

## **Indicative Compilation of Regional and Other Offices of UN Agencies and Non-UN Intergovernmental Organisations**

### **1. Background**

This document provides an indicative overview of regional and other offices that have been established by various intergovernmental organisations. It presents a compilation of publicly available information on 22 organisations with regional offices, including 19 United Nations (UN) Agencies and Specialized Agencies and 3 non-UN intergovernmental organisations.

A full list of these organisations as well as the information found in public records are included in the Annex to this document. This list is not exhaustive and there may be examples of regional offices in other organisations, as well as additional information on the listed organisations that is not available publicly.

The following initial observations were made on the various examples of regional offices, drawing comparisons with regional office schemes of different international organisations as well as their objectives, functions, scope of work, geographical distribution, process of establishment, timelines, reporting structure and other institutional matters.

### **2. Objectives, functions and scope of work of regional offices**

Based on the information available, the compilation broadly categorises regional offices as performing representative functions, implementing functions, and both representative and implementing functions.

Representative functions refer to objectives that seek to enhance the presence of an organisation in the region by establishing a formal institutional link and line of communication between the headquarters of the organisation and the region. Examples of these include:

- Representing the organisation in each region
- Serving as the main focal point for communication and information-sharing between the organisation and region, including countries covered within the regional grouping

Implementing functions refer to objectives that are operational in nature, involving the implementation of mandated activities as well as the execution of programmatic or technical initiatives in the region. For many of the organisations listed in the compilation, these include:

- Working closely with national and regional institutions and organisations in the delivery of work
- Guiding the delivery of work undertaken by the organisation
- Executing technical programmes
- Undertaking educational activities such as training and capacity building

### **3. Process of establishment and timelines**

Where information is publicly available on the year of establishment of regional offices, each office was generally established in a staggered manner, with some examples where more than one office was established in the same year.

The oldest organisation, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), was established in 1865 and appears to have set up its first regional office in Cairo, Egypt in 1991, based on the information that is available. The ITU also has a regional office for Europe within its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The youngest organisation, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), was established in 2012 and set up its first regional office in Suva, Fiji in 2015.

Based on the information that is available in public records, for some organisations the procedures for the establishment of regional offices are included in their governing documents or in a subsequent decision or documentation. Examples were also found of some Member States expressing their interest in hosting a regional office, following which the governance, legal and programmatic framework were presented to the Governing Bodies of those organisations for consideration and approval.

### **4. Reporting structure and other institutional matters**

Based on the information available publicly, approaches to the internal reporting structure across the organisations listed appear to be varied in response to their functions and scope of work. There are some examples of regional offices being overseen by a Director or Regional Representative with reporting lines to the Deputy Executive Secretary, Deputy Director-General, or Executive Director. These titles may correspond to different levels in the context of the organisation. Other examples also exist where the work of the regional office is coordinated by a dedicated office within the organisation, such as a Regional Affairs Office.

In terms of external reporting, a number of examples have been found with respect to the convening of regional meetings or conferences, between twice a year and once every two years, ultimately reporting to the main Governing Bodies of the organisation.

Not much information has been found in public records on the total number of staff in regional offices for the majority of these organisations, including the number of staff in each regional office. Of the information available, numbers range from 50 staff across 6 regional offices of the ITU, and 1,300 staff across 5 regional offices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Some examples of budgetary aspects that have been found include a percentage of the programme budget being allocated to regional offices, as well as financing in full or part by the host country, with the specific details and scope of the budget varying based on specific contexts, agreements and arrangements between the organisation, host governments, and any other sources of funding.

Some examples have also been found of the work undertaken by regional offices being included in the Work Programme of the organisation. Some regional offices also publish their own Annual

Reports or related documentation to guide the delivery of work and assess outcomes as well as impacts.

While information is not available publicly for all organisations listed, an initial exploration indicates that some are leveraging their partnership with existing regional organisations such as the African Union, the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union to strengthen linkages between the organisations and support joint regional and country-level initiatives.

## 5. Indicative geographical distribution

Based on the information found in public records, on average, the majority of these organisations have 6 regional offices at present, with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) having established the maximum number of 11 regional offices, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) having established the minimum number of 1 regional office.

The geographical distribution of these offices varies amongst different organisations, based on their specific procedures and regional groupings. Examples of geographical distribution, including various regional groupings are: **Africa** (including groupings such as Central Africa, East and Horn of Africa, Eastern Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Southern Africa, and West and Central Africa); **the Americas** (including groupings such as Central America and the Caribbean, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, and South America); **Asia** (including groupings such as Asia and the Pacific, East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Western Pacific); **Europe** (including groupings such as Central Europe, Europe and Central Asia, and Europe and the North Atlantic); and the **Middle East** (including groupings such as Arab States, Eastern Mediterranean, and Middle East and North Africa).

