

**Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific****Seventy-fourth session**

Bangkok, 11–16 May 2018

Item 6 (d) of the provisional agenda\*

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

The present document contains an overview of the secretariat's partnerships, extrabudgetary contributions and technical cooperation work in 2017. The effective use of partnerships by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific 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 its role in facilitating the work of the United Nations to deliver as one at the regional level and through engagement with regional and subregional partners. Also emphasized are the steps taken by the secretariat to strengthen its relations with partners and donors, and a summary is provided of extrabudgetary contributions made available to the secretariat in 2017. The delivery of the Commission's technical cooperation work in 2017 is elaborated on using examples of results achieved in cooperation with some of the key partners of the secretariat.

The Commission may wish to take note of the document and provide the secretariat with further guidance on the development, direction and priorities of its partnerships, extrabudgetary contributions and technical cooperation work.

**I. Introduction**

1. A series of steps were initiated in 2017 by the Secretary-General to review the functions and capacities of the United Nations development system to deliver effectively on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This was done as a follow-up to General Assembly resolution 71/243. The comprehensive process of review resulted in two reports of the Secretary General, entitled "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: ensuring a better future for all" and "Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet", dated 11 July 2017 and 21 December 2017 respectively.

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\* ESCAP/74/L.1/Rev.1.

2. It is expected that the recommendations of the Secretary-General, after approval by Member States, will result in a coordinated, re-profiled and restructured approach at the regional level to fully support the work on the ground, along with renewed spaces for Member States to guide system-wide action and bring greater transparency.

3. In this context, having aligned its capacity development and partnership strategies to focus on two emerging and overarching priorities – the 2030 Agenda and regional economic cooperation and integration – the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is strongly placed to take advantage of the reform process to enhance its support to countries in the region to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

4. The Umoja enterprise resource planning system will be further advanced with the scheduled implementation of its second phase in 2018. The implementation of the second phase is expected to lead to enhanced resource mobilization and better monitoring of implementation and budget utilization of programmes funded through regular and extrabudgetary resources.

## **II. Partnership developments in 2017**

### **A. Introduction**

5. Noting the centrality of partnerships to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, ESCAP continued to expand partnerships with all relevant stakeholders, including government at all levels, international agencies within and outside the United Nations, development banks, civil society, communities and the business sector. Examples of ESCAP partnerships are given below:

(a) Facilitation of system-wide coherence and the efforts of the United Nations to work together as one at regional level, through the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism;

(b) Partnerships with regional and subregional organizations, including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;

(c) Partnerships in support of technical cooperation with different categories of donors and partners who provide both financial and in-kind contributions to ESCAP;

(d) Partnerships with civil society, including through the Asia-Pacific Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development;

(e) Partnerships with the private sector, through modalities such as the ESCAP Sustainable Business Network and the ESCAP Business Advisory Council.

### **B. Facilitating the efforts of the United Nations to work as one at the regional level**

6. Partnerships and coordination with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes at the regional level within the “Delivering as one” framework are vital to ensure the effectiveness of the capacity development work of ESCAP.

7. ESCAP convenes and serves as the secretariat of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism, which comprises 34 United Nations and affiliated entities, including ADB and the World Bank. The seven thematic working groups under the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism,

which correspond to the relevant clusters of the Sustainable Development Goals, provide collective support from the entire United Nations system at the regional level to member States to achieve the Goals.

8. In 2017, the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism held four formal, informal and working-level meetings, which mainly focused on the following issues: (a) reporting of the work of the thematic working groups; (b) the reports of the Secretary-General on repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda; and (c) implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the United Nations (2016–2020), as relates to the economic, sociocultural and cross-sectoral cooperation dimensions.

9. The Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism continued to coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action, which was adopted at the eighth ASEAN-United Nations Summit, held in the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 2016. The Plan of Action focused on the economic cooperation pillar, the sociocultural cooperation pillar and the cross-sectoral cooperation pillar of the comprehensive partnership. ESCAP plays both coordination and implementation roles in this process.

10. The progress made in implementing the Plan of Action shows clear enhancement in quality of actions taken since its adoption in 2016. The comprehensive partnership is an example of how the United Nations system is providing a unified and cohesive policy voice at the regional level and coordinating its support across the sustainable development agenda, facilitated by the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism convened by ESCAP.

