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Mid-term review of the main outcomes of the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference: greening the economy and cleaning the air, including the activities of the GREEN Action Task Force and the regional environmental centres

Activities to support countries in their efforts to green their economies and achieve sustainable development

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

At the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (Batumi, Georgia, 8–10 June 2016), ministers invited the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to support countries in their efforts to green their economies and achieve sustainable development in the region (ECE/BATUMI.CONF/2016/2/Add.1, para. 5). At its twenty-third session, the Committee on Environmental Policy invited the ECE secretariat to prepare the mid-term review of the Conference's main outcomes (ECE/CEP/2017/5, para. 46) in accordance with the secretariat's proposal for its organization (ECE/CEP/2017/16), including the preparation of a report on the activities of ECE, UNEP and other international organizations to support countries in their efforts to green their economies and achieve sustainable development (*ibid.*, para. 23).

The present document aims to facilitate the discussion by Committee during the mid-term review with regard to greening the economy in the ECE region, by presenting an overview of the activities in the region to green the economy and achieve sustainable development.

* The present document was submitted late owing to the need to consult with partner organizations.



Introduction

1. In June 2012, Governments at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development agreed on guidelines for the green economy as an important tool for sustainable development – one that is inclusive and can drive economic growth, employment and poverty eradication while maintaining the healthy functioning of the earth’s ecosystems. A shift towards a green economy, based on a greater coherence between public policies – economic, social and environmental, can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. In the Declaration, “Greener, cleaner, smarter!”, adopted at the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (Batumi, Georgia, 8–10 June 2016), ministers reiterated their commitment to take the lead in the transition to a green economy in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region, as a key path to sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to direct investments and trade to support a green and inclusive economy.

3. The United Nations system and other international organizations have been helping countries’ efforts to green their economies and achieve sustainable development by providing norms, standards, legal instruments, policy recommendations and expert advice, along with direct support to countries. They are assisting countries in the transition to greener economies by identifying green economy potentials and opportunities, facilitating multi-stakeholder consultations and long-term development vision and developing strategic frameworks, investment packages and policy solutions based on an assessment of synergies, incentives and trade-offs, including a focus on more vulnerable groups. They are also strengthening the technical and functional capacities of governments and national partners to implement, finance, monitor and evaluate inclusive green economy approaches. Different instruments — be they market-based or information-based, legal or voluntary — all find application in support of the transition to green economy. Depending on their objectives, the instruments can be economy-wide or sectoral.

I. Overview of main achievements and key findings

4. To foster the transition to greener and more inclusive economies, international organizations have carried out studies to assist countries in developing policy options adapted to their national circumstances. Recent research projects and studies in this area from which pan-European countries can benefit include:

(a) In the period 2016–2018, ECE carried out environmental performance reviews of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, assessing, among others, the progress made by these countries in greening their economies. Since 2017, environmental performance reviews explicitly investigate such topics as greening the tax and tariff system; greening the subsidies system; investing in environmental protection and green economy; green markets; green jobs; public-private partnerships in support of green economy; and the legal and policy framework for greening the economy;

(b) In the same period, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reviewed the environmental performance of Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary and Switzerland. The reviews evaluated progress towards sustainable development and green growth;

(c) In 2017, ECE carried out an innovation for sustainable development review for Belarus, assessing the country’s national development strategies in the light of ongoing

international initiatives and reviews, recent eco-innovation projects in Government programmes and development strategies.

5. At its twenty-third session in November 2017, the Committee on Environmental Policy reflected on its role in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (ECE/CEP/2017/15). In organizing its activities, the Committee is working on adapting its outputs to efficiently support country efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Committee provides a platform for sharing experience in identifying practical ways and means of approaching national implementation of the 2030 Agenda and relevant Sustainable Development Goals from an environmental perspective and exchanging good practice in that regard.

6. Three “Batumi Talk Shows” were organized to discuss the clean air and green economy initiatives adopted by ministers in Batumi: on the margins of the sixty-seventh session of ECE, on 27 April 2017 in Geneva; during the second annual meeting of the OECD GREEN Action Task Force, on 26 October 2017 in Almaty, Kazakhstan; and during the twenty-third session of the Committee on Environmental Policy, on 15 November 2017 in Geneva. The Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E) was also promoted at the Partnership for Action on Green Economy Ministerial Conference in March 2017; at the Partnership Exchange special event during the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health in June 2017; during the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2017 in New York; at the World Resources Forum in October 2017; and at several other high-level events in 2017.