## 6. Examples of other offices and centres established

The majority of the organisations listed have established other offices covering a range of issues. Examples of these include:

- Administrative offices
- Area offices
- Capacity Development offices
- Cluster offices
- Country offices
- Country and Liaison offices
- Desk offices
- External offices
- Field offices
- Focal Point offices
- Information offices
- Liaison offices
- Multi-country offices
- Partnership and Liaison offices
- Project offices
- Regional bureaux
- Regional hubs
- Representation offices
- Sub-regional offices

Some organisations have also established centres relating to programmatic, technical and capacity building matters, such as:

- Centres for Excellence
- Centres for Regional Cooperation
- Global Learning Centres
- Global Programme Offices
- Global Services Centres
- Regional Centres for Emergency Preparedness
- Regional Training Centres

## **7. Examples of organisations and institutions with other types of offices**

Comparisons were also drawn with 6 intergovernmental organisations which do not appear to have any regional offices at present, based on publicly available information. Some of these organisations have established other types of offices to support the delivery of work, which include:

- International Development Law Organization
  - 1 Branch office in the Hague
  - 2 Liaison offices in New York and Geneva
  - 17 Country offices
- International Energy Agency
  - IEA China Cooperation Office in Beijing (Liaison office) hosted in the China Electricity Power Planning and Engineering Institute
- International Energy Forum
- Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership
- Sustainable Energy for All
  - 2 Satellite offices in New York and Washington, D.C.
- World Trade Organization
- An indicative comparison was also conducted on the types of offices established by 7 development banks: African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Caribbean Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and the World Bank).
  - These offices have been established generally to enhance presence and strengthen communication between the bank and countries in the region, promote business and investment opportunities, and to carry out activities relating to the programme of the bank, including administering assistance in some circumstances.

## Annex: Overview information of United Nations Agencies, Intergovernmental Organisations (NON-UN) and Development Banks

<u>Agency information</u>		<u>Regional and other Offices</u>		
Name of the Institution	Overview	Reporting structure in the context of the institutions	Budgetary Aspects	Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision etc.
<b>UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES</b>				
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Specialized Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1945</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 3400</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 5 Accra, Ghana (1958); Bangkok, Thailand (1977); Santiago, Chile (1978); Cairo, Egypt(1978); Budapest, Hungary (2007)</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Sub-regional offices (10); Country Offices (74); Liaison offices &amp; Partnership and Liaison offices (6)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has 5 regional offices, each representing Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and 'Near East.' Regional offices are supported by more than 80 subregional, country, liaison, partnership and liaison offices. They are allocated approximately a quarter of human and financial resources from the total resources and budget of FAO. Regional Representatives (Assistant Director-General) from each regional office report to one of 6 Deputy Director-General in FAO. These regional representatives receive reports from Directors of liaison or country offices.</p>	<p>Directors of regional offices and Regional Representatives are Assistant Director-Generals: the reporting line A is to DDG. The reporting line B is to DDG, Director of Cabinet, Chief Economist, or Chief Scientist.</p> <p>Regional Conferences are convened on a biennial basis to provide a forum for consultation on all matters pertaining to the mandate of the FAO within the region, including any special issues of interest to the Members in the concerned region. The Regional Conferences report to the FAO Council through its Programme and Finance Committees, in the areas of their respective mandates.</p>	<p>The total budget is planned around USD 3.25 billion for 2022-23, and about 24% of FAO Regular Programme Budget is allocated to regional offices.</p> <p>31% of this amount comes from assessed contributions paid by Member Countries, while 69% is expected to be mobilised through voluntary contributions from Members and other partners.</p>	<p>The Seventy-fourth Session of the Council endorsed the recommendation of the Thirty-fifth Session of the Programme Committee and agreed to: Request the Regional Conferences to review carefully the functioning of the regional bodies in the respective regions with a view to determining if they were functioning effectively in the service of the Member Countries, and consequently to recommend necessary measures; and Propose the Conference adopts a resolution to provide guidelines for the establishment of bodies.</p> <p><b>Regional and Liaison Offices</b> There shall be such regional offices and subregional offices as the DG of FAO, with the approval of the Conference, may decide. The DG of FAO may appoint officials for liaison with countries or areas, subject to agreement of the government concerned. The policy regarding privileges and immunities to be sought from host governments for the Organization's headquarters, regional offices.</p>

