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**UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2019
Annual Report**

I.INTRODUCTION

1. The report is submitted per the Technical Cooperation Strategy of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) adopted by the Commission at its sixty-second session, by which member States requested the Secretariat to submit annual reports on UNECE technical cooperation.
2. The report presents technical cooperation activities structured by the core Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where UNECE has the strongest impact. The report aims to identify the best SDG-fit for technical cooperation activities implemented during 2019. However, considering that the SDGs are multidisciplinary in nature, it should be noted that almost all UNECE technical cooperation activities contribute to several SDGs.
3. The UNECE core SDGs are: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), together with the overarching contribution to SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). UNECE also makes indirect contributions to remaining SDGs.
4. Nexus approach (nexus 1 “Sustainable use of natural resources”, nexus 2 “Sustainable and smart cities”, nexus 3 “Sustainable mobility and smart connectivity”; nexus 4 “Measuring and monitoring SDGs”) has been implemented to ensure that UNECE is giving due consideration to the interlinkages and complexity of SDGs. Within the project “Improving knowledge of the UNECE member States to design and implement integrated policies in support of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development at regional and national levels” (2019-2020), four nexus publications have been being developed and will be finalized in 2020.
5. UNECE technical cooperation activities are implemented through three budget sections, namely: 1) “Economic Development in Europe” (Section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019¹ with extrabudgetary resources; 2) “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation” (Section 23); and 3) the “United Nations Development Account” (Section 35).
6. A chapter on Section 23 and Section 35 of the regular budget, as well as extrabudgetary resources, presents trends in contributions and expenditures. This information is supplemented by additional data in the Annexes.

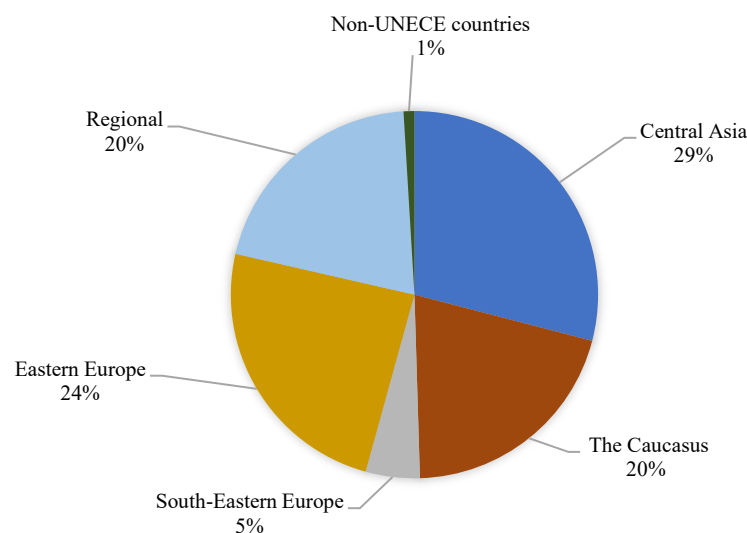
¹ Section 20 includes activities funded by extrabudgetary resources. UMOJA functionality limits the Secretariat’s ability to disaggregate extrabudgetary funding by technical cooperation and other activities.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2019

7. In 2019, UNECE completed 213 technical cooperation activities. All activities were delivered within mandated area of work as part of the programmes of work of the subprogrammes (planned activities) or upon the request of the target countries (“demand-driven” activities).

8. Countries of Central Asia, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus benefitted the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities. They accounted for 29%, 24% and 20% of the UNECE technical cooperation activities respectively, followed by the countries of South-Eastern Europe (5%). 20% of technical cooperation activities were regional, involving two or more subregions.²

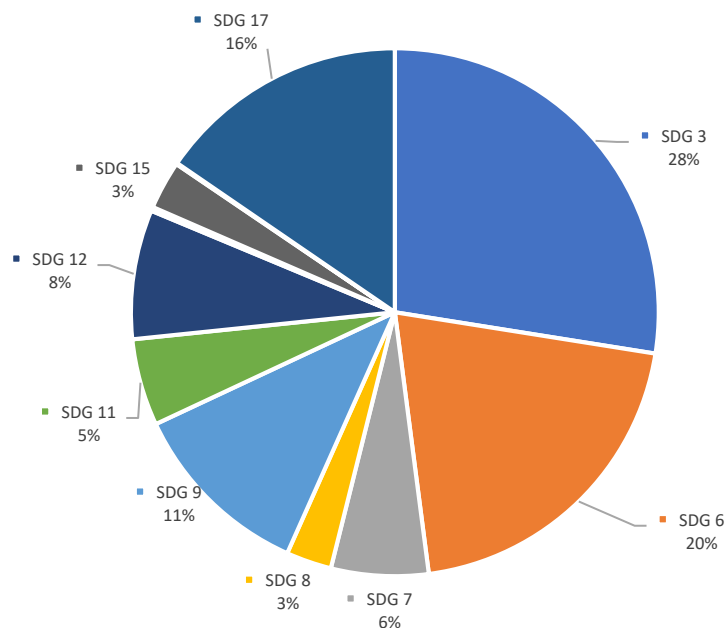
Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2019



9. SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) accounted for the largest share of the UNECE expenditures under Section 20, Section 23 and Section 35 in 2019. They are followed by and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 15 (life on land SDG) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth). It is important to note that SDG 13 (climate action) is presented in this report as a cross-cutting SDG with no specific activities/expenditures reported.

² Based on data from the UN Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMDIS) and the RPTC

Graph 2. UNECE technical cooperation activities by SDG, 2019



10. In the 17 programme countries in the UNECE region, technical cooperation activities were delivered in an integrated and coherent manner through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), in cooperation with UN Country Teams. Through its Working Group on Technical Cooperation, UNECE regularly organized teleconferences with the United Nations Resident Coordinators to ensure coordination and cooperation on technical cooperation. This has enabled UNECE to enhance national ownership and better align its technical assistance to national priorities, strengthen cooperation with development stakeholders at the country level, establish necessary cross-sectoral synergies and linkages in the work of UNECE subprogrammes and with the work of other UN entities, and enhance the impact and sustainability of UNECE technical cooperation activities. In 2019, UNECE has started providing support to 11 roll out countries of UNECE region in preparation of the UNSDCF for 2021-2025 in line with the new guidance.

11. In 2019, UNECE has launched revision of the UNECE Technical Cooperation Strategy to reflect ongoing reform of the UNDS. Sustainable Transport Division developed and adopted the ITC Capacity Development Action Plan at the 82nd Inland Transport Committee (Geneva, 25-28 February 2020).

III. TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES BY SDGs



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages

Target 3.6. By 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

12. In response to the request from Georgia to provide support in updating national legislation on safe vehicles as identified in Georgia Road Safety Performance Review, a workshop on United Nations legal instruments and technical regulations on safe vehicles “The 1958 Agreement – a road map for implementation” (Tbilisi, Georgia, 20 - 21 May 2019) improved understanding of national stakeholders on the safety and environmental performance of wheeled vehicles and allowed exchange of international and national best practices on efficient implementation of the 1958 Agreement. As a result, amendments for three legal instruments and action plan for implementation were completed in December 2019 (Section 23).

13. The Transport Connectivity Forum (Podgorica, Montenegro, 1-2 October 2019) strengthened capacities of the Western Balkans countries and Georgia on implementation of the UN legal instruments on safe vehicles and supported exchange of the best practices on vehicle type approval (Sections 20, 23).

14. To strengthen capacities of Nigerian Federal Road Safety Corps and the National Automotive Design and Development Council on safe vehicles, a capacity-building workshop "The 1958 Agreement – a road map for implementation" (Geneva, Switzerland, 27 June 2019) contributed to improved knowledge on how to efficiently implement provisions of the 1958 Agreement and update national legislation to be in full conformity with the Agreement (Sections 20, 23).

15. The UN Secretary General Special Envoy for road safety organized five road safety capacity-building workshops (Kathmandu, Nepal 19-22 March; Abuja, Nigeria, 19-22 March 2019; Buenos Aires, Argentina, 31 July – 1 August 2019; Kingston, Jamaica, 8-9 August 2019; Harare, Zimbabwe, 19 November 2019) contributing to strengthening capacities on road safety in urban planning, sustainable and safe urban mobility, enhancing regional cooperation towards improving road safety governance and data management. Two Road Safety Performance Reviews (Zimbabwe and Ethiopia) with recommendations for the beneficiary countries how to improve road safety situation were completed (Section 20).

Target 3.9. By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

16. Two workshops (Baku, Azerbaijan, 23-27 September 2019; Yerevan, Armenia, 21-25 October 2019) delivered within the project “Strengthening the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Phase II)” (2019-2020)” enhanced capacities of national experts of Azerbaijan and Armenia to develop and improve national air pollutant emission inventories in accordance with the requirements of the Convention (Section 20, 23).

17. A high-level awareness-raising meeting and a roundtable discussion on the analysis of national air quality legislation and National Action Plans (Yerevan, Armenia, 25 September 2019; Baku, Azerbaijan, 8 October 2019) raised awareness of the policy makers on the Convention,

increased visibility of activities under the technical assistance programme of the Convention for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and provided technical support on emission inventories and emission projections development (Section 20, Section 23).

18. A workshop on volatile organic compounds (VOC) installations (Minsk, Belarus, 11-12 November 2019) provided assistance and guidance to the experts from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia on estimation and measurement of VOCs emissions including examples of methods and applications of VOCs, in line with the provisions of the Gothenburg Protocol (Section 20).

19. A workshop to promote the ratification of protocols of the Convention with focus on countries in the Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Berlin, Germany, 14-16 May 2019) improved understanding of the concept of the Best Available Techniques (BAT) and different perspectives of BAT implementation (Section 20).



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

20. Within the framework of the project “Implementation of national water and health targets in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan through National Policy Dialogues (NPDs)” (2017–2019), implemented under the Protocol on Water and Health, revised targets and action plans were developed as well as analysis of synergies with the SDGs and a strategy to mobilize financial resources in both beneficiary countries (Section 20).

21. Within the framework of the NPDs on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) under the European Union (EU) Water Initiative plus for the Eastern partnership countries (EUWI+) programme, the accession to and implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health in countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus was supported including official reporting under the Protocol in Azerbaijan and Ukraine, revision of targets in Armenia and Belarus and development of national implementation programme in Moldova (Section 20).

22. Capacity development activities under the Protocol on Water and Health were also supported at the national and regional levels under the EUWI+ programme through a national stakeholder consultation meeting on the Protocol on Water and Health and equitable access to water supply and sanitation (Yerevan, Armenia, 19 February 2019), a multi-stakeholder workshop on equitable access to water and sanitation and target-setting (Minsk, Belarus, 29 October 2019), and a subregional workshop on synergies and joint implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health, related EU Directives and SDGs in the Eastern Partnership countries (Geneva, Switzerland, 2 April 2019) (Section 20).

23. The first workshop on sanitation in the pan-European region (Bonn, Germany, 12 and 13 February 2019) under the Protocol on Water and Health established the foundation for advocating for adequate and safely managed sanitation services and, thereby, increased awareness and

commitment of national policymakers to improving the situation and identification of future needs under the Protocol on Water and Health (Section 20).

Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

24. The meeting of Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) and the International High-level Conference under the auspices of the UN “Aral Sea Region – zone of ecological innovation and technology” (Nukus, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 24-25 October 2019) supported drafting recommendations and defined the follow-up action on such issues as energy security, migration, water management and good governance. In 2019, UNECE has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with ICSD, which provides a framework for cooperation and facilitates collaboration on shared goals and objectives of environmental protection and sustainable development in Central Asia (Section 20, 23).

25. A workshop on strengthening mine tailings safety in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 18-21 November 2019) improved understanding of the national government officials on application of the UNECE Safety Guidelines for Tailings Management Facilities (TMFs) by competent authorities and operators and fostered awareness of persisting disaster risks, including related to accidental water pollution, and ways to address them (Sections 20, 23).

26. A regional consultation for Central Asia on a draft mine tailings standard (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 18 - 19 November 2019), co-convened with the Global Tailings Review (a joint initiative by UN Environment, the International Council for Mining and Metals and Principles for Responsible Investment) solicited input from stakeholders, including representatives from communities, NGOs, authorities and operators in Central Asia, thus enriching the review of the draft global tailings standard (Section 20).

27. An introduction workshop and on-site training on improving mining/tailings safety in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (Kokshetau, Kazakhstan, 11-13 June 2019) strengthened safety of mining operations, particularly TMFs in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, thus enhancing capacities to prevent accidental water pollution from TMFs, with the on-site training providing an opportunity to apply in practice the TMF checklist methodology (Section 20).

28. A seminar “Accidental transboundary water pollution prevention – contingency planning, early warning, mitigation” (Budapest, Hungary, 4 - 5 November 2019) under the auspices of the Joint Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River improved understanding of experts from Belarus, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Sweden on contingency planning, accidental transboundary water pollution prevention, and early warning systems (Section 20).

Target 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Target 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

29. A national workshop on the Water Convention for Cameroon (Yaoundé, Cameroon, 5-6 November 2019) discussed practical implementation of the Water Convention to tackle the challenges of managing water resources in Cameroon and identified benefits and strategic

objectives of Cameroon's potential accession to the Water Convention. A national workshop on the Water Convention for Côte D'Ivoire (Abidjan, 15 April 2019) explained the Convention's provisions, potential benefits for the country to accede to it and resulted in progress in the national accession process (Section 20).

