

UNCTAD

WHAT IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY?

1. *Do you have an aid-for-trade strategy and what are the key elements in this strategy?*

UNCTAD has an AfT strategy that is an essential element of an holistic strategy for promoting trade and development. It operates uniquely through three closely interrelated pillars namely research and analysis (think tank function), intergovernmental consensus building (normative function), and technical assistance and capacity building (operational function). The operational pillar which encompasses trade and trade-related technical assistance is the AfT arm of UNCTAD. UNCTAD is one of the main international agencies engaged in trade-related technical assistance activities. UNCTAD's AfT strategy is derives from its core functions as the UN's focal point on trade and development, and from the development objectives set by member States at UNCTAD's quadrennial conferences. The last conference, UNCTAD XI, mandated UNCTAD to focus on assuring development gains from trade and investment for developing countries and countries with economies in transition from their participation in the international economy. UNCTAD's AfT strategy thus aims at integrating developing countries both quantitatively and qualitatively into the international trading system in a manner that promotes their trade and development and helps them to reduce poverty. UNCTAD's AfT strategy further responds to the World Summit Outcome document, which reaffirms the role of the UN agencies in the global efforts towards the achievement of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals.

UNCTAD's AfT strategy has several elements directed at strengthening the capacity of developing countries, especially LDCs, to benefit from international trade and investment. It key elements consist of building human, institutional, regulatory, analytical and trade infrastructure capacities at national and regional levels as well as in terms of global public goods that enable all developing countries, especially LDCs, to integrate beneficially into the global economy. UNCTAD increasingly cooperates with other agencies in delivering AfT. UNCTAD can provide trade and trade-related assistance and capacity building support at each stage of the trading process, from investment, enterprise development and financing, through customs operation and transport, to market access and market entry. UNCTAD's activities in this field received a new impetus in 2003, when the UN Secretary General highlighted the need for Aid for Trade, in addition to aid for development as a necessary complement of market access negotiations in the wider international development cooperation effort to promote timely achievement of internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs.

2. *How has this strategy evolved since the December 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference?*

Immediately after the 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference, UNCTAD, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat, convened an international conference on AfT. The conference, held in March 2006, provided insights on key aspects regarding the possible operationalization of the AfT initiative. It also highlighted the private sector dimension as well as the regional dimension of AfT,

in complementing national level support as well as the multilateral level provision of global public goods. Subsequently, UNCTAD has contributed to efforts by developing countries and their groups, as well as that of the WTO Task Force on AfT, to define AfT, its components and the modalities of its implementation. Such efforts have also informed UNCTAD's own vision and strategy regarding AfT. Significantly, following the mid term review of the Sao Paulo Consensus of UNCTAD XI in 2006, UNCTAD's member States agreed that UNCTAD should emphasize "Aid for Trade, including aid for institutional, regulatory, infrastructural and human resources development in developing countries;" that UNCTAD's technical cooperation pillar be strengthened by "Ensuring that UNCTAD is in a position to play an important role in the Aid for Trade Initiative, in accordance with UNCTAD's mandates, expertise and development approach;" and that UNCTAD "Assume an important role in providing assistance to developing countries under the Aid for Trade initiative, taking into account their national development strategies;"¹.

In pursuance of these mandates, UNCTAD continues to proactively promote the implementation of the AfT initiative. For example, UNCTAD, jointly with UN regional commissions, UNDP and UNEP are coordinating their efforts at providing AfT. These agencies, together with the United Nations University (Comparative Regional Integration Studies) are jointly preparing a report on global and regional perspectives on AfT which would be discussed at a regional event in Bangkok in February 2008, with follow up consideration of its outcome at UNCTAD XII Conference in Accra in April 2008. Further, the Trade and Development Board at its forty-first executive session in April 2007 agreed that UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities should be adapted and consolidated towards few overarching thematic themes so as to maximize impact on development and increase efficiency and coherence. The UNCTAD secretariat is accordingly developing elements of the consolidated thematic approach to be presented to member States in 2008. The UNCTAD XII conference in 2008 is also expected to provide new directions and guiding principles on UNCTAD's operational pillar including in terms of AfT.

