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Jakarta

**TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF ESCAP AND  
ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENDED CONTRIBUTIONS**

(Item 7 of the provisional agenda)

**OVERVIEW OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES AND  
EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS**

*Note by the secretariat*

**SUMMARY**

The present document provides an overview of the secretariat's technical cooperation activities in 2005, in the context of the ESCAP programme of work. It describes the trends in technical cooperation in line with the ESCAP technical cooperation strategy. The document also contains an overview of the financial contributions made available to the secretariat in 2005 for technical cooperation activities, the actual delivery of technical cooperation, highlights of technical cooperation during the period under review and future perspectives. The Commission is invited to provide guidance to the secretariat on its technical cooperation activities.

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**Abbreviations**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
APTA	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
CAPSA	Centre for Alleviation of Poverty through Secondary Crops Development in Asia and the Pacific
CCA	common country assessment
ICT	information and communication technology
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M and E	monitoring and evaluation
PPP	public-private partnership
SIAP	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
TCDC	technical cooperation among developing countries
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

## **I. RECENT TRENDS IN THE ESCAP TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

1. In pursuance of Commission resolution 60/3 on technical cooperation, ESCAP continued its reform efforts, guided by a technical cooperation strategy that had been launched in late 2003, which is aimed at increasing the impact of its technical cooperation work and adding value to the normative and analytical work of the secretariat.

2. The three priority thematic areas of the ESCAP technical cooperation programme are poverty reduction, managing globalization and emerging social issues, as reflected in the secretariat's programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005. The technical cooperation work is implemented through policy advocacy and dialogue, regional knowledge networking and technical assistance, including advisory services and training. Wherever possible, ESCAP regional projects take into account the special needs of priority groups of countries within the ESCAP region, including the least developed countries, landlocked and Pacific island developing countries and economies in transition. Most projects are designed and implemented in close cooperation with relevant partners within and outside the United Nations.

3. The overarching aim of the ESCAP technical cooperation programme is to assist members and associate members, through capacity-building, to attain the eight Millennium Development Goals. ESCAP projects focus mainly on five of the eight goals, where it has a strong comparative advantage. MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability; and MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development. Equally important, ESCAP also supports countries in the region in the implementation of the outcomes of various major United Nations regional and global conferences.

4. In 2005, natural disasters came to the forefront of the region's challenges, and this aspect was reflected in the key priority areas of the secretariat. The year started in the wake of one of the deadliest disasters in modern history when hundreds of thousands of lives and livelihoods were swept away in the Indian Ocean tsunami of 26 December 2004, and the year ended with hundreds of thousands of people still displaced from the South Asian earthquake of 8 October 2005. Responding to the tsunami that devastated many parts of the Asian and Pacific region became a key priority of ESCAP in 2005. While the secretariat's mandate does not cover emergency relief, the role of ESCAP as a regional commission is to promote regional cooperation in the long-term recovery process and to enhance preparedness for future disasters. Support for building an integrated regional early warning system for tsunamis and other hazards, adopting methodologies for assessing the socio-economic impact of disasters, replicating sound models and plans for disaster risk management, and related capacity-building activities are all part of the ESCAP programme of work.

5. In 2005, 73 major technical cooperation projects (each with an actual budget of US\$ 70,000 or more) were being implemented, of which 29 were newly launched during the year. In an effort to further strengthen the implementation of results-based management, the secretariat has developed a comprehensive and integrated framework for programme and project monitoring and evaluation (M and E) in line with the overall guidance provided in 2005 by the Office of Internal Oversight Services. The new framework covers the requirements for project, subprogramme and organizational-level M and E activities in the secretariat. It provides guidance on measures to ensure an appropriate mechanism to share findings and lessons learned. It also contributes to enhancing the “programme” approach by emphasizing the need for project outcomes to contribute directly to the achievements of the “expected accomplishments” of the relevant subprogrammes.

## **II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT IN 2005**

### **A. Introduction**

6. For the purpose of this document, technical cooperation activities are considered to be activities supported through (a) extrabudgetary means, i.e., means that are provided to ESCAP over and above the regular budget resources approved by the General Assembly, and (b) the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation, namely section 23, and the United Nations Development Account.<sup>1</sup> Extrabudgetary assistance is provided to ESCAP on a voluntary basis by individual Governments, organizations and agencies of the United Nations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the form of cash contributions (funds-in-trust) or assistance in kind, including the secondment of experts on a non-reimbursable loan basis and the provision of host facilities and equipment.

