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**RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF  
ESCAP AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENDED CONTRIBUTIONS**

(Item 7 of the provisional agenda)

*Note by the secretariat*

**SUMMARY**

Section I of the present document contains an overview of the implementation of TCDC/ECDC activities by the secretariat in 2001. It also reflects the secretariat's active role in facilitating the participation of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, and economies in transition, in TCDC activities implemented by "capacity" countries. Beneficiary countries are urged to be proactive and take complementary measures to supplement and strengthen the efforts of the secretariat for their benefit.

Section II contains a report on the sources and composition of the extrabudgetary funding of the Commission's technical cooperation activities in 2001. Extrabudgetary cash contributions received by ESCAP in 2001 amounted to about US\$ 15,670,000, which represents an increase of US\$ 890,000 over the amount of US\$ 14,780,000 in 2000. Of the 2001 amount, US\$ 4,690,000, or 29.95 per cent, was received from sources within the United Nations system, and the remaining US\$ 10,980,000, or 70.05 per cent, from donor and participating developing countries and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Section III draws attention to the constraints on extrabudgetary funding for the ESCAP technical cooperation programme. It requests traditional donors and cooperation partners to at least maintain and, where possible, increase the level of their extrabudgetary contributions to the technical cooperation programme of the secretariat. It also draws attention to the importance of evaluating the impact of ESCAP extrabudgetary-funded projects and invites all donor countries to earmark some funds under their respective annual funding programmes for the conduct of evaluation exercises. The section also highlights the need to ensure the institutional viability of the three regional institutions, the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, the Regional Coordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific.

The Commission is invited to provide guidance to the secretariat on its work relating to TCDC. The secretariat also draws the Commission's attention to the concerns raised in the present document on extrabudgetary funding for the ESCAP technical cooperation programme and to the suggestions contained in paragraphs 31, 32 and 34.

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### **Abbreviations**

APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
CGPRT Centre	Regional Coordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific
ECDC	economic cooperation among developing countries
ESCAP/POC	ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre
HRD	human resources development
IT	information technology
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
TCDC	technical cooperation among developing countries
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

## **I. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TCDC/ECDC-RELATED ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE SECRETARIAT IN 2001**

### **A. Introduction**

1. The High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, at its biennial meeting held in New York in May-June 2001, reviewed progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries as well as that made in implementing the new directions strategy for TCDC, focusing on trade and investment, macroeconomic management, poverty alleviation and the environment. Its general conclusion was that the Plan of Action and the new directions strategy continued to be relevant and valid. The Commission, at its annual sessions, has continued to emphasize the importance and relevance of the promotional and operational TCDC activities undertaken by the secretariat and their contribution to the promotion of economic cooperation and development in the region. The Commission urged that the sustained efforts of ESCAP be continued to further enhance the benefits through TCDC, especially for the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries and the economies in transition.

### **B. TCDC/ECDC-related activities undertaken by the secretariat in 2001**

2. In line with the conclusions and recommendations taken at both the global and regional levels, the secretariat continued with its catalytic role and implemented promotional and operational TCDC/ECDC-related activities within the framework of its technical cooperation programme. The use of the TCDC modality to the extent feasible continued to be emphasized in the preparation and implementation of programmes and projects.

3. In 2001, the secretariat developed and implemented about 90 promotional TCDC/ECDC-related activities within the framework of its seven subprogrammes. Such activities are reflected in the documentation pertaining to the respective subprogrammes and involved members and associate members (as both capacity countries and beneficiary countries), non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

4. As to operational TCDC activities, the secretariat, in line with the focus emphasized by the Commission, concentrated its efforts on the following areas:

(a) Capacity-building through TCDC within the framework of: (i) the memorandums of understanding on third-country training programmes, and the ESCAP-WTO memorandum of understanding concerning a joint training programme for developing countries; and (ii) the TCDC programmes of the more advanced developing countries;

(b) Sensitizing TCDC national focal points to enable them to acquire greater understanding of the TCDC modality and the benefits and relevance of TCDC to their socio-economic development efforts.

5. With regard to capacity-building, ESCAP, within the framework of the memorandum of

understanding with Malaysia, sponsored the implementation of three training courses, on integrated environmental planning and management; on national economic management and poverty eradication; and on IT management in the public sector. A total of 20 officials from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan and Tonga participated in the training courses.

6. Further, within the framework of the memorandum of understanding with Singapore, ESCAP and Singapore jointly implemented three training courses, on the social and cultural impact of tourism development, including the use of IT for marketing; on IT; and on trade promotion strategies, including WTO issues. A total of 39 officials from Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Viet Nam participated in the training courses.

7. Within the framework of the memorandum of understanding with WTO, a second trade policy course was conducted for participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

8. With regard to ESCAP support of the participation of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, and the economies in transition, in the TCDC programmes offered by the more advanced developing countries, especially those of China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, the secretariat facilitated the participation of 129 officials in 52 operational TCDC activities through the use of its TCDC supplementary fund. Generous contributions to the fund were made by China, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea. A list of the activities implemented within the framework of the memorandums of understanding and the TCDC programmes of capacity countries, as well as the beneficiaries of those activities, is contained in annex I to the present document.

