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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 2024. 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 2024 is provided. The document also contains information on the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Commission in 2024 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.

* ESCAP/81/1.

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I. Introduction

1. In 2024, the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) continued to engage with traditional and emerging partners in delivering technical assistance and capacity-building support to member States for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As part of the dialogue meetings and partnership outreach missions, the secretariat increased awareness of the programme of work of ESCAP. The value added by the secretariat as a development partner and a facilitator of cooperation among member States was also highlighted.

2. One important objective of the secretariat is to enhance longer-term and programmatic partnerships, which provide support for the sustainable development efforts of ESCAP member States. In that connection, in 2024 the secretariat published *Technical Cooperation Highlights 2022–2023*. In the publication, which was launched during the eightieth session of ESCAP, the secretariat analysed and shared the results of successful partnership arrangements in delivering support in the areas of capacity development and technical cooperation to member States. The publication is complemented by insights from both partners and beneficiaries.

II. Partnership developments in 2024

3. ESCAP continued its efforts to build new partnerships and renew existing ones in 2024. By the end of the year, the secretariat had concluded 24 agreements, bringing the total number of ongoing memorandums of understanding to 40 and the memorandums of agreement to 41. While these partnership arrangements do not entail the transfer of funds, they outline a common set of priorities and delineate the roles and responsibilities of partners in collaborative activities.

4. In 2024, the secretariat signed new memorandums of understanding with the Commonwealth and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to increase synergy to support countries of common membership in accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. A new memorandum of cooperation was also signed with the Japan International Cooperation Agency to solidify existing collaboration efforts and to expand the scope of partnership. Ongoing partnership agreements were also renewed during the year, including those with the Eurasian Development Bank and the World Meteorological Organization.

5. 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 disaster risk reduction, energy, information and communications technology, trade and investment, and transport, among others.

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

6. The secretariat plays a key role in facilitating United Nations collaboration at the regional level as part of the joint secretariat for the Regional Collaborative Platform for Asia and the Pacific, together with the Development Coordination Office and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 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, the issue-based coalition on digital transformation, the working group on data and statistics, the working group on knowledge management, the Asia-Pacific regional network of focal points on ageing and the regional operations management team.

7. For example, in the area of statistics, ESCAP contributed to a seminar for results-monitoring and data management officers from the regional resident coordinator offices. Held in May 2024, the seminar was aimed at: promoting knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and networking among United Nations officers responsible for supporting the development of national statistical systems; and improving the quality, reliability and relevance of statistics for decision-making and sustainable development.

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

9. ESCAP recognizes the substantial room for collaboration with other United Nations entities in the implementation of capacity-development projects that are aimed at delivering country-level impact while also mobilizing regional-level action. Five projects funded from the United Nations Development Account that target countries in Central Asia are being implemented jointly with the Economic Commission for Europe, with country-level support provided by the resident coordinator offices and United Nations country teams. The projects are aimed at:

(a) Strengthening the energy policies of countries with special needs to build back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

(b) Enhancing the capacities of selected member States of the Economic Commission for Europe for pandemic-resilient, sustainable cross-border trade and transport, in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and UNDP;

(c) Developing a sustainable and integrated management approach interconnecting the food, water and energy nexus and helping to manage the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Institute for Water, Environment and Health, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization;

(d) Enhancing energy security and resilience through energy transition, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and UNDP;

(e) Enhancing capacities in the sustainable production of the critical raw materials required for low-carbon transition, in collaboration with UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme.

10. In 2024, ESCAP continued to partner with United Nations country teams in the development of projects for the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund. Through the implementation of joint programmes at the country level, ESCAP is able to facilitate the channelling of regional expertise and knowledge to support national interventions in a coordinated approach with the United Nations development system. The three projects approved are on the following topics:

(a) Advancing the monitoring and governance of the Sustainable Development Goals to accelerate implementation through the use of innovative solutions and capacity-building in the Federated States of Micronesia, implemented jointly with the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Global Pulse initiative;

(b) Accelerating multilevel action for the localization of the Goals in Fiji, implemented jointly with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);

(c) Strengthening monitoring and financing capacity to accelerate the implementation of the Goals and national priorities in Papua New Guinea, implemented jointly with UNDP.

11. With funding from the Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation, ESCAP also implemented a range of integrated projects to deliver cohesive capacity-building services at the regional level and to complement or amplify country-level results.