International Labour Organization (ILO)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Specialized Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1919</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 3500</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 5 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (1991); Bangkok, Thailand (1966); Geneva, Switzerland(1919); Lima, Peru (1960); Beirut, Lebanon (1976)</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Sub-regional offices (aka DWT, Decent Work Technical Support Teams, 13 offices), Country and Liaison offices (approximately 40 offices)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The International Labour Organization (ILO) has 5 regional offices, each representing Africa, the Arab States, Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Their initiatives are supported by over 40 Decent Work Technical Support Teams (Sub-regional Offices) and Country and Liaison Offices. Regional Offices were established one-by-one according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Constitution. Almost half of the International Labour Organization's human resources work in regional offices, while a quarter of financial resources are allocated to regions. For regional and country offices, International Labour Organization owns some of lands and properties as they were either gifted by the hosting country or purchased from them (i.e. Regional Offices in Africa and Latin America) whereas ILO pays rents to UN or other entities for other cases (i.e. Regional Office in Asia and Pacific).</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The ILO regional offices report directly to the ILO Director-General.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The budget allocated to the Field Operations and Partnerships amounts to \$288M, which represents approximately 26% of total \$790M annual budget.</p> <p>At the outset, the International Labour Organization premises in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire included a gift of a building and piece of land in 1989.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>The International Labour Organization may convene regional conferences and establish regional agencies as may be desirable to promote the aims and purposes of the Organization.</p> <p>The powers, functions and procedure of regional conferences are governed by rules drawn up by the Governing Body and submitted to the General Conference for confirmation.</p>
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<p>International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Specialized Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1944</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 740</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 7 Bangkok, Thailand(1955); Nairobi, Kenya(1983); Paris, France(1946); Cairo, Egypt(1953); Mexico City, Mexico(1957); Lima, Peru(1948); Dakar, Senegal(1963)</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Sub-regional offices (10); Country Office(74); Liaison offices &amp; Partnership and Liaison offices (6)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and its Members States divided the world into 10 air navigation regions in late 1945, which led to the establishment of 10 Regional Route Service Organizations (RRSO). Eventually, the ICAO's Regional presence was reduced to the seven Regional Offices, each representing Asia Pacific, Middle East, Western and Central Africa, South America, North and Central America and the Caribbean, Eastern and Southern Africa, and Europe and North Atlantic. These Regional Offices were established one-by-one and are supervised by the Regional Affairs Office at Montreal-based Secretariat (headquarters). Around 40% of human resources and a quarter of the financial resource is allocated to the regional offices. The premises are different in each host regions, as they are either fully providing rents or partly subsidizing rents for their respective regional offices.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The coordination of the regional offices, their work and activities are overseen by the Regional Affairs Office, which is located the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) headquarters in Montreal, Canada.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Approximately a quarter of the ICAO's total budget is allocated to the regional offices. The regional offices premises for Asia Pacific, Middle East, Western and Central Africa and part of the premises for Europe and North Atlantic regional office are provided free of rent by the respective host governments. The rental and maintenance costs of the regional offices for North and Central America, and the South America are partly subsidised by the host governments.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>In 1945, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Member States established 10 Regional Route Service Organizations (RRSO) during the two key meetings, the first Session of the Committee on Air Navigation (2 October 1945 to 27 November 1945) and the second Session of the Interim Council (15 October to 30 November 1945). The Regional Route Service Organizations (RRSOs) studied, interpreted, and customized international standards and practices for their geographical area while planning special cooperative measures for air navigation facilities around the world.</p> <p>The 10 original RRSOs included the North Atlantic, European-Mediterranean, Middle East, Caribbean, Southeast Asia, South Atlantic, South Pacific, North Pacific, South America and African-Indian Ocean. The ICAO's Regional presence was reduced to the seven Regional Offices, each representing Asia Pacific, Middle East, Western and Central Africa, South America, North and Central America and the Caribbean, Eastern and Southern Africa, and Europe and North Atlantic.</p>
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<p>International Maritime Organization (IMO)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization: UN Specialized Agency</b></p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1959</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 300</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 7 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire; Accra, Ghana; Nairobi, Kenya; Manila, Philippines; Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Djibouti regional training centre (est 2011)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has 5 regional offices, West and Central Africa (Anglophone &amp; Francophone), Eastern and Southern Africa, Asia and Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean region. Beside regional offices, IMO has Djibouti regional training centre as well as two academic institutions, which are World Maritime University in Malmö, Sweden (1983) and International Maritime Law Institute in Malta (1988). Both of these academic institutions of free of rent and maintenance by the City of Malmo and the Government of Malta respectively. Regional Offices mainly execute the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programmes (ITCP), and work closely with national, regional institutions/organizations and Regional Economic Commissions.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Execution of the Integrated Technical Cooperation Programmes (ITCP), and work closely with national, regional Institutions/organizations and Regional Economic Commissions</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>A cost sharing arrangement between the Organization, potential host governments and other sources for funding at no cost to the Organization's regular budget, and a range of options for future staffing and funding of RPOs.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>The IMO Committee considered the proposed way forward for the Regional Presence Scheme.</p>
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<p>International Telecommunication Union (ITU)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Specialized Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1865</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 750</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 6 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia(1992); Brasilia, Brazil(1992); Cairo, Egypt(1991); Bangkok, Thailand(1992); Moscow, Russia(2006); Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Area offices (Zimbabwe, Senegal, Cameroon, Honduras, Chile, Barbados, Indonesia); Centre for Excellence (Switzerland); UN Liaison Office in New York</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has 6 regional offices, representing Africa, Americas, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States and Europe. A small part of the ITU's human resources is allocated to the regional offices. They hold Regional Preparatory meetings to prepare for the Plenipotentiary Conference and advance to World Telecom Development Conference.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) network of regional and area offices helps it to maintain direct contact with national authorities, regional telecommunication organizations and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>The Regional Preparatory Meetings (RPM), one per each region, aim at engaging the ITU's Membership in the preparations of its World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) in order to achieve regional coordination before the conference itself. The RPM also seek to identify issues at the regional level that need to be addressed to foster the development of telecommunications and ICTs, taking into account the most pressing needs faced by the Member States and Sector Members of the region.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Approximately 76% of the International Telecommunication budget is funded by its Member contributions, while 24% are funded by ITU's cost-recovery activities, including publications, satellite network filing fees, and the registration of Universal International Freephone Numbers. However, no specific information provided on the allocation of budget to regional offices and other types of offices.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate on ITU's regional offices.</p>