11. ESCAP continued to engage in the work of the United Nations Development Group for Asia and the Pacific, which focuses on supporting the work of the United Nations country teams. ESCAP also contributed, as appropriate, to the formulation of common country assessments, and to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes.

### **C. Working with regional and subregional partners**

12. In its efforts to seek common solutions to transboundary problems, and to provide a regional hub for sharing development knowledge and good practices across Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP continued to work closely with regional and subregional organizations. In this context, ESCAP worked with a range of regional and subregional partners, including under formal cooperation agreements.

13. In 2017, under existing agreements, ESCAP continued to work with ADB, ASEAN, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Electric Power Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Development Bank, the Eurasian Economic Commission, the Greater Tumen Initiative, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, the secretariat of the Integration Committee of the Eurasian Economic Community (under a trilateral arrangement also including the Economic Commission for Europe), the Organisation for Co-operation between Railways, the Pacific Community, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

14. ESCAP and ADB continued working together to deliver the joint projects and activities in the agreed priority areas under the memorandum of understanding, including the following: (a) the Sustainable Development Goals; (b) regional connectivity, focusing mainly on transport and trade facilitation;

(c) domestic resource mobilization; (d) statistics; (e) energy; (f) water; and (g) social protection. In 2017, ESCAP and ADB jointly organized several major events, including the Second Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia and the Pacific and the Asia-Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum. Other outputs have included the Asia-Pacific Sustainable Energy for All Regional Hub as well as the Sustainable Development Goal portal and two regional reports on the Goals, delivered under the regional partnership on the Goals between ESCAP, ADB and the United Nations Development Programme.

15. ESCAP and ASEAN have taken steps to strengthen their cooperation through their comprehensive partnership. In addition to engaging with ASEAN as the convener and coordinator of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism, ESCAP has scaled up initiatives to support effective implementation of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the United Nations (2016–2020).

16. An ASEAN-United Nations Secretariat-to-Secretariat Meeting and a meeting with the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives took place on 18 and 19 April 2017. ESCAP organized United Nations system-wide messaging and input through the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

17. ESCAP has worked closely with the Government of Thailand and the ASEAN secretariat and member States in identifying and acting on the complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda, specifically on poverty eradication, infrastructure and connectivity, sustainable management of natural resources, sustainable consumption and production and resilience.

18. ESCAP and the Government of Thailand jointly hosted the High-level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Bangkok on 31 March 2017. The meeting explored the synergies between the ASEAN Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda, and examined ways to enhance the complementarities between two agendas.

19. ESCAP worked with ASEAN and its sectoral bodies to promote women's economic empowerment and, under the Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, to build a safer and disaster-resilient community through the implementation of the new ASEAN-United Nations Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management (2016–2020). In addition, ESCAP and ASEAN have developed guidelines on space applications for disaster risk reduction and a joint study on drought and its implications for poverty.

20. The secretariat continued to work with the Economic Commission for Europe in supporting the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia. Its engagement in this effort was mainly centred on participating in the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia Economic Forum and the twelfth session of the Programme's Governing Council, held in Tajikistan in December 2017. The secretariat contributed to the work of the Programme's project working groups that covered areas in which ESCAP has strong expertise and a comparative advantage, namely trade, transport, and water and energy resources.

## **D. Partnerships for the implementation of the programme of work**

21. The ongoing development of a diverse and wide range of partnerships, involving funding and other forms of cooperation, is a critical foundation for the Commission's ability to deliver its programme of work efficiently and effectively.

22. The secretariat implemented a number of measures and actions in 2017 to further develop relations and cooperation with development partners and donors.

23. These included the following:

(a) Negotiation and establishment of a multi-donor trust fund to receive funds from member countries of the Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation, to be administered jointly by ESCAP and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, to support the Forum's projects that promote interregional cooperation between East Asia and Latin America;

(b) Annual consultation meeting with the Republic of Korea that reviewed the achievements of projects funded by the Korea-ESCAP Cooperation Fund and other partners from the country, and agreed on priority areas for future funding;

(c) Consultation meeting with China to review the achievements of and future priorities for the China-ESCAP Cooperation Programme;

(d) Regular formal and informal engagements and discussions with other existing and potential new donors, including Germany, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Thailand and the European Union;

(e) Engagement in platforms for South-South cooperation, including the Global South-South Development Expo held in Antalya, Turkey, in November 2017, and the initiation of preparations for a regional consultation on South-South cooperation to inform the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Buenos Aires in 2019;

(f) Results-based management training for the ESCAP project managers, leading to higher quality of projects and outputs and the maintenance and updating of ESCAP donor profiles.