7. In February 2017, during the twenty-second session of the Committee on Environmental Policy, ECE, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, with support from the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, organized a side event “Following up on the Batumi Initiative on Green Economy: sharing knowledge and good practices”. At the event, an overview was given of the actions committed to by countries and organizations under the initiative and participants discussed the progress countries and organizations had made since Batumi, including the opportunities and challenges they had encountered. The event concluded with a discussion of how to support countries in achieving their commitments.

8. In November 2017, during the Committee’s twenty-third session, a side event on the outcomes of the Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP GREEN) project was held, organized by ECE, OECD, UNEP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The project, funded by the European Union and other donors, has been an important means to support the six countries of the European Union Eastern Partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) to progress faster towards a green economy through better management of natural capital in a context of higher economic productivity and competitiveness.

9. As part of the EaP GREEN project, in 2016 OECD published a regional-level analysis, *Measuring the Green Transformation of the Economy: A Guide for European Union Eastern Partnership Countries*, to help Governments in Partnership countries to establish national frameworks for monitoring and analysing the transition towards green growth and support them in producing green growth indicators. The Guide presents the concept of green growth, shares practical experience available from the front runners of green growth measurement and combines that experience with experience from ongoing work of Eastern Partnership countries and other countries with economies in transition of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in producing green growth and environmental indicators.

10. Another outcome of the EaP GREEN project includes an environmental policy toolkit for greening small and medium-sized enterprises in Partnership Countries.² This toolkit, based on existing good practice, aims to help Governments in the Partnership countries to design and implement key instruments to promote environmental compliance and green business practices among small and medium-sized enterprises. Reducing the environmental impact of such enterprises in both manufacturing and services is a key success factor in greening the economy.

11. As part of the EaP GREEN project, UNEP supported four countries to develop quantitative sectoral analyses that demonstrate environment, economic and social benefits of the transition to green Economy. Belarus and Moldova were supported to develop of Green Economy programme and action plans adopted by their government³.

12. Public procurement offers a largely untapped opportunity to drive businesses and domestic markets towards innovation and increased sustainability. Shifting that spending towards more sustainable goods and services can generate positive social, environmental and economic results such as poverty reduction, improved equity, reduced GHG emissions and increased energy and resource efficiency. Under EaP GREEN project UNEP assisted Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine to review legal and regulatory frameworks and conducted market assessment for sustainable public procurement. Moldova and Ukraine adopted national Sustainable Procurement Policy, and pilot procurements including sustainable criteria launched.

13. UNIDO, under EaP GREEN project, supported more than 100 SMEs from food, chemical and construction materials sectors to assess their production process using UNIDO-UNEP Resource Efficiency Cleaner Production (RECP) methodologies. Policy dialogues to adapt RECP to national conditions were initiated in six countries.

14. Support for countries' efforts to green their economies and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals is part of all the activities under the Environment subprogramme, including many cross-sectoral activities that are successfully implemented in cooperation with other ECE subprogrammes and organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations active in the region.

15. Many other ECE sectoral committees have also adapted their work and activities to support the 2030 Agenda. In 2017, the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry adopted the Warsaw Integrated Programme of Work, 2018–2021 to realign its work and provide direct support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Goals 15, 12, 7 and 13. The Committee on Sustainable Energy has concentrated its work on supporting countries' efforts to achieve Goal 7, with a focus on addressing the high energy consumption in the region, 80 per cent of which comes from fossil fuel; modernizing energy infrastructure; developing standards and norms, for instance on energy efficiency in the housing sector; and providing a platform for policy dialogue. The Committee on Innovation, Competitiveness and Public-Private Partnerships has been helping countries to implement the 2030 Agenda, and in particular Goal 12, in a cross-cutting manner by fostering a circular economy, including by means of innovation for sustainable development reviews for interested countries, and promoting People-first Public-Private Partnerships for the Belt and Road Initiative and the Sustainable Development Goals.

² OECD, *Environmental Policy Toolkit for SME Greening in EU Eastern Partnership Countries*, OECD Green Growth Studies (Paris, 2018). Available from <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264293199-en>.

