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Proposed programme budget for 2025

Proposed programme budget for 2025

Part XIII Development Account

Section 35 Development Account

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* [A/79/50](#).

** In keeping with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution [77/267](#), the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the Assembly.



A. Overall orientation

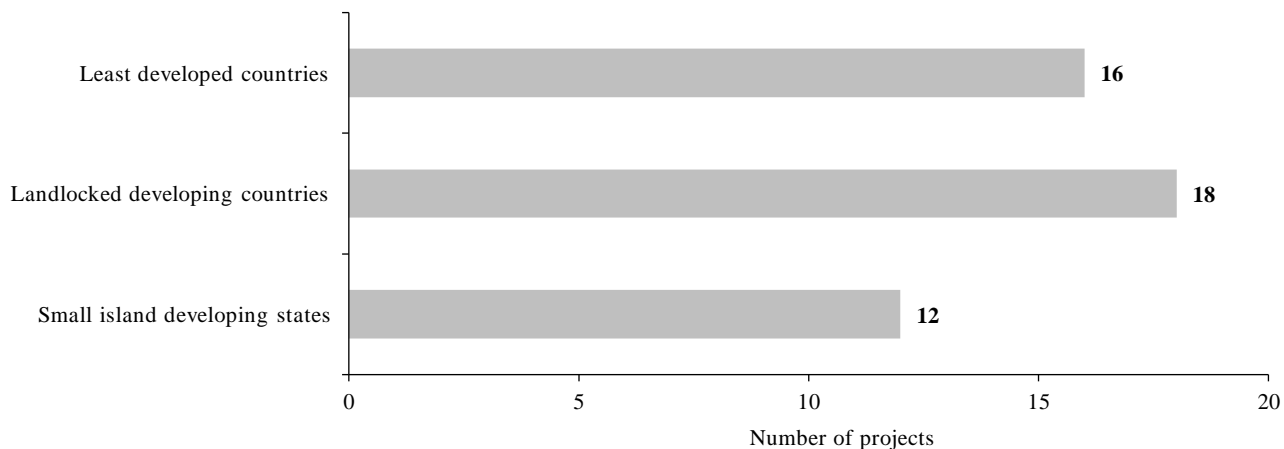
Mandates and background

- 35.1 The Development Account was established in 1997 by the General Assembly in its resolution [52/12 B](#) as a mechanism to fund capacity development projects of the economic and social entities of the United Nations, namely, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). All projects funded through the Account build on the mandates and the comparative advantages of the 10 implementing entities.
- 35.2 The Development Account supports developing countries in their implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in response to expressed needs and demands from Member States, and supports the recommendations and decisions made during intergovernmental processes and by the relevant governing bodies of the implementing entities.

Strategy

- 35.3 The Development Account provides its 10 non-resident implementing entities of the United Nations Secretariat with predictable funds to assist developing countries in the economic and social priority areas of the United Nations development agenda for which capacity development assistance is needed, the Secretariat has a clear comparative advantage and there is demand from Member States. Projects build on the normative and analytical capacities of the entities. They are carried out over a four-year period, with an average budget of \$700,000, and involve work with multiple countries, encouraging South-South learning and experience-sharing and later feeding findings into intergovernmental processes and analytics. Under the overarching theme of the seventeenth tranche, “Supporting Member States in accelerating actions to adapt to and mitigate climate change with a focus on social and economic resilience in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda”, 26 proposed projects (see annex I) are spread across all regions (see figure 35.II), supporting all Sustainable Development Goals (see figure 35.III) and often supporting countries with special needs (see figure 35.I). Five of the projects are aimed at enhancing the statistical capacity of countries, in order to address issues related to climate change (see para. 35.6 for additional details). In total, the seventeenth tranche includes nine projects that will be jointly executed by Development Account entities. Furthermore, partnerships continue to be essential to all projects, including collaboration within and outside of the United Nations system.
- 35.4 Over 90 per cent of the proposed projects of the seventeenth tranche support countries with special needs, namely, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. Figure 35.I shows the number of projects supporting countries with special needs. These numbers are likely to increase as implementing entities finalize the target countries of their projects. Some projects are focused exclusively on these groups of countries, such as the following projects: using science, technology and innovation to advance climate resilience in small island developing States (project B); accelerating urban resilience and pro-poor climate action in landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in the Caribbean and Africa (project J); and climate action and food system transformation in Arab least developed countries (project Q).

