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Implementation of projects financed from the Development Account: eleventh progress report

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The Development Account is a capacity development programme of the United Nations Secretariat aimed at enhancing capacities of developing countries in the priority areas of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution [56/237](#) and provides information on the implementation of projects funded from the Account since the submission of the tenth progress report ([A/72/92](#)), as well as updates on the management of the Account. The report should be read in conjunction with the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see [A/74/6 \(Sect. 35\)](#)).

* [A/74/50](#).



I. Introduction

1. The present report provides an update on the performance and management of the Development Account since the issuance of the tenth progress report (A/72/92). The mandate of the report is contained in General Assembly resolution 56/237 and in the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the present report be submitted in the context of the presentation of the proposed programme budget (see A/57/7/Add.5 and A/58/7/Add.1–30). All previous progress reports, as well as information on individual projects, budget fascicles and further information on mandates are available from the Account website (www.un.org/development/desa/da).

2. The Development Account was established in 1997 as a capacity development programme of the economic and social entities of the United Nations Secretariat aimed at enhancing the capacities of developing countries in priority areas. Currently, the focus of the Account is on supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Projects under the Account are implemented by 10 entities, namely: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

3. The Development Account provides the mostly non-resident implementing entities with the ability to apply their vast knowledge and know-how to deliver capacity development support to selected stakeholders. Projects provide a bridge between the headquarters of the implementing entities and the field, enabling those entities to apply their normative and analytical expertise on the ground and to support the development of sustainable capacities. Through the support of the Account, the implementing entities are able to follow up on intergovernmental processes and their analytical work with concrete projects at the multi-country, subregional, regional and global levels. Most of the projects are focused on multiple countries, often least developed countries, landlocked least developed countries and small island developing States, frequently across multiple regions, and involve the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations system entities, as well as partnerships with national Governments and other development partners. The projects are designed and implemented in response to needs expressed and demands made by Member States, as well as recommendations and decisions made in the intergovernmental processes and relevant governing bodies.

4. The Development Account serves as an important operational facility for testing new and innovative development approaches. When successful, such approaches can be scaled up and replicated to improve development results, with funding from outside the Account. The Account also provides a mechanism for promoting the exchange and transfer of skills, knowledge and good practices among target countries, including in different geographical regions, for example, through South-South cooperation and through cooperation with a wide range of partners in the development community.

5. Over the years, continuous learning has become a major focus of the Development Account, in particular by strengthening the implementation of projects in successive tranches by adopting results-based management approaches, project results frameworks and quality control and monitoring mechanisms, placing an

emphasis on partnerships and conducting evaluations. Most importantly, throughout the existence of the Account, there has been a continuous effort to strengthen its focus on the achievement of real results in the project countries.

6. In its resolution [72/279](#) on the repositioning of the United Nations development system, the General Assembly reaffirmed its call to better position the United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda. Placed at the intersection of the global and regional policy frameworks and the implementation of such frameworks at the regional and national levels, the 10 implementing entities of the Development Account are uniquely positioned to do so and to provide upstream, evidence-based policy and institutional support to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Account is an effective tool to harness that capacity in support of Member States.

7. Since the first tranche of Development Account projects was launched in 1998, 413 projects have been approved, 96 of which are currently ongoing from the tenth and eleventh tranches. In addition, 22 new projects are being proposed to the General Assembly for its consideration as part of the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see [A/74/6 \(Sect. 35\)](#)).

8. A summary of all Development Account tranches can be found in annex I to the present report, and an update on the implementation status of the tenth and eleventh tranche projects is provided in annex II to the present report.

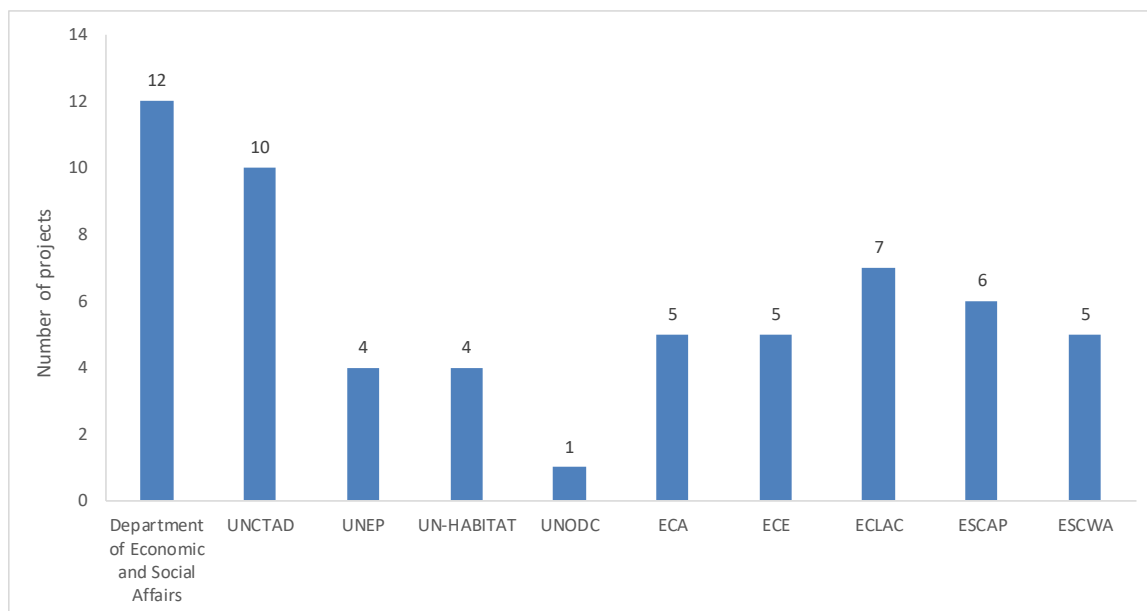
II. Analysis of the ninth tranche projects

A. General overview

9. The ninth tranche of the Development Account was brought to a successful close during the period covered by the present report. The tranche, which comprised 59 active projects,¹ was launched in the period marking the end of the Millennium Development Goals and the initiation of the post-2015 development agenda, under the theme “Supporting Member States in designing and implementing strategies and policies towards sustainable, equitable and inclusive development”. The projects were implemented by all 10 entities, as illustrated in figure I below.

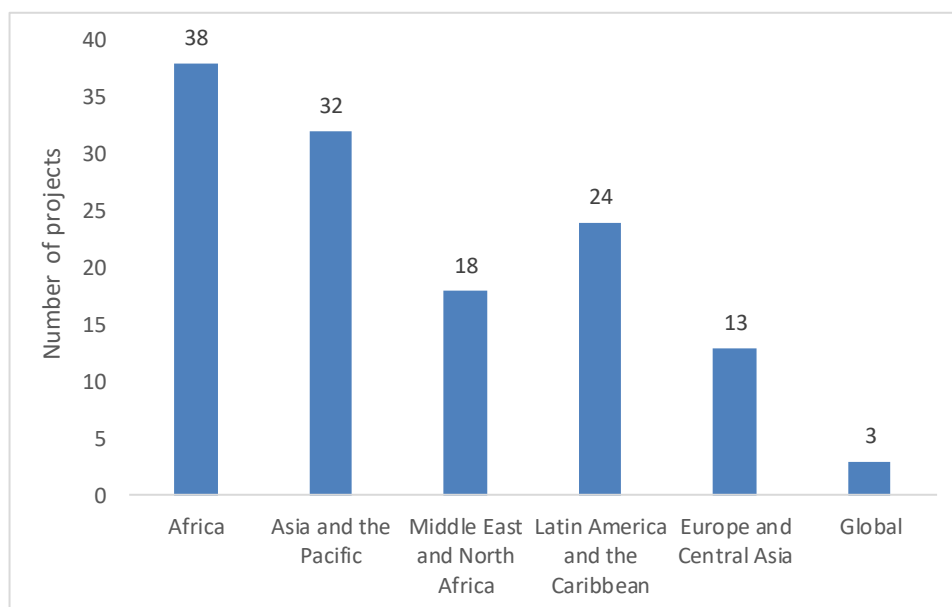
¹ At the time of reporting, final and evaluation reports were available for 50 projects. Together with the project documents and project progress reports for the ninth tranche projects, they provided the main source of information for the present report.