3. How does this strategy address regional aid-for-trade challenges?

UNCTAD addresses development priorities at the regional level through AfT. It provides a wide portfolio of AfT activities at the regional level, such as regional institutional development, building regional coordination mechanisms, assisting in regional harmonization of technical regulations and standards, helping with trade negotiations in regional contexts (both South-South and North-South), transport and trade logistics, linking national/regional systems to global transport operators and networks, and trade facilitation, etc. Such regional level strategy includes tailored support to a particular region, for example Africa such as the Joint Integrated Technical assistance Programme for African Countries (JITAP), or a particular sub-region, for example Central America, or a thematic focus linked to a particular region, for example institutional building in meeting SPS standards or environmental norms, or regional services negotiations, for example for SADC, or supporting institutions for implementing competition policies.

UNCTAD also provides global public goods through AfT that meet national, regional and global challenges. Such efforts include UNCTAD's trade databases and analytical softwares, including a new initiative on non-tariff barriers; meeting emerging product standards and environmental norms; customs automation systems; debt management; training of trainers, policy makers and trade negotiators and linkages with universities and academic institutions; investment policy tools; and the Integrated Framework for LDCs in which UNCTAD is one of the six supporting agencies.

1. TD/B(S-XXIII)/7 (Vol. I).

HOW MUCH AID-FOR-TRADE DO YOU PROVIDE?

SCOPE

4. How do you define aid-for-trade (i.e. which types of programme and project do you consider trade-related)?

UNCTAD's definition of AfT activities follows broadly the definition adopted by the WTO Task Force on AfT. It looks at AfT in terms of both the soft aspects of trade and infrastructure (trade and investment policies and negotiations, for example) and the deeper aspects of trade infrastructure (for example, trade adjustment, building supply capacity and competitiveness, trade facilitation, transport connectivity). AfT must be specific to trade capacity development, and thus additional to development assistance. It must benefit all developing countries that demand it. It must be national and regional needs as well as deliver global public goods that can be made available to all. Further, as noted previously, UNCTAD has contributed to the conceptualization of the AfT initiative through studies and high-level multi-stakeholder meetings in order to clarify the AfT concept and suggest appropriate ways and means to implement it.

METHODOLOGY

5. How do you allocate the aid-for-trade share in individual projects and programmes?

COMMITMENTS

6. According to your aid-for-trade definition, what were your commitments by category for the period 2002-2005 and in particular for 2005?

See annex tables attached.

PLEDGES

7. Describe any aid-for-trade pledges you have made at or since the December 2005 WTO Ministerial Conference.

UNCTAD is not a donor agency and thus is not in a position to make AfT pledges. UNCTAD is an implementing agency depending to a large extent (over 90%) upon voluntary contribution from donors for its AfT activities.

8. What is your medium-term (beyond 3 years) financial plan for aid-for-trade?

The strategy for UNCTAD's overall technical cooperation activities, including those falling under the AfT definition, was adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its fiftieth session in 2003. As part of this medium-term strategy, UNCTAD member states called for the need to improve predictability of resources and consolidation of UNCTAD's current operational activities. The Trade and Development Board at its forty-first executive session in 2007, as mentioned previously, recommended that UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities, including on AfT initiative, moves towards a thematic approach based on a consolidated strategy. The UNCTAD secretariat is in the process of elaborating this thematic approach for the consideration of its member States. The UNCTAD XII conference is expected to provide new directions and guiding principles in this regard.

HOW DO YOU IMPLEMENT YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY?

MAINSTREAMING

9. How do you ensure that aid-for-trade is effectively integrated in your overall development strategy and programming both at head quarters and in-country?