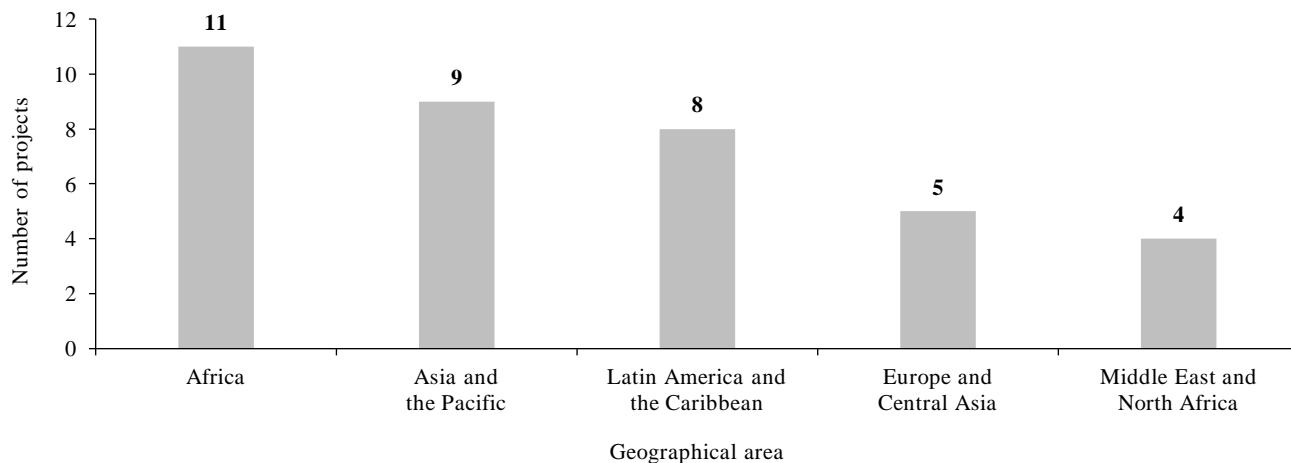
Figure 35.I
Projects supporting countries with special needs^a



^a Projects can have beneficiary countries from multiple groups, and some countries with special needs can belong to two groups.

35.5 Figure 35.II illustrates how the proposed projects of the seventeenth tranche are spread across different regions. While projects are proposed for all regions of the world, Africa continues to have the highest number of proposed projects, as in previous tranches.

Figure 35.II
Number of projects by geographical area^a



^a One project can contribute to more than one region.

