ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

117th meeting
Geneva, 8 July 2021

Item 6

Informal Document No. 2021/17

UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2020

**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 2020 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.   Revised Resource Mobilization Action Plans for the period 2020-2022 are presented in Annex 5, pursuant to the approval of the revised Resource Mobilization Strategy (Informal Document 2020/27/Rev.1) by EXCOM on 29 May 2020 (ECE/EX/2020/L.4).

4.   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.

5.   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 finalized in 2020.

6.   UNECE technical cooperation activities are implemented through three budget sections, namely: 1) "Economic Development in Europe" (Section 20 of the regular budget for 2020,with extrabudgetary resources supplementing the programme plan; 2) "Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation" (Section 23); and 3) the "United Nations Development Account" (Section 35). Many technical cooperation activities delivered in 2020 have been repurposed or adjusted to address the impact of COVID-19.

7.   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.

## II.   HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2020

8.   In 2020, UNECE completed 274 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).

9.   Countries of Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe benefitted the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities. They accounted for 24% and 11% of the UNECE technical cooperation activities respectively, followed by the countries of the Caucasus and Eastern Europe (6% each). 50% of technical cooperation activities were regional, involving two or more subregions.

Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2020
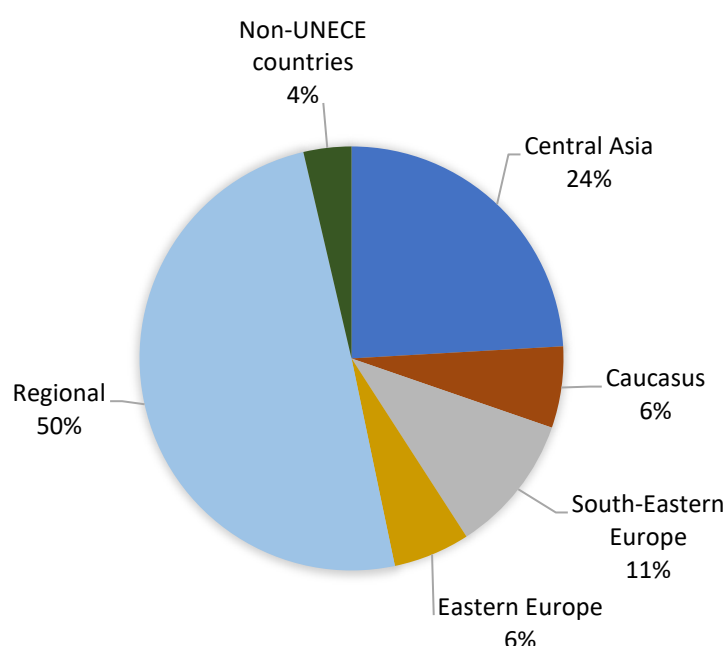
10.   SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) accounted for the largest share of the UNECE expenditures under Section 20, Section 23 and Section 35 in 2020. They are followed by and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), and SDG 15 (life on land). 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. Several activities are presented under SDG 5 (gender equality), however actual expenditures are below 1%, so they are not included in the Graph 2.