24. The importance of the business sector and civil society organizations in the advocacy and capacity-development work of the secretariat has been increasing. The secretariat continued to pursue new partnership opportunities in 2017 with a range of global and regional business sector entities, including through participation in the annual meeting of the United Nations System Private Sector Focal Points, held in India in April 2017.

## **III. Extrabudgetary contributions in 2017**

25. ESCAP receives extrabudgetary contributions for its Technical Cooperation Trust Fund and its General Trust Fund. In 2017, the total extrabudgetary contributions amounted to \$16.5 million (table 1).

Table 1  
**Summary of extrabudgetary contributions in 2017, by component**

<i>Component</i>	<i>Contributions (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>Technical Cooperation Trust Fund</b>	<b>15 109 800</b>	<b>91.4</b>
<b>General Trust Fund</b>		
Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia: Republic of Korea	1 141 000	6.9
Subregional Office for North and Central Asia: Kazakhstan	200 000	1.2
Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia: India	79 000	0.5
<b>Subtotal, General Trust Fund</b>	<b>1 420 000</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 529 800</b>	<b>100.0</b>

26. It should be noted that the contribution 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 Kazakhstan and India to the Subregional Office for North and Central Asia and Subregional Office for South and South-West Asia respectively cover the institutional costs of these offices only.

#### **IV. Delivering the Commission's technical cooperation programme in 2017**

##### **A. Contributions to the Commission's technical cooperation programme**

27. In 2017, the secretariat's technical cooperation programme continued to focus on capacity development that encompassed the following: (a) policy advocacy and dialogue on critical and emerging issues, including follow-up to global and regional commitments; (b) regional knowledge networking aimed at enabling the members and associate members of ESCAP to share and discuss information and experiences on good and innovative practices; and (c) training, advisory services and other forms of technical assistance aimed at strengthening the capacity of the members and associate members of ESCAP to formulate and implement effective policies and programmes in a range of key development areas.

28. The ESCAP technical cooperation work in 2017 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 (section 23) and (b) the Development Account (section 35). Extrabudgetary resources included voluntary contributions provided by individual Governments, entities of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, the business sector and other organizations. Such contributions were provided as cash (funds-in-trust) and in kind.

29. The total cash contributions received by ESCAP in 2017 for technical cooperation, from sources within and outside the United Nations, amounted to \$18.7 million. Bilateral voluntary cash contributions by ESCAP member and non-member States remained the main extrabudgetary source of funding. A summary of the financial contributions by source in both dollars and percentage terms is provided in table 2.

30. Representing 74.8 per cent of the total financial contributions in 2017 for technical cooperation, bilateral donor country contributions amounted to \$14.0 million. Further details on the extrabudgetary resources (funds-in-trust) received from bilateral sources are provided in annex I to the present document. The largest overall bilateral donor contributions were received from China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Japan and the Russian Federation. The United Nations contributed \$3.7 million, representing 19.7 per cent of the total funds received for technical cooperation in 2017 (see table 2).

Table 2  
Summary of financial contributions for technical cooperation in 2017, by source

<i>Source</i>	<i>Contributions (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<b>(a) Donor countries (see annex I)</b>	<b>13 987 307</b>	<b>74.8</b>
<b>(b) United Nations system (see annex II)</b>		
1. United Nations regular programme of technical cooperation (section 23)	3 079 000	16.5
2. United Nations Development Account (section 35)	500 000	2.7
3. United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies	111 000	0.6
<b>Subtotal, (b)</b>	<b>3 690 000</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>(c) Other organizations (see annex II)</b>	<b>1 011 493</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 688 800</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Regular budget ((b) 1 + (b) 2)	3 579 000	19.2
Extrabudgetary contributions ((a) + (b) 3 + (c))	15 109 800	80.8

31. Intergovernmental organizations, the business sector and other organizations contributed approximately \$1.0 million of the total funds received in 2017. Some of the largest contributors under this category were the Korea Disabled People's Development Institute, ADB, the Global Energy Interconnection Group Company Limited and the Korea Expressway Corporation. More detailed information on contributions from other intergovernmental organizations, the business sector and other organizations for technical cooperation is given in annex II.