30. The Regional Training on "How to Use the Two Global Water Conventions to advance Transboundary Cooperation of the ground" (18-19 June 2019, Dakar, Senegal) strengthened capacities of experts from the countries in Western, North and Central Africa engaged in promoting sustainable development and transboundary water cooperation and equipped them with the knowledge and skills required to apply the Watercourses and Water Conventions (Section 20).

31. A training workshop "Strengthening the Basis for Exchange of Data and Information on Priority Themes" (Ohrid, North Macedonia, 2-4 July 2019) improved knowledge of participants from Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Kosovo³, on data and information exchange at the transboundary level. The workshop provided an update on the relevant international guidance and standards as well as key considerations related to data comparability relevant to the Drin Basin and pertinent pressures (Sections 20, 23).

32. Within the framework of the National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) under the European Union Water Initiative plus for the Eastern partnership countries (EUWI+) programme, ongoing policy reforms were further supported in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Countries were supported to bring their national policies and strategies in line with the EU Water Framework Directive and multilateral environmental agreements. In Armenia, assistance was provided to prepare amendments to the Water Code and the Law on the National Water Programme. In Belarus, work on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the draft water strategy for the period until 2030 in the context of climate change commenced with a kick-off meeting (Minsk, 11 July 2019) and a training workshop (Minsk, 12 July 2019). In Georgia, a SEA for the Alazani-Iori River Basin Management Plan was initiated and a training session delivered to key national experts (Tbilisi, 9 and 10 December 2019). A meeting between Armenia and Georgia on cooperation in the Khrami-Debed/ Debeda Basin (Yerevan, Armenia, 14 October 2019) was organized to explore practical ways of cooperating, including on monitoring. Support was provided to Azerbaijan, Georgia, Belarus and Latvia in their efforts to enhance transboundary cooperation in the Kura and Western Dvina/Daugava basins. NPD meetings also took place in Kazakhstan (14 June 2019) and Tajikistan (28 June 2019) (Section 20).

33. A round table "Water disputes: how to prevent and solve them?" (Geneva, Switzerland, 3 December 2019) enhanced capacities of the UNECE member States on the prevention of water disputes and effective resolution at the local, regional and universal level (Section 20).

34. Two trainings on "How to Use the Two Global Water Conventions to advance Transboundary Cooperation of the ground" (Dakar, Senegal, 18-19 June 2019) and on "International Water Law and Water Governance - Improved Transboundary Water Investment in Africa" (Entebbe, Uganda, 11-14 November 2019) strengthened capacities of institutions and basin organizations in Africa in addressing issues related to transboundary water resources management (Section 20).

35. A high-level workshop "Action across sectors and borders for sustainable future of the Drina River Basin" (Belgrade, Serbia, 29 October 2019) improved understanding of policy makers from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia on water-energy-environment nexus in the basin in particular addressing trade-offs and synergies between energy generation, land and water management for improved sustainability in the basin (Section 20).

36. In the Drin River Basin, a thematic report on the resource nexus was finalized, contributing to the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the basin and informing the development of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) supported by the Global Water Partnership Mediterranean. This integration of the nexus perspective contributed to elaboration of actions that require

³ S/RES/1244 (1999)

intersectoral cooperation (for example, flood management, reforestation) in the SAP. The thematic report's preparation process and related meetings (the Drin Core Group and its Expert Working Groups; Pristina, 29-31 May 2019) strengthened the capacity of the riparians' authorities to address intersectoral issues. UNECE contributed to the finalization of a thematic report on institutional and legal setting, which provided a comprehensive overview of the legal and institutional frameworks for natural resources management and environmental protection in the Drin river basin and assessed their effectiveness in relation to the sustainable management of the Drin basin and its sub-basins (Sections 20, 23).

37. Within the framework of the project "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin", a training workshop on data and information exchange (Ohrid, North Macedonia, 2-3 July 2019) improved knowledge of representatives of the institutions responsible for monitoring on fundamental issues of data and information exchange at the transboundary level, familiarized them with the monitoring and assessment cycle and provided an update on the relevant international guidance and standards as well as key considerations related to data comparability relevant to the Drin Basin and pertinent pressures (Section 20, 23).

38. Within the framework of the project "Dam Safety in Central Asia: Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation" (2017-2019), a regional meeting on cooperation on dam safety in central Asia (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 1-3 May 2019) resumed the work on the development of the regional agreement on dam safety cooperation in Central Asia. A roundtable (Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, 10 September 2019) on improving regulatory and institutional frameworks for ensuring the safety of hydraulic structures in Kyrgyzstan facilitated the exchange of views on the possible improvement of national legislation and the national regulatory and technical framework for the safety of hydraulic structures (GTS). A study tour and a workshop (Slovakia, 7-11 October 2019) strengthened the capacity of experts from Central Asia on safety of dams and hydraulic structures (Section 20).

39. Within the project "Support to the network of Russian-speaking water management organizations" (2017-2020), a meeting "Science and Innovations for Water Security" (Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation, 23-24 September 2019) resulted in adoption of a resolution supporting the network's development plan for the next years. It facilitated the exchange views on traditional and emerging challenges of mutual concern and best practices among participating organizations, thereby improving the long-term decision making to improve management of water resources (Section 20).

40. A meeting of the Commission for the Sustainable Use and Protection of the Dniester River Basin (Kyiv, Ukraine, 4-5 April 2019) presented a comprehensive study of industrial waste storages in the Dniester River Basin according to the current legislation. The study contributed to strengthening cooperation for sustainable joint monitoring of environmental toxicants migration and to improving evaluation of ecological and human health impact of harmful substances and prevention of public exposure (Sections 20, 23).

41. Within the project "Enabling transboundary co-operation and integrated water resources management in the Dniester River Basin", advisory and technical support was provided for the finalization of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis in particular to the preliminary flood risk assessment for the Ukrainian part of the basin, development of the recommendations to the operation rules for the Dniester reservoirs and assessment of the hydropower impact on ecosystems and water use in the Dniester basin. This served as a basis for Moldovan-Ukrainian dialogue on the transboundary management and intersectoral coordination in the Dniester basin. The demonstration project on restoring the Yagorlyk river, one of the tributaries in the Lower Dniester, was initiated as an example of ecosystem-based adaptation measures in the arid zones in Eastern Europe (Section 20, 23).

42. In the Chu-Talas basin, the Strategic Action Program (SAP) was considered at two meetings of the Chu-Talas Commission (Taraz, Kazakhstan, 14 March 2019 and Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 19 December 2019) as well as at the national consultations resulting in alternative solutions for reaching a joint approval of SAP by both countries (Section 20).

43. In 2019, parties and non-parties to the Water Convention received support in the validation of additional reports from the first reporting exercise on SDG indicator 6.5.2 (a value of indicator 6.5.2 is now available for 67 countries). To support reporting under Water Convention a guide was developed (Section 20).

44. A “Pan-European regional workshop on Sustainable Development Goal indicator 6.5.2 (Geneva, Switzerland, 21 October 2019) improved capacities of countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to collect, report and make use of data on SDG indicator 6.5.2, as well as the coordination and comparability in reporting among countries sharing transboundary aquifers, rivers and lakes. A regional workshop “Support for the achievement of Agenda 2030 – Monitoring of the implementation of SDG indicator 6.5.2 in Central America and the Caribbean” (La Antigua, Guatemala, 5-7 November 2019) improved understanding of the stakeholders on the requirements for the high-quality reporting and coordination of reports at the basin level (Section 20).

45. A workshop for Central Africa on transboundary water management (Douala, Cameroon, 7 - 8 November 2019) facilitated exchanges and sharing of experiences between key stakeholders in the integrated management of transboundary water resources in Central Africa, emphasizing importance of the cross-border cooperation in supporting achievement of SDG indicator 6.5.2 (Section 20).



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

46. Within the project “Strengthening capacity of the UNECE member States to achieve the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals” (2016-2019), a stakeholder consultation workshop “Pathways to Sustainable Energy” (Geneva, Switzerland, 14-15 May 2019) finalized modelling results and developed policy recommendations on how to attain sustainable energy in the UNECE region. The project developed the concept of the early-warning system (EWS), which enhanced knowledge of UNECE member States to apply early-warning indicators and a mechanism to track implementation of international climate and sustainable development agreements. Two high-level policy dialogue meetings (Geneva, Switzerland, 16 May and 25 September 2019) increased capacities of national energy ministries to develop, implement and track national sustainable energy strategies in the UNECE region. The project was completed in 2019 (Section 20).

47. Within the framework of the project “Improving national capacities of Central Asian countries to harmonize and implement internationally applicable system of classification and sustainable management of energy and mineral resources” (2017-2020), national assessment reports from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were presented at the sub-regional workshop (Geneva, Switzerland, 30 April 2019). A workshop (Tyumen, Russian Federation, 17 September 2019) discussed the case studies developed for specific energy and mineral projects including analysis of socio-economic and socio-environmental aspects, review of technological feasibility and geological aspects, and featured discussion on follow-up actions to implement policy recommendations on application of the national classification systems based on the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC). The project improved national capacities and knowledge of national stakeholders to apply UNFC to energy and mineral resources projects (Section 20).

48. The 10th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development (Bangkok, Thailand, 7-9 October 2019) improved understanding of UNECE and ESCAP policy makers and

experts from various parts of the energy sector on ways to transform energy system, explored pathways to close the gap between targets and actions, reviewed the activities to date, and outlined plans for further progress towards meeting the SDGs. Specific areas, in which capacity of national stakeholders was improved, included clean cooking, access to electricity, renewable energy, energy efficiency in industry and buildings, cleaner use of fossil fuels, sustainable energy and women empowerment, and energy modelling and scenario analysis to inform policy decisions for the energy transition (Section 23, 35).

49. A training workshop on High Performance Buildings (21-22 November 2019, Yerevan, Armenia) provided information on passive house fundamentals, on passive house components, including construction systems, windows, facades, air tightness and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems. This workshop enhanced capacities of countries to apply high performance buildings principles in practice and assisted countries in implementing high performance standards in buildings (Section 23).

50. Advisory missions (Baku, Azerbaijan, 19-21 June 2019; Tirana, Albania, 9-12 December 2019; Tbilisi, Georgia, 16-19 December 2019) provided expert support on steps to attract and facilitate investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency and on diversifying energy sources to provide security of energy supply (Section 23).

Target 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

51. Within the project "Enhancing transboundary energy cooperation through introduction of wind and solar energy into power systems of the CIS countries to support achievement of SDG 7" (2018-2020), a validation workshop (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 26-27 June 2019) reviewed the methodology for assessing wind and solar energy potential in CIS countries and provided the recommendations for its finalization, thereby enhancing transboundary energy cooperation through introduction of wind and solar energy into power systems of the CIS countries (Sections 20, 23).

52. A multi-stakeholder dialogue ("Hard Talk") on investment in sustainable renewable energy in Serbia (Belgrade, Serbia, 21-22 March 2019) led to development of a toolkit "Towards sustainable renewable energy investment and deployment: trade-offs and opportunities with water resources and the environment" to support energy policy-makers in integrated and consultative strategic planning, considering different objectives, including environmental and climate related (Section 20).

Target 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

53. The project "Enhancing national capacities for development and implementation of the energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region" (2017-2019) enhanced knowledge of UNECE member States on standards and guidelines to improve energy efficiency in buildings. A workshop "Outcomes of the UNECE project on Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings – Fifth Meeting of the UNECE Joint Task Force on Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings" (Yerevan, Armenia, 12-16 March 2019) disseminated the project results and shared best practices on standards and technologies for energy efficiency in buildings in the UNECE region. The project was completed in 2019 (Section 20, 23).

54. UNDA project "Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia" (2018-2021) aimed to develop an integrated management and monitoring tool focused on interconnecting energy and water systems and helping to manage the impact of energy production on water systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Two trainings (Geneva, Switzerland, 29 April-

3 May 2019 and Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 19-20 June 2019) improved national capacities for collection of consistent, coherent and reliable data related to integrated energy and water resources management (Section 23, 35).

55. UNDA project “Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia” (2016-2019) aimed to strengthen national capacity of Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to develop National Actions Plans for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in the context of the post-2015 Sustainable Development agenda. The final validation workshop (Bangkok, Thailand, 8 October 2019) discussed the National Sustainable Energy Action Plans (NSEAPs) and their implementation as a contribution to the achievement of relevant SDGs. The project was completed in 2019 (Sections 23, 35).

56. A national workshop “Energy Performance Buildings Standards” (Tbilisi, Georgia, 11-12 April 2019) allowed participants to learn about the experience of implementation of the European Union (EU) Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), about the results of mapping energy efficiency standards and technologies to enhance energy efficiency in buildings, included peer-learning discussion on applicability of EPB standards in the context of Eastern Partnership countries in buildings, and provided advice on implementation of energy efficiency related policies and legislation, thereby improving national capacities in application of energy efficiency standards in buildings (Section 23).

57. A workshop “Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency in Ukraine and Neighbouring Countries” (Kyiv, Ukraine, 27-28 May 2019) focused on advancing engagement between energy intensive companies and policy makers so that policy developments can be adequately adapted to industry’s business needs, while still aiming to achieve progressive national energy efficiency targets. The workshop demonstrated through peer-learning and exchange of experience how taking into consideration perspectives of the policy end-user concerning technical, business and confidence challenges can provide valuable input into effective policy development (Section 23).

58. A workshop “Energy Efficiency in Industrial and Buildings Sector” (Nizhny Novgorod, Russian Federation, 8-11 July 2019) discussed policies and regulations that promote energy efficiency, barriers and solutions for energy efficiency investments, and the role of digitalization and smart energy, thereby providing an opportunity for peer-learning and exchange of experience between countries of European Union, South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia in improving energy efficiency (Section 23).

