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Annual Report on Technical Cooperation Activities in 2010

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the UNECE Technical Cooperation Strategy adopted by the sixty-second Session of the Commission held on 25-27 April 2007 in which the member States requested the Secretariat to submit the annual reports on UNECE technical cooperation activities to the Executive Committee.
2. The report is structured around three major UN programmes implemented by UNECE: “Economic development in Europe”, “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation” and “United Nations Development Account”.
3. The report also includes separate chapters on a) funding of the UNECE technical cooperation activities and b) evaluation of technical cooperation projects. More detailed information on funding is provided in annexes to the report. Additional information on UNECE technical cooperation is available on <http://live.unece.org/operact>.

II. UNECE accomplishments in technical cooperation in 2010

4. The UNECE technical cooperation activities were carried out under the following three programmes: (i) Economic development in Europe, (ii) Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation, and (iii) United Nations Development Account.

2.1. Programme “Economic development in Europe”

5. During the reporting period, the UNECE technical cooperation services were provided under the following subprogrammes.

Subprogramme 1 – Environment

6. The objective of the Subprogramme is to safeguard the environment and health, improve environmental management throughout the region and further promote integration of environmental policies into sectoral policies.

7. Technical cooperation activities facilitated accession of EECCA and SEE countries to environmental conventions and contributed to enhancing their capacity to implement these instruments.

- Under the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991), capacity-building activities included pre-accession technical assistance to Tajikistan as well as technical assistance to Ukraine in implementation of the Convention. A pilot project enabled Belarus to apply the full procedure under the Convention for the first time. National experiences in the application of the Convention were shared during subregional workshops held for the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea areas and in Belarus. As a result, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Malta acceded to the Convention, raising the number of the Parties to 45. The Convention’s Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment entered into force in July 2010 and has now 20 Parties.
- Under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992), projects to support adaptation to climate

change were initiated in the Sava, Dniester, Neman and Chu-Talas transboundary basins in cooperation with UNEP, OSCE, UNDP and WMO. The focus of the projects varies depending on the conditions and priorities of each basin, ranging from flood protection, drought management or integrated water resources management in the perspective of climate change. National Policy Dialogues under the EU Water Initiative aimed at supporting water governance were initiated in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, in addition to the ongoing ones in Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. They are aimed at integrating IWRM principles into policies in beneficiary countries and represent a combination of policy advice and practical technical assistance.

- Under the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, 1992), a number of projects have been implemented within the Assistance Programme of the Convention. A project for improving safety reporting, planning and conducting of inspections at industrial hazardous sites was carried out in Croatia, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It led, among others, to the development of a checklist for the assessment of safety reports. National training sessions on identifications of hazardous activities, held in Azerbaijan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Moldova, contributed to the increasing knowledge of countries' experts in the identification of industrial facilities potentially capable of causing transboundary effects in the event of an accident. In addition, guidelines for the establishment of a national system for the identification of hazardous actions have been prepared. Preparatory work for the project for enhancing the environmental legal framework for implementing the Convention in Georgia and a three-year project aimed at improving hazard and crisis management in the region of the Danube Delta have begun. The latter involves Moldova and Ukraine as beneficiary countries and Romania as an implementing partner.
- Under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Geneva, 1979), capacity-building projects on strengthening the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols were conducted in Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. These projects contribute to the finalisation of their national action plans for the implementation and ratification of the three latest protocols to the Convention: the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol). Moreover, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has ratified the above-mentioned Protocols. Similar projects were launched in the Russian Federation, Belarus and Kazakhstan, which are expected to ratify the protocols and contribute to the pan-European efforts to reduce harmful air pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, persistent organic pollutants, lead and mercury amongst others.
- Under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998), several workshops, conferences and advisory missions were held to raise awareness of the Convention and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, as well as to strengthen national capacity for their implementation. In particular, the workshop on electronic information tools to support the implementation of the Convention in South-Eastern Europe has contributed to four new ratifications of the Convention's Protocol by Austria, Bulgaria, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

8. The Subprogramme has been implementing the project “Support to the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment” aimed at promoting the implementation of recommendations and guidelines on environmental monitoring and assessment in CIS countries. Through the project activities, the CIS countries have received assistance in preparation of the Guidelines on air and water-quality monitoring and in application of several environmental indicators for their governments. In addition, the Working Group reviewed progress achieved by the countries, which had held the Environmental Performance Reviews, in implementing the recommendations on environmental monitoring and information management.

Subprogramme 2 – Transport

9. The objective of the Subprogramme is to facilitate the international movement of persons and goods by inland transport modes and improve safety, environmental protection, energy efficiency and security in the transport sector to levels that contribute effectively to sustainable development.

10. Advisory and capacity-building services contributed to raising awareness of the UNECE legal instruments on transport and promoting the implementation of the UNECE regulatory framework which led to ten new accessions¹ to legal instruments in 2010.

11. The Subprogramme carried out the implementation of the “Euro-Asian transport Links” (EATL) project (Phase II). Within the framework of the project, the EATL Expert Group held two sessions in and organized two technical field visits to: (i) the International Intermodal Logistics Centre and Free Industrial Economic Zone at Navoi in Uzbekistan and (ii) the port Turkmenbashi in Turkmenistan. Both the sessions and the field visits contributed to the exchange of experiences and ideas for infrastructure development in the region. A unique EATL research database is also being prepared and is expected to be finalized in 2011. It will contain internationally agreed EATL routes, a list of priority infrastructure investments, and the GIS internet application to display the database. In addition, the project has made it possible to develop the “North-South demonstration block train proposal (Mumbai-Iran-Russia)” which aims at promoting regular and commercially viable transport along that route.

12. The Subprogramme also supported the coordinated development of transport networks in Central, East and South-East European countries within the framework of two subregional cooperation projects, namely the Trans-European Motorway (TEM) and the Trans-European Railway (TER) Projects. In 2010, the Revision of the TEM and TER Master Plan was pursued and the draft report on the revised Master Plan was finalised. Recent study has shown that the Master Plan proved to be an important step towards the improvement of transport sector performance in 25 countries and significant part of targeted investments has been completed in the past five years. About 45 per cent of the 491 rail and road projects contained in the original Master Plan were finalised during this period. The final report on the revised Master Plan also analyses rail and road bottlenecks, application of Intelligent Transport Systems, transport environmental impacts and road safety. It contains recommendations for effective implementation of rail and road Master Plan projects.

13. Advisory services, provided at several conferences and seminars held in Belgium, Germany, Australia and Singapore, helped to raise awareness of Globally Harmonized System

¹ 2010 accessions of UNECE member States to UNECE legal instruments on transport were: Albania – 2; Bulgaria – 1; Latvia – 1; Kazakhstan – 1; Poland – 1; Turkey – 1; and Ukraine – 2. The accession from non-ECE country was: Iran.

of Classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS). Furthermore, the Subprogramme also contributed to improving the capacity of beneficiary countries to effectively apply the GHS, as well as to implement rules and regulations that govern the transport and handling of dangerous goods.

Subprogramme 3 – Statistics

14. The objective of the Subprogramme is to improve the reliability of national official statistics and their comparability at the international level, and to ensure the coordination of international statistical activities undertaken in the region.

15. To support the development of national statistical capacities, the UNECE, in cooperation with other national and international donors, organized seminars, training workshops and advisory services in various statistical areas, such as national accounts, short-term economic statistics, MDG indicators, population and housing censuses, gender statistics, migration statistics, measuring violence against women, environment and sustainable development statistics.

16. As a result, national statistical systems have raised their gender sensitivity and have improved the quality and the access to data for developing, monitoring and evaluating gender policies. The UNECE, in collaboration with the World Bank Institute, has also prepared a manual “Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool”, with a view to providing guidance to the statistical organisations in the production and use of gender statistics. In the area of demographic statistics, technical cooperation activities contributed to increased knowledge of census managers and experts on various aspects of census-taking and dissemination of census results in preparation of 2010 population censuses in the Caucasus and Central Asia. As a result of training workshops on population and health related MDGs, the discrepancies have been reduced and strategies to improve national and international coordination and data reporting have been developed.

17. Upon the request from Azerbaijan, the UNECE conducted a global assessment of the national statistical system of the country. The assessment included a number of policy recommendations and the UNECE will follow up with their implementation. Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and Belarus have also requested assessments of their national statistical systems.

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration

18. The objective of the Subprogramme is to promote a policy, financial and regulatory environment more conducive to economic growth, innovative development and higher competitiveness of enterprises and economic activities in the UNECE region.

19. As a result of exchange of good practices and policy experiences at capacity-building events, four sets of policy recommendations were prepared in the areas of promoting innovation in the services sector, addressing financial and entrepreneurial challenges, management of intellectual property and promoting innovation-driven start-ups. The government of Ukraine and Belarus have taken practical steps to include these recommendations in their national legislation.

20. During the reporting period, several capacity-building activities were carried out within the framework of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) Project Working Group on Knowledge-based Development (PWG on KBD) Programme of Work for 2010-2011. These focused on innovative economy, public-private partnership (PPP), intellectual property and entrepreneurship.

21. Through the implementation of the project “Capacity building for civil servants and business associations in the area of competitiveness and innovative policies, including through commercialization of intellectual property and promotion of public-private partnerships”, the subprogramme significantly expanded the scope of capacity-building activities in the CIS region. The project also contributed to wide dissemination and practical use of training materials developed by the subprogramme. Moreover, strong and lasting relations with local partners have been enhanced and subregional cooperation strengthened.