7. In 2005, the total resources available to ESCAP amounted to US\$ 59,951,007, comprising US\$ 34,520,000 from the regular budget, US\$ 2,153,400 from section 23 for technical cooperation and US\$ 23,277,607 from extrabudgetary contributions for ESCAP technical cooperation.

### **B. Financial contributions in 2005 for technical cooperation**

#### **1. Cash contributions**

8. The total cash contributions received by ESCAP in 2005 for technical cooperation, from sources both within and outside the United Nations, amounted to US\$ 25,431,007, representing an increase of close to 300 per cent over that of 2004.

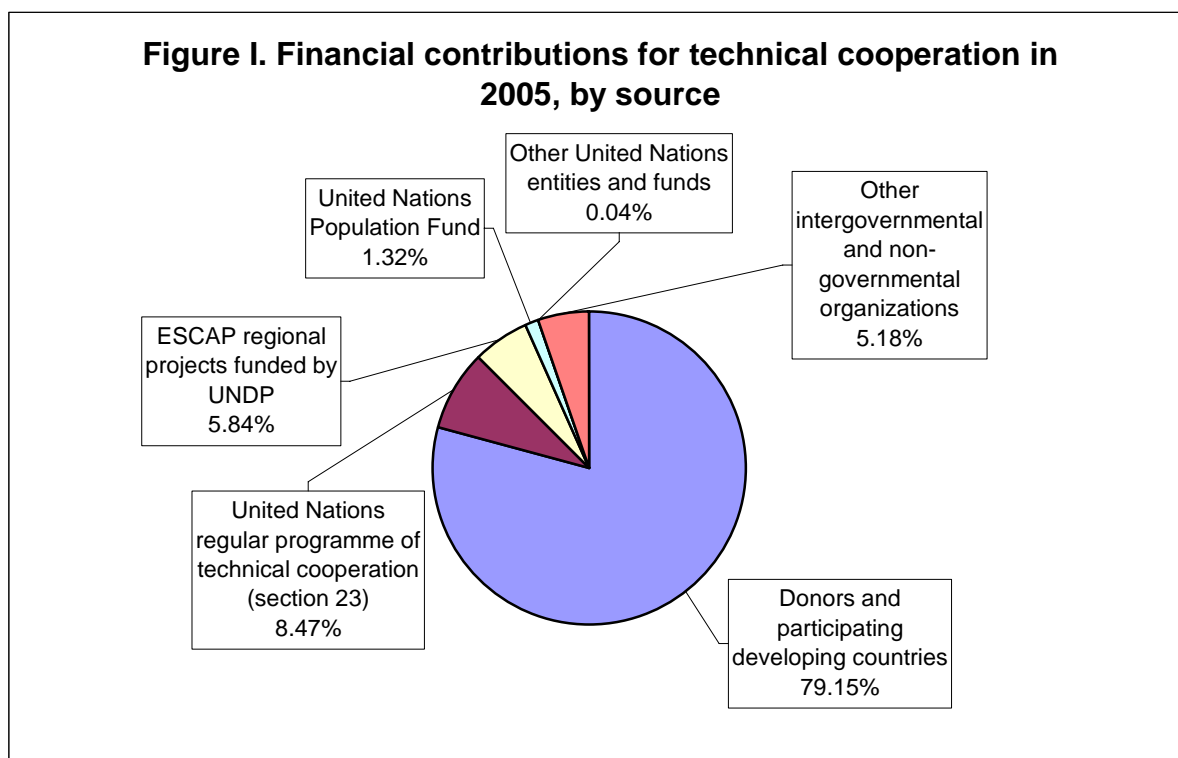
9. A summary of the financial contributions in 2005, by source, is given below:

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<sup>1</sup> Projects under the Development Account (section 35) approved for the biennium 2004-2005 were accounted for as contributions in 2004.

	<i>United States dollars</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(a) Donor and participating developing countries (see annex I)	20 130 580.23	79.15
(b) United Nations system (see annex II)		
1. United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (regular budget, section 23)	2 153 400.00	8.47
2. United Nations Development Programme	1 484 042.00	5.84
3. United Nations Population Fund	334 876.31	1.32
4. Other United Nations entities and funds	8 867.11	0.04
(c) Other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (see annex II)	1 319 242.24	5.18
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Total	<u>25 431 007.89</u>	<u>100</u>

10. The sources for the above contributions are illustrated in figure I.



11. Donor and participating developing countries contributed US\$ 20,130,580, or 79.15 per cent, of the total cash received in 2005, as compared with US\$ 5,849,082 in 2004. Of that amount, US\$ 14,028,841 was received from three developing member countries: China, the Republic of Korea and Thailand. Other donor countries for 2005 were Japan and Sweden, which contributed a total of US\$ 4,889,476. Further details on the extrabudgetary resources (funds-in-trust) from bilateral sources are given in annex I to the present document.