12. For example, through its rapid response facility, ESCAP supported the city of Santa Rosa in the Philippines to develop a voluntary local review, in close collaboration with the resident coordinator's office, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNDP and UN-Habitat. The process is a part of unified efforts to strengthen the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals across local governments while fostering partnerships with key national Government counterparts. The groundwork laid in Santa Rosa is being scaled up to ensure meaningful local government contributions to the fourth voluntary national review of the Philippines, which is to be released in 2025. Opening doors for greater coherence in reporting on the Goals exemplifies the efforts of the United Nations to work as one to enhance the impact of actions taken at the local and national levels.

B. Working with regional and subregional partners

13. In 2024, the secretariat continued to work with a range of regional and subregional partners, including under ongoing, renewed or newly established formal cooperation agreements.

14. In the 2024 Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goal Partnership report, entitled *People and Planet: Addressing the Interlinked Challenges of Climate Change, Poverty and Hunger in Asia and the Pacific*, the secretariat, the Asian Development Bank and UNDP provided integrated approaches and recommendations that enable transformative change. Cooperation with development banks was also expanded through collaboration with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank on increasing the awareness of policymakers on regional and global financing for development challenges and opportunities.

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 eighth high-level brainstorming dialogue on enhancing complementarities between the ASEAN

Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda, during which participants considered ways to update the complementarities initiative so that it was aligned with the ASEAN Community Vision 2045, which reflects emerging challenges, as well as aspirations for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future. ESCAP and ASEAN collaborated to enhance regional cooperation, including in the areas of the care economy, energy, inclusive business, trade and investment, and transport connectivity.

16. In 2024, countries in North and Central Asia reaffirmed their commitment to the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia by: (a) establishing a multi-partner trust fund to strengthen the broader mechanism of the Special Programme and accelerate the achievement of its strategic long-term objectives of economic cooperation and integration; and (b) tackling transboundary issues to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

C. Partnerships for the implementation of the programme of work

17. In 2024, the secretariat, in cooperation with 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 2024 to further develop relations and cooperation with development partners and donors:

(a) An annual consultation meeting was held in Bangkok on 2 December 2024, 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 4 December 2024, 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 Australia, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;

(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), Bloomberg Philanthropies (on supporting improvements to civil registration and vital statistics systems in Asia and the Pacific), the Clean Air Fund and Energy Foundation China (on building a partnership and coordination platform for the Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution), 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 and the United Nations Road Safety Fund.

19. In 2024, partners continued to support the implementation of the programme of work of ESCAP through the multi-donor trust funds administered by the secretariat. The Governments of Australia and Thailand provided financial support to the Pacific trust fund. The ESCAP multi-donor trust fund for tsunami, disaster and climate preparedness received financial contributions from the Governments of Italy, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand in 2024, which marked the twentieth anniversary of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. The Government of China contributed to the multi-donor trust fund for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities.

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

21. 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 2024, with support from the Government of China, the secretariat assisted member States in building institutional capacity to use artificial intelligence and spatiotemporal data for the monitoring and assessment of the Sustainable Development Goals. In the area of transport, the secretariat promoted the acceleration of the transition to electric mobility for public transport in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Tajikistan and advanced rail connectivity between South-East Asia and North and Central Asia. In its efforts to assist least developed countries in preparing for graduation, regional South-South exchanges were promoted, with the First Asia-Pacific Biennial Review of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries bringing together eight least developed countries.

22. In partnership with the Government of Colombia, the secretariat advanced policymaking to promote climate- and gender-responsive finance, investment and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in Asia and the Pacific and in Mesoamerica.

23. In collaboration with the Government of Germany, the secretariat supported cities in China, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand in transitioning to low-carbon and resilient urban development.

24. In partnership with the Government of Japan, the secretariat continued 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.

25. 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 environment; space applications; transport; data governance and

statistics; and social development. For example, in 2024, the secretariat supported member States in the operationalization of the Regional Action Programme on Air Pollution through dedicated working groups and Clean Air Week, held in Seoul from 9 to 13 September 2024. In the area of transport, the secretariat strengthened the capacity of Pacific small island States to utilize smart mobility technologies for the fast transition to sustainable smart cities.