59. A regional workshop “United Smart Cities: Implementing Smart Sustainable Cities approaches worldwide” (Kyiv, Ukraine, 29 January 2019) contributed to sharing experience and peer-learning on improving energy efficiency in Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, and Ukraine, highlighted importance of good policies, ways to measure energy efficiency, performance indicators and social and economic benefits. This exchange and capacity building supported work of the national government on the development of the draft law on housing relations and preparation of a local action plan for the city of Voznesensk based on the earlier developed “Smart sustainable city profile for City of Voznesensk” (Section 20, 23).

60. A regional workshop for representatives of the governments and experts from CIS countries “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development: housing management, energy efficiency in buildings and sustainable urban development” (Minsk, Belarus, 21 - 24 May 2019) promoted exchange of experiences and good practices between participants from CIS countries on national and local policies for affordable and energy efficient housing and supported more efficient implementation of the national housing and energy efficiency programmes and projects (Section 20).

61. Training materials on the management and ownerships of condominium housing for national and municipal authorities were elaborated and applied for several above-mentioned capacity development activities (Section 20).

Target 7A. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy

62. Two workshops “Best Practices in Coal Mine Methane (CMM) Capture and Utilization” (Ankara, Turkey, 10 June 2019, and Dnipro, Ukraine, 12-14 June 2019) familiarized representatives of the host governments, regulators, development agencies, policymakers, mine operators, mining personnel, and developers of CMM projects with best practices in CMM drainage and utilization and encouraged them to implement the presented measures and technologies. The events also described and promoted policies that facilitate development of CMM projects, improve mine safety and provide a ready source of energy that can be used in a range of applications (Section 20).



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

63. Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

64. A comparative sub-regional Innovation Policy Outlook for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine has been launched aiming at building capacity of policy makers to carry out a self-assessment of their innovation policies, thus identifying the comparative strengths and weaknesses of the participating countries (Section 20).

65. Two White Papers on the use of blockchain as a driver to promote economic growth have been published and supported by an exhibition on start-ups for smart cities in a digital world “Harnessing the potential of Blockchain for smart cities” (Geneva, Switzerland, 8-9 April 2019).

66. The UN/CEFACT Conference on "Latest technology trends impacting eBusiness, internet trading and trade facilitation: Anticipating the fourth industrial revolution" (Geneva, Switzerland, 3 April 2019), analysed the new technology trends such as artificial intelligence, autonomous things, quantum computing and the support that they can provide to move towards inclusive and sustainable economic patterns (Section 20).

Target 8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to de-couple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

67. A workshop “Towards a modern Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) system in Uzbekistan” (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 22-25 January 2019) increased knowledge of government officials of Uzbekistan on required reforms in the country’s national environmental assessment system, outcomes of recent reforms in countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, and existing challenges related to the application of transboundary EIA in the Central Asian countries (Sections 20, 23).

68. A national training workshop (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 19 - 20 August 2019) discussed key challenges to the alignment of the environmental assessment system in Uzbekistan with the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA, and ways to overcome them, thus supporting the legislative reform of environmental assessment system of Uzbekistan (Sections 20, 23). A meeting of a legal drafting working group on the development of draft amendments to the existing legislation (Tashkent, Uzbekistan,

11-12 October 2019) developed draft amendments on EIA and SEA to the draft environmental Code of Uzbekistan. This meeting also raised awareness on the concept of EIA and SEA and promoted the application of the 2019 Guidelines on transboundary EIA for Central Asian countries prepared under the Espoo Convention (Sections 20, 23).

69. UNECE participation in the OSCE Economic and Environmental Dimension Implementation Meeting (EEDIM) (Vienna, Austria, 14-15 October 2019) highlighted good experiences of cooperation in facilitating reforms of environmental assessment systems in the Central Asian countries with a view to aligning those systems with the requirements of the UNECE Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA; implementing projects and supporting processes through technical and advisory services in transboundary basins such as the Chu-Talas, Dniester and Kura basins; as well as in the other areas of cooperation including the promotion of green economy and strengthening of capacities for the safe management of mine tailing facilities (Section 20, 23).

70. After the ratification by the Republic of Moldova of the UNECE Protocol on SEA in 2019, and the development of new national legislation on SEA, a national awareness raising workshop on SEA (Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 1 November 2019) promoted the application of SEA in line with the requirements of the Protocol, the EU SEA Directive and the new national legislation on SEA and increased the knowledge of representatives of governmental stakeholders and NGOs about the roles and responsibilities in the implementation of SEA procedures (Section 20).

71. A national training session on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening and scoping for the municipal spatial plans (Tbilisi, Georgia 16 - 17 May 2019) enhanced capacities of municipal and environmental authorities of Georgia in application of SEA in accordance the Georgian Environmental Assessment Code that fully transposes requirements of the UNECE Protocol on SEA. This training supported implementation of the Environmental Assessment Code and SEA practice, particularly in spatial planning. A national training workshop on SEA (Tbilisi, Georgia, 19 - 20 September 2019) enhanced capacities for the application of SEA in Georgia in line with requirements of the UNECE Protocol on SEA and EU SEA Directive. This workshop also facilitated the on-going SEA of the Resort Lebarde Development Regulation draft plan (Section 20).

72. A national training workshop on the SEA scoping under the pilot project for the draft Strategy of Water Resources Management (Minsk, Belarus, 12 July 2019) trained national experts on carrying out the scoping phase of the SEA, including identification of potential environmental aspects and key problems related to the environment of the concerned territory, thereby building capacities on practical application of SEA in the water management sector (Section 20).

73. Meetings of the ad hoc working group established under the Espoo Convention continued drafting guidance on the applicability of the Espoo Convention to the lifetime extension of nuclear power plants (Lisbon, 3-4 June 2019; Rotterdam, Netherlands, 8 - 9 October 2019; and Vienna, 3-4 December 2019). In addition, to inform the drafting process, two international workshops were organised (Lisbon, Portugal, 5 June 2019; Vienna, Austria, 2 December 2019) (Section 20).

74. A meeting to develop capacity building material on SEA of Nuclear Power Programmes (Vienna, Austria, 3 - 5 July 2019) discussed introduction of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) guidelines on SEA for Nuclear Power Programmes and exchanged information and experience related to further support to the countries (Section 20).

75. Under the project “Enhancing sustainable public procurement for the regional transition to inclusive green economy in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia” (2018-2021) the Pan-European Regional Workshop on Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) (Geneva, Switzerland, 21-22 March 2019) facilitated the exchange of good practices and lessons learned in developing and implementing SPP policies and practices in Europe the Caucasus, Central Asia and Africa (Section 20).



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

76. UNDA project “Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport related SDGs in selected landlocked and transit/bridging countries” (2018-2021) aimed to strengthen the capacities of Georgia, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Paraguay, Jordan to design and implement an evidence-based transport policy framework that fosters sustainable transport connectivity and the implementation of transport-related SDGs. This project conducted a meta-analysis of sustainable inland transport connectivity in order to identify and develop the initial set of Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators (SITCIN). Four national scoping missions (Georgia, 1-5 July 2019; Kazakhstan, 9-13 September 2019; Serbia, 18-20 September 2019; and Jordan 6-9 October 2019) reviewed national transport system information and statistics and assessed the most critical aspects of inland transport connectivity (Sections 20, 35).

77. Within the project on “Enhancing Usage and Uptake of Standards for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth” a portal containing more than 1000 standards from 30 partner organizations, a series of case studies, and supporting training materials was launched (Section 20).

78. Within the framework of the project “Enhancing usage and uptake of standards for sustainable development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls” (2018-2019) a workshop (Cape Town, South Africa, 17 September 2019) raised awareness on need to mainstream gender in the development and implementation of the norms. A publication “Gender Responsive Standards” contributed to better understanding of the gender dimension in the norms and standards and their effect on daily life (Section 20).

79. The 24th SPECA Thematic Working Group on Sustainable Transport, Transit and Connectivity (Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 19-20 November 2019) strengthened knowledge on regional connectivity through coordinated sub-regional transport infrastructure development, identification and elimination of major bottlenecks along international transport routes, enhanced rail and intermodal transport and improvement of road safety (Sections 20, 23).

80. Within the framework of Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM) project, a workshop on tolling practices in TEM countries (Antalya, Turkey, 30 April - 1 May 2019) strengthened knowledge on different types and techniques for toll collection and traffic management on motorways. A workshop on building information management (BIM) (Warsaw, Poland, 9-10 June) resulted in strengthened knowledge on general benefits from using BIM in road investments and on implementation of all phases of BIM in a time efficient and cost optimized way (Section 23).

81. Within the framework of Trans-European Railway (TER) project, three Steering Committee meetings (Belgrade, Serbia, 7 February 2019; Brno, Czechia, 23-26 April 2019; Geneva, Switzerland, 28 November 2019) improved integration process of European rail transport infrastructure systems and accelerated construction, reconstruction and upgrading of a coherent TER railway and a combined transport system through the identification of investment needs and priorities (Section 23).

82. Advisory services organized within 18th CAREC Transport Sector Coordinating Committee Meeting (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 25-26 April 2019) enhanced capacity of Central Asian and the Caucasus countries to establish competitive corridors and facilitate the movement of goods

and people through these corridors, thus providing sustainable, safe, and user-friendly transport system (Section 23).

83. The 18th International Trade and Transport Week (Odessa, Ukraine, 26-28 May 2019) strengthened knowledge of Eastern European countries on benefits of good data collection in intermodal transport and on the digitalization of documentation in transport with the focus on eCMR and eTIR (Sections 20, 23).

84. A workshop on regional rail connectivity (Belgrade, Serbia, 3-4 October 2019) supported policy dialogue on improvement of rail transport connectivity in countries of South Eastern and Eastern Europe and advised on coordinated infrastructure development and promotion of common, reliable and sustainable rail services. The workshop enhanced knowledge of participants on better linkages between regional rail connectivity and national transport policies and discussed wider prospective of the region to attract international transport flows as well as strengthening capacities of beneficiary countries on efficient implementation of the UN transport legal instruments (Sections 20, 23).

85. The International Conference "Raising awareness on adaptation of transport infrastructure to climate change impacts" (Athens, Greece, 18-19 November 2019) improved understanding of transport experts on effective use of climate projections to assess future climate impacts on transportation systems (Sections 20, 23).

86. A workshop on quantifying transport costs for landlocked developing countries (Geneva, Switzerland, 2 September 2019) improved knowledge of representatives from the landlocked developing countries from across the Euro-Asian region on approaches and methodologies to quantify transport costs, key methodological gaps and opportunities for the development of a more harmonized cost quantification model for landlocked countries (Section 20).

87. A workshop "Strengthening security and inter-operability along Euro-Asian inland transport corridors" (Tbilisi, Georgia, 12 - 13 December 2019) provided a platform for the exchange of information on recurrent and emerging challenges in inland transport security and on best practices to address risks and threats, thereby promoting connectivity by assisting memberships with the development of secure and facilitated Euro-Asian transport and trade operations (Sections 20, 23).

88. A workshop "Strengthening security on Inland Freight Routes (Geneva, Switzerland, 3-4 September 2019) discussed recurrent and emerging challenges, vulnerability of inland transport systems, and the latest development in transport security. This workshop enhanced the exchange of information on threats and risks along specific inland transport routes and the knowledge on available security solutions (Section 20).

89. Symposium on the Future Networked Car, jointly organized with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), during the 89th Geneva International Motor Show (Geneva, Switzerland, 7 March 2019) strengthened knowledge of participating UN member States on intelligent transport systems and automated driving as well as their role in improving road safety, reducing emissions and increasing accessibility (Section 20).

Target 9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

90. The project "Strengthening the implementation of and accession to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents in Central Asia" (2016-2019) enhanced capacities for assessment of industrial safety and development of national action plans for the implementation of and accession to the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention in Central Asia. Having taken stock of existing industrial safety governance and legislation, the beneficiary countries identified gaps and further assistance needs, supported each other in the elaboration of

self-assessments and national action plans and engaged in informal transboundary consultations. An implementation Guide on the Industrial Accidents Convention for Central Asia was finalized, offering a practical explanation on compliance with the Convention and understanding of its main requirements. The project was completed in 2019 (Section 20).

Target 9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per one million people and public and private R&D spending

Target 9b. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

91. A training on Innovation Policy for Sustainable Development (Geneva, Switzerland, 28 March 2019) provided policy makers from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia with insights on the status of innovation, facilitated exchange experiences with their peers, both nationally and internationally, and developed proposals for policy action (Section 20).

92. A sub-regional training “Promoting Innovative, High-growth Enterprises in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus” (Minsk, Belarus, 5-6 March 2019) developed a better understanding of the characteristics of the innovative, high-growth entrepreneurship and explored rationale for supporting Innovative, High Growth Enterprises (IHGEs), and different approaches to adapting or designing responsive policies, institutions, and mechanisms with limited fiscal resources (Section 20).

93. A capacity-building event “Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and Risk: Access to Finance for Innovative Business - Bottlenecks and Challenges” (Minsk, Belarus, 29 May 2019) enhanced national understanding on development and improvement of effective government mechanisms to support access to finance for innovative business ideas. A national workshop “Private-public Venture Capital Funds for Innovative Projects” (Minsk, Belarus, 11 December 2019) resulted in a decision to create a public-private task-force to identify and develop the sequence and the conditions for the establishment of properly-functioning venture capital markets (Section 20).

94. An Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Kyrgyzstan, published in 2019, provided the Government with a series of tailored recommendations on policies to strengthen the national innovation eco-system and its contribution to sustainable development priorities. A meeting to discuss follow up actions to implement recommendations of the Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Kyrgyzstan (25 June 2019) resulted in development of an action plan for policy reforms, as well as practical advice on how to develop the innovation ecosystem in the country. This meeting was held back-to-back with a regional workshop “Innovation and Technology Applications for Sustainable Development” and the 11th session of the SPECA Working Group on Innovation and Technology for Sustainable Development (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 26-27 June 2019) (Section 20).