12. The United Nations system contributed a total of US\$ 3,981,185 in 2005, representing 15.66 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources received, as compared with US\$ 5,060,401 in 2004. UNDP provided US\$ 1,484,042 in 2005 for six projects executed by ESCAP, representing 5.84 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources received by ESCAP, as compared with US\$ 781,689 in 2004.

13. The United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (section 23) provided US\$ 2,153,400 for advisory services, fellowships and training activities in 2005, or 8.47 per cent of that amount.

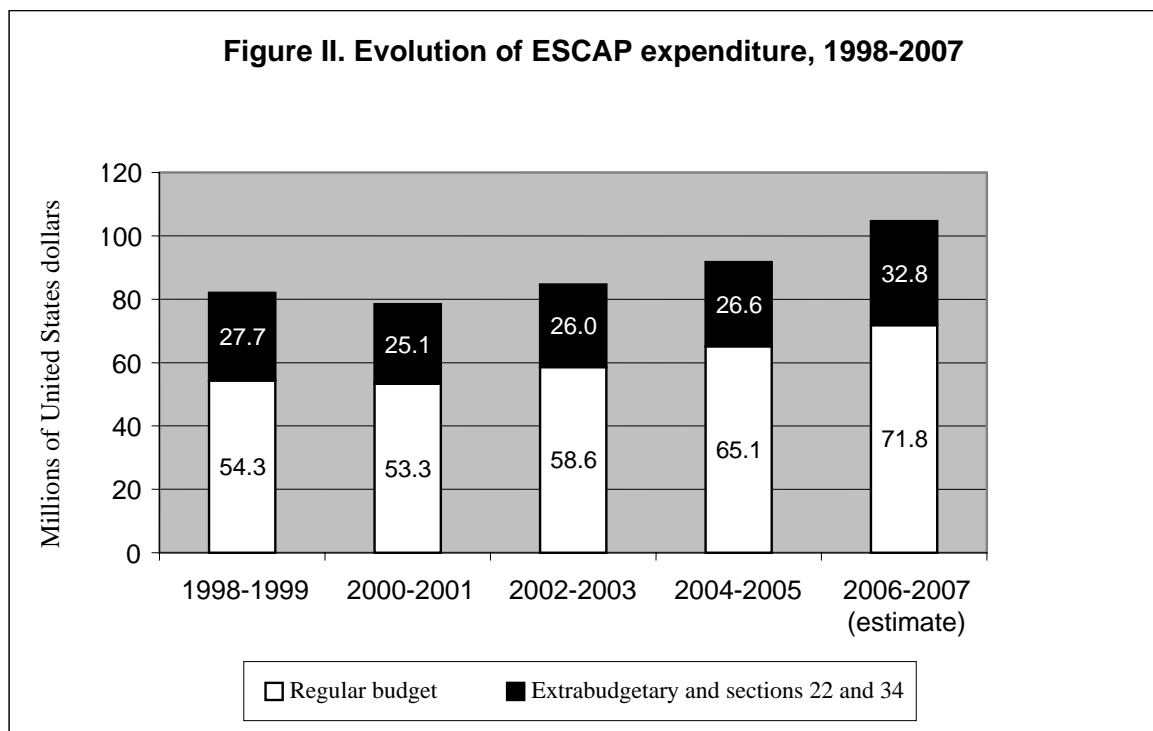
14. In 2005, significant extrabudgetary contributions were also made by other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, which provided a total of US\$ 1,319,242, representing 24.9 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources. Major contributors under this category were the European Community, the World Trade Organization, the International Development Research Centre and the Asian Development Bank. More detailed information on contributions from agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is provided in annex II to the present document.

## **2. Contributions in kind**

15. In 2005, donors and developed and developing members of ESCAP also provided on a non-reimbursable loan basis a total of 137 work-months of the services of experts in various disciplines. Further details are provided in annex III to the present document. Moreover, in the context of most technical cooperation projects, contributions in kind, for example, in making available conference, office or other technical facilities, or in providing professional or secretarial support, were also provided by host or partner Governments or organizations or other counterparts. Such contributions have not been separately recorded and quantified.

