



## FIRST ITEM ON THE AGENDA

**The ILO's technical cooperation programme 2006–07***Contents*

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## Introduction

1. This report provides an overview of the ILO's technical cooperation programme covering the period 2006–07,<sup>1</sup> information on the implications of United Nations (UN) reforms on the ILO's technical cooperation programmes, and technical cooperation activities carried out by ILO Turin. Traditionally, during its November sessions, the Committee on Technical Cooperation is provided with a comprehensive report covering all facets of the ILO's technical cooperation programme. As called for by the Officers of the Committee on Technical Cooperation, for the current session of the Committee, a number of separate reports have been prepared; these reports are inter-linked and need to be read in conjunction. This report, for instance, touches upon financial resources raised; it should be read in conjunction with "Resource mobilization for technical cooperation: Implementation report" (GB.300/TC/3), and in "Regular Budget Supplementary Account", (GB.300/PFA/11). While this report provides a quantitative overview of technical cooperation activities, one will find a snapshot of how they are incorporated and reflected at the country level in the report, "Implementation of Decent Work Country Programmes" (GB.300/TC/2). This report touches upon the implications of UN reforms on the ILO's technical cooperation activities; the interested reader might wish to refer to the more general report, "The United Nations and reform", (GB.300/4) that has been submitted to the Governing Body.
2. As requested by the Committee on Technical Cooperation and the Governing Body, the Office will provide, in November 2008, a mid-term report on its follow-up to the resolutions on technical cooperation adopted by the 95th Session (2006) of the International Labour Conference. The impact and effectiveness of various activities of the ILO will be provided in a comprehensive fashion in that report.

## Part I. Quantitative overview

### A. Overall expenditure

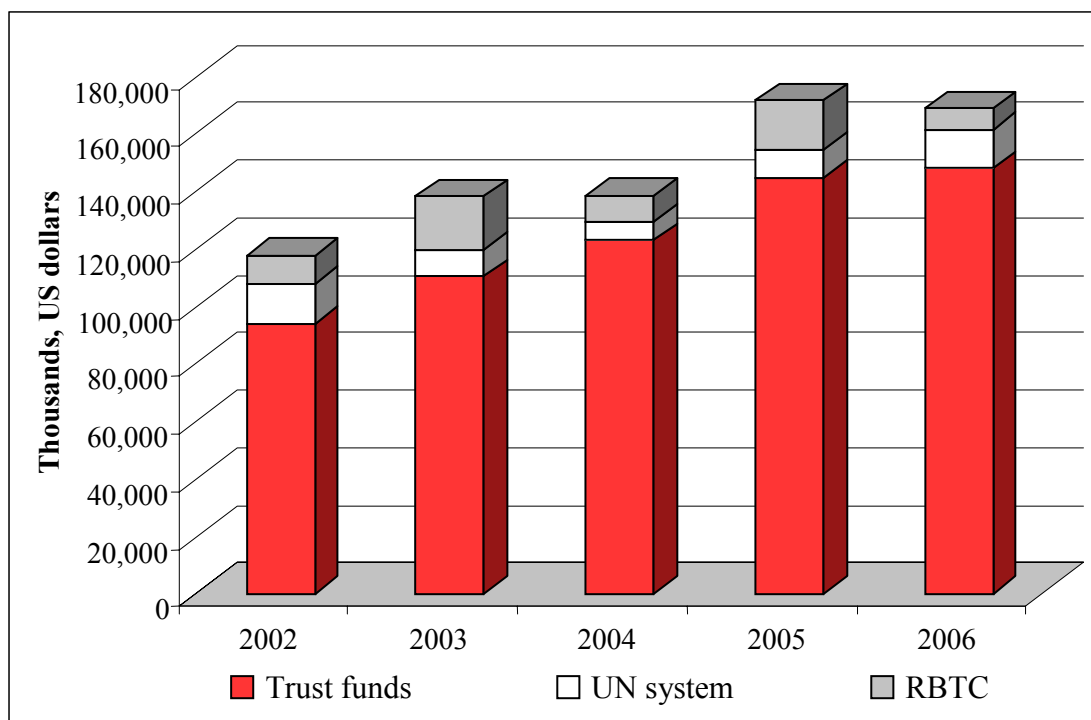
3. Technical cooperation expenditures of the ILO over the period 2002–006 are shown in chart 1. Total expenditure in 2006 was US\$169 million. Expenditures in 2005 had amounted to US\$171 million but, as will be seen from the chart, that was mainly due to the RBTC expenditures which have historically been higher during the second year of the biennium. The figure for 2006 thus needs to be compared with that of 2004 which was also the first year of the biennium. A very positive development can be observed as the expenditures had increased by 23 per cent from 2004 to 2006. As will be seen from Appendix I, table A, expenditures of multi-bilateral and trust funds, increased and stood at US\$139 million in 2006. In 2004, the expenditure from these two sources amounted to US\$118 million.
4. Earlier reports stated that funding from the UN system had continued to decline over the last decade; in 2004 expenditures from the UNDP constituted 1.6 per cent of the total.<sup>2</sup> As

<sup>1</sup> Although the focus is for the period 2006–07 and the text often refers to very recent developments, statistical figures have been provided up to 2006, the last completed year; furthermore, to show trends on a number of specific items, relevant information for previous years, has been provided.

<sup>2</sup> GB.294/TC/1.

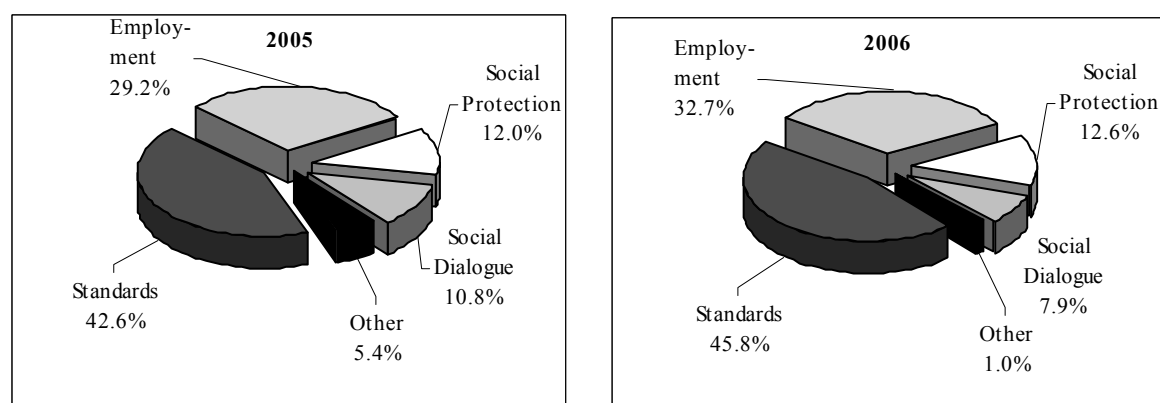
will be seen in Appendix I, this decline has been arrested and a positive trend can be observed. In 2006, financial contribution from the UNDP amounted to more than US\$7.6 million; along with the contribution from UNAIDS, and other UN bodies, expenditures from UN sources constituted over 8 per cent of total expenditure.