95. On request from the Governments of Georgia and the Republic Moldova, innovation performance reviews of Georgia and the Republic of Moldova have been launched. In Georgia, an analysis of the national innovation eco-system and its performance was conducted as part of the review (Section 20).

96. A capacity-building event “Sharing Best Practices on Incubators, Science Parks and Technology Transfer” (Moscow, Russian Federation, 21-23 October 2019) shared best practices

and fostered networking between SPECA countries on incubators, science parks and technology transfer. This event provided insights from international experts on how to develop the necessary innovation infrastructure to ensure ideas translate into applications and to support sustainable and knowledge-based development in SPECA countries (Section 20, 23).

97. SPECA participating countries adopted the sub-regional SPECA Innovation for Sustainable Development Strategy at the 14th session of the SPECA Governing Council (Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 21 November 2019). This Strategy was developed under the auspices of the SPECA Working Group on Innovation and Technology for Sustainable Development, following a request from the SPECA countries at the 12th session of the SPECA Governing Council in 2017 (Section 20).

98. Within the project “Strengthening capacity of CIS countries in innovative development to improve competitiveness and achieve the SDGs” (2017-2019) a sub-regional conference (Astana, Kazakhstan, 30-31 May 2019) strengthened sub-regional cooperation on the advancement of innovation towards the SDGs (Section 20).



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

99. Within the framework of UNDA project “Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in selected countries with economies in transition” (2012-2019) three workshops “Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Albania: The Contribution of SDG Indicators to Evidence-based Policy-making for Sustainable Housing and Urban Development at National and Local Levels” (Tirana, Albania, 2-3 May 2019), “Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Georgia: The Contribution of SDG Indicators to Evidence-based Policy-making for Sustainable Housing, Urban Development and Land Management at National and Local Levels” (Tbilisi, Georgia, 26-27 June 2019) and “Evidence-based policies to achieve Sustainable Development Goals: sustainable housing and urban development in the Kyrgyz Republic” (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 18 - 19 June 2019) increased capacities of the governments in the collection and analysis of the national data on housing and urban development (Section 20, 35).

100. Within the framework of the project “Strengthening capacities of selected CIS countries to implement urban related SDGs through Country Profiles on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management and innovative financing mechanisms” (2019-2020) two fact-finding missions (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan and Minsk and Grodno, Belarus) launched assessment of housing and urban development in both countries and increased knowledge of policy makers on applying innovative financing methods for sustainable smart cities projects (Section 20).

101. The “Day of Cities” (Geneva, Switzerland, 8 April 2019) provided a platform for the mayors and deputies from 33 UNECE member States to exchange experiences on a wide range of cross-cutting issues such as smart tools for more sustainable environment and increased resilience to disasters and climate change, affordable, energy-efficient and adequate housing for different groups of population, inclusive and sustainable infrastructure, smart tools for road safety and sustainable urban mobility and inclusive governance (Section 20).

102. Expert support was provided to Uzbekistan in preparation of the National Urbanisation Strategy 2030. Joint UNECE-UN-Habitat advisory mission (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 15-18 April 2019) identified key stakeholders to be involved in the development of the National Urbanization Strategy 2030 for Uzbekistan, shared best practices from other countries for the preparation of the

Strategy and provided the government with guidance documents for the development of the Strategy (Sections 20, 23).

103. Two international conferences, on City Living (Glasgow, the United Kingdom, 12-13 September 2019) and "Affordable Housing in the 21st Century" (Prague, Czech Republic, 21 - 22 June 2019) discussed progress in achieving access to affordable and decent housing for UNECE member States utilizing the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing and strengthened evidence-based policymaking on sustainable urban development in the UNECE region (Section 20).

104. A European high-level roundtable on housing "Bridging the Gap in Affordable Housing" (Lyon, France, 7 June 2019) improved understanding on how to move forward in bridging the gap in affordable housing and addressed key issues of decreasing environmental impact of housing and promoting climate neutrality (Section 20).

Target 11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

105. Within the project "Improved knowledge of UNECE member States on integrated transport and urban development including environmental, health and quality of life perspective" (2018-2019), the handbook on sustainable urban mobility and spatial planning was finalised and adopted at the 32nd Session of the Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics/ WP.5 (Geneva, Switzerland, 2-4 September 2019), aiming to improve understanding of UNECE member States on benefits of integrated national policies on transport and urban planning (Section 20).

106. A workshop "Sustainable urban transport and mobility: Policies and practices on the basis of UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews" (Budva, Montenegro, 18 - 19 June 2019) contributed to the dialogue of the countries of Eastern and South Eastern Europe and the Caucasus on addressing sustainable transport issues and supporting cooperation between the relevant experts for transport and environment. Cross-sectoral approach resulted in strengthened knowledge on role of urban mobility in environmental protection and improved understanding of available tools and instruments to support sustainable transport (Sections 20, 23).

Target 11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

107. A sub-regional workshop on land-use planning and industrial safety for Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (Chisinau, 22 - 24 May 2019) brought together land-use planning and industrial safety experts from countries of Eastern Europe (Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) and the Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia) to share experiences and good practices on coordination of land-use planning and industrial safety procedures and cooperation between the relevant experts for industrial accident prevention, including in a transboundary context. The workshop enhanced policy integration (among land-use planning, industrial safety, environmental and risk assessments), thus contributing to better understanding of exposure to accidents and reducing the potential impact of accidents on humans and the environment, through more risk-informed decision-making on the location of industrial facilities and land-use plans (Sections, 20, 23).



Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

Target 12.2. By 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

Target 12a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

108. A regional workshop "Assessing the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus in the basin of the North Western Sahara Aquifer System" (Hammamet, Tunisia, 18 - 19 June 2019) improved understanding of key stakeholders from Algeria, Libya and Tunisia on investment streams and regional initiatives in support of intersectoral dialogue and sustainable management of shared water, renewable energy and land resources (Section 20).

109. Briefing notes on the use of The Fisheries Language for Universal Exchange (UN/FLUX) standard have been published. The standard provides a harmonized message that allows Fishery Management Organizations (FMOs) to automatically access the electronic data from fishing vessels. FMOs benefitted from a communication tool to automate the collection and dissemination of the fishery catch data needed for sustainable fishery management and for detecting and combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Section 20).

Target 12.3. By 2030 halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses

Target 12a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

110. An International Conference "Food Loss and Waste and the Sustainable Development Goals" (Geneva, Switzerland, 20 November 2019) discussed the policy tools that support reducing the food loss thus enhancing capacity of policy makers to implement effective measures to reduce, redistribute and revalorize food loss in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Sections 20, 35).

111. A workshop "Meat Quality for a Sustainable future: International meeting on eating quality, standards and innovative solutions for trade" (Berlin, Germany, 1 - 2 August 2019) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on sustainable meat quality and standards, the latest developments in the area of eating quality, innovative solutions for sustainable meat trade as well as sustainable solutions to food loss prevention, thus providing a platform to bring together science and industry (Sections 20, 35).

Target 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Target 12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

112. A capacity building session organized within the 7th meeting of the Working Group of the Parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (Protocol on PRTRs) to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) (Geneva, 28-29 November 2019) contributed to better understanding of the UNECE member States on establishing and modernizing of their PRTR systems, and on promoting PRTRs as a reporting tool for all relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in particular those dealing with chemicals and pollution (Section 20).

Target 12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

113. To raise awareness on the importance of moving towards circular economy to achieve sustainable production and consumption, an event “The Growth We Want Is Sustainable: Harnessing innovation for a circular economy for all” organized during the High-Level Political Forum (New York, 9 July 2019) shared experiences in identifying a set of policy recommendations on harnessing innovation to transition towards an inclusive circular economy (Section 20).

114. A national workshop on environmental and livelihood SDG indicators (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 12 -14 June 2019) discussed national action plans and policies, sustainable public procurement, and education for sustainable development. The workshop also shared methodologies, data sources and challenges related to the climate change indicators, thus strengthening national capacity to implement adaptation and mitigation strategies for climate change (Section 20).

115. A national workshop “Promoting Sustainable Development through Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Vocational Education and Training in Georgia” (Tbilisi, 5-6 April 2019) improved knowledge of national stakeholders on the ways of integrating the main principles of ESD into the national vocational education and training system. The workshop produced recommendations for reforms to be introduced in the national policy and vocational education system (Section 20).



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

116. No activities are specifically reported under this SDG, however activities reported under SDGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15 and 17 also have a direct contribution to SDG 13.



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Target 15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

117. A workshop “Green Forest Jobs: Facing challenges, exploring opportunities and increasing the capacity of UNECE member States” (Madrid, Spain, 25 - 27 June 2019) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on the linkages between environmental policies and creation of green jobs and contribution of the forest sector to the green economy (Section 20).

118. Within the framework of the project “Strengthening capacity of CIS countries for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets” (2017-2020), a workshop “Exchange of Experiences in Forest Sector Outlook Studies and Related Work” (Koli, Finland, 14 February 2019) increased knowledge of participants on modelling work as well as research conducted by international organizations and academic institutions in the area of sustainable forest management (Section 20).

119. Within the framework of the UNDA project “Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in the Caucasus and Central Asia” (2016-2020) an improvement of the national knowledge and national reporting and accountability systems was achieved among beneficiary countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan). The Forest Congress for the Caucasus and Central Asia (Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan, 28-31 May 2019) highlighted and prioritized forestry issues on the national, regional and international agenda, thus assisting countries in shaping integrated policies to achieve the SDGs. The national workshop (Yerevan, Armenia on 20-22 February 2019) on the development of a criteria and indicators (C&I) set for sustainable forest management in Armenia enhanced national capacity to develop methods for data collection and planned for the institutionalization of the national C&I set (Sections 20, 35).

120. An advisory mission to provide technical assistance on the development of the National Forest Strategy for Kazakhstan (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 1-3 April 2019) provided Kazakhstan with required guidance and training to identify the priorities and to establish the roadmap for the development of the National Forestry Strategy (Section 23).

121. A stakeholder workshop on the National Forestry Plan (NFP) revision and modernization of forest management system (Baku, Azerbaijan, 21 - 21 February 2019) resulted in development of National Forestry Programme for 2020-2030 and Action Plan for 2020-2025 with both documents submitted to the Government for approval (Sections 20, 23).

122. A workshop on Forest Landscape Restoration and the Bonn Challenge in Eastern and South-East Europe (Belgrade, Serbia, 16 - 17 December 2019) improved knowledge of beneficiary countries on forest landscape restoration and degradation. Strategies for unlocking financial resources required for restoration were discussed, thereby providing background information about the Bonn Challenge, the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and ECCA30 (the initiative aimed to hasten implementation of Bonn Challenge, the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), and gathering input for a study on forest landscape restoration in Eastern and South-East Europe (Sections 20, 23).

123. A global round table on living modified organisms/genetically modified organisms (LMOs/GMOs) (Geneva, Switzerland, 16 - 18 December 2019) under auspices of the Aarhus Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety increased knowledge of the UNECE member States on promoting public awareness, access to information and public participation regarding LMOs/GMOs and elaborated on future action at the national, regional and international levels (Section 20).

Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

124. In the framework of the World Wildlife Day 2019 together with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) an awareness raising event on the impact of illegal trafficking of endangered species (Geneva, Switzerland, 1 March 2019) supported the implementation of UN/CEFACT standard for electronic exchange of CITES permits (EPIX). The event contributed to tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife, increasing transparency, fighting corruption and preventing forgery of CITES permits using information (Section 20).



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Target 17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

125. UNECE participation in the conference on South-South Cooperation (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 20-22 March 2019) raised awareness on the UNECE technical cooperation as a contribution to South-South and triangular cooperation (Section 23).

126. The 23rd session of the Working Group on Water, Energy and Environment of the SPECA (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2 October 2019) discussed the draft Concept of the SPECA Strategy on Water, Energy and Environment and decided to establish a Central Asian Platform for Dam Safety (Section 20).

127. The UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion was launched at the 4th UN Environment Assembly (Nairobi, Kenya, 14 March 2019), with UNECE as one of the members, as an initiative of the United Nations agencies designed to coordinate action in the fashion sector and to promote projects and policies that ensure that the fashion value chain contributes to the achievement of the SDGs (Section 20).

Target 17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Target 17.11. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

128. UNDA project "Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade" (2018-2021) aimed at analysing the impact of trade requirements in the area of quality on export-oriented production in Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Kenya, Brazil, Thailand and Nepal and developing policy coherent measures both in the target countries and at the international standardization level. A national workshop (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 23-24 September 2019) "Sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in agriculture trade" trained participants in more sustainable production and consumption methods and food loss prevention through keeping quality throughout the supply chain. A new training guide for all beneficiary countries on the UNECE Code of Good Practice - Reducing Food Loss in Handling Fruit and Vegetables increased knowledge on maintaining

quality along the fresh fruit and vegetables supply chains and on preventing and reducing food loss. Three international workshops (Geneva, Switzerland, 13-15 May 2019, 24-26 June 2019; Berlin, Germany, 1-2 August 2019) improved understanding of national stakeholders on the linkages between international standards, best practices, and quality production and for the increase of sustainable agricultural food supply. According to an UNECE-led impact assessment survey, these training courses contributed to positive changes for the agriproduct processors and producers in Central Asia in 90% of the cases (e.g. improved quality of produce and, greater competitiveness facilitate the integration of local producers into domestic and international markets and food supply chains) (Sections 20, 35).