Figure I
Ninth tranche projects, by implementing entity



10. The projects were implemented across five regions, as shown in figure II below. Overall, 136 developing countries, including 17 countries with economies in transition, were targeted through the capacity development interventions of the ninth tranche projects. As with previous tranches, Africa received the most support, with 49 African countries targeted.

Figure II
Regional distribution of ninth tranche projects



Note: Several projects simultaneously supported countries in different regions of the world. The sum of the figures in the chart therefore exceeds the total number of ninth tranche projects.

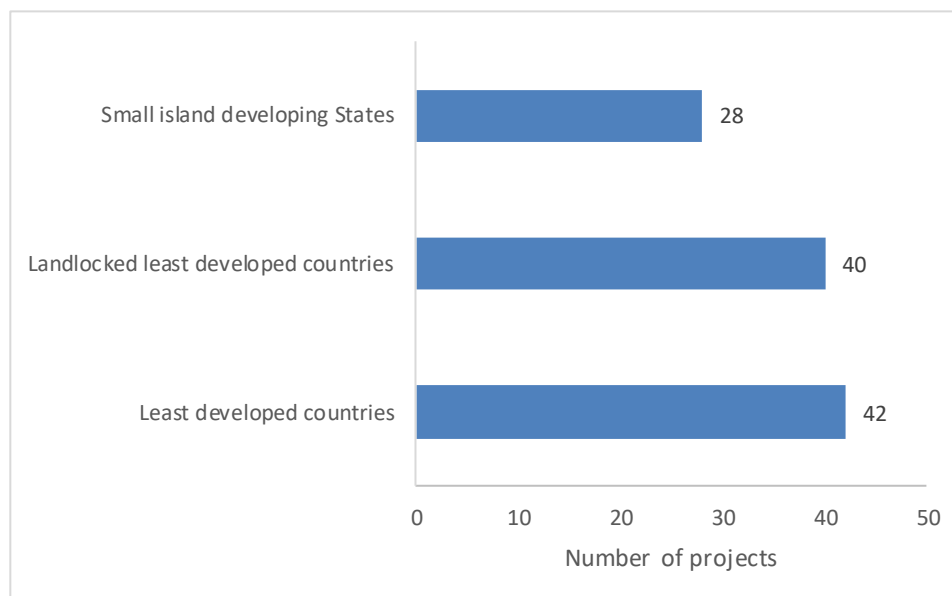
B. Inclusion of countries with special needs

11. Countries with special needs, such as least developed countries, landlocked least developed countries and small island developing States, were prioritized, with over 90 per cent of the projects including countries from one of those groups. Specifically, more than 70 per cent of the projects included least developed countries, while 68 per cent included landlocked least developed countries and 47 per cent included small island developing States.

12. In addition, several projects were aimed solely at providing support to those groups (see figure III below). For example, small island developing States were the focus of six projects that involved, respectively, helping to strengthen public finances management (project 1415AG, implemented by ECLAC), strengthening capacity to value environmental capital (project 1415AO, implemented by ESCAP), building economic resilience (project 1415AW, implemented by UNCTAD), enhancing the adaptive capacity of coastal transport infrastructure in the context of climate change (project 1415O, implemented by UNCTAD), strengthening capacities to mitigate risks and reduce vulnerability (project 1415C, implemented by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs) and enhancing capacities with regard to urban risk reduction and building resilience (project 1415AZ, implemented by UN-Habitat). Support was provided specifically to least developed countries in the form of capacity-building in the area of sovereign debt governance (project 1415K, implemented by UNCTAD), upgrading and diversifying fish exports (project 1415M, implemented by UNCTAD) and building sustainable and resilient ecological food systems (project 1415S, implemented by UNEP).

Figure III

Ninth tranche projects focused on countries with special needs

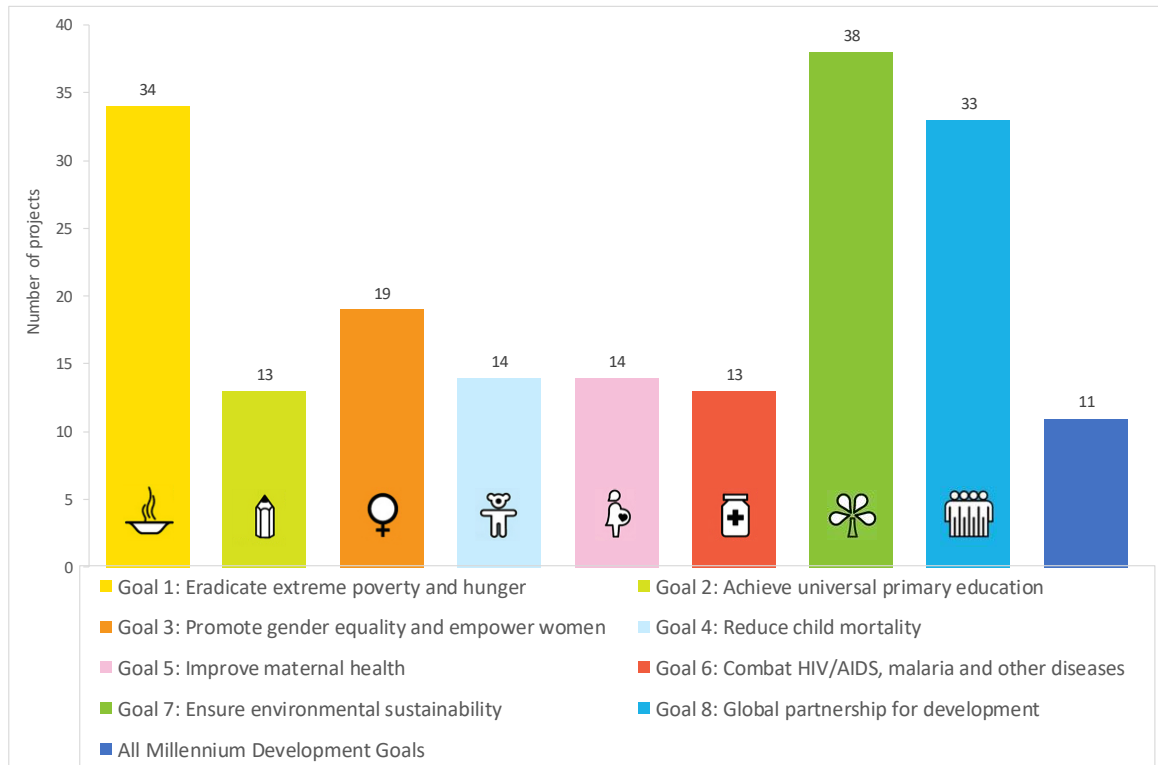


Note: Many projects simultaneously provided support to countries in different groups. The sum of the figures in the chart therefore exceeds the total number of ninth tranche projects.