**Chart 1. ILO technical cooperation expenditure, 2002-06 (by source of funds)**



## B. Sectoral breakdown of expenditure

5. Expenditures have gone up in absolute terms for all the strategic objectives. Figure 1 provides a breakdown of expenditures for 2005 and 2006 by strategic framework. In 2006, standards and fundamental principles and rights at work had the highest expenditures, followed by employment, social protection and social dialogue. Since 2002, Strategic Objective No. 1 has had the highest expenditures; its share of total expenditures increased further from 37.7 per cent in 2003 to 42.6 per cent in 2005 and to 45.8 per cent in 2006. It is interesting to note that, of the expenditures registered under Strategic Objective No. 1 in 2006, about 86 per cent was on targeted action against child labour (see Appendix IV). The share of employment, which stood at 27.8 per cent in 2004, showed some upward movement and increased to 29.2 per cent in 2005 and to 32.7 per cent in 2006. While the percentage of expenditures for social protection remained at the level of 12 per cent over the last couple of years, that for social dialogue declined from 10.8 per cent in 2005 to 7.9 per cent in 2006; it will be recalled that in 2003 and 2004, the corresponding figures were 14.7 per cent and 11 per cent respectively.
6. This distribution is a reflection of, among other factors, donor priorities. For example, as will be seen from Appendix VIII, table B, in 2006, the United States was the major donor, having contributed about 40 per cent of the total multi-bi donor expenditures. Some 87 per cent of United States approvals in 2006 had gone to Strategic Objective No. 1 activities and 12 per cent to social dialogue. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom provided a substantial proportion of their funds to employment.

**Figure 1. Distribution of ILO technical cooperation expenditure by strategic framework, 2005-06**

### C. Regional distribution

7. Table 1 shows total expenditures by region, and expenditures on interregional and global programmes. Without taking into account additional expenditures incurred in each region through the latter, during 2006, the Asia and the Pacific region incurred the highest expenditure figure (31.7 per cent) followed by Africa (24 per cent), Americas (14 per cent), Europe (7 per cent) and the Arab States (1.7 per cent). It may be noted here that special efforts have and are being made to increase resource mobilization for Africa.

**Table 1. Total expenditures by geographical region**

Region	2004		2005		2006	
	US\$'000	% share	US\$'000	% share	US\$'000	% share
Africa	31 686	22.9	41 484	24.2	40 487	24.0
Asia and the Pacific <sup>1</sup>	33 515	24.2	49 487	28.9	53 471	31.7
Americas	26 705	19.3	28 607	16.7	23 588	14.0
Arab States	2 051	1.5	3 419	2.0	2 844	1.7
Europe <sup>2</sup>	7 232	5.2	11 434	6.7	11 991	7.1
Interregional and global	37 182	26.9	36 954	21.6	36 201	21.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>138 371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>171 384</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>168 582</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. <sup>2</sup> Including Israel.

8. As for regional distribution of activities by strategic objective, one can observe significant differences, reflecting regional and donor priorities. For example, expenditures in 2006 on standards-related activities ranged from 68 per cent of the region's total expenditure in the Americas to 31 per cent in the Arab States. Expenditures on employment-related activities ranged from 42 per cent in Asia to 13 per cent in Europe. Social protection-related activities accounted for 27 per cent of Europe's total expenditures; the corresponding figure for the Americas was 4 per cent. For activities related to social dialogue, the Arab States spent 25 per cent of their total expenditures; Asia and the Americas spent 5 per cent of their respective totals.

**D. Expenditures by type of assistance**

9. Over a number of years there has been a move towards more national execution and national capacity building through increased use of local expertise and the use of local institutions for project implementation. The trend has continued and is reflected in Appendix II. In 2006, the highest (29 per cent) expenditure was for subcontracting. It will be recalled that the proportion of expenditure under subcontracting has been increasing over the last few years. It constituted 18 per cent of the total expenditures in 2003; it had increased steadily to 29 per cent in 2006, showing a systematic increase in the use of national organizations. Although expenditure on national experts, external collaborators, locally recruited project staff, United Nations Volunteers and other staff costs amounted to 26 per cent of the total and still ranked second, the percentage was slightly lower than the corresponding figure for 2005. Expenditures on international experts (23 per cent) remained about the same over the period while the proportion of expenditures on training, including fellowships, seminars, and in-service training fell from 17 per cent in 2005 to 15 per cent in 2006. Expenditures on equipment remained at around 2 per cent and continued to reflect the changes in the new generation of programmes which demand more expenditures on technical expertise.

**E. Least developed countries**

10. Appendix V shows that the least developed countries' share of total technical cooperation expenditure was 16.2 per cent in 2006 compared to 15.3 per cent in 2005. In 2006, approximately US\$15 million went to the least developed countries in Africa (having increased from US\$10.6 million in 2004, and from US\$12.8 million in 2005). Although in absolute terms the increase is small, the trend does reflect the outcome of the attention being given to Africa. In 2006, US\$11.8 million went to Asia and the Pacific, US\$245,000 to the Arab States and US\$245,000 to the Americas. It should be pointed out once again that a breakdown on interregional expenditures would provide a more accurate picture.