129. UNDA project “Strengthening the national capacities of selected UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve SDGs” (2016-2020) aimed to strengthen national capacities of Armenia, Georgia and Serbia for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve the SDGs. A national study on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Armenia was completed and validated at the national workshop (Yerevan, Armenia, 13 May 2019). An advisory mission (Batumi, Podi, Tbilisi, Georgia, 4-8 February 2019) supported the Government of Georgia in improving the competitiveness of Georgian seaports. The advisory report and recommendations were submitted for further consideration by the Government (Sections 20, 35).

130. Within the project “Supporting the Removal of Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan” (2017-2019), a training workshop (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 12-13 March 2019) increased capacity of public and private stakeholders to develop and coordinate the execution of trade policies and strategies for implementing the country’s post-WTO accession and fulfilling the country’s commitments under Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). A validation workshop (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 12 March 2019) discussed technical paper and national action plan for deepening Tajikistan’s integration into global value chains. It also provided training for the members of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) in Tajikistan and national stakeholders on best practices in trade facilitation and on the implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. Overall, the project assisted Tajikistan in empowering its NTFC and in establishing a National Trade Facilitation Roadmap for Exports Enhancement and Diversification, which was formally adopted by the NTFC, in line with the recommendations emerging from the UNECE study on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Tajikistan. The project was concluded in 2019 (Section 20).

131. Within two complementing projects “Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system” (2018-2020) and UNDA project “Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition” (2018-2021) training materials with a focus on the establishment and maintenance of NTFCs were finalized, strengthening national capacities of the beneficiary countries to implement trade facilitation measures and to better integrate into the international rules-based trading system. The itineraries on WTO TFA, SMEs, Trade Facilitation and Single Window were integrated into the UNECE Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (TFIG). Several new trade facilitation instruments have been added including the UNECE Recommendation on Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM), on Public-Private Partnership for Trade Facilitation, UN/CEFACT Reference Data Models etc. (Sections 20, 35).

132. Several capacity-building events within the above projects strengthened trade facilitation in the beneficiary countries. A seminar on the implementation of the WTO TFA and on the Business Process Analysis of wheat exports from the Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine, 16-17 December 2019) discussed the progress in the implementation of the WTO TFA. A capacity-building seminar on the implementation of four selected measures of the WTO TFA and national Trade and Transport Facilitation Monitoring Mechanism (TTFMM) (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 20-22 May 2019) improved skills of NTFC members from Kazakhstan and other SPECA countries on four TFA items. A seminar on Single Window and data sharing (Skopje, North-Macedonia 4-5 September 2019) supported the alignment of Single Window projects to international (UN/CEFACT) standards (Sections 20, 23, 35).

133. A number of international events supported technical cooperation efforts for implementation of the UN/CEFACT standards and Recommendations in the UNECE region and beyond, including a Conference on "Single Window to share implementation experiences and best practices" (London, the United Kingdom, 29 October 2019), a workshop "Making Trade Facilitation Happen Through Public-Private Partnerships: Role of National Trade Facilitation Committees" (New Delhi, India, 19 September 2019), and a workshop "Advancing Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation for Trade Diversification and Inclusive Development" (Geneva, Switzerland 4 July 2019) (Section 20).

134. A validation seminar finalized the report on assessing the readiness of Belarus to implement the WTO TFA (Minsk, Belarus, 14-15 August 2019). An advisory mission to the meeting of CAREC partners and the Government of Uzbekistan (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 23-25 September 2019) contributed to multilateral discussion on urgent issues related to the implementation of regional initiatives, thereby strengthening the cooperation in the field of investments, energy, transport and trade. This meeting also strengthened capacity of Uzbekistan on trade facilitation and the WTO TFA and led to the launching of a project on the assessment of the readiness of Uzbekistan to implement the TFA and recommendations (Section 23).

135. A seminar on trade facilitation within a framework of the Eurasia Week (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 26-27 September 2019) discussed and agreed on further needs for capacity building for Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan to support implementation of the trade facilitation and electronic business, including the UN/CEFACT standards and tools and the WTO TFA (Section 23).

136. A high-level policy seminar (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 July 2019) strengthened the sub-regional cooperation of the SPECA countries, reviewed and validated SPECA regional trade facilitation strategy principles of sustainable trade; and other deliverables of the SPECA Working Group on Trade (Section 23).

137. The SPECA Economic Forum "Connectivity: sustainable transport and trade facilitation in the SPECA subregion" (20-21 November 2019) reflected the demand of SPECA countries on enhancing connectivity through sustainable transport and trade facilitation in the region and highlighted the way ahead for implementing trade and transport facilitation tools for more sustainable development in the SPECA subregion as a transit hub, with a stronger regional market, to be further integrated into the economies of Europe and Asia. The participants of the Forum strengthened knowledge on how to lower barriers to trade and make transport more efficient, on improving transport connectivity, coordinated development of transport infrastructure, and removal of physical and non-physical barriers to facilitate the movement of people and goods using UN transport-related legal instruments, regulations and best-practice recommendations (Sections 20, 23).

138. A workshop on data sharing and the latest UN/CEFACT tools with participation of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation (Moscow, Russian Federation, 15-16 April 2019) supported work on alignment of solutions in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) to international UN/CEFACT (Section 23).

139. The 9th Odessa trade facilitation seminar "Data Sharing in Multimodal Transport and Trade Facilitation in the Broader European Region" (Odessa, Ukraine, 27-28 May 2019) launched work on data harmonizing and sharing along multimodal digital corridors using UN/CEFACT reference data models (Section 23).

Target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

140. In 2019, the third Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs) of Kazakhstan and North Macedonia were launched. The third EPR of Uzbekistan was finalized and provided comprehensive analysis and recommended measures on the legal, institutional, and policy frameworks as well as sectorial and cross sectorial perspectives as greening the economy, air

protection, climate change, water management, waste and chemical management, energy, industry and many others. The EPR also integrated targeted recommendations on supporting achievement of SDGs and analyzed top ten environmental achievements in the period 2010–2019 and top 10 environmental priorities for the next 5–10 years (Section 20).

141. UNDA project “Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe” (2018 - 2021) aims to develop and integrate evidence-based coherent environmental policies into sector-specific and cross-sectoral strategies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia. The project developed policy packages for Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia based on the reviews and needs assessments of implementation of the recommendations coming from EPRs vis-à-vis SDGs and targets. With the aim to validate the results of the reviews and needs assessments, a workshop (Budva, Montenegro, 17 June 2019) was conducted, enhancing capacities of the beneficiary countries of South-East Europe to assess the most critical aspects and priority needs in their environmental governance (Section 20, 35).

Target 17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

142. The project “Strengthening capacity of CIS countries to advance their use of PPPs to achieve the SDGs” (2017-2020), enhanced the public sector capacity of Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to develop and implement People-first PPP projects to achieve the SDGs as follows: (i) in Belarus, a manual was developed to assist the public sector in the identification and preparation of People-first PPP projects, with a focus on the regional authorities; (ii) in Kyrgyzstan, two workshops (Bishkek, 30 and 31 October 2019) enhanced the institutional capacity to identify and prepare People-first PPP projects under the new PPP Law, and strengthened the PPP legal and regulatory framework, including new knowledge and practical skills to harmonize the national legislation on PPPs with the UNECE Guiding Principles on People-first PPPs and the SDGs; and (iii) in Tajikistan, two workshops (Dushanbe, 17 and 18 December 2019) enhanced the capacity of the different state agencies and ministries to identify and prepare People-first PPP projects to achieve the SDGs, including practical knowledge of the UNECE Guiding Principles on People-first PPPs, UNECE People-first PPP Standards and other best practices (Section 20).

143. The collaboration with other Regional Commissions allowed for a broad dissemination of the People-first approach to PPPs. In particular, a workshop on the role of People-first PPP in efficient, resilient and sustainable infrastructure was organised jointly with ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 10 December 2019). Two training workshops on PPPs in the ports sector were organised jointly with ESCWA (Kuwait City, Kuwait, 27 July 2019) and in Jordan (Amman, Jordan, 23-24 November 2019) for government officials from Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria (Section 20).

144. The Fourth UNECE International PPP Forum “The Last Mile: Promoting People-first PPPs for the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (Geneva, Switzerland, 7-9 May 2019) improved sub-regional and regional cooperation on the advancement of PPPs to support progress towards the SDGs by showcasing the People-first approach to PPPs. This Forum advanced the work of People-first PPP draft standards for key infrastructure sectors and promoted gender equality and women economic empowerment through People-first infrastructure and PPPs (Section 20).

145. To support governments in empowering the public to exercise their rights to access to justice in environmental matters, special sessions organized within the Task Force on Access to Justice under the Aarhus Convention (28 February-1 March 2019) elaborated on practical measures to enable effective access to justice in air-related cases. In addition, Judicial Colloquium (Geneva, 27-28 February 2019) improved understanding of the judiciary, judicial training institutions and other review bodies on the role of the Aarhus Convention and its linkages with other UNECE MEAs in enforcing environmental law in the context of environmental constitutionalism and sustainable development (Section 20).

146. A capacity building session organized within The Task Force on Access to Information (Geneva, 2-4 October 2019) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on challenges and good practices on effective provision of information in case of an imminent threat to human health and the environment, the use of modern technologies by the public, access to information related to emissions and the application of restrictions on access to information. A workshop on “Open Data for the Environment” (Geneva, 5 October 2019) improved knowledge of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine on open data and e-government services for the environment and assisted beneficiary counties in shaping environmental information policies (Section 20).

147. Two thematic sessions organised within the 23rd meeting of the Working Group of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention (Geneva, 26–28 June 2019) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on public participation in decision-making on projects, plans and legislation, including in a transboundary context, and on application of the principles of the Convention in projects funded by international financial institutions (Section 20).

148. In addition, support was provided through demand-driven advisory assistance, specialized guidance materials, sharing good practices and other online resources through the Aarhus Clearinghouse and PRTR.net. With the support of OSCE and in cooperation with UNECE, 60 Aarhus Centres across 14 countries in the UNECE region promote the implementation of these treaties at the national and local levels. UNECE continued strengthening expert capacities of Aarhus Centres at their annual meeting (Vienna, Austria, 16-17 October 2019), which focused on the role of Aarhus Centres in fostering good environmental governance and in promoting public participation in the context of environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment (Section 20).

Target 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target 17.19. by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

149. A workshop on Data Integration (Belgrade, Serbia, 21-23 May 2019) targeted experts from the statistical and geospatial communities to share experiences, outputs and results of recent projects and initiatives on data integration within both communities. It highlighted practical examples of the innovative use of integrated data sources to produce statistical and geospatial outputs, thus further enhancing collaboration on data integration within and between the statistical and geospatial communities (Section 23).

150. A workshop on Gender Statistics (Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 15 - 17 May 2019) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on good practices in developing effective tools to deal with the specific communication challenges for gender statistics. It enhanced the capacity of participants to engage in constructive dialogue with policymakers and others who demand and use gender statistics, and to produce and/or to interpret gender-oriented indicators for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically statistics on entrepreneurship with a gender perspective, and on women’s representation in local government (Section 20).

151. A workshop on Statistics for SDGs (Geneva, 17 - 18 April 2019) enhanced capacities of the UNECE member States on the use of geospatial data for statistics for SDGs, and to produce SDG data disaggregated to identify specific population groups (Section 20).

152. The Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of Georgia evaluated the level of conformity with European statistical standards, with particular reference to compliance with the European statistics Code of Practice (ESCoP) and supported the National Statistics Office of Georgia (Geostat) to increasingly comply with European and international standards in a number of statistical domains (Section 23).

153. The Global Assessment of the National Statistical System (NSS) of Belarus evaluated the level of conformity vis-à-vis European standards and supported the improvement of the NSS and its alignment with European and international recommendations, standards and best practices, thus improving its production processes and organizational structure along with the modernization of the IT infrastructure and the development of new methods of data collection. This assessment strengthened the capacity of the national statistical system of Belarus in terms of production and dissemination of high-quality and internationally comparable statistical data to increase the efficiency of policy decision-making (Sections 20, 23).

154. A high-level seminar on Statistical Cooperation for countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Chisinau, 24-26 September 2019) was organised in partnership with the European Commission (Eurostat) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The seminar improved understanding of participants on the issues relating to the current round of population and housing censuses, as well as exchanging information on national priorities and international initiatives relating to statistics for the SDGs (Section 23).

155. A strategic management seminar for the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (Ankara, Turkey, 24 October 2019) improved knowledge of countries on coordination of national statistical systems, development of statistical information technology and enhanced statistical capacity on integrating statistical and geospatial data (Section 23).

156. Sector Reviews of Information Technology in Official Statistics were conducted in Armenia (Yerevan, 2-6 December 2019) and Georgia (Tbilisi, 4-7 November 2019), in partnership with EFTA. These reviews enhanced the national capacities of Armenia and Georgia for sustainable development of statistics by providing expert recommendations to support the implementation of statistics for the SDGs, modernization of official statistics and improvement of production and dissemination in specific statistical areas (Section 20, 23).

157. A workshop on the Implementation of a National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF) for Official Statistics (Belgrade, Serbia, 10-13 December 2019) trained participants from national statistical offices on quality assurance and the development of a national quality assurance framework and its implementation in the national statistical system. This workshop provided an overview of the contents of the new UN NQAF Manual and the global and the European quality assurance framework aimed at addressing quality assurance in different circumstances and situations, thereby supporting countries in safeguarding the role of official statistics as trusted source of information in a changing environment (Section 23).

