



Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**Eightieth session**

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Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Management issues**Overview of partnerships, extrabudgetary contributions
and capacity development****Note by the secretariat***Summary*

The present document contains an overview of the partnerships, extrabudgetary contributions and technical cooperation work of the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in 2023. The steps taken by the Commission to strengthen its relations with partners and donors, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, are highlighted, and a summary of the extrabudgetary contributions made available to the secretariat in 2023 is provided. The document also contains information on the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Commission in 2023 and examples of the results achieved in cooperation with some key development partners.

The Commission is invited to take note of the present document and provide the secretariat with further guidance on the development, direction and priorities for expanding and/or increasing the impact of its partnerships, extrabudgetary contributions and technical cooperation work. The Commission may wish to provide guidance on how to engage members and associate members more effectively in advancing South-South and triangular cooperation in the region, especially considering the possible theme topic of the eighty-first session of the Commission.

* ESCAP/80/1.

I. Introduction

1. In 2023, the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) deepened and expanded cooperation with member States and other partners to deliver its technical assistance and capacity-development programme in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The secretariat has made concerted efforts to diversify the technical assistance and capacity-development modalities that are available to member States and to improve its communication of both the modalities and the results achieved to date.

2. Most notably, the secretariat provided briefings to the Advisory Committee of Permanent Representatives and Other Representatives Designated by Members of the Commission on short-term technical assistance, regional advisory services and the newly established ESCAP Visiting Fellows Programme. These briefings have facilitated requests from member States and, especially, from countries in special situations.

3. In designing, monitoring and evaluating technical assistance and capacity-development interventions, the secretariat ensured the engagement of the beneficiaries. An example of how it did this was the organization of interviews with beneficiaries in the context of the evaluation of the regular programme of technical cooperation, conducted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services. In addition, the secretariat has relied on testimonials from beneficiaries and partners to develop the upcoming edition of *Technical Cooperation Highlights*, covering 2022 and 2023.

4. South-South and triangular cooperation is an important aspect of the secretariat's capacity-development work and partnerships. As a result of the efforts of the secretariat and its partners, the Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation hastened peer exchanges among technical cooperation agencies from the region and made concrete progress in: matching technical assistance requests and offers; identifying areas of support for new technical cooperation agencies; and strengthening the Forum as the go-to-forum for development practitioners in the region.

5. The secretariat further revamped its partnerships web pages on the ESCAP website, providing a comprehensive overview of its comparative advantages, partnering modalities and ongoing partnerships. Focusing on the secretariat's technical cooperation programme, the website showcases its capacity-development work with the goal of developing the technical, managerial and institutional capacities of members and associate members to plan and deliver more effective policies and programmes in support of inclusive and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

II. Partnership developments in 2023

6. In 2023, the secretariat continued to build new partnerships and renew existing ones. By the end of the year, the secretariat had concluded 18 agreements, bringing the total number of ongoing memorandums of understanding to 41 and memorandums of agreement to 30. While these partnership arrangements do not entail the transfer of funds, they outline a common set of priorities and delineate roles and responsibilities of partners in collaborative activities.

7. In early 2023, the secretariat signed a new, expanded memorandum of understanding with the Islamic Development Bank to increase synergy between the two organizations to support countries of common membership in implementing the 2030 Agenda. Other significant agreements that were signed in 2023 include those with the Association of Pacific Rim Universities, CityNet, the International Solar Alliance, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

8. Memorandums of agreement were signed with other development partners, including government agencies, academic research institutes, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities, with a focus on specific activities that spanned the areas of macroeconomic policy, trade and investment, the environment, information and communications technology, and energy, among others.