### **C. Delivery of technical cooperation in 2005**

16. The evolution of ESCAP expenditure over the period 1998 to 2007 is illustrated in figure II, which separates the regular budget expenditure of ESCAP from the expenditure on technical cooperation.



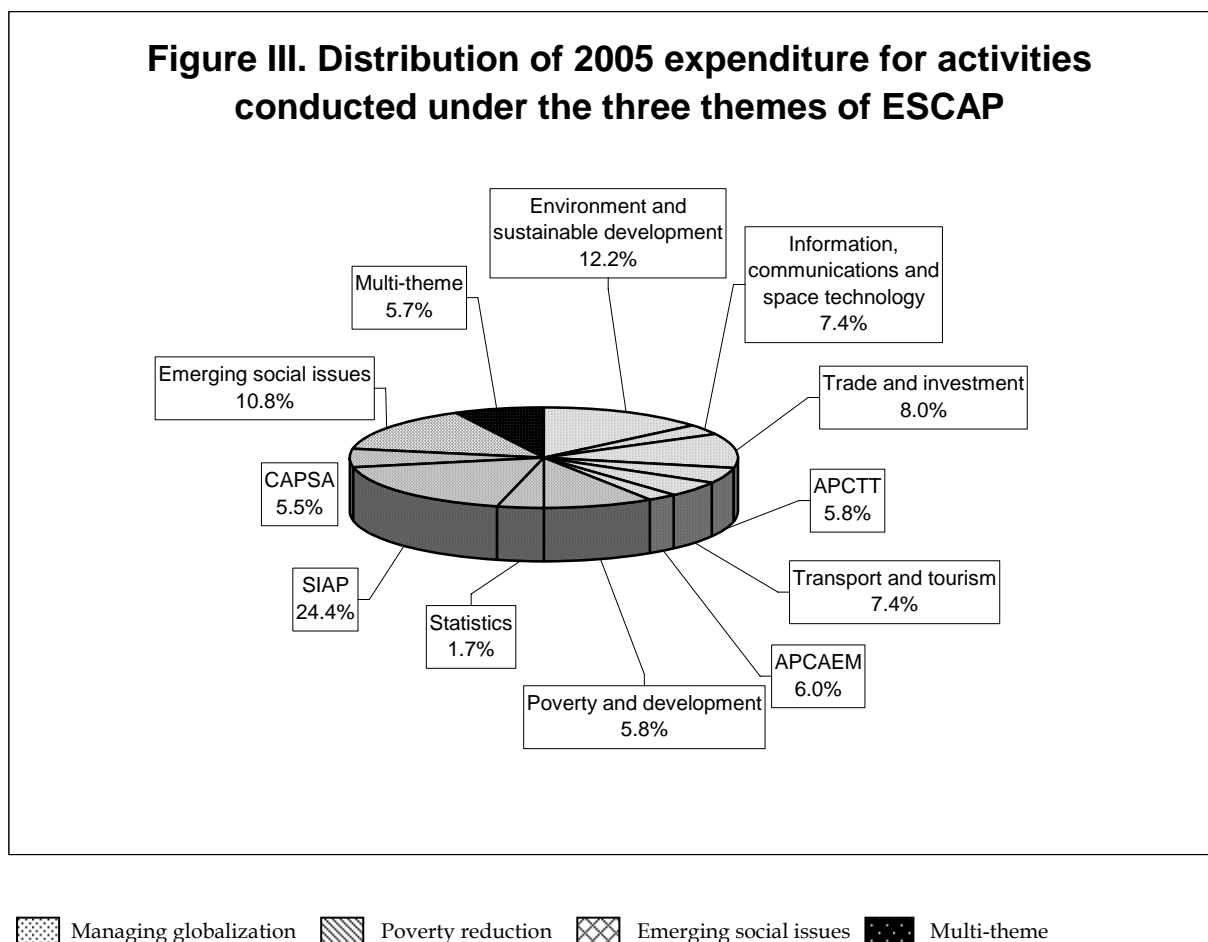
17. The volume of the secretariat's technical cooperation delivery in 2005 totalled approximately US\$ 12,986,584. Of this amount, US\$ 8,844,935 was delivered under ESCAP technical cooperation projects in the Asian and Pacific region and US\$ 4,141,649 was used to support the work of the regional institutions.