32. The Commission's technical cooperation work in 2017 was further facilitated by contributions in kind, such as the services of experts and the provision of host facilities and equipment. The former included a total 71.5 work-months of services of experts in various disciplines provided by ESCAP member States on a non-reimbursable loan basis (see annex III).

33. The volume of the secretariat's technical cooperation delivery in 2017 in financial terms totalled approximately \$15.5 million.

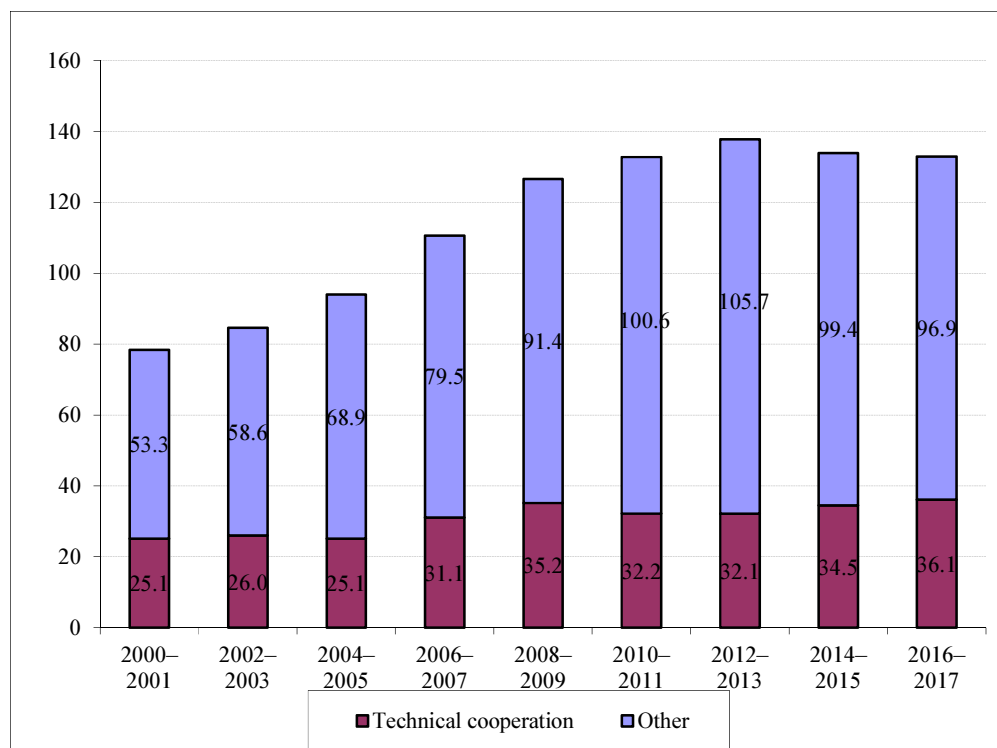
34. The distribution of extrabudgetary resources over the Commission's nine subprogrammes in 2017 is shown in table 3, and the evolution of ESCAP expenditure over the period 2000–2017 is shown in the figure.

Table 3

**Distribution of extrabudgetary allocations to Commission's subprogrammes in 2017**  
(Percentage)

<i>Subprogramme</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Subprogramme 1: Macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and financing for development	1.7
Subprogramme 2: Trade, investment and innovation	16.3
Subprogramme 3: Transport	4.7
Subprogramme 4: Environment and development	7.2
Subprogramme 5: Information and communications technology and disaster risk reduction and management	29.4
Subprogramme 6: Social development	4.8
Subprogramme 7: Statistics	18.1
Subprogramme 8: Subregional activities for development	13.7
Subprogramme 9: Energy	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Evolution of expenditure by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2000–2017**  
(Millions of United States dollars)





## **B. Highlights of technical cooperation work in 2017**

35. Collaboration with China has continued, including in the areas of social development, space technology applications and regional connectivity. Particular emphasis has been placed on sustainable development issues related to the Belt and Road Initiative, including the following: policies that promote economic growth; the development and implementation of international intermodal transport linkages; regional cooperation mechanisms in trade, investment, enterprise development, innovation and technology transfer; regional cooperation in information and communications technology (ICT) connectivity; and regional cooperation frameworks on energy security and the sustainable use of energy. The aim is to increase regional economic cooperation along the corridors of the Belt and Road Initiative through forward-looking macroeconomic policies and enhanced connectivity in support of the 2030 Agenda.