22. A regional expert group on Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) was established comprising PPP experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with the view to promote cooperation among countries. The PPP readiness-assessment tool developed by the UNECE Team of Specialists on PPPs has been used in these countries to promote legal reforms for successful PPPs. A training workshop was also organized in Uzbekistan, with an objective to review PPPs in the road sector, waste processing and recycling.

23. A new activity was also initiated under this Subprogramme. The Innovation Performance Review of Belarus provides with the assessment of the national innovation system, as well as with a number of policy options and recommendations on how to improve the innovation performance of the country. The findings of the assessment have contributed to the country analysis which precedes the formulation of the United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) of Belarus for the period of 2011-2015. The recommendations contained in the assessment have provided guidance on priorities and areas of work for the UN Country Team and specific capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening the national capacity for sustainable development through innovation and competitiveness. A number of these capacity building activities will be delivered by UNECE, in collaboration with other stakeholders.

24. The Subprogramme has also implemented the project “Development of sustainable biomass trade and export opportunities for selected regions of the Russian Federation.” Following the development of the first blueprint of a Regional Biomass Action Plan (RBAP) for Tatarstan, the work has begun on specific RBAPs for Republic of Karelia, Komi Republic and Krasnodar Krai. In addition, a high level project working group on coordinated use of bioenergy was established at the Cabinet of Ministers of Tatarstan. Innovative technologies in renewable biomass energy were also introduced, including the introduction of algae biomass production for the water treatment for the pulp and paper industry in Leningrad oblast and for the municipal waste treatment sector in Tatarstan.

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy

25. The objective of the Subprogramme is to move towards a more sustainable development path for the production and use of energy and the fuller integration of the energy infrastructure and energy markets of the countries in the region.

26. Through a region-wide programme “Energy efficiency 21” (EE21), the Subprogramme provided technical assistance to countries with economies in transition in the development of sustainable energy policies and regional cooperation on energy efficiency market formation. Within the framework of the EE21 subregional project “Financing energy efficiency and renewable energy investments (FEEI) for climate change mitigation”, the feei.info website and the FEEI web blog have been made fully operational in English and Russian. Capacity-building activities provided under the project resulted in improved knowledge and expertise of policy makers, energy managers and potential investors for the preparation of bankable energy efficiency projects. As of 30 September 2010, 353 project ideas were identified by the Fund

Designer in the Project Pipeline. In addition, the policy reforms implemented in 12 participating countries² were analyzed during the Seminar on Policy reforms to Promote Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments held in October 2010 in Geneva.

27. Another EE21 subregional project “Increasing energy efficiency for secure energy supplies” focused on promoting energy efficiency investments to reduce the domestic consumption of hydrocarbons and increase natural gas and petroleum exports of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and other Central Asia energy exporters. Project activities resulted in the establishment of a network of governmental and industrial experts from energy importing and exporting countries for identifying and developing energy efficiency improvements in the production, transportation and use of natural gas and petroleum. In addition, a contract was signed with the International Sustainable Energy Development Centre (ISED,.) in Moscow, the Russian Federation for the preparation of a Study on Cooperation of the CIS Countries in Enhancing Energy Savings and Improving Energy Efficiency for Secure Energy Supplies.

28. The UNECE experience on energy efficiency market formation has been shared with other regions of the world under the EE21 interregional project “Global energy efficiency 21 (GEE21): Study of possible broadening of interaction among the UN regional economic commissions in the field of energy and mitigation of climate change.” The first Expert Group Meeting under this project has provided an important impetus to the development of a global strategy on energy efficiency market formation. The workshop on Investments in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects held in Astana in September 2010 under FEEI facilitated the sharing of experience in particular aiming the Central Asian countries and strengthened synergies between the two projects.

Subprogramme 6 – Trade

29. The objective of the Subprogramme is to facilitate trade and trade-related economic cooperation among countries of the UNECE region and with the rest of the world.

30. Capacity-building and advisory activities contributed to raising awareness of policymakers and experts of the UNECE recommendations for trade facilitation and strengthened their capacity to formulate more effective trade policies. Based on the work programme of the UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), guides and training workshops for Business Process Analysis and managerial tools for implementation of Single Windows (UNECE/CEFACT Recommendation 33) were developed. The UNECE, in collaboration with UNESCAP and the United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade (UNNExT), delivered capacity building and advisory services to transition economies in Central Asia.

31. The Subprogramme has been implementing the project “Aid for trade needs assessment in transition economies” with a view to assisting countries to reduce regulatory and procedural barriers to trade, and better integrate into regional and global trade systems. Belarus has been chosen as a pilot country for this project. The assessment focused both on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade based on a methodology which was endorsed by the Bureau of the Committee on Trade. The assessment concludes that in spite of significant progress related to removing non tariff barriers to trade there is still work to be done to reduce some obstacles for Belarusian traders wishing to engage in international trade. Based on the assessment, a number of recommendations were formulated, in particular a need to strengthen the use of international

² Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine.

standards in Belarus and within the trade information infrastructure that links the Customs Union with the EU, to make Belarus an attractive transit regional hub.

32. In the area of agricultural quality standards, the Subprogramme has been implementing a technical cooperation project aimed at increasing involvement of institutions in CIS countries in developing and applying international standards for commercial agricultural products. During the reporting period, seven regional workshops on standards for different groups of products, were organised under the project and contributed to the adoption of the UNECE standards in several CIS countries. In the area of seed potatoes, a large-scale public-private pilot project on seed potato cultivation and certification in the region of Voronezh in Russia was extended to other CIS countries.

Subprogramme 7 – Timber and Forestry

33. The objective of the Subprogramme is to promote sustainable forest management, including the sound and legal use of wood, other forest products and services, based on appropriate policies and institutions, throughout the UNECE region.

34. Under this Subprogramme, the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section organized four capacity-building activities addressing issues like trade measures affecting timber markets, the role of wood as a source of renewable energy, forest products markets and corporate social responsibility. In addition, the UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Policy in Eastern Europe and Central Asia contributed to increasing countries' capacities to develop sound policies and institutions as a prerequisite for effective implementation of sustainable forest management. As a result, an increased number of countries in the Caucasus, Central Asia and South-East Europe have adopted national forest programmes.

Subprogramme 8 – Housing, Land Management and Population

35. The objective of the Subprogramme is to improve housing, urban and land governance in the region as well as the knowledge base on population issues, strengthening the formulation and implementation of policies, enhancing social cohesion and developing capacities at the national and local levels.

36. Under the programme of work for 2010-2011, the Subprogramme organised several capacity-building activities in the areas of urban environmental performance, energy efficiency in the housing sector, natural disaster preparedness and building safety, and the role of spatial planning to improve security of tenure. In particular, a joint training on access to justice in urban development was organised in cooperation with UNDP in Tbilisi, Georgia in November 2010, as a follow-up to the recommendations of the housing sector study of Georgia.

37. In the area of Population, the Subprogramme continued addressing the specific ageing situations in countries in need through the project "Road map for mainstreaming ageing" that provided guidance on ageing-related policies. In 2010, the UNECE also organized a sub-regional capacity development workshop on evidence-based policy formulation on ageing in Moldova, in October 2010. It facilitated the exchange of national experiences with the UNECE's road maps and surveys on ageing.

2.2. Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation

38. The UNECE technical cooperation activities under the Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC) were focused on improving capacity of countries to implement UNECE international legal instruments, norms, standards and regulations. Almost all activities under this Programme were implemented by the Regional Advisers who complemented and enhanced the work of the Divisions by providing advisory services, carrying out capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars), and field projects in the following areas of work:

Subprogramme 1 – Environment

39. Technical cooperation activities under this Subprogramme were implemented by the Regional Adviser on Environment in close collaboration with Convention Secretariats. They were aimed at supporting the ratification and implementation of the UNECE environmental conventions in the region.

40. The technical cooperation activities were organized within the framework of nine, mostly extrabudgetary, technical cooperation projects managed and/or implemented by the Regional Adviser. The cooperation on water resources management was significantly strengthened between Ukraine and Moldova through completion of a final draft of a new water agreement on Dniester river as well as between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan by preparing for signature a Protocol under an Agreement on the Chu and Talas rivers. Three working groups were established to develop common approach and shared vision to manage water resources, namely (i) bilateral working group by Azerbaijan and Georgia to develop a draft agreement on Kura river; (ii) regional working group for cooperation on water quality in Central Asia; (iii) the Drin Core Group involving all riparian countries to develop sustainable water management of the Drin river basin. Moreover, activities under the Program on “Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia” were implemented jointly with the Regional Adviser on Economic Cooperation and Integration and the UNECE Environment, Housing and Land Management Division. They contributed to the development of the third Aral Sea Basin Programme of the International Fund for the Saving of the Aral Sea (IFAS) approved by the Executive Committee of the IFAS.

41. RPTC resources under this Subprogramme were used to leverage the Development Account and extra-budgetary resources for major capacity building programmes. In particular, synergies achieved between “Dam safety in Central Asia: Capacity building for regional cooperation (Phase II)” project and the “Participation of Russian specialists in the UNECE dam safety project in Central Asia” have enabled to transfer the Russian experience to countries in Central Asia very cost-effectively. In addition, the project “Central Asia Regional Water Information Base CAREWIB (Phase II)” was implemented in close collaboration with the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) project – the development of a water information system in Central Asia. Through these synergies, the principles and experiences developed under the CAREWIB project have been applied in South Caucasus. Key findings of evaluation of three extrabudgetary projects are presented in section 4 below.