9. As regards the Commission's suggestion that TCDC sensitization workshops be organized on an annual basis, the secretariat was unable to organize a workshop in 2001 owing to time constraints. However, in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Aid, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, China, ESCAP is organizing a workshop on TCDC national focal points scheduled to be held at Fuzhou, China, in April 2002. The Government of Indonesia has offered to host a study visit to the TCDC national focal point in Indonesia, as well as a visit to some of its TCDC training centres, in June/July 2002.

### **C. Conclusions**

10. ESCAP facilitation of participation in TCDC activities benefited primarily the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, and the economies in transition. It is evident from the reports submitted by the beneficiary countries that they found the training activities relevant and useful. To further expand the training opportunities for those priority countries, ESCAP signed two additional memorandums of

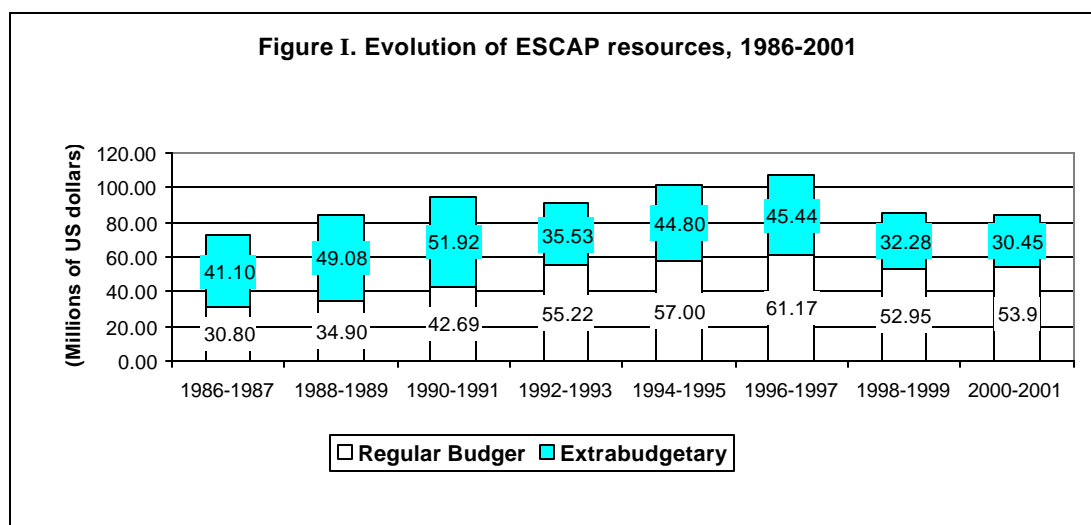
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understanding in 2001, with Pakistan and with Thailand. The secretariat appreciates the generous and continued support of the donors and cooperation partners to the ESCAP TCDC supplementary fund. It will exert further efforts to mobilize additional extrabudgetary funds as well as utilize resources from the regular programme of technical cooperation to facilitate and support the participation of the priority beneficiary countries in TCDC activities. It is also important to remind beneficiary countries that ESCAP's role with regard to TCDC is purely catalytic; the primary responsibility for TCDC rests with the developing countries themselves. It is therefore imperative that the beneficiary countries adopt a proactive approach and indicate to ESCAP their priority areas of interest for which training is required. The beneficiary countries should also take the necessary complementary measures, such as the allocation of resources from their national budgets for TCDC, as well as ensure that they fulfil the responsibilities related to the financing of their participation from the TCDC supplementary fund, especially with regard to the timely submission of evaluation reports concerning the training activities undertaken.

## II. EXTRABUDGETARY-FUNDED TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF ESCAP

11. Extrabudgetary assistance is provided to ESCAP on a voluntary basis by individual Governments, organizations and agencies of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, in the form of cash contributions (funds-in-trust) or assistance in kind through the secondment of experts on a non-reimbursable loan basis, the provision of host facilities and equipment, etc.

12. This section reports on the sources and composition of the extrabudgetary funding of the Commission's technical cooperation activities in 2001. The evolution of the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of ESCAP from 1986 to 2001 is presented in figure I.



13. In 2001, the total resources available to ESCAP amounted, approximately, to US\$ 41,180,000, comprising US\$ 25,510,000 from the regular budget for staff and non-staff costs and US\$ 15,670,000 /...

through extrabudgetary contributions for the ESCAP technical cooperation programme as well as the programme and institutional support of the regional institutions under the auspices of the Commission. The extrabudgetary resources represent about 38.05 per cent of the resources available to ESCAP.

## A. Technical cooperation funding in 2001

### 1. Cash contributions

14. In 2001, ESCAP received US\$ 15,672,069.37 in cash from sources within and outside the United Nations system for the implementation of its technical cooperation activities. This amount represents an increase of US\$ 869,251.72 (about 6.07 per cent) compared with the previous year's amount of US\$ 14,775,817.65.