C. Contribution to the Millennium Development Goals

13. All projects contributed to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and most supported the achievement of more than one goal. As illustrated in figure IV below, the three most frequently supported goals were Goal 1, on poverty eradication, Goal 7, on environmental sustainability and Goal 8, on global partnerships for development.

Figure IV
Ninth tranche projects, by Millennium Development Goal

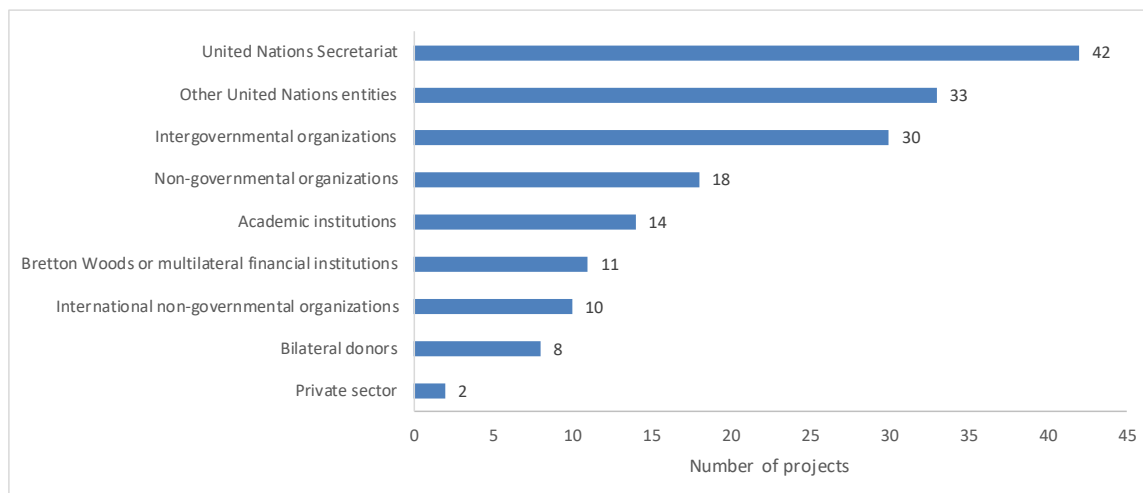


Note: Several projects simultaneously supported more than one Millennium Development Goal. The sum of the figures in the chart therefore exceeds the total number of ninth tranche projects.

D. Project partnerships

14. As highlighted through the project support for Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals, partnerships and collaborative efforts among different entities were critical for the achievement and sustainability of project results, as well as for avoiding the duplication of efforts and ensuring the best use of resources. Partnerships often enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of project interventions. As illustrated in figure V below, a majority of projects were implemented through partnerships among United Nations entities. More than half of the projects also involved partnerships with other intergovernmental organizations.

Figure V
Ninth tranche projects, by category of partnerships



Note: Several projects involved more than one category of partnerships. The sum of the figures in the chart therefore exceeds the total number of ninth tranche projects.

E. Deliverables

15. Capacity development assistance was provided through various means. A total of 250 subregional, regional or interregional workshops and more than 380 national workshops were conducted. Eighteen training-of-trainers sessions and six online training courses were organized. In addition, 23 study tours to promote South-South and triangular cooperation and learning were part of the implementation of 11 projects.

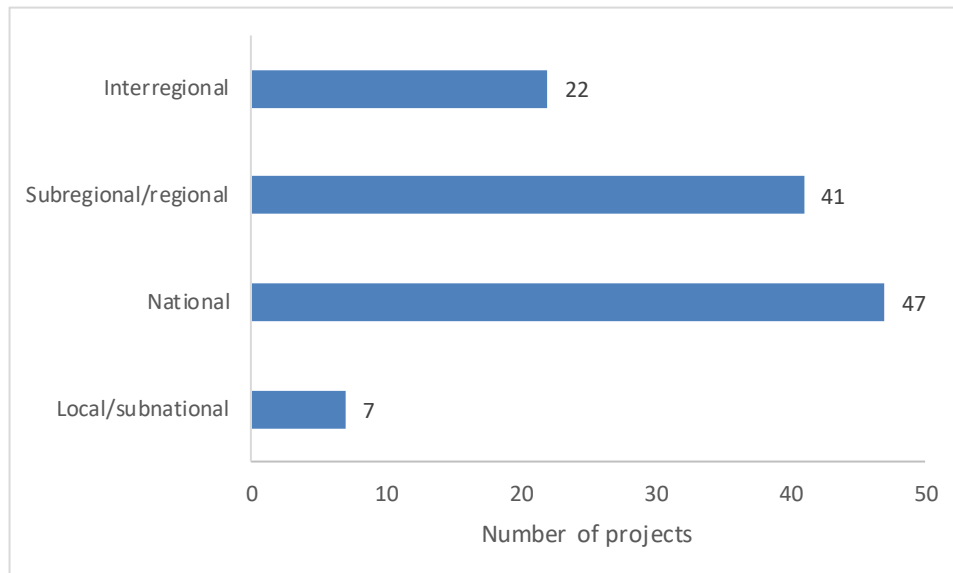
16. The projects led to 132 national, subregional, regional or global studies. Various other analytical products were also developed and utilized during the implementation of all projects, including tools, toolkits, methodologies, frameworks, models, guides and manuals. Moreover, 17 national or regional networks were established through 11 projects, and 37 online platforms or portals were created as part of 33 projects.

17. Assistance was provided to Member States in their policymaking efforts at different levels by supporting the development of: (a) 62 national strategies, 5 regional strategies and 1 global strategy; (b) 74 national action plans and 1 regional action plan; and (c) 13 national policy recommendations, 6 policy actions and 5 draft national policies.

F. Multiple levels of project deliverables

18. Projects were delivered at multiple levels (see figure VI below). The majority of projects were conducted at the national level and, in most cases, included regional-level deliverables, such as regional workshops. Over a third of the projects, moreover, included interregional-level deliverables, such as workshops, seminars or online courses to support South-South cooperation and sharing of lessons learned. In addition, seven projects supported deliverables at the local or subnational level. In those projects, experiences from the pilot activities undertaken at the local level were shared at the national and/or regional levels to support evidence-based policymaking.

