity in mitigating the impact of the financial crisis and sustaining dynamism and inclusive development in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	425.0	— <sup>a</sup>	—
AG Strengthening statistical capacity of countries with economies in transition to assess progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goal on environmental sustainability and provide data on environmental vulnerabilities	ECE	391.0	—	—
AH Improving poverty measurement: building national statistical capacity in Caribbean countries to estimate purchasing power parities	ECLAC	401.0	160.6	40
AI Strengthening national capacities of policymakers in the ESCWA region to formulate national youth policies and plans of action: responding to the world programme of action for youth	ESCWA	379.0	— <sup>a</sup>	—
AJ Enhancing the capacities of landlocked developing countries to attract foreign direct investment for the development and modernization of productive capacities	UNCTAD	351.0	—	—
AK International cooperation to develop a global monitoring system in national investment policies	UNCTAD	349.0	—	—
AL Strengthening regional and national processes for formulating and implementing sustainable energy strategies that contribute the most to greenhouse gas emission reduction	UNEP	270.0	—	—
AM Strengthening statistical capacity for crime prevention in Asia	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	207.0	197.2	96
AN Capacity development for cities in Asia and the Pacific to increase resilience to climate change impacts	UN-Habitat	205.0	—	—
AO Strengthening the capacity of developing and transition economies to link to global supply chains through the reduction of trade obstacles <sup>c</sup>	ECE	452.0	—	—
AP Strengthening national capacities of export sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean to meet the challenges of climate change	ECLAC	605.0	—	—
AQ Strengthening government and civil society capacity to incorporate economic and social rights into macroeconomic policy	ECLAC	393.0	—	—
AR Developing a regional financial and monetary architecture in the Asia-Pacific region in support of global financial reforms	ESCAP	526.0	—	—
AS Strengthening national capacities in the ESCWA region in developing green production sectors	ESCWA	491.0	—	—
AT Regional project for strengthening statistical capacity for the ESCWA countries in energy statistics and energy balance	ESCWA	509.0	—	—

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing office</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
		<i>(A)</i>	<i>(B)</i>	<i>rate</i>
		<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
				<i>(percentage)</i>
				<i>(B)/(A)</i>
AU Strengthening capacities of developing countries in Africa and Asia to support their effective participation in negotiating bilateral, regional and multilateral trade facilitation arrangements	UNCTAD	477.0	—	—
AV Enhancing national ownership of trade-related assistance in United Nations country-level development plans	UNCTAD	311.0	—	—
AW Integrating environmental sustainability in the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and United Nations common country programming processes	UNEP	500.0	—	—
AX Strengthening national capacities in India and Bangladesh for integration of sustainable building practices in social housing programmes	UNEP	375.0	—	—
AY Promoting rule of law and governance in the criminal justice system in Liberia	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	361.0	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>27 651.3</b>	<b>2 706.2</b>	<b>10</b>

*Abbreviations:* ESCAP, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; ESCWA, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECLAC, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; ECA, Economic Commission for Africa; UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; UNEP, United Nations Environment Programme; UN-Habitat, United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

<sup>a</sup> Allotment has been issued for this project, but no expenditures have been incurred.

<sup>b</sup> Projects AC-AN were allotted from \$4 million from a residual balance from tranches one to four.

<sup>c</sup> Projects AO-AY were allotted from \$5 million provided pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/243.