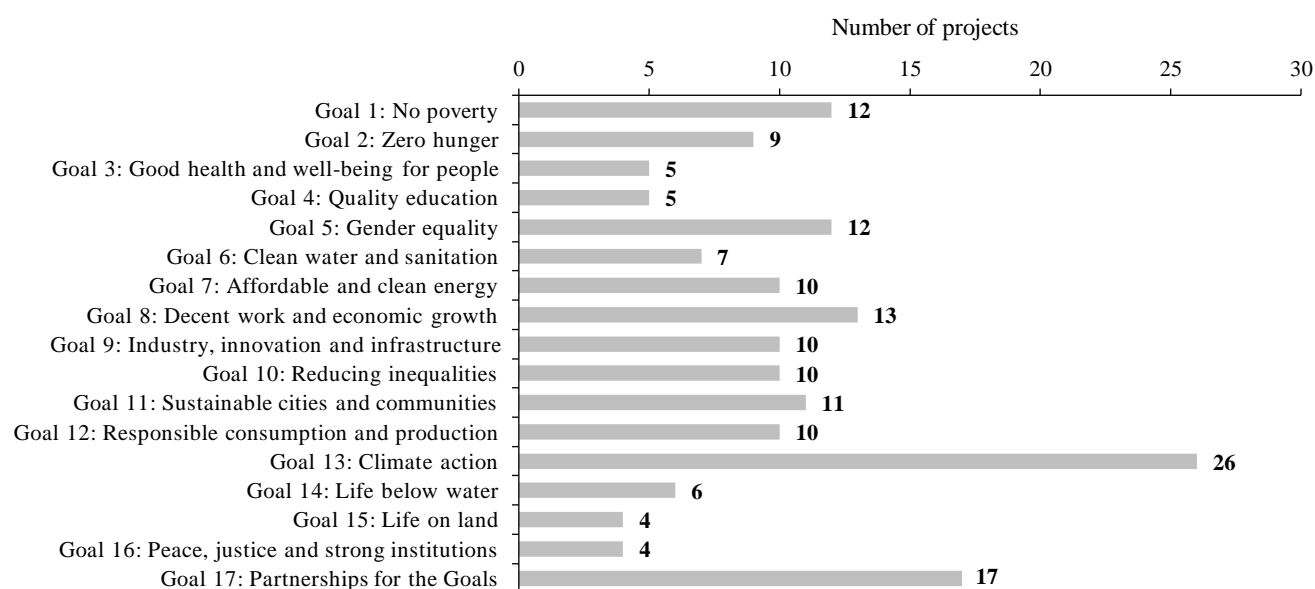
35.6 Under the overall theme of the tranche, several topics have emerged as areas in which multiple projects will be providing support. As mentioned above, five of the proposed projects focus on climate change-related statistics, including by building the capacity of selected countries to: (a) monitor maritime transport, tourism, trade, fisheries and ecosystem services in the Caribbean to inform evidence-based climate change and trade policies (project A); (b) produce climate change and disaster-related statistics with a gender perspective (project G); (c) produce policy-relevant, internationally comparable and accessible statistics and data for climate change mitigation and adaptation in Europe and Central Asia (project M); (d) produce nationally relevant and multidimensional sets of climate change-related statistics in Asia and the Pacific (project R); and (e) generate statistics and indicators to monitor climate change and the impact of economic activities on climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean (project U). In addition, there are also projects focused on using data to reduce illegal deforestation

(project K) and to map and monitor solar energy access (project O). Food systems, which are one of the six transitions regarded as transformative entry points with catalytic and multiplier effects across the Sustainable Development Goals,¹ are the focus of project Q, on food system transformation for Arab least developed countries, and project Y, on accelerating food system transformation in Africa, while projects C and W focus more specifically on enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change in sub-Saharan Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively.

35.7 The proposed projects also contribute to all of the Sustainable Development Goals, as outlined in figure 35.III, with all projects contributing to Goal 13 on climate action, in line with the theme of the tranche, and a notable number of projects contributing to Goal 1 on poverty; Goal 5 on gender equality; Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth; and Goal 17 on partnerships for the Goals.

Figure 35.III

Contribution of projects of the seventeenth tranche to the Sustainable Development Goals^a



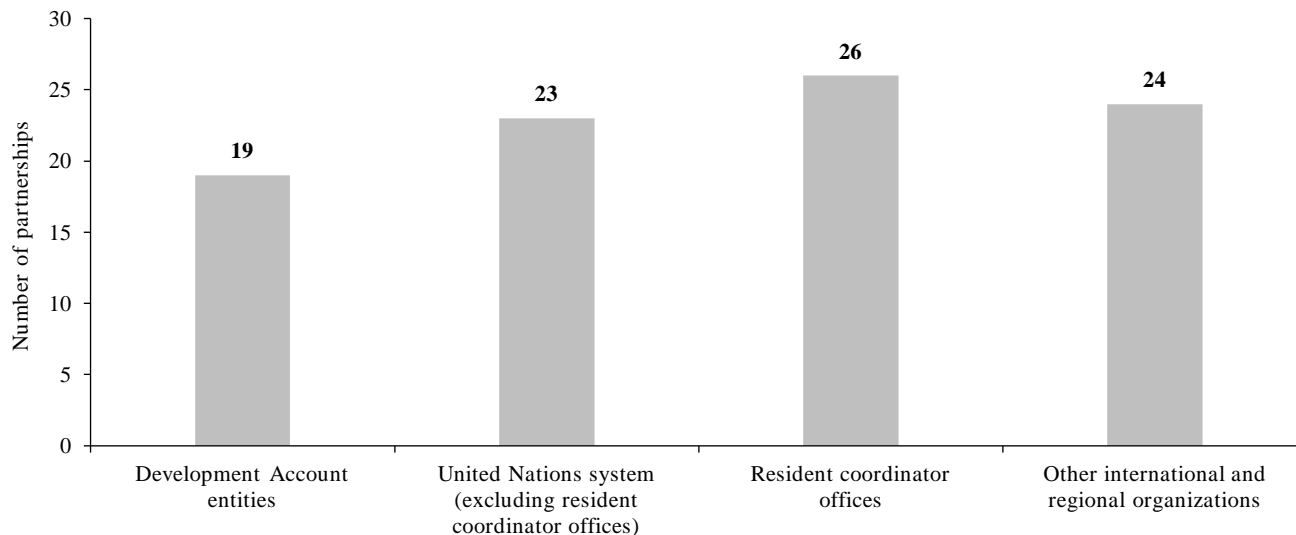
^a One project can contribute to more than one goal.