Figure VI
Levels of deliverables of ninth tranche projects

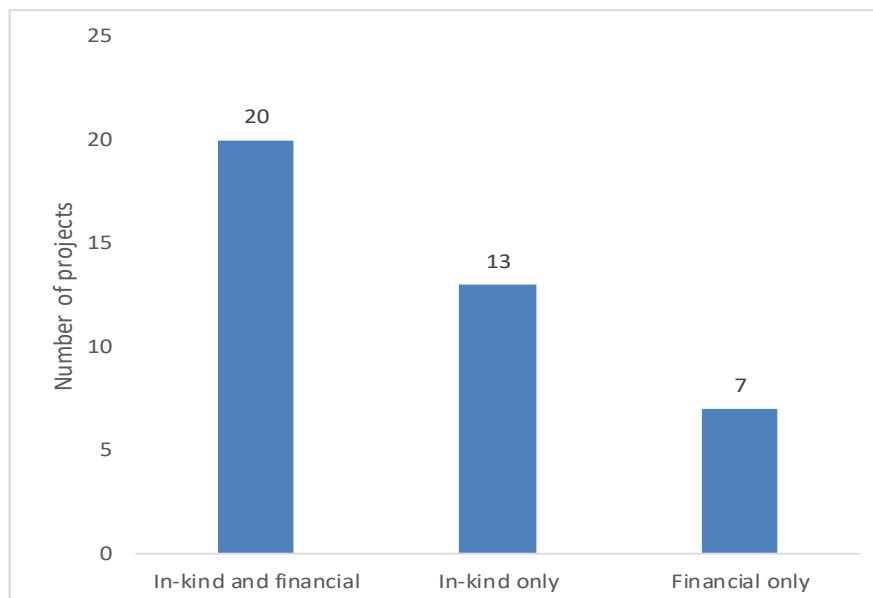


Note: One project can support multiple levels of deliverables. The sum of the figures provided in the chart therefore exceeds the total number of ninth tranche projects.

G. Leveraging

19. Successful partnerships allowed project implementing entities to draw on the expertise and resources of the collaborating entities for the benefit of the project countries. Projects benefited from both in-kind and financial support provided by various partners. More than two thirds of the projects received additional in-kind or financial support (see figure VII below). In-kind support included meeting venues (including related expenses), staff, logistics and training materials.

Figure VII
Types of support for ninth tranche projects



H. Sustainability of project results and multiplier effects

20. While the leveraging of funds is important for the breadth and depth of interventions carried out under a project, the ability of project target countries to engage in and contribute to a project is essential to ensure sustainable results. Sustainability is built into the design of all Development Account projects, as they are developed in response to explicit requests from target countries, which facilitates their close involvement in the implementation as well as ownership of the project and its results.

21. The reach of the ninth tranche projects extended beyond their original scope through multiplier effects. As the tranche closed, more than a third of the projects had triggered processes for the continuation, replication or follow-up of project activities in either the project target countries or other interested countries.

III. Highlighted results of ninth tranche projects

22. In line with the theme for the ninth tranche, all projects were geared towards supporting sustainable, equitable and inclusive development. An overview of one project for each of the 10 implementing entities is provided below.

A. Highlighted result, ESCAP: Enhancing knowledge and capacity for the management of disaster risks for a resilient future in Asia and the Pacific (project 1415AN)

23. Despite the rapid economic and technological advances made by countries in Asia and the Pacific, people living in the region are almost five times more likely to have their lives and assets destroyed by natural disasters than people living elsewhere. The project was launched in response to requests from several countries for technical assistance from ESCAP in developing new national disaster management plans and in addressing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in economic and social sectors. The project provided support for mitigating future risks from natural disasters. ESCAP operated as the regional platform for a science-policy interface to manage the gaps between science and policy, communicate complex risk information and implement impactful initiatives. As a result of the project, a beneficiary country is finalizing its national disaster management plan, which includes building disaster resilience in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Moreover, following the Gorkha earthquake in 2015, which killed nearly 9,000 people, a regional recovery dialogue was convened, and a policy guidebook for earthquake recovery was developed to support the “build back better” process. During the devastating 2015/16 El Niño, ESCAP, along with partners, developed a seminal El Niño assessment methodology using cutting-edge weather and climate research to improve El Niño risk assessment, which was adapted by key stakeholders from affected Member States in South-East Asia. The project culminated in the establishment of a capacity development platform aimed at knowledge advancement, the regional learning platform, which continues to bridge the gaps between science and policy and has been supported beyond the life cycle of the project.

B. Highlighted result, UNCTAD: Building the capacities of selected least developed countries to upgrade and diversify their fish exports (project 1415M)

24. The fishery sector holds significant potential for economic and social development in many least developed countries. However, those countries are often unable to tap into that potential owing to inadequate productive capacities, lack of basic infrastructure, the artisanal or traditional nature of the sector and stringent food safety and quality standards in major export markets. Through its 1415M project, UNCTAD developed a comprehensive training manual on fisheries consisting of six modules and trained more than 500 experts, policy practitioners and officials from several least developed countries and other vulnerable economies on how to harness the potential of the fishery sector for socioeconomic development, improve the management of fish resources and meet the food safety and quality standards of developed country markets. The training helped to identify the most pressing challenges facing the fishery sector in five project countries and to articulate policy as well as institutional responses to address those challenges. At the policy and regulatory levels, the project led countries to express interest in adjusting their domestic food safety standards to meet international public and private standards in order to gradually be able to export to high-end markets. Important steps were also taken to develop a domestic aquaculture subsector, including the establishment of a multi-stakeholder task force to build a model for developing marine-based and freshwater aquaculture. In one project country, a law requiring all vessels fishing in its sovereign waters to offload on its soil was introduced to add and retain value to its economy, create employment opportunities and generate more income in vulnerable sections of its society. Another project country expressed a commitment to establishing a national research and development centre dedicated to the fishery sector. At the institutional level, the project led to the establishment in two model countries of two regional centres of excellence regarding fishery development, which, with appropriate funding support, will run regular regional courses for least developed countries in Africa and Asia, allowing for the sharing of experiences, technical knowledge and inputs from fisheries in a sustainable manner.

C. Highlighted result, UNEP: Building sustainable and resilient ecological food systems using ecosystem-based adaptation in agriculture-dominated landscapes in sub-Saharan Africa (project 1415S)

25. Up to 30 million people depend on the Zambezi river basin ecosystem for goods and services, including for fish, forests, water and rich floodplain soils for agriculture. Erratic rainfall and increased cycles of droughts and floods, exacerbated by large-scale deforestation, have, however, revealed interlinked social and environmental threats that directly affect agriculture and food systems, the main source of livelihoods for communities in the region, and the need to solve those issues concurrently. In response, through its 1415S project, UNEP carried out field demonstrations to build the capacities of local communities in three countries in southern Africa and to showcase applicable, effective and innovative ecosystem-based adaptation approaches for food security practices. A total of seven pilot demonstration models were concluded in those countries. UNEP sought to demonstrate the efficacy of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches as a solution for addressing priority challenges shared in the target countries, namely, food insecurity, poverty, climate vulnerability and ecosystem degradation. As a result, project products utilizing ecosystem-based adaptation techniques were integrated into

environment and food security policies in the countries to drive their longer-term development trajectories. The relevance of the project beyond the three target countries was demonstrated through the adoption by ministers of the environment of African countries of a policy implementation framework for action, the Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly, to scale up the project outputs across Africa. The framework was endorsed by the highest-level policy organs on the continent, the African Union and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, and is being integrated nationally by States members of the Conference. Lessons from the three project countries are being replicated and scaled up across the continent in up to 40 countries, representing more than a tenfold return on investment.