A. Facilitating the efforts of the United Nations to work as one at the regional level and enhancing linkages for greater country-level impact

9. The secretariat supported United Nations collaboration at the regional level through its role in the Regional Collaborative Platform for Asia and the Pacific. Under the auspices of the Platform, issue-based coalitions and groups have facilitated the channelling of regional expertise and knowledge to ensure policy coherence, mobilized regional action and supported national interventions in cooperation with resident coordinators and United Nations country teams. The secretariat is co-leading the issue-based coalition on raising ambitions on climate action together with the United Nations Environment Programme. The issue-based coalition led the annual assessment of nationally determined contributions and emission gaps to inform discussions among resident coordinators and Governments in the lead-up to and during the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The issue-based coalition also spearheaded efforts to analyse pathways to phase out coal and mobilized regional partnerships to tackle air pollution under the Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution.

10. Through the Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals Data and Statistics and the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, the secretariat provided, through its leading role, capacity-building support to the United Nations at the country level and, through them, to Governments. The secretariat also contributed to the work of other issue-based coalitions, including those on building resilience, on inclusive economic growth and coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery, and on human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment.

11. In order to ensure the alignment of its efforts with the country-level efforts of United Nations development system entities, the secretariat incorporated linkages to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in project design and appraisal processes.

12. In 2023, the secretariat worked on delivering 11 new projects in close cooperation with other United Nations entities. In this respect, projects funded through the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund are especially conducive to fostering coordinated delivery by the United Nations development system. The secretariat co-implemented the following three such projects in 2023, which are all ongoing:

(a) Sustainable financing for the 2030 Agenda through viable integrated national financial frameworks in Samoa, as well as in the Cook Islands and Niue, implemented jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

(b) Building forward better by safeguarding natural capital and ecosystem services, implemented in Samoa jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme;

(c) Strengthening national and subnational capacity for sustainable disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation in Maldives, implemented jointly with UNDP.

B. Working with regional and subregional partners

13. In 2023, the secretariat continued to work with a range of regional and subregional partners, including under ongoing, renewed or newly established formal cooperation agreements.

14. Building on the Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goal Partnership, the secretariat, the Asian Development Bank and UNDP, in their report entitled *Delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals through Solutions at the Energy, Food and Finance Nexus*, provided policy recommendations and highlighted good practices and examples to support countries in the Asia-Pacific region to accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Along with the report, the online Sustainable Development Goal Solutions Map was launched, featuring over 90 solutions covering a variety of topics, including renewable energy initiatives, innovative agricultural practices and inclusive financial models.

15. The secretariat continued to collaborate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) by co-organizing events with the ASEAN secretariat and development partners, including the seventh high-level brainstorming dialogue on enhancing complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda, during which participants focused on how States could accelerate action towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals while ensuring social protection for the most vulnerable and marginalized. ESCAP and ASEAN co-hosted the Sixth ASEAN Inclusive Business Summit, at which participants reviewed the progress made in promoting and adopting an enabling environment for inclusive business in ASEAN countries for a sustainable future. Other areas of collaboration included digital and sustainable trade facilitation, unpaid care work, freight transport and public debt.

16. In 2023 in the Pacific subregion, the secretariat continued to work with United Nations multi-country offices and United Nations country teams. For instance, the secretariat joined forces with a number of development partners to embark on the multi-year project entitled “Pacific Climate Change Migration and Human Security Programme II”, which is aimed at strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of Pacific islanders in the context of climate change and disasters by reducing forced migration resulting from climate change and by supporting Governments to manage migration as one of the strategies to enhance resilience to climate change. Furthermore, to prepare for the end of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (Samoa Pathway) and for the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in May 2024, the secretariat, together with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, building on the conclusion

of the memorandum of understanding between the two organizations, convened the Samoa Pathway Pacific regional review to connect diverse perspectives to the global process in developing the key priorities for the next plan of action. In addition, ESCAP, in its publication *Enhancing SIDS Voice and Representation and Pacific Perspectives 2023: Advocating the Aspirations of Small Island Developing States*, presents an agglomeration of inputs from both United Nations and other development actors in the Pacific, highlighting current sustainable development challenges and solutions for the Pacific, providing findings and policy ideas to support stakeholders in realizing the aspirations of Pacific communities, as outlined in the 2030 Agenda and the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