42. Fourteen countries in EECCA and SEE benefited from capacity-building and advisory missions aimed at strengthening their national capacity on water and other natural resources management based on the principles of the UNECE environmental conventions. This work has contributed to seventeen ratifications/accessions to the UNECE Conventions and Protocols during the reporting period and improved implementation of these legal instruments. The direct beneficiaries of the regional advisory services were decision makers and experts from national authorities responsible for water and environmental protection.

43. Overall, more than 270 national experts improved their knowledge and skills by participating in the capacity-building workshops/training courses organized by the Regional Adviser.

Subprogramme 2 – Transport

44. Technical cooperation activities implemented by the Regional Adviser on Transport were focused on strengthening national capacity of countries of Eastern and South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to implement effectively the UNECE legal instruments, norms, standards and recommendations on transport related issues.

45. Capacity-building and advisory services provided to EECCA countries contributed to accessions of five new parties from EECCA region to transport Conventions and Agreements, as a result of greater awareness and understanding of the importance of the UNECE legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable development of inland transport. In addition, Azerbaijan became the observer to TEM and TER projects.

46. All the UNECE member States have set time bound national road traffic casualty targets and/or committed themselves to sub-regional road safety targets. However, progress in achieving these targets has been slow and uneven. A regional seminar in Minsk, Belarus and a national seminar organized in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan under this sub-programme contributed to greater awareness and better knowledge on good practices in this area. Repeated references to road safety targets during the SPECA Project Working Group on Transport and Border Crossing held in Almaty suggest that road safety targets are gaining momentum and must be further pursued by the subprogramme.

47. The workshop on transport statistics organised within the SPECA Project Working Group on 16 September 2010 in Almaty, Kazakhstan aimed at improving national capacity of countries of Central Asia in collecting and disseminating internationally comparable, timely and reliable data for all modes of inland transport. In particular, it enabled the participants to familiarise themselves with UNECE on-line tools and contributed to the submission of information for the Common Questionnaire established by UNECE, EU, Eurostat and the International Transport Forum.

Subprogramme 3 – Statistics

48. Technical cooperation activities implemented by the Regional Adviser on Statistics were aimed at enhancing the implementation of international standards and good practices by national statistical systems, in particular in the economically less developed subregions of ECE (Central Asia, Southern Caucasus, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe).

49. The UNECE provided 8 advisory services with a view to improving understanding of the role of Official Statistics and enhancing knowledge of international guidelines, standards and nomenclatures for the production of comparable and reliable official statistics, as well as of the impact of globalisation on economic and social statistics. In addition, 12 capacity building events were organised in response to specific requests of SEE and EECCA countries for assistance in various areas, such as national accounts, short-term economic statistics, MDG indicators, population and housing censuses, gender statistics, migration statistics, measuring domestic violence against women, environment and sustainable development. In total, 240 experts, including 182 women, participated in these events. RPTC resources were used to leverage the Development Account and extra-budgetary resources for major capacity building programmes in the field of statistics.

50. Following the EECCA High Level Seminar that was held in 2009 in Yalta, the UNECE started to conduct global assessments (GA) of national statistical systems in countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. The purpose of such GAs is to provide a clear picture of the state of development of official statistics in a country. This enables the national authorities to better programme the long-term development of statistics, and the international donors to deepen knowledge of the institutional and administrative work frame of these countries, with a view to improving the programming of statistical cooperation. During the reporting period, global assessment of national statistical system of Azerbaijan was conducted. Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and Belarus have also requested an assessment of their national statistical systems. The UNECE will be the leading organisation for the assessment of the statistical system of the Kyrgyz Republic (spring 2011) and will assist Eurostat in the assessments for Ukraine (autumn 2011) and Belarus (2011).

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration

51. Technical assistance activities implemented by the Regional Adviser on Economic Cooperation and Integration were focused on strengthening subregional economic cooperation and integration among countries with economies in transition, with emphasis on those participating in the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA).

52. In 2010, the SPECA Governing Council adopted a number of policy recommendations and guidelines related to best practices in economic cooperation and integration. As a result of capacity building work of six SPECA Project Working Groups, seven SPECA countries demonstrated significant progress in their implementation, in particular on regional water resources management, road safety and electronic transmission of trade-related data, regional statistics, public-private partnerships and innovative development. Enhanced knowledge of best practices and guidelines for economic integration has contributed to active participation of representatives of six governments in the meetings of the SPECA Governing Council and Economic Forum and governments of all seven member countries in the work of the six SPECA Project Working Groups. The 2010 SPECA Economic Forum “Strengthening regional cooperation in Central Asia: a contribution to long-term stability and sustainable development of Afghanistan” attracted a great number of high-level representatives. The Programme “Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia” has been strengthened by additional projects that will improve the capacity of SPECA member countries to monitor glaciers and trans-boundary water flows and facilitate the exchange and analysis of data in order to improve early warning of weather-related crises. Overall, more than 360 government representatives, including 99 women, enhanced their capacity during capacity-building activities organised by the Regional Adviser.

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy

53. Technical cooperation activities implemented by the Regional Adviser on Sustainable Energy were aimed at strengthening the national capacity of countries with economies in transition to integrate energy efficiency issues in their sustainable development programme.

54. During the reporting period, UNECE provided advisory services to six countries with economies in transition to assist them in implementing international and the UNECE recommendations on sustainable energy development. The main beneficiaries of the UNECE advisory missions were senior staff from Ministries of Energy, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Economy, Government Agencies on Energy, Regulatory Offices, Municipalities, financial institutions and private companies. As a result, five countries with economies in

transition adopted appropriate national energy policies and measures to implement international and the UNECE recommendations on sustainable energy development. Under the extrabudgetary project “Development of the Renewable Energy Sector in The Russian Federation and in CIS countries: Prospects for Interregional Cooperation,” the UNECE also provided advisory services to ten CIS countries on eliminating existing barriers to the development of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources and assisted in elaborating joint recommendations and a strategy for the regional cooperation on Renewable Energy Sector. They contributed to the development of energy policies in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and the Russian Federation, to the development of the Green Economy Vision in Azerbaijan, as well as to energy efficiency and conservation policies in Belarus. The UNECE advisory services on energy efficiency and energy conservation provided under the joint UNDP/UNEP/UNECE Project contributed to the establishment of the International Energy Centre in Belarus. The Centre will considerably enhance the capacity of experts from Belarus and CIS countries for energy efficiency market formation and PPP development, contribute to the promotion of best practices, technologies and energy efficiency measures and facilitate energy efficiency and renewable energy regional cooperation.

55. The UNECE also organized three capacity building workshops in 2010, to strengthen national capacity of the countries with economies in transition to integrate energy efficiency issues in their national sustainable energy development programmes. In total, more than 200 participants, including 46 women, enhanced their capacity to implement international and the UNECE recommendations on sustainable energy development.

Subprogramme 6 – Trade

56. Technical cooperation activities were focused on facilitating trade and trade-related economic cooperation among countries of the UNECE region and with the rest of the world through increased implementation of the UNECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business as well as better use of agricultural standards.

57. As a result of capacity-building and advisory services, including those provided in the framework of two projects managed by the Regional Adviser, twenty countries strengthened their capacity to understand and implement the UNECE trade facilitation standards and measures, and improved trade development and facilitation policies. In particular, eight countries strengthened their trade facilitation, Single Window and data harmonization projects, one country launched the project, and two countries developed their Single Window Action Plans. Four countries adopted new trade facilitation measures and five EurAsEC countries reviewed their legislation in the areas of trade facilitation, e-commerce and the Single Window. Ten SEE countries strengthened their capacity to implement trade facilitation standards. The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia developed further its project, which is the second country-wide Single Window project after Sweden. Bilateral data exchange agreements were signed between Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania and Montenegro. The Commission of the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia launched its Single Window project, using UNECE instruments and studies. In addition, the Member States of the Customs Union benefited from the project “Establishing a Mechanism for Interagency Cooperation for Trade Facilitation; and building the Environment for Single Window for Export and Import Clearance in the Russian Federation.” The countries used the results of these projects/activities to launch their own projects or projects with international development partners, for hundreds of thousands of dollars. In addition, trade facilitation and Single Window systems have the potential of significantly improving the efficiency of official

controls, collection of duties, reduction of corruption and improving business efficiency. Another implication of the activities above is the strengthening of regional cooperation, as the above activities were typically organized on a regional level, with the participation of various countries in the region.

58. In 2010, the Regional Adviser on Trade continued to provide support to capacity-building projects on trade facilitation in the SPECA countries, and to provide secretariat and substantive support to the SPECA Project Working Group on Trade. A positive development in 2010 was the active involvement of Turkmenistan in trade related activities (all 7 SPECA countries participated in the activities). In total, 265 participants (of whom 82 women) increased their capacity benefiting from activities organized or co-organized by the Regional Adviser on Trade.

2.3. United Nations Development Account

59. During the reporting period, three UNECE-led projects funded under the fifth and the sixth tranches of the UNDA were under implementation. The Development Account projects were focused on strengthening capacity building of countries with economies in transition in the areas of application of international standards for commercial agricultural products, water quality and improvement of water and health.

60. The project “Enhancing the capacity of developing countries to implement international standards for commercial agricultural products to improve their trade competitiveness” (project duration – 2008-2011) aims to improve the capacity of low-income agrarian economies to implement international standards for commercial agricultural products, and to strengthen their competitiveness on international markets. Beneficiaries of the project were transition economies in UNECE and developing countries, particularly the LDCs in UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP and UNESCWA regions. The project is implemented by the UNECE in cooperation with the other UN Regional Commissions, UNCTAD, UNIDO, Codex Alimentarius and other agencies.