35.8 Partnerships are essential to the implementation of Development Account projects. The proposed projects will be implemented with partners from the United Nations Secretariat and the wider United Nations system, including United Nations country teams as relevant, as well as governments and national, regional and international organizations. Resident coordinators will also be informed about the national project activities and engaged to support the projects at various levels. This helps to ensure that Development Account projects leverage the comparative strengths of both national and international partners to better achieve transformational change, respond to identified national needs while avoiding duplication of work, and work alongside national and local governments and organizations to strengthen their capacity throughout project implementation, which also strengthens the sustainability of project results.

35.9 As illustrated in figure 35.IV, all proposed projects will be implemented in partnership with other entities within the United Nations system, including the resident coordinator offices. The number of partnerships is likely to further increase as projects are finalized following the General Assembly's consideration and approval of the present budget fascicle and the projects proposed therein.

¹ <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/six-transitions-investment-pathways-deliver-sdgs>.

Figure 35.IV
Partnerships in Development Account projects^a



^a One project can partner with multiple partners.

- 35.10 The involvement of resident coordinator offices in Development Account projects takes different forms. Since one of the responsibilities of resident coordinator offices is to coordinate United Nations operational activities for development within a country, it is expected that such offices will be informed about all projects and related national activities. Beyond this, resident coordinator offices might provide support for a particular project by identifying and/or inviting meeting and workshop participants, identifying partners and government counterparts, disseminating project outputs, fine-tuning the modalities and activities of projects to national contexts, identifying synergies with other projects or initiatives in the subject area, identifying a stakeholder engagement strategy and mobilizing supplementary resources. In addition, depending on the project, there might be more in-depth engagement with the United Nations country team. Development Account entities are in some cases members of the country team and participate in the common country analysis and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and other members of the country team are sometimes also partners in the implementation of projects.
- 35.11 In addition to the partnership arrangements described above, nine of the proposed projects of the seventeenth tranche will be led jointly by multiple Development Account entities. Joint projects build on natural areas of synergy and cooperation between Development Account entities and involve a more extensive partnership between entities, whereby each of the jointly implementing entities is responsible for the delivery of specific deliverables and receives a part of the total project budget. Entities work jointly throughout the project cycle, from the design of the project to its implementation, as well as throughout the reporting, monitoring and evaluation phases. These projects also include the formation of a steering committee, comprising representatives from all entities, that meets throughout the project's life cycle to facilitate dialogue and cooperation, resolve any issues that arise, facilitate monitoring of the project's performance and ensure that the projects are efficient and effective in achieving results at the country level. Since joint projects require a more work-intensive governance structure and coordination, they are only undertaken in areas where there is a clear advantage to doing so. The table in annex I provides further details on which projects will be jointly implemented.
- 35.12 The Development Account and the regular programme of technical cooperation continue to complement each other. Each implementing entity has mechanisms in place at the programme and subprogramme levels to ensure consistency and synergy between the regular programme and the Development Account. While the Development Account funds medium-term interventions that are

executed over a period of up to four years in primarily subregional, but also regional and global settings, building national capacities, the regular programme funds short-term, small-scale interventions, responding in a flexible manner to often urgent and not easily predictable national development needs. Consequently, the programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation approaches of the regular programme and the Development Account are distinctly different. A decentralized approach is used for managing the regular programme, so instead of direct coordination between the two programmes, the implementing entities maintain a good overview of the planned activities financed from the regular programme, the Development Account and extrabudgetary resources while ensuring that these activities build on and do not duplicate one another.