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<p>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Joint Programme</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1996</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 710</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 6  <b>Other types of offices/centres:</b>  Liaison offices: (2); Country offices (50)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b>  Established in 1996, UNAIDS has 6 regional offices (or called Regional supporting team within the Agency) for Asia Pacific, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and Northern Africa, Western and Central Africa. UNAIDS is cosponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>UNAIDS has no management structure at the regional or country level. However, to help countries respond to an epidemic with cross border causes and consequences, UNAIDS has started to set up intercountry teams of staff. Their primary role is to provide and foster technical collaboration.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>While no detailed numbers on the allocation of budget is available in public records, it is found that UNAIDS strive for a minimum 30:70 ratio between global and regional/country level resources.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>UNAIDS is mandated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide global leadership in response to the epidemic;</li> <li>b) Achieve and promote global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches;</li> <li>c) Strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system to monitor trends and ensure that appropriate and effective policies and strategies are implemented at the country level;</li> <li>d) Strengthen the capacity of national Governments to develop comprehensive national strategies and implement effective HIV/AIDS activities at the country level.</li> </ul>
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<p>United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency (affiliated with UNDP)</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1966</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 3</p> <p><b>Other types of offices/centres:</b> Liaison offices (1)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Established in 1966, UNCDF is an organization affiliated with UNDP. It focuses on the Governance and Funding of Least Developing Countries. Headquartered in New York City, it has 3 regional offices including West and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, and Asia Pacific.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Regional and liaison offices report to Deputy Executive Secretary.</p> <p>The UNDP Executive Board also functions as the UNCDF Executive Board. The Executive Board—officially the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS Executive Board—consists of 36 member states from regional groupings that serve on a rotating basis and meet three times per year. About two-thirds of the Executive Board is comprised of programme countries, while the remaining third is made up of donor countries. The Executive Board is subordinate to the Economic and Social Council and, ultimately, the United Nations General Assembly.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is entirely funded by voluntary contributions from UN Member States, multilateral organizations and other sources. These contributions are provided as regular (core) resources, or other resources earmarked for specific purposes. UNCDF's strategic funding targets include \$25 million in regular resources per year, \$75 million in other resources per year, and a one-time capitalisation of its LDC Investment Fund at \$50 million.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the Statute of UNCDF. But in its overview introduction, following activities at regional/national level are described:</p> <p>At the regional level, UNCDF helps groups such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Southern African Development Community, the West African Economic and Monetary Union, and the Pacific Small Island Developing States to expand the reach of financial inclusion, including through multi-country approaches to remittances, data and analytics, and refugees. At the national level, UNCDF works with government entities as well as private sector partners, such as mobile network operators and SMEs, to make finance work for the poor.</p>
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<p>United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1950</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> over 12000</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 7</p> <p><b>Other types of offices/centres:</b> Liaison offices (1); country/field office (over 130); Centres (2, Global Services Centre and Regional Centre for Emergency Preparedness)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Established in 1950, UNHCR has 7 regional offices (or Regional Bureau) including: Americas, East and Horn of Africa, Middle East the North Africa, West and Central Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe, and Southern Africa.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The Assistant High Commissioner for Operations oversees the Regional Bureaux</p> <p>Most UNHCR operations are in the field. Specific departments, mostly based in the Geneva headquarters, oversee key areas, such as operations, protection, external relations, human resources and finances. A number of regional bureaux liaise between overseas offices and headquarters.</p> <p>In the field, UNHCR's core work is managed from a series of regional offices, branch offices, sub-offices and field offices. The High Commissioner's representatives head operations in the countries where the agency works, while there are also a number of regional representatives.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The 2023 budget as approved by the Executive Committee in October 2022 shows distributed budget within regional as follow: Asia and Pacific 9%, East and Horn of Africa (and Great Lakes) 20%, Southern Africa 5%, West and Central Africa 9%, Middle East and North Africa 24%, Europe 13%, the Americas 8%.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of UNHCR's regional offices.</p>
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United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1946</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> over 14000</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 7</p> <p><b>Other types of offices/centres:</b> Country offices (over 150);</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Established in 1946, UNICEF has 7 regional offices, including: East Asia and the Pacific, Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office, Middle East and North Africa Regional Office, South Asia Regional Office, and West and Central Africa.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Regional Directors report to Executive Director</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>From the resources available for programmes, UNICEF has a proposed budget from regular resources (RR) of \$235.0 million, and other resources (OR) of \$1,446.7 million, and, for the Global and Regional Programme during 2022–2025.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of UNICEF's regional offices.</p>
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United Nations Development Programme	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1965</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> over 7500</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 7</p> <p><b>Other types of offices/centres:</b> Country office (170)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Founded in 1965, UNDP has 5 Regional Bureau for regions located in its headquarters in New York City. Each regional also has a Regional Hub that reports to each Regional Bureau for the following regions: Africa, Asia Pacific, Arab States, Europe and CIS, and Latin American and the Caribbeans.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Each regional also has a Regional Hub that reports to each Regional Bureau for the following regions: Africa, Asia Pacific, Arab States, Europe and CIS, and Latin American and the Caribbeans.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>According to the budget and expense information in 2022, the regions received resources in the following ranking: LAC, Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Europe and CIS, as well as Global and others.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of UNDP's regional offices.</p>
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<p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1945</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> over 2000</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 5</p> <p><b>Other types of offices/centres:</b> Liaison office (2); Cluster office (3, Caribbean, Gulf); Project offices(); Regional Bureau for Education, Science and Culture(8);</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Established in 1945, UNESCO has 5 regional offices including: West Africa, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa and Central Africa, and Multisectoral Regional Office for West Africa.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The General Conference consists of the representatives of UNESCO's Member States. It meets every two years, and is attended by Member States and Associate Members, together with observers for non-Member States, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Each country has one vote, irrespective of its size or the extent of its contribution to the budget.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>In the budget for 2022-2023, the budget within regions is allocated as follows: Asia and Pacific 11.3%, Africa 15.5%, LAC 7.7%, Arab States, 12.0%, Europe and North America 3.3%, Global and others 8.7%, HQ 41.6.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of UNESCO's regional offices.</p>