D. Highlighted result, ECA: Strengthening the capacity of the African Peer Review Mechanism countries in conducting effective self-assessment and implementing national plans of action (project 1415AB)

26. The African Peer Review Mechanism, an innovative and ambitious governance initiative, was launched in 2003. The Mechanism is a self-monitoring initiative, voluntarily acceded to by States members of the African Union, aimed at promoting good governance in Africa through the sharing of experiences and reinforcement of good practices among countries. The Mechanism, however, started to face challenges in 2011. Through the 1415AB project, ECA intensified efforts to revitalize the Mechanism and contribute to improving the quality of the governance reviews of countries by ensuring that consultations with citizens, self-assessments and peer reviews were conducted in line with the Mechanism principles of national ownership and leadership, inclusiveness, independence and transparency. Through the project, ECA supported the launch of constructive national and continental dialogues through participatory and informed self-assessment processes in 12 countries and three subregions. All countries that benefited from the project sensitization exercise either launched or completed their self-assessment or have been peer-reviewed. The project results demonstrate progress towards improving the governance landscape on the continent by empowering African citizens to hold their leaders accountable, with self-reviews and external reviews serving as early warning systems of impending threats to peace and stability.

E. Highlighted result, ECLAC: Promoting equality: strengthening the capacity of selected developing countries to design and implement equality-oriented public policies and programmes (project 1415BG)

27. Inequality has increasingly been recognized as a key socioeconomic problem in several countries, which has a negative impact on the capacity to develop and improve the welfare of the population at large. Inequality thus needs to be addressed through public policies, adjusted appropriately to specific country conditions. ECLAC, in that context, led and coordinated the implementation of the 1415BG project. The project, which was jointly implemented by all regional commissions, was aimed at strengthening national capacities in the design and implementation of multidisciplinary public policies oriented towards greater socioeconomic equality and the fostering of social inclusion through employment, social protection and access to social services. Its objective was also to contribute to strengthening gender-sensitive policies in the domains of social protection, employment and social services. As a result of the project, seven beneficiary countries began incorporating an analysis of socioeconomic inequalities into their respective national plans. As a result of the

project, 15 countries have been generating and reporting quantitative data in accordance with project recommendations, thereby improving their measurement of socioeconomic inequalities. The research undertaken through the project culminated in the global study “Promoting equality: an interregional perspective”, the first report jointly prepared by the regional commissions on the issue of inequality. The contribution of the project to the policy dialogue at the global level received recognition in the 2017 report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields ([E/2017/15](#)).

F. Highlighted result, ESCWA: Strengthened national capacities for integrated, sustainable and inclusive population and development policies in the Arab region (project 1415AR)

28. To capitalize on the momentum generated by the Cairo Declaration of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in the Arab States, held in 2013, ESCWA, through the 1415AR project, focused on strengthening the capacity for a cohesive, multisectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to initiating and shaping population and development policies in selected countries in the Arab region. The project contributed to policy changes that resulted in a national multi-stakeholder dialogue on a draft migration strategy in one country, and commitment at the highest political level for the inclusion of a strategy on ageing and older persons in the government programme of another. In a third country, the project led to a better understanding of the socioeconomic needs of older persons and work on the development of a cohesive and integrated policy for older persons. In a fourth country, the project provided support for work on reforming school curricula and materials to encourage vocational education, innovation and entrepreneurship among young people as a means to address youth unemployment. Project implementing entities also focused on encouraging peer learning at the regional level. In that regard, and in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund and the League of Arab States, ESCWA organized the Arab Regional Conference on Population and Development: Five Years after the 2013 Cairo Declaration, which served to review the progress made with regard to the objectives of the Declaration.

G. Highlighted result, UN-Habitat: Strengthening capacities to address land tenure security in Africa through better monitoring and information (project 1415V)

29. Land tenure rights are fundamental to improving food security, promoting gender equality, ensuring sustainable urban development and building resilience, reducing land degradation and promoting peace and stability. The inclusion of land tenure in the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular through indicator 1.4.2 for monitoring the proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights, disaggregated by sex and type of tenure, in urban and rural areas, was a global milestone linked to the successful implementation of project 1415V. The project was designed to address gaps in the production and use of data in planning and decision-making and the lack of nationally applicable and globally comparable land indicators and methodologies for monitoring land tenure and governance issues in rural and urban areas. Key outcomes of the project included: (a) the development and validation of 15 globally comparable land indicators for the monitoring of land governance issues by land actors, which served to bring the issue into the context of the post-2015 development agenda, including through the successful recommendation to include indicator 1.4.2 in the Sustainable Development Goals; (b) the development of a methodology for monitoring tenure security, including questionnaire modules for data

collection; and (c) supporting efforts to develop a global, robust and comparable methodology for monitoring indicator 1.4.2. A gender expert review of the proposed methodology for monitoring indicators 1.4.2, 5.A.1 and 5.A.2 was also conducted, resulting in key recommendations for the harmonization of key concepts and definitions.

H. Highlighted result, ECE: Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition (project 1415BC)

30. Each year, around 1.24 million people die in road traffic accidents. A disproportionate number of road traffic deaths (90 per cent) occur in low- and middle-income countries, despite the fact that those countries contain only 54 per cent of the world's motor vehicles. Most of those deaths are due to the lack of basic safety measures and proper road safety management. In addition to the loss of lives, road crashes cost developing countries between 2 and 5 per cent of their gross domestic product, undermining efforts to reduce poverty and accelerate sustainable development. The lack of road safety has a disproportionate impact on the poor and most vulnerable citizens. Through the project, ECE contributed towards reversing that trend. The project involved delivering road safety performance reviews that mapped gaps and identified priority areas for road safety management in four countries with the highest mortality and motorization growth rates in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Pacific, helping those countries to design targeted policy interventions. The beneficiary countries used the resulting findings and recommendations to update national road safety management policies and initiate remedial priority actions, such as adopting national road safety action plans. In 2017, the Special Envoy for Road Safety initiated two further road safety performance reviews in two countries in Africa, to which ECE contributed its expertise.

I. Highlighted result, UNODC: Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials in combating travelling child sex offenders in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam (project 1415BA)

31. In the Mekong subregion, child sexual exploitation is linked to the growing tourism industry, which draws a large number of travelers each year, including child sex offenders. UNODC tackled this serious issue through project 1415BA. The project led to reforms in laws on child protection in the project beneficiary countries, including changes in the penal codes and codes of criminal procedure. The project also helped the countries to develop their own capacity-building initiatives, including ad hoc training courses for officials to disseminate knowledge acquired from the project training sessions. Lecturers at judicial training institutions who took part in a training-of-trainers programme are now applying that knowledge in their classes. Those achievements led the three beneficiary countries to adopt, at the third regional legal research group meeting in Siem Reap, Cambodia, held on 7 and 8 September 2017, a declaration to address the regional problem of child sexual exploitation in travel and tourism. The declaration is intended to pave the way for the promotion of the initiative among other member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

**J. Highlighted result, Department of Economic and Social Affairs:
Strengthening the capacity of national tax administrations in
developing countries to effectively negotiate and apply double tax
treaties for the financing of sustainable development
(project 1415A)**

32. The importance for developing countries of expanding and strengthening their capacity to mobilize domestic resources through taxation, as well as of attracting investors and improving international cooperation, is widely recognized as a central factor in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development. The prevention or elimination of international double taxation is, in that regard, an important aspect of countries' investment climate and is essential for investment flows between countries, the exchange of goods and services, the movement of capital and persons and the transfer of technology. Despite the importance of double tax treaties, many developing countries lack the necessary knowledge and experience to negotiate and administer them successfully. Through the 1415A project, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs aimed to increase the understanding of double tax treaties by tax officials in beneficiary countries, strengthen their ability to negotiate and apply those treaties effectively and strengthen their capacity to disseminate and institutionalize such expertise within their administrations. Approximately 250 double tax treaties and protocols were negotiated or renegotiated by countries that benefited from capacity development activities under the project. More than 50 of those treaties contain provisions based on the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, in which emphasis is placed on the preservation of taxing rights in the country where the economic activity or investment is undertaken, rather than in the country where the investor is based, being therefore more beneficial to developing countries. The project was successful in implementing training activities at the global, regional and national levels, reaching more than 360 participants from 66 developing countries, and in developing a range of tools to complement in-person capacity development, such as online courses and publications.