26. 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; and energy. For example, in 2024, the secretariat continued to support countries in Central Asia in enhancing drought monitoring and management capabilities and strengthening policies and regulatory frameworks on digital public services for small and medium-sized enterprises in North and Central Asia, in support of the Action Plan for Implementing the Asia-Pacific Information Superhighway Initiative, 2022–2026. In the area of trade and investment, the secretariat supported member States in promoting sustainable foreign direct investment and enhancing regional and global value chain participation.

27. In partnership with the Government of Sweden, the secretariat advanced the development and implementation of subregional legal frameworks on environmental rights as a foundation for enshrining the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment for all citizens at the national level in South-East Asia and the Pacific.

28. In partnership with the Government of the United Kingdom, the secretariat initiated cooperation in the areas of: green investment catalysts for ASEAN; the just transition to electric mobility; and enhancing the sustainable development of critical raw materials in South-East Asia.

29. In partnership with the Government of the United States, the secretariat promoted regional approaches to reducing pollution in transboundary airsheds and initiated a collaboration on building capacity for open radio access networks and other emerging technologies.

D. South-South cooperation

30. Over the course of 2024, ESCAP continued to promote and support capacity development across the Asia-Pacific region through South-South cooperation to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

31. ESCAP organized an event at the regional level to commemorate the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation on 12 September 2024. The theme of the event was “Multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow”, in line with the observance at the global level. Jointly organized with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency, the regional event brought together some 100 representatives (both in person and online) from member States, civil society and the private sector, as well as development partners. The event provided an opportunity for participants to share the latest developments and examples of South-South cooperation for achieving the 2030 Agenda and forging closer links among South-South champions in the region.

32. The Sixth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation was held in Bangkok from 26 to 28 November 2024. It was co-organized by ESCAP and the Thailand International Cooperation Agency. The Forum was attended by over 120 participants from 19 member States and five observers, as well as representatives from other regions.

33. Convened under the theme “Resilient and sustainable urban development through South-South cooperation”, the objectives of the Forum were: (a) to discuss challenges and opportunities for advancing South-South cooperation, especially for emerging technical assistance providers with a focus on the theme of resilient and sustainable urbanization; (b) to promote replicable urban development solutions through South-South cooperation; (c) to present an exhibition to showcase recent innovative development solutions and best practices; and (d) to engage in networking sessions and bilateral meetings to identify opportunities for partnerships with diverse technical cooperation agencies in order to enhance sustainable development.

34. The Government of Thailand hosted a field visit in Bangkok on the first day of the Forum, showcasing exemplary practices in sustainable urban development. Two associated events were also organized prior to the Forum. One was a brainstorming session on emerging development partners, co-chaired by the Governments of Indonesia and Thailand, which brought together representatives of nine countries to discuss how emerging donors could enhance their collaboration frameworks to ensure sustainable, effective partnerships, in particular based on a capacity-development agenda. The second event was co-organized by the ESCAP Statistics Division and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and was focused on the measurement of South-South cooperation, introducing a voluntary conceptual framework to address data challenges beyond traditional monetary flows.

35. Furthermore, an exhibition showcasing the work of technical cooperation agencies was held on the margins of the Forum. Among the key takeaways of the aforementioned events was that South-South cooperation played an important role in addressing urban challenges by enabling knowledge-sharing, resource mobilization and the scaling up of innovative solutions, and addressing cross-cutting issues. The immense value of bilateral, trilateral and multilateral strategic partnerships, including with ESCAP, subregional organizations and the private sector, was underscored. Such partnerships helped to drive innovation, bridge gaps in technical expertise and address complex development challenges using cooperation mechanisms tailored to meet the specific needs of partner countries and communities in order to ensure relevance and maximize results and effectiveness on the ground.

III. Delivering and communicating the Commission’s technical cooperation programme in 2024

36. In 2024, 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 2024, by component

Component	*Contributions (United States dollars)*	*Percentage*
Technical cooperation trust fund	**17 122 951**	**91.7**
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
Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia: India	157 930	0.9
Seismic mitigation retrofit and life-cycle replacements project	155 200	0.8
Subtotal, general trust fund	**1 574 110**	**8.3**
Total	**18 697 061**	**100.0**

37. 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 India to the Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia covers its institutional costs. The contributions of the Governments of Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Thailand, and of the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, support the renovation of the proposed bilateral meeting rooms in the United Nations Conference Centre as part of the seismic mitigation retrofit and life-cycle replacements project.

