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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 Development Account since the submission of the eleventh progress report ([A/74/85](#)), as well as updates on the management of the Account, and features the Account's response to the COVID-19 crisis. The report should be read in conjunction with the proposed programme budget for 2022 (see [A/76/6 \(Sect. 35\)](#)).

* [A/76/50](#).



1. The present report provides an update on the performance and management of the Development Account since the issuance of the eleventh progress report (A/74/85). 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 at the Account website (www.un.org/development/desa/da). A summary of all Development Account tranches can be found in annex I to this report. An update on the implementation status of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth tranche projects is provided in annex II.

I. Overall Development Account response to the COVID-19 pandemic

2. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Development Account, through the collective efforts of the 10 implementing economic and social entities of the Secretariat, has supported Member States in addressing the economic and social impact of the crisis. Guided by General Assembly resolution 74/270, entitled “Global solidarity to fight the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)”, and the political declaration entitled “Gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development”, as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 74/4, the Account response has been based on a three-pronged approach comprising:

- Development and launch of five joint short-term COVID-19 projects funded from residual balances¹
- Redesign and adaptation of ongoing projects, allowing for COVID-19 responses to be incorporated within the projects’ objectives
- Provision of guidance on substantive changes to project implementation and provision of training to project managers on new ways of delivering project activities virtually when physical meetings and travel are not possible²

II. Launch of five joint short-term COVID-19 response projects

3. Five short-term COVID-19 projects were launched in early June 2020 in response to Member States’ need for assistance, arising from the grave damages inflicted on global health and the upending of global economic and social development. The projects have been implemented jointly by the above-mentioned Development Account entities in areas where they have comparative advantages, with interventions on global, regional and country levels. These projects were launched by the Development Account, as part of the United Nations response, to provide immediate support to Governments and other partners on the front lines of the pandemic. An overview of the projects, including their context and initial achievements, is provided below.

¹ See www.un.org/development/desa/da/da-response-to-covid-19/.

² See www.un.org/development/desa/da/blended-learning-methodologies-for-capacity-development-2/.

A. Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSMEs sector (project 2023W)³

4. The majority of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries remain informal, operating without access to many government-supported COVID-19-related benefits. Moreover, many MSMEs, especially micro- and small enterprises, are led by the working poor, women, youth and other marginalized and vulnerable groups at risk of falling into poverty and falling further behind, making it imperative that MSMEs be included in the post-COVID-19 economic recovery. The Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector project therefore aims towards developing and implementing capacity-building mechanisms and tools for Governments and MSMEs. This will facilitate the resurgence and strengthen the resilience of MSMEs in developing countries and economies in transition to enable mitigation of the economic and social impact of the global COVID-19 pandemic and enhancement of their contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus including vulnerable groups such as women and informal workers.

5. Since its launch in June 2020, the project has led to the emergence of several results. In response to the request of a Government in Central America, an online platform for MSMEs⁴ was created and launched with the goal of encouraging the formalization of informal businesses. The platform, which can be configured for different countries, allows entrepreneurs to register their companies online, eliminating the previously cumbersome task of queueing at multiple government offices. Since its creation, over 12,000 MSMEs have used the platform for registration and formalization. The platform has also been designated as the official registration portal for access to a \$600 million COVID-19 rescue package put together to assist small businesses affected by lockdowns.

6. Through the project, assistance is currently being provided for the development of an online accounting and tax system which will be launched in 2021. Businesses that participate will be registered automatically with ministries, agencies, tax departments and social security funds at the national and municipal levels. The system will automatically generate required monthly and annual filings for submission by users electronically. A common digital platform of this kind would facilitate the cross-linkage of company data with fiscal and labour data, allowing the economic and social impact of entrepreneurship policies to be measured.

7. By leveraging the Empretec capacity-building programme which is designed to facilitate sustainable development and inclusive growth through the promotion of entrepreneurship and MSMEs, the project has launched a series of national live sessions in 10 countries. The objective of those sessions has been to boost entrepreneurship motivation and to provide training on how to identify business opportunities during the crisis and how to go about finding them. In addition, guiding documents to facilitate green recovery of MSMEs post-COVID-19 have been developed, including guidelines and best practices for MSMEs in delivering energy-efficient products and providing renewable energy-related equipment and MSME best practices for assuring resiliency and progress towards a circular economy.

8. In the next phase of the project, online systems will be set up in three additional countries to enable MSMEs to safely store their personal data and administrative documents online; comply with legal obligations linked to formalization; apply for credit, insurance and technical assistance; and report on their need for government

³ See <https://unctad.org/project/global-initiative-towards-post-covid-19-resurgence-msme-sector>.

⁴ CuentaMYPE.org.

assistance within the COVID-19 context. Assistance will be provided for design and implementation of national entrepreneurship strategies, and capacity-building support for policymakers will be provided through an e-learning platform which is being developed.

B. Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics (project 2023X)

9. In 2020, global gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 4.3 per cent, and world trade fell by 9.5 per cent, owing to the onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic. Conversely, the share of retail e-commerce increased from 14 per cent in 2019 to about 17 per cent in 2020. Maintaining the flow of goods has depended to a great extent on countries' capacity to implement new solutions for trade and transport operations, harmonize border controls and cooperate with their neighbours and trade partners.

10. The project on transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics represents a "One United Nations" response to trade and transport connectivity challenges stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. The project promotes contactless, seamless and collaborative solutions, based on United Nations standards and tools, and mobilizes advisory services and cooperation platforms. The project has increased countries' capacity to preserve their connectivity during the pandemic by promoting tailor-made analytical and training activities, as well as institutional measures designed to avert fragmentation of digitalization and facilitation efforts.

11. Since the project's launch, hundreds of policymakers and other stakeholders across the world have been trained virtually through workshops and online training programmes on best practices in support of cross-border trade and transport and the relevant United Nations instruments. Through involvement in the project, they have acquired access to new analytical materials related to the pandemic response. They have participated in the identification of best practices for trade and transport facilitation in the COVID-19 context. A global portal⁵ has been created to support Member States, encouraging cross-sectoral and cross-regional exchanges. This has led to a greater use of United Nations solutions to challenges associated with cross-border transport and trade, as evidenced by the increase in the number of countries joining and scaling up the implementation of United Nations conventions and other tools, including the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention),⁶ the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) standards, the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and development (UNCTAD) Trade Facilitation Programme, among many others. The momentum in favour of digital solutions and trade facilitation has resulted in the entry into force of the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific and a higher number of digitalization initiatives covering the regional network of the Asian highways and trans-Asian railways.

12. The project has supported the development of the next generation of United Nations tools for achieving resilience to pandemics and similar disruptions. These include a new package of standards and artefacts related to key transport documents aligned to the UN/CEFACT Multi-Modal Transport Reference Data Model. Industry actors have taken up the results of the work, producing, as a first result, an electronic version of the International Federation of Freight Forwarders Associations multimodal bill of lading. Other examples of new global standards and solutions

⁵ www.unttc.org/.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 348, No. 4996.

emerging from the pandemic response include the Model Provisions for Trade in Times of Crisis and Pandemic in Regional and other Trade Agreements, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) COVID-19 Recovery Guidelines for Resilient and Sustainable International Road Freight Transport Connectivity in ASEAN, and policy analysis of the pandemic's impact on global maritime connectivity and port development. The project has resulted in the operationalization of the eTIR international system three years before its planned launch. The eTIR system supports paperless, contactless and seamless border-crossing operations, ensuring that countries' borders can remain open during major disruptions. So far, 16 countries have expressed officially their interest in operationalizing eTIR, with half of them already advancing towards connecting their national customs systems with the eTIR system.

