

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

85th Meeting
Geneva, 20 June 2016

Item 4

Informal Document No. 2016/32

**UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2015
Annual Report**

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted per the UNECE Technical Cooperation Strategy adopted by the Commission at its sixty-second session in which the member States requested the secretariat to submit annual reports on UNECE technical cooperation.
2. The report is structured around three UN programmes implemented by UNECE: “Economic Development in Europe” (Section 20 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015), “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation” (Section 23 of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015) and “United Nations Development Account” (Section 35 of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015). A chapter on funding of the UNECE technical cooperation presents trends in contributions and expenditures. This information is supplemented with data in the Annexes.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2015

3. In 2015, UNECE carried out 182 advisory missions and capacity-building activities, 45 technical cooperation projects funded from extrabudgetary resources and 8 projects funded by the United Nations Development Account. All activities were delivered as part of the programmes of work of the subprogrammes (planned activities) or upon the request of the beneficiary countries (demand driven activities). Information about project activities is available on the Project Monitoring Tool (PMT) <http://www.unece.org/info/open-unece/pmt.html>.
4. Countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe benefitted the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities. They accounted for 20% and 8% of the UNECE technical cooperation activities respectively, followed by the countries of South-Eastern Europe (7%) and the Caucasus (4%). However, most (59%) of technical cooperation activities were interregional and involved two or more subregions¹.
5. In countries with UN presence, technical cooperation activities were delivered in an integrated and coherent manner through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in cooperation with United Nations Country Teams. Such approach has enabled UNECE to (i) enhance national ownership and better align its technical assistance to countries’ priorities; (ii) strengthen cooperation with all development stakeholders at the country level; (iii) establish necessary cross-sectoral synergies and linkages in the work of UNECE subprogrammes and with the work of other UN entities; (iv) enhance impact and sustainability of the UNECE technical cooperation activities; and (v) increase visibility of UNECE work at the country level. In 2015, UNECE signed 9 UNDAFs (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan) for a new (2016-2020) programming cycle. Substantive support to the UNDAF formulation process was provided through the Regional Peer Support Group of the regional United Nations Development Group.

Programme “Economic Development in Europe”

6. Under the Programme “Economic Development in Europe”, UNECE technical cooperation aimed at assisting countries with economies in transition to accede to, and implement international legal instruments, norms and standards, as well as at supporting their regional cooperation and integration. These countries were the main beneficiaries of UNECE technical cooperation, including policy advice, capacity-building and field projects.
7. Subprogramme 1 – Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to safeguard the environment and health, improve environmental management throughout the region and further promote

¹ Based on data from the Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMDIS) and RPTC

integration of environmental policies into sectoral policies and of environmental concerns into the economy.

8. A number of capacity-building efforts to strengthen the industrial safety in the region were carried out under *the Industrial Accidents Convention*. These include a subregional workshop for Central Asia (Astana, Kazakhstan, 26-28 May 2015) which enhanced national capacities of government officials in the area of prevention of accidental water pollution and identification of hazardous activities. The workshop organized during the “Hazard and Crisis Management Week” (Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 23-26 March 2015) contributed to the harmonization of notification, monitoring and intervention procedures, enhanced the joint contingency plan for the Danube Delta and improved overall cooperation of the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine in this area of work. During the final workshop of the project on improving hazard and crisis management in the Danube Delta (Bucharest, Romania, 20-21 October 2015), the riparian countries agreed to strengthen the protection of the Danube Delta environment and human health from accidental pollution. The seminar “Environmental safety of gas and oil pipelines in Belarus” (Minsk, Belarus, 17-18 September 2015) discussed the results of a national assessment, based on the UNECE safety guidelines and good industry practices for pipelines. A training session “Environmental Emergencies Preparedness and Flash Environmental Assessment Tool (FEAT)” jointly organized with UNEP and OCHA (Tbilisi, Georgia, 24-26 November 2015) enhanced national capacity to effectively respond to the environmental emergencies in Georgia.

9. To strengthen the implementation of *the Aarhus Convention* and its Protocol on PRTRs (Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers), UNECE finalized the Russian version of the “Aarhus Convention: An Implementation Guide” and promoted its application in the CIS countries. For example, advisory assistance on the application of the Protocol on PRTRs improved understanding by the governments of the legal and technical requirements of the Protocol. UNECE also contributed to the inception workshop of the UNITAR project funded by GEF (Madrid, Spain, 26-30 November 2015) which enhanced understanding of Belarus, Republic of Moldova and Kazakhstan on the Implementation of the PRTR as a tool for for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) reporting. Moreover, Belarus benefited from technical assistance in advancing the implementation of the Aarhus Convention under the ENVSEC project “Strengthening security through implementing the Aarhus Convention and promoting its Protocol on PRTRs”.

10. Technical cooperation activities to enhance the implementation of *the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in a Transboundary Context* and in particular its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Protocol on SEA) strengthened the development and practical application of legislation on strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and environmental impact assessment (EIA) in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, and Ukraine. The subprogramme identified a pilot project in the waste management sector for the application of SEA in Armenia and developed a roadmap for development of amendments to the law on EIA and SEA. Technical assistance in Azerbaijan resulted in a revised draft framework law on EIA and SEA. With support of the subprogramme, Belarus, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan prepared relevant draft legislation on EIA and SEA. The SEA pilots in the energy sector in Azerbaijan (March 2015), in the waste management sector in Georgia (July-December 2015) and a training of trainers workshop on legal and practical implementation of SEA at a sub-regional level (Kakheti, Georgia, November 2015) strengthened national capacities on practical application of SEA in these countries. A series of training and awareness raising events on the strategic environmental assessment procedure facilitated the accession of Ukraine to the Protocol on SEA in December 2015. The completion of a SEA pilot for the Orhei Master plan led to the enhancement of the national draft law on SEA in the Republic of Moldova. The Russian Federation benefited from legal advice for developing its national legislation on SEA and EIA and a series of capacity-building events to support the implementation of a SEA pilot for the regional development strategy in Zabaikalskiy region (September and December 2015).

11. A number of capacity building activities were carried out to strengthen the implementation and to encourage ratification of *the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution* and its protocols in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The analysis of the national air quality assessment, legislation and management identified gaps and provided recommendations on further steps towards ratification by Uzbekistan. The results of the analysis were presented at the roundtable organized by UNECE (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 22 May 2015) and discussed by representatives of the Parliament and stakeholder ministries. A series of workshops in Armenia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 19-21 May 2015, Yerevan, Armenia, 2-4 June 2015, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 16-18 May 2015) improved skills of national experts in developing air quality emission inventories in accordance with the requirements of the Convention. With support of UNECE, Ukraine prepared its Informative Inventory Report in December 2015.

12. The implementation of *the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourse and International Lakes* was supported through activities at the global, regional, and national level. To this end, National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) were conducted in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. As a result, six by-laws for implementation of new national Water Laws were finalized in Georgia. Suitable modern irrigation technologies were identified in Kyrgyzstan and a national irrigation sector programme was developed in Tajikistan. Several national and regional workshops (Beirut, Lebanon, 4-5 February 2015; Amman, Jordan, 10 March 2015; Budapest, Hungary, 16 November 2015 for countries in the MENA region) contributed to further awareness raising about the Convention. The transboundary adaptation strategy was developed in the Dniester basin. A seminar on enhancing technical cooperation in the Neman river basin (Minsk, Belarus, 16-17 December 2015) agreed on concrete measure on future cooperation in the basin. Assessments of the water-food-energy-ecosystems' nexus improved understanding of the intersectoral linkages and resource management policies of the relevant stakeholders in the Alazani/Ganykh, Sava and Syr Darya Basins. Within the framework of the Protocol on Water and Health, national capacity-building seminars in Turkmenistan (Ashgabat, 1 April 2015) and Uzbekistan (Tashkent, 23-24 June 2015) enhanced understanding of the provisions and the obligations of the Protocol on Water and Health.

13. In their third *Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs)*, Belarus, Georgia, Montenegro and Serbia reported an improved environmental performance in implementing the recommendations resulting from their second reviews. Belarus reported on the implementation of 32 recommendations, of which 83% were fully or partially implemented; Georgia - on the implementation of 58 recommendations, of which 78% were fully or partially implemented; Montenegro - on the implementation of 30 recommendations, of which 84% were fully or partially implemented; and Serbia - on the implementation of 31 recommendations, of which 78% were fully or partially implemented. Lack of institutional capacity and financial resources, as well as existing gaps in legislation, institutional development, administrative arrangements, and frequent changes of the institutional framework and/or in governmental policy are seen as the major obstacles to these countries' efforts to implement the EPR recommendations. The implementation rate was higher for those recommendations that were directly addressed to the environmental authorities, compared to those addressed to other decision makers. Recommendations involving broad areas of expertise or requiring attention of various actors usually required more time to implement.

14. **Subprogramme 2 – Transport.** The objective of the subprogramme is to promote the international movement of goods and mobility of persons by inland transport modes and to improve traffic safety, environmental performance, energy efficiency and security in the transport sector to the levels that contribute effectively to sustainable development.

15. Technical cooperation activities in the area of transport were focused on promotion of the international movement of goods and mobility of persons by inland transport modes and improve traffic

safety, environmental performance, energy efficiency and security in the transport sector to levels that contribute effectively to sustainable development.

16. Regional and sub-regional cooperation projects promoted development of transport infrastructure and removal of infrastructure bottlenecks for better efficiency of pan-European and Euro-Asian transport links. The implementation of *the Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM) project* further strengthened the capacities of 50 experts from the TEM countries in road safety management, road infrastructure financing and environmental impact assessment through a number of capacity-building workshops. The *Trans-European Railways (TER) project* started the preparation of a master plan of high-speed train networks in the TER countries. The workshop on “Interstate coordination of maintenance works on the corridors” (Istanbul, Turkey, April 2015) strengthened the capacities of more than 60 railway experts from TER countries. Regular activities in Phase III of *the Euro-Asian Transport Links Project* complemented TEM and TER capacity-building in promotion of the transport connectivity. The “Workshop on road and rail transport corridors along Europe and Asia” (Geneva, Switzerland, 7 September 2015) improved understanding of more than 30 experts from the UNECE member States of comparative advantages of inland transport links connecting Europe and Asia.

17. The SafeFITS (Safe Future Inland Transport Systems) project, launched in 2015, supported knowledge-based decision making on the road safety policies and strengthened capacity of the governments to develop appropriate road safety policies and measures. The workshop “Railway safety: trends and challenges” (Geneva, Switzerland, 24 November 2015) strengthened capacity of 21 UNECE member States in the railway safety and asset management, and improved understanding of the latest trends in technology, statistics and risk assessment. The workshop “Vulnerability and Security of Critical Transport Infrastructure” (Geneva, Switzerland, 8 September 2015) enhanced understanding of 70 experts on best practices in security of transport infrastructure.

18. *The Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP)* annual workshop “Improvement of Sustainable Urban Mobility for Better Health and Environment” (Irkutsk, Russian Federation 10-12 September 2015), enhanced capacity of 12 countries in assessing the environmental and health impacts of transport infrastructure in the urban settings. The 2015 annual Symposium of THE PEP “Reducing transport-related emissions for a better environment and human health” (Geneva, Switzerland, November 2015) improved knowledge of the UNECE member States in mitigating GHGs, air pollutants and noise from the transport sector. The regional seminar on the implementation of the *TIR Convention* (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 19-22 May 2015) discussed best practices and challenges in the application of the TIR procedure and strengthened the capacity of 20 experts from Central Asia and Turkey in border crossing facilitation and harmonization. The annual workshop organized during the ITS World Congress 2015 in collaboration with the French Ministry of Ecology (Bordeaux, France, 5-9 October 2015), improved understanding of the UNECE member States in mobility and ITS technologies and their application to mitigate the climate change.

19. **Subprogramme 3 – Statistics.** The objective of the subprogramme is to improve the quality of official statistics at the national and international levels and to ensure the coordination of international statistical activities undertaken in the UNECE region.

20. Technical cooperation under this subprogramme focused on enhancing the capacity of national statistical systems of Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe to produce timely and accurate statistics, according to the international standards and guidelines, and in line with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Technical assistance activities covered areas such as gender, migration statistics, business statistics, environmental indicators and editing of a statistical data.

21. A workshop on the *modernization of statistical production* (Geneva, Switzerland, 15-17 April 2015) strengthened capacities of Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries in modernizing statistics, in particular in such areas as impact of the business and IT changes, role of the enterprise architecture and

innovation in technology and opportunities for modernization. A workshop on *poverty measurement* and vulnerability (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 May 2015) strengthened methodological capacity of countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia in measuring multidimensional poverty. Further capacity-building in the field of migration statistics and gender statistics was provided through several regional workshops: migration statistics (Minsk, Belarus, 28-29 May 2015), and gender statistics dissemination and training (Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 3-4 November 2015). A national training workshop on measuring entrepreneurship from the gender perspective was carried out in the Republic of Moldova (Chisinau, 30 June – 1 July 2015). The workshop on *population and housing censuses* for the Eastern Europe and Central Asia countries (Geneva, Switzerland, 28-29 September 2015) contributed to the development of the national plans for the 2020 censuses and the implementation of the Conference of European Statisticians Recommendations for the 2020 Censuses of Population and Housing.

22. The workshop on implementation of the System of National Accounts and linkages with Balance of Payments and Government Finance Statistics (Istanbul, Turkey, 6-8 May 2015) was organized in cooperation with EFTA, European Central Bank and IMF. It improved understanding of the enabling institutional arrangements for data sharing, making production processes more efficient and producing better and more coherent economic statistics in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Mongolia. A national workshop for Kazakhstan on *statistical business registers* (Astana, Kazakhstan, 12-13 November 2015) enhanced understanding of the administrative data sources to ensure the quality of the register, in line with the UNECE Guidelines on Statistical Business Registers.

23. The following Guidelines were also developed to support capacity-building through the technical cooperation activities: (i) Guide to measuring Global Production, (ii) Handbook on measuring quality of employment, (iii) Guidelines on statistical Business Registers, (iv) Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations, (v) a toolkit in English and Russian for training of gender statistics users.

24. ***Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration.*** 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.

25. In the area of *Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)*, Belarus throughout the year benefited from technical assistance that resulted in the drafting and approval of a PPP law by the Parliament, the identification of seven PPP projects and strengthening capacity of the national PPP Unit to deploy a comprehensive PPP programme. A study tour to France enhanced understanding of the senior policy makers of Belarus on various PPP models (15-18 September 2015). The UNECE PPP Business Advisory Board supported the following countries in development of their PPP strategies: Belarus (Minsk, 24-25 September 2015), Republic of Moldova (Chisinau, 25 November 2015), Poland (Warsaw, 1-2 December 2015), Ukraine (Odessa, 1-2 June 2015, 3-4 December 2015). An international seminar on Sustainable PPP procurement improved understanding of the government officials on good practices and existing challenges in procuring PPP projects (Moscow, Russian Federation, 16 October 2015).

26. In the area of *innovation*, the innovation system and policies of Tajikistan were reviewed against international good practices. Based on this analysis, policy recommendations were developed to improve innovation performance in Tajikistan. These recommendations were peer-reviewed at the international conference “Practical steps towards a knowledge-based economy” organized in conjunction with the sixth session of the SPECA Project Working Group on Knowledge-based Development (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 16-17 June 2015) and subsequently endorsed by the Committee on Innovation, Competitiveness and PPPs at its annual session (Geneva, Switzerland, 3-4 September 2015). The policy recommendations were further discussed at the 2015 SPECA Economic Forum (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 10-11 November 2015).

27. An international conference “Better policies for more innovation” (Minsk, Belarus, 17-18 November 2015) assessed the progress made as a result of the Innovation Performance Reviews undertaken in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine and concluded with recommendations on

strengthening their implementation and further follow up. The pilot “Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Belarus” was launched to provide policy advice on how to harness innovation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

28. ***Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy***. 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.

29. The study tour and an inter-regional workshop, organized jointly by UNECE and the Government of Israel (Israel, 8–12 February 2015), improved knowledge of the government officials, project developers and national experts from the countries of South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia on conducive regulatory and policy frameworks requisite for the development of bankable *energy efficiency and renewable energy* projects. In the area of energy efficiency, the following events were organized in 2015: Seminar “Energy efficiency and district heating: a strategic policy approach to improving Ukraine’s energy security” (Kiev, Ukraine, 16 April 2015); Technical Round Table “Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings: experience of UNDP/GEF projects in CIS countries” (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 18–19 June 2015); and 6th meeting of Inter-institutional Technical Working Group for updating of the National Energy Saving Program and the National Strategy for Development of Renewable Energy Sources of Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 3 December 2015). These events increased the awareness of policy makers, government officials, experts, representatives of academia and the business community of the regional action plan and recommendations on development and implementation of energy efficiency policies in the CIS countries and best policy practices to promote energy efficiency.

30. Training workshop on the *United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009* (UNFC-2009), increased capacity of representatives of the Central Asia economies to apply UNFC-2009 and its generic specifications (Geneva, Switzerland, 28 April 2015). The Regional Training Course on UNFC-2009 for Evaluation of Uranium and Thorium Resources and to Leverage Transparent and Effective Communications (Luxor, Egypt, 18–22 October 2015) introduced the application of UNFC-2009 for uranium projects in Africa and strengthened a professional network among the participating countries. In addition, a national workshop for Cuban Government officials (Havana, Cuba, 7–9 December 2015) demonstrated mapping from the Cuban Classification Systems to UNFC-2009 and presented the full capability of UNFC-2009 as a national resource management tool to classify solid mineral and petroleum reserves and resources. The workshop on best practices in the *production of electricity from coal* (Geneva, Switzerland, 29 October 2015) improved understanding of best practices and potential projects on clean coal technologies and enhanced the capacity of national experts and decision makers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan to apply internationally recognized best practices.

31. ***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.

32. In 2015, the trade subprogramme continued to promote the development and implementation of national trade facilitation strategies. These activities aimed at reducing the costs of trade transactions through the introduction of targeted measures, such as streamlining documentary flows, simplifying and improving regulations and related procedures and developing and implementing concrete activities to address these issues.

33. A study on *regulatory and procedural barriers to trade* in Kyrgyzstan developed the action-oriented recommendations for removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade and supported national efforts to achieve greater integration into regional and global value chains. The Government used the recommendations to develop a prioritized action plan for further integration into the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF) of Kyrgyzstan for 2018-2022 and to formulate a key input into their national Aid-for-Trade (AfT) plan.

34. A side event “Delivering on the trade facilitation agreement: the role of standards and regulatory frameworks” (Nairobi, Kenya, 14 December 2015), organized within the framework of the 10th WTO Ministerial Conference improved awareness of the public and private sectors on standards, recommendations and guidelines to support the reduction of border delays and the electronic exchange of trade information between countries. Two other events - "Using and referencing International Standards to support public policy" and a “Workshop on conformity assessment” organized in cooperation with IEC, ISO and ITU (Geneva, Switzerland, 2-3 November 2015, 1-2 December 2015) increased understanding of the UNECE member States on the challenges related to counterfeit products and proposed possible regulatory solutions.

35. The Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (TFIG)², which had been developed in 2012 was further updated to include new case stories, itineraries and recommendations. The updated content is available online in English, Russian, Arabic, French and Spanish now. In addition, a training kit for trainers to cover two new itineraries was developed in English, Spanish, French and Russian. Two workshops on *trade facilitation and paperless systems* for agricultural products (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 4-6 May 2015 and Bangkok, Thailand, 21 December 2015) enhanced capacity of the practitioners and policy makers from Central Asia in implementing paperless systems for facilitating cross-border trade and improvement of the efficiency of agricultural supply chains. In particular, a workshop “Paperless Trade Facilitation for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Central Asia” (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 4-6 May 2015), organized jointly with UNESCAP, assisted countries in identifying trade facilitation measures that could enable the participation of SMEs in international trade and global value chains.

36. A joint workshop with UNCTAD (Tirana, Albania, 30 June 2015) enhanced understanding of the Albanian Customs on the role of electronic licenses and permits as part of a *single window* project funded by One UN Fund in Albania. A workshop on Stakeholder Platforms for Collaboration in Cross Border Trade (Shanghai, People’s Republic of China, 23 October 2015) resulted in revisions of the Chinese single window approach based on the UNECE recommendations. In addition, jointly and at the request of UNIDO, the Ethiopian Government benefited from a business process analysis and the detailed set of recommendations on simplifying and enhancing the competitiveness of the leather supply chain.

37. ***Subprogramme 7 – Timber and Forestry.*** The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the forest sector and its contribution to sustainable development throughout the UNECE region.

38. The workshop “Forest Products Markets and Forest Sector Workforce in the Balkans” (Podgorica, Montenegro, 8 - 10 December 2015) improved understanding of 20 experts from Albania, Belgium, Croatia, Finland, Ireland, Montenegro, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine on key challenges and opportunities in the Balkans and formulated recommendations for the future work on forest product markets and forest sector workforce. A workshop “More heat with less wood” (Geneva, Switzerland, 6-7 October 2015) enhanced capacity of the countries of Central Asia, the Balkans and Eastern Europe in applying good practice projects in the wood energy.

39. ***Subprogramme 8 – Housing, Land Management and Population.*** The objective of the subprogramme is to improve the housing, urban and land governance in the region as well as the necessary knowledge base on population issues, by strengthening the formulation and implementation of policies, enhancing social cohesion, and developing capacities at the national and local levels.

40. The subprogramme supported the development of *evidence-based policies in housing and land management* through the preparation of country profiles. Uzbekistan, Armenia and the Republic of Moldova benefited from the detailed analysis of their policies and strategies on housing, urban development and land management, as well as the institutional and financial frameworks for these

² TFIG is a web-based and interactive tool to help countries implement trade facilitation reform, access available instruments and better access global value chains, through easier and faster trade procedures. A set of case stories on how countries have succeeded in facilitating trade and a training manual complement the Guide. TFIG is available at: <http://tfig.unece.org>

sectors. The subprogramme contributed to the strengthening of national capacities for urban planning, affordable and energy efficient housing, and smart cities by undertaking a number of capacity-building activities. These include: a UNECE expert consultation meeting on energy efficiency standards in buildings (Geneva, Switzerland, 20-21 April 2015), “Measuring Progress: Achieving Smarter Cities (Lisbon, Portugal, 26-27 May 2015), “Smart and energy-efficiency cities” (Geneva, Switzerland, 10 July 2015) and “Energy Efficiency for Sustainable cities” (Yerevan, Armenia, 30 September 2015).

41. Two workshops on the development of *land management* systems (Moscow, Russian Federation, 25–26 June 2015; Baku, Azerbaijan, 28–30 October 2015) enhanced understanding of the UNECE member States in key registers maintenance, use of information technologies and information interaction between subjects of land administration.

42. The Population component of the subprogramme conducted two pilot studies on the *Active Ageing Index* with the relevant authorities of Serbia and Turkey that resulted in efficient data collection and identification of alternative variables for all 22 indicators for the majority of the Active Ageing Index. A regional workshop “Addressing data gaps for active ageing indicators” (Geneva, Switzerland, 18 November 2015) strengthened the capacity of 17 countries in identifying possible data sources and alternative variables of 22 indicators for active ageing, that were included in the statistical annex of the national reports on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The following seminars enhanced national capacities in formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies on population ageing, intergeneration and gender relations in Bilbao (Spain, 17-18 March 2015), use of AAI for policymaking in Vilnius (Lithuania, 21-22 May 2015), preparation of a national action plan on ageing (Tbilisi, Georgia, 8 July 2015).

Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC)

43. Most of the RPTC activities were undertaken by Regional Advisers, who provided advisory services, capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars) and field projects in the following areas of work.

44. Subprogramme 1 – Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacities of countries of the region to accede to and implement the UNECE Environmental Conventions.

45. The Subprogramme improved transboundary environmental management in countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The progress was achieved through the development of transboundary water and environment cooperation in a number of river basins. In the Kura basin, another step towards formalized water cooperation between Azerbaijan and Georgia was taken through the exchange of a proposed draft treaty between the two countries. In the Drin basin, a GEF-funded project based on a previously signed memorandum of understanding (MoU) was initiated and the inception meeting of the project was held. In the Dniester basin, continued support was provided towards the ratification by Ukraine of the Dniester Treaty but ratification was not achieved due to the volatile political situation. Progress in the Chu and Talas basins included the initiation of another GEF project in 2015 aiming to further develop the bilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan including to extend the cooperation to environmental aspects, such as water quality. In the Pyanj the hydrological cooperation including the exchange of data was strengthened. A draft bilateral agreement on environmental cooperation Tajikistan and Afghanistan has been developed. UNECE contributed to further strengthening the regional environmental and water management cooperation including on dam safety with the establishment of joint monitoring on the OrtoTokoi dam in Kyrgyzstan. Reports on low-pressure dams and renewal of “rules for exploitation” for dams developed by UNECE further contributed to the sustainable hydrology systems in the region. Work was continued on the establishment of a regional information space on water and environment. In partnership with UNDP, UNECE launched a project “Supporting Kazakhstan’s transition to a green model” funded by the European Commission. The

activities of the project have been integrated into the Partnership Framework for Development for Kazakhstan for 2016-2020.

46. ***Subprogramme 2– Transport.*** The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacity of countries of Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to implement effectively UNECE legal instruments, norms, standards and recommendations on transport-related issues.

47. UNECE organized a number of technical assistance activities to strengthen the national capacity of the countries of the South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to accede and implement UN legal instruments, norms and standards on transport. The Republic of Moldova acceded to the Convention on the Road Signs and Signals and the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on the Road Signs and Signals, Georgia joined the Vehicle Regulations Agreement and three other (UNECE and non-UNECE) countries acceded to the UN transport Conventions and Agreements. With the support of UNECE, the number of countries committed to national road safety targets has increased from 40 to 42. The 20th session of SPECA Project Working Group on Transport and Border Crossing raised the capacities of SPECA countries in developing a road safety legal and regulatory framework and setting up a road safety management system (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 10-11 September 2015). A workshop on UN legal instruments (Geneva, Switzerland, 27 February 2015) enhanced understanding of the benefits of accession and implementation of UN legal instruments, especially for the landlocked Central Asian countries. Sub-regional infrastructure (TEM and TER) projects and cooperation with the regional transport organizations (BSEC, SEETO, CEI) contributed to the improvement of intermodal transport, connectivity, border crossing facilitation and regional integration. Two extra-budgetary road safety projects (“SafeFITS” and UNDA project “Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition”) supported road safety evidence-based decision making and setting of the road safety goals. Furthermore, projects set the grounds for assessment and strengthening of the national road safety management capacities.

48. ***Subprogramme 3–Statistics.*** The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacities of countries with economies in transition of the UNECE region, with a special focus on countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to implement effectively international standards and good practices in the production of economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics with a special emphasis on indicators for monitoring sustainable development strategies and other internationally agreed development goals.

49. Turkmenistan completed the global assessment of the national statistical systems. Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Republic of Moldova benefited from the advisory services on further implementation of the global assessment recommendations with a focus on technical, institutional and organizational capacity to produce statistics in compliance with international standards. Overall, eight countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine) integrated recommendations from the global assessment into their national strategies for the development of statistics. The high-level seminar for the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Riga, Latvia, 1-3 June 2015) further developed a draft Generic Statistical Law. A meeting of the SPECA Project Working Group on Statistics (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 1-4 December 2015) enhanced capacities of twelve countries to monitor sustainable development, assess progress in green economy, and strengthened the capacity of the countries in modernization of the production of official statistics. Moreover, the final draft of the Generic Statistical Law was presented and supported by the beneficiary countries. The Law was included on the agenda of the 2016 Conferences of European Statisticians.

50. ***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 focus on those participating in the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA).

51. The Declaration adopted by the 10th Session of the SPECA Governing Council (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 11 November 2015) reconfirmed the important role of SPECA in supporting the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and proposed to align the programme to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Coordination Group on a regional space for water and environmental information, supported by UNECE, adopted a number of recommendations on concrete steps towards a network of interconnected web portals providing comprehensive, agreed, easily accessible information on the environment, water resources management, energy and hydrology. Better information management contributed to more effective decision support to the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS). Support provided to the Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) resulted in more active involvement of ICSD in such areas as water quality and active preparations for a Central Asian side event during the Environment for Europe Conference in Batumi. An initiative to use international law more effectively to resolve disputes and to strengthen cooperation in the management of transboundary water resources in Central Asia was successfully launched at a side event of the Meeting of Parties of the UNECE Water Convention (Budapest, Hungary, 17-19 November 2015).

52. ***Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy.*** The objective of the subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of experts in countries with economies in transition to implement international and UNECE recommendations on sustainable energy development.

53. The Sustainable Energy Division of UNECE strengthened economic cooperation by providing recommendations on energy efficiency, renewable energy and other elements of the Sustainable Energy For All (SE4All) Initiative to sixteen countries of the region. Fourteen countries implemented recommendations on energy efficiency and twelve countries applied recommendations on renewable energy. A number of project proposals for energy financing were developed (by Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan). The training course on business planning for renewable energy investment projects and the capacity-building workshop “Application of clean, renewable and/ or alternative energy technologies for rural areas in countries with economies in transition” (Yerevan, Armenia, 30 September–1 October 2015) for representatives from the public and private sectors from South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia increased their awareness of the role of effective institutional, legal and financial mechanisms in improving energy access in rural areas. In addition, national experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan developed and presented national assessments on access to energy services provided by off-grid solutions with a focus on rural and remote areas as well as identified potential renewable energy sites. In particular, Kyrgyzstan developed a prefeasibility study on a potential project “Production and effective consumption of biogas for agricultural farm near Kant town”.

54. ***Subprogramme 6 – Trade.*** The objective of the subprogramme is to assist less advantaged countries in the UNECE region in the implementation of measures to facilitate their trade and trade-related economic cooperation and integration in the regional and global economy.

55. With the support of UNECE, six countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Ukraine) strengthened their capacity to implement trade facilitation and electronic business. They developed an enabling environment for a national Single Window by establishing national trade facilitation committees and improving capacity to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement endorsed in December 2013. Ukraine and Kazakhstan were able to notify the WTO secretariat about their implementation readiness on the TFA measures and started developing national implementation plans. A total of six trade facilitation strategies and mechanisms (a regional action plan on Single Window for the Eurasian Economic Union; two national assessments on TFA implementation readiness for Ukraine and Kazakhstan; one regional TF strategy for BSEC and one national TF strategy for Ukraine; and a new stage of the Port Community System in Ukraine) were finalized or further developed in 2015. UNECE assisted the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) in drafting resolutions and a strategic action plan adopted by the EEC Council. The subprogramme supported three national and regional networks of experts: the SPECA Thematic Working Group; the EEC network of experts in trade facilitation and

Single Window; and the Interagency Working Group on Trade Facilitation and Logistics in Ukraine. Technical assistance ranged from establishing cooperation among trade control agencies and the business community in support of trade facilitation implementation to the training of trade experts from Central Asia and Ukraine on the Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide and Single Window. A trade session organized at the SPECA Economic Forum (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 10 November 2015) endorsed the discussion paper on trade barriers in the SPECA countries with special focus on trade in apricots and agreed on further activities on trade facilitation along supply chains in Central Asia.

United Nations Development Account (UNDA)

56. In the reporting period, UNECE implemented eight UNDA projects: three projects funded from the 8th tranche and five projects funded from the 9th tranche.

57. The project *“Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development”* strengthened the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in attracting the investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The project analyzed energy efficiency policies of seventeen countries and provided recommendations to the policy makers to assist them in the development and implementation of policy reforms and to foster a favorable climate for investments in energy efficiency. The project identified best practices in policies to promote energy efficiency for climate change mitigation and sustainable development, and enabled all five UN Regional Commissions to coordinate their political messaging on energy and energy efficiency policies for sustainable development. The project was completed in June 2015.

58. The project *“Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies in Central Asia and the Caucasus”* aimed to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to greener economies through sustainable forest management. The project delivered two regional, seven national, nine coaching and twenty eight local capacity-building workshops in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Training modules on green economy and sustainable forest management, wood energy, forest policy formulation, and forest data collection and reporting, enhanced the understanding of the beneficiary countries in the area of sustainable forest management and green economy. Three pilot countries (Georgia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan) made progress towards the inclusion of green economy principles into the national forestry strategies and programmes. For example, Georgia developed a national action plan for the forest sector in a green economy based on the input received from the local workshops. The Government of Kazakhstan agreed to review the draft national forest programme in order to include green economy principles developed during this project. In Tajikistan the project supported the development of a new forest strategy implemented jointly by FAO and GIZ. The project was completed in December 2015.

59. The project *“Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration”* The gap analysis and the final reports were finalised in 2015. Gap analysis assessed the capacity of the candidate countries (Costa Rica, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and Tunisia) to electronically exchange transit-related data with their neighbouring countries. In 2015, four workshops (San Jose, Costa Rica, 16-17 June 2015; 22-23 June 2015, Tbilisi, Georgia; Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, 22-23 June 2015; Casablanca, Morocco, 2-4 December 2015). raised awareness of customs administrations on the benefits of Customs-to-Customs (C2C) electronic data exchange in the field of transit as well as the adoption of international standards. Two technical meetings (Tbilisi, Georgia, 5 March and 3-4 November 2015) led to the launching of the pilot project between Georgia and Turkey for the electronic exchange of TIR related data. Technical assistance has also been provided to the Customs Office of Costa Rica in order to facilitate border transit with neighbouring countries through better risk evaluation using business intelligence, as well as the use of electronic import invoices using the UN/CEFACT standard.

60. The project *“Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition”* aimed to assist the beneficiary countries in the development and implementation of the policies for sustainable housing and implement the best practices in this sector. UNECE and the UN-Habitat assisted Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Tajikistan in the development of National Action Plans for Sustainable Housing and Urban Development (NAPs). The draft NAP of Serbia represents a comprehensive and coherent housing policy. It has strengthened cooperation between different key stakeholders in the housing sector (national and local) and established synergies between diverse activities and projects on housing and urban development in Serbia. Three national validation workshops (Yerevan, Armenia, 9 April 2015; Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 8-9 September 2015; and Belgrade, Serbia, 9-10 November 2015) brought together representatives of the national Steering Committees and national expert groups to discuss the draft proposals for the NAPs based on earlier provided policy recommendations of the country profiles. An additional workshop “Smart City Profile Goris” (Goris, 9-13 February 2015) enhanced understanding of housing and urban development challenges at the municipal level. The training workshop “Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing” in Chisinau brought together representatives of local authorities from the Republic of Moldova as well as representatives of national authorities and international experts (total over 100 participants). The training developed capacity of local newly elected authorities (the workshop took place two months after the elections at the municipal level) and contributed to the development of the NAP of the Republic of Moldova.

61. The project *“Strengthening the capacity in the most vulnerable countries in the ECE region for the sustainable development of statistics”* aimed to increase the capacity of national statistical offices to produce and disseminate internationally comparable statistics. Back to back with the 10th SPECA Project Working Group on Statistics, a national workshop for Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 4 December 2015) raised awareness among the government agencies of the recommendations from the global assessment of the national statistical system of Kyrgyzstan as well as the follow-up actions for the implementation of these recommendations. A sub-regional seminar on the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) (Geneva, Switzerland, 14-15 October 2015) enhanced the capacity of beneficiary countries in implementing recommendations from the global assessments specifically related to the development of high quality and internationally comparable environmental indicators and statistics and adaptation of the latest internationally agreed methodologies, standards and recommendations among users.

62. The project *“Strengthening the capacity of transition and developing economies to participate in cross-border agricultural food supply chains”* aimed to enhance understanding and to increase capacity of public and private stakeholders to apply standards and best practices for efficient regulation, information exchange, and agricultural food quality in the development of national and sectorial strategies. National experts from public and private sectors from four selected countries (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Albania) were trained in the cross-border trade of nuts and dried fruit at a workshop jointly organized with the Turkish Government (Izmir, Turkey, 1-3 July 2015). The workshop increased national capacities in the use and implementation of UNECE standards, export and import inspection methods, and trade and marketing techniques to improve integration into international supply chains. In addition, a symposium “Public meets/meats private - Private sector - food safety verification programs and Public sector - international standards” (Geneva, Switzerland, 28 September 2015) enhanced capacity of national experts from Central Asian and Balkan countries in food safety regulations and practices in international meat trade. In Albania, the project trained the key stakeholders in the cross border trade of nuts, dried fruit and meat, and established a sector specific working group consisting of the national agricultural specialists, academia, and other stakeholders to set up a standardization and export control scheme in order to increase export/import quality of agricultural products as well as trade volumes. The first case study (“Export of Dried Apricots Tajikistan – Business Process Analysis”) based on the business process methodology developed by UNECE and UNESCAP with an in-depth focus on conformity assessment and use of standards was finalized. Based on the result of this analysis and in

conjunction with an ongoing project in Tajikistan (“Enhanced Competitiveness of Tajik Agribusiness Project (ECTAP)” financed by the European Union), UNECE experts were invited to assist with the conformity assessment and technical implementation issues (e.g. the set-up of a testing facility based on specifications in UNECE standards). Two donor agencies (GIZ and Hilfswerk Austria International) agreed to support the development of a Central Asian regional standard for dried apricots (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan especially for the Fergana valley) based on the UNECE standard and with assistance of UNECE experts.

63. The project *“Strengthening Governments’ and water operators’ capacity to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation in countries in transition in the UNECE region, with a particular focus on small-scale water supplies and sanitation in rural areas”* aimed to develop innovative policies for provision of equitable access to water and sanitation within the framework of the Protocol on Water and Health. Two country missions evaluated existing conditions of access to water and sanitation and small-scale water supply and sanitation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (16-17 June 2015) and Armenia (15 December 2015). Two national workshops (Baku, Azerbaijan, 29 September 2015 and Bulan Sogottu, Kyrgyzstan, 21-22 September 2015) enhanced the capacities of policy makers to develop policies aimed at ensuring equitable access to water and sanitation, and strengthened capacity of national and local authorities to address the specific challenges of small-scale water supply and sanitation systems. As a result of the country missions and national workshops, self-assessment of equitable access to water and sanitation was launched in three countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). In addition, a rapid assessment of the small-scale water supply was planned jointly with WHO/Europe for Armenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. Support provided to five beneficiary countries up to date (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia) raised awareness on the importance of equity in access to drinking water and sanitation, especially in rural areas, mostly supplied by small-scale systems. At the 8th meeting of the Task Force on Target-Setting and Reporting (Geneva, Switzerland, 2 July 2015) and the 8th meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health (Geneva, Switzerland, 21-22 October 2015), three project countries (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and the Republic of Moldova) reported on the contribution of the national consultations and workshops to the target setting process under the Protocol on Water and Health. More specifically, the Republic of Moldova reported on the additional target on equitable access to water and sanitation and Serbia, which has set national targets under the Protocol in April 2015, formulated specific targets focusing on equitable access and management of small-scale water supplies.

64. The project *“Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition as a mean to achieve sustainable, equitable and inclusive development”*. An inventory of the critical topics for the Road Safety Performance Review (RSPR) for beneficiary countries was prepared by UNECE. Two preparatory missions (Tirana, Albania, 19-20 November 2015; Tbilisi, Georgia, 30 November-1 December 2015) resulted in the identification of the most important topics in relevant road safety pillars (Road Safety Management Capacity, Safer Roads and Mobility, Vehicle Safety and Road Users Behavior) for preparation of RSPR. The project was promoted during the regional and global road safety events, including the International Congress on Road Safety (Santiago, Chile, September 2015) and the Second Road Safety World Conference (Brasilia, Brazil, November 2015). Project partners discussed the possibility for funding for replication of the project activities in other countries with International Financial Institutions and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

FUNDING OF UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES ³

65. Total voluntary contributions to the UNECE technical cooperation activities increased by 7.6% and reached US\$ 16,357,678 in 2015. Member States remained the largest contributors to the UNECE technical cooperation activities, providing 70.8% of the total extrabudgetary resources. The top ten bilateral donors (Switzerland, Russian Federation, Germany, Finland, Norway, France, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom) accounted for 79.5% of all voluntary contributions from the Member States. Switzerland was the largest donor country which provided US\$ 2,182,424 in 2015. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contributed 26.3% of all extrabudgetary resources, followed by the European Commission (2.7%). OECD, IRU and FIA Foundation contributed the largest share (79.7%) among the intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions. The private sector contributed 0.3% (Graph 2).

66. Total voluntary contributions have been increasing since 2006 and reached the highest point in 2015 (See Graph 3 and 4). The contribution from the member States has increased by 109% (from US\$ 5,525,656 in 2006 to US\$ 11,573,343 in 2015), followed by 256% increase by the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (from US\$ 1,205,265 in 2006 to US\$ 4,295,238 in 2015). By contrast, voluntary contributions of the European Commission have not been stable, reaching their peak in 2013 and falling by 75.8% in 2015. The contribution of the private sector has also decreased by 90.1% from the levels of 2006 in 2015.

67. Compared to 2014, contributions of the Member States increased by 19.7% (from US\$ 9,669,522 in 2014 to US\$ 11,573,343 in 2015), followed by 16.7% increase by the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (from US\$ 3,680,222 in 2014 to US\$ 4,295,238 in 2015). On the other end of the spectrum, voluntary contributions of the European Commission and the private sector have decreased and reached 2.7% (US\$ 443,348) and 0.3% (US\$ 43,749) respectfully in 2015.

68. In 2015, the total expenditures for the UNECE technical cooperation reached US\$ 15,706,405. Extra budgetary expenditures amounted to US\$ 13,440,066. Their share in total expenditures was 85% in 2015 (Graph 5). The remaining part of total expenditures for technical cooperation included regular budget expenditures from RPTC (11%) and UNDA (4%).

69. The environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (69%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures (Graph 6). The share of other subprogrammes was significantly smaller: transport (11%), statistics (3%), economic cooperation and integration (3%), sustainable energy (2%), trade (7%), forestry and timber (3%) and housing, land management and population (2%). However, excluding the expenditures under the trust funds for the Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs), the share of extrabudgetary expenditures of the environment subprogramme was much lower (41.9%) and the share of the other subprogrammes was higher: transport (24.9%), economic cooperation and integration (9.4%), statistics (4.6%), forestry and timber (6.4%), sustainable energy (3.2%), housing, land management and population (8.5%), Office of the Executive Secretary (0.8%) and trade (0.3%) (Graph 7).

70. Expenditures from RPTC resources remained almost the same and amounted to US\$ 1,759,731 in 2015 as compared to US\$ 1,708,417 in 2014. These resources were used for providing regional advisory services in the following areas: statistics (13%), economic cooperation and integration (17%), environment (18%), transport (14%), trade (20%), sustainable energy (16%), and management of technical cooperation (2%) (Graph 8).

71. Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account (8th and 9th Tranches) decreased by 68.7% and amounted to US\$ 563,054 in 2015. The decrease was mostly due to the completion of the 8th Tranche UNDA project “Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and

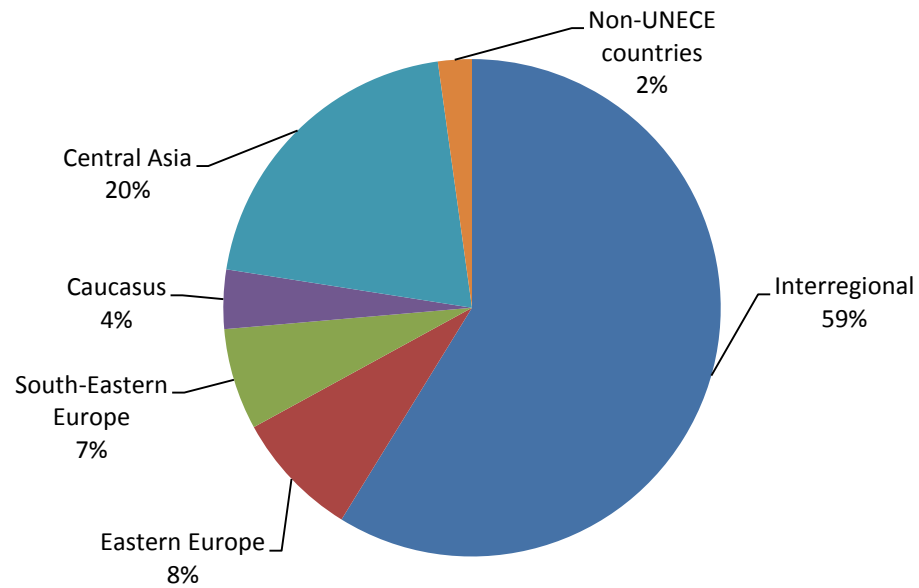
³ Data for 2015 is provisional

sustainable development” implemented by five Regional Commissions. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was as follows: transport (28%), housing and land management (22%), statistics (13%), trade (12%), forestry and timber (11%), sustainable energy (10%), environment (4%) (Graph 9).

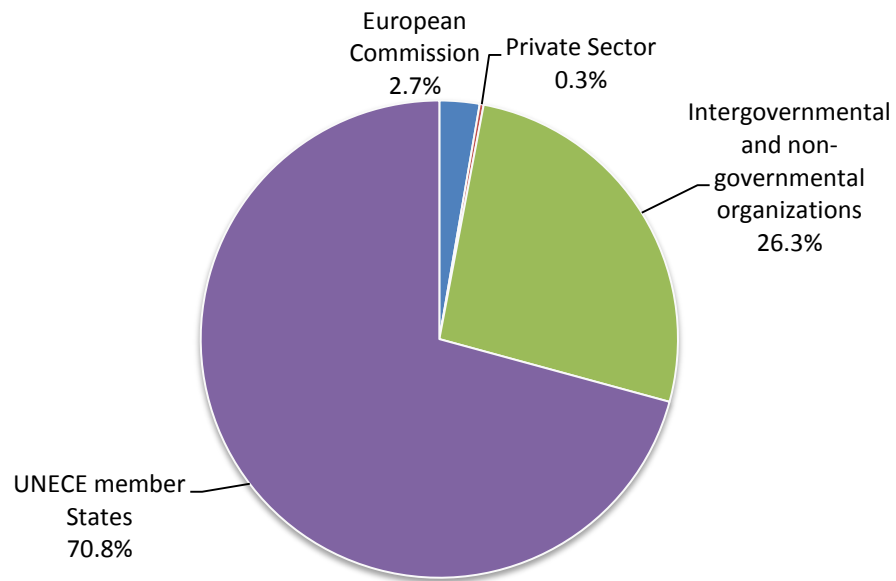
72. Given that extrabudgetary resources is the main source of funding (over 80%) of technical cooperation activities, UNECE will be developing a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy, to ensure predictability and sustainability of extrabudgetary resources in particular for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the region.

V. ANNEXES

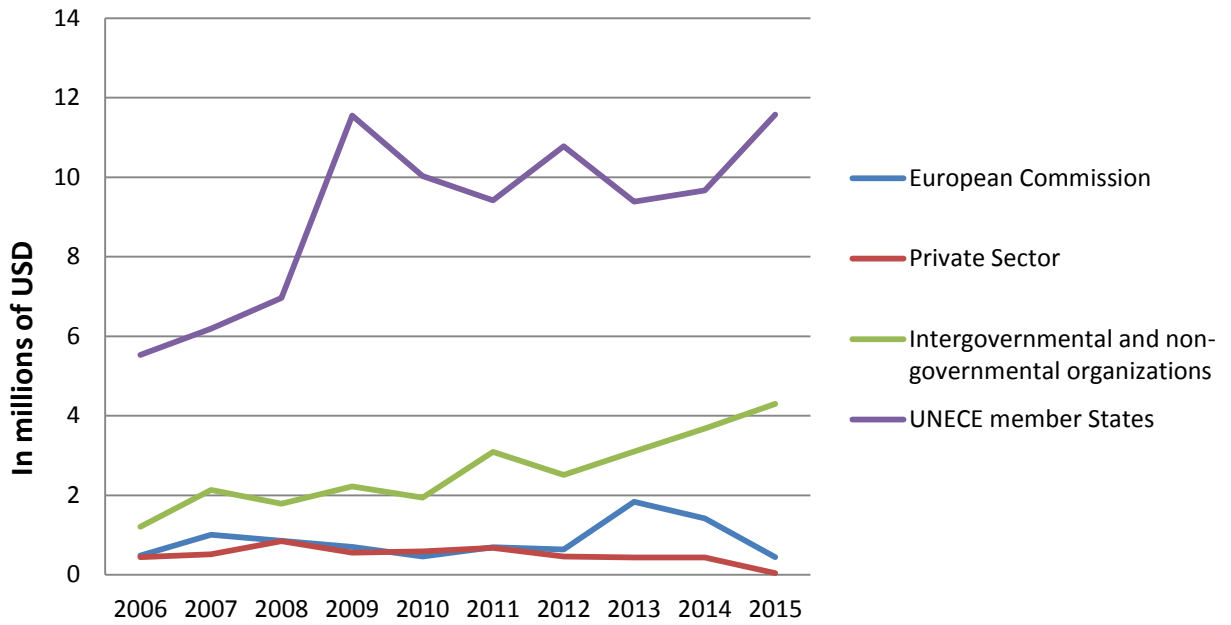
Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2015



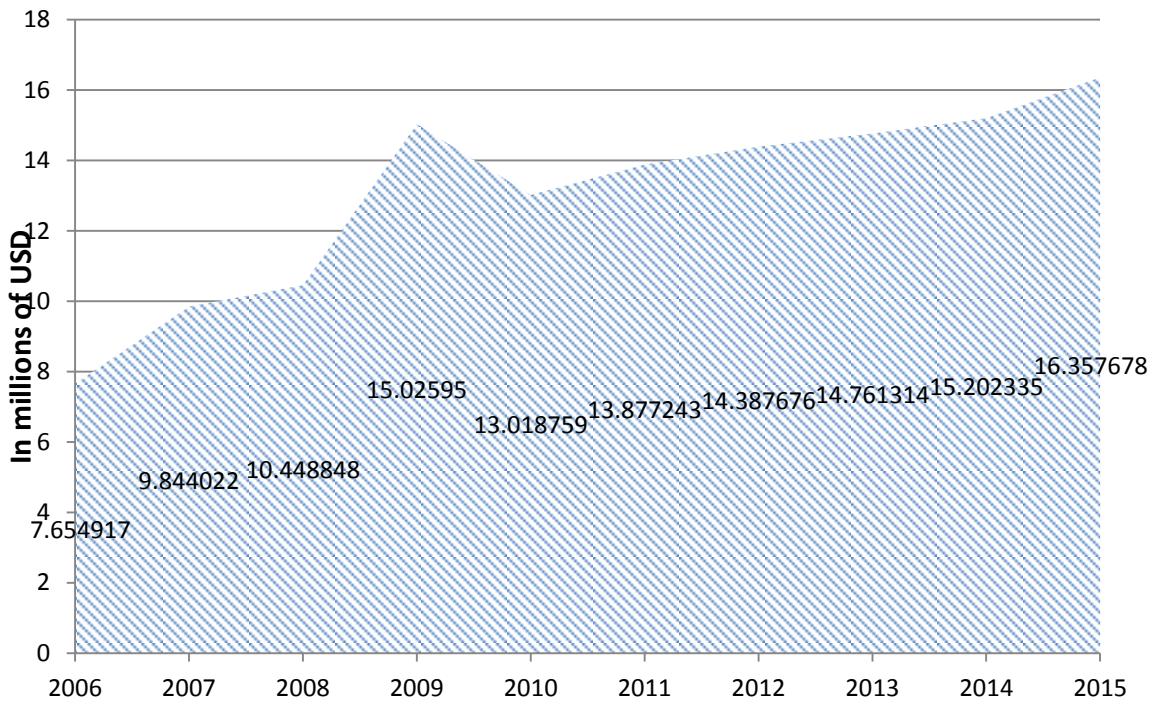
Graph 2. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2015



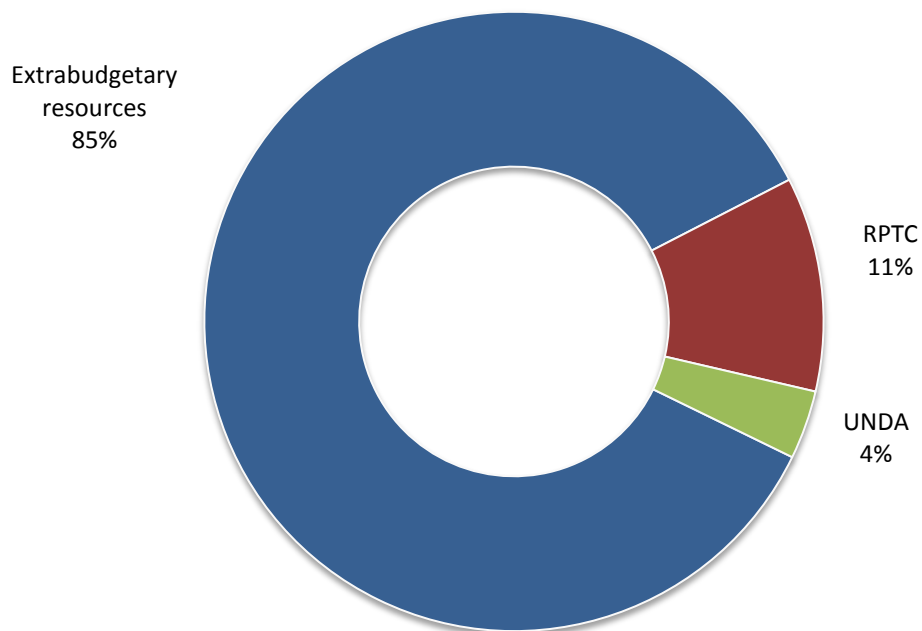
Graph 3. Trend in extrabudgetary contribution by source, from 2006 to 2015



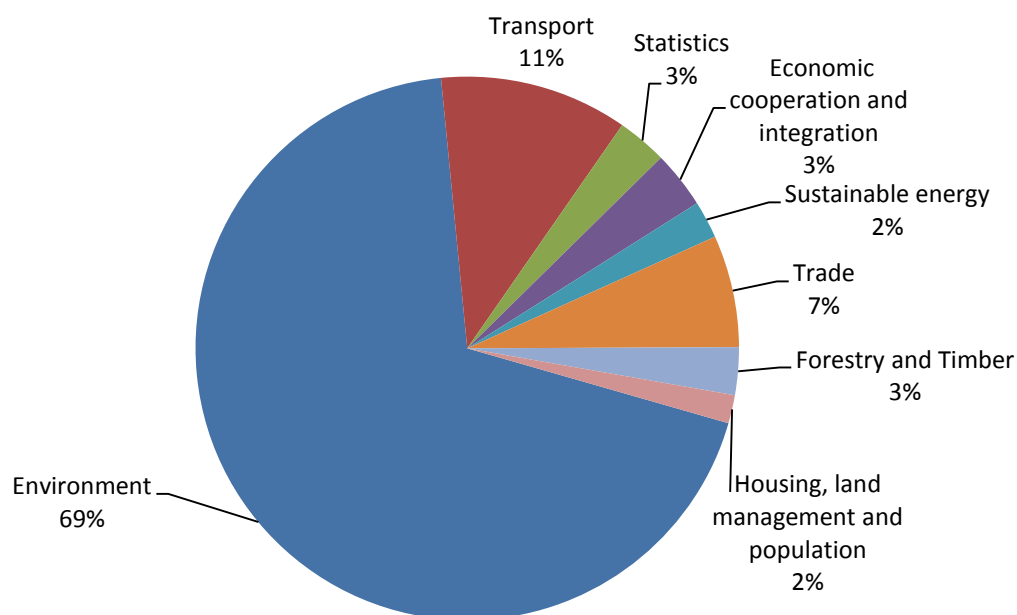
Graph 4. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2015



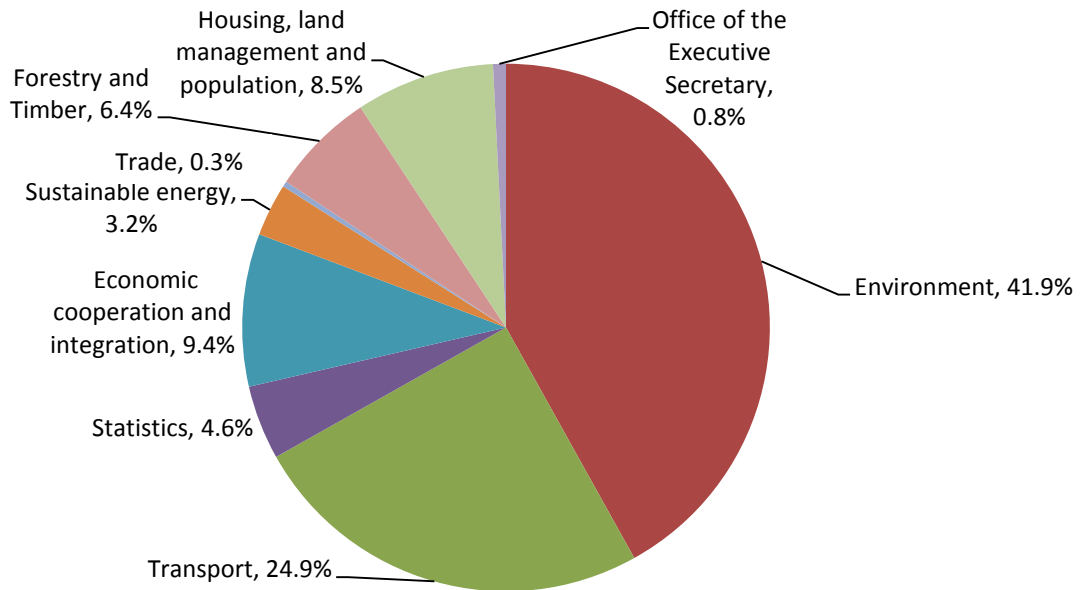
Graph 5. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2015



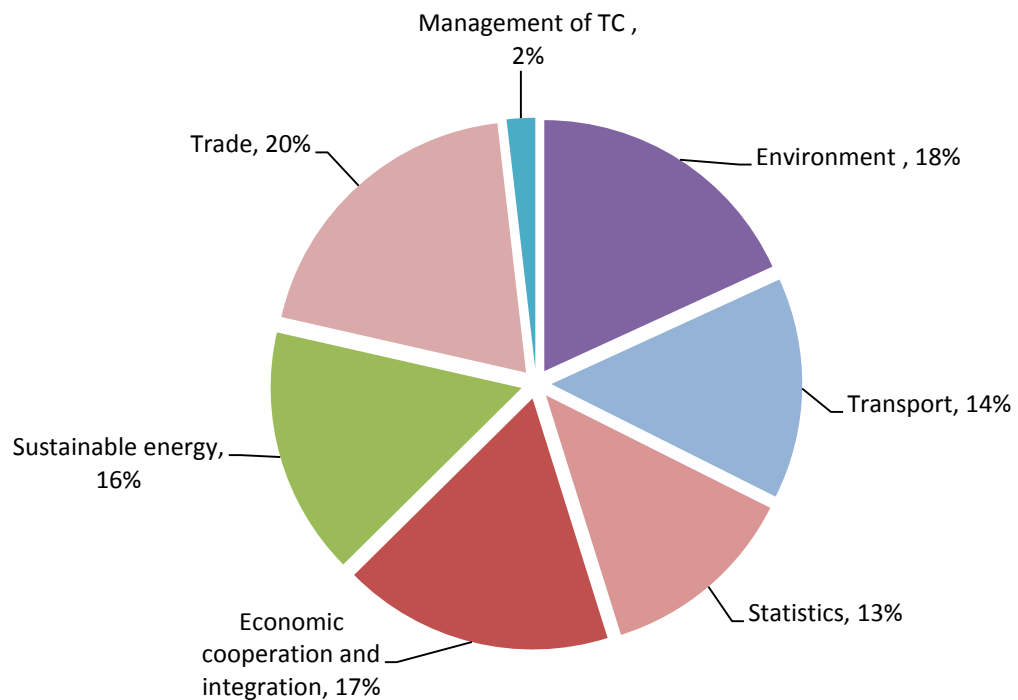
Graph 6. Total expenditures under extrabudgetary resources (including MEAs), 2015



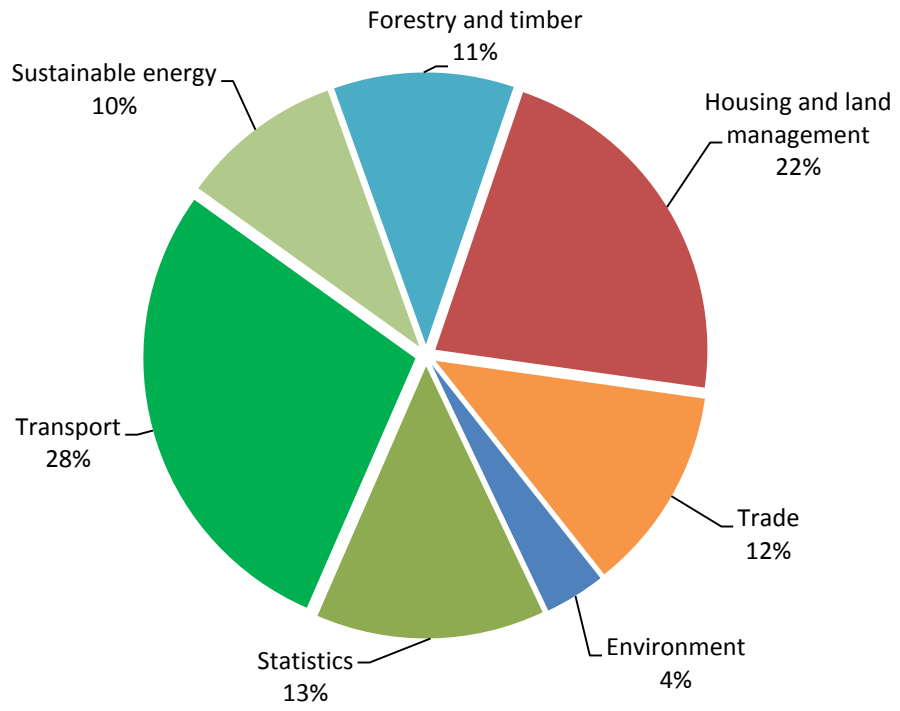
Graph 7. Total expenditures under extrabudgetary resources (excluding MEAs), 2015



Graph 8. Expenditures under the RPTC by use, 2015



Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2015



Annex 2. Extrabudgetary contributions (by donor & by year) (in US Dollars)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	1,400	1,800	780	429	4,429	6,433	19,583	8,871
Armenia	20,898	20,298	18,798	20,721	21,491	20,491	11,844	31,234
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900	75,000
Austria	158,315	192,162	115,653	180,819	205,249	227,700	210,320	244,667
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024	6,024
Belarus	2,345	2,345	2,345	3,702	3,940	3,702	6,262	6,962
Belgium	201,100	165,955	164,964	182,820	121,467	137,578	146,191	153,801
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,113	10,613	10,613	21,300	620	42,039	11,811	34,691
Bulgaria	28,645	19,770	52,003	33,040	56,540	36,946	43,546	28,813
Canada	36,000	60,237	38,899	78,047	8,792	29,567	40,418	203,633
Croatia	27,254	26,333	63,832	94,876	41,464	39,423	48,143	47,513
Cyprus	4,260	25,357	12,668	12,910	5,551	5,205	4,620	4,620
Czech Republic	141,182	87,105	150,778	108,164	122,140	96,320	116,930	137,339
Denmark	70,920	90,127	88,239	175,092	116,862	124,784	110,331	82,981
Estonia	12,522	3,861	7,051	7,368	41,570	28,605	11,308	19,396
Finland	106,532	280,816	1,263,169	1,026,351	765,936	336,895	573,739	808,177
France	417,384	1,278,115	1,225,261	735,322	1,258,254	737,754	656,039	755,056
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988	489	1,806	2,234
Germany	696,893	2,420,760	1,109,360	1,040,175	987,760	1,259,862	1,057,321	1,141,860
Greece	39,732	56,982	20,000	0	0	115,580	0	36,626
Hungary	91,712	55,632	55,632	24,000	60,019	72,811	48,348	139,025
Iceland	1,804	1,804	1,804	0	2,051	2,361	4,316	1,480
Ireland	94,956	78,387	65,759	77,513	60,675	65,118	54,509	53,192
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	0	0	0
Italy	420,224	1,358,817	500,636	488,393	574,648	389,748	492,895	670,018
Kazakhstan	4,375	593	119,276	23,957	39,944	59,945	20,960	20,985
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044	0
Latvia	20,551	8,704	5,816	6,059	7,647	7,874	8,360	6,878
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351	1,000
Lithuania	27,271	23,171	23,171	26,511	34,303	29,211	35,723	36,312
Luxembourg	15,291	8,833	22,565	4,909	0	11,554	17,989	27,670
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	0	890
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839	670
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	0	426	2,214	1,489
Netherlands	582,057	463,445	502,642	647,297	468,830	467,561	357,676	592,293
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000
Norway	432,848	538,389	788,396	1,086,833	947,150	1,055,268	838,133	786,887
Poland	92,305	76,571	73,337	122,925	115,189	154,267	152,787	176,330
Portugal	52,570	28,380	31,096	63,521	25,483	26,990	107,370	27,857
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,038	30,000
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310	3,135	1,000	2,209
Romania	37,846	184,864	17,500	27,500	17,500	26,383	24,507	70,475
Russian Federation	1,264,208	1,274,208	1,274,242	1,268,192	1,488,130	1,278,120	1,545,780	1,645,780
Serbia	1,024	5,252	6,090	17,041	11,000	18,142	16,124	28,054
Slovak Republic	56,795	35,703	24,137	24,196	14,234	26,810	21,089	39,591
Slovenia	29,821	39,480	36,575	50,409	25,407	37,347	30,500	65,857
Spain	386,371	451,927	184,757	168,607	168,130	168,090	165,570	168,818
Sweden	108,390	320,067	270,737	198,406	650,400	188,446	159,659	334,175
Switzerland	718,241	1,228,694	1,148,693	813,605	1,315,726	1,544,313	1,993,702	2,182,424
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	0	450
Turkey	50,380	45,375	40,375	52,735	52,760	52,750	93,960	161,114
Turkmenistan	356	0	400	0	0	1,050	0	0
Ukraine	12,690	13,237	14,458	12,196	15,898	6,002	0	50,542
United Kingdom	355,580	408,058	438,467	456,326	397,004	441,219	334,942	288,380
United States of America	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	100,000
Ax Son Johnson Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
European Free Trade Association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Union	854,279	698,775	458,275	692,592	639,278	1,832,407	1,416,794	443,348
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000	0
European Environment Agency	0	0	0	157,500	181,769	0	151,125	24
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013	0
FIA Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843,645

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
IBRD/World Bank	10,000	0	321,000	213,000	71,000	0	45,000	0
IBGE Institute Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245	1,063
International Ground Water Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,650	0
International Road Transport Union	1,274,000	715,067	959,000	1,473,937	1,029,762	1,042,946	1,488,984	1,646,462
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	0	280,899	269,906	591,327	549,631	1,026,445	1,468,114	936,529
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	0	0	0	0	0	283,368	41,603	193,687
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227	0
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botas A.S. (Turkey)	16,199	14,505	14,035	0	25,839	14,111	14,227	0
CEPI	7,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDF FRANCE	0	0	32,059	35,714	32,298	35,278	35,763	0
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777	0
EGAS - EGYPTIAN NATURAL GAS	0	0	12,698	14,648	12,745	0	0	0
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	0	0	0	0
Europaforum Wien	0	0	0	26,667	0	0	0	0
European Business Congress (EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	0	0	0	0	0
GAIL (India) Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,808	0
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	0	0	0	0
GAS NATURAL FENOSA SDG, Barcelona, Spain	0	0	16,030	35,422	34,853	35,278	35,278	0
GAZ DE FRANCE	40,881	0	69,577	111,588	34,076	34,031	35,568	0
GAZPROM	40,881	34,256	34,993	35,422	34,076	35,278	35,568	0
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	0	0	0
HELVETAS	0	0	0	0	30,654	0	61,247	0
INA - Industrija Nafta (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	0	29,121	13,941	0	0	0
JSC KazMunaiGas Exploration Production-KazMunaiGas	0	0	0	0	0	33,206	0	0
MOL Hungary	0	0	14,035	14,286	13,941	0	0	0
NAFTOGAZ OF UKRAINE	16,174	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,775	13,559	14,305	0
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	0	0	0	0	0	0
OMV Gas GmbH (Austria)	32,808	26,598	26,364	28,338	27,261	56,483	0	0
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207	0
Plinovodi D.O.O. Slovenia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,613	14,227	0
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	0	0	0	0
Public Donation (Gas Centre)	130,709	54,439	42,622	164,379	52,120	52,120	0	0
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	0	0	0	0	0	0
S.N.G.N. ROMGAZ SA	16,404	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,941	13,282	14,227	0
SOCAR- STATE OIL COMPANY OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	18,598	34,853	33,202	35,763	0
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	0	0	0	0
Srbijagas (Serbia)	16,174	15,385	14,035	14,648	13,049	0	0	0
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	0	0	0	0	0	0
STEG (Tunisia)	16,199	13,702	13,999	14,835	13,901	13,282	14,150	0
SWISSGAS	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882	28,223	28,454	0
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0
The Institute of French International Legal Experts (IFEJI) & The Confederation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,749
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644	523,698
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	0	0	0	0	0
UNFPA	0	0	67,000	96,000	187,195	346,065	20,844	140,130
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	0	0
Grand Total contributions	10,448,848	15,025,950	13,018,759	13,877,243	14,387,676	14,761,314	15,202,335	16,357,678

Annex 3. UNECE technical cooperation trust funds, projects and activities, 2015

Title and date of establishment	Project ID	Expenditures (US\$)
ENVIRONMENT		
Aarhus Convention Project, 1 May 2001	E104	884,954
Industrial Accidents Convention Project, 1 July 2001	E106	575,466
Promotion and implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, 1 January 2002	E112	131,305
ESPOO Convention, 9 July 2002	E115	350,334
Environmental Monitoring, 9 July 2002	E118	103,780
Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme, 1 January 2003	E126	12,187
Water Convention Project, 1 April 2003	E133	1,617,614
Committee on Environmental Policy, 1 January 2007	E148	3,036
Protocol on Water and Health, 1 December 2007	E150	583,904
National Policy Dialogue on integrated water resources management in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries under the EU Water Initiative (OECD), 1 January 2009	E174	454,232
Water and Security, 1 July 2011	E183	115,932
Industrial Accidents and Security, 1 August 2011	E191	3,672
Strengthening the implementation the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, 1 December 2012	E196	247,258
Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood, 1 January 2013	E200	794,184
Environmental Performance Review Programme, 1 December 2000	E205	355,318
Strengthening cooperation on transboundary watershed management between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River basin (Phase 2), 1 July 2014	E220	49,720
Support to the Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organizations, 1 July 2014	E221	23
Support to the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 1 August 2014	E227	37,264
Strengthening the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, 1 December 2014	E239	3,062
Capacity-Building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia (Phase 3), 1 November 2014	E240	143,948
Supporting Kazakhstan's Transition to a Green Economy Model, 1 April 2015	E244	38,594
Third Phase of the Programme Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia, 15 May 2015	E245	59,220
Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Chu and Talas River Basins, 5 October 2015	E252	0
Mobile Sources of Air Pollution, 19 January 1988	E907	74,583
Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, 11 November 1981	E908	2,413,290
Voluntary Contributions towards Funding of Effect-Oriented Activities under the Convention, 25 July 1997	E910	490,280
Environment for Europe, 19 November 1993	E911	265,389
TRANSPORT		
Follow-up to General Assembly Resolution 58/289 of 14 April 2004 on improving Global Road Safety, 1 August 2004	E135	6,780
SPECA Transport and Border Crossing Project Working Group, 29 December 2010	E181	7,450
Trans-European North-South Motorway, 28 February 1992	E206	32,279
Trans-European Railway, 23 April 1993	E208	39,922
Transport International Routier, 15 November 1998	E211	1,217,077
Euro-Asian Transport links (PHASE III) - EATLIII, 1 October 2014	E218	7,058
Development of a Non-Road Mobile Machinery module (NRMM) for the For Future Inland Transport Systems (ForFITS), 1 August 2014	E228	73,821
Development of a Safety Module for the For Future Inland Transport Systems (ForFITS), 1 August 2014	E229	43,030
Computerization of the TIR procedure, 1 April 2015	E243	70,479
Road Safety Project - Phase I, 1 August 2015	E247	86,840
STATISTICS		
Generations and Gender Programme, 1 January 2007	E147	261,121
Ageing, 2 April 2009	E171	44,554
Preparation for the 2020 round of population censuses and the production of better migration data in CIS Countries, 27 May 2013	E203	64,944
Strengthening national capacities in statistics on population, gender, vulnerable groups and poverty in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 1 July 2014	E224	117,505
Developing a common production architecture for the use of big data in official statistics, 1 September 2014	E232	182
Modernizing Statistical Production, 1 December 2014	E238	110,529
ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION		
Innovation performance review of the Republic of Belarus, 1 June 2010	E180	9,269
Public-Private Partnerships, 1 February 2012	E182	48,933
Capacity Development to support the implementation of Public-Private Partnerships in Belarus, 27 May 2013	E202	291,621
Competitiveness, innovative policies and public-private partnerships: capacity building for civil servants and business associations in the CIS countries, 1 September 2014	E226	155,377
Innovation Performance Review of Tajikistan, 1 November 2014	E235	91,321
Development and implementation of PPP international standards in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, 1 July 2015	E249	0
Development of PPP Best Practices Guides, 1 July 2015	E250	0

Title and date of establishment	Project ID	Expenditures (US\$)
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY		
Energy Security Forum, 1 July 2004	E124	16,430
Development of Coal Mine Methane Project in Central and Eastern Europe and CIS, 1 April 2005	E141	6,221
Promotion and Development of a Market-Based Gas Industry in Economies in Transition (Gas Centre), 15 July 1994	E210	134,327
Promoting the implementation of the Regional Action Plan and Recommendations on Development and implementation of energy efficiency policies in the CIS Countries, 1 September 2014	E233	9,949
Application of clean, renewable and/or alternative energy technologies in rural areas in Central Asian countries, 1 September 2014	E234	38,626
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane, 1 January 2016	E251	0
TRADE		
Support to Trade Facilitation and Single Window (SW) projects in the Customs Union and the Single Economic Area, 1 June 2014	E217	4,424
Removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in countries with economies in transition, 1 October 2014	E219	23,419
Strengthening national capacities of the CIS countries to implement ECE agricultural quality standards, 1 October 2014	E236	41,765
Improved capacity of governmental trade control agencies in Albania to implement Single Window, May 2015	E242	0
Removing Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Moldova, 1 August 2015	E246	32,412
Maintenance and update of the UN Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (Phase III), 1 July 2015	E248	97,441
Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport, 12 February 1990	E904	29,251
FORESTRY AND TIMBER		
Study on progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests in the UNECE region, 1 July 2014	E222	7,786
Less wood for more heat in households, 1 October 2014	E237	59,904
Support to activities aimed at the implementation of the outcomes of the 72nd session of the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry in Kazan, 1 March 2015	E241	77,419
Long-Term Timber Trends and Prospects, 1 March 1991	E909	104,779
HOUSING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND POPULATION		
Country Profiles on Housing and Land Management for CIS countries: Armenia and Uzbekistan, 1 July 2014	E223	47,641
Human Settlements, 1 July 1975	E906	207,536
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
Support for UNECE meetings, workshops and seminars within the UNECE programme of work, 25 April 2013	E201	35,030
Regional Ministerial Consultation on Monitoring and Accountability for the Post 2015 Development Agenda, 22 August 2014	E231	15,005

Annex 4. United National Development Account Projects

10th tranche

Project title	Subprogramme	Budget (US dollars)	Timeline	Beneficiary countries
Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in Caucasus and Central Asian countries	Forestry and timber	501,000	2016-2019	Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan
Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in the UNECE region	Housing, land management and population	499,000	2016-2019	Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine
National Action Plans for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	Sustainable energy	564,000	2016-2019	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan

9th tranche

Project title	Subprogramme	Budget (US dollars)	Timeline	Beneficiary countries
Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition as a means to achieve sustainable, equitable and inclusive development	Transport	498,000	2015-2017	Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Dominican Republic, Viet Nam
Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition	Housing, land management and population	533,000	2014-2017	Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Serbia
Strengthening the capacity in the most vulnerable countries in the UNECE region for the sustainable development of statistics	Statistics	535,000	2014-2017	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan
Strengthening the capacity of transition and developing economies to participate in cross-border agricultural food supply chains	Trade	440,000	2014-2017	Developing and transition economies in the UNECE and UNESCAP region
Strengthening Governments' and water operators' capacity to ensure equity of access to water and sanitation in countries in transition in the UNECE region with a particular focus on small-scale water supplies and sanitation in rural areas	Environment	578,000	2014-2017	South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

8th tranche

Project title	Subprogramme	Budget (US dollars)	Timeline	Beneficiary countries
Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration	Transport	750,000	2013-2016	Costa-Rica, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Tunisia
Sustainable forest management for greener economies in the Caucasus and Central Asia	Forestry and timber	500,000	2013-2015	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Promoting Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development	Sustainable energy	1,250,000	2012-2015	UN member States

Annex 5. List of acronyms

BSEC	Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CEI	Central European Initiative
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EC	European Commission
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
ForFITS	For Inland Transport Systems
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HRMT	Human Resources management and training
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems and Services
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFPD	National Forest Policy Dialogues
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PMT	Project Monitoring Tool
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
REN21	Renewable Energy Policy Network for 21 st Century
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEETO	South-East Europe Transport Observatory
SPECA	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
SW	Single Window
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
TFIG	Trade Facilitation Guide

THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)
TRAPCA	Trade Policy Centre in Africa
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
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
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

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