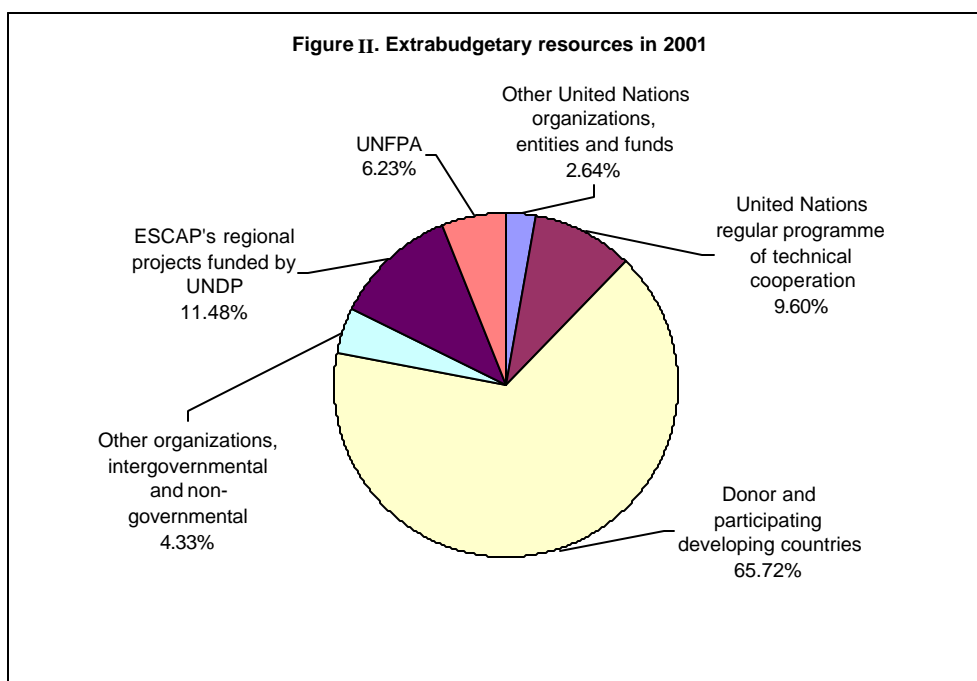
15. A summary of the cash contributions in 2001, by source, is given below:

(a)	<b>Donor and participating developing countries <sup>a/</sup></b>	10 299 797.49 (65.72%)
(b)	<b>United Nations system <sup>b/</sup></b>	4 693 461.84 (29.95%)
	1. United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (regular budget, section 21)	1 504 700.00 (9.60%)
	2. UNDP	1 798 664.00 (11.48%)
	3. UNFPA	975 767.00 (6.23%)
	4. Other United Nations entities and funds	414 330.84 (2.64%)
(c)	<b>Other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations <sup>b/</sup></b>	678 810.04 (4.33%)
	Total	15 672 069.37 (100.00%)

<sup>a/</sup> See annex II.

<sup>b/</sup> See annex III.

16. The sources for the above contributions are further illustrated in figure II.



17. The United Nations system contributed a total of US\$ 4,693,461.84 in 2001, representing 29.95 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources received, as compared with US\$ 4,194,432 in 2000.

18. The United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation provided US\$ 1,504,700 for advisory services and fellowships, as compared with US\$ 2,288,800 in 2000. In 2001, 118 advisory missions to 35 developing members and associate members of ESCAP were undertaken by a corps of seven regional advisers (five located in Bangkok and two in ESCAP/POC, Port Vila), consultants and secretariat staff. Such services were also rendered by experts and consultants made available by donor countries on both a funds-in-trust and a non-reimbursable loan basis.

19. The UNDP allocation for technical cooperation projects executed and implemented by ESCAP within its mandate amounted to US\$ 1,798,664, representing 11.48 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources received by ESCAP.

20. The UNFPA allocation amounted to US\$ 975,767 in 2001 for five projects executed by ESCAP, as compared with US\$ 1,132,144 in 2000. This represents a decrease of US\$ 156,377, or 13.81 per cent, over the previous year's allocation.

21. Contributions from other United Nations entities and funds to the ESCAP programme of work totalled

US\$ 414,330.84.

22. Donor and participating developing countries contributed US\$ 10,299,797.49, or 65.72 per cent, of the total cash received in 2001, as compared with US\$ 9,579,085.05 in 2000. Contributions from nine developed donor countries (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden) accounted for 77.20 per cent (US\$ 7,950,995.64) of the total bilateral assistance received. Among developing members and associate members, the Republic of Korea, China and India were the largest contributors, providing US\$ 988,002.35, US\$ 404,831.77 and US\$ 203,943.84 in cash respectively. The extrabudgetary assistance in cash (funds-in-trust) from bilateral sources is shown in annex II to the present document.

23. Information on contributions from agencies of the United Nations system, and from other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, is provided in annex III.

## **2. Contributions in kind**

24. In 2001, donor countries and developing members of ESCAP provided a total of 244 work-months of the services of experts on a non-reimbursable loan basis in various disciplines, as compared with 305 work-months of such services received in 2000. A list showing extrabudgetary assistance in kind is provided in annex IV.

## **B. Flow of extrabudgetary resources**

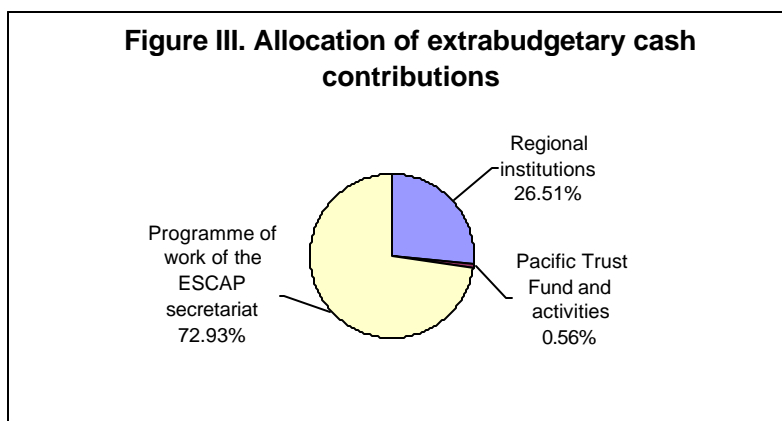
25. The cash contributions received can be divided into three categories:

(a) Cash contributions for projects implemented by the secretariat under the ESCAP programme of work: US\$ 11,428,786.26, equivalent to 72.93 per cent of the total cash contributions received;

(b) Cash contributions for the Pacific Trust Fund and activities: US\$ 88,325, equivalent to 0.56 per cent;

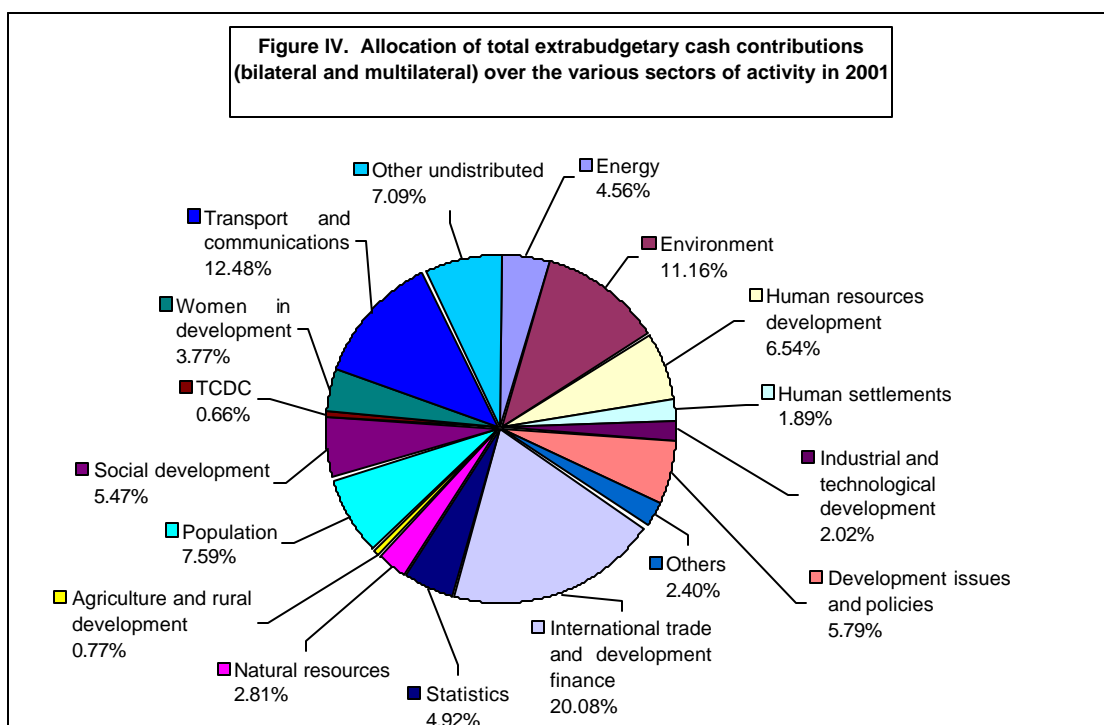
(c) Cash contributions of US\$ 4,154,958.11 for the institutional and programme support of the three regional institutions: APCTT (US\$ 1,234,791.47), CGPRT Centre (US\$ 558,569) and SIAP (US\$ 2,361,597.64), equivalent to 26.51 per cent.

26. The allocation of the total extrabudgetary cash contributions received in 2001 for the three categories is illustrated in figure III.