Graph 2. UNECE technical cooperation activities by SDG, 2020
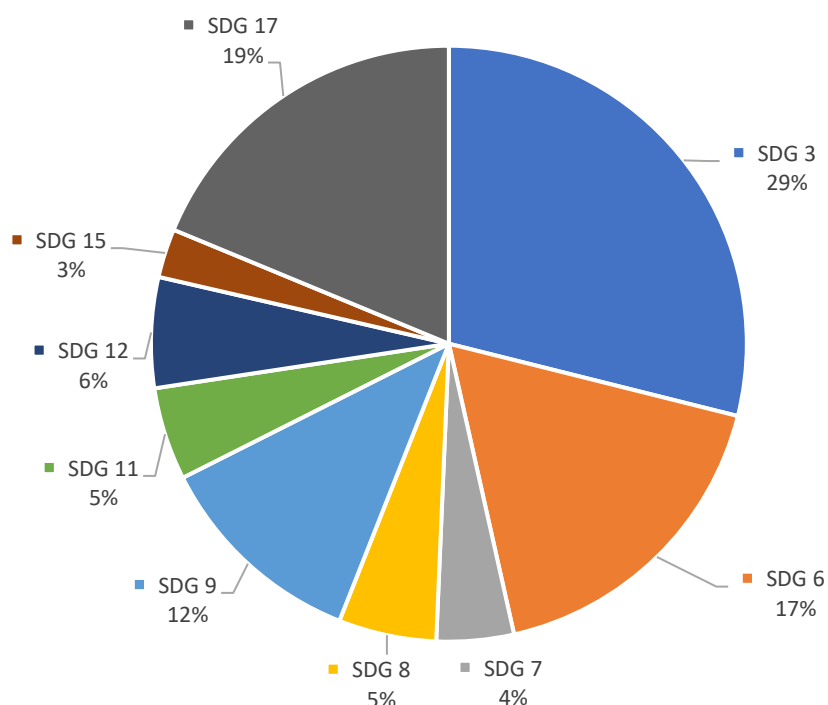
11.   In the 17 programme countries in the UNECE region, technical cooperation activities were delivered in an integrated and coherent manner through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), in cooperation with UN Country Teams. This has enabled UNECE to enhance national 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 2020, UNECE has continued providing support to roll out countries of UNECE region in preparation of the UNSDCFs for 2021-2025 and 2022-2026 in line with the new guidance. In addition, UNECE took part in the social and economic task forces established in the 17 UN programme countries and integrated UNECE activities in the social and economic response plans (SERPs).

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.   A workshop "How Road Safety Performance Review can accelerate efficient implementation of UN legal instruments on safe vehicles" (1-2 October 2020 [1]) strengthened knowledge of national stakeholders on Road Safety Performance Reviews (RSPR) and efficient implementation of the RSPR recommendations with special emphasize on provisions of the 1997 and 1958 Agreements. Two years after RSPR projects completion, the workshop presented project results in Albania and Georgia and shared best practice with representatives of seven member States (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Montenegro and Serbia). The workshop took stock on current legislation and practice in beneficiary countries and provided a road map on how to update national legislation to be in full conformity with 1997 Agreements (Section 23).

13.   A pre-event to the third Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety (Stockholm, Sweden, 18 February 2020) aimed at facilitation of development and implementation of comprehensive road safety policies and legislation for road safety in an era of increasingly automated vehicles. The event shared experiences on the linkages between road safety and the SDGs, the role of governments in updating the existing legal instruments, engaging with the private sector on vehicle technologies, the role of automotive technology in achieving increased levels of road safety as well as the challenges of inclusiveness and sustainability and the need for governments to work on a new international legal framework for automated vehicles (Section 20).

14.   A workshop within the framework of the "15th International Conference Road Safety in Local Communities" (24-25 June 2020) improved national capacities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia and representatives of the Transport Community Treaty Secretariat on road safety management, evidence-based decision making on road safety strategic goals and targets and the role of the Global Framework Plan of Action of Road Safety in development of road safety system. National representatives shared experience on implementation of national road safety strategies/plans and development of institutional and legislative framework for efficient road safety management (Section 23).

15.   A field project "Strengthening national capacities for preparation of the Framework Road Safety Strategy for Bosnia and Herzegovina", under the request of the Ministry of Communications and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina, supported the development of the draft Framework Road Safety Strategy for 2021-2025 and Action Plan for its implementation. UNECE had a significant role in the preparation of all documents, in particular drafted the Road Safety Management pillar and Safer Vehicles pillar of the draft strategy. The workshop "Transport-related SDGs and Road Safety Systems" (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4-5 March 2020) improved the understanding of the transport-related SDGs and knowledge on development of road safety systems and

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[1] In 2020, majority of technical cooperation activities have been organized online (or in hybrid format), therefore only dates are included in the report.

relevant statistics among policymakers and experts in Bosnia and Herzegovina and South-East Europe countries (Section 23).

16.   The UN Road Safety Fund financed a project "Safer and Cleaner Used Vehicles for Africa" aimed to enhance road safety in Africa by putting in place regulations, standards and processes to ensure that only quality used vehicles are imported and sold. The first workshop of exporting countries (18 December 2020) improved understanding of target countries on regulatory frameworks for cross border exchange and the digital exchange of data (Section 20).