UNCTAD has a wide-ranging experience of over 40 years on trade and development capacity building. The scale and scope of our Aft activities provides the UNCTAD Secretariat with a unique capacity to provide most appropriate customized trade-related assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Our accumulated experience and outreach gives us greater possibility to have a multiplier effect across countries, thematic areas, and sectors. Our comparative advantage has been that we provide to developing countries an integrated perspective on trade and development strategies and policies, and promote coherence in this regard at national, regional and international levels.

Aft activities, as part of the overall technical cooperation and capacity building of UNCTAD, draw upon and benefit from the intergovernmental policy-dialogue and consensus building, as well as sound research and policy analysis. This three pillar of work, as noted earlier, is unique and ensures that Aft activities are fully integrated into the agency's development strategy. Regarding in-country mainstreaming, it has to be mentioned that UNCTAD is a non-resident agency and has no established network for in-country presence. However, mainstreaming trade into national development strategy remains a major concern. At the moment, only a minority of country-level plans include trade-related policies and assistance among their priorities. Further, UNCTAD is involved in the One United Nation's pilot countries to promote joint UN support to a country. Under this new approach, UNCTAD will integrate Aft into the consolidated UN country development programmes (as discussed below).

10. Have you recently strengthened your in-house aid-for-trade expertise and how is this expertise deployed to link policies with operations?

As part of the "One United Nations" reform process, UNCTAD is playing a more proactive role in Aft activities. Initial steps in this direction have already been taken. UNCTAD is the lead agency for the UN Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, recently established by the Chief Executives Board for Coordination. UNCTAD is also lead agency for the Trade Cluster of the UN Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, under which Aft activities are coordinated among UNCTAD, UNEP, UNDP and UN regional commissions. Furthermore, UNCTAD is already participating in the One UN pilot countries, inter alia, with a view to mainstream its current and future Aft activities at national level. All these efforts will ensure greater coherence between policy level and operational activities, as well as further inform intergovernmental deliberations. The UN-wide activities will also benefit from enhanced coherence and mutual support between expertise of various UN agencies and their Aft activities and the trade-related components of national development plans.

OWNERSHIP

Refers to developing countries exercising effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and co-ordinating development efforts.

11. What approach do you follow in your country assistance plan, when national development strategies lack a strong trade development component?

UNCTAD has been emphasizing the need for greater focus on the ability of developing countries to derive development gains from the opportunities offered by the international trading system.

Therefore, UNCTAD's advisory services emphasize the need for better integration of trade into development strategies that promote poverty reduction in developing countries, in particular in LDCs. However, in many countries this objective is hardly met. As mentioned earlier, through our involvement in the One UN pilot projects and the Enhanced Integrated Framework, UNCTAD intends to raise the awareness at national level with regard to the development potential of trade policies and AfT activities. In parallel, UNCTAD's AfT activities will continue to remain demand-driven. One important objective is the improvement of institutional and human capacity constraining the ability of many developing countries to undertake in-country trade policy formulation and prioritization, and building of trade infrastructure. UNCTAD has also addressed the lack of institutional and process linkages between trade policies and national development strategies, such as trade facilitation activities on transport connectivity.

12. How do you encourage and support policy dialogues on aid-for-trade among key stakeholders in partner countries?

UNCTAD's AfT activities are in line with the needs and priorities, as formulated by the beneficiary countries in their requests for technical cooperation. Whenever relevant, UNCTAD supports appropriate national needs assessment involving consultations with all relevant stakeholders. In the case of JITAP for instance, in its 10 years of operations in 16 countries has strengthened inter-ministerial coordination, particularly between trade and finance communities, as well as multi-stakeholder consultations, involving private sector and civil society. Such an inclusive approach is a prerequisite for a successful AfT, as needs and priorities, by virtue of country ownership, would have to be ascertained by beneficiary countries themselves.

ALIGNMENT

Refers to donors basing their overall support on partner countries. national development strategies, institutions and procedures.

13. Are you using the partner countries' policy planning and budgeting framework as the basis for the provision of your aid-for-trade programmes?

N/A

HARMONISATION

Refers to donors. actions being more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective.