³ For more detailed information, please consult: http://www.green-economies-eap.org/resources/EaP%20GREEN_From%20Commitments%20to%20Results.pdf

16. In 2017, ECE and UNEP jointly conducted a mapping of activities by international organizations in support of greening the economy in the pan-European region.

17. A United Nations Development Account (UNDA) project on enhancing sustainable public procurement for the regional transition to inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia was launched in 2018. The project, led by UNEP in cooperation with ECE and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, aims to strengthen the capacity of selected countries in the region with regard to sustainable public procurement and strengthen the capacity of businesses to respond to public tenders with sustainability criteria.

18. The Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy, adopted in 2013, is currently being implemented in the ECE region. The Plan describes how the forest sector can lead the way towards, and contribute to, a green economy and provides concrete actions meant to support and inspire national strategies and activities that enhance the contribution of the forest sector to a green economy. It proposes to achieve its overall goal by 2020. The mid-term review of the Rovaniemi Action Plan was conducted in 2017–2018 by the ECE/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Forestry and Timber Section (see information paper No. 2).

19. The ECE Sustainable Energy Division supports member States in greening their economies and achieving the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals, notably Goal 7. The recent ECE “Renewable Energy Hard Talks” in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine have provided a venue for multi-stakeholder dialogue, bringing together public and private sector actors to exchange views, discuss barriers, identify priorities and propose policy recommendations for increased renewable energy uptake. Each event led to the endorsement of concrete action-oriented recommendations for the improvement of the policy and regulatory framework in the short to medium term.

20. In 2017, ECE organized two subregional capacity-building workshops based on the needs identified in recent environmental performance reviews: one to strengthen national capacity in Central Asia in transitioning to sustainable energy policy and practices (Astana, November 2017); and a workshop for the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe focused on transitioning to sustainable transport policy and practice (Tbilisi, December 2017).

21. In 2018, a United Nations Development Account project was launched to strengthen national capacities for evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The project is being carried out by the ECE Environmental Performance Review Programme.

22. ECE multilateral environmental agreements continue to support countries in their efforts to green their economies and achieve sustainable development. By setting targets for ammonia and nitrogen oxides emissions, the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Air Convention) assisted countries in abating nitrogen emissions and promoting sustainable agriculture. By setting emission limit values for air pollutants, the Air Convention also stimulated investment in clean technologies, leading to greening the most polluting sectors, such as energy and industry.

23. The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment facilitated and promoted the early integration of environmental and health considerations into all economic and regional development planning. Furthermore, the precautionary approach enshrined in these two treaties made it possible to anticipate, prevent and mitigate environmental damage. Both treaties contributed to greening the economy by reducing environment and health hazards from chemicals and air, water and soil contamination and pollution by ensuring that such impacts are assessed and mitigated early in the planning of all potentially polluting economic activities.

24. The Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) contributed to the prevention and reduction of pollution by increasing transparency and by encouraging improvements in environmental performance in production and consumption. It helped countries to monitor pollutant releases and transfers over time; made information on pollution releases and waste transfers public, leading to companies reducing their pollution and identifying smarter production methods; made pollutant release and transfer register data more useful through their combination with other types of information, such as health, infrastructure, demographic and economic data; and provided an online tool for decision makers to identify and scale-up possible future actions.

25. Industrial safety and disaster risk reduction are important issues to be considered by countries while transitioning to a green economy. The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accidents Convention) supported countries in the safe management of technological hazards in the form of industrial installations and in the reduction of related disaster risks. During the period 2015–2017, the Convention secretariat organized three subregional workshops on industrial accident prevention to enhance industrial safety – for countries of Central Asia; for countries of South-Eastern Europe; and for countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Moreover, the Convention has been implementing a project on strengthening industrial safety in Central Asia (2016–2019) and a pilot project to strengthen the safety of mining operations (2018–2019), in particular tailings management facilities, in Kazakhstan and beyond in Central Asia.