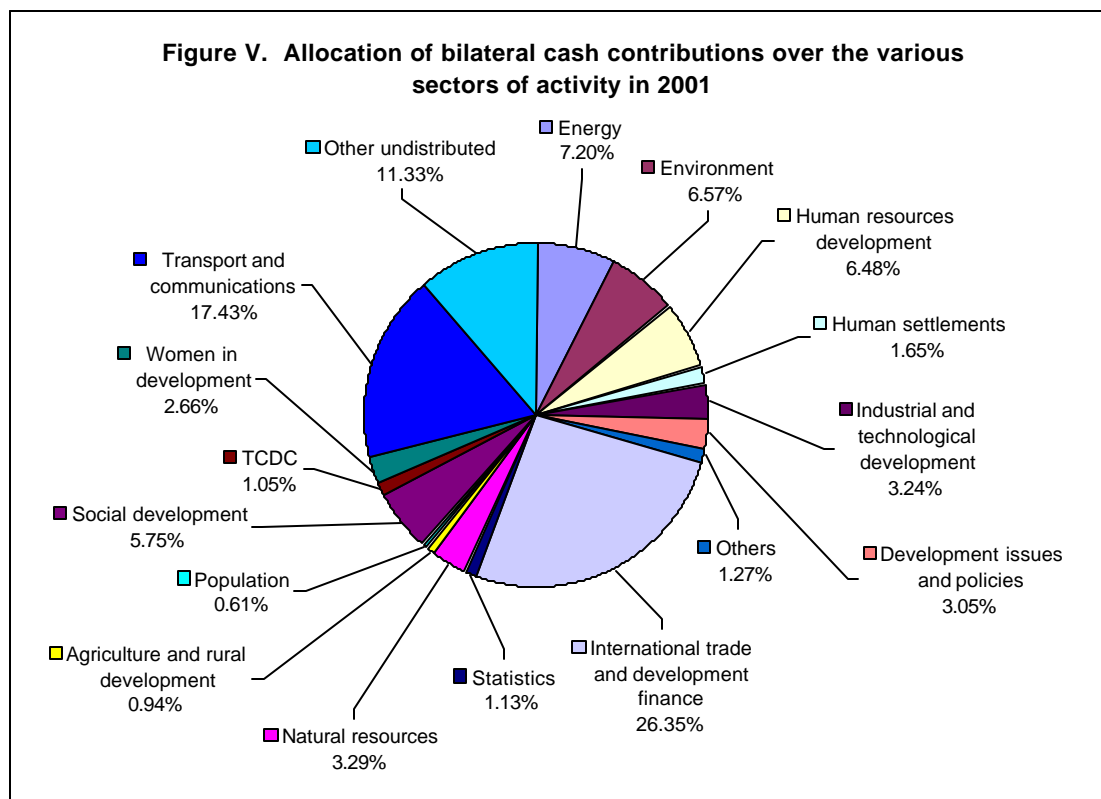


As noted in paragraph 25 (a) above, the amount of US\$ 11,428,786.26 was available for operational activities to be carried out by the substantive divisions or units of ESCAP under the programme of work of the secretariat. This represents an increase of US\$ 239,767.66 (about 2 per cent), as compared with US\$ 11,189,018.60 in 2000.

27. The allocation of total extrabudgetary cash contributions (bilateral and multilateral) in 2001 over the various sectors of activity (excluding the regional institutions and the Pacific Trust Fund) is illustrated in figure IV.



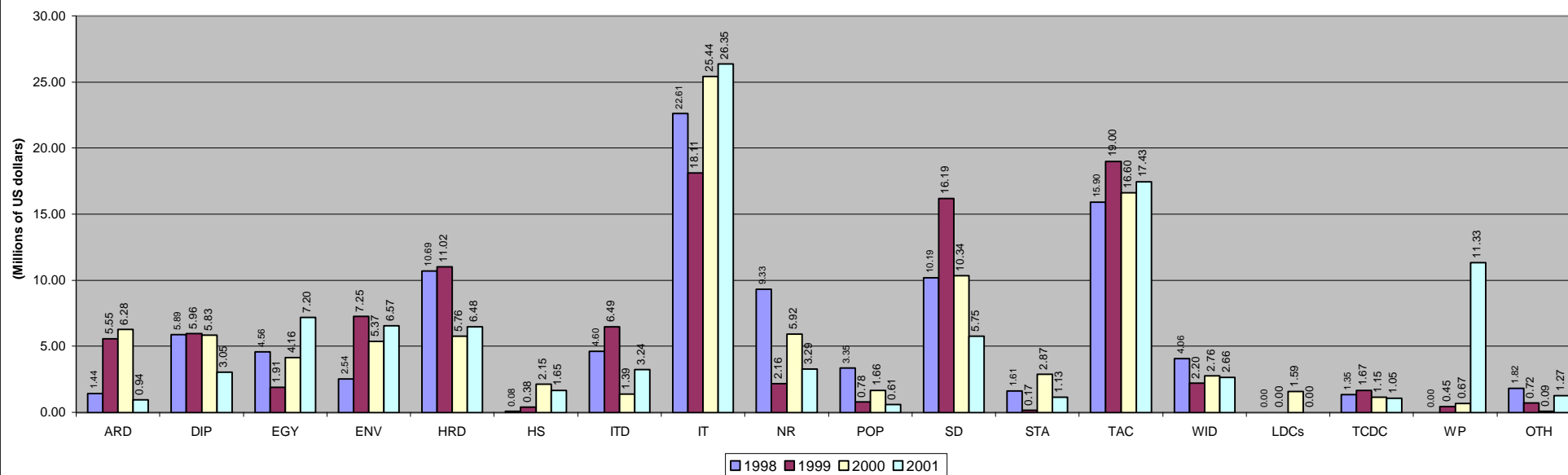
28. In 2001, 62 projects under the programme of work (excluding special projects and programme support to regional institutions) were approved by bilateral donors in the amount of approximately US\$ 7,150,000. The allocation of the bilateral cash contribution over the various programmes is illustrated in figure V.



29. The comparative programming pattern of bilateral cash contributions for the various programmes during the period 1998-2001 is illustrated in figure VI.