61. As a result of an increased understanding among policy-makers, growers and traders of the economic advantages of meeting the internationally agreed quality standards, a number of countries have adopted national standards based on the UNECE agricultural standards. In addition, a network of national and international experts in standardization of agricultural products has been established, and local and regional networks have been formed for specific projects. Three regional workshops were held for African countries (Cape Town, South Africa, 20-22 April 2010), for CIS countries (Anapa, Russian Federation, 4-7 October 2010), and for Asian countries (Bandung, West Java, Indonesia, 19-21 October 2010) to train about 260 national experts on agricultural quality standards. The conclusions and recommendations of these workshops have been used by governments and the private sector to develop the legal, institutional and technical infrastructures crucial for the implementation of standards. The training materials, available also in Russian for CIS countries, have been used for training of farmers, traders and inspectors on how to apply standards to raise quality of agricultural products.

62. The project “Water quality in Central Asia” (project duration – 2009-2011) seeks to contribute to the development of efficient and coordinated national policies with regard to water-quality aspects of integrated water resources management in Central Asia. Beneficiaries of the project are Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, which depend on each other in water resources of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters. The

project is implemented by the UNECE in cooperation with the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC).

63. Under the project, the five countries sharing water resources in Central Asia have for the first time established a platform for technical cooperation on water quality management. The regional working group on water quality management met twice in 2010 in order to develop a concept of a regional diagnostic study, based on national studies that have been prepared for all five countries. In addition, draft guidelines for water quality monitoring and exchange of information, and joint assessments have been produced and discussed in the regional working group. Two training workshops on permits and water-quality standards as well as monitoring and assessment of transboundary waters were held to train more than 60 national experts. The project shows that low level of capacity for water quality management as well as distribution of responsibilities between state agencies in individual countries could complicate the introduction of a concept that would effectively link the water quality monitoring, policymaking and evaluation aspects. Therefore, capacities for water quality management are being improved through training workshops, and the interagency cooperation is being addressed by inviting all relevant agencies to the regional working group.

64. The objective of the project “Improving quality of water and health conditions in Central, South-Eastern Europe (SEE) and in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)” (project duration – 2009-2011) is to strengthen capacity of EECCA and SEE countries to develop efficient and coordinated national strategies for the protection of human health, the sustainable management of water resources, and improved access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, through implementing the Protocol on Water and Health.

65. Since the beginning of the project progress in creating a general legislative framework for the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health has been reported by several countries. In September 2010, Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the ratification law to the Protocol and it will become its 25th Party. Several other EECCA and SEE countries (Armenia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Serbia, and Uzbekistan) have taken the initial steps to ratify the Protocol. The second session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol took place in November 2010. The meeting adopted the Guidance for Setting Up, Implementing and Assessing Surveillance Systems of Water-Related Disease as well as the Guidelines on setting of targets, evaluation of progress and reporting. The participation of experts representing environment, water and health sector in the elaboration of the guidelines enhanced cross-sectoral cooperation at the national level. Two workshops were held to raise awareness on the linkage between people’s health and water management and to share experience on reporting under the Protocol.

III. Funding of the UNECE technical cooperation activities

66. The UNECE technical cooperation activities were funded from the UN regular budget as well as extrabudgetary resources. Funding from the UN regular budget included three sources: 1) the Programme “Economic development in Europe”; 2) the Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC); and 3) the United Nations Development Account.

67. Resources from the regular budget under the Programme “Economic development in Europe” were used for technical cooperation activities aimed at raising awareness and dissemination of information about the UNECE legal instruments, regulations, norms and standards.

68. Resources of the Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation were used for provision of advisory services, capacity-building workshops and training courses, and implementation of projects in the main areas of the UNECE work. In 2010, RPTC final expenditures for the UNECE technical cooperation activities amounted to US\$ 1.54 million. The economic cooperation and integration subprogramme accounted for 19.2 per cent of the RPTC expenditures, representing the highest allocation of funds. The distribution of total RPTC expenditures among the rest of the subprogrammes (statistics, sustainable energy, environment, trade and transport) was as follows: 16.9 per cent, 16.8 per cent, 16.5 per cent, 16.0 per cent, and 14.6 per cent respectively.

69. Funding from the United Nations Development Account was aimed at supporting the efforts of countries with economies in transition to achieve internationally agreed development goals. The total expenditures of UNDA resources for the UNECE projects in 2010 amounted to US\$ 579,832. In 2010, three project proposals were approved for additional funding of the seventh tranche of the Development Account (2010-2013) and two projects were submitted for funding from the eighth tranche of the Development Account (2012-2015).

70. Extrabudgetary resources accounted for 85 per cent of all the UNECE resources for technical cooperation in 2010. They included voluntary contributions of individual Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (the World Bank, the International Road Union, the OECD, etc.), the European Commission and the private sector to the UNECE Trust Funds. In 2010, Trust Funds contributions dropped to US\$ 13 million (a 13.3 per cent decrease since 2009), mostly due to the lower contributions by member States.

71. Member States have been the UNECE's largest contributors, providing 77 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources in 2010. The top ten bilateral donors, by the size of contributions, comprised the Russian Federation, Finland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and Sweden. These countries accounted for 85 per cent of the total extrabudgetary contributions to the UNECE. The Russian Federation was the largest donor country in 2010, providing about 13 per cent of all voluntary contributions of member States.

72. The share of European Commission contributions has further dropped from 4.7 per cent in 2009 to 3.5 per cent in 2010. The contributions from private sector and intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations have slightly increased from 2.6 and 15.5 per cent in 2009 to 3.5 and 15.9 per cent respectively in 2010. Gaz de France was the biggest private sector donor, providing about 15 per cent of total contribution to the UNECE from private sector. As for the intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions, the largest contributions were received from the International Road Union followed by the World Bank.

73. It is noteworthy that the environment subprogramme³, accounted for the largest share (66.4 per cent) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures in 2010. The shares of the other subprogrammes (sustainable energy; transport; economic cooperation and integration; statistics; housing, land management and population; trade; and timber and forestry) in extrabudgetary expenditures were significantly lower: 14.1 per cent, 10.8 per cent, 4.9 per cent, 2.4 per cent, 2.0 per cent, 1.9 per cent⁴ and 0.1 per cent, respectively in 2010.

³ Includes the expenditures of US\$3.06 million to the Trust Funds established under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution for funding the work of the coordinating programme centres.

⁴ Includes US\$ 351,024 adjustment due to early procurement contract cancellation under the project "Development of a Guide to Trade Facilitation Implementation".

IV. Evaluation of technical cooperation projects

74. During the reporting period, UNECE carried out self evaluations of 13 projects funded by the Russian Federation. The self-evaluations showed the relevance of all projects for beneficiary countries. They were linked to the normative work of the UNECE and contributed to the effective dissemination of information about its legal instruments, norms and standards. All projects were effective in strengthening the national capacity of beneficiary countries in the areas of competence of the UNECE. The sustainability of projects was achieved through the establishment of relevant regional and/or national mechanisms, introduction of new methods and technologies, as well as the follow-on activities. The Russian funding has also played a catalytic role in mobilising additional funding and in-kind contributions from other donor countries (Netherlands, Finland, Switzerland, Germany) and development agencies or banks (i.e. the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and Euro-Asian Development Bank). Among the problems most frequently cited by the managers were: a) political instability in some countries which caused delays in the implementation of projects; b) poor coordination among the national stakeholders which weakened the effectiveness of the projects; and c) delays in the transfer of the annual Russian voluntary contribution which created uncertainty and caused delays in the implementation of projects. Yet overall experience of the UNECE with the Russian funding was extremely positive and the benefits from cooperation by far outweighed shortcomings.

75. Two UNECE projects implemented under the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) underwent an external evaluation in 2010. The objective of the external evaluation was to assess the reduction of environment and security risks, and find out whether cooperation around environment and security issues has increased. The evaluation was based on five evaluation criteria, as defined by OECD/DAC, namely relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The methodology for the evaluation included three main phases: desk research, field work and subsequent final reporting. The findings of the evaluation of these two projects, implemented by the UNECE, can be summarised as follows.

76. The first project “Capacity building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia” was implemented in the period from 2007 to mid 2010. The beneficiary countries were Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The evaluation of the project showed that the relevance of this project was very high. It addressed key concerns of local and regional partners. The project effectiveness was evaluated between medium and high. In line with the objective, the project contributed to establishing improved national dam safety legal and institutional frameworks. Additionally, a forum for regional dialogue on dam safety issues was established, which is considered as significant improvement. Some minor delays have been observed during the implementation of the project owing to the political situation and/or particular challenges in some countries. The main project risks were related to the lack of full political support from the participating countries. Nevertheless, close cooperation between the UNECE project coordinator and the national focal points kept the project running and the budget was implemented in line with timetable. Yet, there remain some challenges in the project implementation and some areas need to be improved. In particular, there is a need to continue further strengthening of information sharing between countries and to establish suitable institutions to enforce the legislation on dam safety in order to ensure sustainability of the project.

77. The overall goal of the second project “Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management in the Dniester river basin (phase III)” was to improve the environmental situation in the Dniester river basin through enhanced cooperation between Moldova and Ukraine and

according to the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). The external evaluation showed that the project was highly relevant. It successfully pursued the majority of the environmental objectives identified in the project document. In particular, some progress was made towards signing of the river basin agreement, the key objective of the project; though there were still outstanding issues around the implementation mechanism. The cooperation around sanitary-epidemiological services was highly successful, both in terms of bringing about dialogue and achieving a greater understanding of the levels of pollution. The project also contributed to sustained confidence and trust building between environment officials in both countries which is a significant achievement, considering the tensions in the past.