158. A workshop on Implementing Geospatial Information Frameworks to Support Statistics for the SDGs (Minsk, Belarus, 26-28 November 2019) strengthened national geospatial information management, systems and infrastructure, capacities and capabilities towards achieving national development priorities and national implementation of the SDGs. This workshop raised awareness, knowledge and understanding of the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework (IGIF), the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework (GSGF), and the integrative role of geospatial information for participants from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Section 23).

159. A workshop on harmonization of poverty statistics to measure SDG 1 (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 December 2019) was attended by participants from Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan. It exchanged experience and built statistical capacity for harmonization of poverty measures, with focus on Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, and identified the main directions for further steps towards harmonizing poverty statistics, including harmonizing poverty thresholds,

producing more disaggregated data, developing good national metadata and harmonising the deprivation, consumption and income modules of survey questionnaires (Section 20).

160. A workshop on Migration Statistics (Geneva, Switzerland, 28 - 29 October 2019) exchanged experience on the methods and techniques used for the collection, processing, use and dissemination of data related to international migration statistics. This workshop developed statistical capacity for producing comparable statistics on migration and remittances in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Section 20).

161. A regional workshop on Consumer Price Indices (Minsk, Belarus, 11 - 13 September 2019) discussed the collection and processing of price data. This workshop improved the business process and security standards for the collection, transmission, processing and use of price information in the UNECE member States (Section 20).

162. UNDA project “Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus” (2018 - 2021) aimed at strengthening capacities of Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia and Tajikistan for collecting and producing required data and application of environmental indicators. A regional conference (Geneva, Switzerland, 8 May 2019) on environmental data strengthened capacities of national environmental authorities and statistical agencies to collect, produce data in accordance with the Shared Environment Information System (SEIS) principles and practices. This conference improved accessibility and use of regularly updated and high-quality environmental indicators within the framework of SEIS. In addition, a series of seven national gap analyses on the current state and development of SEIS were completed in 2019 (Sections 20, 35).

163. A national workshop on environment-related SDG Indicators (Moscow, Russian Federation, 19 - 21 March 2019) focused on the production of selected environment-related SDG indicators and related methodological challenges in the Russian Federation. A closer look was taken at the environment data sources and data flows related to SDGs, thus contributing to the assessment of data requirements, sources, availability and gaps. This workshop also assisted in the coordination and organization of environment statistics of the National Statistics Office (NSO) in collaboration with other governmental entities (Section 20).

164. A workshop on Population and Housing Censuses (Geneva, Switzerland, 16 - 17 September 2019) with participation of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan enhanced the capacity to conduct their population and housing census and harnessed the potential of geospatial information to improve the efficiency of census operations at all stages (Section 20).

IV. REPORTING ON REGULAR BUDGET (SECTIONS 23, 35) & EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDING

165. Total extrabudgetary contributions to UNECE⁴ increased by US\$3,029,565 (17.7%), totalling US\$20,104,551 in 2019. UNECE member States remained the largest contributors to UNECE technical cooperation activities, providing 59% of the total extrabudgetary resources. The top ten bilateral donors (Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Germany, Norway, Sweden, France, Italy, Netherlands, Finland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) accounted for 83% of all voluntary contributions from UNECE member States. Switzerland, the Russian Federation and Germany were the largest donor countries, providing US\$2,396,160 and US\$1,401,660, and US\$1,195,048 in 2019 respectively. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contributed 21.4% of all extrabudgetary resources, and the European Commission provided 19.6% (Graph 3).

166. Compared to 2018, contributions from UNECE member States increased by 3.1% (from US\$11,508,372 in 2018 to US\$11,869,021 in 2019). The contribution from the European Commission increased from US\$891,024 in 2018 to US\$3,935,632. Contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations decreased by 8% (Graph 4 and 5).

167. In 2019, total extrabudgetary, Section 23 and Section 35 expenditures were US\$20,703,535. Extrabudgetary expenditures amounted to US\$17,870,738, being 86.3% of total expenditures in 2019. The remaining expenditures for technical cooperation included regular budget expenditures from the Regular Programme on Technical Cooperation – Section 23 (RPTC) (7.9%) and the UN Development Account – Section 35 (UNDA) (5.8%) (Graph 6).

168. The environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (63%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures. The share of other subprogrammes was as follows: transport (17.3%), statistics (1.4%), economic cooperation and integration (5.1%), sustainable energy (3.9%), trade (2.7%), forestry and timber (2.4%), housing, land management and population (3%), and Executive Direction and Management (1.2%) (Graph 7).

169. Expenditures from RPTC resources amounted US\$1,632,924 in 2019. These resources were used for providing regional advisory services in: environment (18.2%), transport (17.3%), statistics (18.8%), economic cooperation and integration (7.8%), sustainable energy (15.8%), trade (8.9%), forests, land and housing (5.2%), Executive Direction and Management (8%) (Graph 8).

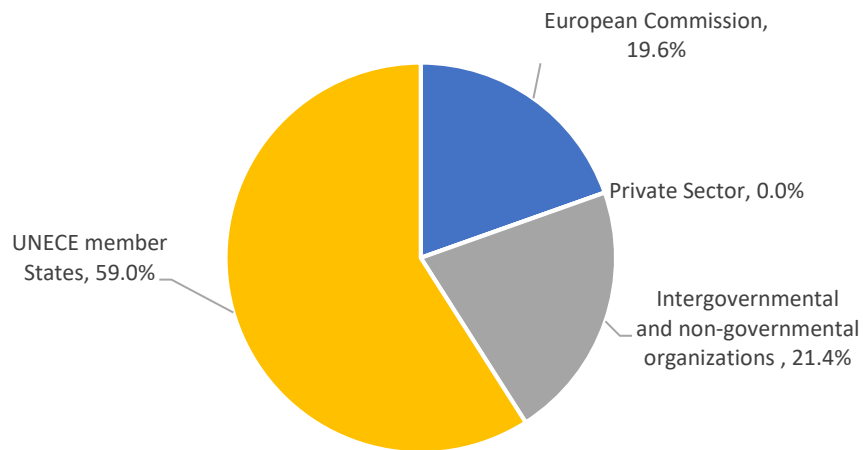
170. Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account (10th and 11th tranches) amounted to US\$1,199,873. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was as follows: environment (6.7%), transport (5.7%), statistics (16.7%), sustainable energy (24.2%), trade (13.8%), forestry and timber (13.6%), and housing and land management (19.3%) (Graph 9).

⁴ This section provides information on all extrabudgetary contribution and expenditures in line with the EXCOM decision contained in the informal document 2014/41/ Rev.1 “Transparency, accountability and approval of extrabudgetary funding”. UMOJA functionality limits the Secretariat’s ability to disaggregate extrabudgetary funding by technical cooperation, and other activities.

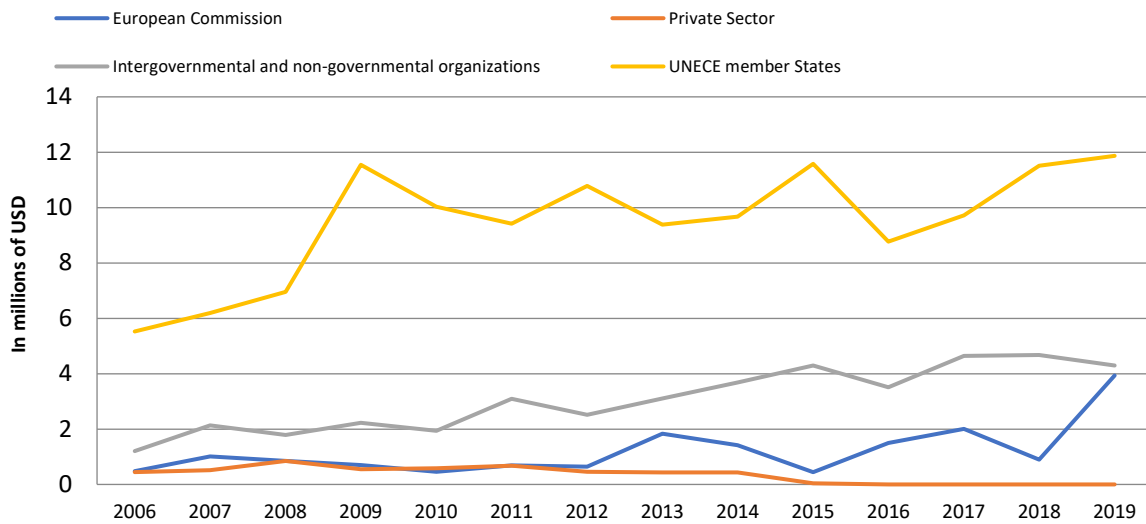
V. ANNEXES

Annex 1.

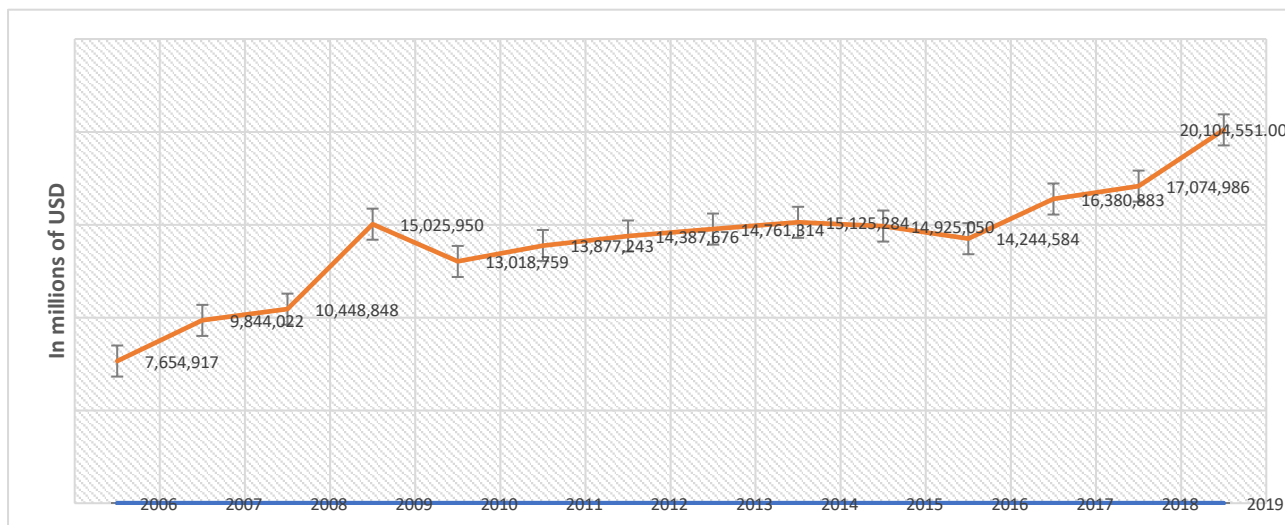
Graph 3. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2019



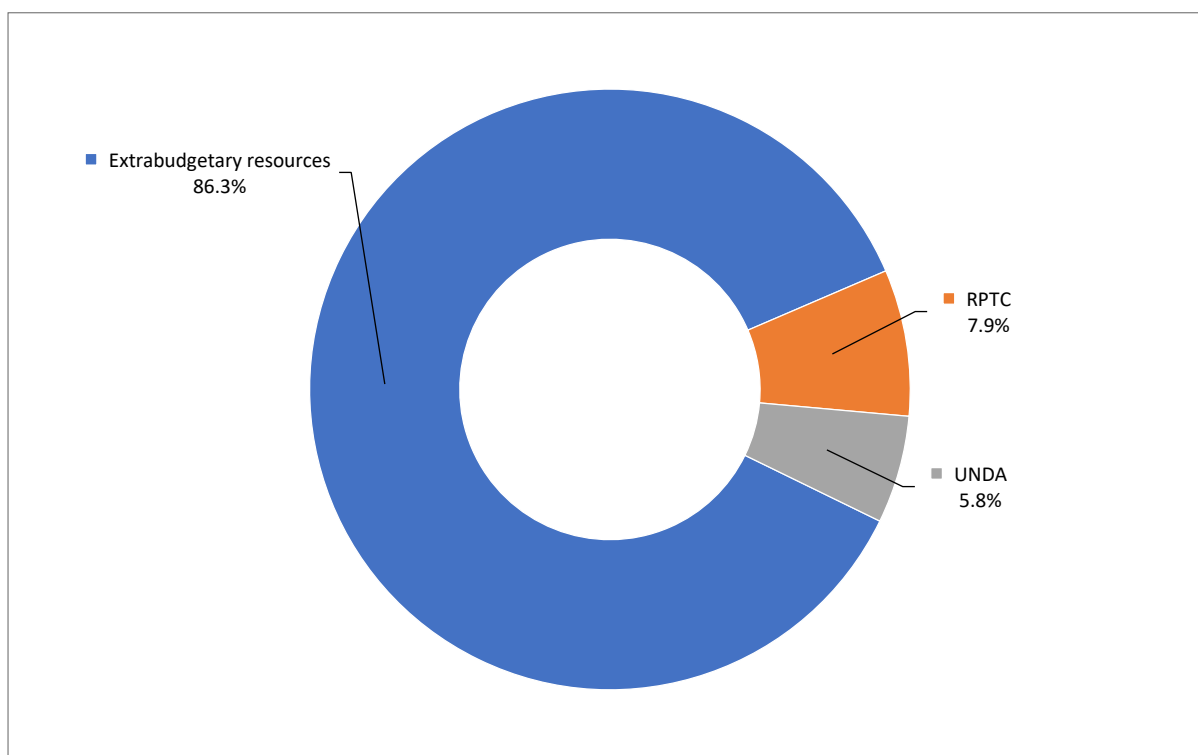
Graph 4. Trends in extrabudgetary contribution by source from 2006 to 2019



