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**ECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2012
Annual Report**

ANNUAL REPORT ON UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 2012

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the UNECE Technical Cooperation Strategy adopted by the Commission at its sixty-second session, held in April 2007, in which the member States requested the secretariat to submit annual reports on UNECE technical cooperation activities to the Executive Committee.

2. The report is structured around three major United Nations programmes implemented by UNECE: “Economic Development in Europe”, “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation”, and “United Nations Development Account”.

3. It also includes separate chapters on (a) *Delivering as One*, (b) funding of UNECE technical cooperation activities, and (c) evaluation of technical cooperation projects. Details of the technical-cooperation activities and their funding are provided in Annexes I and II.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2012

4. Technical cooperation services were provided through the following programmes:

2.1 Programme “Economic Development in Europe”

Subprogramme 1 – Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to safeguard the environment and health, improve environmental management throughout the region, and further promote the integration of environmental policies into sectoral policies.

5. Technical cooperation activities facilitated the accession of EECCA and SEE countries to environmental conventions, contributed to enhancing their capacity to implement these instruments, provided technical know-how and raised awareness about integrated policy approaches to sustainable development through capacity-building workshops, dissemination of analytical and training material and by online electronic tools.

6. Under the *Industrial Accidents Convention’s* Assistance Programme, training on the evaluation of safety reports through an on-site inspection of an industrial facility in Split (Croatia) was provided to representatives of Croatia, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (22-24 October 2012). To advance the implementation of the *Aarhus Convention*, analytical studies on access to justice, an on-line database with case-law and an electronic compendium of good practice on promoting public participation were developed and disseminated widely. The Aarhus Convention Clearinghouse and PRTR.net, two webportals, continued to raise awareness about environmental democracy and the development and improvement of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) around the world. A joint UNECE and OSCE subregional meeting (May 2012) for government and judicial representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Mongolia contributed to promoting implementation of the Aarhus Convention in Central Asia. Two regional workshops on public participation in decision-making, organized jointly with the secretariats of the Protocol on Water and Health (June 2012) and of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (October 2012), contributed to strengthening the capacity of Governments and stakeholders to implement effective public participation procedures in these

areas. On-going advisory assistance on the application of the Protocol on PRTRs has contributed to improving the understanding of Governments of the legal and technical requirements of the Protocol, which was demonstrated by the increased engagement of Governments in activities concerning the Protocol.

7. Activities to enhance implementation of, and compliance with the *Espoo Convention* included legislative assistance to Azerbaijan, as well as guidance to all EECCA countries on solving systemic inconsistency between the Convention and environmental assessment systems. A training course under the Espoo Convention held in Tashkent has led to the expected legislative review in 2012, to assist Uzbekistan in preparing for accession to the Convention. As a result of a project under the *Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution* Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation developed the methodological and technical framework for building air pollutant emission inventories in order to facilitate their ratification and implementation of the key protocols to the Convention. Another project for Western Balkan countries enabled Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to develop national action plans for ratifying and implementing the Convention's three most recent protocols. National Policy Dialogues (NPD) on integrated water resources management in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia have contributed to the development of sound water policies in ten beneficiary countries. In particular, the NPD in Turkmenistan facilitated accession by the country to the *Water Convention* on 29 August 2012. Under the *Protocol on Water and Health*, a Subregional Workshop on Water and Health in Central Europe and the Implementation of the UNECE/WHO-Europe Protocol on Water and Health (Bratislava, 8-9 May 2012), contributed to increased understanding of the regulatory, institutional and technical aspects of the Protocol's implementation. Under the Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment (THE PEP), a workshop on "Sustainable development of urban transport" (Moscow, 7-8 June 2012) provided participants with technical knowledge on mobility management programmes that support green and health-friendly transport policies. A subregional workshop on education for sustainable development (ESD) (Almaty, 28-30 June 2012) contributed to strengthening the capacities of Central Asian countries to implement the *UNECE Strategy for ESD*.

Subprogramme 2 – Transport. 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.

8. In 2012, the subprogramme continued implementing the second phase of the "Euro-Asian Transport Links" project. A web-based Geographic Information System database and application were finalised and presented at the 74th session of the Inland Transport Committee. The report of Phase II of the project was presented to Ministers of Transport of EATL countries at a meeting in Geneva in February 2013. Phase II included a revision of projects under the previous phase and an investment plan for 311 proposed transport infrastructure projects along the main Euro-Asian routes, at a total cost of \$215 billion for priority projects. The project will extend its coverage to Poland and Serbia, which joined the 27 existing members of the EATL group in 2012. The subprogramme also fostered the development of transport networks in Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe through the implementation of the Trans-European Railways (TER) and Trans-European Motorways (TEM) projects. At a meeting in Ankara, Turkey (28-30 March 2012) experts elaborated an Action Plan and agreed on a number of activities to monitor the implementation of the revision of the TEM and TER Master Plan.

9. UNECE continued to provide training to Central Asian countries at the OSCE Border Staff Management College in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The training workshop in June 2012 contributed to enhancing the knowledge and strengthening the capacity of senior staff from border management agencies to implement UNECE legal instruments for transport and trade facilitation, in particular the TIR Convention. In support of this activity, UNECE and OSCE prepared and published a joint “Handbook on Best Practices at Border Crossings: A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective”. Technical cooperation workshops were held in Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine to provide advisory services, strategic guidance, and share experience on the development and implementation of transport networks and links, as well as legal norms and standards. A workshop to promote a coherent and comprehensive data system on transport statistics, with a particular focus on methodology and road accident statistics, was held in Kiev, Ukraine (22 November 2012). It contributed to an improved understanding of online UNECE tools for gathering transport statistics among transport statisticians from Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine. Under the Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment, a workshop held in Moscow, Russian Federation (7-8 June 2012) contributed to strengthening the national capacity of countries with economies in transition to address mobility challenges in large cities.

Subprogramme 3 – Statistics. 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.

10. Technical cooperation activities implemented in 2012 focused on enhancing the capacity of national statistical systems of EECCA and SEE countries to produce accurate and timely statistics according to international standards and guidelines, including the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. To achieve these goals, the subprogramme organized seminars and training workshops, and provided advisory services in various statistical areas such as national accounts, MDG indicators, short-term economic statistics, population and housing censuses, gender statistics, migration statistics, environment and sustainable development statistics, and on human resources management and training in statistical offices.

11. In 2012, UNECE carried out 15 training workshops and provided advisory services in 10 statistical areas aimed at building statistical capacity in countries with developing statistical systems and promoting their better compliance with international standards and good practices. The progress of these countries in implementing international standards in compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics was analysed through Global Assessments of national statistical systems. UNECE, jointly with the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the European Free Trade Association, carried out Global Assessments at the request of Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan.

12. Technical cooperation projects implemented by UNECE in 2012 aimed at strengthening statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring MDGs through inter-regional cooperation and knowledge-sharing, with a particular focus on EECCA countries. As a result of this work, the MDG database for EECCA and SEE countries was extended and a best practice report on providing appropriate metadata with MDG-indicators was finalised. Specific capacity-building activities included a workshop on education statistics for EECCA and SEE countries, an interregional capacity-building workshop with participants from Armenia, Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan, and advisory missions to Albania and Armenia.

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration. The objective of the subprogramme is to promote a policy, financial and regulatory environment that is conducive

to economic growth, innovative development, and greater competitiveness of enterprises and economic activities in the UNECE region.

13. Technical cooperation work under the subprogramme supported the implementation of policy recommendations identified as a result of advisory assistance. In particular, the Innovation Performance Reviews of Belarus and Kazakhstan were followed-up by activities that use training tools created by the subprogramme. In 2012, the Innovation Performance Review of Ukraine was initiated, to facilitate needs assessment and provide a solid foundation for technical cooperation activities.

14. In the area of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), *National PPP Readiness Assessments* were conducted in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Following the model used for the Republic of Moldova and Belarus, these assessments will be followed up by workshops to discuss the results of the assessments with various stakeholders and provide training on developing PPP pilot projects in areas such as transportation, healthcare, water and waste water treatment. National PPP Readiness Assessments are part of the PPP Toolkit, which is being developed by the subprogramme for capacity-building activities. The UNECE International PPP Centre of Excellence emerged in 2012 as a platform to identify international PPP best practices, assist Governments to successfully apply these practices, and encourage the sharing of experience and knowledge, especially between countries new to PPPs and those with mature PPP programmes.

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy. The objective 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.

15. The “Energy Efficiency 21” (EE21) region-wide programme continued to serve as a framework for providing technical assistance to countries with economies in transition in the development of sustainable energy policies and regional cooperation on energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) market formation. Capacity-building and policy advisory activities under the projects “Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation” (FEEI) and “Global Energy Efficiency 21” (GEE21) contributed to improved knowledge and skills of policymakers and energy managers in policy reform and business planning and implementation of EE and RE projects.

16. In the framework of the GEE21 project, technical assistance was provided to countries with economies in transition in the analysis of national policy frameworks, which constitute barriers to investment in energy efficient technology; in consideration of policy challenges and suggestions for reforms; and in assessment of energy consumption in each sector of the economy with a focus on end users. Through the implementation of the projects "Analysis of Advanced Technologies in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Framework of the Global Energy Efficiency 21 Project and Preparation of Recommendations on its Application with Special Emphasis on the Central Asian Region" and "Promoting Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development", the subprogramme contributed to the appraisal of the energy efficiency and renewable energy work programmes of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Another project, “Enhancing Synergies in Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) National Programmes on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving for Greater Energy Security”, facilitated the establishment of a network of national experts for identifying and developing energy efficiency improvements in the production, transportation and use of energy resources, and contributed to enhancing energy cooperation between Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

17. Capacity-building workshops on the United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC), held in Bangkok, Thailand (9-10 February 2012) in cooperation with UNESCAP, in Mexico City, Mexico (27-28 September 2012) in cooperation with UNECLAC and in Lisbon, Portugal (15-18 October 2012) in cooperation with IAEA, enhanced the knowledge and expertise of policy makers, government and industry experts to test, map to and/or implement UNFC.

Subprogramme 6 – Trade. The objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate trade and trade-related economic cooperation among countries of the UNECE region and with the rest of the world.

18. The UNECE Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide was published in October 2012. Following the issuance of this publication, training was provided to key experts from Ministries of Trade and Customs Authorities from countries of Central Asia, the Balkans and the Russian Federation, with a particular focus on how to reduce delays at borders, design national Single Windows, improve inter-agency cooperation on trade facilitation issues, and implement measures related to the WTO multilateral trade facilitation agreement.

19. The capacity of transition economies in trade facilitation implementation has also been strengthened through their participation in UNNExT, a joint UNECE/UNESCAP network of experts. Countries participating in the network include Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

20. UNECE technical cooperation activities have also contributed to strengthening the capacity of countries in the CIS region in the use of UN/CEFACT standards. More specifically, CIS countries agreed to implement major e-standards, which were drawn up by UNECE and later adopted as ISO standards. The standards suggested for transposition and implementation in the CIS region include UN/EDIFACT (the most widely used standard for electronic data interchange, also adopted as ISO standard ISO 9735), and a standard for the uniform format and harmonization of paper documents - UN Layout Key (adopted as ISO standard ISO 6422).

21. In agricultural quality standards, progress was made on developing illustrated explanatory brochures on the UNECE standards for pineapple, fresh chilli and dried chilli peppers. This work was carried out during capacity-building workshops in Ghana, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa and Thailand. The brochures represent an important tool that helps growers, traders and quality inspectors to interpret and apply the standards in a harmonized way.

22. The UNECE signed a technical cooperation agreement with the A.G. Lorkh Institute for Potato Cultivation, whose experts will promote the UNECE Standard for Seed Potatoes in the Russian Federation and other CIS countries. UNECE experts continued to provide training and technical assistance in setting up a regional biotechnological centre for healthy seed potato production in Vladikavkaz, Russian Federation. The implementation of this standard is important for increasing potato yields (which in transition economies are often one third to one fifth of the yields achieved in Western Europe) and thus improving food security.

Subprogramme 7 – Timber and Forestry. The objective of the subprogramme is to promote sustainable forest management, including the sound and legal use of wood, other forest products and services throughout the UNECE region.

23. In 2012, a series of National Forest Policy Dialogues (NFPD) was initiated to exchange knowledge on recent forest policy issues or developments in Poland, Russian

Federation and Switzerland. The NFPD in Poland initiated the development of the Polish National Forest Programme, while the Russian NFPD contributed to promoting a dialogue among the key forest sector stakeholders including the public and private actors as well as environmental NGOs. The NFPD in Switzerland focused on forests in the Green Economy, including potential sustainable wood supply, payment of ecosystem services, as well as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management.

24. Several thematic meetings were organized in 2012 such as a stakeholder meeting to develop the “Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy”, a policy debate on wood energy, and a workshop on life cycle assessment. The thematic meetings served as a platform for exchanging new information, as well as finding synergies and facilitating cooperation among stakeholders. Two capacity-building workshops - on Wood Energy (Paris, France, June 2012) and on Forests in a Green Economy (Lviv, Ukraine, September 2012) were organized for countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The wood energy workshop contributed to improving the readiness of countries to collect and supply data for wood energy statistics, while the workshop on forests in a Green Economy facilitated the exchange of experiences and challenges among countries and developed recommendations for Governments and the forest sector in the region.

Subprogramme 8 – Housing, Land Management and Population. The objective of the subprogramme is to improve housing, urban and land management in the region as well as the knowledge base on population issues, strengthen the formulation and implementation of policies, enhance social cohesion, and develop capacities at the local and national levels.

25. In 2012, the Housing and Land Management subprogramme continued supporting the advancement of sustainable housing and urban development through the preparation of *Country Profiles on the Housing and Land Management Sectors*. In March 2012, a research mission to Ukraine with a team of international and national experts took place to start preparation of the Country Profile of Ukraine. In December 2012, a fact-finding mission was organized to Moldova. The launch event for the Country Profile of Kyrgyzstan took place in February 2012. Following the Country Profile recommendations, the Kyrgyz Government has already started a national programme on affordable housing and submitted a draft Housing Code to the Parliament for approval.

26. The subprogramme also promoted the implementation of the *Action Plan for Energy Efficient Housing in the UNECE Region* at the national level. UNECE finalized the *National Action Plan of Montenegro for energy-efficiency measures in the residential sector*. The Government of Montenegro is using this document as a basis for the preparation of a National Plan for Energy Efficiency 2013-2015 and, in particular, for the development of a chapter on energy efficiency measures in the housing sector. Implementation of the Plan will lead to reductions in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions from the housing sector and help to generate green jobs in the building and construction industries.

27. Under the project on Benchmarks for Land Administration Systems (2012-2013), the subprogramme undertook a survey of UNECE member States on various aspects of their land administration systems, such as data transparency, fees and land coverage. The results of the survey will be used to help countries assess their land administration systems and to identify priorities for improvement and policy change. In 2013, UNECE will work with land registration agencies throughout Europe to analyse and draw conclusions from this study.

28. The Population subprogramme contributed to strengthening the national capacity of countries in the region in the implementation of policies and actions in response to population ageing. A training workshop for government officials and civil society representatives from six

UNECE and four Asian countries (Haifa, Israel, 5-14 March 2012) contributed to enhancing their capacity for developing projects for local communities to integrate older persons and provide care for frail community members. A new Policy Brief on Active Ageing was published and a special Poster Exhibition *Good practices from the UNECE region* was held during the UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing (Vienna, Austria, 19-20 September 2012) to facilitate the sharing of best practices among countries in the region.

2.2. Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation

29. Activities under the above programme contributed to strengthening the national capacities of countries with economies in transition to accede to and implement international legal instruments, norms and standards. They also supported those countries' efforts to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

30. Most of the activities were conducted by Regional Advisers, who provided advisory services and carried out capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars) and field projects in the following areas of work:

Subprogramme 1 – Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to support the ratification and implementation of UNECE environmental conventions in the region.

31. Activities focused on supporting the implementation of the UNECE environmental conventions in the region. As a result of seven field projects, the capacity for transboundary water cooperation in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and South East Europe has been strengthened, and the negotiation of bilateral agreements to improve transboundary water management was facilitated. A new treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova on cooperation in the Dniester river basin was signed by the two Governments in November 2012. An agreement on the Kura River management between Azerbaijan and Georgia was developed with UNECE assistance and presented for consideration to the Governments. A Protocol broadening cooperation on the Chu and Talas rivers was approved by the Joint Kyrgyz-Kazakh Commission in December 2012.

32. UNECE, in cooperation with the Global Water Partnership Mediterranean, contributed to the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Strategic Shared Vision for the Sustainable Management of the Drin Basin signed in November 2011. The institutional framework for the implementation of the MoU was strengthened by the establishment of three expert working groups in 2012.

Subprogramme 2 – Transport. The objective is to strengthen the national capacity of EECCA and SEE countries to implement effectively UNECE legal instruments, norms, standards and recommendations on transport-related issues.

33. In 2012, UNECE completed a triennial Programme of Workshops on the Common Web Questionnaire on Transport Statistics. Three workshops were held in countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus in 2010–2012 to raise the awareness of Governments and other stakeholders of the need for collecting data on transport and on the use of the Common Questionnaire, with a special focus on methodology and road accident statistics. These workshops offered concrete examples of synergies between the UNECE, OECD-ITF¹ and EUROSTAT.

¹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – International Transport Forum

34. UNECE contributed to strengthening the capacity of SEE and EECCA countries to accede to and implement UNECE legal instruments, norms and standards on inland transport, including through meetings of the SPECA² Working Group on Transport and Border Crossing, thematic workshops and advisory services. These activities contributed to the accession of Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs, and the accession of the Republic of Moldova to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Road.

Subprogramme 3 – Statistics. The objective is to enhance the implementation of international standards and good practices by national statistical systems, in particular in the economically less developed subregions of UNECE.

35. UNECE contributed to an improved understanding of the role of official statistics and enhanced knowledge of international guidelines, standards and nomenclatures for producing comparable and reliable official statistics.

36. Global assessments of the national statistical systems of Tajikistan, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia were conducted to align their legal and institutional statistical frameworks to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and to develop long-term strategies for national statistical capacity. RPTC resources were effectively used to leverage extra-budgetary resources for major capacity building programmes in the field of statistics. For example, as a follow-up to the Global Assessment of Tajikistan, the World Bank will provide financial resources for the implementation of global assessment recommendations into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics in Tajikistan.

37. The RPTC funds were used to organize the 7th SPECA Project Working Group on Statistics (PWGS) to support SPECA participating countries in strengthening their national statistical capacities. The SPECA PWGS encouraged the improved coordination of technical cooperation activities and the seeking of extra-budgetary resources and technical assistance from multilateral and bilateral donors for the implementation of specific capacity building projects. During the meeting, Statistics Norway agreed to provide financial support to statistical capacity-building in Tajikistan of up to USD 2.8 million.

38. UNECE also produced a set of recommendations to support the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) in EECCA and SEE countries. These recommendations are available on the UNECE 2008 SNA implementation website.

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen subregional economic cooperation and integration among countries with economies in transition, with special emphasis on those participating in the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA).

39. Responding to the demand of its member States, UNECE continued to pay increased attention to the stability and sustainable development of Afghanistan through strengthened regional economic cooperation. A special side event of the 2012 session of the Governing Council of the SPECA provided impetus to fundraising efforts for projects supporting regional cooperation with the participation of Afghanistan. The project on the joint watershed management of the upper Amu Darya by Afghanistan and Tajikistan has reinvigorated bilateral cooperation and paved the way for more active participation of Afghanistan in regional cooperation on water resources management and environmental issues.

² UN Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia.

40. The first phase of the Programme “Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia” (2010-2012) was successfully concluded with the development of conceptual elements for a modern legal basis for the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and the adoption of the Third Aral Sea Basin Programme by the Governments of IFAS member States in May 2012. In response to the strong demand of its member States, the second phase of the Programme was launched in November 2012. It builds on the results of the first phase by continuing capacity building on international water law and by expanding the scope of legal documents elaborated during the first phase, so that they cover all institutions of IFAS.

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacity of countries with economies in transition to integrate energy efficiency issues in their sustainable development programmes.

41. UNECE contributed to strengthening capacity in countries with economies in transition to implement recommendations on sustainable energy development. UNECE activities resulted in improved energy conservation and efficiency across the UNECE region, particularly in a reduction of negative energy-related environmental impacts, and facilitated the formation of energy-efficiency markets in countries with economies in transition. The subprogramme made progress towards its objective of enhancing capacity in countries with economies in transition to implement international and UNECE recommendations on sustainable energy development. Specifically, six countries implemented UNECE recommendations on energy efficiency and adopted appropriate national energy policies and measures to apply international/UNECE recommendations on sustainable energy development. Additionally, nine countries received UNECE advisory services on eliminating existing barriers to the development of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, which contributed to the preparation of energy-efficiency and energy-saving strategies and policies in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Ukraine.

Subprogramme 6 – Trade. The objective is to assist the less advantaged countries in the UNECE region in the implementation of trade facilitation and development measures using international standards and best practices, and in the development of trade policies and strategies to facilitate their integration into the global economy.

42. UNECE contributed to promoting trade and trade-related economic cooperation among countries in its region through increased implementation of the UNECE recommendations, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and policy development. Eighteen countries and regional groupings, such as the Customs Union and Single Economic Area, Southeast Europe (countries members of RCC), and SPECA strengthened their capacity to implement UNECE’s trade facilitation standards and tools, incorporating them in national and regional strategies and projects. Fourteen countries continued or launched their national Single Window (SW) projects in compliance with UNCEFACT Recommendation 33; three countries declared the first phase completed; seven countries developed or strengthened the implementation of SW Action Plans; and five countries established or strengthened interagency working groups on trade facilitation and the SW. The implementation of international standards for trade facilitation and data exchange contributed to countries’ integration into the world economy. Two studies on the readiness of the legal and technical systems for trade facilitation in the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation were completed. The Port Community System of the Port of Odessa (Ukraine) became operational, and UNECE continued to provide guidance on the broadening of this project in the national trade facilitation agenda of Ukraine. Other major results included the completion of the first stage of the SW project in Uzbekistan and an agreement for simplified

bilateral Customs transit data exchange between Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro.

2.3. United Nations Development Account

43. During the reporting period, six UNECE led projects funded from the UNDA were under implementation.

44. The objective of the project *“Building the capacity of SPECA countries to adopt and apply innovative green technologies for climate change adaptation”* (project duration 2012-2013) is to strengthen the capacity of the SPECA participating countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan) to apply specific green technologies and mainstream climate change considerations into the policy mix. The two pillars of the Economic Cooperation and Integration subprogramme – knowledge-based development and public-private partnerships – worked in an integrated fashion under this project. Assessments of existing innovation policies in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were carried out to provide recommendations on green technology adaptation and demand and shape the training materials. Policymakers and other innovation stakeholders from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were trained in a two-day seminar on innovation policy and support for innovative green technologies and financing innovative green technology projects through public-private partnerships. A stakeholder meeting enabled a structured dialogue and experience-sharing on the barriers to the introduction of innovative green technologies and how to overcome them, with links between public and private sector experts in different areas related to the introduction of green technologies being developed. Training materials on innovation policy for climate change adaptation have been developed, translated into Russian and uploaded onto the project webpage. National Networks of Stakeholders on Innovation Policies and Financing for Climate Change Adaptation of Kyrgyzstan (53 members) and Tajikistan (20 members) were successfully created.

45. The objective of the project *“Strengthening statistical capacity of countries with economies in transition to assess progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goal on Environmental Stability and provide data on environmental vulnerabilities”* (project duration 2012-2013) is to strengthen the national capacity of EECCA countries to identify environmental vulnerabilities and measure sustainable development. Assessments of the capacities of all EECCA countries to produce statistical data on waste statistics and on measuring sustainable development, including relevant recommendations, were completed. One workshop was held for each topic, which contributed to improving data quality, timeliness and international comparability, as well as cooperation between international organizations involved in environmental statistics. In addition, a network of experts from national statistical offices, ministries of environment and other agencies involved in environmental statistics in beneficiary countries was built up to strengthen cooperation and improve organization between institutions. The translation of official European waste categorizations and the provision of training materials in Russian contributed to the harmonization of indicators and the sustainability of the work in EECCA countries.

46. The project *“Strengthening the capacity of developing and transition economies to link to global supply chains through the reduction of trade obstacles”* (project duration 2011-2013) is being implemented in the regions covered by the five UN Regional Commissions. Its objective is to improve the capacity of developing and transition economies in these regions to integrate into global supply chains through the reduction of trade barriers. Five needs-assessment and awareness raising meetings on standards for enhancing information exchange among trade partners were held in the UNECE region. A template for collecting information

on trade facilitation measures and standards used at the national/regional level was developed and submitted, on a pilot basis, to 10 target countries in the UNECE region. A regional workshop on developing policy recommendations and agendas for trade facilitation and on simplifying and automating business processes and data in cross-border supply chains in the UNECE region was prepared. A joint e-platform for distance learning and the facilitation of regional networks was prepared. A background inter-regional paper providing a “Roadmap to Enhancing Information Exchange in Global Supply Chains” was also drafted to facilitate better access of national enterprises to global supply chains.

47. The project “*Mitigating climate change through attracting foreign direct investment in advanced fossil fuel technologies*” (project duration 2010-2012) benefitted the following countries: Afghanistan, China, India, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Its objective was to promote a more sustainable energy and economic development process through enhancing the Governments’ ability to attract FDI in advanced fossil fuels technologies for electricity production. As a result of the project, baseline studies on the status of electric power generation and infrastructure were completed for each beneficiary country. These studies led to a synthesis report and recommendations which could serve as a benchmark for measuring the power generation investment and regulatory framework in each participating country. Four regional workshops aimed to enable participants to design and implement legal/regulatory frameworks supporting FDI in cleaner electricity production were carried out in China, India, Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine in 2012. A number of networks among government officials, representatives of the investment community and technology providers were established in beneficiary countries, which could be instrumental in promoting FDI in advanced electricity generation. The project also contributed to the development of skills to prepare pre-feasibility studies on clean electricity and related coal technology projects in each beneficiary country. Ten such studies covering all project countries (with one additional study for Ukraine), as well as 20 other investment proposals were prepared and presented to potential investors at the end-of-project investor conference (Kazakhstan, November 2012).

48. The objective of the project “*Facilitating climate change adaptation in transport through addressing the energy-environment linkage*” (project duration 2011-2013), which benefits countries covered by the five UN Regional Commissions, is to ensure the standard and transparent evaluation of the CO₂ footprint of land transport with a view to raising awareness among Governments and other stakeholders, and providing a rational basis for sustainable transport policies. The *Global Status Report* (containing a review of statistics, mitigation policies and modelling tools related to CO₂ emissions from inland transport), which was drafted in 2011 based on member States’ replies to a UNECE questionnaire on transport CO₂ emissions, was presented and reviewed at an international expert meeting organized by UNECE. This allowed the final release of the report in October 2012. During a round table, peer reviewers considered and agreed on the *Concept Document* containing the methodological outline of the ForFITS model (ForFITS is a web-based tool which helps to measure the CO₂ footprint of inland transport and monitor changes for the evaluation of potential policies for climate change mitigation). On the basis of the Concept Document, the first version of the ForFITS model was developed and an operational prototype was finalised.

49. The objective of the project “*Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development*” (project duration 2012-2015) is to strengthen the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to attract investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the context of climate change mitigation and sustainable development. Three countries in each region were selected to undertake national case studies on the experience of policy reforms, in cooperation with national coordinators and national participating institutions in beneficiary countries.

Appropriate national institutions were identified to perform the case studies. In the UNECE region, a workshop was held to discuss the terms of reference and implementation of the case studies. A case study for Montenegro was completed and studies for Georgia and Tajikistan were under preparation. Two regional trainings in project development, finance and business planning were organized, with participants from 22 UNECE member States receiving a Project Identification Form to be completed and discussed during the training courses. These forms will serve as the basis for the development of an investment project pipeline (inventory of energy efficiency project proposals) in the UNECE and UNESCAP regions. UNECE and UNESCAP member States also benefited from a workshop on energy efficiency in buildings which provided best practices on the retrofitting of existing buildings in an energy efficient manner and strengthened the capacity of participants on financing mechanisms for energy efficiency projects.

III. DELIVERING AS ONE

50. During the reporting period, UNECE continued to support the United Nations reform process, fully complying with the General Assembly resolutions on operational activities for development and on system wide coherence. To better align its expertise with country-led efforts to achieve international development goals, UNECE has committed itself to active involvement in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and One UN programmes.

51. In 2012, UNECE signed the UN - Republic of Moldova Partnership Framework for 2013-2017 thus bringing the total number of countries in the region with its participation in UNDAF and One UN to 17. Technical cooperation activities, implemented within the framework of UNDAF, were aimed at promoting the implementation of UNECE legal instruments, norms and standards and building capacity in programme countries in such priority areas as environment and climate change, energy efficiency and/or clean energy, statistics, trade and trade facilitation, innovation and competitiveness, enterprise and public-private partnerships development. In implementing its UNDAF-related activities, UNECE built partnerships, including through the UN CEB Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, with such entities as UNDP, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, ITC, FAO, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, WTO, etc. Particular attention was given to ensuring the active engagement of national stakeholders, including the public and private sectors and NGOs.

52. Participation in UNDAF and One UN enabled UNECE to better align its support with the national development needs of UNDAF programme countries and global development goals. It also helped to increase the impact and sustainability of its operational work, enhance country ownership and promote greater synergies in UNECE's work with relevant national, regional and international stakeholders.

IV. FUNDING OF UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

53. Technical cooperation activities were funded from both the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources. Funding from the regular budget included three sources: 1. the Programme "Economic Development in Europe"; 2. the Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation; and 3. the United Nations Development Account.

54. Resources from the Programme "Economic Development in Europe" were used for technical cooperation activities (advisory missions, capacity-building and field projects) aimed

at raising awareness of and strengthening national capacities to implement UNECE legal instruments, regulations, norms and standards.

55. Resources from the Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation were used for regional advisory services: advisory missions, capacity-building (workshops, seminars and training courses) and field projects in six areas: environment, transport, statistics, economic cooperation and integration, sustainable energy, and trade. Final expenditures for these activities totalled US\$ 1.63 million in 2012. The environment subprogramme accounted for 19.2 per cent of the expenditures, representing the highest allocation of funds. The distribution of total expenditures among the remaining subprogrammes (economic cooperation and integration, statistics, sustainable energy, trade and transport) was as follows: 18.9 per cent, 18.0 per cent, 16.3 per cent, 14.3 per cent, and 13.4 per cent respectively.

56. Resources from the United Nations Development Account were used for supporting the efforts of countries with economies in transition to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. In total, the expenditures of UNDA resources for UNECE projects in 2012 amounted to US\$ 2.0 million. In 2012, one new project proposal totalling US\$ 500,000 was approved for funding from the eighth tranche (additional) of UNDA. The duration of this project is 2013-2015. A further four new projects totalling US\$ 2.1 million have been recommended for funding from the ninth tranche of UNDA (2014-2017).

57. Extrabudgetary contributions reached US\$ 14.39 million (a 3.7 per cent increase over 2011) accounting for 78 per cent of all UNECE resources for technical cooperation in 2012. They included voluntary contributions from member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the European Commission (EC), and the private sector to the UNECE Trust Funds. Contributions by UNECE member States rose significantly, while contributions by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the European Commission and the private sector decreased.

58. Member States remained the largest contributors, providing 75.1 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources to UNECE in 2012. The top ten bilateral donors in 2012, by size of contribution, were as follows: Russian Federation, Switzerland, France, Germany, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Australia and Netherlands. These countries accounted for 83 per cent of the total extrabudgetary contributions of member States to UNECE. Overall, 48 member States contributed to the Trust Funds of UNECE in support of its technical cooperation activities.

59. The contributions from the private sector and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations decreased from 4.9 and 22.3 per cent in 2011 to 3 and 17.5 per cent respectively in 2012. GAS NATURAL SDG (Spain) was the biggest private-sector donor, providing approximately 8 per cent of total voluntary private sector contributions to UNECE. The share of European Commission contributions also decreased from 5 per cent in 2011 to 4.4 per cent in 2012. Amongst the intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions, the International Road Transport Union (IRU) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were the biggest contributors, representing 41 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

60. In 2012, the total expenditures of extrabudgetary resources for UNECE technical cooperation activities amounted to US\$ 13.62 million. The environment subprogramme

accounted for the largest share (64.8 per cent³) of UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures. The shares of the other subprogrammes (transport; statistics; economic cooperation and integration; sustainable energy; housing, land management and population; trade; and timber and forestry) in extrabudgetary expenditures were significantly lower: 10.3 per cent, 7.1 per cent, 5.9 per cent, 5.7 per cent, 2.8 per cent, 2.2 per cent, and 1.0 per cent, respectively in 2012.

V. EVALUATION OF UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ROJECTS

61. During the reporting period, UNECE continued promoting the evaluation of its technical cooperation programmes and projects. The evaluations of 3 projects carried out in 2012 showed that all these projects were linked to normative work and focused on strengthening the national capacity of countries with economies in transition in the areas of competence of UNECE. The highlights from the evaluation findings are summarized below.

62. Two UNECE projects funded from the United Nations Development Account (UNDA) and completed in 2012 underwent independent evaluation.

63. The objective of the evaluation of the project *Water Quality in Central Asia* was to review the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project, as well as provide recommendations for possible further work on water quality cooperation in Central Asia. The evaluation was largely based on desk research of written reports, presentation materials, workshop programmes, web pages and the water quality database established during the project, as well as interviews with key stakeholders (project participants and management team). The evaluation concluded that the project was well set up and reached its objective of improving management and monitoring of water quality in Central Asia. The project, which had been carried out jointly by UNECE and CAREC, provided strategic directions for water quality monitoring, based on the deeper understanding attained during the course of the project. The project results provide a basis for further institutional initiatives to address water quality management in the subregion. The development of a basic water quality monitoring model under the project had been a tangible step in providing tools for the harmonization of water quality monitoring and information exchange. The evaluation also showed the importance of keeping up the achieved results, to catalyse new initiatives. The evaluation recommended that the regional information database on water-quality-related legislation is kept up to date and possibly included in the future tasks of the Regional Working Group on Water Quality, to strengthen the sustainability of the project.

64. The project *Mitigating climate change through attracting foreign direct investment in advanced fossil fuel technologies* was evaluated based on desk research, a review of the project documents and country comments on the synthesis report, according to the following criteria: relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. The evaluation reviewed and rated all the components of the project. The synthesis report reflected the findings from the baseline studies conducted for each beneficiary country and included further relevant information. The evaluation showed that the workshops under the project contributed to strengthening capacity, information exchange and networking and were vital for achieving the project's objectives. The pre-feasibility studies elaborated during the project, despite their differing quality, provided a valuable input to promoting FDI in the clean electricity sector in beneficiary countries. As a lesson learned, the evaluation mentioned the differing levels of expertise, technical and implementation capacities, economic conditions and interests, and degree of involvement of participating countries. It recommended the selection of a more homogeneous group of

³ Includes expenditures of US\$2.4 million from the Trust Funds established under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution for the funding of the work of the coordinating programme centres.

beneficiary countries in future as well as strengthening the selection of national expertise in support of project implementation.

65. An independent evaluation, carried out by the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had the objective of conducting a *mid-term review of the Wider Europe Initiative (WEI)*. The review focused on aspects of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and impact. The initiative includes several activities in which UNECE is an implementing partner. The evaluation of the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) in which UNECE has been an implementing partner since 2006, showed that the project Capacity Building for Cooperation on Dam Safety in Central Asia (implemented by UNECE and UNDP) is an extremely successful and effective ENVSEC project which has contributed to the reduction of environment and security risks and to increased cooperation on addressing environment and security issues in Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia.

66. The evaluation also looked at the FinWater WEI, which includes the following projects implemented by UNECE: 2nd Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters; EU Water Initiative/National Policy Dialogues on IWRM in Kyrgyzstan and Georgia; Support to Target Setting for Sustainable Water Management, Access to Safe Water and Adequate Sanitation in Armenia; Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change in Transboundary Basins; Support to Participation in International Meetings on Water by EECCA Representatives; and Improving Water and Health in EECCA Countries. The evaluation underlined that UNECE is a strong partner in the framework of the FinWater WEI. Overall, the Initiative is efficient and very relevant to country needs. The evaluation rated the 2nd Assessment and National Policy Dialogue Activities (NPD) as being effective and highly praised by the contacted stakeholders. UNECE activities have been able to attract other donors on the basis of Finnish funding. The lessons learned and improved understanding of the current water resources situation in Central Asia will serve as a platform for future UNECE activities, for instance in the area of the energy, water and food security nexus.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

67. UNECE is well positioned to contribute to addressing the challenge of integrating economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development through its technical cooperation activities. By assisting countries of the region to develop, accede to, adopt and implement UNECE legal instruments, norms, standards and regulations, UNECE helps to foster their integration in the regional and global economy and achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

68. People are at the centre of UNECE's technical cooperation aimed at promoting their safe, healthy and environmentally sound lifestyles; improving their access to food, water and sanitation, energy and housing, technology and innovation; advancing sustainable management of natural resources, sustainable urban development, sustainable transport, etc.

69. In providing its technical cooperation services in 2012, UNECE focused on the implementation of demand-driven activities at the national, subregional and inter-regional levels, i.e. activities requested by individual member States, a group of countries of the region/subregion, or UNECE intergovernmental or subsidiary bodies.

70. During the reporting period, UNECE carried out 171 advisory missions and capacity-building activities (workshops, trainings and seminars) and implemented 44 projects including six projects funded from the United Nations Development Account. Countries with economies

in transition⁴ were the major beneficiaries of the UNECE technical cooperation accounting for 84⁵ per cent of activities.

71. Less advanced subregions were primary beneficiaries of UNECE technical cooperation. Countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe benefited the most, at 22 and 16 per cent respectively, followed by countries of South-Eastern Europe (8 per cent) and the Caucasus (5 per cent). About 49 per cent of technical cooperation activities were interregional and involved two or more subregions. The subregional approach to technical cooperation enabled UNECE to better promote linkages between national and regional development, optimize the use of limited resources, multiply the effect of its assistance and facilitate sharing of experience, lessons learnt and best practices among various countries. At the inter-regional level, UNECE promoted sustainable, equitable and inclusive development through the implementation of projects funded from the UNDA.

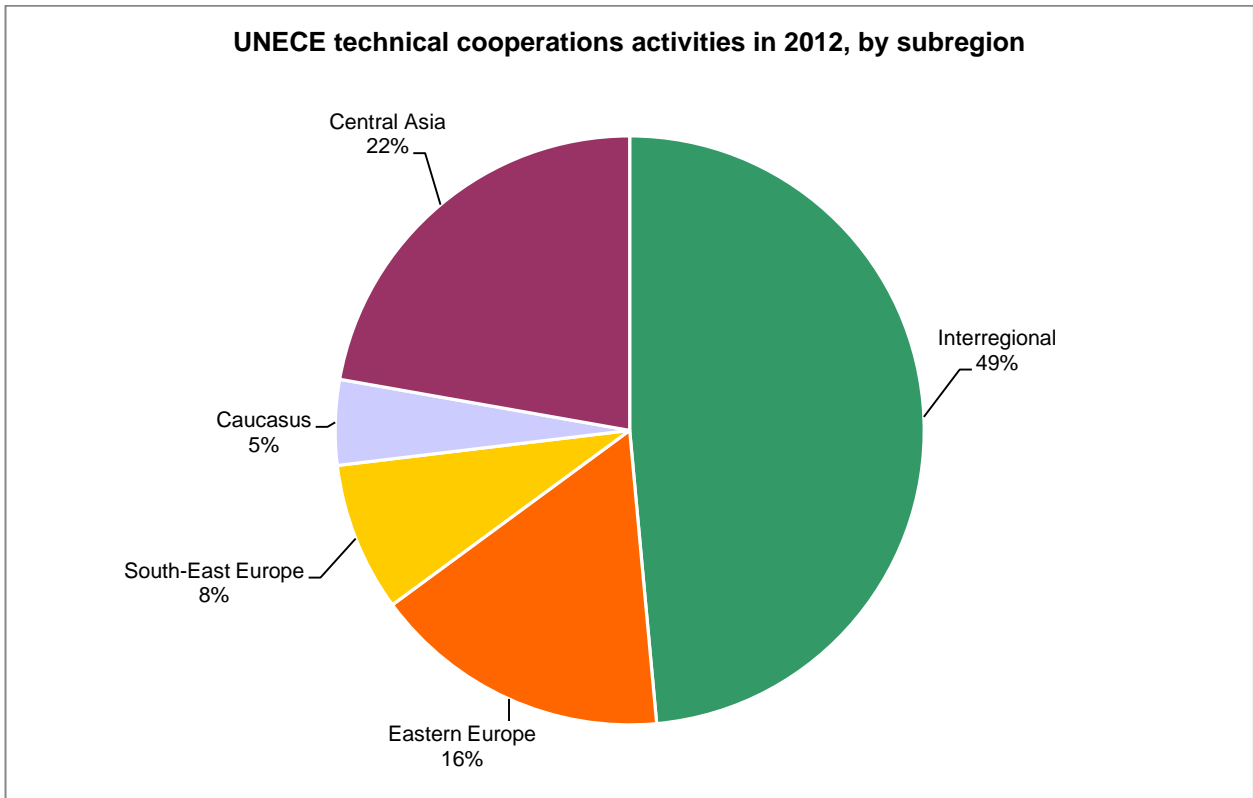
72. At the national level, UNECE supported country-led efforts to achieve international development goals by providing its capacity-building services in the framework of the UNDAF and One UN programmes. Country-level activities were further reinforced by technical assistance at subregional and regional levels aimed at promoting regional cooperation and integration and providing solutions to transboundary and cross-border problems.

73. Most of these activities were implemented in collaboration with other UN entities and international organizations. In particular, the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia was implemented jointly with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) in collaboration with the WHO; the Environment and Security Initiative in partnership with OSCE, the Regional Environment Centre for Central and Eastern Europe in cooperation with UNDP and UNEP; the Education for Sustainable Development Strategy in cooperation with UNESCO; and activities within the UNDAF and One UN programmes in cooperation with the UN CEB Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity. A large number of activities were implemented in partnership with regional and subregional organizations and initiatives, such as the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Economic Community and the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Most of its UNDA projects have been implemented by UNECE in close collaboration with other United Nations regional commissions, UN/DESA, UNCTAD and WHO. Implementation of technical cooperation activities has also been strengthened through close cooperation with national development agencies (GIZ, SDC, USAID, DFID), the private sector, civil society and research institutions.

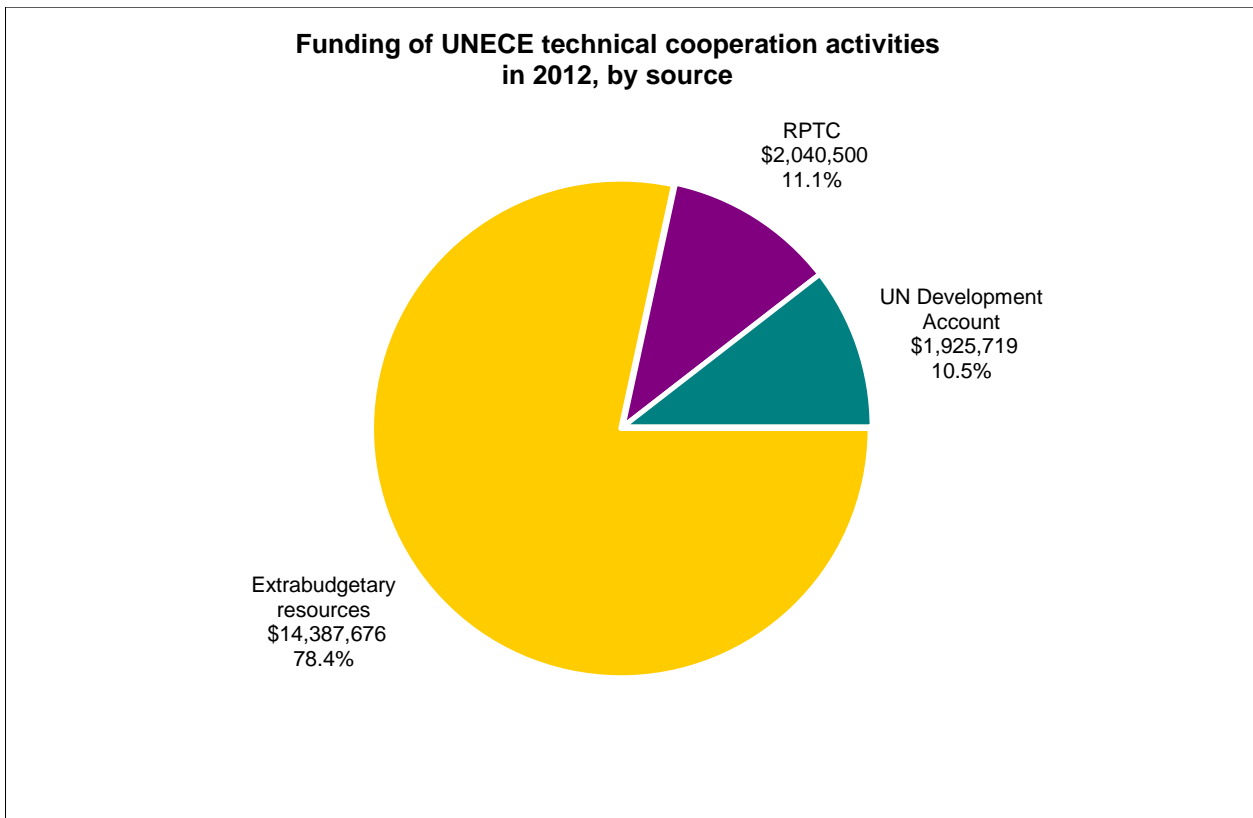
⁴ Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

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

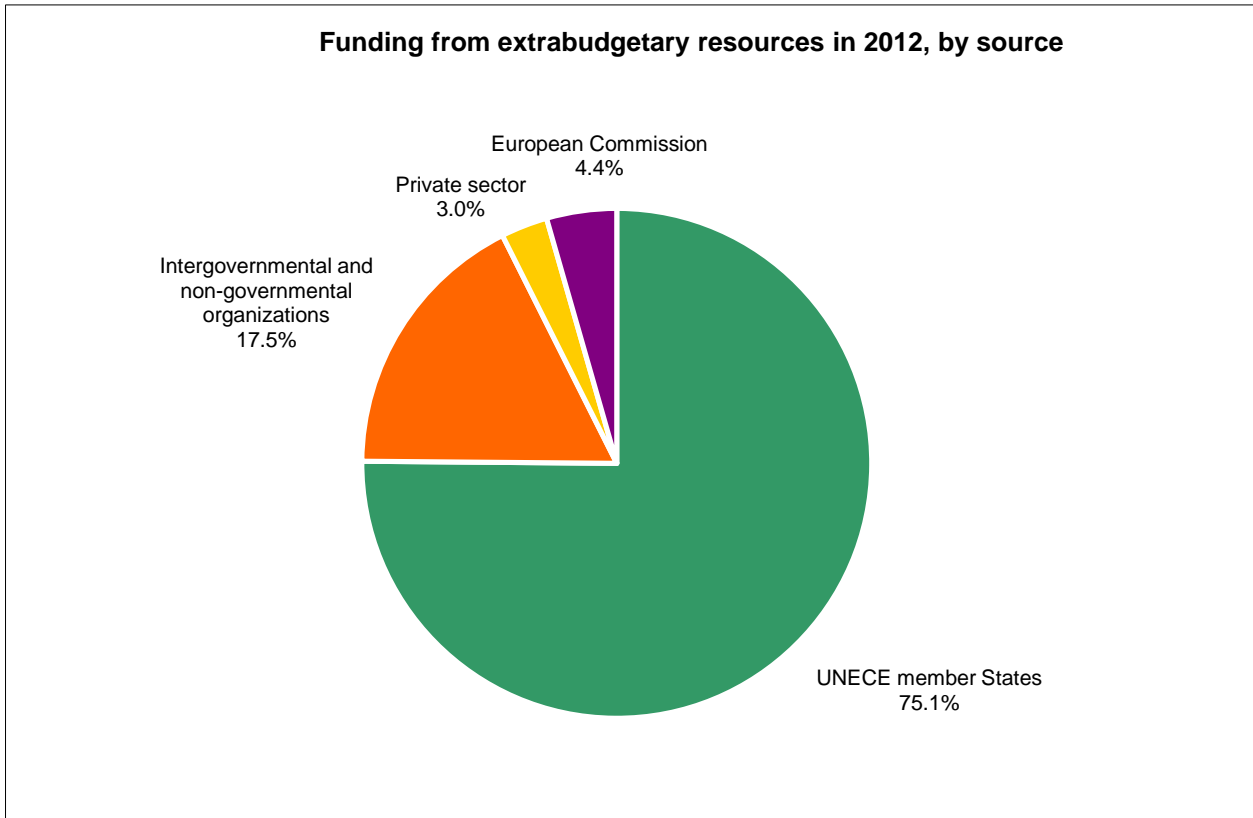
Graph I



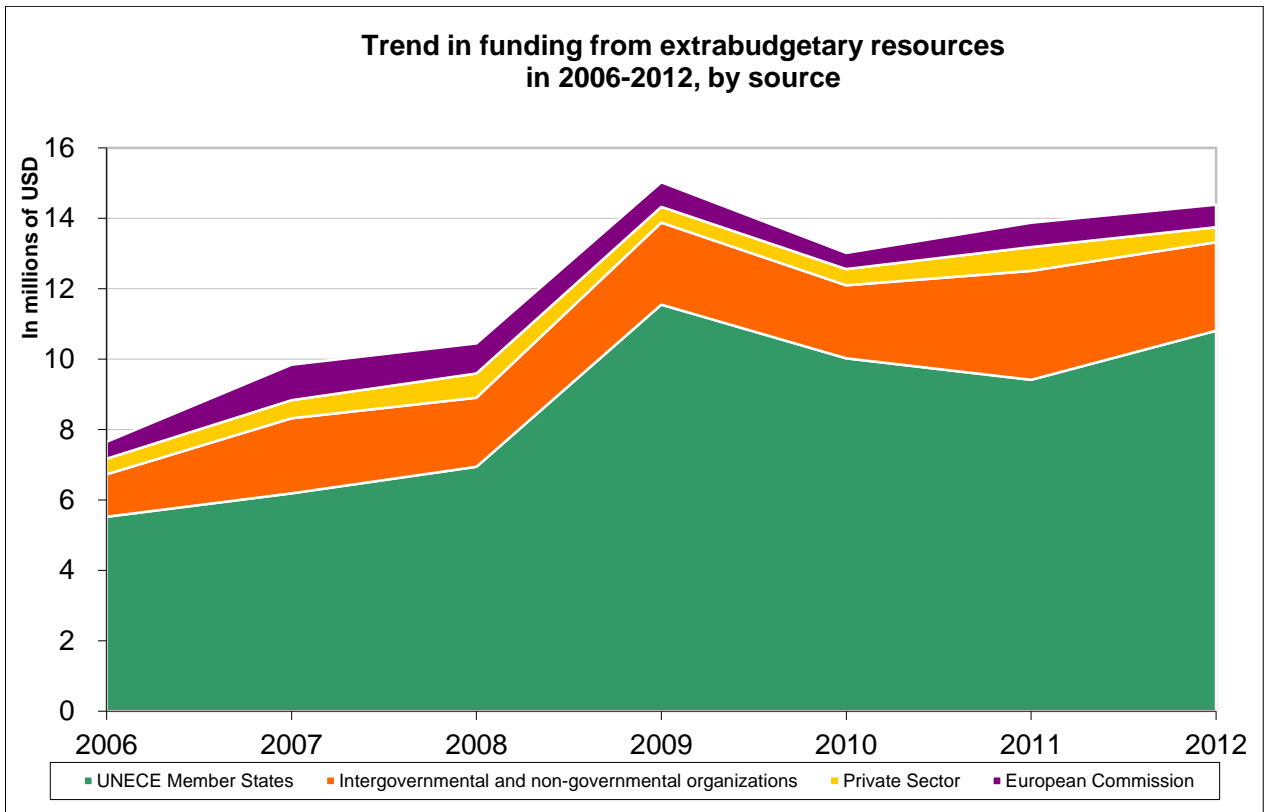
Graph II



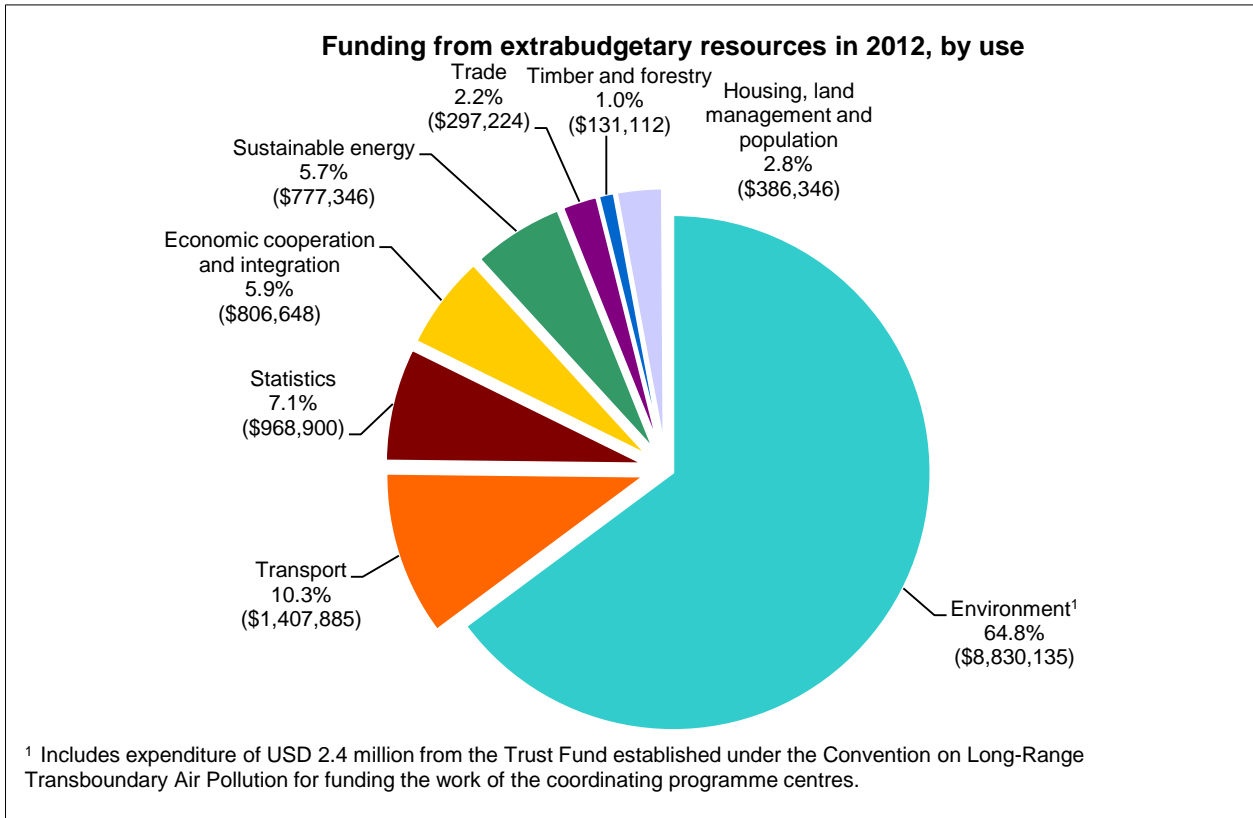
Graph III



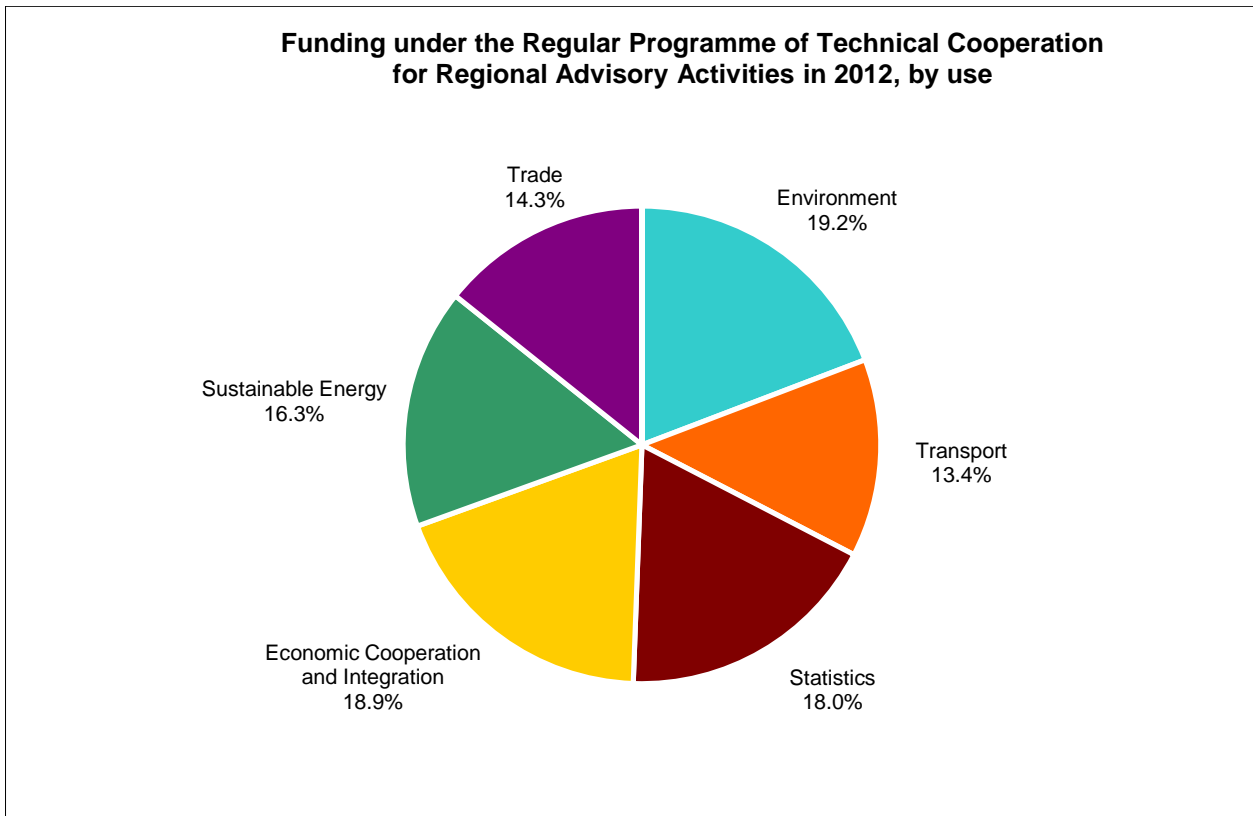
Graph IV



Graph V

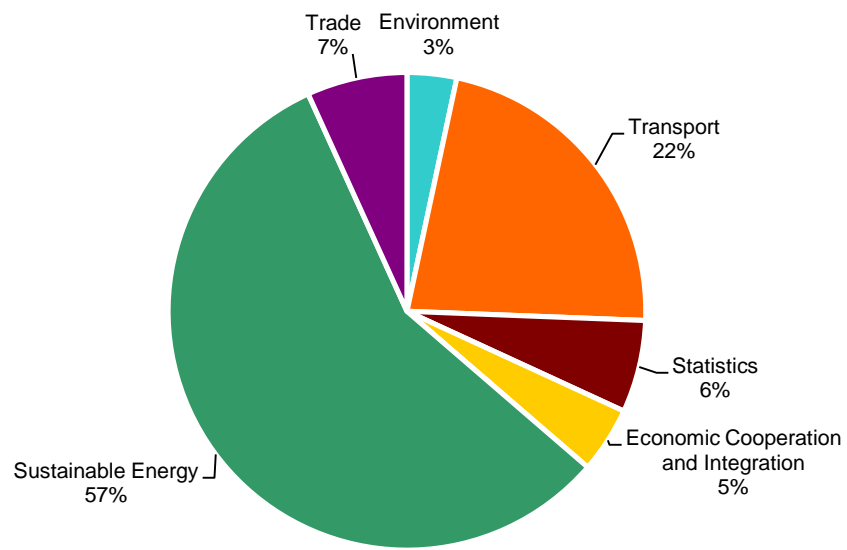


Graph VI



Graph VII

Funding under the UN Development Account in 2012, by use



Annex II

Donor Contributions to UNECE Trust Funds

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND BY YEAR (Amount in US\$)					
Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Albania	1,400	1,800	780	429	4,429
Armenia	20,898	20,298	18,798	20,721	21,491
Australia	-	-	-	-	485,900
Austria	158,315	192,162	115,653	180,819	205,249
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572
Belarus	2,345	2,345	2,345	3,702	3,940
Belgium	187,731	165,955	158,878	181,531	121,467
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,113	10,613	10,613	21,300	620
Bulgaria	28,645	19,770	52,003	33,040	56,540
Canada	36,000	60,237	38,899	78,047	8,792
Croatia	27,254	26,333	63,832	94,876	41,464
Cyprus	4,260	25,357	12,668	12,910	5,551
Czech Republic	141,182	87,105	150,778	108,164	122,140
Denmark	70,920	90,127	88,239	175,092	116,862
Estonia	12,522	3,861	7,051	7,368	41,570
Finland	106,532	280,816	1,263,169	1,026,351	765,936
France	417,384	1,278,115	1,225,261	735,322	1,258,253
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988
Germany	696,893	2,420,760	1,109,360	1,040,175	987,760

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND BY YEAR
(Amount in US\$)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Greece	39,732	56,982	20,000	-	-
Hungary	91,712	55,632	55,632	24,000	60,019
Iceland	1,804	1,804	1,804	-	2,051
Ireland	94,956	78,387	65,759	77,513	60,675
Israel	-	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000
Italy	420,224	1,358,817	500,636	488,393	574,648
Kazakhstan	4,375	593	119,276	23,957	39,944
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	-	500	648
Latvia	20,551	8,704	5,816	6,059	7,647
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899
Lithuania	27,271	23,171	23,171	26,511	34,303
Luxembourg	15,291	8,833	22,565	4,909	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	544	244	-	-	-
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	-
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303
Montenegro	49	49	224	-	-
Netherlands	582,057	463,445	502,642	647,297	468,830
Norway	432,848	538,389	788,396	1,086,833	947,150
Poland	92,305	76,571	73,337	122,925	115,189
Portugal	52,570	28,380	31,096	63,521	25,483
Romania	37,846	184,864	17,500	27,500	17,500

**UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND BY YEAR
(Amount in US\$)**

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Russia	1,264,208	1,274,208	1,274,242	1,268,192	1,488,130
Serbia	1,024	5,252	6,090	17,041	11,000
Slovakia	56,795	35,703	24,137	24,196	14,234
Slovenia	29,821	39,480	36,575	50,409	25,407
Spain	386,371	451,927	184,757	168,607	168,130
Sweden	108,390	320,067	270,737	198,406	650,401
Switzerland	718,241	1,228,694	1,148,693	813,605	1,346,380
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200
Turkey	50,380	45,375	40,375	52,735	52,760
Turkmenistan	356	-	400	-	-
Ukraine	12,690	13,237	14,458	12,196	15,898
United Kingdom	355,580	408,058	438,467	456,326	397,004
USA	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	-	-	-	-
European Business Congress(EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	-	-
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	29,968	-	-	-	-
Eurasian Development Bank	-	-	-	135,200	50,000
European Environment Agency	-	-	-	157,500	181,769
IBRD/World Bank	150,000	-	321,000	213,000	71,000
International Road Transport Union(IRU)	1,274,000	715,067	959,000	1,473,937	1,029,761

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND BY YEAR
(Amount in US\$)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	-	280,899	269,906	591,327	549,631
UNDP Albania	-	-	-	-	30,000
UNDP Kazakhstan	-	-	-	112,000	60,000
UNEP	-	750,000	-	-	-
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	-	-
UNFPA	-	-	67,000	96,000	187,195
UNOPS	-	-	-	313,538	353,564
EC	854,279	698,775	458,275	692,592	639,278
Botas A.S. (Turkey)	16,199	14,505	14,035	-	25,839
CEPI	7,396	-	-	-	-
EDF France	-	-	32,059	35,714	32,298
Egyptian Natural Gas	-	-	12,698	14,648	12,745
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	-
Europaforum Wien	-	-	-	26,667	-
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	-
GAS NATURAL SDG, Barcelona, Spain	-	-	16,030	35,422	34,853
Gaz de France (Suez)	40,881	-	69,577	111,588	34,076
Gazprom	40,881	34,256	34,993	35,422	34,076
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	-
IBGE (Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement)	13,369	-	6,086	1,289	-

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
EXTRABUDGETARY CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR AND BY YEAR
(Amount in US\$)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
INA - Industrija Nafta (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	-	29,121	13,941
MOL Hungary	-	-	14,035	14,286	13,941
Naftogas of Ukraine	16,174	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,775
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	-	-	-
OMV Gas Gmbh (Austria)	32,808	26,598	26,364	28,338	27,261
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	-	-	-	-	13,630
Plinovodi D.O.O. Slovenia	-	-	-	-	13,630
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	-
Public Donation	130,709	54,439	42,622	164,379	52,120
S.N.G.M. Romgaz SA	16,404	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,941
Shell Energy Europe(Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	-	-	-
Socar-State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic	-	-	-	18,598	34,853
Sonatrach (Algeria)	24,260	-	20,951	-	-
Srbijagas (Serbia)	16,174	15,385	14,035	14,648	13,049
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	-	-	-
STEG (Tunisia)	16,199	13,702	13,999	14,835	13,901
Swiss Gas	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	-	-	-
Total	10,448,848	15,025,950	13,018,759	13,877,243	14,387,676

Annex III

List of acronyms

CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EC	European Commission
EE	Energy Efficiency
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEEI	“Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation”
GEE	Global Energy Efficiency
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
IMDIS	Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ITC	International Trade Centre
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
NFPD	National Forest Policy Dialogues

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
OECD-ITF	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – International Transport Forum
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
RE	Renewable Energy
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEE	South-Eastern Europe
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPECA (PWGS)	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (Project Working Group on Statistics)
SW	Single Window
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)
UN CEB	United Nations Chief Executives Board
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre 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
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UN/EDIFACT	United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFC	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNNExT	United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEI	Wider Europe Initiative
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