**F. Approvals**

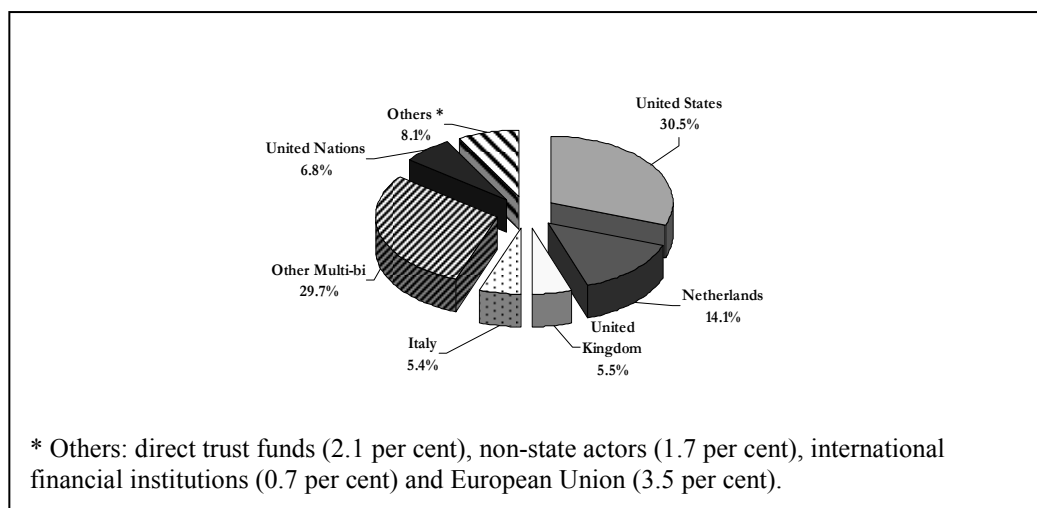
11. Appendix VIII tables A and C show approvals by source of funds and technical fields. Approvals in 2006 amounted to US\$243.1 million as compared to US\$176.3 million in the previous year. Approvals from multi-bilateral, direct trust funds, international financial institutions, and non-state actors constituted around 91 per cent of total approvals, with approvals from the UN amounting to 9 per cent.

12. As has been elaborated in the ILO's resource mobilization strategy report (GB.300/TC/3), the increase in approvals in 2006 is a reflection of a number of factors – several multi-annual agreements including large partnership programmes were renewed in 2006; growing awareness among donor and recipient countries of the importance of employment and decent work in reducing poverty and in sustainable development; and increased capacity of ILO field offices to generate resources and support from local donor representatives over and above the centrally negotiated programmes.

13. The Office is of the opinion that the 2006 approvals level might not be sustained in 2007. The decision of the US Department of Labor to discontinue enhanced funding to IPEC in 2007 and instead allocate resources to combat child labour through a process of competitive bidding might have adverse effects on approvals. The Office is currently in dialogue with the European Commission and has a high expectation to conclude financing for major projects mostly in the field.

14. As will be seen from the list of approvals by donors, Appendix VIII, table A, the Netherlands topped the list in 2006, contributing US\$70.9 million or 30 per cent of all approvals, followed by the United States (US\$40.3 million), Norway (US\$17.8 million), and France (US\$15.7 million). Given that there are partnership agreements with a number of donors and disbursements rates are not uniform in terms of calendar years, a more appropriate picture is provided in figure 2, showing an average over the past five years.

**Figure 2. Distribution of ILO technical cooperation approvals by major donor, 2002–06**



15. The United States has been the major donor, followed by the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Italy during the last five years.
16. A breakdown of the 2006 approval figures by technical sector is shown in Appendix VIII, table C. Standards and fundamental principles and rights at work accounted for 38.4 per cent (US\$90.1 million) of all approvals followed by employment with 36.5 per cent (US\$86.7 million), Social Protection Sector 10.6 per cent (US\$25 million) and Social Dialogue Sector 9.3 per cent (US\$22 million).
17. The table further shows that allocations have increased substantially in absolute terms for each strategic objective. The approvals for projects in employment had made the most gains, and in fact doubled in volume since 2004.

## G. Non-state funding and local resources

18. It might be pertinent to mention here that the recent past has seen increases in non-state funding and public-private partnerships. GB.300/TC/3 deals with the issue more elaborately. Although the amounts are small in absolute terms, there has been a positive trend. In 2002, US\$1.2 million had been raised from non-state funding. During 2004 the amount went up to US\$2.6 million and further to US\$5.3 million in 2006. While this mode of funding has added to the overall resources available for technical cooperation, the transaction costs have been relatively high for the ILO. With the US\$5.3 million raised in 2006 there were as many as 31 projects to execute and 20 donors to deal with.
19. There has also been an increase in resource mobilization at the local level. While only 2 per cent of the total expenditures had been raised locally in 2004, the corresponding figure for 2006 was 16 per cent. In 2006, the level of local resource mobilization was highest in Asia and the Pacific where 31 per cent of the total extra-budgetary technical cooperation

expenditures were from funds raised locally. The corresponding figures for Europe were 17 per cent, Africa, 16 per cent, Americas, 4 per cent, and the Arab States, 1.6 per cent.

20. During 2006, of the expenditures incurred in employment, 35 per cent was raised locally; the corresponding figure for standards was 8 per cent. Of the expenditures incurred for activities in social protection as well as in social dialogue, 6 per cent had been raised locally.

## H. Delivery rates

21. As can be seen from Appendix I, table C, the overall delivery rate declined from 70 per cent in 2005 to 62 per cent in 2006. The corresponding figure for 2004 was 65 per cent. With the introduction of IRIS and the strict adherence to cut-off dates for recording expenditures for the financial year, the 2006 delivery figures may have come out lower than they would have done under previous practices of measurement. It will also have to be borne in mind that, as shown earlier, the year 2006 had seen an unprecedented increase in new approvals, many of which came towards the end of the year – average delivery rate registered for the year could have been affected by this.
22. However, the delivery rates reveal a number of realities. While the Asia and the Pacific region managed to retain its delivery rate, all the other regions registered declines. This decline was particularly marked in the case of Africa where the delivery rate declined from 70 per cent in 2005 to 55 per cent in 2006. Close monitoring in the region as well as from headquarters is envisaged to address the issue.

## Part II. Implications of UN reforms on the ILO's technical cooperation programme

### Introduction

23. The implementation of UN reform initiatives gained momentum and expanded across regions and countries following the completion of the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence at the end of 2006. While the specific follow-up on the far-reaching recommendations made in that report, formally started at the beginning of 2007, will depend on the discussions in the General Assembly, UN country teams, supported by the host governments and donors at the local level have already launched various initiatives inspired by the vision of a UN system "Delivering as one" – the title of the High-level Panel's report.
24. A particular focus has been the launch of eight "One UN pilots"<sup>3</sup> at the beginning of 2007. These pilots have been seen as ways of testing and experimenting with new business practices of UN agencies towards delivering as one, including the adaptation and harmonization of existing rules and procedures of individual agencies. The pilots are intended to yield experience and best practices that could be applied more broadly, with the perspective that this approach will gradually pave the way for a reconfiguration and remodelling of the programming and implementation processes of UN agencies. This would strongly influence the manner in which technical cooperation will be formulated, financed and implemented in the coming years.