C. Partnerships for the implementation of the programme of work

17. In 2023, the secretariat, with cooperation from member States, continued to strengthen country-level support, bringing together national Governments, intergovernmental organizations, development banks, civil society organizations, private entities and local communities. The diversity and wide-ranging scope of these partnerships are critical for the success of the secretariat's capacity-development projects and initiatives, which are being implemented to respond to the evolving, transboundary challenges and needs of countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

18. The secretariat implemented several measures and actions in 2023 to further develop relations and cooperation with development partners and donors:

(a) An annual consultation meeting was held in Bangkok on 1 December 2023, at which participants reviewed the achievements of projects funded through the Korea-ESCAP Cooperation Fund and other partners from the Republic of Korea and the secretariat's new proposals for the donor's consideration;

(b) An annual consultation meeting was held in Bangkok on 14 December 2023, at which participants reviewed the achievements of projects funded through the China-ESCAP Cooperation Programme and the secretariat's new proposals for the donor's consideration;

(c) Regular formal and informal engagements and discussions were held with existing and potential partners and donors, including the Governments of Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the Islamic Development Bank;

(d) Collaboration continued with a range of foundations and organizations, including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (on regional inclusive business models in agriculture and food systems), the Bloomberg Family Foundation (on supporting improvements to civil registration and vital statistics systems in Asia and the Pacific), the Energy Foundation China (on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and clean energy) and the Paris Agreement), and Rehabilitation International (on advancing disability-inclusive development by catalysing the digital inclusion of persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific);

(e) In partnership with other entities inside and outside the United Nations system, the secretariat succeeded in securing additional extrabudgetary resources from the International Organization for Migration, the UNDP-administered multi-partner trust fund, the United Nations Office for

Project Services, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Road Safety Fund.

19. Highlights of the technical cooperation work done by the secretariat in partnership with and with funding from selected member States are provided below.

20. In cooperation with the Government of China, the secretariat supported member States in the areas of agricultural mechanization; infrastructure; transport; trade; energy; space applications for sustainable development; social development; and science, technology and innovation. For example, in 2023, with support from the Government of China, the secretariat assisted policymakers in integrating sustainability goals into power system connectivity initiatives, including through the development of the green power corridor framework, which was launched at the Third Asian and Pacific Energy Forum. In the area of urban development, the secretariat promoted the increased coordination and implementation of smart city solutions, with a focus on enhancing the innovation ecosystem by facilitating matchmaking, dialogue and engagement among start-ups in three pilot cities in Cambodia, Indonesia and Thailand. To accelerate the regional transition to electric-mobility for public transport, the Asia-Pacific initiative on electric mobility was launched and draft national policies on electric mobility were developed in five pilot countries, namely, Fiji, Georgia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal and Thailand.

21. In cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, the secretariat supported the development of regional guidelines for the valuation of ecosystem goods and services in the Pacific.

22. In partnership with the Government of Japan, the secretariat initiated the development and piloting of guidelines for the production and use of key national indicators for national, regional and global reporting in Fiji, Kiribati and Tonga.

23. In collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Korea, both through the Korea-ESCAP Cooperation Fund and through partnerships with various line ministries in the country, the secretariat supported member States in the areas of trade and transport facilitation; energy connectivity; sustainable transport development; climate action and the environment; data and statistics for sustainable development; geospatial data management; and air pollution monitoring and management. For example, in 2023, the secretariat supported member States in designing enhanced policies and plans for accessible, safe, socially inclusive and innovative urban transport systems, based on a set of practical, user-friendly guidelines. In the area of social development, the secretariat continued to address the needs of ageing societies, including through projects that included mainstreaming population ageing into country-level policy frameworks and strengthening the labour force participation of older persons.