17.   The UN Secretary General Special Envoy for road safety supported a road safety performance review validation workshop (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 14 January 2020). Two reports were produced for Road Safety Performance Reviews (Zimbabwe and Ethiopia), including recommendations for the beneficiary countries on targeted actions to improve road safety (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

18.   A webinar "Clean Air for All – Lessons learnt from the UNECE Air Convention" (07 September 2020) organized on the occasion of the first International Day of Clean Air for blue skies improved awareness of the UNECE member States and beyond on the Convention work to tackle air pollution (Section 20).

19.   An online stakeholder workshop "Assessment and enhancement of the national capacity of Kazakhstan to ratify the key protocols of CLRTAP and development of a national action plan for ratification" (11 November 2020) discussed the preliminary results of the identification of the gaps in national policies and legislation on air quality assessment and management in Kazakhstan and identified the need to acquire information necessary for identification of possible scenarios for accession to and implementation of the key protocols of the Air Convention, focusing on possible technical, institutional and regulatory measures in Kazakhstan (Section 20).

20.   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)" (2019-2021), UNECE organized a first phase of online workshops for national experts from ministries and relevant institutions in the Republic of Moldova (6 November 2020), Kyrgyzstan (4 December 2020) and Kazakhstan (21 December 2020) aiming to further improve reporting under the Convention and increase the knowledge of national experts in the use of methodologies and guidelines for compiling emission inventories. The Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia Coordinating Group comprised of representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan submitted their national emission reports in accordance with the requirements of the Convention. Two virtual Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus Coordinating Group meeting (27 May and 16 October 2020) discussed the review of the Gothenburg Protocol (14, 15 and 17 December 2020) (Section 20).

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

21.   Within the framework of UNDA project "Strengthening Social Protection for Pandemic Response" (2020-2021) aimed to scale up governments' efforts and expand their responses to the immediate socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, a mapping of economic and social policy initiatives in the UNECE region focusing on measures to mitigate the adverse impact on women's paid and unpaid work identified applications of best practices and innovative approaches and was accompanied by an analytical report on women's economic empowerment and the care economy in the UNECE region (policy brief on gender) (Sections 20, 35).

Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

22.   Two capacity building events on gender mainstreaming in environmental policies and strategies (9 September 2020) and on integration of gender aspects into environmental policies (27 November 2020) improved understanding of policy makers from Serbia on good practices and different approaches of integrating gender aspects into environmental policies (Section 23).

5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

23.   Two capacity building workshops for women entrepreneurs in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia on the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the promotion of gender equality in small businesses (22 June - 2 July and 2-12 November 2020) provided support to women during the COVID-19 crisis to improve their skills in using on-line tools for doing business, including marketing and networking (Section 20).

24.   UNECE Gender-Responsive Standards Declaration has been signed by over 70 member States and regional and international organizations, committing to addressing and reviewing their standardization processes and standards in view of their gender-responsiveness. UNECE Gender Responsive Standards Initiative (GRSI) has initiated the development of a guidance document on developing gender responsive standards and guidance on assessing gender responsiveness of existing standards (Section 20).

25.   A roundtable on re-tooling for sustainability (19 March 2020) showcased good practices in how national governments, local authorities and communities, and other stakeholders successfully contextualized and ensured the uptake of gender-responsive standards in the economic, social and environmental spheres, with a view to contributing

to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the UNECE region (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

26.   A session on water, sanitation, hygiene and health in the context of COVID-19 (3 November 2020) provided an opportunity to exchange experience on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) measures taken during the COVID-19 pandemic and the recovery phase, including challenges faced, lessons learned and possible ideas for setting COVID-19 sensitive targets under the Protocol in order to increase resilience against the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases (Section 20).

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

27.   The Protocol Webinar Series 2020 "Don't Forget the Small Ones" (08 July 2020), "Equity in Access to WASH" (22 July 2020), "Surveillance of COVID-19 virus in wastewater" (15 October 2020) discussed how tools on equitable access to water and sanitation developed under the Protocol on Water and Health can support governments during COVID-19 recovery, helping to further integrate equity in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) policies and technical interventions and introduced the concept and use cases of surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater, featuring case examples from countries (Section 20).

