

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific****Seventy-ninth 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 2022. 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 extrabudgetary contributions made available to the secretariat in 2022 is provided. The document also contains information on the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Commission in 2022 and examples of results achieved in cooperation with some key development partners. The effective use of partnerships by the secretariat in implementing its programme of work and mandates is highlighted, with a particular focus on the Commission's partnerships with other United Nations entities and through strengthened engagement with regional and subregional 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.

I. Introduction

1. The year 2022 was a milestone for South-South and triangular cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. In the lead-up to and following the Global South-South Development Expo 2022, which was co-hosted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Government of Thailand and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation and held in Bangkok and online from 12 to 14 September,

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** ESCAP/79/1/Rev.2.

participating States showcased their development contributions, shared good practices and forged new partnerships within and beyond Asia and the Pacific.

2. Also in 2022, the ESCAP secretariat took the time to revisit project design and monitoring processes and tools aimed at enhancing not only implementation but also the ability to report back to donors. That work is an effort to systematize and mainstream results-based management and feedback loops at every step of the project cycle and to facilitate resource mobilization efforts through the communication of capacity-development achievements. In-house training and regular interactive sessions were organized on a regular basis to ensure that the new processes and tools were internalized and supported effective programme delivery.

3. Traditional donor funding and support to the secretariat's capacity-development programmes remained strong: 10 projects to be implemented starting in 2022 or 2023 were approved, with a total budget of \$2.6 million. Projects were being implemented in a context marked by the decreasing impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and related measures, which made much-needed travel possible, especially where on-the-job technical assistance and national consultations were concerned.

II. Partnership developments in 2022

4. In 2022, new strategic agreements in the form of memorandums of understanding with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Maritime Organization were signed.

5. In addition to establishing the new partnerships detailed below, the secretariat expanded and extended partnerships with the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Furthermore, negotiations for revamping partnerships began with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and the Islamic Development Bank. Revisiting priorities is essential to maintaining the relevance of long-term partnerships in a fast-evolving development landscape affected by challenges from multiple crises.

6. The Global South-South Development Expo 2022 paved the way for several new partnership opportunities, including with the Saudi Fund for Development and the Azerbaijan International Development Agency. In 2022, the secretariat received direct contributions from a programme country outside the region for the first time, as Colombia supported business innovation work.

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

7. 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 Regional Collaborative 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 the resident coordinators and the 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. In 2022, that issue-based coalition delivered a regional assessment of climate ambitions in Asia and the Pacific that served as the basis for dialogues with Governments, other

stakeholders and the resident coordinators in the lead-up to and during the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. The issue-based coalition also spearheaded regional advocacy efforts to tackle air pollution. The secretariat also contributed to the work of the other issue-based coalitions in the region, namely those on building resilience, on inclusive economic and post-COVID-19 recovery and on human rights and gender equality.

8. When projects target results at the national level and in an effort to ensure the linkages between regional and country-level capacity-development work and impact, the secretariat requires linkages to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks to be explained in its project design and appraisal tools.

9. In addition, in 2022 the secretariat continued to cooperate with resident coordinators' offices to provide short-term and targeted support to member States, upon demand.

B. Working with regional and subregional partners

10. In 2022, ESCAP continued to work with a range of regional and subregional partners, including under existing, renewed or newly established formal cooperation agreements.

11. For example, the secretariat and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) continued their long-standing partnership under an ongoing memorandum of understanding, focusing on regional economic cooperation and integration (transport and trade facilitation), recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, energy and climate change. In 2022, building on the Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development Goal Partnership, ESCAP, ADB and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) issued *Building Forward Together: Towards an Inclusive and Resilient Asia and the Pacific*. Based on the theme of the Ninth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, the report is aimed at supporting regional dialogue in the lead-up to the 2023 high-level political forum on sustainable development and at encouraging the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The key factors identified as shaping post-COVID-19 recovery prospects are: vaccination and access to diagnostics and therapeutics; social protection; digitalization; economic structures; environmental risks; and fiscal space.

12. The secretariat continued to collaborate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to enhance complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda through its sixth high-level brainstorming dialogue, at which participants took stock of progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in South-East Asia and identified ways to accelerate their implementation. ESCAP and ASEAN co-hosted the Fifth ASEAN Inclusive Business Summit, at which participants reviewed the progress made in promoting a more enabling environment for inclusive business in ASEAN countries and worldwide. The Summit allowed participants to discuss opportunities for collaborating on policymaking, including in the areas of business coaching, accreditation, impact monitoring, women's economic empowerment and climate adaptation solutions, through an inclusive business approach. Other areas of collaboration included investment facilitation for sustainable development, sustainable urban transport and intraregional foreign direct investment.