24. With assistance from the Government of the Russian Federation, the secretariat supported member States in the areas of trade and investment, transport, disaster risk reduction, social development, statistics and energy. For example, in 2023, the secretariat supported member States in improving the safety of navigation and the sustainability of shipping through the introduction of innovative autonomous shipping technologies. In the area of transport, the secretariat also supported Asia-Pacific cities in building capacity for the integration and application of digital technologies in urban public transport systems.

25. In partnership with the Government of the United States, the secretariat initiated work to address, through regional approaches, the challenge of reducing pollution in transboundary airsheds.

D. South-South cooperation

26. The Fifth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation was held in Bangkok and online on 27 and 28 November 2023. It was co-organized by the secretariat and the Thailand International Cooperation Agency. The Forum, which was attended by 108 participants (10 participants attended online) from 34 ESCAP member States and 8 observers, brought together development practitioners from the capitals and representatives from embassies in Bangkok.

27. During the Fifth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, which was held on the theme “Digital innovation and South-South cooperation: driving sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific”, and in line with the theme of the eightieth session of ESCAP, participants discussed the challenges of and opportunities for advancing South-South cooperation in an increasingly digital world, especially for emerging technical assistance providers, and identified opportunities for partnership with diverse technical cooperation agencies to enhance sustainable development.

28. The objectives of the meeting were for participants: to discuss challenges and opportunities for advancing South-South cooperation in an increasingly digital world, especially for emerging technical assistance providers; to promote replicable digital innovation solutions through South-South cooperation, including through a field visit; to engage in an in-person networking session and identify opportunities for partnership with diverse technical cooperation agencies to enhance sustainable development; and to showcase recent innovative development solutions and best practices through an exhibition.

29. During the Fifth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP officially launched the South-South Cooperation Connector. The Connector is a one-stop hub that was developed in response to the need for a regional platform to bridge the gaps in the demand for and supply of technical cooperation and to promote networking and collaboration through dedicated communities of practice. It is a step forward in the Asia-Pacific region in fostering collaboration among countries of the global South. Representatives of Indonesia and Thailand, two member States that have made data on their existing technical assistance offers available on the Connector, delivered remarks calling for partners and other emerging providers to maximize the use of the platform as an important tool to further development cooperation.

30. During a speed-thinking session, participants conducted moderated discussions in three groups, addressing the topics of the communities of practice endorsed during the Fourth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, held in 2022. The topics were: to streamline the matching of needs to the resources available; to support the needs of new assistance providers; and to further strengthen the Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, including by providing substantive guidance.

31. Between annual sessions of the Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum, engagement with member States continues through the ESCAP community of practice platform. Going forward, the themes of the sessions of the Forum are expected to be aligned with those of the upcoming ESCAP sessions.

III. Delivering and communicating the secretariat’s technical cooperation programme in 2023

32. In 2023, ESCAP received extrabudgetary contributions for its technical cooperation trust fund and its general trust fund. The total extrabudgetary contributions amounted to \$18.9 million (see table 1).

Table 1
Summary of extrabudgetary contributions received in 2023, by component

<i>Component</i>	<i>Contributions (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Technical cooperation trust fund	17 702 354	93.3
General trust fund		
Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia: Republic of Korea	1 140 980	6.0
Subregional Office for North and Central Asia: Kazakhstan	120 000	0.6
Seismic mitigation retrofit and life-cycle replacements project: China	18 835	0.1
Subtotal, general trust fund	1 279 815	6.7
Total	18 982 169	100.0

33. The contribution of the Government of the Republic of Korea to the Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia covers the institutional costs of the office and contributes to the implementation of its programme of work. The contribution of the Government of Kazakhstan to the Subregional Office for North and Central Asia covers the institutional costs of the office. The contribution of the Government of China to support the renovation of the proposed bilateral meeting room in the United Nations Conference Centre is part of the seismic mitigation retrofit and life-cycle replacements project.