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<p>United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1972</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> over 1300</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 6</p> <p><b>Other types of offices/centres:</b> Liaison office (2); Country office (17); Convention Secretariat</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Founded in 1972, UNEP has 6 regional offices including: Africa, Asia Pacific, Western Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean and North America.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Regional Directors report to Deputy Executive Director</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>UNEP is funded through 3 main sources: The UN Regular Budget - the only regular source of funding, supports the functions of the UNEP Secretariat, amounts to around 5% annually. Environment Fund - UNEP's core fund which supports the essential capacity needed for the balanced and efficient delivery of UNEP's programme of work. It amounts to around 15% annually. Earmarked Contributions - funds that are earmarked for specific projects, themes, or countries. Amounts to around 80% annually.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of UNEP's regional offices.</p>
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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1977</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 205</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 4</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Project Office (37); Liaison/Representation Office (5); Country Office (17); Administrative Office (1); Information Office (2); Multi-country Office (2); Global Programme Office</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Regional Technical Offices (RTOs) were established by UN-Habitat in 2007 with the aim to empower Unions of Municipalities (UoMs) in emergency response, planning, and development, and specifically to support reconstruction and development in Lebanon. The aim of the RTO is to guide the UoM to develop and implement emergency, recovery, and development planning by providing technical and engineering assistance in municipal projects, as well as by supporting decision-making processes, enhancing service delivery, and addressing governance issues at the regional level.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Regional representatives, located in regional offices, report to the Director of the Regional Programmes Division in the Headquarters.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Regional Office for Africa: \$88,827,664.00 Regional Office for Arab States (2011): \$43,012,662.55 Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) (1997): \$9,824,190.00 Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (1996): \$80,187,907.50 UN-Habitat Project Coordination Office for Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): \$3,942,878.00</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>The Executive Board is composed of 36 member states elected by the UN-Habitat Assembly and meets three times a year to increase the oversight by Member States of UN-Habitat operations. The Committee of Permanent Representatives of UN-Habitat (CPR) meets twice every four years in an open-ended manner. The three governing bodies together are intended to strengthen the accountability and transparency of UN-Habitat and provide an effective oversight mechanism for UN-Habitat to enhance its normative and operational activities.</p>
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<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1966</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 680</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 11</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Field Offices (30); Regional hub (19); HQ / Liaison Office (4); UNIDO Network of Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (9); Project Office (2); Others (2)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In addition to its headquarters in Vienna, Austria, UNIDO has liaison offices in Brussels, Geneva and New York. The UNIDO field network consists of 48 regional and country offices. UNIDO also maintains ten Investment and Technology Promotion Offices. UNIDO provides its support through four mandated functions: technical cooperation; action-oriented research and policy-advisory services; normative standards-related activities; and fostering partnerships for knowledge and technology transfer.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>UNIDO's Field Offices (FOs) are under the overall responsibility of the Department of Programmes, Partnerships and Field Integration (PTC/PPF) of the Directorate of Programme Development and Technical Cooperation.</p> <p>The UNIDO field network comprises 5 Regional Hubs, 4 Regional Offices and 38 Country Offices. Regional Hubs are headed by a UNIDO Representative (UR) at the D1 level. Regional and some Country Offices are headed by a UNIDO Representative at the P5 level, and some Country Offices are headed by a UNIDO Country Representative (UCR) at the NOD level.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The Field Offices are further responsible for identifying national development and donor funding priorities in the countries and regions of coverage and supporting the formulation and monitoring of technical cooperation projects and programmes, in collaboration with the relevant technical departments and other appropriate organizational entities.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>UNIDO Field Offices prioritizes closer collaboration between UNIDO Headquarters and Field Offices to contribute to the integration and scaling-up of results and calls on the Field network to support closer integration with UNIDO technical departments, as well as greater overall internal coordination.</p>
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World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1967</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 1967</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> WIPO Algeria (country) Office (2019); WIPO Brazil (country) Office (2009); WIPO Office in (country) China (2014); WIPO Japan (country) Office (); WIPO Nigeria (country) Office (2020); WIPO Russia (country) Office (2014); WIPO Singapore (regional) Office (2004)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> WIPO external offices bring our services and cooperation closer to our member states, stakeholders and partners. They provide cost-effective support services in relation to the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems; arbitration and mediation; collective management; and development and capacity building.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Once the External Office is established and operational, its performance and activities will be monitored and evaluated based on the performance indicators and targets and reported to the Programme and Budget Committee which will, in turn, transmit its recommendations to the General Assembly, as appropriate.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Funding for External Offices other than that provided by the host country or another country wishing to contribute to the functioning of the EO in question shall not impose any additional financial burden on Member States other than the approved regular budget allocation.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>The draft principles of WIPO mentions that it shall guide the role of the WIPO Secretariat and the decision making by Member States on the establishment of a sustainable, network of WIPO External Offices (EOs) that adds clear value, efficiency and effectiveness to program delivery in accordance with the results framework of the Program and Budget, in a coordinated and complementary way with WIPO HQ and in a way that may otherwise not be achieved through operations at WIPO HQ</p>
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World Food Programme (WFP)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1961</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 21000</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 6</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The regional bureaux directly support country offices and call on headquarters for additional support as needed. They are the first line of support for country offices in implementing strategies and policies at the operational level while ensuring management effectiveness, operational oversight and coherence at the regional and country levels.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The Regional Directors report directly to the Executive Director with support from the Chief of Staff.</p> <p>The Operations Management Support division reports to the Chief of Staff as part of the support structure that will provide day-to-day oversight and management of field operations. This division is a key contact for Country and Regional offices and works with the rest of the organization to ensure timely field support. Field expertise is intended to ensure proper support, coordination and oversight. In each of its regional bureaux, WFP has a Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor (RMEA) supporting monitoring efforts in Country offices and ensuring compliance with corporate standards.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Regional bureaux USD 81.8 million</p> <p>Country Offices USD 103.4 million</p> <p>Trust funds and special accounts to fund the expenses of activities directly overseen at headquarters or regional bureaux may be established by the Executive Director, provided that they are consistent with the purposes and policies of WFP. The Executive Director shall report all such trust funds or special accounts to the Board.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>In respect of each bilateral contribution accepted under Regulation 10.3 of these Regulations that concerns activities directly overseen at headquarters or a regional bureau, the Executive Director shall establish a trust fund.</p>