IV. Managing the Development Account to obtain results

33. Looking towards 2020, the management and utilization of the Development Account will involve 140 projects: (a) the twelfth tranche will be programmed, requiring the drafting and review of 22 project documents, as well as the issuance of allotments; (b) the thirteenth tranche will be launched, requiring the drafting and shortlisting of approximately 22 project concept notes and the preparation of the proposed programme budget; (c) 55 ongoing eleventh tranche projects will need to be implemented and actively monitored, including the preparation and review of the year-end progress reports; and (d) final reports and evaluation reports for 41 tenth tranche projects will need to be prepared and assessed to take stock of project achievements and challenges.

A. Partnerships at the different levels

34. The Development Account projects deliver at the local, national, regional, interregional and global levels. Partnerships among entities are actively encouraged to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the projects at each of those levels and to promote sustainability after the projects are closed. All projects proposed for funding in the proposed programme budget for 2020 for the Account are indicated as having regional and/or thematic or global partners within the United

Nations Secretariat. Projects also include partnerships with other entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international and non-governmental organizations. At the national level, all projects will involve working in partnership and cooperation with the reinvigorated resident coordinator system and United Nations country teams, complementing their work by enabling target countries to take advantage of the wealth of knowledge and expertise on capacity development available in the Secretariat at the regional and global levels. At the regional level, all projects will involve working together with the respective regional commissions to ensure that the regional dimension is taken fully into consideration.

Joint programme on statistics and data

The innovative Development Account programme on statistics and data, funded under the tenth tranche, brings together all 10 implementing entities of the Account, capitalizing on their individual technical capacities and comparative advantages. The programme, which was launched in 2016 with an implementation period of four years and a budget of \$10 million, is aimed at strengthening the statistical capacity of developing countries to measure, monitor and report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and on progress with regard to their targets and indicators.

This novel joint programme has brought about new and enhanced cooperation among the programme entities as well as with organizations outside the programme, which has added substantive expertise and brought additional resources to the programme from external entities, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme and the European Union. In a midterm evaluation of the programme, conducted from July to October 2018, it was concluded that the programme was well designed to enhance the capacity of developing countries to compile data relevant to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and that the programme was progressing well. It was further concluded that the programme had been well received by recipient countries and that the demand for activities exceeded the supply in several domains.

Encompassing 79 target countries, including 18 least developed countries, 20 landlocked least developed countries and six small island developing States, the programme contributes to methodological development, technical assistance and training regarding the majority of Sustainable Development Goal indicators. Under the programme, the seventh Global Forum on Gender Statistics engaged over 150 producers and users of gender statistics from 40 countries in high-level policy dialogue and discussions on strategies to enhance the production of gender statistics and data for related Sustainable Development Goal indicators. With regard to poverty and related indicators, significant progress has been made on the development of methodological guidelines to improve the production of relevant data. With reference to indicators on population and demographic statistics, guidelines on the use of electronic data collection techniques for population and housing censuses have been produced for countries. In response to Goal 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, methodologies have been designed and adapted to produce data relevant to Sustainable Development Goal indicators on crime, violence, trafficking, access to justice and corruption. As regards the indicators relating to the environment, over 200 participants from 37 countries have been trained on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics, and more than 370 participants from 49 countries have been trained on supply and use tables of environmental economics. Regarding the economics-related indicators, more than 170 persons from 28 countries have been trained to improve the reporting of data for indicators relating to merchandise trading.

The programme has already led to tangible results in several countries. For example, in one participating country, the project has provided support for the revamping of the national statistical system to take account of the Sustainable Development Goal requirements, which has also led to a bill being submitted to the parliament. In another country, the project has contributed to the drafting and adoption of a national programme for the development of statistics for the period 2017–2021. In a third country, 242 indicators were identified and mapped for the voluntary national review in 2018, 150 of which were produced and 59 of which are in the process of being developed. In 2019, 60 national additional indicators have been identified to monitor national sustainable development programmes.

B. Full utilization of funds

35. All funds available to the Development Account are being used to support capacity development activities, in accordance with the objective of the Account. Unspent funds have been transferred to successful projects, in line with General Assembly resolution [56/237](#).

C. Establishment of an annual budget cycle

36. Following the establishment of an annual budget cycle, the number of projects per tranche has been reduced. Together with the new budget format, this change has led to a shorter budget fascicle and the abolishment of the supplementary budget information. The highlighted results and deliverables for closed ninth tranche projects are described in the present report rather than in the proposed programme budget for 2020, as Development Account projects included in the latter document are new proposals and not directly connected to earlier tranches.

37. Development Account projects have an implementation period of four years. The first projects funded under the new annual budget, as presented in the proposed programme budget for 2020, will be completed in 2023. Reporting on results and deliverables will, following the full closure of the twelfth tranche, be done on an annual basis.

D. Development Account evaluation system

38. External evaluations, conducted at the end of the implementation of a project, have been mandatory since the launch of the fifth tranche. The evaluations have been useful for accountability and learning purposes and have been used in the preparation of the present report.

39. With the aim to strengthen the role of the evaluation function of the Development Account in improving project design and delivery and the reporting of achievements, a review of the current evaluation system was conducted by a consultant during the latter part of 2018 and early 2019. Two key documents were developed as part of the review, namely, the Account evaluation framework, which provides overall direction, and Account project evaluation guidelines, which detail how projects are to be evaluated.

40. The objective of the new evaluation system, as specified in the framework, is to enable organizational learning and accountability and to inform the design and implementation of new Development Account projects and tranches in support of the

2030 Agenda. The guidelines help evaluators with requirements for project evaluations and supplement the specific evaluation policies and guidance of implementing entities. Project-level evaluations remain an important component of the evaluation function, with half of the projects in each tranche being subject to a rigorous external evaluation process and more in-depth assessment and analysis. To further support the learning process, the project-level evaluations will be complemented by more complex evaluations at the programme level, such as cluster evaluations, ex post evaluations and meta-evaluations and -analysis.

V. Recommendation

41. The General Assembly may wish to take note of the results and achievements of the Development Account described in the present report.