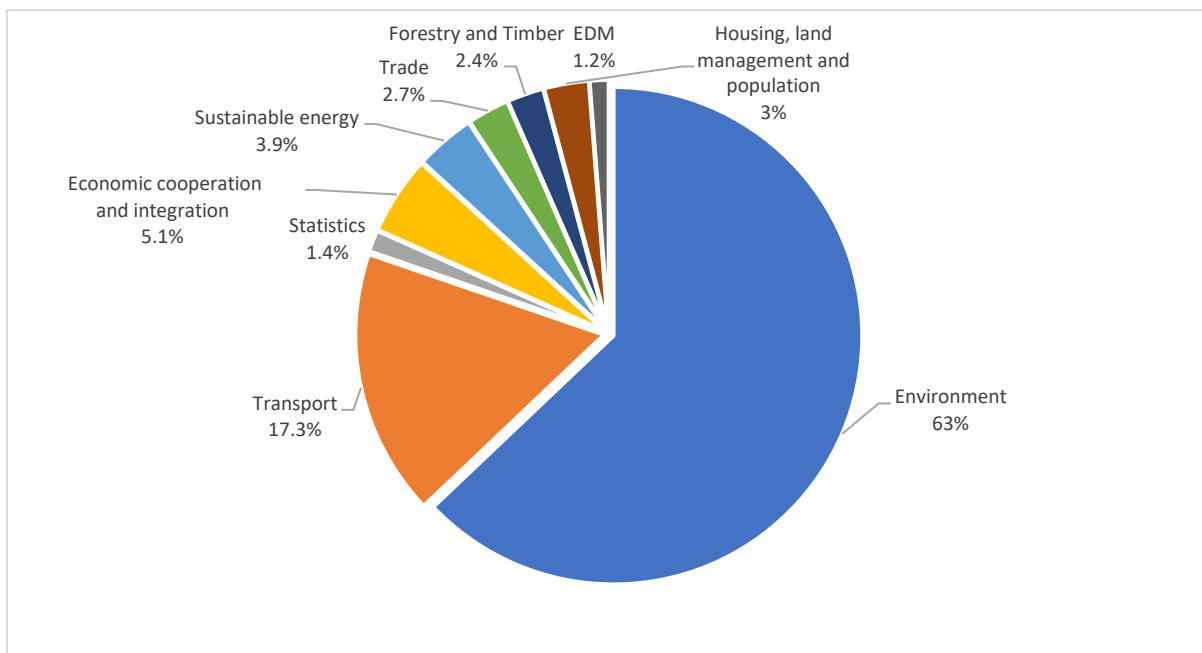
Graph 5. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2019



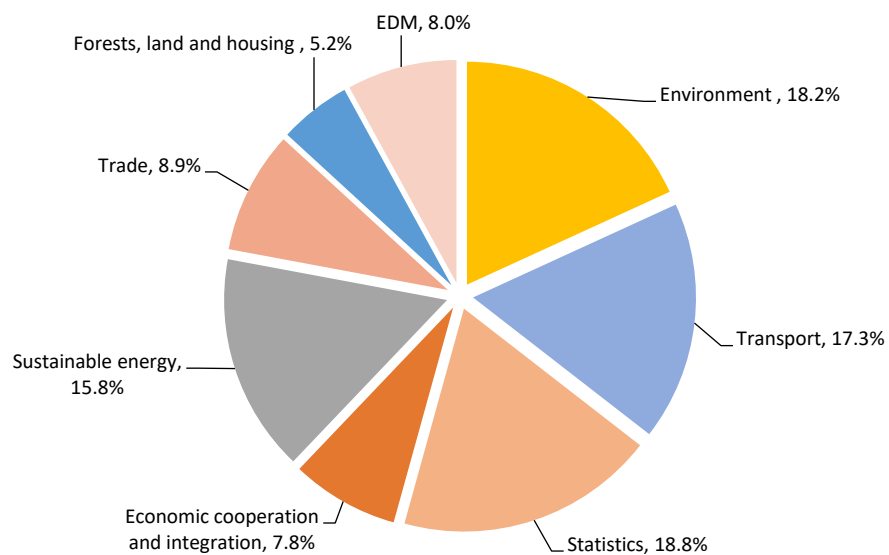
Graph 6. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2019



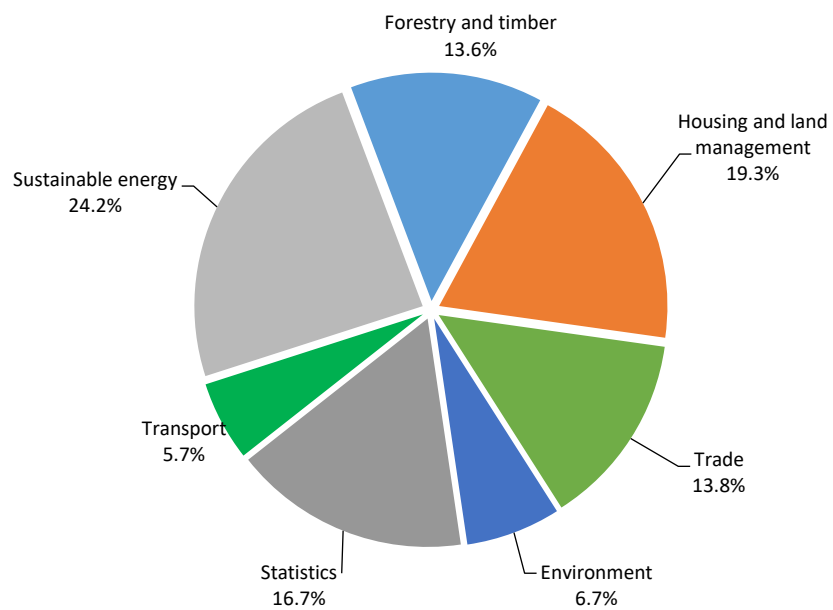
Graph 7. Expenditures under extrabudgetary resources, 2019



Graph 8. Expenditures under RPTC by use, 2019



Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2019



Extrabudgetary contributions (by donor & by year) (in US\$)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Albania	1,400	1,800	780	429	4,429	6,433	19,583	14,871	11,055	2,952	7,768	12,020
Armenia	20,898	20,298	18,798	20,721	21,491	20,491	11,844	30,844	18,344	17,500	17,500	19,832
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900	75,000	37,140	73,923	0	0
Austria	158,315	192,162	115,653	180,819	205,249	227,700	218,447	238,318	202,496	228,782	216,091	237,949.66
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024	4,024	2,024	5,673	3,380	3,380
Belarus	2,345	2,345	2,345	3,702	3,940	3,702	6,262	6,462	6,462	7,123	7,123	7,123
Belgium	201,100	165,955	164,964	182,820	121,467	137,578	147,436	122,570	142,898	110,464	178,407	118,538.75
Bosnia & Herzegovina	33,113	10,613	10,613	21,300	620	42,039	11,811	24,691	24,011	25,732	13,552	26,232
Bulgaria	28,645	19,770	52,003	33,040	56,540	36,946	43,546	28,813	37,284	29,429	37,547	27,609
Canada	36,000	60,237	38,899	78,047	8,792	29,567	40,418	192,639	51,560	40,000	0	35,000
Croatia	27,254	26,333	63,832	94,876	41,464	39,423	48,114	47,455	45,061	43,307	43,669	45,498.11
Cyprus	4,260	25,357	12,668	12,910	5,551	5,205	4,620	2,620	2,620	25,199	22,786	27,984.07
Czech Republic	141,182	87,105	150,778	108,164	122,140	96,320	116,930	117,814	115,290	143,517	108,041	107,693.42
Denmark	70,920	90,127	88,239	175,092	116,862	124,784	110,331	174,444	83,070	191,579	166,474	83,565.37
Estonia	12,522	3,861	7,051	7,368	41,570	28,605	11,307	17,717	9,322	14,057	14,932	22,319.46
Finland	106,532	280,816	1,263,169	1,026,351	765,936	336,895	573,739	667,963	727,086	312,531	383,124	383,411
France	417,384	1,278,115	1,225,261	735,322	1,258,254	737,754	737,805	701,444	607,201	744,992	896,953	899,094.28
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988	489	1,734	2,234	1,934	2,652	2,652	2,872.02
Germany	696,893	2,420,760	1,109,360	1,040,175	987,760	1,259,862	1,024,156	1,021,790	726,544	828,131	1,356,645	1,195,048.23
Greece	39,732	56,982	20,000	0	0	115,580	0	1,096	1,062	112,590	31,473	58,460.00
Hungary	91,712	55,632	55,632	24,000	60,019	72,811	48,268	138,996	43,439	57,463	29,178	55,887.52
Iceland	1,804	1,804	1,804	0	2,051	2,361	4,316	1,480	2,836	2,772	1,500	2,792.00
Ireland	94,956	78,387	65,759	77,513	60,675	65,118	54,509	53,192	53,163	49,105	48,727	70,396.73
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	420,224	1,358,817	500,636	488,393	574,648	389,748	492,895	620,853	615,748	472,527	941,574	714,143.63
Kazakhstan	4,375	593	119,276	23,957	39,944	59,945	20,960	20,985	16,000	26,742	212,542	105,742
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044	0	1,478	858	0	1,966
Latvia	20,551	8,704	5,816	6,059	7,647	7,874	8,360	4,258	7,618	6,285	7,492	6,248.11
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351	970	500	452	860	817
Lithuania	27,271	23,171	23,171	26,511	34,303	29,211	35,707	36,296	29,378	40,053	27,219	26,017
Luxembourg	15,291	8,833	22,565	4,909	0	11,554	17,989	14,300	19,773	23,016	22,850	36,555
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	0	0	0	1,990	9,354	2,290
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839	670	1,273	1,180	1,180	1,180
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	0	426	2,184	512	1,999	1,793	7,568	12,518.86
Netherlands	582,057	463,445	502,642	647,297	468,830	467,561	448,258	592,273	566,679	617,236	672,604	679,248.03
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	36,154	0	0
North Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	9,784
Norway	432,848	538,389	788,396	1,086,833	947,150	1,055,268	822,414	744,079	748,404	766,852	865,375	936,606.49
Poland	92,305	76,571	73,337	122,925	115,189	154,267	152,787	143,155	141,954	117,146	140,969	140,702.76
Portugal	52,570	28,380	31,096	63,521	25,483	26,990	107,370	1,467	990	14,881	1,044	89,216.01
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,209	30,000	27,000	0	30,000	30,000.00
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310	3,135	1,000	2,209	2,000	1,465	1,215	0
Romania	37,846	184,864	17,500	27,500	17,500	26,383	24,507	55,476	70,571	36,274	35,829	66,397.47
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	1,345,750	1,401,660	1,401,660	1,401,660
Serbia	1,024	5,252	6,090	17,041	11,000	18,142	16,124	14,624	21,664	19,768	33,317	135,922.69
Slovak Republic	56,795	35,703	24,137	24,196	14,234	26,810	21,089	49,591	30,621	10,810	34,797	23,240.97