Evaluation activities

- 35.13 Evaluation has been cemented as an essential component of the Development Account programme management function. The processes and procedures to support the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects, including joint projects with a larger budget, have been strengthened based on the findings and lessons learned from the evaluations of the tenth tranche Programme on Statistics and Data, short-term coronavirus disease (COVID-19) joint projects and the eleventh tranche projects. This includes, among other things: (a) the enhancement of guidance on project planning, implementation and monitoring, in particular with regard to project logic (theory of change), target country selection, partnerships and joint projects; (b) the introduction of additional support and quality assurance tools and mechanisms to aid in the development of project documents; and (c) the issuance of a guidance note on terminal evaluation of joint projects.
- 35.14 At the project level, the evaluations of 11 out of 22 twelfth tranche projects are currently under way, guided by the Development Account project evaluation guidelines and a supplementary guidance note and updated report template. A guidance note has also been issued to support the thirteenth tranche project evaluations to be conducted in 2025, while roughly half of the fourteenth tranche projects have been selected for evaluation on the basis of their strategic importance and relevance to entity mandates, pressing knowledge gaps or potential for replication or scaling up. The Development Account evaluation focal points network, consisting of the evaluation units of the 10 implementing entities, has maintained regular communication through virtual meetings and email, discussing critical issues pertaining to the evaluation function and exchanging lessons learned and good practices. The planning of the next programme-level evaluation will be initiated in the second half of 2024, in consultation with the evaluation focal points network and other relevant stakeholders.

B. Proposed resource requirements for 2025

- 35.15 As reflected in table 35.1, the overall resources proposed for 2025 amount to \$18,473,900 before recosting, reflecting a net decrease of \$29,000. The proposed level of resources provides for the full, efficient and effective implementation of mandates. Four (1 P-5, 2 P-4 and 1 P-2) Development Account-related management posts are funded under section 9, Economic and social affairs.

Table 35.1
Evolution of financial resources by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Object of expenditure	2023 expenditure	2024 appropriation	Changes				2025 estimate (before recosting)	
			Technical adjustments	New/expanded mandates	Other	Total		Percentage
Grants and contributions	16 491.3	18 502.9	(1 029.0)	–	1 000	(29.0)	(0.2)	18 473.9

Explanation of variances by factor

Technical adjustments

- 35.16 As shown in table 35.1, resource changes reflect a decrease of \$1,029,000 under grants and contributions, which relates to the removal of a non-recurrent provision approved for 2024 by the Assembly in its resolution [78/252](#).

Other changes

- 35.17 As reflected in table 35.1, an increase of \$1,000,000 under grants and contributions is proposed to allow the proposed projects to provide broader and more in-depth capacity development support to developing countries. This would include delivering targeted, country-level capacity development support for additional target countries, including additional activities to provide more in-depth country-level assistance and to broaden the dissemination of project results, such as knowledge products, lessons learned and the sharing of countries' experiences, to a larger number of countries.

Multi-year account

- 35.18 The General Assembly, in its resolution [54/15](#), decided to establish a multi-year account for the Development Account. The resources proposed for the Account for 2025 are for the implementation of the projects over a four-year period (2025–2028). Within the multi-year account, the breakdown of resource requirements by object of expenditure for the seventeenth tranche of projects is presented in table 35.2.