14. Do you coordinate aid-for-trade analyses and programming with other donors at the country level, given that its scope often exceeds the capacity of any single donor?

As mentioned above, UNCTAD plays a key coordinating role within the UN system on trade matters including on AfT. However, AfT is delivered through a variety of mechanisms (bilateral, multi-donor funded programmes, individual international organizations and agencies' programmes, multilateral agencies, regional organizations and regional financial institutions, etc) that go beyond the scope of UN coordination. Given the multiplicity of programmes, fragmentation and lack of coordination among the different players remains an important concern. UNCTAD also coordinates its activities with WTO, ITC and other international agencies, such as within the Integrated Framework and JITAP.

15. Are you increasing the amount of aid-for-trade for regional and/or multilateral programmes? (If you are a regional or multilateral agency, are you managing an increasing amount of aid-for-trade?)

In 2006 there was a decrease in UNCTAD's interregional expenditures, despite an increase in overall technical assistance delivery by 16%. However, interregional projects from which all developing regions benefited accounted for almost 50% of total expenditures, from over 52% in 2005. At the same time the share of regional projects increased from 9.6% in 2005 to 11% in 2006. The share of country-programmes remained constant at around 40% during this period.

MANAGEMENT FOR RESULTS

Refers to both donors and partner countries managing resources and improving decision making for results.

16. What objectives and timeframes do you set for your aid-for-trade strategy and programmes? How do you measure success?

As mentioned earlier, the major objective of UNCTAD's strategy is to ensure tangible development gains from its AfT activities for developing countries, especially LDCs. The timeframe for this strategy must be commensurate with such long-term objectives. However, annual benchmarks and specific indicators of achievement are clearly spelled out. A large majority of such indicators are country-level based, trying to capture the impact assessment of our AfT activities in terms of trade policy formulation or other relevant quantifiable indicators.

17. What evaluation methodologies do you apply to your aid-for-trade projects and programmes?

UNCTAD AfT activities are subject to different types of evaluation methodologies: self-evaluation by the unit concerned, internal evaluation by the UNCTAD Evaluation and Planning Unit, independent evaluations by United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Service and external evaluations by external evaluators.

18. Do you cooperate with partner countries, other donors and stakeholders in joint monitoring and evaluation of aid-for-trade projects and programmes?

Monitoring and evaluation are key to ensure that whatever mechanism is used AfT deliver the expected results. Like many other international development agencies, UNCTAD has a longstanding experience in monitoring and evaluation technical assistance activities, based on a thorough needs assessment that identifies bottlenecks and crucial project-related variables. As part of its intergovernmental process, UNCTAD is regularly engaged in joint monitoring and evaluation of our AfT projects, together with our member states, donors, and beneficiaries. However, to engage in joint monitoring and evaluation of AfT projects there is a need for consensus of all parties involved in AfT (donors, beneficiaries, implementing agencies, etc) on the appropriate benchmarks that should be used to assess and monitor the performance of AfT activities and their development impact. In the UN, a growing number of program-level evaluations are now using results-based frameworks.

In the case of AfT, a results-oriented approach should be adopted from the outset in the design of a more responsive and effective program, with evaluations conducted by external evaluators at various intervals of the AfT initiative. Realistic targets and indicators of achievement should, to the extent possible, be identified with appropriate country-level management strategies and measurement tools to ensure country-level results.

DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY ARRANGEMENTS?

Mutual accountability refers to donors and developing countries providing timely, transparent and comprehensive information in order to jointly assess development results.

19. Do you engage with partner countries, regional organisations, other donors and stakeholders in reviewing progress towards the fulfilment of your aid-for-trade policy and programme commitments?

See question 18 above.