26. In the framework of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (Ljubljana, 28–30 November 2016), a joint seminar was held to showcase and examine how the work of ECE and OECD on industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness and response contributes to achieving the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals and the priority actions set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

27. In 2018, a project on greening economic development in the Western Balkans by applying a water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus approach and identifying the benefits of transboundary cooperation was implemented by ECE under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), in cooperation with the International Sava River Basin Commission. The project fostered cooperation across sectors and borders in the Drina River basin by identifying intersectoral synergies and determining measures that could alleviate tensions related to the multiple needs of basin countries for common resources. The nexus assessment identified a broad range of opportunities and concrete benefits of transboundary cooperation across sectors but also for improved intersectoral coordination nationally.

28. In the period 2015–2018, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in partnership with ECE has been implementing a project to assist Kazakhstan in the transition to a green economy.⁴ The activities under the project have supported a development paradigm shift in the country, based on the sustainable use of natural resources with a focus on the water sector. The project included 15 technological projects, implemented in eight regions of Kazakhstan, to demonstrate the practical use of green technologies.

29. The national policy dialogues on integrated water resources management, carried out by ECE in cooperation with OECD within the framework of the European Union Water Initiative, serve as an important platform to support countries to green their economies and promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The OECD also conducted and published

⁴ Supporting Kazakhstan's Transition to a Green Economy Model.

various studies on economic instruments for water management and multi-purpose water infrastructure, water supply and sanitation, among others.

30. Since 2016, to support high-level cross-ministerial policy discussion on priority issues and political action identified by various initiatives on green growth, OECD has organized three policy dialogues in Kazakhstan, two in Georgia (jointly with UNEP) and one in Kyrgyzstan.

31. OECD has been carrying out research and studies with the objective of developing policy options on green investment and finance that countries can apply to transition to more inclusive and greener economies. OECD reports⁵ in this area have touched on the following topics: energy subsidies in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine); energy affordability and the environmental impacts of reforming major energy subsidy schemes in the Republic of Moldova; financing resource-efficient and cleaner production by small and medium-sized enterprises in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus; climate-related development finance in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and environmental lending in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.

32. In 2017, OECD published *Green Growth Indicators 2017*, which uses a range of indicators – covering everything from land use to carbon dioxide productivity and innovation – to rank 46 countries on their performance in balancing economic growth with environmental pressures during the period 1990–2015. The report shows that no country is performing well on all green growth dimensions and most of the countries studied have yet to fully disconnect economic growth from fossil fuel use and pollutant emissions. Progress has often been insufficient to preserve the natural asset base or relieve pressure on ecosystems and the natural environmental services they provide, such as water purification and climate regulation. The report finds that, by order of ranking, Denmark, Estonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy and Slovakia have made the most progress on green growth since 2000.

33. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) is a mechanism to coordinate United Nations action on green economy and to assist countries in achieving and monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The Partnership brings together five United Nations agencies – the International Labour Organization, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. Recent activities include:

(a) The Integrated Green Economy Modelling Framework, which aims to better respond to countries' needs in terms of analysing the cross-sectoral impacts of green economy policies;

(b) The Green Economy Progress Measurement Framework, which helps countries evaluate their overall progress towards an inclusive green economy and enables a cross-country comparison of progress;

(c) The Green Economy Toolkit for Policymakers, which provides countries with practical guidance on how to formulate and assess policies, measure progress and model future effects of the transition. The toolkit consists of three reports – *A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Policy Assessment*, *A Guidance Manual for Green Economy Indicators* and *Using Models for Green Economy Policymaking*.

(d) Kyrgyzstan joined PAGE in 2016, and the implementation of the PAGE country work plan started. Kazakhstan also joined the PAGE in 2018.

⁵ Information on the recent publications can be found: <http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/GATF%20pub%20cat%20web-3a.pdf>

34. In 2017, UNEP and the German Development Institute published *Green Industrial Policy: Concept, Policies, Country Experiences*⁶. The publication illustrates how green industrial policy can be a driver for a green economy transformation and highlights the social, environmental and economic co-benefits of green industrial policy. It shows that green industrial policy instruments can support the transition to economic structures that balance environmental sustainability and wealth creation and help catalyse the needed change towards a sustainable future.

35. Since its launch in 2014 by UNEP, the Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System, or “Inquiry”, has been a leading international platform for advancing national and international efforts to shift the monumental financial resources required to deliver an inclusive, green economy through the transformation of the global financial system. The Inquiry has worked with more than 40 countries on national processes, including 10 from the ECE region, namely Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

II. Lessons learned and challenges

36. The effective integration of environmental and health targets into economic development should build on a solid legislative basis. However, the success of the necessary legal reforms is dependent on high-level political commitment. It is also important not to forget civil society, which plays a key role in advocating for environmental assessments and sustainable development.