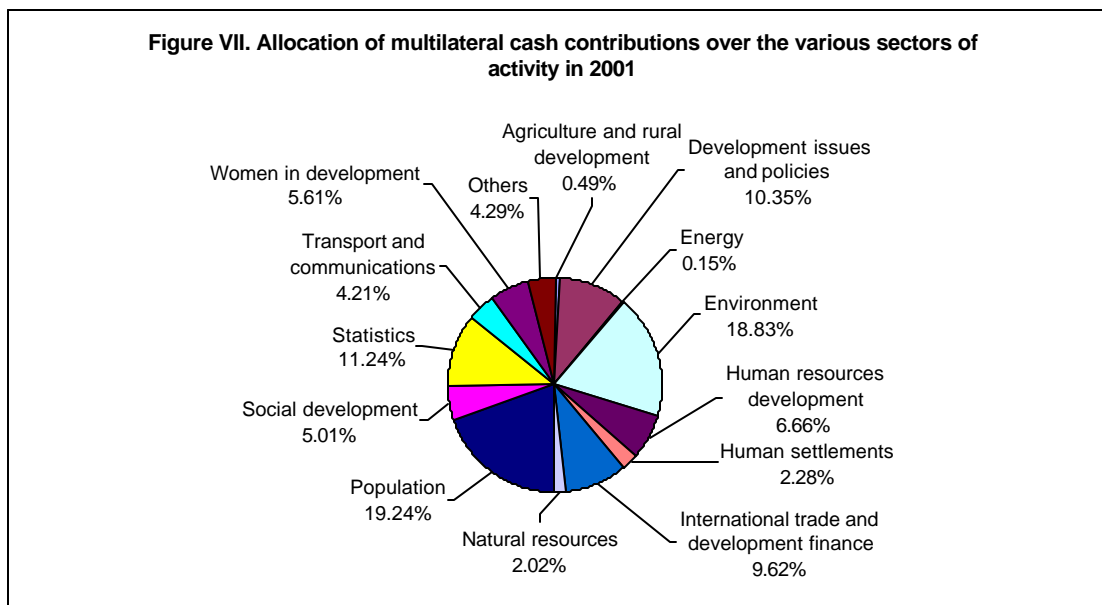
Figure VI. Programming pattern of bilateral cash contributions, 1998-2001



ARD: Agriculture and rural development  
DIP: Development issues and policies  
EGY: Energy  
ENV: Environment  
HRD: Human resources development  
HS: Human settlements  
ITD: Industrial and technological development  
IT: International trade and development finance  
NR: Natural resources

POP: Population  
SD: Social development  
STA: Statistics  
TAC: Transport and communications  
WID: Women in development  
LDCs: Least developed countries  
TCDC: TCDC supplementary fund  
WP: Work programme (unallocated)  
OTH: Others

30. The allocation of the multilateral contributions in 2001, amounting to about US\$ 4,280,000 over the various sectors of activity (excluding special projects and regional institutions) is illustrated in figure VII.



### III. CONSTRAINTS ON FUNDING FOR THE ESCAP TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

#### A. Extrabudgetary constraints on fuller implementation of the ESCAP technical cooperation programme

31. ESCAP continues to assist developing members and associate members, in particular the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries and areas, as well as the economies in transition, through its technical cooperation programme. However, the needs of the countries far exceed the available resources. While the secretariat will endeavour to mobilize resources from new and non-traditional donors, the Commission may wish to request existing donors and cooperation partners to at least maintain and, where possible, increase the level of their extrabudgetary contributions to the secretariat, to enable it to meet the increasing technical assistance demands of members and associate members.

32. For its part, the secretariat will endeavour to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the preparation and implementation of its technical cooperation programme. New programme and project planning, monitoring and evaluation strategies and techniques will be introduced in the secretariat, which will hopefully result in more tangible assistance to its membership. To ensure that the programme of work is demand-driven and reflects the specific needs of the members and associate members a series of needs-assessment missions, focusing in particular on the least developed countries, will be carried out. As a systematic evaluation of the impact of technical cooperation projects on beneficiary countries is desirable, and given the importance attached by member countries to the impact evaluation of the ESCAP technical assistance

programme, donor countries are urged to consider earmarking some funds for the conduct of evaluation exercises.

#### **B. Institutional viability of the regional institutions**

33. As regards the three regional institutions, APCTT, the CGPRT Centre and SIAP, the contributions by donors and participating countries towards their institutional support continue to be inadequate to ensure their long-term institutional viability. They also continue to face constraints in obtaining adequate resources for the implementation of their respective programmes of work.

34. At its fifty-third session, held in 1997, the Commission recommended that member countries increase their efforts to meet the institutional costs of the regional institutions, in order to ensure the continued implementation of their very beneficial and useful activities. It also recommended that participating countries consider increasing the minimum level of their contributions to US\$ 2,000 by the least developed countries and US\$ 30,000 by other developing countries towards those institutional costs. The responses to date have been disappointing. The Commission may wish to reiterate this proposal.

## ANNEXES

### *Annex I*

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

##### A. Activities implemented within the framework of memorandums of understanding

Country/ organization	Activity	Beneficiary country and number of participants
Malaysia	Training course on integrated environmental planning and management	Bangladesh (1), Cambodia (1), Indonesia (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Nepal (1), Samoa (1)
	Training course on national economic management and poverty eradication	Bangladesh (1), Bhutan (1), Indonesia (1), Islamic Republic of Iran (1), Kazakhstan (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Maldives (1), Myanmar (1), Tajikistan (1), Tonga (1)
	Training course on IT management in the public sector	Cambodia (1), Myanmar (1), Pakistan (1), Sri Lanka (1)
Singapore	Training course on the social and cultural impact of tourism development, including the use of IT for marketing	Cambodia (2), Fiji (1), Kiribati (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Maldives (1), Marshall Islands (1), Myanmar (2), Nepal (1), Samoa (1), Tonga (1), Vanuatu (1), Viet Nam (2)
	Training course on IT	Bhutan (1), Cambodia (2), Fiji (2), Kiribati (2), Maldives (1), Nepal (1), Samoa (1), Tonga (1), Viet Nam (2)
	Training course on trade promotion strategies, including WTO issues	Bhutan (1), Cambodia (1), Cook Islands (1), Myanmar (2), Nepal (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Samoa (1), Tonga (1), Viet Nam (2)
WTO	Second WTO/ESCAP trade policy course	Bangladesh (1), Bhutan (1), Cambodia (1), China (1), Indonesia (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Malaysia (1), Maldives (1), Mongolia (1), Myanmar (1), Nepal (1), Pakistan (1), Philippines (1), Sri Lanka (1), Viet Nam (1)