Table 35.2
Summary of resource requirements by object of expenditure (before recosting)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Amount
Other staff costs	740.5
Consultants	6 670.2
Travel of staff	2 462.7
Contractual services	2 798.5

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<i>Object of expenditure</i>	<i>Amount</i>
General operating expenses	1 392.9
Grants and contributions	4 409.1
Total	18 473.9

- 35.19 Development Account projects are designed to provide the efficient and effective use of resources. The resource requirements are based on concept notes, which provide project descriptions and initial plans for project implementation. After the General Assembly’s review of the proposed budget by the end of 2024, the implementing entities will launch projects based on project documents that include detailed analyses, deliverables, timelines and budgets, and will complete the identification of target countries.
- 35.20 Other staff costs (general temporary assistance) represent 4 per cent of the total budget and are used for short-term needs to carry out the activities of the projects, such as organizing workshops and data collection.
- 35.21 Given that the implementing entities are mostly non-resident in project target countries and that all projects have country-level activities, travel of staff is required for projects, representing an average of 13 per cent of the total resources, a 1 per cent reduction compared with the sixteenth tranche. While projects typically include an e-learning component, and incorporating such elements is useful for maximizing efficiencies and broadening outreach, these tools cannot replace all face to-face delivery modalities in their effectiveness.
- 35.22 The projects typically utilize national consultants to support project implementation at the national level, as well as for collating and exchanging national and regional best practices. International consultants, including regional consultants, are often required for projects involved in new subject areas, which require expertise that may not be available within the country or the implementing entity. International and regional consultants are also used for external programme and project evaluations and related activities representing 4 per cent of the total tranche budget. International consultants comprise approximately 17 per cent of the total number of consultants and work-months, while 83 per cent of the consultants for the seventeenth tranche projects are national or regional. In terms of cost, international consultants represent 27 per cent of the total.

Table 35.3
Summary of consultancy requirements^a

<i>Type of consultant</i>	<i>Number of consultants</i>	<i>Number of work-months</i>	<i>Cost (thousands of United States dollars)</i>
International ^b	114	613	3 276.6
National	166	664	2 807.6
Total	280	1 277	6 084.2

^a This table does not include the cost of consultant travel.

^b The requirements under international consultants include 67 regional consultants (405 work-months) at a total cost of \$1,636,200.

- 35.23 Contractual services are used to engage national and local institutions or organizations to assist with the implementation of national components of the projects, including studies, local pilots, consultations and workshops. They also often include elements of capacity development for the institutions and organizations themselves. Venue rentals, conference service costs and communications costs associated with workshops, training events, seminars or expert group meetings typically fall under the general operating expenses category. More specifically, projects may have the following costs in this category: interpretation and translation services; editing and printing of documents for workshops; web development; reserving venues for workshops;

development of online courses; customization of an online platform that uses artificial intelligence; and other technical areas of work.

- 35.24 The costs of workshop participants (travel and allowances), under grants and contributions, represent on average 24 per cent of the project budgets. Projects typically use national workshops for training, coordination and consensus-building. Most projects also include a smaller number of regional workshops, which are typically used for South-South cooperation and the sharing of lessons learned between the target countries. Regional and interregional workshops are often used to share the findings with larger audiences and are often organized in connection with other intergovernmental meetings or events to reduce costs.
- 35.25 Project deliverables fall under four general categories, as detailed in table 35.4. These deliverables are expected to have a strong focus on the national level, to help to ensure national ownership and prioritization of national processes and institutions. They are also expected to focus on different capacity development aspects (e.g. skills, institutions and an enabling environment) for increased and sustainable impact.

Table 35.4
Summary of deliverables (2025–2028 plan)

<i>Quantified deliverables: B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</i>		<i>Non-quantified deliverables: C. Substantive deliverables</i>	
<i>Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days for all projects)</i>	<i>Technical materials (number of materials for all projects)</i>	<i>Consultation, advice and advocacy (number of projects including these deliverables)</i>	<i>Databases and substantive digital materials (number of projects including these deliverables)</i>
881	241	26	23

Annex I

Projects proposed for funding from the Development Account (for the period 2025–2028)

Proposed projects and objectives

Implementing entities, partnerships and budgets

- A. Evidence-based climate action through artificial intelligence and data innovation in Caribbean small island developing States