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<p>World Meteorological Organization (WMO)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1990</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 322</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 4</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> WMO sub-regional Offices; Project Office; Regional Training Centres</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Regional Offices are the main point of contact between Members, in particular the Members' Permanent Representatives to the WMO, and the Secretariat for capacity development aimed at enhancing infrastructure and services, supporting resource mobilization, building partnership and for advocacy-related activities. They coordinate technical and institutional support to National Meteorological Hydrological Services and facilitate cooperation between them.</p> <p>There are 28 WMO Regional Training Centres, composed of 43 components, providing a diverse portfolio education and training opportunities through residence classes, distance-learning and blended learning.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Regional Offices assist Members in their respective Regions to develop their national Meteorological or Hydrometeorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to enable them to play their full role in the economic and social development of their countries as well as in any new high priority areas of the Organization; Contribute to the development and implementation of the WMO Regional Programme and to assist the relevant Departments of the WMO Secretariat in discharging their responsibilities related to regional activities; Promote and advise Members on any new high-priority activities of the Organization such as those emanating from the follow-up to UNCED.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>During 2020, in-kind contributions have been recognized in respect of land and an interest-free loan provided by the Swiss authorities. WMO also receives services in-kind from Members related to the support provided for WMO meetings held in their countries and support from Members to the regional WMO offices</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>Regional Offices are responsible, together with WMO scientific and technical departments and partners, for the implementation of regional technical cooperation and activities in support of countries in transition and developing and least developed countries, including small island developing states and territories. This includes support to the six Regional Associations, development and implementation of technical cooperation projects and programmes in support of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, liaison within regional institutions and organizations and resource mobilization.</p>
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World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Specialized Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1975</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 152</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 2</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> none</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> In 2020-2021, several Member States from Africa, the Americas and the Middle East approached the UNWTO Secretariat expressing their interest to host a UNWTO Regional Office. A Regional Office constitutes an integral part of the Organization in line with the conditions and criteria adopted by the UNWTO General Assembly at its 21st session.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The UNWTO Offices are administered from the Organization's Headquarters and headed by officials appointed by the Secretary-General.</p> <p>The UNWTO conducts evaluations as to ascertain whether an Office constitutes a significant contribution to the Organization's aims and objectives and reports periodically on the functioning and operations of Regional Offices to the General Assembly and the Executive Council.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The establishment, organization and maintenance of a Regional Office to carry out its mandate shall be financed by the host State. In particular, the host State's contribution to the functioning of the Office shall cover:</p> <p>(a) The salaries of the Director and officials of the Office and such other personnel as may be assigned to the Office from time to time, including regional allowances and recruitment costs for local employees.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>Principles and conditions for new and existing external entities</p> <p>Entities are governed by UNWTO's legal framework and by UNWTO Rules and Regulations and are not subject to any national legislation or jurisdiction.</p> <p>For more information, kindly refer to the document at the link below.</p> <p><a href="https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/unwtoecd.2021.115.11.06">https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/unwtoecd.2021.115.11.06</a></p>
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<p>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> UN Specialized Agency</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1944</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 2900</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 6</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Capacity Development Office (Thailand, 2012)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Established in 1944, IMF has 6 regional offices including: Asia and the Pacific, (Tokyo 1997), Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic (Guatemala), Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe (Warsaw 2005), Europe Office in Paris and Brussels (1948 in Paris then 2013 merging both), Pacific Islands (Fiji), and Western Balkans (Vienna).</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Unlike the United Nations General Assembly, where each country has one vote, voting power and decision-making at the IMF reflect its member countries' relative economic position. The IMF works to ensure that its governance structure keeps pace with changes in the world economy, including the larger role that emerging market and developing economies now have.</p> <p>The Board of Governors is the IMF's highest decision-making body. The IMF's 24-member Executive Board conducts the day-to-day business of the IMF.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The approved net administrative budget for FY23 (May 1, 2022–April 30, 2023), which covers all administrative expenses less receipts (primarily from external sources to help support capacity building activities and excluding lending income), has been set at US\$1,295 million, a 1.8% (\$21.8 million) real increase relative to FY22.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>The International Monetary Fund (IMF) works to achieve sustainable growth and prosperity for all of its 190 member countries. It does so by supporting economic policies that promote financial stability and monetary cooperation, which are essential to increase productivity, job creation, and economic well-being. The IMF is governed by and accountable to its member countries.</p> <p>The IMF has three critical missions: furthering international monetary cooperation, encouraging the expansion of trade and economic growth, and discouraging policies that would harm prosperity. To fulfill these missions, IMF member countries work collaboratively with each other and with other international bodies.</p>
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Intergovernmental Organisations (NON UN)				
Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Non-UN IGO</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 2012</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 220</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 3 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire(2021); Mexico City, Mexico (2018); Suva, Fiji (2015)</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Country Offices and Liaison Offices (approximately 40 offices)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) has 3 regional offices and about 40 country and liaison offices operated by regional consultants on project-based. All regional and country offices report to the Green Growth Planning &amp; Implementation (GGP&amp;I) Division at the HQ. And GGGI has governing body of the Assembly, the Council, and the MPSC (Management and Program Sub-Committee of the Council) to discuss country programmes and regional strategies in detail.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>All regional and country offices report to the Green Growth Planning &amp; Implementation (GGP&amp;I) Division at the HQ.</p> <p>The GGGI's governing bodies, the Assembly, the Council, and the MPSC (Management and Program Sub-Committee of the Council) discuss country programmes and regional strategies in detail.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Although rental expenses and properties are listed in budget, it did not specify operating expenditures by regions or specific offices.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of GGGI's regional offices.</p>