##### B. Activities implemented within the framework of capacity country TCDC programmes

Capacity country	Activity	Beneficiary country and number of participants
Bangladesh	Commonwealth Secretariat -Grameen Bank poverty dialogue programme	Tonga (1)

Capacity country	Activity	Beneficiary country and number of participants
China	International training course on computer applications	Tonga (1)
	Training course on modern agricultural management	Indonesia (1), Malaysia (1)
	Training course on bamboo technology	Tonga (1)
	Training course on small hydropower	Bhutan (1), Indonesia (1)
	Training course on environmental protection	Malaysia (2)
	Training course on solar energy application technology	Indonesia (1), Malaysia (1), Nepal (1)
	International extension course on desert control science and technology	Nepal (1)
	Training course on biogas technology	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Malaysia (1)
	Training course on fruit technology	Indonesia (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Malaysia (1), Tonga (1)
	Training course on operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery	Indonesia (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1)
	Training course on satellite meteorology	Indonesia (1), Tonga (1), Vanuatu (1)
	Training course on environmental protection	Indonesia (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1)
	Training course on Jun Cao (mushroom cultivation) technology	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Malaysia (1)
Fiji	International seminar on technological development of SMEs in the garment industry	Bangladesh (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1)
	Space technology application for disaster management	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1), Kazakhstan (1), Mongolia (1), Pakistan (1), Uzbekistan (1)
Fiji	Workshop on event management training for the tourism sector for the Pacific region	Vanuatu (1)
India	Pan-Commonwealth training on decision support systems in finance	Tonga (1)
	Training course on managing microenterprise and microfinance development	Tonga (1)
	Training programme on small hydropower project implementation	Bangladesh (1)
	Workshop on developments in drugs and pharmaceutical technology	Nepal (1)
	International training programme on solar energy	Nepal (1)
	International course on cost-effective planning and design for small hydro projects	Indonesia (2)
	International seminar on decentralized energy: options and management	Nepal (1)
	Promotion and strengthening of women's entrepreneurship in the Asian and Pacific region	Tonga (1)

Capacity country	Activity	Beneficiary country and number of participants
India	Space technology applications	Azerbaijan (1), Bangladesh (1), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1), Indonesia (1), Islamic Republic of Iran (1), Kazakhstan (1), Kyrgyzstan (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Mongolia (1), Myanmar (1), Nepal (1), Sri Lanka (1), Uzbekistan (1), Vanuatu (1)
Indonesia	Training programme on rehabilitation for physically handicapped persons	Cambodia (1), Malaysia (1), Nepal (1), Papua New Guinea (1), Philippines (1), Samoa (1), Viet Nam (1)
Malaysia	Space technology applications	Cambodia (1), China (1), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1), Fiji (1), Islamic Republic of Iran (1), Nepal (1), Philippines (1), Sri Lanka (1), Viet Nam (1)
	Training course on managing agricultural systems	Kiribati (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1), Myanmar (1)
	Training course on managing privatization	Cambodia (1), Islamic Republic of Iran (1), Maldives (1), Thailand (1), Uzbekistan (1)
	Familiarization programme for officials of investment agencies	Vanuatu (1)
	Attachment programme on development planning in a market economy	Cambodia (4)
	Workshop on concepts and characteristics of good governance	China (1), India (1), Indonesia (1), Malaysia (1), Nepal (1), Pakistan (1), Philippines (1), Sri Lanka (1), Thailand (1)
Nepal	Training course for hydro manufacturers	Papua New Guinea (1)
Republic of Korea	Seminar on international tax evasion and avoidance	Nepal (1)
	Seminar/workshop on taxing electronic commerce	Nepal (1)
Singapore	Training course on IT project management	Tonga (1)
	Training course on port management and operations	Tonga (1)
	Singapore -UNDP (TCDC) programme on housing and land policy	Nepal (1)
	Training course on export market development	Samoa (1), Vanuatu (1)
	Training course on intelligent systems for management information managers	Nepal (1)
	Training course on top management for the promotion of foreign direct investment	Cook Islands (1)
	Training course on infrastructure in a new market economy	Nepal (1)

Capacity country	Activity	Beneficiary country and number of participants
Singapore	Training course on tourism management and development	Samoa (1)
	Training course on foreign investment promotion	Tonga (1)
	Training course on the administration of a provident fund board and a social security system	Tonga (1)
	Training course on foreign direct investment	Lao People's Democratic Republic (1)
	Training course on e-business strategies and development	Tonga (1)
	Top management programme for the promotion of foreign direct investment	Vanuatu (1)
	Training course on the development experience of Singapore	Tonga (1)
Thailand	TCDC exchange programme on population	China (4)
	Training course on export promotion	Bangladesh (1), Cambodia (2), Bhutan (1), Lao People's Democratic Republic (2), Myanmar (2), Nepal (1), Viet Nam (1)