38. With capacity development at its centre, the technical cooperation work of ESCAP in 2024 was funded from both the regular budget of the United Nations and from extrabudgetary resources. The regular budget funds in 2024 comprised: (a) the regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23), which effectively decreased by around 0.7 per cent from the 2023 allocation ($3,752,700) to the 2024 allocation ($3,725,600);[1] and (b) 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.

[1] The full appropriation of $3,968,300 was not received, due to liquidity constraints.

A. Contributions to the Commission's technical cooperation programme

39. The total cash contributions received by ESCAP in 2024 for technical cooperation, from sources within and outside the United Nations, amounted to $25.7 million. Bilateral voluntary cash contributions provided by ESCAP members and associate members remained the main extrabudgetary source of funding.

40. Of the total financial contributions received in 2024 for technical cooperation, $14.7 million (57.2 per cent) came in the form of bilateral donor contributions from countries, with the largest amounts coming from the Republic of Korea, China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and India,[2] and $8.8 million (34.3 per cent) came from the United Nations system (see table 2).

41. Intergovernmental organizations, other organizations and businesses contributed approximately $2.2 million of the total funds received in 2024 for technical cooperation. Notable contributors under this category, in order of the size of the voluntary contributions, included Bloomberg Philanthropies, the ClimateWorks Foundation, the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation, the Korea Maritime Institute and AARP.[3]

42. The technical cooperation work of ESCAP in 2024 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 98.5 work-months of services of experts in various disciplines provided by ESCAP member States on a non-reimbursable loan basis.

[2] For the full list and explanations, see annex I.

[3] For the full list, see annex II.

Table 2
Summary of financial contributions for technical cooperation in 2024, by source

Source	*Contributions (United States dollars)*	*Percentage*
(a) Donor countries (see annex I)	**14 703 333**	**57.2**
(b) United Nations system (see annex II)	**8 802 181**	**34.3**
1. Regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23)	3 725 600	14.5
2. United Nations Development Account (sect. 35)	3 276 675	12.8
3. United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies	1 799 906	7.0
(c) Other organizations (see annex II)	**2 193 822**	**8.5**
Total	**25 699 336**	**100.0**
Regular budget ((b) 1 + (b) 2)	7 002 275	27.2
Extrabudgetary contributions ((a) + (b) 3 + (c))	18 697 061	72.8

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

43. The volume of the secretariat's technical cooperation delivery in 2024 in financial terms totalled approximately $22.9 million.

44. The distribution of extrabudgetary funds allocated to the nine subprogrammes of ESCAP in 2024 is shown in table 3.

Table 3
Distribution of extrabudgetary funds allocation to the Commission's subprogrammes in 2024
(Percentage)

Subprogramme		*Proportion*
Subprogramme 1	Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development	1.0
Subprogramme 2	Trade, investment and innovation	9.8
Subprogramme 3	Transport	5.3
Subprogramme 4	Environment and development	21.0
Subprogramme 5	Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management	22.4
Subprogramme 6	Social development	3.4
Subprogramme 7	Statistics	21.7
Subprogramme 8	Subregional activities for development	11.1
Subprogramme 9	Energy	3.8
Executive direction and management		0.5
	Total	**100.0**

B. Communication of the Commission's technical cooperation achievements

45. The third edition of *Technical Cooperation Highlights*[4] was dedicated to success stories showcasing the powerful role that partnerships play in the delivery of the technical cooperation programme of ESCAP. The report includes 22 video testimonials from key stakeholders, including donors, implementing partners and beneficiaries across the following substantive areas: leaving no one behind, inclusive economic growth, connectivity, climate action, and disaster risk reduction and resilience. The testimonials attest to the inspiring and enduring partnerships that led to the collective realization of the 2030 Agenda across the region. The report was launched during the eightieth session of ESCAP at a side event.[5] The launch was preceded by a moderated panel discussion that featured donors to, and beneficiaries and implementing partners of, selected success stories featured in the publication. The panellists highlighted the lessons learned and best practices from the featured cooperation initiatives as drivers for building capacity; underscored the benefits of the partnership; and shared innovative solutions and ideas about how they could be replicated in other countries. The report was officially launched with a short film[6] that provided an overview of the technical cooperation programme of ESCAP, the number of partners involved and the number of capacity-development projects implemented. It also featured a

[4] See *Technical Cooperation Highlights 2022–2023* (ESCAP/TR/10).