Box 1. The three main sources of financing for UNCTAD technical cooperation, 2006

Trust funds 91.4%	UNDP 3.9%	United Nations programme budget 4.7%
\$32.2 million (an increase of 19.7% over 2005)	\$1.4 million (a decrease of 26.3% over 2005)	\$1.7 million (a decrease of 2.4% over 2005)

Table 1. UNCTAD trust fund contributions, 2003–2006^a
(in thousands of dollars)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developed countries' contributions ^b	17 107	17 137	15 881	16 262
Developing and transition countries ^c	5 973	4 785	10 449	9 199
European Commission	2 173	691	2 888	2 343
United Nations system and other international organizations ^d	946	3 978	5 158	1 017
Private and public sectors	185	281	447	330
Total	26 384	26 873	34 823	29 151

a Excluding third-party cost-sharing contributions through UNDP.

b The figure for 2003 excludes \$616,463 for associate experts; for 2004 it excludes \$619,665 for associate experts; for 2005 it excludes \$759,436 for associate experts; and for 2006 it excludes \$809,055 for associate experts.

c The majority of these contributions are self-financing, for activities in the donor's own country, and are financed from proceeds of loans or grants from international financial institutions.

d For details see table 8 of the statistical annex (TD/B/WP/195/Add.2).

Table 2. Total expenditure by UNCTAD on technical cooperation, and source of funds, 2003–2006
(in millions of dollars)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
UNDP	4.9	2.6	1.9	1.4
Trust funds	19.9	26.3	26.8	32.2
Regular budget and Development Account	3.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
TOTAL	27.8	30.6	30.5	35.2

Table 3. Technical cooperation expenditures, by region and by programme, 2003–2006
(in thousands of dollars)

	2003 Amount	2004 Amount	2005 Amount	2006 Amount	2006 %
Total	27 788	30 594	30 485	35 223	100.0
By region:					
Africa	3 842	4 929	5 103	6 985	19.8
Asia and the Pacific	5 503	5 056	5 975	6 841	19.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	2 239	2 138	2 265	2 887	8.2
Europe	906	1 360	1 155	1 241	3.5
Interregional	15 299	17 111	15 987	17 269	49.0
By programme:					
Globalization and Development Strategies	3 185	3 809	4 206	4 602	13.1
International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities	6 881	7 281	8 880	9 664	27.4
Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development	5 339	5 083	3 972	4 638	13.2
Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency	9 066	10 783	11 182	14 150	40.2
Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes	725	1 045	1 128	1 165	3.3
United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (section 22)	1 178	1 135	814	807	2.3
Direction of Management and Support Services	1 413	1 252	228	172	0.5
Technical Cooperation Service	-	206	75	26	0.1
<i>Of which: least developed countries</i>	<i>8 763</i>	<i>10 415</i>	<i>11 394</i>	<i>12 758</i>	<i>36.2</i>

Chart 1. Origin of trust fund contributions, 2006
(Per cent of total contribution)

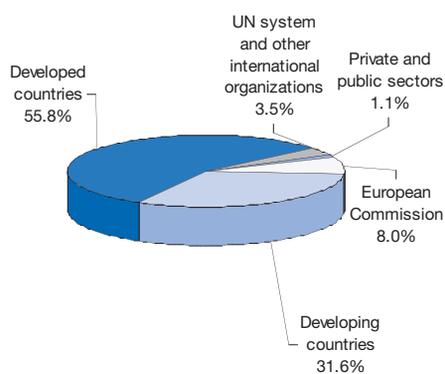


Chart 2. Technical cooperation expenditures, by type of project, 2006
(percentage of total project expenditures)

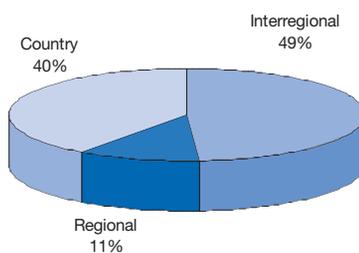


Chart 3. Technical cooperation expenditures, by region, 1997–2006
(percentage of total yearly expenditure)