34. With capacity development at its centre, the secretariat’s technical cooperation work in 2023 was funded from both the regular budget of the United Nations and from extrabudgetary resources. The regular budget comprised: the regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23), which increased by about 9 per cent from 2022 (\$3,443,000) to 2023 (\$3,752,700) and allowed the secretariat to respond to a larger number of requests for technical assistance from member States; and the United Nations Development Account (sect. 35). Extrabudgetary resources included voluntary cash and in-kind contributions provided by individual Governments, entities of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, development banks and foundations.

Contributions to the secretariat's technical cooperation programme

35. The total cash contributions received by ESCAP in 2023 for technical cooperation, from sources within and outside the United Nations, amounted to \$25.3 million. Bilateral voluntary cash contributions provided by ESCAP members and associate members remained the main extrabudgetary source of funding.

36. Of the total financial contributions received in 2023 for technical cooperation, \$12.9 million (51.2 per cent) came in the form of bilateral donor contributions from countries, the largest amounts coming from the Governments of the Republic of Korea, Japan, China, India and Germany,¹ and \$8.8 million (34.6 per cent) from the United Nations system (see table 2).

37. Intergovernmental organizations, other organizations and businesses contributed approximately \$3.6 million of the total funds received in 2023 for technical cooperation. Notable contributors under this category, in order of the size of the voluntary contributions, included the Bloomberg Family Foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Seoul National University, the Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation and the Korea Maritime Institute.²

38. The secretariat's technical cooperation work in 2023 was further facilitated by the provision of in-kind contributions, such as the services of experts and the use of facilities and equipment. The former included a total of 96 work-months of services of experts in various disciplines provided by ESCAP member States on a non-reimbursable loan basis.³

¹ For the full list and explanations, see annex I.

² For the full list, see annex II.

³ See annex III.

Table 2
Summary of financial contributions for technical cooperation in 2023, by source

<i>Source</i>	<i>Contributions (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(a) Donor countries (see annex I)	12 966 056	51.2
(b) United Nations system (see annex II)	8 763 727	34.6
1. Regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23)	3 752 700	14.8
2. United Nations Development Account (sect. 35)	2 575 417	10.2
3. United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies	2 435 610	9.6
(c) Other organizations (see annex II)	3 580 503	14.1
Total	25 310 286	100.0
Regular budget ((b) 1 + (b) 2)	6 328 117	25.0
Extrabudgetary contributions ((a) + (b) 3 + (c))	18 982 169	75.0

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to the totals shown.

39. The volume of the secretariat's technical cooperation delivery in 2023 in financial terms totalled approximately \$23.8 million.

40. The distribution of extrabudgetary funds allocated to the Commission's nine subprogrammes in 2023 is shown in table 3.

Table 3
Distribution of extrabudgetary funds allocation to the Commission's subprogrammes in 2023
 (Percentage)

	<i>Subprogramme</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Subprogramme 1	Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development	1.4
Subprogramme 2	Trade, investment and innovation	18.2
Subprogramme 3	Transport	6.3
Subprogramme 4	Environment and development	18.3
Subprogramme 5	Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management	17.6
Subprogramme 6	Social development	4.3
Subprogramme 7	Statistics	15.9
Subprogramme 8	Subregional activities for development	12.5
Subprogramme 9	Energy	4.5
	Executive direction and management	1.0
	Total	100.0

IV. Issues for consideration by the Commission

41. In 2023, the secretariat continued to make dedicated efforts to expand its outreach on technical cooperation and to build on and explore a combination of communication approaches to showcase the tangible results of its work.

42. ESCAP, as the only intergovernmental platform that serves to bolster regional aspirations of socioeconomic development, recognizes that effective responses to the ever-growing, ever-complex development landscape cannot be achieved alone. Maintaining partnerships with different types of entities with interests centred on a common vision, combining complementary resources and competencies and sharing risk are crucial for accelerating sustainable solutions to the region's biggest challenges. In recognition of the role partnerships play in the delivery of the secretariat's technical cooperation programme, the next edition of *Technical Cooperation Highlights*, covering 2022 and 2023, is dedicated to success stories showcasing the power of partnerships. The secretariat's substantive areas are featured and, in the online version, video testimonials from key stakeholders are provided, illustrating how the Commission's partnerships have had an impact on and contributed to the realization of the 2030 Agenda.