<sup>3</sup> Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam.



25. Following discussions in the Governing Body, and the 2006 International Labour Conference resolution on the role of the ILO in technical cooperation, the ILO has engaged fully in the UN reform process, which is seen as a major opportunity for influencing larger national and UN system-wide programming frameworks.

## **A. Delivering as one**

26. Delivering as one is expressed in the form of the four “ones”:

- one programme;
- one team;
- one leader; and
- one budgetary framework.

### **(i) One programme**

27. The ILO’s engagement in the UN system-wide programming exercises, the CCA/UNDAFs, coincides with the preparation of Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) across all countries. While there are issues of synchronization between the UNDAFs and the DWCP cycles, the two exercises are fully compatible and based methodologically on the same results-based and participatory approach; as such, they could be managed in an integrated and complementary manner.

28. The goal for the ILO is to ensure that decent work objectives are included in the UNDAFs, and conversely, to support the major UNDAF outcomes through the activities and results identified in the DWCPs. This should lead to the development of technical cooperation programmes and projects, to be financed by the international donor agency and with the ILO as the lead agency.

29. It can be mentioned here that the ILO has already made its mark in a number of countries. In Algeria, Liberia and Morocco, the DWCP has in fact become a central element of UNDAF; in Brazil and Mexico, the issue of decent work is specifically included as one of the UNDAF objectives; the DWCP outcomes for India are part of the UNDAF outcomes for 2008–12. Furthermore, the ILO has played a leading role in some areas of UNDAF priorities, such as youth employment, skills development and employability, labour migration management and HIV/AIDS workplace programmes.

### **(ii) One team/one leader**

30. The ILO supports the strengthening of the Resident Coordinator system and the need for the UN system to speak with one voice on major development issues. This increased authority of the UN Resident Coordinator is matched also with increased accountability to the host country authorities, and to the UN system as a whole, while at the same time it is expected that individual agencies should demonstrate leadership on specific thematic or sectoral issues under their mandate. The ILO thus has a unique opportunity for taking a leading role and influencing the agencies in the UN system for decent work and other areas under its mandate.

**(iii) One budgetary framework**

31. The implications of moving towards one budgetary framework are not yet clear. In the One UN pilot countries, a number of donors have supported the establishment of a pooled funding mechanism in the form of multi-donor trust funds, where resources are linked directly to the one programme and one plan, although the specific arrangements may vary from one of the pilots to another. The ILO supports efforts to link funding more directly to needs and priorities identified at the country level. It is closely following the specific arrangements being put in place for the participation of the specialized agencies in the priority-setting process and the subsequent allocation of funds across agencies and thematic priorities. The ILO fully recognizes the challenges in mobilizing resources for all components of DWCPs in a rapidly changing environment.

**B. Recent developments**

32. The UNDP plays a central role in country-level coordination and resource mobilization, a role which is being further strengthened as a result of efforts to enhance coherence and joint action. A very significant development for the ILO in the context of UN reform and “delivering as one” is the partnership agreement with the UNDP, signed in February 2007. The partnership, which is aimed at strengthening the Decent Work Agenda in UN programmes, is not conceived as a memorandum of understanding, but rather expresses a strong commitment from each organization to actively seek opportunities for enhanced collaboration at all levels by leveraging the relative strengths and competencies of each organization. Joint policy analyses are foreseen to deepen policy advocacy on inclusive growth, and to develop jointly policy guidance on the role of employment (including youth employment), governance and social development. Initiatives will be taken to make knowledge management across organizations a mutually enriching reality. The core is an action plan which identifies an extensive range of specific areas and activities at global, regional and country levels, and spanning from joint advocacy and action-oriented policy research to specific projects, with a focus on some 20 priority countries, selected because of high demand and opportunities identified for collaboration.

33. The programme of action, which was originally identified in a joint planning session between regional directors of each organization, was given further impetus in a workshop at the Turin Centre in April 2007 which convened 12 UN Resident Coordinators, each of whom are also UNDP Resident Representatives, including from six of the One UN pilots, together with their counterpart ILO directors of subregional and country offices, with the dual aim of familiarizing the UNDP participants with the Decent Work Agenda, the ILO’s strategic objectives, programmes and operations, and to allow the ILO participants to more effectively participate in the UN-wide arrangements for programming and coordination. The programme of action will be continuously monitored at country, regional and global levels with enhanced arrangements for institutional interaction.

**C. ILO response to the challenges and possibilities**

34. The ILO has taken a number of additional measures to ensure that it meets the challenges, overcomes constraints and is able to both contribute fully and benefit from the opportunities of the UN reform processes. The following may be cited:

- supplementary resources have been made available to reinforce the ILO’s presence, managerial and substantive capacity in priority countries, and, in particular, in those One UN pilot countries in which the ILO does not have a permanent presence;

- an interdepartmental task force of the technical sectors and service departments at headquarters, and with participation of the field structure has been established to coordinate the flow of information, analyse implications and to develop appropriate policy and operational responses; an interactive web site on UN reforms has also been set up;
- the ILO has intensified its participation in the inter-agency processes which review, discuss and prepare common policies and procedures relating to the UN reform process and coordinates headquarters' support to the pilot countries; in this context, several meetings between the five major specialized agencies have taken place to harmonize common positions; and
- participation in the UN reform process and in the broader national planning process also requires building increased capacity and understanding of both ILO managers and staff and of ILO constituents – towards this end a programme of modular training, funded by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, covering the related topics of the national and UN programming process, results-based management, preparation of DWCPs, monitoring and evaluation and project cycle management. Implementation of the programme started in mid-2007 with collaboration between the concerned headquarters departments, the Turin Centre and regional offices.