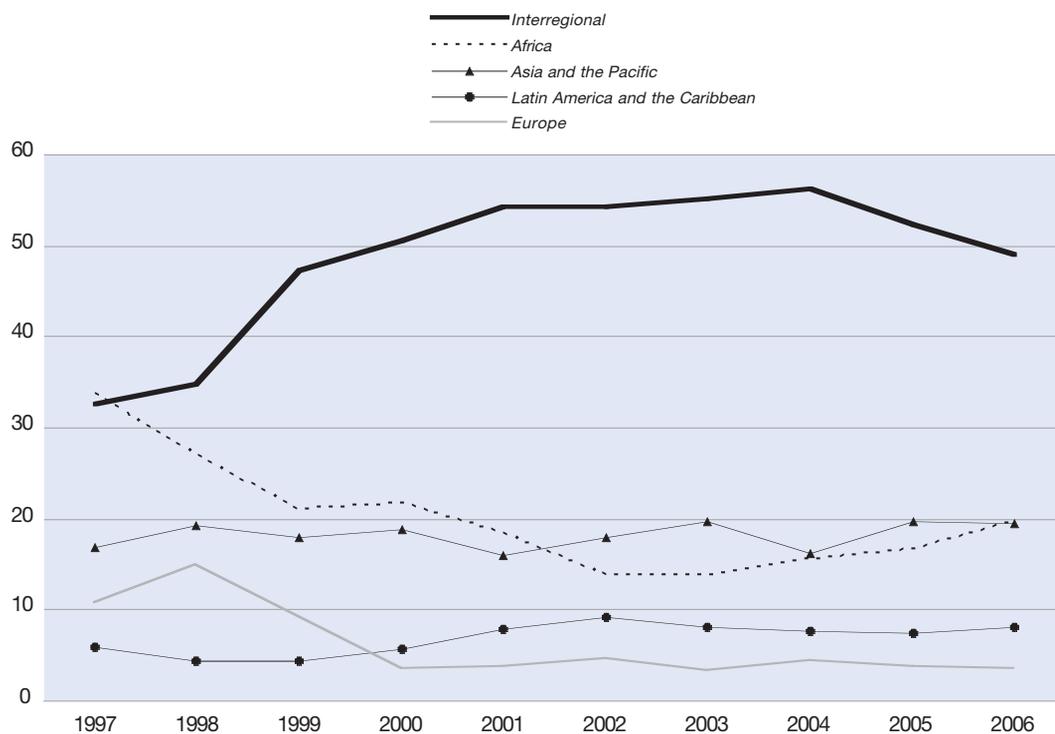


Table 4. Distribution of expenditures by interregional, regional and country activities, 2006
(In thousands of dollars and percentages)

2006								
	<i>UNDP^a</i>		<i>Trust funds^b</i>		<i>UN regular programme of technical cooperation and development account^c</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>%</i>
Africa								
Country	199	0.6	4 858	13.8	-	-	5 057	14.4
Regional	97	0.3	1 831	5.2	-	-	1 928	5.5
Subtotal	296	0.8	6 689	19.0	-	-	6 985	19.8
Asia and Pacific								
Country	219	0.6	5 463	15.5	-	-	5 683	16.1
Regional	-	-	1 158	3.3	-	-	1 158	3.3
Subtotal	219	0.6	6 621	18.8	-	-	6 841	19.4
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Country	726	2.1	1 366	3.9	-	-	2 092	5.9
Regional	-	-	795	2.3	-	-	795	2.3
Subtotal	726	2.1	2 161	6.1	-	-	2 887	8.2
Europe								
Country	95	0.3	1 147	3.3	-	-	1 241	3.5
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	95	0.3	1 147	3.3	-	-	1 241	3.5
Interregional								
Interregional	29	0.1	15 578	44.2	1 662	4.7	17 269	49.0
Subtotal								
Interregional	29	0.1	15 578	44.2	1 662	4.7	17 269	49.0
Country	1 239	3.5	12 834	36.4	-	-	14 073	40.0
Regional	97	0.3	3 784	10.7	-	-	3 881	11.0
TOTAL	1 365	3.9	32 196	91.4	1 662	4.7	35 223	100.0

a UNDP-financed projects.

b Voluntary contributions by member States and multilateral organizations.

c Sections 22 and 34 of the United Nations regular budget.