Annex I

Summary of Development Account tranches as at 30 April 2019

<i>Biennium</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Tranche</i>	<i>Approved (thousands of United dollars)</i>	<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	<i>Total number of projects</i>	<i>Number of active projects</i>	<i>Implementation period</i>	<i>Status as at 30 April 2019 (percentage)</i>
1998–1999	Support for the implementation of global conferences	1	13 065.00	53/220 A	7	–	–	Closed
2000–2001	Networking and regional and subregional expertise	2	13 065.00	54/249	16	–	–	Closed
2002–2003	Capacity-building for managing globalization	3	13 065.00	56/254 A	20	–	–	Closed
2004–2005	Capacity-building for Millennium Development Goals through partnerships, knowledge-management and taking advantage of information and communications technologies	4	13 065.00	58/270	23	–	–	Closed
2006–2007	Supporting progress towards the internationally agreed development goals, through knowledge-management, networking and partnerships	5	13 065.00	60/247	24	–	–	Closed
		5A	3 415.90	60/246 and 61/252	6	–	–	Closed
		5B	5 071.00	62/235	10	–	–	Closed
2008–2009	Supporting progress towards achieving internationally agreed development goals, through innovation, networking and knowledge-management	6	16 480.90	62/237	27	–	–	Closed
		6A	2 170.40	62/236, 62/237 and 62/238	5	–	–	Closed
		6B	7 500.00	64/242 A	15	–	–	Closed
2010–2011	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	7	18 651.30	64/244 A	28	–	–	Closed
		7A	4 000.00	Residual balances from tranches 1-4	12	–	–	Closed
		7B	5 000.00	64/243 and 64/244	11	–	–	Closed
2012–2013	Supporting Member States to accelerate progress towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in the context of the multiple and interrelated development challenges	8	23 651.30	66/248 A	40	–	–	Closed
		8A	5 591.90	66/246	12	–	–	Closed
2014–2015	Supporting Member States in designing and implementing strategies and policies towards sustainable, equitable and inclusive development	9	28 398.80	68/248 A	46	–	–	Closed
		9A	7 113.00	Residual balances from tranches 5-6	13	–	–	Closed
2016–2017	Supporting Member States in implementing the post-2015 development agenda: strengthening statistics and data, evidence-based policies and accountability	10	28 398.80	70/249	33	31	2016–2019	61
		10A	5 657.40	Residual balances from tranche 7	10	10	2016–2019	60

<i>Biennium</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Tranche</i>	<i>Approved (thousands of United dollars)</i>	<i>General Assembly resolution</i>	<i>Total number of projects</i>	<i>Number of active projects</i>	<i>Implementation period</i>	<i>Status as at 30 April 2019 (percentage)</i>
2018–2019	Supporting Member States in strengthening evidence-based policy coherence, integration and participatory implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels	11	28 398.80	72/253/A-B	45	45	2018–2021	20
		11A	5 657.40	Residual balances from tranche 8	10	10	2018–2021	10
Total approved			238 054.10		413	96		
2020	Supporting Member States to strengthen coherent policies and approaches to implement the 2030 Agenda at local, national and regional levels	12	14 199.40	Proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 35))	22	–	2020–2023	–
Grand total			252 253.50		435	96		

Annex II

Update on the status of the tenth and eleventh tranches: implementation rates

Table 1

Projects funded from section 35, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016–2017 (tenth tranche) as at 30 April 2019

	Project title	Implementing entity	Approved (A)	Expenditures (B)	Implementation
			(Thousands of United States dollars)		rate (percentage) [(B)/(A)]*100
A	Programme for statistics and data	DESA, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNCTAD, UNEP, UN-Habitat and UNODC	10 000.0	6 874.3	69
B	Evidence based e-government policies for advancing information technology infrastructure, governmental service delivery and accountability	DESA	530.0	238.9	45
C	Strategies for mitigating the impact of graduation from the least developed countries category	DESA	560.0	403.1	72
D	Strengthening capacities of selected developing countries to assess progress towards the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in the context of the high-level political forum on sustainable development ^a	DESA	395.0	–	–
E	Identification of domestic financial resources for sustainable development in Southern Africa ^b	DESA	525.0	–	–
F	Monitoring progress towards sustainable forest management	DESA	509.0	348.6	68
G	Evidence-based policy action on youth development in Africa	DESA	390.0	293.7	75
H	Implementation of national sustainable development strategies in selected countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America	DESA	596.8	185.5	31
I	Trade and agricultural policies to support small-scale farmers and enhance food security	UNCTAD	646.0	422.2	65
J	Informal cross-border trade for empowerment of women, economic development and regional integration in the Great Lakes region	UNCTAD	547.0	230.7	42
K	Value addition of cotton products in Eastern and Southern Africa	UNCTAD	591.0	500.6	85
L	Development policies for sustainable economic growth in Southern Africa	UNCTAD	501.0	343.7	69
M	Indices for benchmarking productive capacities for evidence-based policymaking in landlocked developing countries	UNCTAD	599.0	329.1	55
N	Air quality data for health and environment policies in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region	UNEP	559.0	361.7	65
O	Enhancing capacities to manage information from corporate sustainability reporting in Latin American countries	UNEP	545.0	233.1	43

	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i> <i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage)</i> <i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
P	Sustainable, inclusive and evidence-based national urban policies in selected Arab States	UN-Habitat	451.0	124.6	28
Q	Accountability systems for measuring, monitoring and reporting on sustainable city policies in Latin America	UN-Habitat	453.0	335.0	74
R	Evidence-based policies for improved community safety in Latin American and African cities	UNODC	801.0	527.8	66
S	Aligning the post-2015 agenda with planning frameworks in Africa	ECA	726.0	406.0	56
T	Accountability frameworks and evidence-based policies for development planning in Africa	ECA	625.0	420.4	67
U	Better monitoring of social protection in Africa	ECA	550.0	256.6	47
V	Accountability for sustainable forest management in the Caucasus and Central Asian countries	ECE	501.0	417.8	83
W	Evidence-based policies and accountability mechanisms for sustainable urban development in the ECE region	ECE	499.0	334.6	67
X	Sustainable energy for all in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE	564.0	202.1	36
Y	Big data for measuring the digital economy in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	682.0	430.5	63
Z	Addressing critical socio-environmental challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	615.0	546.4	89
AA	Input-output tables for industrial and trade policies in Central and South America	ECLAC	788.0	215.1	27
AB	South-South cooperation for science, technology and innovation policies in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP	750.0	491.6	66
AC	Innovative climate finance mechanisms for financial institutions in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP	670.0	444.5	66
AD	Evidence-based policies for the sustainable use of natural resources in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP	666.0	409.4	61
AE	Institutional development for better service delivery towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in West Asia	ESCWA	666.0	488.9	73
AF	Promoting social justice in selected countries in the Arab region	ESCWA	301.0	176.2	59
AG	Facilitating the implementation of the Arab Customs Union	ESCWA	597.0	449.7	75
	Total (tenth tranche)		28 398.8	17 442.4	61
AH	Building national capacities to design evidence-based sustainable development policies through the use of environmental, economy-wide, microsimulation and integrated assessments modelling tools	DESA	522.0	434.7	83
AI	Fostering the development of green exports through voluntary sustainability standards in Asia and the Pacific	UNCTAD	520.0	241.7	46

<i>Project title</i>		<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i> <i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage)</i> <i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
AJ	Chemicals and waste in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: building capacity in Sustainable Development Goal follow-up and review in developing countries to minimize chemicals and waste risks across sectors	UNEP	501.0	398.0	79
AK	Sustainable Development Goal 11: monitoring and reporting on human settlement indicators in Africa and Latin America	UN-Habitat	563.0	487.5	87
AL	Strengthening capacities to monitor illicit financial flows in the context of achieving target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals	UNODC	800.0	399.4	50
AM	Collecting and compiling natural capital accounts as a metric for sustainable development in Africa	ECA	602.8	289.5	48
AN	Strengthening national capacities of the ECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	ECE	500.0	271.0	54
AO	Demographic transition: opportunities and challenges to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	550.0	290.2	53
AP	Strengthening the capacities of policymakers for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: an Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goal help desk	ESCAP	500.0	448.5	90
AQ	Capacity-building for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region	ESCWA	598.6	137.7	23
Total (tenth tranche-A)			5 657.4	3 398.2	60

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

^a The project funds have been redeployed to other well-performing projects (see section IV.B of the present report).