43. To ensure the continued relevance of its technical cooperation programme and to maximize its impact, the secretariat is committed to continuously improving related processes and tools to monitor demands and systematically report on the achievements made through the programme, in line with the guidance and standards of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

44. The Commission is invited to take note of the present document and provide the secretariat with further guidance on the development, direction and priorities for expanding and/or increasing the impact of its partnerships, the extrabudgetary contributions it has received and its technical cooperation work. The Commission may wish to provide guidance on how to engage members and associate members more effectively in advancing South-South and triangular cooperation in the region, especially considering the possible theme topic of the eighty-first session of the Commission.

Annex I

Extrabudgetary resources provided by bilateral donors in cash for technical cooperation in 2023 (funds in trust)¹
(United States dollars)

<i>Donors</i>	<i>Resources</i>
Bangladesh	20 000
Brunei Darussalam	16 000
Cambodia	10 000
China	3 008 507
Hong Kong, China	30 000
Macao, China	40 000
France	26 334
Germany	363 272
India	929 480
Indonesia	40 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ²	..
Japan ³	3 678 461
Kazakhstan	123 500
Malaysia	25 974
Maldives	2 000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	5 000
Philippines	78 375
Republic of Korea	3 856 277
Samoa	3 980
Singapore	15 000
Sweden	290 496
Switzerland	104 975
Thailand	52 000

¹ The contribution of \$1.2 million from the Government of the Russian Federation for 2023 was received in January 2024 and will be reported in 2024.

² The contribution of 850,000,000,000 Iranian rials was received from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 2023. The United States dollar equivalent is yet to be determined.

³ The contribution of \$1,818,465 from the Government of Japan to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific for 2022 was received in 2023.

<i>Donors</i>	<i>Resources</i>
Timor-Leste	10 000
Tuvalu	2 431
United States of America	198 020
Uzbekistan	13 974
Viet Nam	22 000
Total	12 966 056

Annex II

Technical cooperation resources provided by entities of the United Nations system and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in 2023

(United States dollars)

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
United Nations system	
Regular budget resources	
Regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23)	3 752 700
United Nations Development Account (sect. 35)	2 575 417
Subtotal, regular budget resources	6 328 117
Extrabudgetary resources	
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	435 745
Economic Commission for Europe	21 630
International Organization for Migration	508 720
Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund	70 620
United Nations Office for Project Services	252 315
United Nations Population Fund	153 080
United Nations Road Safety Fund	993 500
Subtotal, extrabudgetary resources	2 435 610
Total, United Nations system	8 763 727
Other organizations	
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	716 058
Bloomberg Family Foundation	1 633 663
Colombian Presidential Agency for Cooperation	212 000
Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency	147 623
Korea Disabled People's Development Institute	149 411
Korea Maritime Institute	152 070
Korea Ports and Harbours Association	50 361
Rehabilitation International	99 010
Seoul National University	370 360
Suwon City	49 946
Total, other organizations	3 580 503
Grand total	12 344 230

Annex III

In-kind extrabudgetary assistance (non-reimbursable loans) in 2023

<i>Division/Office</i>	<i>Number of work-months</i>
France	
(Total 12 work-months)	
Trade, Investment and Innovation Division	
Expert on digital trade regulation in trade and investment	12
Republic of Korea	
(Total 84 work-months)	
Trade, Investment and Innovation Division	
Expert on regional trade and monetary cooperation	12
Transport Division	
Expert on port infrastructure and logistics	9.5
Expert on sustainable transport	12
Environment and Development Division	
Expert on environment policy	12
Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division	
Experts on information and communications technology	19
Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development	
Expert on local governance	10.5
Social Development Division	
Expert on social policy	9