18. The above total includes US\$ 2,353,289 for technical cooperation under the United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (section 23). More than 50 per cent of the section 23 resources in 2005 were used for 73 advisory missions to 28 developing members and associate members of ESCAP. The missions were undertaken by a team of eight regional advisers (six located in Bangkok and two in Port Vila at the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre), consultants and secretariat staff. Such services were also rendered by experts and consultants who were made available by donors and donor countries on both a funds-in-trust and a non-reimbursable loan basis. Slightly less than half of the 2005 section 23 resources were used to implement regional training activities and fellowships, including technical cooperation in the context of South-South cooperation.

19. In 2005, the secretariat continued to play a catalytic role in promoting and supporting South-South cooperation through its technical cooperation among developing countries supplementary fund. During the period under review, about US\$ 64,565 was provided to meet the international travel costs of representatives of 18 beneficiary countries, especially from the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries and countries with economies in transition, participating in training courses provided by six "capacity" countries on specific fields within the purview of the ESCAP programme of work.



20. The distribution of the actual 2005 expenditures over the three priority thematic areas is summarized in more detail in figure III, which shows the various subprogramme areas within each theme and the respective proportion of expenditure.



#### D. Highlights of technical cooperation in 2005

21. **Regional progress on the implementation of the Millennium Declaration.** One of the main ESCAP technical cooperation activities in 2005 was supporting countries in Asia and the Pacific to achieve the Millennium Development Goals through a unique, tripartite partnership with UNDP and ADB. The first-ever partnership between a United Nations regional commission, a United Nations development agency and a regional development bank has been globally recognized as a “best practice” for advocating MDG achievement.

22. One of the main achievements of the partnership was producing and promoting the second regional MDG report for Asia and the Pacific. The report, entitled *A Future Within Reach: Reshaping Institutions in a Region of Disparities to Meet the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific*, builds on the first regional MDG report, which was issued in 2003, by updating the state of progress being made in the region towards achieving the MDGs and extending the policy analysis of what needs to be done to ensure that these MDGs can be achieved.

23. The second report was launched at two high-level events in September 2005, one in Manila at ADB headquarters and the other during the 2005 World Summit in New York, in order to ensure maximum exposure and promotion of the report and the MDG campaign in general. The project also contributed to the organization of the Regional Ministerial Meeting on Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific: the Way Forward 2015,<sup>2</sup> organized by the Government of Indonesia in Jakarta in August 2005. The meeting adopted the Jakarta Declaration on Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific, which reaffirms the commitment of the Governments of countries in the region to achieve the Goals.

24. **Responding to the Indian Ocean tsunami and other disasters.** In September 2005, a multidonor regional trust fund to support tsunami early warning arrangements was launched with a US\$ 10 million contribution by the Government of Thailand, and a subsequent contribution of US\$ 2.5 million from Sweden. The fund, which is being managed by ESCAP, is contributing to the broader United Nations response to the Indian Ocean tsunami by supporting the development of a regional early warning system by regional, subregional and national centres. The fund will assist these centres to build capacity in terms of technologies, organizational arrangements and expertise. ESCAP also fostered South-South cooperation and other key disaster risk management projects in order to address the challenges facing the region in recovering from the major disaster and assisting the process for better disaster preparedness. This included a project which introduced a methodology developed by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for assessing the socio-economic impact of natural disasters. In November 2005, the Executive Secretary attended the International Donors' Conference for reconstruction and rehabilitation activities, which was held in Islamabad in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake. The secretariat is considering support to the countries affected.

25. Other major highlights in the secretariat's technical cooperation work in 2005 by individual Millennium Development Goals are provided below.

26. **MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.** In order to promote sustainable tourism so that countries can fully exploit its potential and use it as an efficient tool to reduce poverty, ESCAP launched a two-year project in October 2005 on sustainable tourism development in the region. It is aimed at strengthening the capacity of developing countries to design and implement appropriate policies, strategies and interventions to enhance the role of tourism in socio-economic development and poverty alleviation in the region. As a part of this project, the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on Sustainable Tourism Development was held in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2005; it identified various challenges and appropriate strategies to overcome the challenges in order to achieve such development in the region. The outcome of the meeting was the unanimous adoption of the Bali Declaration on Sustainable Tourism Development (E/ESCAP/1369, annex I) and phase II (2006-2012)

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<sup>2</sup> A/60/313, annex.

of the Plan of Action for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Asian and Pacific Region (E/ESCAP/1369, annex II), which is aimed at fostering sound and sustainable development of tourism in the region and enhancing its contribution to socio-economic development and poverty reduction.