13. Consolidation of facilitation and digitalization efforts will bear fruit beyond the timeline and scope of the current project, benefiting an increasing number of countries, international organizations, industry actors and other non-governmental stakeholders.

C. Strengthening social protection for pandemic response (project 2023Y)

14. Within the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the project on strengthening social protection for pandemic response aims towards enhancing capacity for social protection, strengthening along gender dimensions and improving poverty measurement. Social protection responses continue to play a key role in curbing the impact of the pandemic on the most vulnerable population groups. This is particularly the case when the differential impacts of the pandemic on the vulnerable segments of the population which have been – or are at risk of being – left behind, including the poor and women and girls in vulnerable situations, are viewed through an intersectional lens.

15. A key outcome of the project is the COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker: Global Observatory on Social Protection Policy Responses.⁷ This interactive platform presents COVID-19 responses announced in 194 countries worldwide, with data harmonized across regions to facilitate regional and global comparisons, and with a knowledge platform for Governments and practitioners to enable peer learning and the informing of policy. To date, the tracker has mapped 4,510 COVID-19 stimulus policy responses under seven policy areas.

16. The project has supported regional exchange of best practices and experiences in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic through social protection. Regional activities have been combined with targeted country-specific support, such as technical assistance for both developing national social protection strategies and strengthening the implementation of household social registries. For the purpose of improving poverty measurement, a methodological study presenting a viable approach to predicting the evolution of multidimensional poverty in developing countries amid COVID-19 related challenges has been conducted. Application of the methodology will enable Member States to better understand the impact of COVID-19 on the incidence of poverty and to define, design and adopt relevant capacity development policy measures.

17. To help address the unsustainable care burden placed on households, and in particular on women, during the COVID-19 pandemic, most regions have now undertaken a mapping of existing policy responses and the extent to which they are

⁷ <https://tracker.unescwa.org/>.

gender-responsive and care-sensitive, complemented by country studies designed to identify existing challenges and emerging needs of Member States. Such capacity-building efforts have supported the creation of a district-level care system. Work is also under way on establishing the recognition of care as a universal right, with legislative developments directed towards reforming constitutions, integrating the right to care and co-responsibility of women and men, families, communities, the market and the State. Further cross-regional work has been undertaken to conceptualize an action plan within a gender-responsive budgeting framework and to situate care economy issues across line ministries and ensure a whole-of government response.

18. In the Asia-Pacific region, forward-looking collaboration of the ASEAN secretariat and the ASEAN Committee on Women has been established with a view to development of policy guidelines on the care economy and support for Governments in developing comprehensive policies and programmes. These guidelines are expected to be launched at the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Women in 2021.

D. Response and recovery: mobilizing financial resources for development in the time of COVID-19 (project 2023Z)

19. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the economic, financial and debt vulnerabilities of low- and middle-income developing countries, increasing the challenges that they face in their efforts to achieve the goals under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁸ The project on response and recovery: mobilizing financial resources for development in the time of COVID-19 aims towards strengthening the diagnostic and policy design capacity of relevant authorities in selected low- and middle-income developing countries to enable them to respond successfully to the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure that the recovery is aligned with the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

20. The project provides several toolkits crafted to help countries achieve these objectives. The Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN)⁹ is one such toolkit. It is a tracker which provides comprehensive information on short-term external liquidity provision at the global, regional and bilateral levels, that is to say, through International Monetary Fund (IMF) lending lines, regional financial agreements (RFAs) and central bank currency swaps for all States Members of the United Nations. It provides regularly updated information on both potential lending capacity and actual utilization of liquidity sources, which together constitute the Global Financial Safety Net. Country-specific information on loan amounts approved under regional financial agreements and IMF is continuously updated and presented in different interactive graphs and analytical categories. The GFSN tracker allows each Member State to determine its relative position within the context of uncoordinated short-term liquidity provision. Such information can help mitigate the risk that a solvency crisis will be mistakenly categorized as a liquidity crisis.

21. Additional toolkits being delivered through this project include the next-generation Financial Conditions Indicator (FCI) for use in identifying financial stress; an expanded Global Policy Model for 40 developing countries; and the Sustainable Development Finance Assessment (SDFA) Framework, which focuses on the mobilization of external and public financial resources for development without jeopardizing debt sustainability. This project will also help improve the design of macroeconomic policies to enable a successful response to and recovery from the

⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁹ See www.gfsntracker.com.

COVID-19 pandemic, hence contributing to economic growth through decent work, reduction in gender and income inequalities and enhancement of human rights in general.

E. Building urban economic resilience during and after COVID-19 (project 2023AA)

22. The COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating effects on jobs and employment in cities globally, diminished local government revenue and caused a sharp decline in productivity owing to lockdowns, restrictions and the closure and bankruptcy of firms and businesses. The project on building urban economic resilience during and after COVID-19 aims towards strengthening the capacities of local governments in 16 cities, empowering local governments and scaling community- and city-level resilience.

23. The project has worked to strengthen the capacities of policymakers to enable economic recovery and resilience planning through training, technical workshops and capacity-building workshops focused on facilitating liaisons related to good practices between authorities in different cities. Among the outcomes to date is a *Global Compendium of Practices on Local Economic and Financial Recovery* (3 March 2021),¹⁰ which is now available. It includes experiences and lessons derived from different cities through exchange of information.

24. The project has also been instrumental in implementing the application of a detailed diagnostics tool covering the areas of business, environment, labour, markets, financial arrangements, economic governance and infrastructure, resulting in the creation of a city economic performance profile. Such analyses have led, for example, to the development of specific strategies to serve as the basis for a road map covering the next phase of the project and to the preparation of economic resilience and recovery plans, which will feed into COVID-19 recovery policy interventions and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The project is also linking recovery from COVID-19 with voluntary local review processes. Stakeholder visioning workshops – including participants from various business sectors, representatives of marginalized groups and city officials – have been held with a view to galvanizing them into committing to the implementation of recovery plans.

25. Planned project activities for the next phase of the project include the delivery of local economic recovery and resilience implementation workshops, design of economic and financial recovery and rebuilding plans, delivery of an e-learning course on urban economic and financial recovery and rebuilding, and development and dissemination of packages of information on sources of financial support for cities. Key learning outcomes of the project will be shared, including through regional policy briefs and an e-learning course, and project outcomes will be integrated across relevant initiatives of United Nations organizations.