78. The interim external evaluation of the Transboundary Water Management Programme in Central Asia was conducted by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ). The programme supports several pilot projects in the areas of efficient water use, water re-use, hydro power and dam safety. Within this programme, the UNECE Task Force is in charge of “The regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia”, in collaboration with the Executive Committee on the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (EC-IFAS). According to the evaluation, the political situation in some Central Asian states and tension between them have weakened the effect of the project. As a result, the development of draft regional guidelines / principles for water management in Central Asia remains difficult for the moment. However, the finalisation of the Third Aral Sea Basin Programme (ASBP-3) and significant progress in strengthening institutional and legal frameworks are very important achievements and prove that the programme has become well established and relevant for the region. In light of the above, UNECE was recommended to assist EC-IFAS in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ASBP-3, to further support the National Policy Dialogues under the EU Water Initiative, as well as the inclusion of Afghanistan in IFAS. The overall conclusion of the evaluation was that the programme was successful in initiating a broad discussion and establishing a platform for improving capacities of regional institutions for water management in Central Asia. In light of the above, the evaluation strongly recommended the implementation of the second phase of the programme from early 2012.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

79. In 2010, the UNECE carried out 94 advisory missions, 66 capacity-building activities (workshops, trainings and seminars) and implemented 41 various projects including 3 projects funded from the United Nations Development Account (UNDA). Countries with economies in transition were the major beneficiaries of the UNECE technical cooperation accounting for 88⁵ per cent of activities⁶.

80. Among the subregions, countries of Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe benefited the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities, at 26.5 and 13.5 per cent respectively, followed by Eastern Europe (7.6 per cent) and the Caucasus (7.6 per cent). Almost 45 per cent of technical cooperation activities involved two or more subregions. Both sub-regional and regional projects facilitated sharing experience, lessons learnt and best practices among countries. The regional/subregional approach to technical cooperation also

⁵ Based on data from the Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMDIS).

⁶ Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

enabled the UNECE to make the optimal use of its resources, increased cost effectiveness, multiplied the effect and enhanced the impact of its activities.

81. In 2010, the UNECE has further strengthened partnerships in the region, in particular with other UN entities such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNEP, UNIFEM, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNITAR, UN-HABITAT, ITC, FAO and UN Regional Commissions, international organisations (WTO, WIPO, WMO, ILO, WHO, etc). UNECE also closely cooperated with international and intergovernmental organisations such as OSCE, OECD, EFTA, EC, IAEA, IRU, WCO and financial institutions, including the WB, the EBRD, IDB and ADB. In 2010, UNECE also signed the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation with the EADB. A large number of activities were implemented in partnership with regional and subregional organizations and initiatives, such as the CIS, EurAsEC, BSEC, EC-IFAS, CAREC, etc. Providing technical cooperation services has been also strengthened through close cooperation with national development agencies (GIZ, SDC, USAID, DFID), the private sector, civil society and research institutions. Partnerships with relevant stakeholders in the region have enabled the UNECE to attract external expertise, avoid potential overlap or duplication, and use more effectively its own financial and human resources, as well as its comparative advantage in normative, analytical and technical work.

82. Pursuant to the General Assembly resolution on triennial comprehensive policy review (TCPR) of operational activities, adopted in the follow-up to the World Summit in 2005, and the subsequent resolution on System Wide Coherence “Delivering as One”, the UNECE had been actively supporting country led development efforts through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and One UN. In 2010, the UNECE signed UNDAF with the governments of Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan, as well as the Memorandum of Understanding with the UN Resident Coordinator on joining the One UN programme in Montenegro. It is also close to finalise its participation in One UN Albania. The total number of countries with the UNECE participation in UNDAF and One UN reached 15 in 2010.

83. Noteworthy, extrabudgetary (XB) resources have been the main source of funding of the UNECE technical cooperation activities. Since the adoption of the UNECE reform there has been a steady increase of extrabudgetary resources. However, donor funding usually declines in times of crises. Data for 2010 shows that XB funding has already dropped by 13.3 percent. If this trend continues, it can: a) jeopardize UNECE technical cooperation activities; and b) lead to increased competition among UN entities for scarce resources.

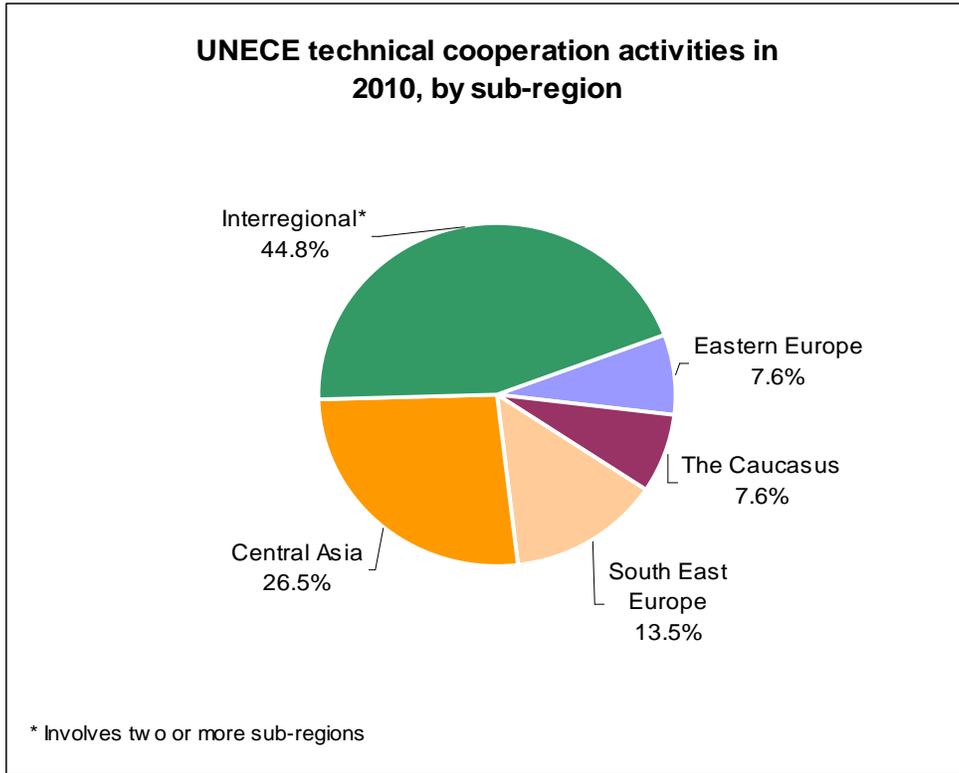
84. In light of the above, it is recommended that every Division develop an effective resource mobilization strategy. Such a strategy must be based on the Strategic Framework and the Programme Budget⁷ for the biennium and enable the use of the regular budget (RB) resources for leveraging additional (UNDA⁸ and XB) resources for technical cooperation activities.

⁷ For section 19 and section 22 of the UN programme.

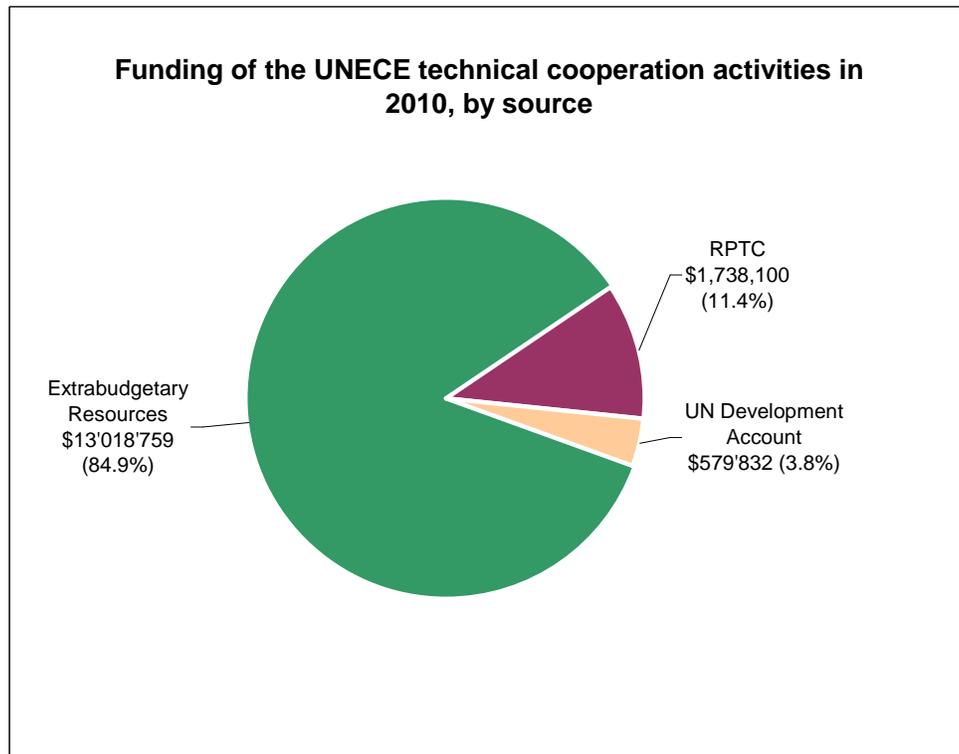
⁸ Includes projects where UNECE is either a lead entity or an implementing partner. Implementation period of UNDA projects is 4 years. Hence, funding for projects approved for the 7th tranche, residual funding of US\$ 4 million, additional funding of US\$ 12.5 million and the 8th tranche will be all available in 2012-2013.