28.   Capacity development activities under the Protocol on Water and Health were also supported at the national level under the European Union Water Initiative plus for the Eastern partnership countries (EUWI+) programme through a stakeholder consultation meeting on implementing the Protocol on Water and Health in the Republic of Moldova (26 November 2020). The meeting also discussed the legislative amendments related to equitable access to water and sanitation and the revision of the National Programme to implement the Protocol (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

29.   Within the project "Supporting countries of Central Asia in strengthening the safety of mine tailings", Kazakhstan advanced the work on establishing an Inter-institutional working group on tailings safety and the prevention of accidental water pollution at the national level, among others, by nominating representatives from competent authorities. The progress made was presented during the 6th Meeting of Inter-

agency Coordination Council of the National Policy Dialogue (NPD) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Kazakhstan (20 November 2020).

30.　　An animated video on safely managing tailings facilities was developed, in English and Russian languages, and launched at the UNECE seminar on strengthening mine tailings safety (1 December 2020). The video was part of the learning component of the online toolkit and training for strengthening mine tailings safety. The toolkit compiled information, guidance and resources on tailings safety management, and contained 3-step practical course, which could contribute to improved disaster risk governance (Sections, 20, 23).

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.

31.　　UNECE participation at the 9th meeting of the EU-Central Asia Working Group on Environment and Climate Change (Brussels, Belgium, 12-14 February 2020) improved awareness of participants (including national experts from Central Asia, EU Member States, international financial institutions) on on-going activities implemented by UNECE in Central Asia in particular on Environmental Performance Reviews in the countries of Central Asia, NPDs on IWRM, activities on air pollution and tailing management facilities (Section 23).

32.　　The UNECE participation in the Green Central Asia conference (Berlin, Germany, 27-28 January 2020) raised awareness on the UNECE Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and their contribution to addressing climate and security challenges facing Central Asian countries and Afghanistan (Section 23).

33.　　UNECE supported the development of the training material on nexus of water, food and energy resources in Central Asia by preparing a training manual/handbook in Russian and English covering the topic of water-energy-food nexus in the context of Central Asia. The manual contains an analytical part including nexus methodology and approach, analysis of current experience of applying a nexus approach in Central Asia, and practical experience along with further examination of various ways to address gaps and issues based on experiences from other sub-regions such as in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and North-West Africa (Section 23).

34.　　A regional workshop "Enhancing transboundary water cooperation in the MENA region: progress, challenges and opportunities" (Beirut, Lebanon, 03-04 March 2020) in the framework of the project "Making water cooperation happen in the Mediterranean" strengthened transboundary water cooperation in the region and shared good practices and lessons learnt from existing cooperation processes. The workshop highlighted the need of improved data and information exchange at national and transboundary levels, and the importance of international water law to improve cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Opportunities for MENA countries of joining the Water Convention were discussed, including Iraq, Jordan and Tunisia (Section 20).

35.   An Arab region workshop on SDG indicator 6.5.2 (Beirut, Lebanon, 05 March 2020) organized in cooperation with UNESCWA and UNESCO discussed the outcomes of the 1st reporting exercise on transboundary water cooperation and assisted governments countries in the Arab region to collect, report and make use of data to measure progress in transboundary water cooperation for better reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.2, in the perspective of preparing the second reporting exercise (Section 20).

36.   A regional workshop on supporting the monitoring and implementation of SDG indicator 6.5.2 on Transboundary Water Cooperation (17 September 2020) organized in cooperation with UNESCO, UNESCAP and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) built capacity in monitoring progress and reporting on SDG 6.5.2 and supported countries in South-Eastern Asia, Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, and Oceania to collect, report and make use of data for the 2nd reporting exercise on SDG indicator 6.5.2 measuring progress on transboundary water cooperation (Section 20).

37.   A series of 5 global webinars on SDG indicator 6.5.2 (12 May – 4 June 2020) organized in collaboration with UNESCO supported countries in preparing their national reports for the 2nd reporting exercise, highlighted good practices and introduced the guidance materials. Countries sharing transboundary waters received support in the validation of their national reports from the second reporting exercise on SDG indicator 6.5.2. The webinars contributed to 129 out of 153 countries sharing transboundary waters submitting responses on indicator 6.5.2 (Section 20).