F. Deliverables

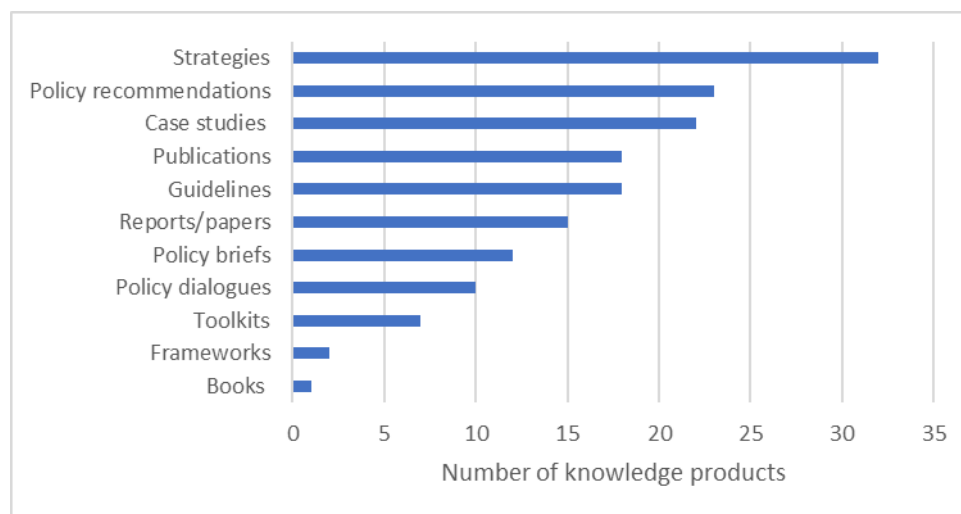
26. The projects described above are ongoing and will be completed during the first quarter of 2022. Around the globe, the projects are assisting over 120 developing economies and countries with special needs and 13 economies in transition. They are hosting over 250 workshops, and training opportunities, including 15 programmes for training of trainers, most of them virtual, and more than 60 webinars targeting developing regions. More than 30 online training modules and programmes have been

¹⁰ See <https://urbanresiliencehub.org/economicresilience/#gcp>.

made available, as well as eight online platforms for knowledge sharing and networking. In addition, the projects have been responsible for the production of numerous books, case studies, reports and publications; toolkits and guidelines; and policy-related briefs, recommendations, dialogues and strategies (figure I).

Figure I

Knowledge products generated by the COVID-19 response projects



III. Adapting ongoing projects to the COVID-19 crisis

27. Following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, implementing entities were given the opportunity to adapt ongoing projects to the new conditions stemming from the outbreak. COVID-19 amendments included the extension of the duration of tenth tranche projects to enable them to finalize activities delayed by the crisis and the revision of ongoing activities through either moving in-person activities online or using project savings accruing from cancellation of planned travel and in-person meetings to fund additional project activities related to immediate COVID-19 responses. Half of all ongoing tenth, eleventh and twelfth tranche projects were adjusted in this manner (boxes I and II).

Box I

Fighting domestic violence and violence against women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic

While urbanization ushers in economic growth and prosperity, it also presents challenges. Cities often confront numerous crime- and violence-related problems. The “Evidence-based policies for improved community safety in Latin American and African cities” project (1617R) supported the efforts of Member States to improve community safety by enhancing capacity of city administrations to collect and analyse crime data, formulate safety policies through a participatory approach and measure progress towards achieving safety-related development targets to enable a better understanding of local crime trends and risk factors affecting specific areas and population groups.

Based on participatory local safety audits, the three project beneficiary cities set priorities for action, revised local government-led urban safety and crime prevention policies and prepared an indicator framework designed to monitor progress in the

areas of urban safety and crime prevention. Capacity of policymakers and local stakeholders was strengthened through community safety-related workshops focused on such subjects as georeferencing of crime data, drug control and public policies, transversal management of safety, public space assessment and social diagnosis.

Following the COVID-19 outbreak and the Secretary-General's call for all Governments to make the prevention and redress of violence against women a key part of their national response plans for COVID-19, the project, in its final stage, directed attention towards strengthening city officials' capacity to prevent and respond to domestic violence and gender-based violence during the crisis. Activities focused on awareness raising and capacity-building to ensure the provision of essential services to victims, building on the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence.

The project initiated a dedicated information campaign in one Latin American city to promote the role of the local community in prevention and better reporting of gender-based violence in cooperation with family police stations and to alert victims to the availability of support mechanisms. City officials received training aimed at increasing their knowledge and skills in the area of gathering and analysing data on domestic violence and violence against women. The project assisted victims of gender-based violence by providing shelters together with support and care packages.

The project also offered technical support to another Latin American city in its efforts to improve data collection and monitoring of violence against women in the COVID-19 context. It supported the development of targeted advocacy materials such as videos and infographics to keep communities informed about COVID-19 health measures, crime and violence concerns and channels through which victims can secure assistance. Dedicated material was produced to raise awareness of violence and abuse as it affects women, girls and the elderly.

In Africa, the project addressed mental health issues affecting the inner-city homeless population in one city which are increasing the risk of violence against women. Through use of a resilience barometer, municipal safer cities facilitators were trained to handle emerging challenges in their day-to-day interactions with the homeless community and provide psychosocial support. The municipality established a homeless social protection fund to enable continuation of support beyond the project cycle, and project interventions are being built into the safety monitoring framework developed during the earlier phase of the project.

Box II

Helping Governments support businesses and Sustainable Development Goals-related investments in the time of COVID-19

Private investment, particularly foreign direct investment (FDI), can play an important role in financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but investment is not occurring at the necessary scale or pace. The "Facilitating investment into SDG sectors in developing countries" project (1819M) strives to address this lack of investment in line with national policies aimed at attracting FDI which contributes to sustainable development.

The project was well under way when the COVID-19 pandemic led to a global lockdown, disrupting international trade and investment, and causing global FDI flows to collapse. As was the case for many government institutions, investment promotion agencies had to close their offices, move functions online and shift their focus from routine investment promotion and facilitation towards crisis management. By quickly adapting to their needs, the project supported investment promotion agencies in their

efforts to make this shift and allowed them, in turn, to support the private sector through the crisis. Investment promotion agency executives from over 30 countries in the Caribbean, the East African Community and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) benefited from a series of online capacity-building activities which allowed them to assess their agencies' situations, consult with their peers in other countries, exchange experiences and discuss operational changes.

The project has enabled investment promotion agencies to become better equipped to support businesses and public sector bodies through the COVID-19 crisis by providing enterprises with critical information on pandemic-related restrictions and government responses, assisting them in applying for government support, developing business continuity guides and helping national and local governments understand the needs of investors. The project has facilitated the documentation of the critical role played by investment promotion agencies since the onset of the pandemic through the creation of a database on the online response of 180 national investment promotion agencies to the COVID-19 pandemic. These data were fed into the production of two advisory reports for investment promotion agencies on how to deal with immediate challenges and what to expect in the context of the "new normal". The database helped identify "best practice" agencies, three of which were selected as winners of the United Nations Investment Promotion Awards 2020 for Excellence in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis.