37. Both the findings of the *Sustainable Development Goal 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation* and the outcomes of the 2018 ECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development indicate that the ECE region is not on track to achieve Goal 6 and is still far from reaching universal and equitable access to safe water and sanitation for all. Water scarcity is becoming more acute, which entails heavy economic impacts on all sectors and slows down the shift towards a green economy. The fact that most water resources in the ECE region are shared across borders creates additional challenges in balancing water uses, allocating water and addressing water scarcity.

38. One of the lessons learned from the work under the Aarhus Convention and its Protocol is that access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters should be seen as universal principles guiding action in every context, in particular in greening the economy and in implementing the 2030 Agenda, and that implementing these principles has spillover effects on other sectors.

39. OECD GREEN Action Task Force activities revealed a number of remaining challenges facing the implementation of green economy in the region. These include the need for: more overarching and targeted policies fostering the green economy transition, with clear goals and targets; improved awareness of the benefits of greening economic development and the costs of inaction; and more best practices and references to green technologies applicable in national conditions.

III. Further steps

40. The Air Convention will continue to develop technical and scientific information and encourage coordination of air pollution policies on nitrogen in the context of the nitrogen

⁶ <https://www.un-page.org/resources/green-industrial-policy-trade/green-industrial-policy-concept-policies-country-experiences>

cycle. The work of the Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen under the Convention will help countries in fulfilling their obligations to reduce nitrogen oxides and ammonia emissions under the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone and the Protocol concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes. The Task Force on Techno-economic Issues under the Convention will continue to develop a techno-economic database of information on control technologies for air pollution abatement and their costs, which will assist countries in identifying technologies to reduce air pollution.

41. The Espoo Convention and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment will continue to organize capacity development activities, such as training-of-trainers workshops and pilot projects, to assist countries to effectively implement strategic environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment not only as environmental tools but also as tools to manage scarce resources, such as energy and food.

42. Work under the Water Convention and its Protocol on Water and Health will include a new focus area to address the financial challenges faced by Parties in promoting sustainable development in transboundary basins, in particular to support transboundary basins in financing climate change adaptation measures. The challenges of water allocation in transboundary basins in the light of growing water scarcity will be addressed through the development of a handbook based on existing practices, covering the key aspects of equitable and sustainable allocation of water in the transboundary context.

43. The Industrial Accidents Convention will continue to address the linkages with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework through future capacity-building efforts. Awareness-raising for all Parties will continue, for example through a seminar on risk assessment methodologies to be held on 4 December 2018 as part of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

44. The Aarhus Convention and its Protocol will further promote the use of pollutant release and transfer registers for fact-based decision-making by countries in the context of greening their economies and achieving sustainable development.

45. Activities of the GREEN Action Task Force will cover a number of topics linked to green economy and sustainable development, including “smarter” environmental regulations; policy instruments to address the challenges of air pollution; greening the extractive industries; environmental compliance assurance and environmental liability; and green growth measurement. The Task Force will support the ongoing national level policy dialogues in Georgia and Kazakhstan and the launching of dialogues in other countries upon request.

46. UNEP, in partnership with ECE and GGKP, will continue to lead the implementation of the UNDA funded project on enhancing sustainable public procurement for the regional transition to inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, by June 2021 with Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine as target countries.

47. EU funded EU4Environment project, to be implemented by OECD, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank, is expected to start in January 2019, and will support six six countries of the European Union Eastern Partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) to preserve their natural capital and increase people's environmental well-being by supporting environment-related action, demonstrating and unlocking opportunities for greener growth, and setting mechanisms to better manage environmental risks and impacts.

48. The project to strengthen national capacities for evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of implementation of the 2030

Agenda will be implemented by December 2021 with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as target countries.

49. Renewable Energy Hard Talks are being planned for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia, following a successful agreement between these countries regarding the management of their shared Drina River basin. This agreement was the result of a follow-up event to the project on greening economic development in the Western Balkans within the framework of the Water Convention. These Hard Talks will focus not only on renewable energy but also on the potential for synergies with water management using an energy-water nexus approach.