27. The replication of good and proven practices in rural development is a key aspect of ESCAP technical cooperation activities in this area. A preparatory process initiated in 2003 and lasting until 2004 came into practice in early 2005 using the Saemaul Undong approach of the Republic of Korea in the replication projects for three countries. The projects were set up in rural communities in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal, three of the least developed countries in the region. Under the projects, community leaders organize their communities with the aim of increasing productivity, creating employment and augmenting income through farm and off-farm activities, improving their immediate living environment, developing economic and physical infrastructure and promoting social development in line with the Saemaul Undong approach.

28. **MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.** Gender mainstreaming was established as a major global strategy for the promotion of gender equality in the Beijing Platform for Action,<sup>3</sup> adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995; gender mainstreaming is also reflected in resolution 2001/41 of the Economic and Social Council. ESCAP has been implementing measures to mainstream gender concerns in all of its technical cooperation work. Among other initiatives, the secretariat established the Gender Mainstreaming Task Force in 2002, which supports and advises the Executive Secretary on formulating and implementing the gender-mainstreaming policy, strategy and action plan of ESCAP. In 2005, the task force made notable progress in bringing forward the gender-mainstreaming efforts of the secretariat. Most notably, these included: (a) instituting gender-mainstreaming mechanisms for project planning, appraisal and approval, as well as the inclusion of gender-related goals in the performance assessment of senior management personnel and (b) launching a gender-mainstreaming website for ESCAP staff, providing a range of information, tools and guidance in programme and project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

29. **MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.** ESCAP works to tackle HIV/AIDS by using a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on specialists from sectors as diverse as health and transport, and partnering with Governments, regional forums, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental and community organizations and the private sector to help to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. ESCAP initiated a new subregional project in January 2005 targeting long-distance road transport workers in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam. The project is aimed at improving the health of long-distance transport workers by improving the understanding of the factors that affect their health and by implementing

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<sup>3</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

preventative and curative interventions. In 2005, seven highway corridors were selected for situational analysis and possible interventions in four countries, based on the results of consultations with government and non-government stakeholders. A situational analysis was concluded for Thailand in 2005 and a stakeholder workshop was held in Bangkok in December 2005 to disseminate the findings. By the end of the 22-month project, locally managed health stops along selected transport routes in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam will have been set up and running for long-distance road transport workers so that they would be able to access a variety of health-related services.

30. **MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.** MDG 7 presents one of the most formidable challenges facing the region. Environmental sustainability will not be achieved unless the current pattern of resource consumption and use can be reversed. ESCAP is promoting the concept of "green growth" as one answer, advocating strategies to shift from the conventional "grow first, clean-up later" policy towards a new paradigm of "green growth". Green growth was the focus of the Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2005 (E/ESCAP/MCED(05)/Rep.), held in Seoul in March 2005. The Conference adopted the Seoul Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth (Green Growth), which provides a regional cooperation framework for green growth, taking into account the economic, social, cultural and geographical features of the region as well as providing a framework for policy consultations, capacity-building and networking for the promotion of green growth at the regional level.

31. Over a half billion people in the Asian and Pacific region live in slums and squatter settlements. High urban population growth rates combined with the influx of migrants from rural areas is exacerbating the problem in urban areas. ESCAP works in collaboration with various levels of government and community-based organizations in the region to help to reverse this process. In 2005, high-level national dialogues on housing the urban poor were held in Cambodia, Mongolia and Nepal, with a view to building local government capacities to initiate effective low-income housing programmes. Also, in late 2005, ministerial-level study visits were conducted in Thailand for officials from Mongolia and Timor-Leste to study Thailand's participatory, pro-poor programmes on low-income housing, which have been successful, and two training programmes were conducted in Cambodia and Nepal.

32. **MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development.** The Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Highway Network, a landmark agreement which had been signed in China in April 2004, came into force on 4 July 2005. Encompassing more than 140,000 km of highways spanning 32 countries and connecting island States with mainland Asia by ferry connections, the Asian Highway is not only an important avenue of trade but also a network to foster greater regional cooperation. While landlocked countries are now becoming "land-linked" countries

with access to ports, other countries and larger economies will benefit through improved trade links and regional tourism.