This project is ongoing, with a shift in focus from crisis management towards the facilitation of investment in Sustainable Development Goals-related industries and sectors – including health care, digital infrastructure and the green and blue economies – which have received extra attention owing to the pandemic. Training includes the exchange of best practices between members of SADC and the East African Community on investment in renewable energy and digital infrastructure and on business opportunities in the blue economy for island economies in the Indian Ocean and the Caribbean. The project is also providing support to selected countries in developing strategies to mainstream the facilitation of Sustainable Development Goals-related investment post-COVID-19, including in health care.

IV. Guidance on blended learning methodologies for capacity development

28. Development Account projects have traditionally assisted Member States in carrying out policy formulation and development by working with high-level policymakers and technical experts, entailing a reliance on traditional face-to-face delivery modalities. The travel and meeting restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic have necessitated the exploration of alternative models of delivery. In this regard, the Development Account COVID-19 response has included a focus on new methodologies to ensure continuation of project delivery when travel and in-person activities are no longer possible.

29. An expert e-learning consultant was recruited in August 2020 to explore new models of project delivery. The models were presented in a report on blended learning methodologies for capacity development¹¹ which included clear proposals and guidelines on how to run e-learning and hybrid delivery models which maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of capacity development training.

¹¹ Available at www.un.org/development/desa/da/wp-content/uploads/sites/52/2020/11/BLENDED-LEARNING-METHODOLOGIES-FOR-CAPACITY-DEVELOPMENT.pdf.

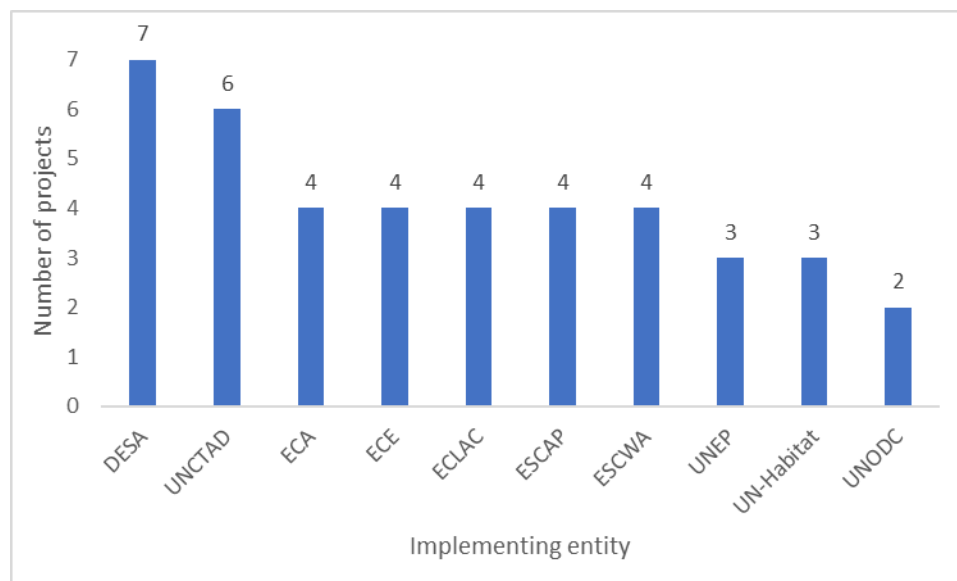
30. Building on these models, a series of five webinars on various digitization topics related to capacity development were subsequently launched to assist Development Account project managers and officers in operationalizing and implementing the recommendations contained in the report in ongoing and upcoming projects. Each webinar was attended by over 100 participants. The webinar series was followed by focus sessions for individual Development Account implementing entities, providing twelfth and thirteenth tranche project managers and officers with practical exposure as related to how to best adapt existing face-to-face training interventions to an online modality.

V. Review of the closed tenth tranche

A. Overview

31. The tenth tranche of the Development Account, comprising 41 projects, is the most recent tranche to have been brought to a successful close. All 10 Development Account implementing entities actively participated in delivery of the projects (figure II).

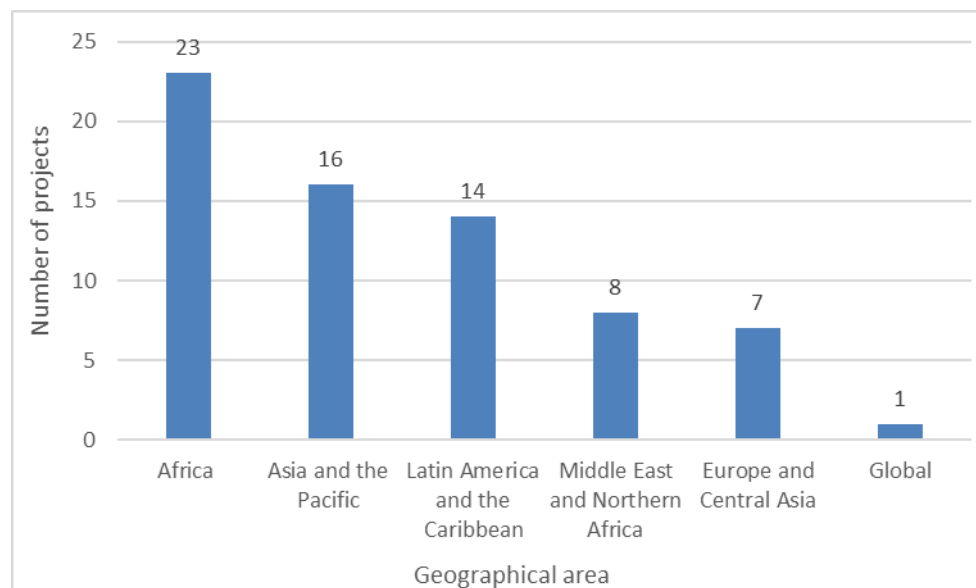
Figure II
Tenth tranche projects, by implementing entity



Abbreviations: DESA, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; 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.

32. The projects were implemented in 121 developing economies and countries with special needs and 16 economies in transition across five regions, with Africa and Asia and the Pacific being the most supported regions (figure III).

Figure III
Regional distribution of tenth tranche projects

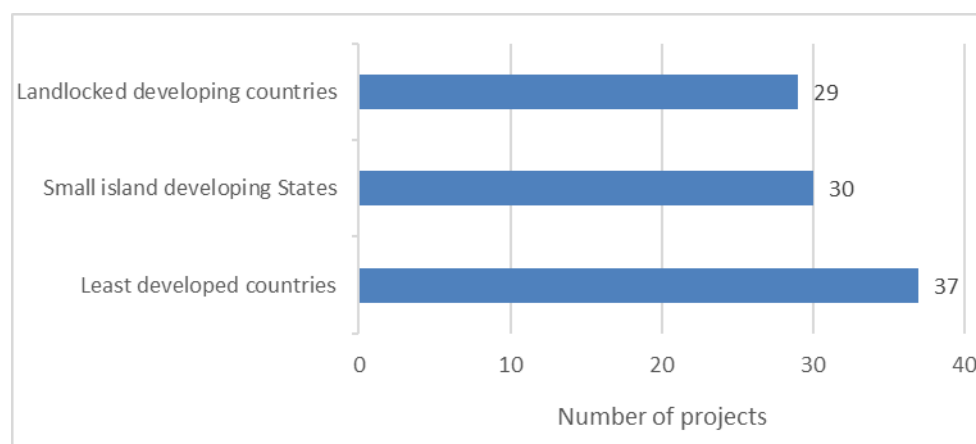


Note: Several projects supported countries in different regions of the world.