Slovenia	29,821	39,480	36,575	50,409	25,407	37,347	30,475	57,566	102,425	60,509	55,279	23,837.04
Spain	386,371	451,927	184,757	168,607	168,130	168,090	165,570	168,818	168,804	163,422	167,958	162,520.36
Sweden	108,390	320,067	270,737	198,406	650,400	188,446	159,659	343,156	101,760	214,191	886,476	899,117.39
Switzerland	718,241	1,228,694	1,148,693	813,605	1,315,726	1,544,313	1,786,168	1,781,444	1,853,617	1,640,695	1,908,794	2,396,160.69
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0	175	500	500	500
Turkey	50,380	45,375	40,375	52,735	52,760	52,750	93,960	161,114	158,614	137,920	73,180	137,920
Turkmenistan	356	0	400	0	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	12,690	13,237	14,458	12,196	15,898	6,002	0	42,032	27,546	18,181	12,181	21,181
United Kingdom	355,580	408,058	438,467	456,326	397,004	441,219	334,942	288,380	288,380	370,034	369,034	364,822
United States of America	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	449,500	0	0
African Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0
Asian Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0
ASTM International	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0
Ax Son Johnson Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
Black Sea Economic Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,665	0
City University of Hong Kong (SAR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,171	0	178,970.92
European Commission	854,279	698,775	458,275	692,592	639,278	1,832,407	1,416,794	363,478	1,506,145	2,219,505	891,024	3,935,632.60
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000	0	0	0	0	0
European Environmental Agency	0	0	0	157,500	181,769	0	151,101	100,000	0	208,075	0	44,247.79
European Investment Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	7,964	0
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013	0	0	0	0	0
FIA Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843,645	845,547	901,442	874,126	825,082.22
Global Water Partnership Mediterranean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174,251	188,702	0	0	255,724.18
World Bank	150,000	0	321,000	213,000	71,000	0	45,000	0	0	231,868	101,067	267,136
IBGE Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,308	0	0	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000.00
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0
International Ground Water Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	0	0	0	0	0
International Road Transport Union (IRTU)	1,274,000	715,067	959,000	1,473,937	1,029,762	1,042,946	1,488,984	1,646,462	1,090,822	1,858,056	1,496,294	1,408,488
Islamic Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168,000	0	0
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,000	13,936	0
JFEJI-CICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,389	0
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	0	280,899	269,906	591,327	549,631	1,026,445	1,468,114	670,808	658,510	195,913	0	0
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	0	0	0	0	0	283,368	41,603	69,743	124,503	0	0	0
OIER Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,091	0
Tsinghua University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,771	0	0	150,180.89
University of Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,856	15,707	0
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227	0	0	0	0	0
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
CEPI	7,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Construction Industry Development Council								0		0	0	0
EDF FRANCE	0	0	32,059	35,714	32,298	35,278	35,763	0	0	0	0	0
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777	0	0	0	0	0
EGAS - EGYPTIAN NATURAL GAS	0	0	12,698	14,648	12,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europaforum Wien	0	0	0	26,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Business Congress (EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAIL (India) Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,808	0	0	0	0	0
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAS NATURAL FENOSA SDG, Barcelona, Spain	0	0	16,030	35,422	34,853	35,278	35,278	0	0	0	0	0
GAZ DE FRANCE	40,881	0	69,577	111,588	34,076	34,031	35,568	0	0	0	0	0
GAZPROM	40,881	34,256	34,993	35,422	34,076	35,278	35,568	0	0	0	0	0
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HELVETAS	0	0	0	0	30,654	0	61,247	0	0	0	0	0
INA - Industrija Nafta (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	0	29,121	13,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JSC KazMunaiGas Exploration Production-KazMunayGas	0	0	0	0	0	33,206	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOL Hungary	0	0	14,035	14,286	13,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldovagaz							0	0	0	0	0	0
NAFTOGAZ OF UKRAINE	16,174	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,775	13,559	14,305	0	0	0	0	0
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OMV Gas Gmbh (Austria)	32,808	26,598	26,364	28,338	27,261	56,483	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physikalish Tech Metrologieinstitut (PTB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,500	400,000	
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207	0	0	0	0	0
Plinovodi D.O.O. Slovenia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,613	14,227	0	0	0	0	0
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Donation (Gas Centre)	130,709	54,439	42,622	164,379	52,120	52,120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
Socar- State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic	0	0	0	18,598	34,853	33,202	35,760	0	0	0	0	0
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Srbijagas (Serbia)	16,174	15,385	14,035	14,648	13,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STEG (Tunisia)	16,199	13,702	13,999	14,835	13,901	13,282	14,150	0	0	0	0	0
SWISSGAS	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882	28,223	28,454	0	0	0	0	0
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	0	0
The Institute of French International Legal Experts (IFEJI) & The Confederation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,293	0	0	0	0
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644	493,698	584,644	421,482	1,545,693	55,000
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNESCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,000	22,000
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNFPA	0	0	67,000	96,000	187,195	346,065	20,844	140,130	112,350	59,706	114,490	0
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	0	0	0	57,613	146,669	113,348
ONE UN Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569,719.79
Grand Total	10,448,848	15,025,950	13,018,759	13,877,243	14,387,676	14,761,314	15,125,284	14,925,050	14,244,584	16,380,883	17,074,988	20,104,551

UNECE extrabudgetary trust funds, 2019

Title of the project	Project ID	Expenditures (US\$)
New Challenges and Opportunities for Gender Equality in the ECE Region	ECE-E175	23,320.12
Evaluation of UNECE	ECE-E201	44,247.64
Strengthening the capacity of SPECA countries for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	ECE-E262	284,680
Enhanced policy dialogue on sustainable development in the UNECE region by organizing the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	ECE-E305	33,489.23
Improving knowledge of UNECE member States to design and implement integrated policies in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at regional and national levels	ECE-E322	105,121.72
Aarhus Convention	ECE-E104	1,321,930.41
Industrial Accidents Convention	ECE-E106	454,611.47
To strengthen the implementation and ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and its protocols in countries of Eastern, South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE-E112	483,922.15
Espoo Convention	ECE-E115	420,199.06
The PEP	ECE-E126	66,656.02
Water Convention	ECE-E133	2,017,380.87
Protocol on Water and Health	ECE-E150	487,975.93
Environmental Performance Review	ECE-E205	350,729.26
Strengthening industrial safety in Central Asia through the implementation and accession to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	ECE-E263	825.10
EU Water Initiative Plus for Eastern Partnership countries (EU WI+4 EaP)	ECE-E271	980,373.40
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (Support production and regular update of the ECE set of indicators and strengthening environmental statistics and accounting under the ENI SEIS II East Project)	ECE-E279	9,321.52
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E280	38,876.80
Strengthening the capacity of UNECE member States in implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education on Sustainable Development	ECE-E285	121,838.84
Capacity-Building for cooperation on Dam Safety in Central Asia (Phase III)	ECE-E287	104,763.55
Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organization	ECE-E288	32,779.98
UN-Water Inter-Agency Cooperation	ECE-E290	81,564.95
Enhancing trans boundary cooperation and governance in the Drin river basin	ECE-E291	49,838.94
Support to the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E299	39,938.08
Enhancing strategic environmental assessment and transboundary environment impact assessment in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E311	246,689.22
Implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-range transboundary Air Pollution - Phase II	ECE-E315	136,282.77
Promote accession to Water Convention	ECE-E328	268,203.58
Legislative advice to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in introducing modern environmental assessment system in accordance with the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment	ECE-E329	67,776.49
Strengthening the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (Phase II)	ECE-E334	92,115.65
Improved production of the UNECE set of environmental indicators and implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) in the Eastern Partnership countries	ECE-E337	23,120.96
EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues in Central Asia (2019-2022)	ECE-E341	53,396.48

Environment for Europe	EIA-E911	73,016.56
Voluntary Contribution towards funding of effect-oriented activities under the Air Convention	LRA-E910	804,718.13
Mobile Sources of Air Pollution	LRA-E907	7,485.81
Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	LRA-E908	2,358,699.98
Trans-European Motorway	ECE-E206	87,339.12
Trans-European Railway	ECE-E208	119,999.80
Transport International Routier (TIR)	ECE-E211	1,272,894.86
Enhancing Regional Transport Infrastructure Connectivity and Establishment of Transport Geographical Information System (GIS) Database	ECE-E272	8,445.10
Facilitate and support the full computerization of the TIR procedure (eTIR)	ECE-E296	217,157.78
Improved knowledge of UNECE member States on integrated transport and urban development including environmental, health and quality of life perspective	ECE-E307	33,935.26
Road Safety Phase 4	ECE-E313	817,127.25
Secretariat to United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund (UNRSTF)	ECE-E316	497,662.32
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and car-pooling initiatives	ECE-E324	22,930.41
Road Safety Phase V	ECE-E339	271.20
Raising awareness on adaptation of transport infrastructure to changing climate and design and implementation of effective adaptation measure	ECE-E343	5,598.41
Modernizing Statistical Production	ECE-E238	54,470.18
Enhancing coherence and integration of economic and social statistics in support of the implementation of 2008 SNA	ECE-E264	115,801.42
Modernizing Statistical Production Phase 3	ECE-E331	74,045.04
Development of PPP Best Practices Guides	ECE-E250	61,803.96
International Centre of Excellence on PPPs: development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations	ECE-E267	29,156.60
Strengthening the capacity of selected CIS countries in innovative dev. to improve competitiveness and achieve SDGs	ECE-E292	124,339.06
Strengthening capacity of CIS countries to advance their use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	ECE-E294	135,768.34
Promoting innovation policy capacities in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E317	547,758.10
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane	ECE-E251	9,042.08
Strengthening capacity of the ECE member States to achieve the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals ("Pathways to Sustainable Energy")	ECE-E274	32,102.11
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane - Phase II	ECE-E276	88,606.80
Methane Management in Extractive Industries (Upstream Oil and Gas/Downstream Gas)	ECE-E281	119,577.48
Enhancing national capacities for development and implementation of the energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region	ECE-E282	39,830.64
Improving national capacities of Central Asian countries to harmonize and implement an internationally applicable system of classification and sustainable management of energy and mineral resources	ECE-E298	142,190.70
Enhancing trans boundary energy cooperation through introduction of wind and solar energy into power systems of the CIS countries to support achievement of SDG 7	ECE-E310	55,331.98
Improved understanding of the UNECE member States on the role of natural gas in achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement	ECE-E319	210,920.29
Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT)	EAA-E904	2,976.48
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	ECE-E293	21,115.47
Supporting the Removal of Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan	ECE-E303	43,918.08
Enhancing usage and uptake of the standards for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals	ECE-E312	40,434.32
Strengthening the capacity of the SPECA to support countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through subregional cooperation	ECE-E314	7,081.88
Enhancing transparency and traceability for more sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector	ECE-E320	172,371.59
Enhancing usage and uptake of standards for sustainable development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls	ECE-E330	23,346.93
European Forest Sector Outlook Study III	ECE-E278	55,299.31
Strengthening capacity of CIS for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets	ECE-E283	20,803.18
Improving the capacity of the UNECE member States to create green jobs in the forest sector	ECE-E301	34,586.03

Strengthening sustainable forest management monitoring and assessment in the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE-E304	21,415.05
Communicating the role of Sustainable Forest Management in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	ECE-E308	45,550.57
Strengthening the capacity of the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe to restore forest landscapes under the Bonn Challenge	ECE-E321	72,296.69
Improve dissemination of available forestry information	ECE-E332	30,409.83
Strengthening communication on the role of Sustainable Forest Management in the UNECE member States in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	ECE-E335	36,779.10
Support for the preparation of a legally binding agreement on forests hosted by UNECE	ECE-E336	32,269.50
Increasing visibility and participation of countries at the joint 77th Session of the UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the 40th Session of the FAO European Forestry Commission	ECE-E338	28,779.35
Long-Term European Timber Trends and Prospects	LTA-E909	48,630.50
Ageing	ECE-E171	44,806.60
Strengthening national capacity for monitoring and assessing the progress in the implementation of MIPAA / RIS and 2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration goals: Active Ageing Index	ECE-E253	255,560
Enhanced integration of population dynamics into development planning: follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 in the UNECE region	ECE-E289	16,400
Support to the organization of the Day of Cities	ECE-E323	10,989.49
Strengthening capacities of selected CIS countries to implement urban related SDGs through Country Profiles on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management and innovative financing mechanisms	ECE-E325	97,954.48
Improved sustainable urban development in 17 Norwegian cities	ECE-E340	72,079.88
Human Settlements	EHA-E906	24,885.86

UNECE-led projects funded from the United Nations Development Account, by tranches (10 - 11 tranches)

Project title	Sub-programme	Budget (USD)	Beneficiary countries	Partners	Objective
1819AT Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport related SDGs in selected landlocked and transit/bridging	Transport	500,000	Georgia, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Paraguay, Jordan	UNESCWA UNECLAC, UNCTs	To enhance the national capacities of selected countries to design and implement an evidence-based transport policy framework, that fosters sustainable transport connectivity and the implementation of transport-related SDGs
1819AA Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	Environment	500,000	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	UNEP	To improve environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus
1819AB Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia	Energy	490,000	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	UNESCAP	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries in South-East Europe and Central Asia to implement integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development
1819AC Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition	Trade	490,000	Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia, North Macedonia	UNESCAP, UNCTAD	To strengthen national capacities of selected economies in transition in the ECE region to implement evidence-based trade facilitation measures for better integration into the international rules-based trading system
1819AD Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade	Trade	500,000	Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Kenya, Brazil, Lao PDR, Nepal, Côte-Ivoire	UNESCAP, UNECA	Improving policy coherence of transition and developing countries for increased sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade
1819AE Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe	Environment	470,000	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	UNCTs	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries of South-East Europe for evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of implementation of the 2030 Agenda
1617AN Strengthening national capacities of the UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade	Trade	500,000	Armenia, Georgia, Serbia	UNCTAD	To strengthen the national capacities of selected countries in the UNECE region for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to support the achievement of SDGs 1, 9, 10 and 17

<p>policies to achieve the SDGs</p>					
<p>1617X Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia</p>	<p>Energy</p>	<p>564,000</p>	<p>Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>UNESCAP, DESA</p>	<p>To strengthen the national capacity of select economies in transition in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop National Action Plans for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All)</p>
<p>1617V Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in Caucasus and Central Asian countries</p>	<p>Forestry and Timber</p>	<p>501,000</p>	<p>Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>To strengthen the national capacity of countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop accountability system for sustainable forest management</p>
<p>1617W Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in the UNECE region</p>	<p>Housing and Land Management</p>	<p>499,000</p>	<p>Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine</p>	<p>UN-Habitat</p>	<p>To strengthen national capacity to develop evidence-based policies to achieve inclusive and sustainable housing and urban development in four selected countries with transition economies in the UNECE region; and to support the realization of the achievement of SDG 11</p>
<p>1617A Programme on Data and Statistics</p>	<p>Statistics</p>	<p>11,400,000 (for all agencies)</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>DESA, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNHABITAT, ODC, UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA</p>	<p>To enhance capacity of developing countries to strengthen statistical institutional environments and production processes across multiple statistical domains to measure, monitor and report on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda</p>

List of acronyms

AAI	Active Ageing Index
AMM	Abandoned Mine Methane
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BSEC	Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CMM	Coal Mine Methane
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EC	European Commission
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EPBD	Energy Performance of Building Directive
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
ERICCA	Emissions Reduction Investment and Cost Calculation Methodology
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FMO	Fishery Management Organization
ForFITS	For Inland Transport Systems
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
GAINS	Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies
GHS	The <i>Globally Harmonized System</i> of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HRMT	Human resources management and training
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
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
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support
MAST	Multi-Agency Support Team
MIPAA	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing

MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
NPTS	National Paperless Trading System
NTFC	National Trade Facilitation Committee
NTMs	Non-tariff measures
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
RSPR	Road Safety Performance Review
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPECA	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
SW	Single Window
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
TFTEI	Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFIG	Trade Facilitation Guide
THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)
TMF	Tailing Management Facilities
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
UNDS	United Nations Development System
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
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNNEt	United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Ventilation Air Methane
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