[5] See https://unescap.org/events/2024/side-event-80th-session-commission-launch-event-tc-highlights-2022-2023?_gl=1*.

[6] See https://youtu.be/Ut4ESORUIwA.

commitment to boosting partnerships, with an invitation to all stakeholders to connect, engage and learn with ESCAP to address the region's development challenges.

46. In 2024, further steps were taken to strengthen the visibility of the results achieved through ESCAP cooperation with key development partners, as showcased in *Technical Cooperation Highlights 2022–2023*, by developing a communications plan. Elements of the plan included a social media campaign with the primary hashtag #TogetherWithESCAP and a dedicated section on ESCAP partnerships and innovation in the bimonthly ESCAP newsletter.

IV. Issues for consideration by the Commission

47. In 2024, the secretariat continued to make dedicated efforts to expand its outreach on technical cooperation and to diversify its use of communication approaches to showcase the tangible results of its programme.

48. 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.

Annex I

Extrabudgetary resources provided by bilateral donors in cash for technical cooperation in 2024 (funds in trust)
(United States dollars)

Donors	*Resources*
Australia	117 349
Bangladesh	31 000
China	3 038 353
Hong Kong, China	30 000
Macao, China	40 000
Colombia	180 000
Fiji	4 372
France	26 334
Germany	371 858
India	1 026 007
Indonesia	30 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	965 000
Italy	74 158
Japan	13 913
Kazakhstan	715 713
Malaysia	26 000
Maldives	2 000
Mongolia	24 664
Pakistan	22 517
Philippines	81 000
Republic of Korea	3 764 884
Russian Federation	1 200 000
Samoa	4 000
Singapore	15 000
Sweden	1 009 066
Switzerland	36 875
Thailand	662 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 169 270
Viet Nam	22 000
Total	**14 703 333**

Annex II

Technical cooperation resources provided by entities of the United Nations system and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in 2024
(United States dollars)

Entity	*Contributions*
United Nations system	
Regular budget resources	
Regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23)	3 725 600
United Nations Development Account (sect. 35)	3 276 675
Subtotal, regular budget resources	**7 002 275**
Extrabudgetary resources	
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	632 565
International Labour Organization	5 000
International Organization for Migration	139 761
Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund	307 866
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	10 000
United Nations Office for Project Services	
Enhanced Integrated Framework	80 000
NDC Partnership Action Fund	316 108
South-East Asia Energy Transition Partnership	208 607
United Nations Road Safety Fund	100 000
Subtotal, extrabudgetary resources	**1 799 907**
Total, United Nations system	**8 802 182**

Entity	*Contributions*
Other organizations	
AARP	170 000
Aerospace Information Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences	93 970
Agricultural Research Centre for International Development	50 499
ASEAN-Japan Centre	27 000
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	15 000
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	129 916
Bloomberg Philanthropies	306 931
China Southern Power Grid	27 692
Clean Air Fund	48 734
ClimateWorks Foundation	240 000
Energy Foundation	99 293
European Climate Foundation	83 225
Global Green Growth Institute	101 075
International Development Research Centre	44 134
International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation	230 859
Islamic Development Bank	58 024
Korea Maritime Institute	220 913
Korea Ports and Harbours Association	88 141
Korean Federation of Community Credit Cooperatives	59 406
Rehabilitation International	99 010
Total, other organizations	**2 193 822**
Grand total	**10 996 004**

Annex III

In-kind extrabudgetary assistance (non-reimbursable loans) in 2024

Division/Office	*Number of work-months*
China Southern Power Grid	
(Total: 1 work-month)	
Energy Division	
Expert on power connectivity	1
France	
(Total: 12.5 work-months)	
Trade, Investment and Innovation Division	
Expert on digital trade regulation in trade and investment	12
Environment and Development Division	
Expert on ocean protection	0.5
Republic of Korea	
(Total: 85 work-months)	
Trade, Investment and Innovation Division	
Expert on regional trade and monetary cooperation	8
Transport Division	
Expert on port infrastructure and logistics	12
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	24
Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development	
Expert on local governance	6.5
Social Development Division	
Expert on social policy	10.5