B. Support to vulnerable countries

33. Given the central transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals set out therein that “no one will be left behind”, Development Account projects include strong support for least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. More than 90 per cent of tenth tranche projects include countries from at least one of these categories, with 37 of the 46 least developed countries, 29 of the 32 landlocked developing countries and 30 of the 38 small island developing States benefiting from the support provided by tenth tranche projects (figure IV).

Figure IV
Focus of tenth tranche projects: countries with special needs, by category



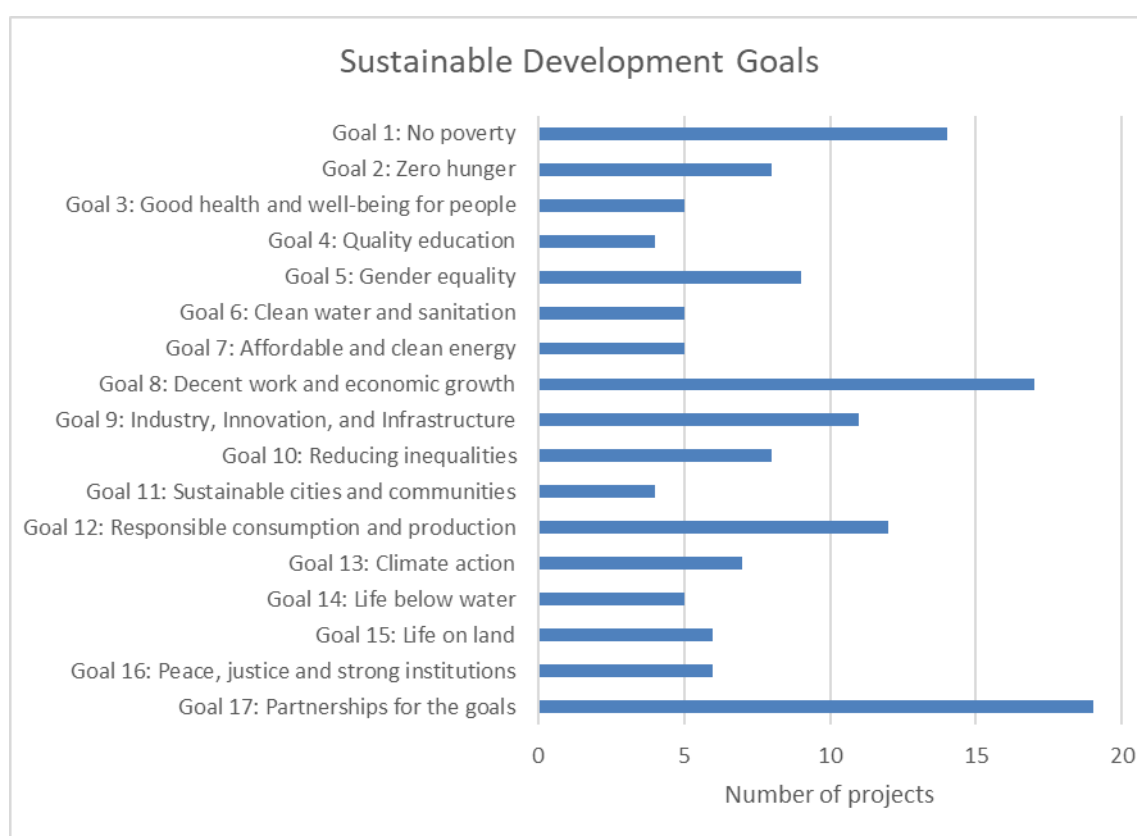
Note: Many projects provided support to countries in different groups.

C. Supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

34. In line with the Development Account's aim of enhancing capacities of developing countries in the priority areas under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, all tenth tranche projects were implemented in support of the Sustainable Development Goals. All projects supported the advancement of multiple goals, with the most frequently supported Goals being Goal 17, Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development; Goal 8, Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and Goal 1, End poverty in all its forms everywhere (figure V).

Figure V

Tenth tranche projects, by Sustainable Development Goal(s) supported

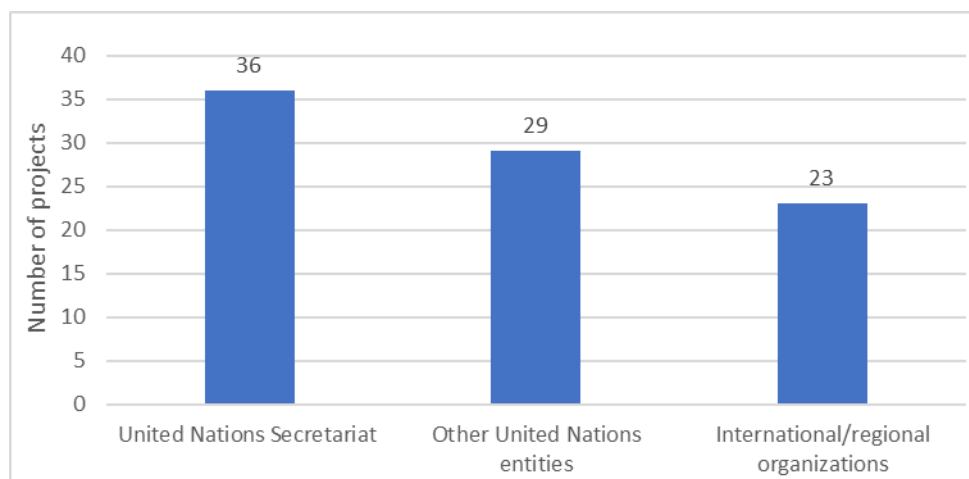


Note: Several projects supported more than one Sustainable Development Goal.

D. Partnerships

35. Partnerships and collaboration among entities aimed at creating synergies and avoiding duplication of efforts so as to ensure best use of resources are central to the implementation of Development Account projects. All tenth tranche projects were implemented in partnerships with other entities (figure VI).

Figure VI
Tenth tranche projects, by partnership category

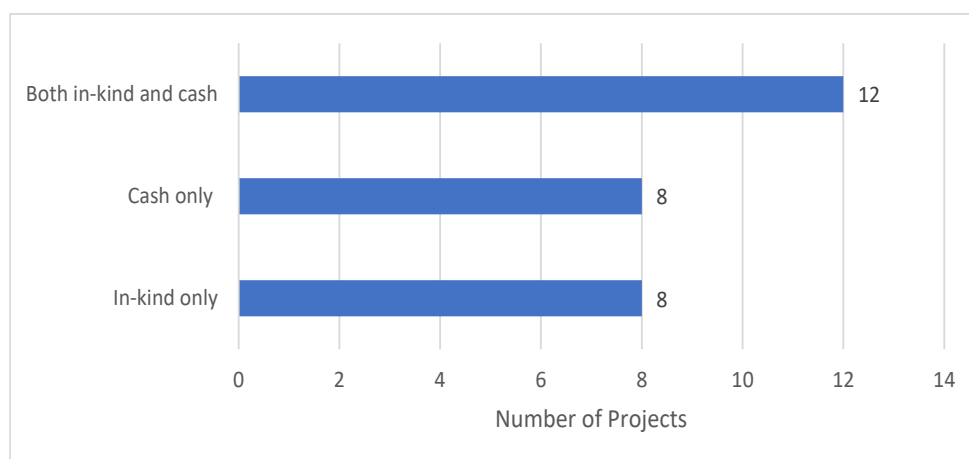


Note: Several projects entailed more than one category of partnerships.

E. Financial and in-kind support

36. Through these partnerships, the projects were able to draw on the expertise and resources of the collaborating entities. More than three fourths of tenth tranche projects were supported financially and/or through in-kind support, with meeting venues and related expenses, staff, logistics and training materials provided by partners (figure VII).

Figure VII
Types of support for tenth tranche projects



F. Highlights of tenth tranche project delivery

37. The tenth tranche projects were delivered under the general theme of “Supporting Member States in implementing the post-2015 development agenda: strengthening statistics and data, evidence-based policies and accountability”. Box III provides an illustration of the support provided through the tranche.

Box III

Strengthening statistical capacity for evidence-based policymaking

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reaffirmed the need for strengthened statistical capacity of developing countries. In this case, strengthened statistical capacity was needed to measure, monitor and report on the Sustainable Development Goals in an accurate, reliable and timely manner for evidence-based policymaking. The Programme on Statistics and Data (1617A) was developed in response to this need and brought together all 10 implementing entities of the Development Account in a joint effort to strengthen the national statistical systems of the programme's beneficiary countries. The Programme capitalized on the comparative advantages of the implementing entities and leveraged significant financial and in-kind support from external bilateral and multilateral partners such as the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and regional development banks. The Programme supported numerous high-level capacity-building initiatives to enhance the capacity of target countries to launch or improve institutional mechanisms and procedures, at national and local levels, for the production and utilization of Sustainable Development Goal indicators.

Several hundred activities, including country advisory missions, were executed during the implementation of the Programme, covering over 130 countries, including 37 least developed countries. Country-level outcomes of the Programme include modernization of statistical systems, updating of statistics acts, and adoption of new statistical frameworks. Regionally, project outcomes include e-learning on environment statistics in Africa, advancement of gender statistics, improvement of poverty measurement in Latin America, and building of skills for trade statistics in the Caribbean.

Other achievements include production of digital guidelines and training materials to support developing countries' response to data demands created by the 2030 Agenda and enhancement of developing countries' capacity to strengthen the legal, institutional and organizational environments in which statistical authorities operate.

The Programme established a collaborative to support countries in their efforts to increase usage of administrative data for statistical purposes, which allows low- and middle-income countries to benefit from experiences of more developed countries and international agencies. Countries also benefit from a self-assessment tool for evaluating their legal frameworks' readiness to support access to administrative data.

The Programme supported implementation of the Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST) to improve coordination of statistical training and increase understanding of official statistics so as to better address needs of both national statistical offices and the wider statistical system. It also supported the creation of the Global Network of Data Officers and Statisticians to enable efficient and effective collaboration in supporting national Governments in their efforts to achieve full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and review and report on the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Programme focused on making global Sustainable Development Goals-related data more visible by presenting the progress of the Goals in a user-friendly format, including a new interface for the global Sustainable Development Goals indicators database; a single landing page for all Sustainable Development Goals data and related information (<https://unstats-undesa.opendata.arcgis.com/>); a new

Sustainable Development Goals analytics component illustrating data availability, which includes disaggregated data allowing users to compare trends across areas and indicators; and global Sustainable Development Goals metadata available in a machine-readable format which can be computer-processed.

Following the COVID-19 outbreak, all remaining Programme outputs were reprogrammed to encompass COVID-19 resilience and response activities. The COVID-19 response activities included identifying good practices for handling innovative data sources in order to address emerging data needs related to COVID-19 response and recovery policy; creating a COVID-19 response web portal¹² for sharing guidance, actions, tools and best practices so as to ensure operational continuity of data programmes at national level; and establishing a United Nations COVID-19 data hub,¹³ making data relevant to the COVID-19 response and suitable for map making, data visualization and analysis readily available.

To assess pandemic readiness of the world's cities and how they have coped with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Programme developed a COVID-19 readiness and response tracker.¹⁴ The tracker scores readiness and responsiveness on a scale of 0–100 based on more than 50 weighted, normalized indicators and provides critical information needed to inform resilience, response and recovery strategies. The web-based tracker scores over 1,200 cities with a population of 500,000+.

VI. Strengthening the management of the Development Account through evaluation

38. Significant progress has been made in strengthening the evaluation function of the Development Account. A new Account evaluation system was rolled out at the end of 2019 with the issuance of two key documents, the Development Account evaluation framework and the Development Account project evaluation guidelines. The new system aims towards further supporting accountability for results and promoting learning at both project and programme levels.

39. At the project level, terminal evaluations are now required for half of the projects of each tranche, with the budget for each evaluation having been increased from 2 to 4 per cent of the project budget. This change is designed to help improve the quality of evaluations so as to facilitate greater use of evaluation results in informing future programming, while ensuring adequate coverage of project-level evaluations. For the eleventh tranche, projects to be evaluated were selected based on their strategic importance and relevance to the implementing entities' mandates, and any pressing knowledge gap. For the twelfth and thirteenth tranche, the selections of projects for evaluation will be reviewed at midterm to maximize the utility of the evaluations in informing future work.

40. The new project evaluation guidelines provide comprehensive guidance tailored to the specific characteristics of the Development Account. The application of the guidelines, review of its key elements, and exchange of good practices and lessons learned have been discussed on an ongoing basis, through the Development Account evaluation focal points network, which consists of the evaluation offices of the 10 implementing entities. Refinement of the guidelines has taken the form of revised or new guidance on specific elements.

¹² <https://covid-19-response.unstatshub.org/>.

¹³ <https://covid-19-data.unstatshub.org/>.

¹⁴ <https://unhabitat.citiiq.com/>.

41. At the programme level, the evaluation of the tenth tranche Programme on Statistics and Data (1617A), implemented jointly by all 10 entities, has been initiated with the participation of the evaluation units of the implementing entities. A guidance note has been issued in conjunction with the planning of the evaluations of the five joint COVID-19 projects scheduled for 2022. This will feed into the programme-level evaluation of the Development Account response to the COVID-19 crisis, whose initiation is planned for the second half of 2022.

VII. Adapting to the COVID-19 crisis: management considerations

42. The Development Account, through the collective efforts of its 10 implementing entities, was quick to respond to the COVID-19 crisis and to support Member States in addressing its ongoing economic and social impacts. Residual balances from closed and closing projects and interest accumulated from the Development Account enabled five new joint short-term COVID-19 response projects to be launched. Ongoing projects were further redesigned and adapted, and COVID-19 responses were incorporated within the projects' objectives. In addition, guidance on blended learning and e-learning methodologies for capacity development and training as the basis for delivering project activities virtually was provided to project managers and implementing entities.