^b The project funds are being used for strengthened monitoring and evaluation.

Table 2
**Projects funded from section 35, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 (eleventh tranche)
as at 30 April 2019**

	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
			<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>rate (percentage)</i> <i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
A	Policies and programmes for youth with disabilities in Latin America	DESA	550.0	34.1	6
B	Bridging capacity gaps of selected small island developing States to achieve the 2030 Agenda	DESA	600.0	166.8	28
C	Enhancing policy coherence for the Sustainable Development Goals through integrated assessments and institutional strengthening in Africa	DESA	750.0	216.8	29
D	Strengthening geospatial information management in developing countries towards implementing the 2030 Agenda	DESA	750.0	60.5	8
E	Collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	DESA	800.0	124.3	16
F	Helping least developed countries to pursue structural economic progress towards and beyond graduation	DESA	800.0	101.0	13
G	Institutional arrangements for policy integration, coordination and stakeholder engagement in Sustainable Development Goal implementation and reviews in Africa and Asia and the Pacific	DESA	600.0	18.5	3
H	Enabling policy frameworks for enterprise sustainability and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa and Latin America	UNCTAD	740.0	136.1	18
I	Strengthening policymaking on trade in services for Africa's integration into regional value chains in support of the 2030 Agenda	UNCTAD	700.0	101.1	14
K	Evidence-based and policy-coherent oceans economy and trade strategies	UNCTAD	650.0	152.5	23
L	Strengthening policy coherence and integration to ensure that science, technology and innovation support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa and Asia	UNCTAD	600.0	135.3	23
M	Facilitating investment into Sustainable Development Goal sectors in developing countries	UNCTAD	600.0	100.8	17
N	Leapfrogging skills development in e-commerce in South-East Asia in the framework of the 2030 Agenda	UNCTAD	600.0	154.5	26
O	Strengthening national capacity to address the environmental impacts of humanitarian responses to population displacement in selected countries	UNEP	594.0	196.6	33
P	Enhancing sustainable public procurement for regional transition to an inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	UNEP	573.0	130.2	23
Q	Towards a coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals	UNEP	608.0	154.5	25

	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i> <i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage)</i> <i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
R	Strengthening the capacities of national and local Governments to formulate and implement evidence-based and participatory housing policies and strategies	UN-Habitat	525.0	262.8	50
S	Leaving no place behind: strengthening urban/rural linkages in Africa	UN-Habitat	625.0	102.4	16
T	Strengthening urban resilience in South-East Africa	UN-Habitat	625.0	499.1	80
U	Improving access to legal aid for women in Western Africa	UNODC	619.0	296.1	48
V	Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance drug trafficking control in Latin America	UNODC	580.0	233.7	40
W	Strengthening capacities for evidence-based implementation and follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 in Africa	ECA	750.0	232.7	31
X	Measuring, monitoring and improving performance in regional integration within the ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA regions	ECA	810.0	149.5	18
Y	Strengthening analytical capacities and supporting national efforts in Africa towards eliminating illicit financial flows ^a	ECA/UNCTAD	1 500.0	159.2	11
Z	Demographic dividend with a gender dimension: entry points for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa and Asia and the Pacific	ECA	750.0	194.3	26
AA	Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	ECE	500.0	46.8	9
AB	Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia	ECE	490.0	97.8	20
AC	Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition	ECE	490.0	42.1	9
AD	Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agricultural trade	ECE	500.0	59.0	12
AE	Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe	ECE	470.0	24.5	5
AF	Strengthening institutional frameworks in the Caribbean for an integrative approach to implement the 2030 Agenda and the small island developing States agenda	ECLAC	650.0	62.3	10
AG	Rural/urban linkages for inclusive development in Colombia	ECLAC	550.0	21.7	4
AH	Regional observatory on sustainable energy for the Latin America and Caribbean region	ECLAC	650.0	184.0	28
AI	Leaving no one behind in Latin America and the Caribbean: strengthening institutions for social policy coherence and integration to foster equality	ECLAC	600.0	64.8	11
AJ	Coordination, coherence and effectiveness for implementing the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	650.0	37.3	6
AK	Addressing the transboundary dimensions of the 2030 Agenda through regional economic cooperation and integration in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	800.0	140.6	18
AL	Supporting countries with special needs in the Asia-Pacific region in meeting the challenge of resource mobilization for achieving the 2030 Agenda	ESCAP	600.0	213.6	36

	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
			<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		<i>rate (percentage)</i> <i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
AM	Fostering inclusive and sustainable development through the increased participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in global value chains	ESCAP	500.0	108.4	22
AN	Evidence-based innovation policy for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP	500.0	117.8	24
AO	Integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into local action in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	700.0	176.2	25
AP	Enhancing the resilience and sustainability of agriculture in the Arab region	ESCWA	449.4	50.0	11
AQ	ESCWA online executive programme on public policy: building capacities in ESCWA countries in policy and legislation design	ESCWA	484.5	24.0	5
AR	Towards the Arab horizon 2030: enhancing integrated national development planning in the Arab region	ESCWA	505.0	14.5	3
AS	Addressing the challenges of the forcibly displaced and their host communities in the ESCWA region	ESCWA	501.1	14.7	3
AT	Upscaling energy efficiency in the residential and services sectors in the Arab region	ESCWA	508.9	63.4	12
Total (eleventh tranche)			28 397.9	5 676.9	20
AU	Municipal asset management for sustainable development in selected least developed countries in Africa and Asia	DESA	555.5	104.1	19
AV	Promoting refugee and migrant entrepreneurship in East Africa, the Andean region and the Middle East	UNCTAD	650.0	35.3	5
AW	Strengthening institutional and technical capacity for sustainable consumption and production	UNEP	549.0	13.5	2
AX	Urban profiling for post-crisis stabilization, recovery and reconstruction in conflict-affected cities in the Arab region	UN-Habitat	550.0	79.4	14
AY	Safety governance approach in urban environments for safe, inclusive and resilient communities	UNODC	549.3	20.2	4
AZ	Preventing trade misinvoicing in selected African countries	ECA	550.0	47.9	9
BA	Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport-related Sustainable Development Goals in selected landlocked and transit or bridging countries	ECE	550.2	22.0	4
BB	Technological transformations in Latin America: promoting productive jobs and confronting the challenge of new forms of informal employment	ECLAC	547.0	27.7	5
BC	Strengthening statistical capacity to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14 on oceans in ESCAP member countries	ESCAP	549.8	192.8	35

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i> <i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation</i> <i>rate (percentage)</i> <i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
BD Strengthening statistical systems of Arab countries to use agreed and comparable Arabic statistical concepts and terminologies	ESCWA	477.2	–	–
Total (eleventh tranche-A)		5 528.0	542.9	10

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

^a This is a joint ECA and UNCTAD project on illicit financial flows. Project 1819J has been deleted from the present list and its funds have been added to this project.