13. During 2022, ESCAP continued to work with United Nations multi-country offices and United Nations country teams in the Pacific subregion. For instance, building on the latest scientific evidence by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and together with the Subregional Office for the Pacific of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and resident coordinators' offices, ESCAP provided countries, through its report *Pathways to Adaptation and Resilience in Pacific SIDS*, with resilience-based analytics and recommendations on addressing climate change and disasters, in line with the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. The launch of the report also served as an opportunity to increase understanding of the need to integrate climate change adaptation and resilience into development plans, share experiences on promoting climate change adaptation strategies and discuss ways to strengthen regional and subregional cooperation to address climate change challenges. Having concluded a memorandum of understanding with the Pacific Community in 2021 to accelerate the implementation of, the follow-up to and the review of the 2030 Agenda and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, ESCAP and the Pacific Community started working with individual countries on developing road maps for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and clean energy) using the national expert Sustainable Development Goal tool for energy planning.

C. Strengthening partnerships to implement the programme of work

14. While the scope of the mandate of ESCAP is regional, the achievement of capacity-development results at the national level is an essential part of effective mandate delivery. To this end, the secretariat has been working 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.

15. The secretariat implemented several measures and actions in 2022 to further develop relations and cooperation with development partners and donors:

(a) An annual consultation meeting was held in Seoul and online on 28 September 2022, at which participants reviewed the achievements of projects funded through the Korea-ESCAP Cooperation Fund and other partners from the Republic of Korea;

(b) An annual consultation meeting was held in Bangkok and online on 9 December 2022, at which participants reviewed the achievements of projects funded through the China-ESCAP Cooperation Programme and discussed the long-standing partnership;

(c) A partnership was established with the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation, through a multi-donor trust fund administered jointly by ESCAP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, to support cooperation between East Asia and Latin America;

(d) Regular formal and informal engagements and discussions were held with existing and potential donors and partners, including the Governments of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Thailand and the United States of America, as well as with ADB,

the European Union, the Islamic Development Bank, the Saudi Fund for Development and the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease.

16. It has become increasingly important for the private sector and civil society to be involved in the advocacy and capacity-development work of the secretariat. In 2022, the secretariat continued to collaborate with a range of global and regional private entities, including the Bloomberg Family Foundation, on supporting improvements to civil registration and vital statistics systems in Asia and the Pacific, and the ClimateWorks Foundation, on adopting passive cooling strategies in Cambodia.

17. Various thematic and sectoral funds supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other global and regional agendas are increasingly playing an important role in enabling ESCAP to forge new partnerships and diversify its funding base. In 2022, ESCAP, in partnership with other entities inside and outside the United Nations system, succeeded in securing additional extrabudgetary resources from the UNDP-administered multi-partner trust fund, the United Nations Road Safety Fund and the United Nations trust fund for human security.

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

19. 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, ESCAP 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 for disaster risk reduction; and air pollution monitoring and management. For example, in 2022, ESCAP continued to strengthen regional cooperation to tackle air pollution challenges in member States, including through the development of a methodology to prepare city-level, science-based air-pollution mitigation policy plans that incorporate innovative local data to allow for gender-responsive policy recommendations. To demonstrate the scalability of the data-driven methodology developed as part of this project, draft action plans have been developed for cities in Cambodia, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Thailand and Viet Nam.

20. In cooperation with the Government of China, ESCAP 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 2022, with support from the Government of China, ESCAP further strengthened the capacity of developing member States to implement the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific. The secretariat contributed to enhancing the capacities of member States on how to formulate policy measures to harness science, technology and innovation for inclusive and sustainable development through the launch of policy guidebooks on digital frontier technologies, digital finance and e-commerce. In the area of energy connectivity, ESCAP increased the capacity of national regulators to harmonize regulations to support cross-border power system integration and trade through the establishment of collaborative partnerships at the regional level and the development of capacity-development toolkits and training courses covering core connectivity issues and subregion-specific topics.

21. With assistance from the Government of the Russian Federation, ESCAP supported member States in the areas of transport, space applications for disasters, sustainable development and quality statistics for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, among others. For example, in 2022, ESCAP enhanced the capacity of national emergency, meteorological, environmental, land management and space-related agencies and ministries in Central Asian countries to operate and maintain drought information systems utilizing space-based data and geospatial information for drought monitoring and early warning and promoted regional and subregional dialogue to support evidence-based decisions for improving national and subregional drought management.

22. In partnership with the Government of Japan, ESCAP continued to support the development of the statistical capacity of member States across the region and the facilitation of innovative gender-responsive and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction policies and programmes in Asia and the Pacific.