43. Overall, the ongoing projects were able to deliver on their results by changing their implementation modalities to online training and consultations and utilizing the recruitment of national consultants to assist with coordination and local training. These adaptations have led to lower expenditures for ongoing projects, especially those of the eleventh tranche expected to close by the end of 2021. Funds from these projects will be transferred to the joint short-term COVID-19 response projects in line with the provisions of General Assembly resolution [56/237](#).

VIII. Recommendation

44. **The General Assembly may wish to take note of the present report.**

Annex I

Summary of Development Account tranches as at 30 April 2021

Biennium	Theme	Tranche	Approved (thousands of United States dollars)	General Assembly resolution	Total number of projects	Number of active projects	Implementation period	Status as at 30 April 2019 (percentage)
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 for 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 in accelerating 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	–	–	Closed
		10A	5 657.40	Residual balances from tranche 7	10	–	–	Closed
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	27 856.4	72/253 A-B	45	45	2018–2021	62
		11A	6 305.1	Residual balances from tranche 8	10	10	2018–2021	64

<i>Biennium</i>	<i>Theme</i>	<i>Tranche</i>	<i>Approved (thousands of United States 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>
2020	Supporting Member States in strengthening coherent policies and approaches to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at local, national and regional levels	12	14 199.40	74/264 A-C	22	22	2020–2023	18
		12A	17 448.520	Joint COVID-19 projects, residual balances from tranches 10 and 11	5	5	2020–2022	40
2021	Supporting Member States in utilizing innovative and catalytic approaches to accelerate progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals	13	14 199.40	75/254 A-C	21	21	2021–2024	4
Total approved			266 452.90		456	98		
2022	Recovering better from COVID-19: for greener, resilient, inclusive and equal post-pandemic societies that leave no one behind	14	15 199.40	Proposed programme budget for 2022 (A/76/6 (Sect. 35))	21	–	2022–2025	–
Grand total			281 652.30		477	98		

Annex II

Update on the status of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth tranches: implementation rates

Table 1

Projects funded from section 35, Development Account, of the programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 (eleventh tranche) as at 31 May 2021

	Project title	Implementing entity	Approved (A)	Expenditures (B)	Implementation
			(Thousands of United States dollars)		rate (percentage)
					$[(B)/(A)]*100$
A	Policies and programmes for youth with disabilities in Latin America	DESA	541.7	155.3	29
B	Bridging capacity gaps of selected small island developing States to achieve the 2030 Agenda	DESA	600.0	299.0	50
C	Enhancing policy coherence for the Sustainable Development Goals through integrated assessments and institutional strengthening in Africa	DESA	735.0	614.9	84
D	Strengthening geospatial information management in developing countries towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	DESA	671.5	311.3	46
E	Collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants	DESA	724.0	329.4	45
F	Helping least developed countries to pursue structural economic progress towards and beyond graduation	DESA	816.0	387.3	47
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	584.8	275.2	47
H	Enabling policy frameworks for enterprise sustainability and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa and Latin America	UNCTAD	740.0	324.5	44
I	Strengthening policymaking on trade in services for Africa's integration into regional value chains in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	UNCTAD	700.0	376.3	54
K	Evidence-based and policy-coherent oceans economy and trade strategies	UNCTAD	650.0	344.1	53
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	700.0	405.0	58
M	Facilitating investment in Sustainable Development Goal sectors in developing countries	UNCTAD	600.0	326.3	54
N	Leapfrogging skills development in e-commerce in South-East Asia within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	UNCTAD	600.0	440.1	73
O	Strengthening national capacity to address the environmental impacts of humanitarian responses to population displacement in selected countries	UNEP	442.6	316.9	72

	<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	Enhancing sustainable public procurement for regional transition to an inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	UNEP	559.0	298.3	53
Q	Towards a coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals	UNEP	608.0	384.0	63
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	353.2	67
S	Leaving no place behind: strengthening urban/rural linkages in Africa	UN-Habitat	625.0	518.1	83
T	Strengthening urban resilience in South-East Africa	UN-Habitat	625.0	586.2	94
U	Improving access to legal aid for women in Western Africa	UNODC	619.0	585.4	95
V	Strengthening institutional capacity to enhance drug trafficking control in Latin America	UNODC	580.0	483.7	83
W	Strengthening capacities for evidence-based implementation of and follow-up on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 in Africa	ECA	750.0	659.3	88
X	Measuring, monitoring and improving performance in regional integration within the ECA, ESCAP and ESCWA regions	ECA	810.0	559.5	69
Y	Strengthening analytical capacities and supporting national efforts in Africa towards eliminating illicit financial flows ^a	ECA	1 500.0	448.5	30
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	850.0	268.7	32
AA	Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	ECE	500.0	241.7	48
AB	Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia	ECE	490.0	198.3	40
AC	Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition	ECE	490.0	86.3	18
AD	Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agricultural trade	ECE	500.0	336.6	67
AE	Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in South-Eastern Europe	ECE	470.0	428.4	91
AF	Strengthening institutional frameworks in the Caribbean for an integrative approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the agenda of small island developing States	ECLAC	650.0	423.4	65
AG	Rural/urban linkages for inclusive development in Colombia	ECLAC	550.0	303.6	55
AH	Regional observatory on sustainable energy for the Latin American and Caribbean region	ECLAC	750.0	612.6	82
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	322.0	54

	<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>
AJ	Coordination, coherence and effectiveness for implementing the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	650.0	369.6	57
AK	Addressing the transboundary dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through regional economic cooperation and integration in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	800.0	704.9	88
AL	Supporting countries with special needs in the Asia-Pacific region in meeting the challenge of resource mobilization for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	ESCAP	700.0	448.1	64
AM	Fostering inclusive and sustainable development through the increased participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in global value chains	ESCAP	500.0	274.1	55
AN	Evidence-based innovation policy for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP	500.0	361.2	72
AO	Integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into local action in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	700.0	668.0	95
AP	Enhancing the resilience and sustainability of agriculture in the Arab region	ESCWA	449.4	293.7	65
AQ	ESCWA online executive programme on public policy: building capacities in ESCWA countries in policy and legislation design	ESCWA	484.5	295.2	61
AR	Towards the Arab horizon 2030: enhancing integrated national development planning in the Arab region	ESCWA	505.0	400.4	79
AS	Addressing the challenges of the forcibly displaced and their host communities in the ESCWA region	ESCWA	502.0	411.9	82
AT	Upscaling energy efficiency in the residential and services sectors in the Arab region	ESCWA	508.9	298.8	59
Total (eleventh tranche)			27 856.4	17 230.7	62
AU	Municipal asset management for sustainable development in selected least developed countries in Africa and Asia	DESA	732.0	481.7	74
AV	Promoting refugee and migrant entrepreneurship in East Africa, the Andean region and the Middle East	UNCTAD	650.0	479.3	74
AW	Strengthening institutional and technical capacity for sustainable consumption and production	UNEP	549.0	323.8	59
AX	Urban profiling for post-crisis stabilization, recovery and reconstruction in conflict-affected cities in the Arab region	UN-Habitat	550.0	498.3	91
AY	Safety governance approach in urban environments for safe, inclusive and resilient communities	UNODC	549.3	393.4	72
AZ	Preventing trade mis-invoicing in selected African countries	ECA	550.0	109.0	20

	<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>
BA	Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport-related Sustainable Development Goals in selected landlocked and transit or bridging countries	ECE	550.2	281.5	50
BB	Technological transformations in Latin America: promoting productive jobs and confronting the challenge of new forms of informal employment	ECLAC	547.0	365.8	67
BC	Strengthening statistical capacity to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 14 on oceans in ESCAP member countries	ESCAP	549.8	549.8	100
BD	Strengthening statistical systems of Arab countries to use agreed and comparable Arabic statistical concepts and terminologies	ESCWA	477.2	251.8	53
Total (eleventh tranche-A)			6 305.1	4 033.5	64

Abbreviations: DESA, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; 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 project of ECA and UNCTAD on illicit financial flows. Project 1819J has been deleted from the present list and funds for project 1819J have been added to funding for the ECA/UNCTAD project.