### C. Summary

Country	Number of participants
Azerbaijan	1
Bangladesh	7
Bhutan	6
Cambodia	17
China	7
Cook Islands	2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3
Fiji	4
India	1
Indonesia	14
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4
Kazakhstan	3
Kiribati	4
Kyrgyzstan	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15
Malaysia	10
Maldives	5

Country	Number of participants
Marshall Islands	1
Mongolia	3
Myanmar	11
Nepal	20
Pakistan	4
Papua New Guinea	3
Philippines	4
Samoa	7
Sri Lanka	5
Tajikistan	1
Thailand	2
Tonga	18
Uzbekistan	3
Vanuatu	7
Viet Nam	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>

*Annex II*

**EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES PROVIDED BY BILATERAL DONORS  
IN CASH (FUNDS-IN-TRUST)**

	<i>Value in US dollars</i>
Australia	97 320.31
Bangladesh	14 945.00
Canada	30 726.84
China	404 831.77
Fiji	8 787.00
France	42 673.00
Germany	881 043.38
Hong Kong, China	30 000.00
India	203 943.48
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	29 945.00
Japan	5 695 211.68
Macao, China	106 000.00
Malaysia	40 000.00
Maldives	985.00
Micronesia (Federated States of)	5 000.00
Myanmar	3 000.00
Nepal	11 508.00
Netherlands	959 867.86
New Zealand	40 900.00
Norway	77 761.72
Pakistan	14 580.40
Philippines	10 000.00
Republic of Korea	988 002.35
Sri Lanka	29 956.64
Sweden	125 491.35
Thailand	84 365.00
Tonga	1 000.00
Viet Nam	16 935.00
Others	345 016.61
 Total extrabudgetary inputs from bilateral donors	 <u><u>10 299 797.39</u></u>

*Annex III*

**EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES PROVIDED BY THE UNITED NATIONS  
SYSTEM AND BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND  
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

*Value in US dollars*

<b>1. <u>United Nations system</u></b>	
United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (Section 21)	1 504 700.00
UNDP	1 798 664.00
UNFPA	975 767.00
Other United Nations agencies and bodies	414 330.84
<b>Total extrabudgetary inputs from the United Nations system</b>	<b>4 693 461.84</b>
<b>2. <u>Other organizations</u></b>	
Asian Development Bank	437 440.00
China Disabled Persons' Federation	10 000.00
Christian Conference of Asia	103 143.00
Canadian International Development Agency - Southeast Asia Gender Equity Program	9 712.04
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	99 370.00
World Trade Organization	19 145.00
<b>Total extrabudgetary inputs from non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations</b>	<b>678 810.04</b>
<b>Total extrabudgetary inputs from the United Nations system and non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations</b>	<b>5 372 271.88</b>

*Annex IV*

**EXTRABUDGETARY ASSISTANCE IN KIND (NON-REIMBURSABLE LOANS)**

**Christian Conference of Asia -- Total 8.5 w/m**

Saw Richard Kaing, expert on HRD training, Social Development Division, 8.5 w/m

**France -- Total 23.5 w/m**

Robin Bourgeois, agricultural economist, CGPRT Centre, 12 w/m

Franck Jesus, agro-economist, CGPRT Centre, 10 w/m

Paul de Villers, adviser on sectoral planning and private sector development, ESCAP/POC, 1.5 w/m

**Germany -- Total 36 w/m**

Ulrike Roesler, expert on advisory assistance to industry for export promotion, International Trade and Industry Division, 12 w/m

J.S.S. Kumar, expert on transport policy and planning, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 12 w/m

Veronique Kittirath, assistant technical adviser, International Trade and Industry Division, 12 w/m

**Japan -- Total 72.5 w/m**

Masakazu Ichimura, expert on environmental policies, Environment and Natural Resources Development Division, 12 w/m

Takashi Sato, expert on energy conservation/efficiency, Environment and Natural Resources Development Division, 12 w/m

Mari Minowa, expert on trade and investment information, International Trade and Industry Division, 12 w/m

Mariko Jitsukawa, expert on women in development, Social Development Division, 12 w/m

Yoshio Yamamoto, expert on tourism, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 9 w/m

Yoji Kawai, expert on highways, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 7.5 w/m

Satoshi Masuda, expert on maritime industry, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 4 w/m

Tetsuo Miyairi, expert on highway development, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 4 w/m

**Japanese Society for Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities -- Total 7.5 w/m**

Hisao Chiba, expert on disability information and communication technology, Social Development Division, 7.5 w/m

**Republic of Korea -- Total 96 w/m**

Kyu-Ho Hwang, expert on trade development in manufactures, International Trade and Industry Division, 9 w/m

Sang-Goo Byun, expert on regional trade and monetary cooperation, International Trade and Industry Division, 10 w/m

Jong-Rip Byun, expert on international trade and industrial development, International Trade and Industry Division, 4 w/m

Cheol Lee, expert on regional trade and monetary cooperation, International Trade and Industry Division, 2 w/m

Seong-Su Yu, expert on industrial development policies and planning, International Trade and Industry Division, 11 w/m

Dong-Seok Min, expert on programme management, Programme Management Division, 2 w/m

Tae-ho Lee, expert on programme management, Programme Management Division, 10 w/m

Jong-Hyun Byun, expert on highway transport, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 12 w/m

Kwang-Nam Kim, expert on tourism, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 12 w/m

Jae-Wan Lee, expert on maritime, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 12 w/m

Hoon-Taik Suh, expert on railway transport, Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division, 12 w/m

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