33. Building on the momentum gained through the signing of that Asian Highway agreement, ESCAP launched a project in February 2005 to promote and support member countries in their implementation of the agreement. At the first meeting of the Working Group on the Asian Highway in December 2005, the participants reviewed the current status of the Asian Highway Network and deliberated on promoting investment for the Asian Highway, updating the relevant database and improving road safety. At the same time, the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network was finalized at the end of 2005 for the consideration of and possible adoption by the Commission at its sixty-second session in April 2006.

34. In terms of the secretariat's work to strengthen intraregional trade, ESCAP launched a project in 2005 aimed at increasing the membership in the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (formerly known as the Bangkok Agreement until November 2005), a preferential tariff arrangement that is aimed at promoting intraregional trade through the exchange of mutually agreed concessions by member countries, thereby expanding the scope of the Agreement. In November 2005, the first session of the Ministerial Council of the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement was held in Beijing, where a preliminary analysis of third-round results was presented by the secretariat. ESCAP continued its capacity-building work in the field of trade negotiation. In 2005, prior to the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Hong Kong, China, from 13 to 18 December, ESCAP held a high-level preparatory meeting of trade policy officials and other representatives from the region in Macao, China, in October 2005. The meeting addressed issues of common concern and interest in order to increase understanding among trade policymakers in the region prior to the conclusion of the Doha round.

35. One of the challenges that many countries in the region face is formulating national policies and programmes in order to ensure access to information and communication technology (ICT) and promoting the use of ICT for development. In 2005, two ESCAP projects addressed this challenge. One was a follow-up to the Tokyo Declaration of the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference for the World Summit on the Information Society and the World Summit itself; the aim is to help countries to develop national policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks that promote affordable, equitable and universal ICT access. The other project is designed to assist countries in the implementation of ICT programmes and policies for development. Two subregional workshops were held in 2005 to discuss subregional perspectives and priorities for a regional action plan on promoting ICT for development. In addition, the High Level Asia-Pacific Conference for the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tehran in 2005, discussed and unanimously adopted the Regional Action Plan towards the Information Society in Asia and the Pacific.

### III. REVITALIZING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

36. Since 1988, ESCAP has been implementing activities under the “TCDC supplementary fund”, which is an instrument for promoting South-South cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region. The existing South-South cooperation programme has been designed and implemented in accordance with Commission resolution 46/8 of 13 June 1990 on technical and economic cooperation among developing countries for the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries. The fund has been used mainly to cover the cost of international travel for people to participate in workshops, training courses and study visits hosted by “capacity” countries, that are aimed at enhancing their managerial and technical skills in the areas of the environment, social issues, trade and information and communication technology.

37. Members and associate members of the Commission at its sixty-first session reiterated the importance of South-South cooperation and identified newly emerging areas that need South-South cooperation. In this context, while beneficiary countries have expressed appreciation of the existing South-South cooperation programme, it has become clear that the programme needs to be reshaped if it is to play an effective catalytic role in the region, by fully taking advantage of the unique situation posed by countries at different stages of development, some of which have a strong technological base. The programme is currently being revitalized in line with the principles of results-based management. The programme is shifting towards focusing on priority areas and making strategic interventions. It is also coordinating closely with other United Nations bodies, in particular the UNDP Special Unit for South-South Cooperation.

38. A consultation for national focal points on South-South cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region was held in June 2005; the meeting was jointly organized with the Special Unit and attended by representatives of six key pivotal countries. The meeting supported, in principle, the above proposal for revitalizing the South-South cooperation programme. The secretariat has been taking follow-up action, including implementation of a technical cooperation project which focuses on South-South cooperation for disaster risk management, a priority area suggested at the meeting.

### IV. CONCLUSION

39. The secretariat wishes to place on record its appreciation of the continued support from ESCAP donor and participating developing countries, which is essential for the success of its technical cooperation programme in the region. Through its ongoing advocacy and fund-raising efforts under the leadership of the Executive Secretary, ESCAP mobilized in 2005 an unprecedented US\$ 23,277,607 of extrabudgetary resources for new technical cooperation projects, including US\$ 12.5 million for the multidonor regional tsunami trust fund. This figure represents almost a 300 per cent increase in the resources mobilized compared with those in 2004 and is a reflection of the

success of the secretariat's efforts to revitalize its technical cooperation programme in its pursuance of Commission resolution 60/3 on the work of ESCAP in implementing its technical cooperation projects. In 2005, ESCAP continued to move towards an integrated programme approach in the context of results-based management, including development of an integrated framework for programme and project monitoring and evaluation. ESCAP also took measures to streamline the in-house appraisal and approval procedures for technical cooperation project proposals. All of these elements will enhance and improve the relevance of the technical cooperation work of ESCAP as the secretariat forges ahead to increase the impact of its operational work for members and associate members.