Table 5. Expenditures by division and region, as of 31 December 2006
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>Division/Programme</i>	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia and Pacific</i>	<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Inter-regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of total</i>
<i>Division on Globalization and Development Strategies (GDS)</i>	325	415	400	79	3 384	4 602	13
Macroeconomic and development policies	-	-	-	-	318	318	1
DMFAS Programme	325	65	400	79	3 067	3 935	11
Special programme	-	350	-	-	-1	349	1
<i>Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities (DITC)</i>	1 135	1 330	619	0	6 580	9 664	27
Trade analysis	-	-	-	-	649	649	2
Trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy	953	1 325	38	-	2 600	4 916	14
Trade information	-	-	-	-	4	4	0
Commodities	26	-	-	-	670	697	2
Trade, environment and development	107	5	180	-	1 976	2 268	6
Competition law and policy and consumer protection	49	-	401	-	681	1 131	3
<i>Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development (DITE)</i>	601		135	276	3 568	4 638	13
Investment issues analysis	-	-	-	-	789	789	2
Policy and capacity building	601	58	136	276	2 292	3 363	10
Investment, enterprise and competitiveness	-	-	-1	-	385	384	1
Other DITE	-	-	-	-	102	102	0
<i>Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (SITE)</i>	4 918	4 943	1 658	887	1 743	14 150	40
Trade logistics	22	360	-	-	556	937	3
ASYCUDA	4 794	3 919	1 658	887	28	11 286	32
Human Resources and ICT for Capacity Development	92	664	-	-	827	1 583	4
ICT and E-business for Development	-	-	-	-	333	333	1
Other SITE	10	-	-	-	-	10	0
<i>Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes (ALDC)</i>	5	94	-	-	1 065	1 165	3
<i>UN Regular programme of technical cooperation (section 22)</i>	-	-	-	-	807	807	2
<i>Direction of Management and Support Services (DOM)</i>	-	-	-	-	198	198	1
TOTAL	6 985	6 841	2 811	1 241	17 345	35 223	100

a UNDP-financed projects.

b Voluntary contributions by member States and multilateral organizations.

c Sections 22 and 34 of the United Nations regular budget.

Table 6. Evolution of UNCTAD's technical cooperation, by source of funds, 2003–2006
(Actual project expenditures in thousands of dollars)

Year	UNDP ^a		Trust funds ^b		UN regular programme of technical cooperation and development account ^c		Total amount
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
2003	4 887	17.6	19 919	71.7	2 982	10.7	27 788
2004	2 565	8.5	26 289	85.2	1 739	6.3	30 594
2005	1 943	6.4	26 816	88.0	1 726	5.6	30 485
2006	1 365	3.9	32 196	91.4	1 662	4.7	35 223

a UNDP-financed projects.

b Voluntary contributions by member States and multilateral organizations.

c Sections 22 and 34 of the United Nations regular budget.

Table 7. Technical cooperation related to least developed countries, 2003–2006
(In thousands of dollars and percentages)

	2003	2004	2005	2006
(1) Country projects in LDCs	2 886	2 676	3 594	4 671
(2) Estimate of inter-country project expenditures directed towards LDCs ^a	5 877	7 739	7 800	8 087
(3) Total expenditures related to LDCs	8 763	10 415	11 394	12 758
(4) Total UNCTAD technical cooperation expenditures	27 788	30 594	30 485	35 223
(5) Share of LDCs in UNCTAD's technical cooperation, i.e. (3) / (4) (percentage)		32	34	37.36

a Secretariat estimate. This calculation was reached as follows: actual expenditures on inter-country projects concerning exclusively LDCs; plus for all other inter-country projects, 30% of interregional project expenditures; 60% of project expenditures in Africa; and 20% of project expenditures in Asia and the Pacific, and 5% of project expenditures in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Arab States.

Chart 3. Technical cooperation expenditures, by region, 1997–2006
(percentage of total yearly expenditure)