Table 2
Projects funded from section 35, Development Account, of the programme budget for 2020 (twelfth tranche) as at 31 May 2021

	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage)</i>
			<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		<i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
A	Time-use data for better policies in African, Western Asian and Latin American countries	DESA	813.4	0	0
B	Environmental-economic accounting for evidence-based policy in Africa and Asia	DESA	560.6	0	0
C	Inclusive development for indigenous peoples in Africa and Latin America	DESA	664.5	52.2	8
D	Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, the Caucasus and Central Asia	UNCTAD	669.3	45.2	7
E	Coherent strategies for productive capacity development in African least developed countries	UNCTAD	590.2	137.5	23
F	Investment incentives for local production of essential antibiotics in East Africa	UNCTAD	490.0	110.1	22
G	Green trade for sustainable development in Pacific small island developing States of the Melanesian Spearhead Group	UNCTAD	577.0	0	0
H	Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable development in urban areas hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey	UNEP	539.0	0	0
I	Investing in walking and cycling policies in African cities	UNEP	559.6	397.9	71
J	Mainstreaming “leaving no one behind” in national urban policies and programmes in South Asia	UN-Habitat	539.0	20.0	4
K	Statistics and data for measuring illicit financial flows in the Asia-Pacific region	UNODC	915.8	118.9	13
L	Migration statistics and skills recognition in Africa for the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration	ECA	882.0	110.7	13
M	Regional and national natural resource-based industrialization policies for inclusive and sustainable development in Southern Africa	ECA	559.7	0	0
N	Strengthened innovation policies of landlocked Central Asian countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	ECE	483.3	113.1	23
O	Smart sustainable cities for the New Urban Agenda in the ECE region	ECE	465.0	213.5	46
P	Interregional cooperation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda	ECLAC	1 526.3	271.3	18
Q	Relevant climate change and disasters indicators for Caribbean small island developing States	ECLAC	610.5	120.4	20
R	Harnessing the contribution of intraregional migration to socioeconomic development in Latin American and Caribbean countries	ECLAC	607.6	99.7	16
S	Operationalizing disaster risk reduction and resilience-building in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	610.5	275.2	45
T	Promoting a shift towards sustainable freight transport in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP	588.0	89.7	15

	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Implementing entity</i>	<i>Approved (A)</i>	<i>Expenditures (B)</i>	<i>Implementation rate (percentage)</i>
			<i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i>		<i>[(B)/(A)]*100</i>
U	Social Expenditure Monitor: An Integrated Framework for Supporting Macro-Fiscal Policies and the Sustainable Development Goals in the Arab region	ESCWA	490.0	194.8	40
V	Including persons with disabilities in the Arab labour market	ESCWA	457.9	152.3	33
Total (twelfth tranche)			14 198.9	2 522.3	18
W	Global Initiative towards post-Covid-19 resurgence of the MSME sector	UNCTAD, DESA ESCWA, ESCAP, ECE, ECLAC, ECA	4 993.5	2 113.9	42
X	Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics	UNCTAD, ECE, ECA, ECLAC; ESCAP, ESCWA, UN-Habitat	5 787.6	2 078.7	36
Z	Response and recovery: mobilizing financial resources for development in the time of COVID-19	UNCTAD, ECLAC, ESCAP	1 201.5	539.1	45
Y	Strengthening social protection for pandemic response	ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ECE, ESCWA	3 117.5	901.4	29
AA	Building urban economic resilience during and after COVID-19	ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, ECA, UN-Habitat	2 349.4	1 271.6	54
Total (twelfth tranche-A)			17 448.5	6 904.8	40

Abbreviations: DESA, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; 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.

Table 3
Projects funded from section 35, Development Account, of the programme budget for 2020 (thirteenth tranche) as at 31 May 2021

	<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>
A	Joint project on financing for development	DESA, UNCTAD, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	2 032.9	34.9	2
B	Frontier technology policy experimentation and regulatory sandboxes in Asia and the Pacific	DESA	648.0	0	0
C	Administrative data for disaggregated Sustainable Development Goals indicators	DESA	624.0	0	0
D	Technology assessment in the energy and agricultural sectors in Africa to accelerate progress on science, technology and innovation	UNCTAD	590.0	20.7	4
E	Mobilizing resources for a green new deal: partnerships and action with Asia	UNCTAD	624.0	0	0
F	Trade policies and frameworks to foster regional integration and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in selected conflict and post-conflict Arab countries	UNCTAD	488.0	0	0
G	Supporting coherent policy implementation to catalyse food and livelihood security in Africa	UNEP	549.0	474.6	86
H	Using environmental health data and tools to advance the Sustainable Development Goals in the ASEAN region	UNEP	528.0	0	0
I	Disaggregated land indicators for policies and actions that leave no one behind in Africa	UN-Habitat	528.0	0	0
J	Safe and accessible public spaces for enhanced social and economic inclusion of migrants in Latin America and Western Asia	UN-Habitat	549.0	0	0
K	Responding to cases of trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour in Latin America	UNODC	524.0	0	0
L	Public-private partnerships to catalyse innovative financing and infrastructure development in support of industrialization in Africa	ECA	624.0	0	0
M	Innovative approaches in entrepreneurship and private sector development to promote trade and inclusive industrialization in Southern Africa	ECA	649.0	0	0
N	Accelerating the transition to a circular economy within the ECE region	ECE	549.0	0	0
O	Sustainable mobility and smart connectivity (trade and transport nexus) in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Western Balkans	ECE	528.0	0	0
P	Enhancing access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	649.0	3.9	1
Q	Innovative approaches for examining inequality through integration of different data sources in Latin America and the Caribbean	ECLAC	624.0	30.2	5

	<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>
R	Strengthening national capacities for identifying those left the furthest behind in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP	624.0	16.5	3
S	Navigating policy with data to leave no one behind in the Asia-Pacific region	ESCAP	649.0	0	0
T	Improving the performance of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Arab region	ESCWA	470.0	0	0
U	Expanding the science-policy nexus in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Arab region	ESCWA	549.0	0	0
	Programme-level evaluation		1 032.8	0	0
Total (thirteenth tranche)			14 632.7	580.8	4

Abbreviations: ASEAN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations; DESA, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; 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.