*Annex I*

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

	Value in United States dollars
Bangladesh	1 000.00
Brunei Darussalam	31 920.00
China	1 883 739.15
Fiji	5 000.00
Germany	129 752.50
Hong Kong, China	30 000.00
India	227 930.67
Indonesia	194 088.41
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	69 937.63
Japan	2 389 476.00
Lao People's Democratic Republic	985.00
Macao, China	244 941.20
Malaysia	15 000.00
Maldives	1 000.00
Mongolia	2 000.00
Myanmar	5 851.76
Nepal	12 000.00
New Caledonia	10 451.84
Pakistan	19 990.00
Papua New Guinea	21 839.50
Philippines	7 592.05
Republic of Korea	2 081 968.70
Samoa	1 000.00
Singapore	15 000.00
Sri Lanka	5 000.00
Sweden	2 500 000.00
Thailand	10 063 133.82
United States of America	150 000.00
Viet Nam	9 982.00
<b>Total extrabudgetary inputs from bilateral donors</b>	<b>20 130 580.23</b>

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*Annex II*

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

	Value in United States dollars
1. United Nations	
United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (section 23)	2 153 400.00
United Nations Development Programme	1 484 042.00
United Nations Population Fund	334 876.31
Other United Nations agencies and bodies	8 867.11
	<hr/>
Subtotal of extrabudgetary inputs from the United Nations system	3 981 185.42
2. Other organizations	
Asian Development Bank	140 000.00
Christian Conference of Asia	109 985.00
China Disabled Persons' Federation	10 000.00
European Community	515 770.88
International Development Research Centre	266 654.76
Johns Hopkins University Center for Civil Society Studies	25 969.20
Korea Information Strategy Development Institute	79 980.00
Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology	15 000.00
Leonard Cheshire International	9 578.00
NGO Earth Identity Project	25 000.00
World Trade Organization	121 304.40
	<hr/>
Subtotal of extrabudgetary inputs from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	1 319 242.24
<b>Total extrabudgetary inputs from the United Nations system and from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations</b>	<b>5 300 427.66</b>

*Annex III*

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

**Christian Conference of Asia -- Total 6 work-months**

Ms. Shirley Susan Mark Prabhuy  
Expert on Youth Health Training, Emerging Social Issues Division  
6 work-months

**France -- Total 21 work-months**

Mr. Pierre-Henri Pisani  
Expert on Space Technology Applications, Information, Communication and Space Technology Division  
9 work-months

Mr. Michel Chretien  
Housing Expert, Poverty and Development Division  
12 work-months

**Japan -- Total 12 work-months**

Mr. Tomohide Sugino  
AGRIDIV Project Leader (CAPSA)  
12 work-months

**Republic of Korea -- Total 98 work-months**

Mr. Ganglip Kim  
Expert on Health and Development, Emerging Social Issues Division  
10 work-months

Mr. Jeong Kee Hong  
Expert on Disability, Emerging Social Issues Division  
2 work-months

Mr. Jung Kyun Na  
Expert on Environment, Environment and Sustainable Development Division  
12 work-months

Mr. Tae Wuk Ha  
Expert on Information and Communication Technology, Information, Communication and Space  
Technology Division  
3 work-months

Mr. Youngjin Choi  
Expert on Information and Communication Technology, Information, Communication and Space  
Technology Division  
9 work-months

Mr. Hong Bum Jang  
Expert on International Finance, Poverty and Development Division  
12 work-months

Mr. Han-Deog Cho  
Expert on Community Development, Poverty Development Division  
12 work-months

Mr. Seong in Kim

Expert on Programme Management, Programme Management Division

12 work-months

Mr. Pill Hwan Park

Expert on Investment Promotion and Enterprise Development, Trade and Investment Division

12 work-months

Mr. Yong-Bok Kwon

Expert on Railway Transport, Transport and Tourism Division

7 work-months

Mr. Soen Tae Kim

Expert on Railway Transport, Transport and Tourism Division

5 work-months

Mr. Kyu Hong Choi

Expert on Post-Harvest Technology Management, APCAEM

2 work-months

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