### **Part III. Technical cooperation activities of the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin**

35. In 2006, more than 11,000 people participated in activities of the Centre, with about 52 per cent of activities being held in the regions or countries, 34 per cent on campus and about 14 per cent were distance learning activities. The ILO Decent Work Agenda remains the foundation and the leading principle of the Centre's regular programme. The technical programmes of the Centre, together with the three cross-sectoral programmes, namely management of development, learning technology and gender, accounted for 80 per cent of the Centre's activities in 2006. About 6 per cent of the activities were "European Social Fund"-supported projects, promoting social policies of the European Union for EU member countries. Finally, about 14 per cent consisted of five postgraduate courses, held in conjunction with the University of Turin and other specialist institutions.
36. The Centre's main target group is formed by the ILO constituents. It continuously seeks opportunities to involve social partners in its general training programme as well as offering activities specifically designed for workers and employers. The Centre also runs training activities and projects that benefit participants other than the Organization's constituents. This affords an opportunity for the Centre to make them aware of ILO principles and Conventions. Some activities target groups with a specific profile, such as judges, lawyers, or managers of technical cooperation projects. Other activities have non-ILO constituents among their participants, as well as government representatives from ministries other than the ministry of labour. They include staff of international financial institutions, local authorities, managers from training institutions, and consultants. This significantly increases the reach of ILO principles and standards.
37. ITC-ILO works in all the areas of the ILO's mandate, working closely with the technical units in Geneva in developing new materials, transforming ILO knowledge and experience into training. Most of the training, however, is delivered in and for the regions, each with its specific priorities and requirements.
38. In 2006, the Centre's activities for the African region witnessed an increase. Highlights include the development and implementation of new curricula on women's

entrepreneurship development and youth employment, with particular emphasis on the African context. A significant development has been the training on international labour standards provided in a range of both English-speaking and French-speaking countries to judicial authorities and lawyers, enhancing their understanding of how labour standards impact on national judiciary practice.

39. Activities in the Americas also increased, especially in relationship to distance learning, where the Centre is collaborating with several of the national vocational training and learning institutions. In November 2006, the Centre hosted for instance the Third Meeting of the Network of Vocational Training Institutions of Central America. Also, the EUROSOCIAL project, funded by the European Commission, provided a large number of constituents with an opportunity to exchange with European counterparts experiences and best practice.
40. For Asia, the Asian Decent Work Decade provided a new framework for the Centre to develop its activities. There were joint regional activities with the ILO on local economic development and youth employment as well as cooperation with specific ILO offices, such as in Jakarta, on industrial relations and in Beijing on training for constituents on key issues identified in the ILO/China Memorandum of Understanding.
41. In Europe an important source of activities comes from projects obtained from the European Commission through competitive bidding and tendering, for instance in Turkey on social dialogue. Other highlights for the region included the multi-year projects with employers' and workers' organizations in new EU member countries on negotiation skills and capacity building. Similarly, several training seminars on socially responsible enterprise restructuring were held for a tripartite audience from Central and Eastern European countries.
42. The programme for the Arab States was further developed, the Centre's capacity to develop and deliver training in Arabic being much appreciated by the constituents. Some of the highlights include: (i) four courses to strengthen the Jordanian Ministry of Labour; (ii) the extension of support to Moroccan women entrepreneurs' associations; (iii) six assignments for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) on project cycle management and gender-awareness training; (iv) an analysis of the public employment services in the Syrian Arab Republic and a course to develop their capacities; (v) a tripartite seminar on international labour standards and freedom of association for Bahrain; and (vi) two subregional courses for Maghreb countries on conflict resolution and equality in employment.
43. ***The Committee on Technical Cooperation, having taken note of the analyses and information provided in the ILO's technical cooperation programme 2005-06 (GB.300/TC/1), may wish to invite the Governing Body to –***
  - (i) ***encourage the Director-General to further strengthen technical cooperation with emphasis on Africa, local resource mobilization, and effective delivery;***
  - (ii) ***confirm that the ILO should continue to play its role in contributing to the UN system's efforts to maximize coordination, coherence and relevance of operational programmes.***

Geneva, 23 October 2007.

*Point for decision:* Paragraph 43.

## Part IV. Statistical appendices

### Appendix I

#### Expenditure on ILO technical cooperation programmes 2004–06 (excluding administrative expenditure) (in US\$'000)

##### A. By source of funding

Source of funds	2004		2005		2006		2006/2005 % change
	\$	% share	\$	% share	\$	% share	
Extra-budgetary							
Multi-bilateral donor	117 260	84.7	137 496	80.2	134 835	80.0	-1.9
Direct trust funds	932	0.7	1 474	0.9	3 829	2.3	159.7
Non-state actors <sup>1</sup>	1 443	1.0	1 817	1.1	2 486	1.5	36.9
IFIs (banks)	1 757	1.3	1 401	0.8	908	0.5	-35.2
United Nations							
UNDP	2 222	1.6	5 280	3.1	7 641	4.5	44.7
UNAIDS	2 536	1.8	2 663	1.6	3 362	2.0	26.2
Other UN <sup>2</sup>	1 792	1.3	1 853	1.1	2 693	1.6	45.3
Sub-total United Nations	6 550	4.7	9 796	5.7	13 696	8.1	39.8
Other intergovernmental organizations <sup>3</sup>	1 305	0.9	2 416	1.4	5 677	3.4	135.0
Total extra-budgetary	129 246	93.4	154 400	90.1	161 432	95.8	4.6
Regular budget (RBTC)	9 124	6.6	16 984	9.9	7 151	4.2	-57.9
Total	138 371	100.0	171 384	100.0	168 582	100.0	-1.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes foundations, public institutions, social partners: trade unions, employers' associations, joint initiatives, and private sector initiatives.

<sup>2</sup> Includes UNCDF, UNDCP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNHSF, UNIFEM, UNFIP, UNMIK, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Includes EU.

**B. By delivery rate within region (extra-budgetary funding only)**

Region	2005				2006			
	Alloc.	Expend.	% share ( <i>expend.</i> )	% delivery rate	Alloc.	Expend.	% share ( <i>expend.</i> )	% delivery rate
Africa	53 023	36 845	23.9	69.5	68 425	37 881	23.5	55.4
Asia and the Pacific <sup>1</sup>	69 998	45 497	29.5	65.0	80 085	52 082	32.3	65.0
Americas	32 402	25 502	16.5	78.7	34 972	22 410	13.9	64.1
Arab States	4 224	2 076	1.3	49.2	5 068	2 436	1.5	48.1
Europe <sup>2</sup>	13 455	10 340	6.7	76.9	15 799	11 727	7.3	74.2
Interregional and global	47 020	34 139	22.1	72.6	54 512	34 896	21.6	64.0
TOTAL	220 122	154 400	100.0	70.1	258 861	161 432	100.0	62.4

<sup>1</sup> Including Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

<sup>2</sup> Including Israel.