<p>International Energy Agency (IEA)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Non-UN IGO</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1974</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 450</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> IEA China Cooperation Office (Liaison Office, 2017)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> IEA Executive Director announced the development of the new IEA-China Energy Co-operation Centre during a ceremony in Beijing marking 20 years of IEA-China engagement. In February 2017, the IEA and China's National Energy Administration formally established the IEA China Cooperation Office in Beijing. The launch in Beijing was organised by the China Electricity Power Planning and Engineering Institute, which hosts IEA's China Liaison Office.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Although limited information on IEA's Beijing liaison office, IEA and Chinese energy agencies jointly hold seminars and conferences for capacity building and knowledge exchange.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the budgetary aspects of IEA's liaison offices.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of IEA's liaison offices.</p>
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<p>International Development Law Organization (IDLO)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Non-UN IGO</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1988</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Branch Office (1); Liaison Office (2); Country office (17)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Established as an intergovernmental organization in 1988, International Development Law Organization has had United Nations Observer Status since 2001. IDLO has liaison offices in New York and Geneva and 1 branch office in the Hague, Netherlands.</p> <p>IDLO is composed of 37 Member Parties. As a treaty-based organization, membership in IDLO can be achieved through accession to the Establishment Agreement.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The Assembly of Parties is IDLO's highest decision-making body. It is composed of representatives of all Member Parties, which are signatories to the Establishment Agreement of IDLO, with the regular session held in Rome each year.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The budget for "Country office support" is managed under budget for "Human Resources and Office Services, which include Recruitment and provident fund platforms; country office support; global security management. The budget for Human Resource and Office Services account for 18% of the total organization budget, while no detailed information found in for country office directly.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of IDLO's liaison offices.</p>
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<p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Non-UN IGO</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1948</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> around 1000</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 11</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Sub-regional and country office; project offices; Centres (5)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> Founded in 1948, IUCN has 9 regional offices including: Asia, West and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Meso American and the Caribbean, South America, Europe, Mediterranean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Oceania, and North America.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The Secretariat Expenditure of 2021 shows the following distribution amongst regional offices: Central and West Africa Region 12.6%, Eastern and Southern Africa Region 21.3%, Asia Region 24%, Meso America and Caribbean 14.3%, South America 3.7%, European Regional Office (Brussels), 4.1%, Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office 2.1%, West Asia Region 3.8%, Mediterranean Cooperation Centre 5.5%, Oceania 5.5%, North America Regional Office 3.1%.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Regional directors report to Deputy Director General – Regions and Outposted Offices.</p> <p>The Secretariat includes five Centres, one reports to the Director General and four led by the Deputy Director General – Programme. Three Centres reflect the pillars of sustainable development: environmental sustainability, economic feasibility, and social equity. These are reinforced by Centres that focus on science and data, and international policy.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>The objectives of IUCN shall be to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.</p> <p>IUCN strengthens the institutional capacity of its Members to conserve biological diversity and safeguard ecological life-support processes at global, regional, national and local levels; provides a forum for discussion of conservation issues, including their scientific, educational, legal, economic, social and political dimensions, at global, regional, national and local levels.</p>
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<p>World Customs Organization (WCO)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Non-UN IGO</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1952</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 125</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 4</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> 29 Regional Training Centres (RTCs)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The <b>Regional Offices for Capacity Building (ROCB)</b> are the cornerstone of the Region's approach to capacity building as laid out in its Capacity Building Strategy. They assist member Customs administrations with their capacity building programs at regional levels.</p> <p><b>Regional Training Centres</b> enable Customs officials from neighbouring countries to forge links with one another and facilitate the follow-up of WCO programmes in a region. The exchange of intelligence at national, regional and international levels is a critical mechanism employed by Customs authorities to create conditions for more efficient enforcement actions and controls and to</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p><b>Governance Structure for the WCO East and Southern Africa Region</b> - <b>Governing Council</b> The Governing Council is composed of the Directors General of the 24 Member states of the ESA region. The Governing Council meets once every year.</p> <p>- <b>Regional Steering Group</b> The RSG was established in June 2004 to act as a dynamic steering group to the Heads of Customs Conference (HoCC). It was intended to be “a small well-focused group of managers responsible for policy development and strategic direction from the customs administrations in the WCO East and Southern Africa region”.-</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p><b>Capacity Building Operational Strategy</b> The operating and administrative costs are funded from the region within three to five years of Regional Offices for Capacity Building's opening. In order to initially develop the Office, funding can be obtained from non-regional donors with the WCO Secretariat's assistance. All funding proposals to donors for office costs must</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p><b>PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS</b> <b>(I) Regional Offices for Capacity Building (ROCBs)</b> Establishing a WCO ROCB first requires the formal support of the Regional Directors General though the adoption of a resolution to WCO Council at their annual Regional Meeting.</p> <p><b>(II) Regional Training Centres (RTCs)</b> Regional Training Centres (RTCs) also require the approval by resolution of the regional Directors General. However, they do not need to be presented to the WCO Council.</p>
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secure the optimum use of available resources. At the strategic level the WCO has incorporated the aim of intelligence exchange among all stakeholders, recognising the contribution this objective has in furthering the protection of society, public health and safety. Therefore, in 1987, the first **Regional Intelligence Liaison Office (RILO)** was established with the intent of creating a Global Intelligence Network. Today the RILO network has grown to 12 offices providing effective coverage throughout all six WCO regions.