Annex I

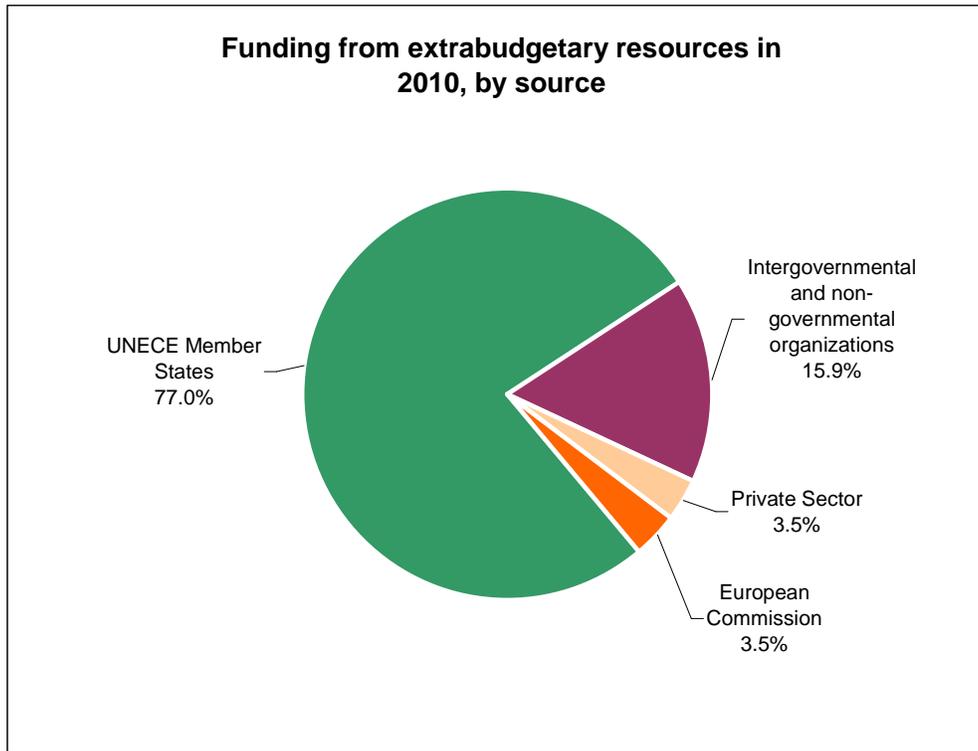
Graph 1



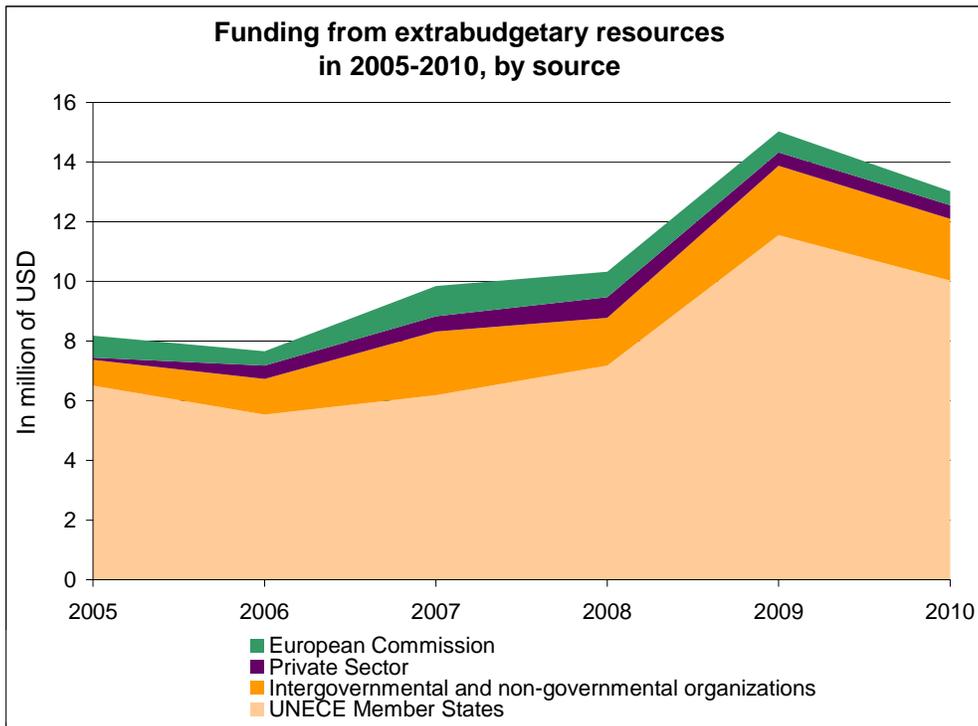
Graph 2



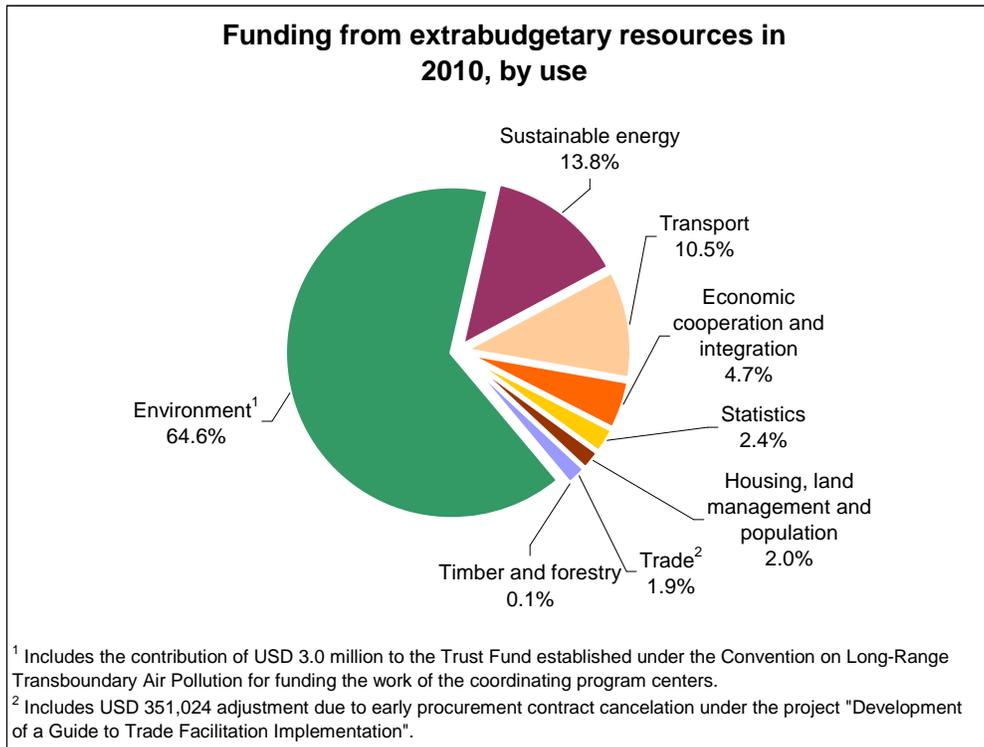
Graph 3



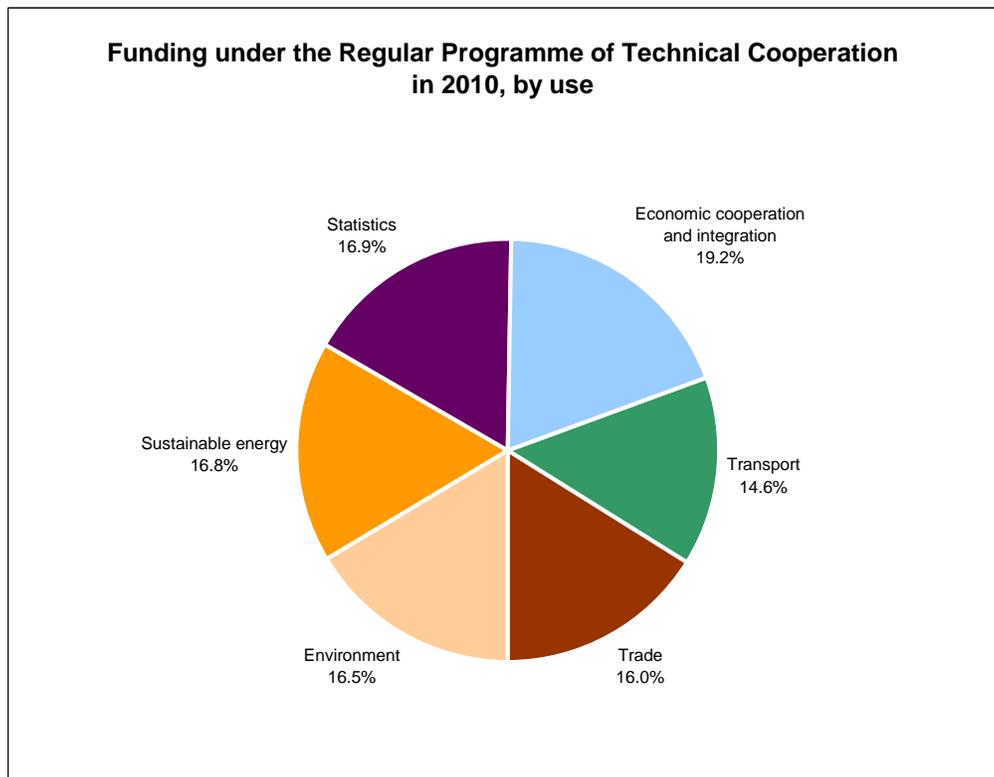
Graph 4



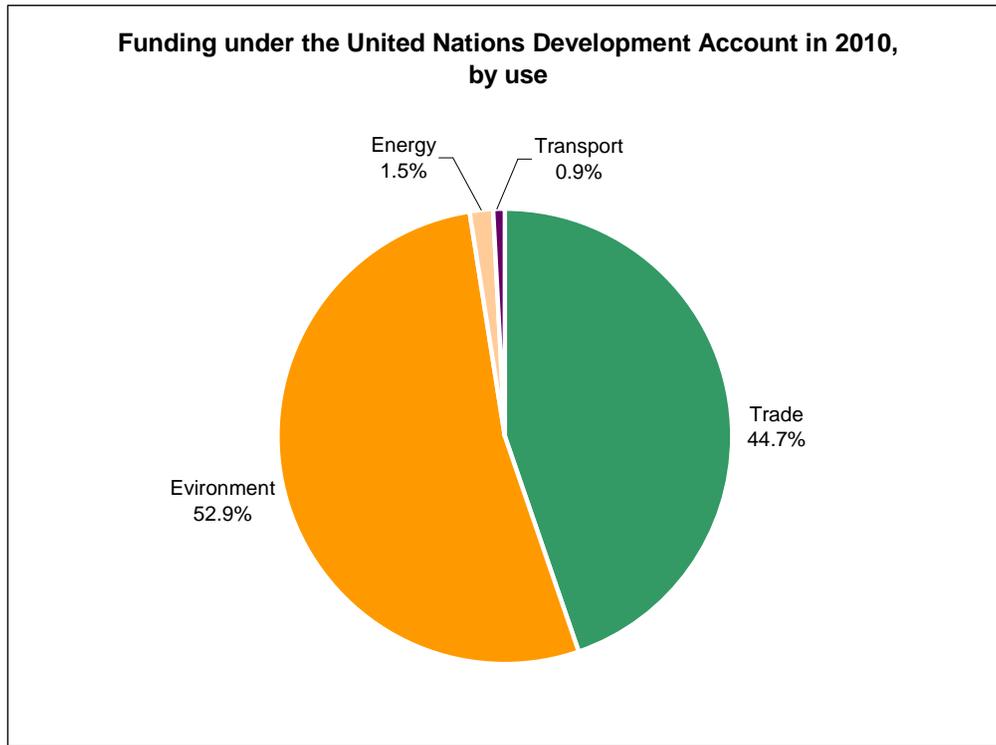
Graph 5



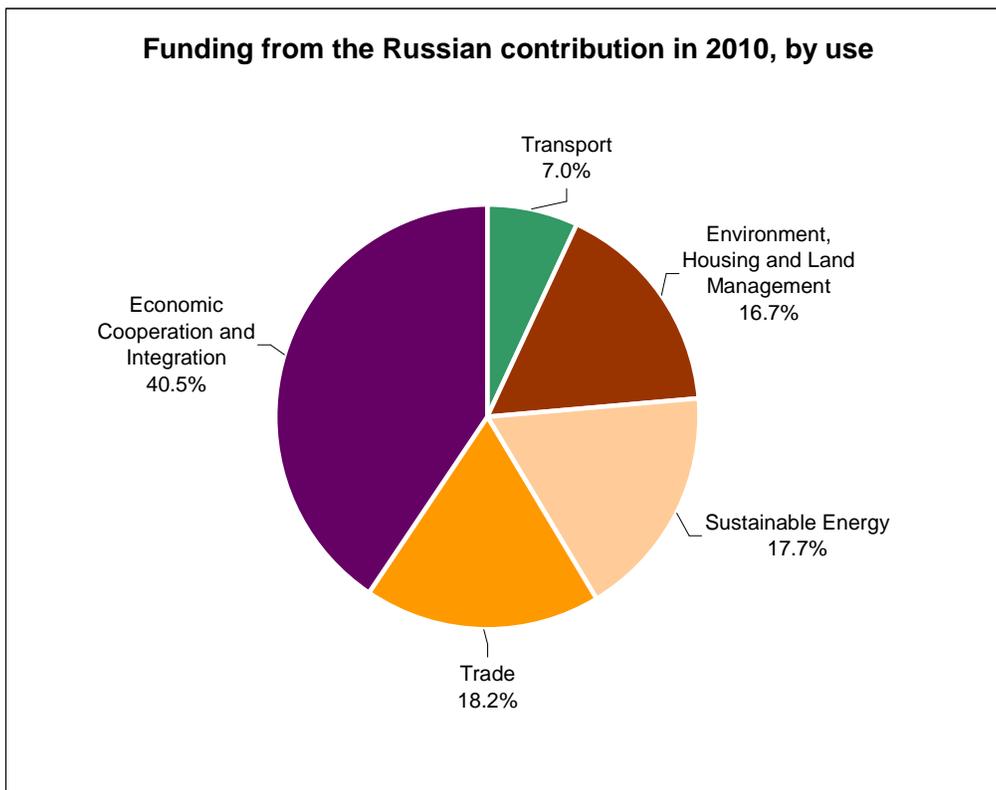
Graph 6



Graph 7



Graph 8



Annex II

Expenditures under the UNECE Technical Cooperation Trust Funds

Final expenditures as of 31 December 2010
(Inclusive of programme support costs)

General Trust Funds

Subprogramme	Title of Trust Fund, Fund code and date established	Expenditures in US\$				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Environment	"Environment for Europe", EIA, 19 November 1993	330,546	456,141	202,081	201,645	256,066
	EMEP Sub-account "Mobile Sources of Air Pollution", LPA, 19 January 1988	16,769	15,167	19,511	13,910	28,619
	Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (EMEP), LRA, 11 November 1981	2,162,546	2,142,400	2,358,700	2,358,700	2,358,983
	EMEP Sub-account "Voluntary Contributions towards Funding of Effect-Oriented Activities under the Convention", LUA, 25 July 1997	456,290	713,265	563,032	770,140	709,944
5. Sustainable energy	Energy Efficiency 21 Project, EEA, 17 January 1991	46,559	3,892	0	19,617	1,999
6. Trade	Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT), EAA, 12 February 1990	44,748	29,154	32,379	12,805	6,781
7. Timber and forestry	Long-Term Timber Trends and Prospects, LTA, 1 March 1991	30,706	92,939	96,013	58,021	12,704
8. Housing, land management and population	Human Settlements, EHA, 1 July 1975	103,605	58,589	94,316	198,509	248,336
	Supporting UNECE Regional Conferences and meetings, including for Global Conference, GFA, 22 November 1994	3,527	10,437	0	8,874	1
Office of the Executive Secretary	Follow-Up Activities of the Fourth World Conference on Women, WWA, 19 July 1999	0	9,550	4,603	10,204	2,565
	Assistance to Countries in Transition (TFACT)*, MEA, 25 September 1992	198,268	48,377	18,437	16,584	780
Total		3,393,564	3,579,911	3,389,072	3,669,009	3,626,778