23. In partnership with the Government of Colombia, ESCAP strengthened transregional and South-South cooperation by supporting policymakers in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America to promote business innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals.

D. South-South cooperation

24. In 2022, South-South cooperation remained a key modality for member States to advance sustainable development and address transboundary issues like the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. Member States have achieved remarkable socioeconomic development and technological progress with beneficiary countries increasingly becoming providers of technical assistance and development finance and sharing innovative approaches to assist other countries in the global South to make progress in achieving sustainable development. The secretariat facilitated such coordination and cooperation by providing high-profile engagement platforms and collecting and mainstreaming good practices, case studies and lessons learned.

25. In March 2022, a round table on the network for South-South cooperation in Asia and the Pacific was held in the framework of the Ninth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. The participants in the round table highlighted the need for a regional platform to document successful experiences, promote exchanges among partners and facilitate the matching of assistance recipients and providers. Furthermore, they emphasized the importance of holding preparatory discussions to make sure that the Fourth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation pursued a targeted and results-oriented approach. The secretariat conducted a survey to identify member States' challenges, priorities and modalities for receiving and providing technical assistance through South-South cooperation.

26. The Global South-South Development Expo 2022, which was held in Bangkok and online from 12 to 14 September, was co-hosted by ESCAP, the Government of Thailand and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation under the theme "Advancing South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable COVID-19 recovery: towards a smart and resilient future" and brought together over 4,000 participants from all over the world. Among the participants were representatives of more than 30 United Nations agencies, 150 Governments, international organizations, civil society organizations, private entities and academic institutions. As the first Global

South-South Development Expo organized in hybrid mode, the event provided partners with the opportunity to showcase their work and achievements in the area of South-South cooperation through physical exhibition booths at the United Nations Conference Centre and through a virtual exhibition space.¹ Among the associated events were three leadership round tables, 11 thematic solutions forums, 12 side events and one youth entrepreneur competition, as well as the South-South Cooperation Directors General Forum for Sustainable Development 2022 and the Fourth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The sessions organized by ESCAP included a leadership round table on enhancing multi-hazard early warning to strengthen resilience to disasters and health crises. In addition to facilitating a wealth of exchanges during sessions, the Global South-South Development Expo 2022 provided participants with an important networking opportunity, as it was the largest in-person event that had been held at the United Nations Conference Centre since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

27. The Fourth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation was held under the theme: “Mapping multilateral support via South-South and triangular cooperation in Asia and the Pacific: getting back on track to realize the 2030 Agenda” and brought together Directors General and heads of agencies and units responsible for international development cooperation from 30 member States, as well as representatives of international organizations. The participants discussed regional South-South cooperation needs, exchanged ideas and experiences on ways to improve access to available South-South and triangular cooperation support and resources, and discussed regional and subregional South-South support mechanisms and approaches that could assist member States in their efforts to build back better from the COVID-19 pandemic and get back on track towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. The participants endorsed the establishment of three working groups, to support the needs of new assistance providers, to streamline the matching of needs to available resources and to strengthen further the Asia-Pacific Directors General Forums for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, including by providing substantive guidance.

28. The secretariat launched the South-South Cooperation Connector² as follow-up to the outcome of the Third Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, held in November 2020, at which concrete regional actions to facilitate South-South cooperation were called for. The South-South Cooperation Connector, which is an interactive platform hosted by the ESCAP Sustainable Development Goal Helpdesk, promotes networking and active collaboration between key players by: (a) connecting experts through communities of practice towards advancing South-South and triangular cooperation; (b) engaging assistance providers and beneficiaries through a platform to share offers of and requests for assistance; and (c) sharing relevant resources and knowledge products on South-South and triangular cooperation.

29. In 2022, ESCAP identified and shared good practices in South-South cooperation from across the region to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and participated in several related seminars and events. Some of the good practices have been featured in the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation,³ in the ESCAP publication *Technical Cooperation Highlights: 2020–2021* and in three publications of the

¹ See www.southsouth-galaxy.org/virtual-gssd-expo/.

² See <https://sdghelpdesk.unescap.org/south-south-cooperation-connector>.

³ A/77/297.

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, namely *Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development: Volume 4, Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Least Developed Countries: From the Istanbul Programme of Action to Achieving Sustainable and Resilient Development* and *The South-South Matchmaker: 2021–2022 Best Practices*, jointly published with the South-South Network for Public Service Innovation. In May 2022, ESCAP was featured as partner of the month in the South-South Galaxy, the global knowledge-sharing and partnership platform administered by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation.