Objective: To enhance the statistical and analytical capacities of selected Caribbean nations in utilizing data science and artificial intelligence in combination with novel and national sources for the timely monitoring of maritime transport, tourism, trade, fisheries and ecosystem services related to the coastal areas and the analysis of their CO₂ emissions, as well as the associated environmental-economic accounts, to formulate and promote evidence-based national and regional climate change and trade policies

- B. Science, technology and innovation for integrated climate action for small island developing States

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of government officials and stakeholders in targeted small island developing States to utilize science, technology and innovation effectively for advancing climate resilience and nature-based solutions in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

- C. Promoting climate-resilient agricultural cooperatives for rural small-holder farmers

Objective: To enhance the capacity of selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa to develop inclusive and sustainable policies and strategies for promoting climate-resilient agricultural cooperatives for rural small-holder farmers

- D. Climate-smart trade facilitation for economic and climate resilience in Africa and Asia-Pacific

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of three countries in Africa and Asia-Pacific, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, to calculate, measure and implement climate-smart trade facilitation reforms to reduce CO₂ emissions and build resilient and greener trade processes

- E. Stronger and greener productive capacities for just transitions in Caribbean small island developing States

Objective: To strengthen and green productive capacities in selected Caribbean small island developing States, with the goal of boosting just transitions that align with the unique needs of small island developing States and advancing economic transformation

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, jointly with UNCTAD and in collaboration with ECLAC, UNEP and resident coordinator offices (\$1,004,400)

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, jointly with ECA and in collaboration with UNEP and resident coordinator offices (\$740,100)

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$684,600)

UNCTAD in collaboration with ESCAP, ECA, UNEP and resident coordinator offices (\$824,600)

UNCTAD in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ECLAC and resident coordinator offices (\$824,600)

<p>F. Sustainable product export strategies and traceability for a green, sustainable and inclusive economy in Asia</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To improve the ability of public and private stakeholders in selected Asian developing countries to build national productive and export capacity in sustainable products while contributing to their achievement of nationally determined contribution targets and the Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<p>UNCTAD in collaboration with ESCAP and resident coordinator offices (\$824,600)</p>
<p>G. Measuring climate change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen the capacity of selected low, lower-middle- and upper-middle-income countries to produce climate change and disaster-related statistics, taking into consideration a gender perspective, and enhance analytical capacities to develop policies to adapt to and mitigate climate change</p>	<p>UNEP, jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and in collaboration with ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA and resident coordinator offices (\$761,200)</p>
<p>H. Safer, healthier and cleaner transport in Africa</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen national capacities of selected developing countries to accelerate action for resilient, low-carbon mobility in Africa that is inclusive, healthy, safe and comfortable for people that walk and cycle</p>	<p>UNEP, jointly with UN-Habitat and in collaboration with ECA and resident coordinator offices (\$761,200)</p>
<p>I. Equitable and climate-resilient sanitation services for low-income urban communities in South and South-East Asia</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen capacities of selected countries in South and South-East Asia in providing equitable and climate-resilient sanitation services for low-income communities</p>	<p>UN-Habitat, jointly with ESCAP and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$729,000)</p>
<p>J. Accelerating urban resilience and pro-poor climate action in landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in the Caribbean and Africa</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To improve capacity to accelerate urban resilience and climate action to reduce climate change vulnerability in selected landlocked developing countries and small island developing States in the Caribbean and Africa</p>	<p>UN-Habitat, jointly with UNEP and in collaboration with ECA, ECLAC and resident coordinator offices (\$793,400)</p>
<p>K. Detection and disruption of illicit financial flows related to illegal logging and trafficking to reduce illegal deforestation</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen the capacity of selected Member States to detect and disrupt illicit financial flows related to illegal logging and trafficking, and to reduce illegal deforestation</p>	<p>UNODC in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$684,600)</p>
<p>L. Improved climate knowledge and disaster risk governance for mine tailings facilities in Central Asia</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To enhance capacities of national environmental authorities and industry in Central Asia to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change on mine tailings management facilities for safer and more resilient societies</p>	<p>ECE, jointly with ESCAP and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$565,600)</p>

<p>M. Better statistics and data for effective, inclusive and transparent climate action in Europe and Central Asia</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems of selected countries for producing policy-relevant, internationally comparable and accessible statistics and data for effective, inclusive and transparent climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>	<p>ECE in collaboration with ESCAP and resident coordinator offices (\$565,600)</p>
<p>N. Leveraging trade for a just transition to a low-carbon and circular economy in the Western Balkans, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen national capacities to shape trade policies to address climate change in the Central Asia, Southern Caucasus and Western Balkans subregions</p>	<p>ECE in collaboration with UNCTAD, ESCAP and resident coordinator offices (\$565,600)</p>
<p>O. Improved mapping and monitoring of solar energy access for enhanced climate policy action and socioeconomic resilience in ESCWA member States</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To enhance the capacities of selected ESCWA member States to map and monitor developments in solar energy access to strengthen data-driven analysis and improve evidence-based policymaking for climate action and socioeconomic resilience</p>	<p>ESCWA in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$586,800)</p>
<p>P. Better policies for accelerated transition to a circular economy and enhanced climate action in Arab States</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To enhance the capacities of selected countries in the Arab region to adopt circular economy practices among small and medium-sized enterprises to facilitate accelerated climate action and foster sustainable socioeconomic development</p>	<p>ESCWA in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$544,500)</p>
<p>Q. Bridging the climate-food nexus: coherent climate action and food system transformation for resilient Arab least developed countries</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen the capacity of Arab least developed countries to align food system transformation with climate action and integrate climate assessments into policy design for more sustainable and resilient food systems</p>	<p>ESCWA in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$565,600)</p>
<p>R. Better production and use of statistics for effective climate action in Asia and the Pacific</p> <p><i>Objective:</i> To strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Asia and the Pacific to produce nationally relevant and multidimensional sets of climate change-related statistics for effective climate action</p>	<p>ESCAP in collaboration with ECE and resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)</p>

S. Low-carbon and resilient transport action plans in Asia and the Pacific

ESCAP, jointly with ECE and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Asia and the Pacific to implement low-carbon and resilient transport action plans to accelerate climate action through transport

T. Sustainable cooling to address climate change and inequality in small island developing States of the Asia-Pacific region

ESCAP, jointly with UNEP and in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of selected countries in Asia and the Pacific to develop and implement national cooling action plans that integrate passive cooling strategies and increase the efficiency of active cooling to support energy efficiency, climate objectives, and the resilience of populations and energy systems

U. Better climate change statistics and indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To improve technical capacities in Latin American and Caribbean countries for generating statistics and indicators to monitor climate change and the impact of economic activities on climate change

V. Labour inclusion to address climate change and its impacts on the future of work in Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To enhance the capacity of selected developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to develop policies and strategies for the inclusion of green labour in a just transition, reducing the social impacts of changes

W. Rural agricultural value chains and climate-smart technology policies at the subnational level in Latin America and the Caribbean

ECLAC in collaboration with UNEP and resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To enhance the response of small-scale farmers to climate change by strengthening subnational policies and capacities to scale up climate-smart agricultural technologies and achieve economic and social upgrading along rural value chains

X. Empowering African small and medium-sized enterprises in the agrifood industry for sustainable transition

ECA in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of selected African countries to design and implement policies on small and medium-sized enterprises to support sustainable transition in the agrifood industry

Proposed projects and objectives

Implementing entities, partnerships and budgets

Y. Accelerating food system transformation for resilience to climate change in Africa

ECA in collaboration with resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of selected African countries to improve the resilience of food systems to climate change and variability

Z. Innovative climate action to accelerate green industrialization in the Southern Africa region

ECA in collaboration with UNEP, UNCTAD and resident coordinator offices (\$634,300)

Objective: To strengthen the capacity of selected countries to develop and implement innovative green economy policies and strategies that foster inclusive and sustainable industrialization in Southern Africa

Abbreviations: 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.

Annex II

Mandates of the Development Account

The programme of work will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

List of mandates

General Assembly resolutions

52/12 B	Renewing the United Nations: a programme for reform	52/235 ; 53/220 A and B; 54/15 ; 56/237	Development Account
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