* General Trust Fund used to facilitate travel of participants and experts from countries with economies in transition to workshops, seminars and meetings organized under all substantive subprogrammes implemented by UNECE.

Local Technical Cooperation Trust Funds

Subprogramme	Title of Trust Fund, Fund code and date established	Expenditures in US\$				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Environment	Environmental Performance Review Programme, EIC-E102, 1 December 2000	72,242	102,794	133,572	186,518	361,104
	Aarhus Convention Project, ECE-E104, 1 May 2001	608,682	846,844	1,062,372	749,465	948,867
	Industrial Accidents Convention Project, ECE-E106, 1 July 2001	223,305	290,301	267,993	365,807	389,272
	Promotion and implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ECE-E112, 1 January 2002	89,044	85,161	67,356	301,481	245,133
	ESPOO Convention, ECE-E115, 9 July 2002	179,704	264,262	285,698	284,338	274,369
	Environmental Monitoring, ECE-E118, 9 July 2002	190,641	73,463	32,207	9,682	110,631
	Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP), ECE-E126, 1 January 2003	99,016	13,757	67,151	23,978	118,411
	Water Convention Project, ECE-E133, 1 April 2003 -31 December 2006	181,769	334,854	719,368	677,576	775,217
	Inquiry Procedure Project under ESPOO Convention, ECE-E137, 14 February 2005 - 31 December 2005	148,033	9,145	0	0	0
	Generations and Gender Programme, E147, 1 January 2007	0	109,601	209,566	156,460	102,531
	Committee on Environmental Policy, E148, 1 January 2007	0	6,032	52,184	4,605	44,722
	Protocol on Water and Health, E150, 1 December 2007	0	0	244,718	322,519	334,886
	Efficient use of Energy and Water resources, E166, 1 August 2008	0	0	11,300	68	89,270
	Central Asia Regional Water Information Base, E167, 1 August 2008	0	0	22,600	22,586	44,879
	Support to Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, E168, 1 August 2008	0	0	0	11,072	64,981
	Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management (GIZ), E173, 1 April 2009	0	0	0	426,317	624,114
National Policy Dialogue on integrated water resources management in EECCA countries under the EU Water Initiative (OECD), E174, 1 January 2009	0	0	0	285,764	262,739	