**Regional Finance and Governance Committee (FGC)**

The role of the Regional Finance and Governance Committee (FGC) is to ensure good governance Practices are observed in conducting activities in the region. The FGC serves as an advisory body to the Governing Council (GC) and is expected to proactively provide advice and recommendations on any governance related issues.

**- Management Committee**

The Management Committee is composed of the regional Vice Chair, Deputy Vice Chair & the Representative to the WCO Policy Commission.

**Capacity Building Operational Strategy**

The ROCB reports to the Secretariat and to the Regional Vice-Chair on the progress and implementation of the plans every four months. The ROCB is subject, on a risk management basis, to external financial and management audits by the Secretariat.

be quality assured by the Capacity Building Directorate.

## Development Banks

African Development Bank (AfDB)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Development Bank</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1964</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 1,500</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b></p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Country Offices (41) and Asia External Representation (1 Tokyo, Japan)</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> AfDB has more than 40 country offices and one Asia External Representation Office in Tokyo, Japan. It has allocated large human resources to country offices (700 staff of total 1,500) while budget is relatively limited.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Small number of regional directors and managers, professionals and local professionals or general service staff in country offices.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Budget for country offices in 2022 is about UA 15M, which is about 4.8% of total administrative budget for AfDB in 2022.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of AfDB's offices.</p>
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Asian Development Bank (ADB)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Development Bank</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1966</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 3,100</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> N/A</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> Country Offices (36); Representation Offices (EU, NA, JP), Pacific Subregional Office (Fiji), Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office (Australia), Singapore Office</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> the Asian Developing Bank has more than 40 offices including field offices, representation offices, subregional offices, liaison and coordination offices and Singapore Office. It allocates about one-third of human resources to field offices while distributing about 21.4% of budget.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>Country teams include knowledge, private sector, and support service departments, enabling Country Directors to have access to resources outside of their immediate resident mission and regional department, to improve country diagnostics and enhance their capacity for delivering integrated solutions.</p> <p>Country Directors have functional reporting lines to further strengthen the link with staff working in a sector or technical area to the headquarters.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Operational and administrative expenses for field offices are about USD 167.5 M, which is about 21.4% of total expenses for 2022 Budget.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of ADB's liaison offices.</p>
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<p>Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)</p>	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Development Bank</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1959</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> 2,000</p> <p><b>Regional Office:</b> 2</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b></p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The Inter-American Development Bank's Office in Europe (EUR) manages the IDB's strategic alliances with its 16 European member countries, Israel, the institutions of the European Union, and international organizations, academic institutions, NGOs, and other private and public sector entities based in Europe. The IDB's Office in Asia (ASI) stands to serve Asian member governments, companies, academic institutions, philanthropists, investors, and other actors as their gateway to improving lives in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>The Office of Outreach and Partnerships (ORP) is responsible for strengthening the Bank's dialogue and alliances with other constituencies of the development community, including trust fund donors, co-financing counterparties and private sector. ORP also supports the identification and development of harmonization initiatives and establishes the Bank-wide framework to guide the development and maintenance of country-focused and sector specific partnerships and outreach. ORP is divided in the Office in Europe, the Office in Asia, the Resource Mobilization Division and the Grants and Co-financing Management Unit.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>The IDB Group administers financial contributions from third parties to complement IDB Group programs, projects and activities aimed at meeting emerging needs of borrowing member countries. To receive contributions, the IDB Group establishes trust funds (single or multidonor; reimbursable and non-reimbursable) and project specific grants, and accesses many financial intermediary funds. Contributions are received from countries in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, as well as multilateral institutions and private donors.</p>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>The principal office of the Bank shall be located in Washington, D.C., United States of America.</p> <p>The Board of Executive Directors may authorize the establishment and maintenance of branches or agencies and the appointment of representatives.</p>
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Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	<p><b>Type of Agency/Organization:</b> Development Bank</p> <p><b>Year of Establishment:</b> 1975</p> <p><b>Staff:</b> No data found</p> <p><b>Regional hubs:</b> 11</p> <p><b>Other type of offices/centres:</b> 2 Centers of Excellence</p> <p><b>Abstract:</b> The Islamic Development Bank is headquartered in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, with major hubs in Morocco, Malaysia, Kazakhstan and Senegal, and gateway offices in Egypt, Turkey, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Nigeria.</p>	<p><b>Reporting structure in the context of the institutions</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the reporting structure of IsDB's regional offices.</p>	<p><b>Budgetary Aspects</b></p> <p>Budget for regions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Asia, Latin America &amp; Europe: US\$75.0 billion (45.3%).</li> <li>- Middle East &amp; North Africa: US\$56.5 billion (34.1%).</li> <li>- Sub-Saharan Africa: US\$27.9 billion (16.9%).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reference in Statute/Mandate/Decision</b></p> <p>No direct reference to the mandate of IDB's regional offices.</p>
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