36. In partnership with Germany, ESCAP implemented a project on regional cooperation for early warning of transboundary river basin floods, flash floods and landslides in Asia. This, along with continued support from Germany to the ESCAP Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness in Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian Countries, has strengthened regional cooperation and national capacities towards disaster risk reduction and management. Germany has further strengthened support for the implementation of the “urban nexus” approach to enhance the capacity of national and local governments in developing countries to formulate and implement integrated policies, plans and initiatives for the sustainable management of energy, water and food in urban areas. ESCAP and Germany also supported selected landlocked developing countries, such as Mongolia and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, in promoting their economic diversification towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

37. With support from Japan, the secretariat initiated a project to enhance safety and reduce the environmental footprint of activities in the Asia-Pacific region through the development of standards for testing of agricultural equipment. Japan further contributed to the secretariat’s work to strengthen multi-hazard risk assessment and early warning systems in Pacific island countries through enhanced institutional capacity-building to use space and geographic information systems, and to promote regional cooperation platforms on sharing of geospatial data for disaster management.

38. The continuous commitment from Kazakhstan has enabled the secretariat to successfully implement projects on renewable energy and climate change in Pacific island countries, resulting in strengthened capacity of policymakers and national experts to formulate and implement green-growth strategies. In addition, the participation of Pacific island Governments in regional dialogue and processes has been facilitated, including the seventy-third session of the Commission and the forty-eighth Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting. This has ensured that Pacific island member States have a voice in Secretariat-level meetings as well as in intergovernmental and regional legislative processes.

39. Collaboration with the Republic of Korea continued to support member States in joint priority areas, namely (a) regional connectivity, (b) information and telecommunications technology and (c) the 2030 Agenda. The Korea-ESCAP Cooperation Fund continued to be the main cooperation modality, in addition to which ESCAP worked with 23 other agencies in the country. Some concrete achievements of the partnership between ESCAP and the Republic of Korea include the following: (a) regional design standards for road safety infrastructure for the Asian Highway network and guidelines on road safety

infrastructure facilities; (b) good practices for using ICT to enhance the accessibility of health-care services for older persons; (c) an environment leadership programme, through which policies, practices and innovative instruments of the Republic of Korea were shared with other developing countries to increase theoretical and practical understanding of environment-related Sustainable Development Goals in Asia-Pacific developing countries; (d) statistical geospatial indicators on disaster risk reduction, an innovative approach involving a shift in focus from measuring disaster results to measuring disaster risks in order to prevent disasters or mitigate their impact; and (e) the InfoBank under the Women ICT Frontier Initiative, a regional knowledge-sharing platform for women entrepreneurs to enhance their ICT and business skills.

40. The partnership with the Russian Federation was instrumental in promoting the policy, normative and capacity-development work of ESCAP, mainly in support of the energy and transport sectors, as well as in other joint priority areas such as migration, statistics, trade facilitation and disaster risk reduction. In energy, contributions to the annual multi-stakeholder policy dialogue supported the work of the Committee on Energy at its first session, with a focus on enhancing member States' ability to implement policies on energy security and the sustainable use of energy. In the area of trade facilitation, training and seminars were delivered on paperless trade and single-window systems, and activities held throughout the year resulted in increased engagement of stakeholders in the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific.

41. In partnership with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, ESCAP through the Regional Programme for the Improvement of Economic Statistics in Asia and the Pacific, continued to improve the quality and availability of economic statistics by strengthening the capacity of national statistics systems in Asia and the Pacific. The Regional Programme covers 10 countries with special needs, namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. In addition, in February 2017, ESCAP signed a collaborative agreement with the British Council to promote the growth of social enterprise and social impact investment across the region as a means of supporting progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. The aim of the partnership is to provide research, analysis, training and policy dialogues and offer guidance to support policymakers and other stakeholders in formulating and implementing policies and strategies that foster social enterprise and create enabling environments for social impact investment.

## V. Conclusion

42. In 2017, the secretariat achieved success in fully aligning its capacity development work with the 2030 Agenda and the regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific. Partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders have created significant opportunities for synergies and multiplier effects.

43. The alignment of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism and its thematic working groups with the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of action-oriented workplans have resulted in the production of a substantial number of joint analytical products and knowledge resources, which have been used to enhance the capacities of member States. In this regard, special attention has been paid to the needs and capacity development of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

44. The secretariat has also had success in widening and diversifying its resource base by identifying new partners and exploring avenues for meeting resource needs for capacity-building programmes. A number of these initiatives are expected to bear fruit in the coming years.

45. Last but not least, the continued focus on strengthening the application of results-based management approaches and the adoption of project management tools is having an impact in terms of enhancing the quality of technical cooperation work with member States. Looking ahead, the secretariat will use the recommendations and lessons identified through evaluation to strengthen performance and results.

# Annex I

## Extrabudgetary resources provided by bilateral donors in cash for technical cooperation in 2017 (funds-in-trust) (United States dollars)

<i>Donors</i>	<i>Resources</i>
Australia	151 327
Bangladesh	15 000
Bhutan	1 000
Brunei Darussalam	16 000
Cambodia	10 000
China	3 273 457
Fiji	39 472
Germany	232 664
Hong Kong, China	30 000
India	198 588
Indonesia	127 488
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 661 450
Japan	2 121 210
Kazakhstan	5 000
Kiribati	10 000
Macao, China	43 000
Malaysia	45 020
Micronesia (Federated States of)	4 950
Mongolia	22 600
Myanmar	6 000
New Caledonia	4 761
Pakistan	22 469
Philippines	208 735
Republic of Korea	2 651 875
Russian Federation	1 200 000
Samoa	4 000
Singapore	15 000
Sri Lanka	50 000
Thailand	94 000
Timor-Leste	6 000
Tonga	15 000
United Kingdom	660 992
Vanuatu	7 249
Viet Nam	33 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 987 307</b>

## Annex II

### Technical cooperation resources provided by the United Nations system and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in 2017 (United States dollars)

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Contributions</i>
<b>United Nations system</b>	
<b>Regular budget resources</b>	
Regular programme of technical cooperation (section 23)	3 079 000
Development Account (section 35)	500 000
<b>Subtotal, regular budget resources</b>	<b>3 579 000</b>
<b>Extrabudgetary resources</b>	
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	5 000
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	76 000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	30 000
<b>Subtotal, extrabudgetary resources</b>	<b>111 000</b>
<b>Total, United Nations system</b>	<b>3 690 000</b>
<b>Other organizations</b>	
Asian Development Bank	170 147
Global Energy Interconnection Group Company Limited	150 000
International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Inc. (Vital Strategies)	49 304
International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Inc. (Vital Strategies)	
Korea Development Institute	6 000
Korea Disabled People's Development Institute	421 669
Korea Expressway Corporation	150 000
Korea Maritime Institute	20 000
World Trade Organization	44 373
<b>Total, other organizations</b>	<b>1 011 493</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4 701 493</b>

## **Annex III**

### **Extrabudgetary assistance in kind (non-reimbursable loans) in 2017**

#### **Republic of Korea (Total 71.5 work-months)**

Mr. Go Eung Kim  
Expert on Environment Policy  
Environment and Development Division  
12 work-months

Mr. Dongjung Lee  
Expert on Information and Communications Technology  
Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division  
12 work-months

Mr. Gunsub Han  
Expert on Regional Cooperation in North-East Asia, with particular focus on the  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for Development Division  
6 work-months

Mr. Joonghoon Cho  
Expert on Regional Cooperation in North-East Asia, with particular focus on the  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Macroeconomic Policy and Financing for Development Division  
3 work-months

Ms. Hyun Soo Yeob  
Expert on Social Policy  
Social Development Division  
12 work-months

Mr. Dong Oh Nam  
Expert on Regional Trade and Monetary Cooperation  
Trade, Investment and Innovation Division  
12 work-months

Mr. Sunwoo Jung  
Expert on Land Transport Infrastructure  
Transport Division  
4.5 work-months

Mr. Jeongsu Park  
Expert on Railway Transport  
Transport Division  
8.5 work-months

Mr. Geunwon Ahn  
Expert on Sustainable Urban Transport  
Transport Division  
1.5 work-months