III. Delivering and communicating the Commission’s technical cooperation programme in 2022

30. In 2022, ESCAP received extrabudgetary contributions for its technical cooperation trust fund and its general trust fund. The total extrabudgetary contributions amounted to \$16.4 million (see table 1).

Table 1
Summary of extrabudgetary contributions received in 2022, by component

<i>Component</i>	<i>Contributions (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Technical cooperation trust fund	15 011 895	91.5
General trust fund		
Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia: Republic of Korea	1 140 980	7.0
Subregional Office for North and Central Asia: Kazakhstan	170 000	1.0
Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia: India	78 955	0.5
Subtotal, general trust fund	1 389 935	8.5
Total	16 401 830	100.0

31. 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 contributions of the Governments of Kazakhstan and India to the Subregional Office for North and Central Asia and the Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia, respectively, cover the institutional costs of these offices.

32. With capacity development at its centre, ESCAP technical cooperation work in 2022 was funded from both the regular budget of the United Nations and extrabudgetary resources. The regular budget comprised: (a) the regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23), which increased by over 7 per cent from 2021 (\$3,211,500) to 2022 (\$3,443,000) and allowed ESCAP to respond to a larger number of requests for technical assistance from member

States in the Asia-Pacific region; 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.

A. Contributions to the Commission's technical cooperation programme

33. The total cash contributions received by ESCAP in 2022 for technical cooperation, from sources within and outside the United Nations, amounted to \$21.1 million. Bilateral voluntary cash contributions provided by ESCAP member and non-member States remained the main extrabudgetary source of funding.

34. Of the total financial contributions received in 2022 for technical cooperation, \$12.5 million (59.4 per cent) came in the form of bilateral donor contributions from countries, the largest amounts coming from the Republic of Korea, China, Canada, the Russian Federation and India,⁴ and \$5.5 million (25.9 per cent) from the United Nations (see table 2).

35. Intergovernmental organizations, other organizations and businesses contributed approximately \$3.1 million of the total funds received in 2022 for technical cooperation. Notable contributors under this category, in order of the size of the voluntary contributions, included the Bloomberg Family Foundation, the Energy Foundation, the ClimateWorks Foundation, the Korea Disabled People's Development Institute and the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia.⁵

36. The Commission's technical cooperation work in 2022 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 83 work-months of services of experts in various disciplines provided by ESCAP member States on a non-reimbursable loan basis.⁶

⁴ For the full list, see annex I.

⁵ For the full list, see annex II.

⁶ See annex III.

Table 2
**Summary of financial contributions for technical cooperation in 2022,
 by source**

<i>Source</i>	<i>Contributions (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(a) Donor countries (see annex I)	12 543 630	59.4
(b) United Nations system (see annex II)		
1. Regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23)	3 443 000	16.3
2. United Nations Development Account (sect. 35)	1 271 058	6.0
3. United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies	746 569	3.5
Subtotal (b)	5 460 627	25.9
(c) Other organizations (see annex II)	3 111 631	14.7
Total	21 115 888	100.0
Regular budget ((b) 1 + (b) 2)	4 714 058	22.3
Extrabudgetary contributions ((a) + (b) 3 + (c))	16 401 830	77.7

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

37. The volume of the secretariat's technical cooperation delivery in 2022 in financial terms totalled approximately \$16.1 million.

38. The distribution of extrabudgetary resources over the Commission's nine subprogrammes in 2022 is shown in table 3.

Table 3
Distribution of extrabudgetary funds allocation to the Commission's subprogrammes in 2022
 (Percentage)

	<i>Subprogramme</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Subprogramme 1	Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development	0.0
Subprogramme 2	Trade, investment and innovation	9.4
Subprogramme 3	Transport	6.7
Subprogramme 4	Environment and development	13.3
Subprogramme 5	Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management	20.5
Subprogramme 6	Social development	4.3
Subprogramme 7	Statistics	21.0
Subprogramme 8	Subregional activities for development	15.2
Subprogramme 9	Energy	8.6
	Executive direction and management	1.0
	Total	100.0

B. Communication of technical cooperation achievements of the Commission

39. In 2022, ESCAP placed a strong emphasis on diversifying its communication outputs to include reports, videos, social media messages and television interviews in order to promote the results of its technical cooperation activities.