	Facilitating the ratification and implementation of the protocols of the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Design Phase), E176, 4 November 2009	0	0	0	0	18,295
Sub-Total:		1,792,436	2,136,214	3,176,085	3,828,236	4,809,421
2. Transport	Monitoring of Radiologically-Contaminated Scrap Metal, ECE-E127, 13 January 2004 - 31 December 2004	111,700	40,276	19,508	11,016	-102 ¹
	Trans-European Motorway (TEM) Master Plan Project, ZMB (E129), 9 September 2003	-1,754 ¹	0	0	7,910	0
	Follow-up to General Assembly Resolution 58/289 of 14 April 2004 on improving Global Road Safety, ECE-E135 1 August 2004 - 31 December 2006	3,707	229,528	23,416	12,769	12,724
	Facilitation of participation of Central Asian and Caucasus Countries in the meetings of the UNECE Inland Transport Committee and selected subsidiary bodies, ECE-E136 17 August 2004 - 31 December 2006	9,084	10,192	0	0	0
	Introduction of Digital Tachograph in non-EU countries, ECE-E142 12 July 2005 - 31 December 2006.	44,440	892	2,117	0	0
	Development of Euro-Asian Transport Links – Phase II (EATL), E161, 1 August 2008	0	0	7,150	82,296	86,363
	Development of Hinterland connections of Seaports, E170, 8 September 2008	0	0	19,088	-1,801 ¹	1,141
	Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM), ZMB (F101), 28 February 1992	95,946	117,772	122,341	61,763	79,124
	Trans-European Railway (TER), ZDB (F103), 23 April 1993	133,845	29,476	130,997	171,671	146,424
Transport International Routier (TIR) (TIRBEX), ZLB (F116), 15 November 1998	770,371	952,193	955,470	906,416	1,002,927	
Sub-Total:		1,167,339	1,380,329	1,291,387	1,252,040	1,328,601
3. Statistics	Inter-Regional Seminar on the Application of Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in Countries in Transition, ECE-E110, 15 October 2001	-1,693 ¹	0	0	0	0
	Capacity Building Program on Engendering National Statistical Systems for a Knowledge-Based Policy Formulation in CIS and SEE countries, E145, 1 July 2006	0	301,328	239,342	131,455	231,557

	Technical assistance to the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe for the 2010 round of population and housing censuses, E152, 18 September 2007	0	3,173	90,844	-4,737 ¹	0
	Update on Regional MDG Info, E153, 10 December 2007	0	0	4,400	0	0
	Financing the participation of CIS and SEE countries at UNECE meetings and workshops 2008, E155, 1 April 2008	0	0	27,244	-285 ¹	0
	Marking of the 30 years anniversary of the Joint UNECE/ILO meetings on Consumer Price Indices (CPIs), E156, 1 April 2008	0	0	5,654	0	0
	UNECE-UNFPA Project: Strengthening National Capacities to improve Population and Migration Statistics in Caucasus and Central Asia, E179, 23 June 2010	0	0	0	0	66,715
Sub-Total:		-1,693	304,501	367,484	126,433	298,272
4. Economic cooperation and integration	Development of Sustainable Biomass Trade and Export opportunities for selected regions of the Russian Federation, E157, 1 August 2008	0	0	63,767	253,343	279,452
	Capacity Building for civil servants and business associations in the area of competitiveness and innovative policies, including through commercialization of intellectual property and promotion of public-private partnerships, E158, 1 August 2008	0	0	97,488	118,720	219,272
	Industry Structural Change and Development, ZVB-F104	145,194	145,757	111,739	65,859	10,908
	Improving Trade Finance and Investment for the Russian Timber Sector, ZKB (F106), 28 May 1996	44,672	26,846	0	0	0
	Internet Enterprise Development, ECE-E105, 25 September 2001	-2,825 ¹	-1,680 ¹	30,068	3,277	-1,765 ¹
	Innovation performance review of the Republic of Belarus, E180, 1 June 2010	0	0	0	0	90,649
Sub-Total:		187,041	170,923	303,062	441,199	598,516
5. Sustainable energy	Real Estate Advisory Project (REAP), ECE-E117, 15 July 2002	20,164	-5,948 ¹	0	0	0
	Energy Security Forum, ECE-E124, 1 July 2004 - 31 December 2007	70,025	17,819	137,137	187,169	142,592
	Commission on Legal Empowerment for the Poor, ECE-E139, 22 February 2005 - 30 September 2007	296,638	163,168	63,304	0	0
	Development of Coal Mine Methane Project in Central and Eastern Europe and CIS, ECE-E141, 1 April 2005 -31 December 2008	103,189	-11,637 ¹	107,208	-74 ¹	43,689
	UNEP/GEF for financing Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation, E146, 1 August 2007	0	0	70,451	1,009,517	335,229

	Study of possible broadening of interaction among the UN regional economic commissions in the field of energy and mitigation of climate change, E163, 1 August 2008	0	0	0	40,007	69,158
	Development of possible broadening of interaction among the UN regional economic commissions in the field of energy and mitigation of climate change, E164, 1 August 2008	0	0	0	51,517	87,384
	Increasing energy efficiency for greater energy exports, E165, 1 August 2008	0	0	0	13,006	48,716
	Promotion and Development of a Market-Based Gas Industry in Economies in Transition (Gas Centre), EZB (F105), 15 Jul 1994	532,937	549,467	615,314	614,945	456,422
Sub-Total:		1,022,953	712,869	993,414	1,916,087	1,183,190
6. Trade	UNeDocs: Development of United Nations Electronic Forms for Trade Documents, ECE-E108, 2 August 2001	14,642	6,156	37,450	1,944	14,376
	International Forum on Trade Facilitation and Follow-Up, ECE-E111, 13 March 2002	7,019	90	2,078	5,068	0
	South-East European Cooperative Initiative Project (SECI), E123, 15 June 2002	0	0	680	0	0
	Population and Development Activities Project (PDAP), ECE-E125, 19 December 2002	-452 ¹	0	0	0	0
	Training Regulators from South-East Europe and countries within the Stability Pact in using good practices in the preparation and implementation of technical regulations, ECE-E130, 15 October 2003 - 31 March 2005	381	-739 ¹	0	0	0
	Capacity building for Trade Facilitation Implementation Project, E144, 1 July 2006	0	0	872,615	-3,455 ¹	-351,024 ¹
	Establishment of a National Trade Facilitation Body (Pro Committee) and building the environment for Single Windows for export and import clearance in the Russian Federation, E159, 1 August 2008	0	0	5,135	119,085	81,416
	Increasing involvement of Russian relevant bodies in development of internationally recognized UNECE standards for agricultural commercial quality and assistance in their practical application by Russian producers and exporters, E160, 1 August 2008	0	0	37,233	124,291	107,225
	Aid-for-Trade Needs Assessments in Transition Economies, E177, 19 January 2010	0	0	0	0	34,981
Sub-Total:		21,590	5,507	955,191	246,933	-113,026

8. Housing, land management and population	The UNECE Post-Transition Economic Policy Forum, ECE-E140, 1 February 2005-31 December 2006	13,221	0	0	0	0
	PAU: Microdata Census Samples, ZCB (F102), 1 November 1993	6,719	50,771	15,725	5,659	3,321
	Ageing, E171, 2 April 2009	0	0	0	12,399	-113 ¹
	Regional Symposium on Mainstreaming Gender into Economic Policies, ECE-E132, 1 November 2003-31 December 2004	0	1,982	3,460	188	-242 ¹
Sub-Total:		19,940	52,753	19,185	18,246	2,966
Office of the Executive Secretary	Governance Systems for Environmental Protection in the South Caucasus, ECE-E109, 12 July 2002	1,928	-1,493 ¹	0	16,380	7,119
	New challenges and opportunities for Gender Equality in the ECE Region, E175, 1 January 2009	-	0	0	30,968	3,538
Sub-Total:		1,928	-1,493	0	47,348	10,657
Total		4,211,534	4,761,603	7,105,808	7,876,522	8,118,597

Other Sources of Funding for Operational Activities

Subprogramme	Title of Trust Fund, Fund code and date established	Expenditures in US\$				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
3. Statistics	Gender statistics workshop and training (UNFPA Project), ZIB-E138, 8 October 2004-31 March 2005	13,126	39,035	0	0	0
	Building Capacity and Statistical Literacy for MDG Monitoring, (UNDP Project) EBB-E143, 31 January 2006 – 31 December 2007.	91,342	63,385	-5,697 ¹	0	0
Sub-Total:		104,468	102,420	-5,697	0	0
5. Sustainable energy	Financing Energy Efficiency Investments - Climate Change Mitigation (UNFIP Project), QGA (A144-ECE-INT-04-318), 01 November 2006 - 31 December 2010	0	152,357	620,063	1,690,627	551,806
Sub-Total:		0	152,357	620,063	1,690,627	551,806
Total		104,468	254,777	614,366	1,690,627	551,806

GRAND TOTAL:	7,709,566	8,596,291	11,109,246	13,236,158	12,297,181
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¹ Refund of overestimates in a previous year.

Annex III

List of acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CAREWIB	Central Asia Regional Water Information Base
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EATL	EURO-ASIAN Transport Linkages
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
EurAsEC	Eurasian Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRU	International Road Union
ITC	International Trade Commission
KBD	Knowledge-based development
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD (DAC)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Development Assistance Committee)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PWG	Project Working Group
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEE	South-Eastern Europe
SPECA	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNESWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Center for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDA	United Nations Development Account

UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnership
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United National Development Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization