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**UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 2002: AN OVERVIEW**

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. During the year 2002, the UNECE technical cooperation activities were implemented by the regular staff of UNECE Divisions and the Coordinating Unit for Operational Activities, UNECE Regional Advisers, and expert groups (the Advisory Group on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, Working Party on International Commercial and Legal Practices). The note below provides an overview of those activities.

2. In terms of funding, the technical cooperation activities implemented by the UNECE regular staff have been financed from:

- Regular UN budget.
- Extra-budgetary sources (UNECE Local and/or General Trust Funds).
- Resources of hosting organizations (OSCE, for example).

The advisory services provided by the UNECE Regional Advisers were funded from:

- UN regular budget (UNECE Regular Budget, Section 21; UN Regular Budget, Section 33)
- Extra-budgetary sources, provided by United Nations agencies (for example, UNDP and UNAIDS), and
- Resources of hosting organizations or co-funding organizations (for example, CEI Solidarity Fund, Adenauer Foundation, Technoborsa).

3. The technical cooperation activities, implemented by some of the United Nations expert groups, have been financed through ad hoc financing mechanisms.

**(a) Major categories of the UNECE technical cooperation activities.**

4. The major categories of the UNECE technical cooperation are the following:

- Capacity building (training of nationals; transfer/exchange of expertise).
- Assistance with attracting partners/investors for local projects at countries' request.
- Assistance with formulating, designing and implementing projects (or project elaboration/implementation);
- Assistance with resource mobilization for ECE technical cooperation activities (or fund-raising).
- Assistance with building up institutions (laws, regulations).
- Assistance with policy formulation.

5. The tentative descriptions of these categories are presented below, based on the overview of the work actually undertaken under each of them. Examples of these activities are given in the Annex.

6. Capacity building. Group training and transfer/exchange of expertise are usually convened under the work programmes of the Principle Subsidiary Bodies of the Commission and take the form of workshops. They are either a part of the implementation process of a concrete field project, or represent an extension of the normative work of the Commission aiming to assist member States with formulating national normative acts and policies, setting priorities and identifying suitable policy instruments.

7. The bulk of the UNECE technical cooperation activities represent the exchange/transfer of expertise in the areas of UNECE concern. These often take the form of workshops, seminars, or forums, but sometimes technical missions or study tours. Such activities have been carried out by all UNECE Divisions.

8. Assistance with attracting partners/investors for projects. This activity is new for the UNECE and represents, on the one hand, a practical utilization of the UNECE substantive and normative work undertaken by the ECE sectoral Divisions, mainly in the area of environment. Such assistance is usually provided at the request of a country and is demand-driven. In terms of funding, this activity is financed by potential donors (mainly travel of the UNECE staff responsible for a project) and, in part, from the UNECE regular budget (Section 18, salary of a UNECE staff member). The Coordinating Unit for Operational Activities has carried out the above activity under the Commission mandate stipulated by the 1997 Plan of Action.

9. Project elaboration. This item covers project assistance by the ECE secretariat and the Regional Advisers functionally attached to the Divisions that is either requested by a recipient country or was initially envisaged by a core programme, like the creation of "energy efficiency zones". The projects thus fit into national development strategies, but also bear a strong relationship with the results of work undertaken within the ECE regular budget. The projects often relate to national capacity building in the public and private sectors of transition countries, and they aim at improvement of economic, social and environmental development perspectives.

10. Fund-raising. This activity is a logical continuation of the above technical cooperation activity – project elaboration. Over the years, UNECE has elaborated, in cooperation with national and international experts, a number of projects, which were presented for funding by the Global Environmental Facility, UN Development Account, Stability Pact, EBRD and other donor-organizations and donor-countries. Usually, the initial project (stage A), once completed, is developed further (stage B and stage C) and, therefore, is again presented for funding. The latter is mainly characteristic of the technical cooperation activities being carried out by the Energy Division.

11. The last two categories of technical cooperation activities, assistance with institutional build-up and policy formulation, are the most voluminous. All Regional Advisers of the UNECE, as well as regular staff and expert groups, are involved in these activities.

12. All the above categories of technical cooperation activities may go hand in hand and/or follow one another, such as, for example, the project elaboration process may include: developing a project-proposal, providing an expert advice, organizing a study tour, assisting with fund-raising, etc.

13. The key forms of delivery of UNECE technical assistance to member States are the regional advisory services. The UNECE Regional Advisers (there were 10 of them in 2002) perform three major types of technical cooperation:

- Training of nationals, workshops and seminars.
- Short-term advisory services.
- Project elaboration.

14. The implementation of regional advisory services implies travel. Detailed information on the missions undertaken by UNECE Regional Advisers during the period January to December 2002, together with the purposes of the travel, was provided to the Commission at its Ad Hoc Informal Meeting of 2 December 2002.

15. The above breakdown of technical cooperation activities distinguishes types of activities. In addition, operational activities can be classified according to whether they pertain to single (such as transport) or to several sectors (such as environment, transport and health) at the same time. Finally, such activities can also be extended to one country individually, or to country groups. In this last case, SECI, CIS, SPECA, CEI and, to a lesser extent and in a limited sense, the South Caucasian economic area, are the country groupings of most importance to the UNECE technical cooperation activities. Coordination mechanisms are also in place with BSEC, SECI/Stability Pact, CEI and SPECA.

**(b) Technical cooperation activities implemented by the UNECE Regional Advisers.**

16. Proportionally, most of the technical cooperation activities of the UNECE Regional Advisers, implemented over the period January-December 2002, fell under the mandates of the Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development, 48% of all the resources of the Technical Cooperation Programme (Section 21), followed by the activities mandated by the Inland Transport Committee (21%). Table 1 provides a sectoral breakdown of the total expenditure.



Table 2.B

SECTOR/ AREA	Environ- ment	Development issues and policies	Entrepr. and SMEs	Investment Promotion	Trade facilitation	Statistics	Transport	Energy
<b>ACTIVITY CATEGORY</b>								
Capacity building	25.0	0	0	21.3	13.3	53.4	24.0	17.6
Project elaboration	25.0	58.3	11.5	7.1	33.3	40.0	44.0	70.6
Fund raising	10.0	0	0	7.1	0	0	0	0
Assistance with institutional build-up	10.0	0	15.4	0	0	0	0	5.9
Assistance with policy formulation	30.0	41.7	73.1	51.3	53.4	6.6	32.0	5.9
Other	0	0	0	14.2	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

18. The geographic structure of the activities undertaken by the UNECE Regional Advisers reflects sub-regional priorities of the UNECE technical cooperation in each of the areas of strategic importance. As can be seen from Table 3, in the energy sector and environment these were mostly countries belonging to the Commonwealth of Independent States and those of them which form the membership of SPECA (UN Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia). This is not surprising, considering the strategic importance of energy and water issues in these sub-regions.

Table 3. The Geographic Structure of the Technical Cooperation Activities,  
Implemented by the UNECE Regional Advisers

(percentage of total advisory missions)

Countries	Devt. issues & pol.	Energy	Entr.& SMEs	Environ- ment	Invest. Prom.	Statis- tics	Trade Facilit.	Trans- port	Total
Albania							6.7		<b>0.7</b>
Armenia									
Azerbaijan									
Belarus		29.4				6.7			<b>4.2</b>
Bosnia and Herzegovina			3.9			13.3			<b>2.1</b>
Bulgaria				5.0		6.7	6.7	8.0	<b>3.5</b>
Croatia			3.9					4.0	<b>1.4</b>
Czech Republic				5.0	7.1		6.7		<b>2.1</b>

Countries	Devt. issues & pol.	Energy	Entr.& SMEs	Environ-ment	Invest. Prom.	Statis-tics	Trade Facilit.	Trans- port	Total
Estonia									
Georgia						6.7			0.7
Hungary			7.7	5.0					2.1
Kazakhstan	25.0	17.7		15.0				4.0	6.9
Kyrgyzstan	33.3	17.7	3.9	10.0					6.9
Latvia									
Lithuania									
Poland	8.4		3.9	5.0	7.1			12.0	4.8
Republic of Moldova					7.1				0.7
Romania			15.4				6.7	4.0	4.2
Russian Federation		17.7		15.0					4.2
Slovakia			3.9			6.7			1.4
Slovenia			7.7						1.4
Tajikistan	33.3			5.0					3.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			7.7			13.4	6.7		3.5
Turkmenistan									
Ukraine		11.7	3.9	5.0				12.0	4.8
Uzbekistan		5.8							0.7
Yugoslavia			3.9	5.0		6.7	6.7	4.0	3.5
Other*			34.2	25.0	78.7	39.8	59.8	52.0	36.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* RA missions which are undertaken to other countries to secure support from more advanced countries of the region for technical assistance, in particular fund raising, to be provided to economies in transition. These include consultations with governmental officials, representatives of international and sub-regional organizations like EU, OSCE, World Bank, EBRD, UNIDO, UNESCO, SECI, CEI etc, acting as leaders of discussion at international conferences and presenting information on UNECE activities. The multi-country activities such as subregional workshops on human development indicators have been reflected here.

19. Technical cooperation activities, carried out under the mandate of the Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development, are more dispersed among the UNECE sub-regions than those undertaken within other sectors. This is partly due to the fact that the Committee is also responsible for priority setting for the sub-programme on Industrial Restructuring, Enterprise Development and Entrepreneurship, its operational area is therefore much broader, and the issues covered are of concern to practically all the transition and emerging market economies.

20. In 2002, the focus of the technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Regional Adviser on Transport was on transport networks or corridors, and infrastructure, primarily for the road modes. To a lesser extent, facilitation of border crossing procedures and improvements in the application of legal instruments serviced by the ECE in this field were pursued. Frequently,

the meetings were of prime interest to groups of countries, either those associated e.g. with a particular corridor or with infrastructure projects like TEM and TER, or with institutionalized groups of countries (like BSEC).

21. The technical cooperation activities carried out by four Regional Advisers under the mandates of the Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development continued to be concentrated on the facilitation of border-crossing within the framework of the SECI/Stability Pact and UNECE informal agreement, as well as on the promotion of public-private partnerships (PPP) in financing infrastructure development. A new project on facilitation of the Visa Regime was proposed and accepted by the Stability Pact. Consultations have been carried out on a pilot project to assist Southeast European countries to develop a PPP capacity.

22. Two other Regional Advisers (on Enterprise Development and SMEs and on Gender and Economy), operating under the mandate of the Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development, were focused on the promotion of entrepreneurship and the development of a conducive environment for SMEs led or owned by the most vulnerable groups in economies in transition. Apart from providing policy advice on setting up a supportive government structures, capacity-building activities, training and expertise exchange were most frequent. Other activities included assistance to the ROSSLEGPROM, a Russian Association of Light Industry, in the restructuring of old enterprises, as well as the provision of policy advice on promoting international quality standards and improving quality management systems.

23. The technical cooperation activities carried out by the Regional Adviser on Environment were concentrated on the implementation of on-going projects, such as the SPECA “Energo”, which included also capacity-building activities, and elaboration of new project initiatives (like International Shared Aquifers Resources Management, or a project-proposal on the environmental protection of the rivers Chu and Talas). The major focus of work was on water related issues.

24. Activities of the Regional Adviser on Energy were mainly focused on the implementation of energy efficiency projects and capacity building in the recipient countries. The main purpose of training activities was to improve the management of the energy economy. New energy efficiency project proposals were also elaborated and presented for funding.

25. The focus of the activities implemented by the Regional Adviser on Statistics continues to be on assisting countries in transition with building up or improving their national capacities in national accounts, population statistics, etc. and in developing human development indicators.

**(c) UNECE Technical Cooperation Projects under the Local Technical Cooperation and General Funds.**

26. A significant proportion of the UNECE technical cooperation activities is associated with the implementation of specific projects under local technical cooperation trust funds. Depending on the area and goals of such a project, the implementation activities could be carried out either by regular staff, or Regional Advisers, or both and could require the organization of study tours or missions of a technical nature, meetings of experts, etc. Some such projects (the total number is 22) are presented below in Table 4 for illustration purposes.

Table 4. Selected UNECE Technical Cooperation Projects

TITLE OF PROJECT	PURPOSE OF PROJECT	DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT	STATUS
Aarhus Convention Project	Support the promotion and the implementation of the Aarhus Convention and its principles, and to provide technical support to activities undertaken under its auspices.	01/05/2001	Ongoing
Industrial Accidents Convention Project	Support the promotion and effective implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention	01/07/2001	Ongoing
Promotion and Implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	Support the promotion and effective implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, specifically with regard to countries in transition	01/01/2002	Ongoing
Internet Enterprise Development	Support the Governments of transition economies in developing best practices for information society initiatives.	25/09/2001	Ongoing
South East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI)	Trade/transport facilitation, capacity building in the related areas.	15/06/2002	Ongoing
Central European Initiative Cooperation Project	Strengthen the cooperation and participation of all CEI member States in the process of European integration through joint activities and projects.	12/07/2002	Closing

27. Another set of technical cooperation activities includes those being carried out under the UNECE General Trust Funds (the total number is 11), of which the most significant is the "Energy Efficiency 21 Project".

28. It should be noted that only a fraction of the activities carried out under the above trust funds could be classified as technical cooperation.

**(d) Technical cooperation with sub-regional country groupings**

29. The UNECE has established both formal (CEI, SPECA, BSEC, CIS) and informal (SECI) cooperation frameworks with sub-regional country-grouping and cooperative initiatives. In most instances, however, the ECE technical cooperation activities, involving country-members of these sub-regional groupings and initiatives, are more focused on region-wide concerns (such as pan-European corridors or promotion of UNECE norms, standards and international instruments like environmental conventions) rather than on issues that are specific to these country sub-groupings. The only exclusion is the technical cooperation activities carried out within SPECA and SECI. In other cases, such activities are rather occasional and not systematic.



Table 5 Regional Advisers and Staff Travel in 2002:  
Breakdown by Sector and Country-grouping.

(percentage of total advisory missions)

Table 5.A

SECTOR	BSEC	CEI	CIS	SECI	SPECA
Energy	18.5	13.2	36.2	-	26.9
Environment	18.5	9.4	21.2	9.4	23.1
Statistics	7.4	13.2	4.3	18.8	-
Development issues & policies		1.9	23.3		42.4
Entrepreneurship & SMEs	18.5	28.3	4.3	40.6	3.8
Investment promotion	3.7	5.7	2.1	3.1	
Trade facilitation	11.2	9.4		12.5	
Transport	22.2	18.9	8.6	15.6	3.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.

Table 5.B

SECTOR	Energy	Environment	Statistics	Development issues & policies	Entrepr. & SMEs	Invest. promotion	Trade Facilitation	Transport
BSEC	13.9	17.2	11.8		13.9	16.7	25.0	23.1
CEI	19.4	17.2	41.2	4.4	41.7	49.9	41.7	38.4
CIS	47.3	34.5	11.8	47.8	5.6	16.7		15.4
SECI	-	10.4	35.2		36.0	16.7	33.3	19.2
SPECA	19.4	20.7	-	47.8	2.8			3.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

30. The above tables present the distribution of the UNECE technical cooperation activities among the sub-regional country-groupings and initiatives. As Table 5.A shows, the relative shares of energy-, environment- and enterprise-related activities of the total UNECE technical cooperation implemented within the BSEC are equal and taken together with the relative share of the transport-related activities they amount to up to 80%. Within the CEI, technical cooperation activities associated with the promotion of entrepreneurship and SMEs is close to 30% of the total. On the other hand, the center of the UNECE technical cooperation activities with CIS is on energy- and environment-related issues, while with SECI, again, the relative share of the activities related to entrepreneurship and SMEs is more than 40%, while those related to trade and cross border facilitation only 28%. Policy and development issues occupy more than 42% in the UNECE technical cooperation with SPECA, followed by those related to energy and environment issues. The heavy share of the former issues in the UNECE technical assistance to SPECA does not reflect the real situation due to the accounting problems associated with the

activities of the Regional Adviser on Development Issues and Policies, who is exclusively focusing on SPECA member countries. With the exclusion of his activities, the centre of the UNECE technical cooperation with SPECA shifts towards energy and environment-related issues.

31. Table 5.B shows another dimension of the UNECE technical cooperation with sub-regional country-groupings and initiatives – the distribution of the technical cooperation activities undertaken by each of the UNECE Regional Advisers. It shows that the Regional Adviser on Energy, followed by the Regional Adviser on Environment, have been heavily involved with the CIS member countries, while the Regional Adviser on Statistics and the Regional Adviser on Transport – with the CEI member countries.

**(e) Cooperation with other UN agencies and regional organizations.**

32. The UNECE has been cooperating with other organizations, both United Nations agencies and regional ones, in providing technical assistance to its economies in transition and emerging market economies. Among the UN agencies, UNDP has been the most prominent partner and donor of the UNECE in technical assistance, especially in the area of statistics and energy.

33. Throughout 2002, contributions to the UNECE technical cooperation activities, targeting the vulnerable groups, were also made by UNAIDS, UNICEF, ILO and UNIFEM. UNIDO, WTO and UNCTAD have cooperated with the UNECE in such areas as trade, quality management systems and quality standards, industrial restructuring/enterprise development and SMEs. FAO is involved in the UNECE technical cooperation activities in the area of forest management. ITU and DESA contributed in co-organizing the exchange of expertise in the area of ICTs. UNEP has been involved in some of the technical cooperation activities of the UNECE in the area of environment, and UNFPA in some of the activities mainly in the area of demographic statistics.

34. Other international organizations, such as ICC and WIPO, cooperate with the UNECE in the area of intellectual property rights.

35. The UNECE also cooperates with other United Nations regional commissions, especially with ESCAP. Apart from some joint technical cooperation activities within SPECA, other initiatives have been put forward and are currently under consideration at United Nations Headquarters. UNECE has been carrying out joint activities with ECA and ESCWA in the Mediterranean sub-region in the area of environment, but also electronic trade and transport.

36. The EU has been actively supporting the UNECE technical cooperation activities in the area of environment, although EU experts have contributed to the expertise exchange in other areas, including trade, intellectual property rights enforcement, promotion of public-private partnerships, industrial restructuring, quality standards, trade facilitation, etc.

37. The UNECE has been also providing technical assistance to some of the regional organizations/structures and, first and foremost, to OSCE in formulating the latter's policy approaches to economic and environmental risk factors, but also to the Stability Pact in the area of trade facilitation.

## FUNDING OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

38. UNECE technical cooperation activities are funded from the UNECE and United Nations regular budget (Sections 21 and 33, and partly Section 18). Further expenditures are financed from extra-budgetary sources. In general, extra-budgetary sources are channelled through trust funds set up in accordance with the relevant regulations approved by the UN General Assembly. The major origin of the UNECE funds in support of technical cooperation activities and their expenditure in the year 2002 were the following:

<i>UNECE budgetary sources</i>	
<b>1 January-31 October 2002</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>
1. Section 21. Regular programme of technical cooperation	US\$ 1,527,501
2. Section 33. Development Account	US\$ 693,232
<i>UNECE extra-budgetary sources</i>	
<b>1 January-31 October 2002</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>
1. UNECE General Trust Funds, 11 funds.	US\$ 2,642,066
2. UNECE Local Technical Cooperation Trust Funds, 22 funds.	US\$ 2,132,825

39. Advisory services provided by the UNECE Regional Advisers, as well as their salaries and social benefits, have been funded from the UN Regular programme of technical cooperation (Section 21). The 2002 allotment under this programme was US\$ 1,535,700. The United Nations Development Account (Section 33) provided resources in support of the UNECE energy/water project of SPECA (US\$ 820,103). This year, UNECE has also received US\$ 600,000 from the UN Development Account for the capacity building activities in trade facilitation and electronic business in the Mediterranean.

40. Among the donors of extra-budgetary funds, the following organizations and countries could be listed as examples: UNDP (in support of activities in statistics - US\$ 355,078), UNAIDS/WHO (US\$ 23,000 in support of the First UNECE Forum on Youth), contribution of the Netherlands to the UNECE Local Technical Cooperation Trust Fund in support of activities aiming at the improvement of trade finance and investment for the Russian Timber Sector (US\$ 266,000); USA contribution to support the UNECE technical cooperation activities in SECI (US\$ 75,000).

ANNEX

UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES BY MAJOR CATEGORY

SECTOR	CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY
<b>CAPACITY BUILDING/Training of nationals</b>	
<b>Energy</b>	1. Training course on financial engineering and business planning, Moscow Medical Academy, Moscow, Russian Federation, 5-6 February 2002
	2. Two sessions of the first training course on project development, financial engineering and business planning, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 11-14 February and 8-11 July 2002
<b>Trade (Gender &amp; Economy)</b>	3. To provide training at the UNECE/CEI course for women entrepreneurs, Trieste, 4-5 November 2002
<b>Environment</b>	4. To conduct a study tour under the SPECA Energo project, Lisbon, 15-18 October 2002
<b>CAPACITY BUILDING/Exchange and transfer of expertise.</b>	
<b>Energy</b>	1. To lead a mission to the Russian Federation of international experts for mid-term evaluation of the project "Capacity Building to Reduce Key Barriers to Energy Efficiency in Russian Residential Buildings and Heat Supply", Moscow, Vladimir; 16- 25 May 2002.
	2. To work on on-going projects and make presentation at the seminar "Experience and opportunities for implementing energy saving projects in Ukrainian enterprises", Kiev, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Zaporozhye, Yalta, Evpatoria, Sudak, 17 26 April 2002
<b>Statistics</b>	3. To provide advisory assistance at the meeting of the Steering Committee of the 2002 Population Census of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Luxembourg, 26 April 2002
	4. To advise on statistical techniques to be used in the preparation of a household budget survey in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, 6-8 November 2002
<b>ASSISTANCE WITH ATTRACTING PARTNERS OR INVESTORS</b>	
<b>Trade (Enterprise Development/ Industrial Restructuring)</b>	1. To discuss with Hungarian companies TESKO and QUALIPROD follow-up to the project on restructuring Russian light industry and to have consultations with governmental officials on forthcoming Youth Forum, Budapest, 2-4 April 2002
	2. To have consultations with TESCO and QUALIPROD on the implementation of ECE project on restructuring Russian light industry and to make presentation at the European Business Congress, Budapest, 3-5 June 2002
<b>CUOA</b>	3. Donor search for the project on rehabilitation of small hydropower stations in Yugoslavia.
	4. The capacity building project regarding industrial pre-cleaning of waste water complements – the project of a reconstruction of the Vanadzor waste-water treatment plant (result - included in the German-Armenian Cooperation programme).
	5. A grant was agreed by an Italian partner to permit the purchase and installation of a gas chromatograph at the Ukrainian Hydro-meteorological Center.

SECTOR	CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY
<b>PROJECT ELABORATION/IMPLEMENTATION</b>	
<b>Energy</b>	1. To work on on-going and future projects, including "Removing Barriers to Implementation of Energy Efficiency Improvements in Belarus", "Reducing Barriers to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation", "Improvement of Energy Efficiency in Public Sector (Schools and Hospitals) of the Republic of Belarus" and "Energy Efficiency Investment Project Development for Climate Change Mitigation", Minsk, 23 January-1 February 2002.
	2. To work on on-going projects and make presentation at the seminar "Experience and opportunities for implementing energy saving projects in Ukrainian enterprises", Kiev, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Zaporozhye, Yalta, Evpatoria, Sudak, 17-26 April 2002
	3. To work on on-going and future projects, including "Rational and Efficient Use of Energy and Water Resources in Central Asia", "Energy and Water Efficiency Demonstration Zone in the city of Almaty" and "Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency in Municipal Heat and Hot Water Supply in Kazakhstan", Almaty, 6-8 June 2002
<b>Environment</b>	4. To participate in a Conference on regional water management and to discuss a project proposal on the rivers Chu and Talas at the Ministry for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Almaty, 18-20 February 2002.
<b>Transport</b>	5. To provide advisory assistance at the 5 <sup>th</sup> meeting of Black Sea PETra Steering Committee, pre- and post-session meetings, Bucharest, 27 February-1 March 2002
<b>Statistics</b>	6. UNECE/UNDP Workshop on Standard Statistical Indicators for National Human Development Reports in South-East Europe, western CIS and the Russian Federation, Sofia, 9-11 September 2002
<b>FUND-RAISING</b>	
<b>Energy</b>	1. Preparation of project-proposals for GEF ( for a project in Belarus).
<b>Transport</b>	2. Preparation of project-proposals for UN Development Account (for a SPECA project).
<b>Trade (Entrepreneurship)</b>	3. Raising funds for financing the First Regional Forum on Youth (a co-funding agency-UNAIDS)
<b>Trade (Enterprise Development)</b>	4. Raising funds for financing the Conference "Land for Development, Rome (Technoborsa – a co-funding entity)
<b>ASSISTANCE WITH INSTITUTIONAL BUILD-UP</b>	
<b>Environment</b>	1. To provide advisory assistance at the joint meeting of Senior Officials and MEA legal experts in the framework of the project "AIMS: Support for Acceptance and Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in South Eastern Europe", Sofia, 30 May-1 June 2002
	2. To contribute to the subregional training workshop on support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants, Kiev, 21-22 October 2002

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>CATEGORY OF ACTIVITY</b>
<b>Energy</b>	3. To conduct two interactive workshops on development of regulatory frameworks for energy and water conservation promotion, and to assist the Norwegian Energy Efficiency Group to present capacity building programmes on energy efficiency and cleaner production in order to implement them in Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek, 31 May-6 June 2002
<b>ASSISTANCE WITH POLICY FORMULATION</b>	
<b>Transport</b>	1. To provide advisory assistance at the 5 <sup>th</sup> meeting of Black Sea PETrA Steering Committee, pre- and post-session meetings, Bucharest, 27 February-1 March 2002
<b>Trade (SMEs)</b>	2. To advise on the strategies and policies to promote entrepreneurship and SMEs, Bucharest, 30-31 January 2002
<b>Environment</b>	3. To provide advisory assistance at the joint meeting of Senior Officials and MEA legal experts in the framework of the project "AIMS: Support for Acceptance and Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in South Eastern Europe", Sofia, 30 May-1 June 2002
	4. To provide advisory assistance at the meeting on hazardous substances and civil liability, Budapest, 15-16 April 2002

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