40. The publication *Technical Cooperation Highlights: 2020–2021*, the second in a series, was launched during the seventy-eighth session of ESCAP at a side event entitled “Cooperation with impact: towards a more resilient and sustainable Asia-Pacific region”.⁷ The launch was preceded by a moderated panel discussion with donors to and beneficiaries of selected success stories featured in the publication. Participants in the discussion highlighted the lessons learned and best practices from the featured cooperation initiatives, identified options for scaling up South-South and triangular cooperation as a driver for building capacity and shared innovative solutions and ideas about how they could be replicated in other countries. The launch included an interactive introduction to the publication and an overview of its main messages, grouped under the following themes: protecting people and enhancing resilience; supporting economic recovery; restoring supply chains and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises; and strengthening regional cooperation and collaboration. Building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic was a cross-cutting theme.

⁷ See www.unescap.org/kp/2022/technical-cooperation-highlights-2020-2021.

41. Exploring new communication channels and formats, ESCAP also produced several short impactful videos depicting technical cooperation good practices in the areas of women's economic empowerment, civil registration and vital statistics and drought monitoring. The videos were promoted on various platforms, including the ESCAP website and the virtual exhibition, and at various events held in conjunction with the Global South-South Development Expo 2022.

42. In line with its multipronged communications strategy, ESCAP is pursuing a variety of mechanisms to ensure effective outreach and enhanced awareness of its sectoral and technical cooperation expertise so as to encourage member States to avail themselves of the services available. In particular, ESCAP is enhancing web pages focused on its rapid response facility to further promote the outcomes of its technical cooperation work funded under the regular programme of technical cooperation.

43. ESCAP is striving to foster greater synergy and coordination between support offices and subprogrammes to promote technical cooperation achievements and good practices, including those delivered through partnerships, by making adjustments to capacity-development project design and monitoring processes and tools. The objective is to ensure that results are not an afterthought but are mainstreamed throughout the project cycle.

IV. Issues for consideration by the Commission

44. Going forward, the secretariat will continue its efforts to advance technical cooperation, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, as a capacity-development modality in the region. The three working groups established at the Fourth Asia-Pacific Directors General Forum for South-South and Triangular Cooperation will be key for linking technical cooperation offers and demand, supporting budding national development agencies and ensuring that the Forums provide opportunities for development practitioners to support each other with good practices.

45. 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 member States 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 2022 (funds-in-trust)
(United States dollars)

<i>Donors</i>	<i>Resources</i>
Bangladesh	27 000
Brunei Darussalam	16 000
Cambodia	20 000
Canada	1 657 799
China	3 078 489
Fiji	8 767
Germany	475 478
Hong Kong, China	30 000
India	976 082
Indonesia	60 000
Italy	273 962
Japan	24 842
Kazakhstan	173 500
Macao, China	40 000
Malaysia	35 000
Maldives	4 000
Mongolia	12 604
Pakistan	4 980
Philippines	78 375
Republic of Korea	4 227 261
Russian Federation	1 200 000
Samoa	3 990
Singapore	30 000
Thailand	52 500
Viet Nam	33 000
Total	12 543 630

Annex II

Technical cooperation resources provided by the United Nations system and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in 2022
(United States dollars)

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
United Nations system	
Regular budget resources	
Regular programme of technical cooperation (sect. 23)	3 443 000
United Nations Development Account (sect. 35)	1 271 058
Subtotal, regular budget resources	4 714 058
Extrabudgetary resources	
United Nations Environment Programme	21 400
United Nations trust fund for human security	81 479
Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund	288 322
Other United Nations agencies and bodies	355 350
Subtotal, extrabudgetary resources	746 569
Total, United Nations system	5 460 627
Other organizations	
Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences	59 970
Agricultural Research Centre for International Development	11 617
Asian Development Bank	18 000
Bloomberg Family Foundation	1 089 109
ClimateWorks Foundation	319 406
International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease	168 088
Korea Disabled People's Development Institute	276 489
Korea Maritime Institute	128 493
Korea Ports and Harbours Association	49 579
Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia	198 880
Total, other organizations	3 111 631
Grand total	8 572 258

Annex III**In-kind extrabudgetary assistance (non-reimbursable loans) in 2022**

<i>Division/Office</i>	<i>Number of work-months</i>
France	
(Total 1.5 work-months)	
Trade, Investment and Innovation Division	
Expert on regional cooperation in trade and investment	1.5
Republic of Korea	
(Total 81.5 work-months)	
Trade, Investment and Innovation Division	
Expert on regional trade and monetary cooperation	10.5
Transport Division	
Expert on port infrastructure and logistics	12.0
Expert on sustainable transport	8.0
Environment and Development Division	
Expert on environment policy	9.5
Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division	
Expert on information and communications technology	10.5
Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communication Technology for Development	
Expert on local governance	12.0
Social Development Division	
Expert on social policy	12.0
Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia and Statistics Division	
Expert on capacity-building of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	7.0