## Appendix II

### Analysis of ILO technical cooperation expenditure by type of assistance/input, 2005–06 (excluding administrative expenditure) (in US\$'000)

Type of assistance/input	2005		2006		2006/2005 % change
	\$	% share	\$	% share	
Experts	37 880	22.1	38 611	22.9	1.9
Other personnel <sup>1</sup>	50 681	29.6	44 386	26.3	-12.4
Training <sup>2</sup>	29 527	17.2	24 873	14.8	-15.8
Equipment	3 303	1.9	2 853	1.7	-13.6
Subcontracting	40 069	23.4	48 340	28.7	20.6
Miscellaneous	9 925	5.8	9 519	5.6	-4.1
Total	171 384	100.0	168 582	100.0	-1.6

<sup>1</sup> National experts, external collaborators, locally recruited project staff, United Nations Volunteers and other staff costs.

<sup>2</sup> Comprising mainly fellowships, seminars and in-service training.

## Appendix III

### Analysis of ILO technical cooperation expenditure in 2006, by region and strategic framework (extra-budgetary funding only) (excluding administrative expenditure) (in US\$'000)

Region	Strategic framework											
	Standards		Employment		Social protection		Social dialogue		Miscellaneous		Total region	
	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>
Africa	17 063	45.0	14 876	39.3	3 404	9.0	2 453	6.5	85	0.2	37 881	100.0
Asia	24 234	46.5	21 814	41.9	3 330	6.4	2 640	5.1	65	0.1	52 082	100.0
Americas	15 176	67.7	5 223	23.3	825	3.7	1 142	5.1	45	0.2	22 410	100.0
Arab States	755	31.0	951	39.1	116	4.8	613	25.2		0.0	2 436	100.0
Europe	5 930	50.6	1 543	13.2	3 203	27.3	1 051	9.0		0.0	11 727	100.0
Interregional and global	13 182	37.8	8 403	24.1	9 585	27.5	3 111	8.9	616	1.8	34 896	100.0
Total strategic framework	76 339	47.3	52 810	32.7	20 464	12.7	11 009	6.8	810	0.5	161 432	100.0



## Appendix IV

### Analysis of ILO technical cooperation expenditure in 2006, by operational outcome and source of funds (excluding administrative expenditure) (in US\$'000)

Operational objectives/outcomes	RBTC	Extra-budgetary	Total
<b>Standards and fundamental principles and rights at work</b>			
Fundamental principles and rights at work			
Improved implementation of fundamental principles and rights	406	8 799	9 205
Targeted action against child labour	58	65 848	65 905
Normative action			
Improving the impact of standards	367	1 692	2 059
<i>Subtotal</i>	831	76 339	77 170
<b>Employment</b>			
Employment, labour markets, skills and employability			
Employment as central to economic and social policies	808	4 482	5 290
Skills and employability policies and programmes for decent	384	10 339	10 723
Youth employment	185	2 975	3 160
Employment creation			
Employment creation through enterprise development	234	12 200	12 434
Employment creation through employment-intensive	423	13 007	13 430
Decent work through local development: Poverty reduction through local employment and empowerment	267	9 807	10 074
<i>Subtotal</i>	2 300	52 810	55 110
<b>Social Protection</b>			
Enhanced social security coverage			
Improved policies and strategies to extend social protection to	314	5 807	6 121
Better instruments and tools for policy analysis and formulation and good governance in social protection	92	1 382	1 474
Effective labour protection			
Improved labour protection within the formal and informal	220	1 253	1 473
Tripartite action on labour migration	100	2 557	2 658
National plans for combating HIV/AIDS in the world of work	30	9 463	9 494
<i>Subtotal</i>	757	20 464	21 220
<b>Social Dialogue</b>			
Strengthened social partners			
Employers' and workers' organizations are more valuable to their membership and to potential members	552	2 357	2 909
Social partners influence socio-economic and governance	1 168	1 304	2 471
Government and institutions of social dialogue			
Strengthening the social dimension of regional integration	94	2 094	2 188
Improving governance	290	4 106	4 397
The development of social dialogue at sectoral level			
Improved labour and social outcomes in specific sectors	199	1 148	1 348
<i>Subtotal</i>	2 304	11 009	13 313
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	960	810	1 770
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 151</b>	<b>161 432</b>	<b>168 582</b>

## Appendix V

### Breakdown, by country and area, of expenditure on ILO technical cooperation in 2006 (excluding administrative expenditure) (in US\$'000)

Negative figures indicate previous year adjustments. Due to rounding off, some totals may appear incorrect and under 500 appears as zero.

Country or territory	Regular budget	UN system	Trust funds	Total
<b>Africa</b>				
Africa regional	1 113		15 910	17 023
Central Africa subregional	32			32
East Africa subregional			10	10
Sahel subregional	56		42	98
Southern Africa subregional	12		2 013	2 025
West Africa subregional			253	253
Algeria	8			8
Angola	58			58
Benin	31		84	115
Botswana	35		27	62
Burkina Faso	57	9	368	434
Burundi	22	426		448
Cameroon	96		287	384
Cape Verde	8			8
Chad		14		14
Comoros	15	-39		-24
Congo	7	-5		1
Côte d'Ivoire	10		2	12
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35		189	224
Djibouti	11			11
Egypt	39		32	72
Eritrea	14			14
Ethiopia	80		256	336
Gabon	9			9
Gambia	8	203		212
Ghana	88		1 252	1 340
Guinea	11			11
Kenya	3	6	1 097	1 106
Lesotho	46		30	76
Liberia	97			97
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			20	20
Madagascar	75	58	3 363	3 495
Malawi	1		387	387
Mali	20	50	488	558
Mauritania	35	43		78
Mauritius	36			36
Morocco	12		1 215	1 227
Mozambique	25		27	52

Country or territory	Regular budget	UN system	Trust funds	Total
Namibia	3			3
Niger	23		907	931
Nigeria	39		49	88
Rwanda	3		9	12
Sao Tome and Principe	8		105	112
Senegal	85	174	931	1 190
Seychelles	8			8
Sierra Leone	6		43	49
Somalia	15	92	3 129	3 237
South Africa	34		1 487	1 520
Sudan	14			14
Swaziland	1			1
Tanzania, United Republic of	55	64	1 527	1 646
Togo	14		140	154
Tunisia	14			14
Uganda	10		364	374
Zambia	38	31	575	644
Zimbabwe	31		138	170
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>2 605</i>	<i>1 126</i>	<i>36 755</i>	<i>40 487</i>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>				
Regional	502	475	8 696	9 673
Eastern Asia subregional	59		184	243
Southern Asia subregional	13			13
Afghanistan	42	240	1 299	1 581
Bangladesh	28	289	1 771	2 087
Cambodia	12		3 571	3 583
China	163	34	2 254	2 451
Fiji	31	132		164
India	73	53	6 907	7 033
Indonesia	81	3 582	5 399	9 062
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1			1
Kiribati	9			9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9		583	591
Malaysia	16			16
Mongolia	25		385	410
Nepal	35		1 202	1 237
Pakistan	56	340	2 830	3 226
Papua New Guinea	27	3	70	100
Philippines	73	59	1 725	1 858
Samoa		67		67
Solomon Islands	14			14
Sri Lanka	49	722	4 494	5 265
Thailand	23	162	162	347
Timor-Leste	0	2 603	104	2 707
Togo		22		22
Vanuatu	3			3

Country or territory	Regular budget	UN system	Trust funds	Total
Viet Nam	45		1 662	1 708
<i>Total Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>1 389</i>	<i>8 783</i>	<i>43 300</i>	<i>53 471</i>
<b>Americas</b>				
Latin-American regional	398		5 124	5 522
Caribbean subregional	174		46	220
Central America subregional	146		3 256	3 402
South Cone subregional			1 326	
Argentina	32		1 960	1 992
Belize			77	77
Bolivia	9	232	12	252
Brazil	84		3 282	3 366
Chile	79			79
Colombia	16		378	395
Costa Rica			297	297
Cuba	4			4
Dominican Republic			1 425	1 425
Ecuador	24		900	923
El Salvador			1 625	1 625
Guatemala		58	86	144
Guyana			44	44
Haiti	15	24	205	245
Honduras			89	89
Mexico	71		527	597
Nicaragua			134	134
Panama			176	176
Paraguay	15			15
Peru	62			62
Saint Lucia			5	5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2			2
Trinidad and Tabago	4		190	194
Uruguay	22		932	954
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	22			22
<i>Total Americas</i>	<i>1 178</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>22 097</i>	<i>23 588</i>
<b>Arab States, Middle East</b>				
Regional	139		522	661
Arab States subregional	76		170	247
Occupied Arab territories	21		203	223
Bahrain	3			3
Iraq	23	18	30	71
Jordan	18	29	938	985
Kuwait	0		31	31
Lebanon	44		100	144
Oman	27			27
Qatar	11		153	164
Syrian Arab Republic	33		25	59

Country or territory	Regular budget	UN system	Trust funds	Total
United Arab Emirates	6			6
Yemen	8	13	204	224
<i>Total Arab States</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>2 376</i>	<i>2 844</i>
<b>Europe</b>				
Regional	7		5 704	5 711
Central and Eastern Europe subregional	8		3	11
Eastern Europe and Central Asia subregional	55		1 366	1 421
Albania	6		31	37
Armenia	8			8
Belarus	19		28	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10			10
Bulgaria	31		44	75
Cyprus			6	6
France			186	186
Georgia	1			1
Germany			7	7
Greece			2	2
Hungary			96	96
Kazakhstan	5			5
Kyrgyzstan	6			6
Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	2			2
Moldova, Republic of	12			12
Poland	1			1
Portugal			92	92
Romania	2			2
Russian Federation	36	2	760	798
Serbia and Montenegro	31		150	181
Sweden			267	267
Tajikistan			30	30
Turkey	14		2 186	2 200
Ukraine	5	-1	768	772
Uzbekistan	5			5
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11 726</i>	<i>11 991</i>
<i>Total interregional</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>3 253</i>	<i>28 666</i>	<i>32 188</i>
<i>Total global</i>	<i>1 037</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>2 817</i>	<i>4 014</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 151</b>	<b>13 696</b>	<b>147 736</b>	<b>168 582</b>

## Appendix VI

### ILO technical cooperation activities in the LDCs, 2006: Expenditure by geographical region and by source of funding (excluding administrative expenditure) (in US\$'000)

Region	ILO regular budget	UN system	Trust funds	Total 2006	Total 2005
Africa	917	1 126	12 922	14 965	12 852
Americas	15	24	205	245	193
Asia and the Pacific	151	3 199	8 530	11 880	12 921
Arab States	8	13	204	224	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>4 361</b>	<b>21 861</b>	<b>27 314</b>	<b>26 158</b>
ILO global expenditure	7 151	13 696	147 736	168 582	171 384
Share of LDCs (%)	15.3	31.8	14.8	16.2	15.3

The LDCs in 2006 for each region are as follows:

Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Americas: Haiti.

Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Arab States: Yemen.

## Appendix VII

### Experts and associate experts by country of official nationality

Country of official nationality	2005		2006	
	Experts	Associate experts	Experts	Associate experts
Algeria	1		1	
Argentina	3		2	
Australia	9		7	
Bangladesh	2		1	
Belgium	11	2	11	3
Benin			1	
Botswana	1			
Brazil	4		3	
Cambodia	1		2	
Cameroon	2		2	
Canada	13		13	
China	4		4	
Colombia	1		1	
Costa Rica	2		1	
Cote d'Ivoire	2		3	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	1		1	
Denmark	10	1	10	1
Ecuador	1		1	
Egypt	2		2	
El Salvador	1		1	
Eritrea	1		1	
Ethiopia	2		2	
Fiji	1	1	1	1
Finland	1	3	1	3
France	29	6	29	6
Georgia	1		1	
Germany	15	5	16	6
Ghana	2		2	
Guatemala			1	
India	11		9	
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2		1	
Ireland	6	1	6	1
Italy	22	7	19	5
Japan	12	7	14	5
Jordan	1		1	
Kenya	2		2	
Korea, Republic of	2		2	1
Kyrgyzstan		1	1	
Lebanon	1		1	
Lesotho	2		2	
Madagascar			1	
Mexico	2		2	
Mongolia	1		2	
Myanmar	1		1	
Nepal	1		1	
Netherlands	23	6	22	1

Country of official nationality	2005		2006	
	Experts	Associate experts	Experts	Associate experts
New Zealand	3			
Nigeria	2		3	
Norway	5	4	6	4
Peru	4		3	
Philippines	6		8	
Poland	1		1	
Portugal	5	2	4	2
Romania	2		1	
Russian Federation	1		1	
Rwanda			1	
Senegal	2	2	2	
South Africa	4		3	
Spain	14		13	
Sri Lanka	1		2	
Sweden	6	4	5	5
Switzerland	3		3	
Tanzania, United Rep. of	2		2	
Thailand	2		3	
Trinidad and Tobago	3		2	
Tunisia	2		2	
Turkey	4		4	
Uganda	1		1	
Ukraine			1	
United Kingdom	26		22	
United States	24		19	
Uruguay	1		1	
Uzbekistan		1		1
Venezuela			1	
Viet Nam	1			
Zimbabwe	5		5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>45</b>



## Appendix VIII

### A. Approvals by donor, 2005–06 (US\$'000)

Donors	2005	2006
<b>Multi-bilateral donors</b>		
Netherlands	1 944	70 913
United States	45 929	40 328
Norway	8 864	17 788
France	2 089	15 658
United Kingdom	8 691	14 604
Denmark	125	8 052
Italy	11 525	7 744
Spain	8 177	6 598
Sweden	20 975	5 093
Japan	2 412	2 590
Portugal	0	2 343
Switzerland	275	1 892
Ireland	305	1 478
Canada	4 825	1 426
Luxembourg	1 299	1 295
Germany	3 451	1 287
Flanders	915	1 209
Republic of Korea	550	800
New Zealand	886	750
Belgium	9 976	635
Finland	3 184	618
Panama	0	250
Czech Republic	0	226
Australia	391	0
Multi donors	79	0
Brazil	200	0
<i>Subtotal multi-bi donors</i>	<b>137 065</b>	<b>203 577</b>
<b>Direct trust funds</b>	<b>4 150</b>	<b>7 383</b>
<b>Non-state actors</b>		
Foundations	1 187	3 604
Public institutions	174	278
Social partners	1 554	583
Private sector initiatives	150	460
Others	660	373
<i>Subtotal non-state actors</i>	<b>3 724</b>	<b>5 298</b>
<b>International financial institutions</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>988</b>
<b>Waivers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>United Nations</b>		
UNDP	5 837	8 745
UNAIDS	374	8 635
UNHSF	1 538	1 923
UNICEF	608	1 000
UNHCR	256	595
UNDG Iraq TF	0	105
IFAD	0	45
UNIFEM	0	26
UNOPS	350	0
UN-OCHA	1 256	0
UNIDO	25	0
UN-HABITAT	367	0
UNFPA	87	0
<i>Subtotal United Nations</i>	<b>10 698</b>	<b>21 075</b>
<b>Other intergovernmental organizations (including EU)</b>	<b>19 073</b>	<b>4 692</b>
<b>Total donors</b>	<b>176 277</b>	<b>243 118</b>

**B. Expenditure by donor, 2005–06 (US\$'000)**

<b>Donors</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Multi-bilateral donors</b>		
United States	54 931	53 825
United Kingdom	13 911	11 906
Italy	8 163	10 533
Netherlands	16 819	8 777
Norway	6 854	6 953
Sweden	4 968	6 895
Germany	4 106	4 628
France	4 748	3 971
Belgium	3 600	3 893
Denmark	2 630	3 581
Spain	3 532	3 313
Ireland	1 758	3 309
Japan	2 265	2 900
Canada	2 362	2 565
Finland	1 005	1 822
Luxembourg	1 170	1 667
Switzerland	1 775	1 305
Portugal	1 270	1 233
Republic of Korea	771	535
New Zealand	276	475
Multi donors	345	310
Australia	184	285
Austria	43	99
Brazil	0	36
Kuwait	0	9
United Arab Emirates	1	6
Czech Republic	13	1
<i>Subtotal multi-bi donors</i>	<b>137 496</b>	<b>134 835</b>
<b>Direct trust funds</b>	<b>1 474</b>	<b>3 829</b>
<b>Non-state actors</b>		
Foundations	247	450
Public institutions	263	245
Social partners	888	1 188
Private sector initiatives	234	202
Others	185	401
<i>Subtotal non-state actors</i>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>2 486</b>
<b>International financial institutions</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>908</b>
<b>United Nations</b>		
UNDP	5 280	7 641
UNAIDS	2 663	3 362
UNOCHA	318	822
UNHSF	445	678
UNICEF	27	304
UNDCP	393	299
UNHCR	144	243
UNFPA	33	132
UNHABITAT	81	92
UNOPS	62	72
UNIFEM	0	24
UNDG Iraq Trust Fund	208	18
UNFIP	137	9
UNIDO	5	0
<i>Subtotal United Nations</i>	<b>9 796</b>	<b>13 696</b>
<b>Other intergovernmental organizations (including EU)</b>	<b>2 416</b>	<b>5 677</b>
<b>Total donors</b>	<b>154 400</b>	<b>161 432</b>

**C. Approvals by strategic framework**  
(all sources of funds), 2004–06 (US\$'000)

Strategic framework	2004		2005		2006	
	\$	% share	\$	% share	\$	% share
Standards and fundamental principles and rights at work	69 053	48.4	68 073	38.6	90 112	38.4
Employment	42 605	29.9	71 150	40.4	85 671	36.5
Social protection	17 833	12.5	19 912	11.3	24 982	10.6
Social dialogue	10 419	7.3	13 893	7.9	21 936	9.3
Others	2 801	2.0	3 248	1.8	11 993	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>142 712</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>176 277</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>234 694</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup>	9 659				8 424	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>152 371</b>		<b>176 277</b>		<b>243 118</b>	

*Notes:*

<sup>1</sup> "Miscellaneous" corresponds to the amount approved for Denmark, Flanders, the Netherlands and Norway in 2004 and for Denmark and the Netherlands in 2006 not distributed at the time of approval by technical field.

#### D. Approvals by top five donors and strategic framework, 2006 (US\$'000)

Donor	Strategic framework											
	Standards		Employment		Social protection		Social dialogue		Miscellaneous		Total donors	
	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>	\$	% <i>share</i>
Netherlands	20 315	28.6	41 484	58.5		0.0	1 700	2.4	7 415	10.5	70 913	100.0
United States	35 198	87.3		0.0	150	0.4	4 980	12.3		0.0	40 328	100.0
Norway	6 049	34.0	2 738	15.4		0.0	7 599	42.7	1 401	7.9	17 788	100.0
France	9 833	62.8	823	5.3	503	3.2	92	0.6	4 407	28.1	15 658	100.0
United Kingdom	2 646	18.1	6 674	45.7		0.0	2 789	19.1	2 495	17.1	14 604	100.0
Total	74 041	46.5	51 719	32.5	653	0.4	17 160	10.8	15 719	9.9	159 291	100.0