38.   A webinar "The Water Convention and transboundary water cooperation" (26 May 2020) for the UN Member States, as part of the Geneva Environment Dialogues' special COVID-19 series, raised awareness of the impact of the pandemic on the global environmental agenda including importance to demonstrate how countries are continuing with transboundary water cooperation in the current situation (Section 20).

39.   A workshop on designing legal frameworks for transboundary water cooperation (28-29 July 2020) for the UN Member States assisted governments and relevant stakeholders in processes as the design, preliminary considerations and general provisions of an agreement or arrangement, general obligations and principles, key water management, institutional framework and dispute settlement (Section 20).

40.   A regional workshop on equitable and sustainable water allocation (5-6 October 2020) organized within EUWI+ programme for the Eastern Partnership countries promoted the exchange of experiences, lessons learned and case studies on equitable and sustainable transboundary water allocation, enhanced capacities of the Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and the Caucasus on water allocation in a national and transboundary context and supported the development of a handbook on transboundary water allocation (Section 20).

41.   A webinar "Realizing the benefits of transboundary water cooperation in the Cubango-Okavango River Basin" (28 October 2020) showcased the conclusions and recommendations of the assessment of the benefits of over 20 years of transboundary water cooperation between Angola, Botswana and Namibia in the Cubango-Okavango River Basin (Section 20).

42.   A regional webinar on the South Asia transboundary rivers (09 November 2020) provided a platform for transboundary dialogue with and between states, regional actors and international partners on key current or emerging issues facing the region's transboundary rivers; facilitated transboundary connections for improved coherence and coordination among the existing or emerging approaches and initiatives to address these current or emerging issues; identified transboundary frameworks and networks that can

strengthen long-term capacity-building and avenues for engagement in decision-making processes on these issues/approaches; and supported the SDG6 Global Acceleration Framework (Section 20).

43. A global workshop on financing transboundary water cooperation and basin development (16-17 December 2020) supported the UN Member States identified challenges and opportunities related to the financing of transboundary water cooperation and basin development. It facilitated mutual learning and sharing good practices in mobilizing financial resources for basin cooperation and transboundary water management and analyzed the role of the private sector and innovative financial mechanisms in investing in water-related activities at the transboundary level (Section 20).

44. Within the project "Capacity-building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia" (2017-2021), the regional meeting on dam safety in Central Asia (15 June 2020) resulted in agreement to develop a regional agreement on cooperation on the safety of hydraulic structures in Central Asia. The project supported the development and adoption of the "Regulation on conservation and decommissioning of obsolete hydrotechnical installations in Uzbekistan" (Section 20).

45. Within the project "Support to the Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organizations" (2017-2021), the website has been populated with relevant news from member organizations and countries including information on new publications, conferences and workshops. The Network's website (www.eecca-water.net/) has 350-450 visitors per day and 11 new organizations participated in the exchange of information. In addition, the project supported the development and sharing of new knowledge products through scientific papers and thematic discussions between the Network members (Section 20).

46. The project "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the Dniester River Basin" supported the functioning of the Commission for the Sustainable Use and Protection of the Dniester River Basin as well as the finalization of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and development of the Strategic Action Program which will serve as a joint river basin management plan integrating climate change adaptation. The Third meeting of the Dniester Commission (15 April 2020) agreed on the need for cooperation and synergy of all projects that are implemented in the basin in order to achieve the common goal of the Dniester Commission and the aims of the Strategic Action Program (Section 23).

47. The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the sustainable management of the Extended Drin Basin was endorsed by high level representatives from the five Riparians (Albania, Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Kosovo 2). The Drin Core Group meeting with UNECE participation discussed a timeframe of actions for the development of a legal and institutional study on options for enhancing cooperation for the coordinated management of the Drin Basin and a feasibility study for a joint commission (Sections 20, 23).

48. Within the framework of the (NPDs on IWRM under the EUWI+ programme, ongoing policy reforms were further supported in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Countries were supported in bringing their national policies and strategies in line with the EU Water Framework Directive and multilateral environmental agreements, with specific support provided through national and subregional activities on SDG 6.5.2 reporting. In Armenia, assistance was continued to

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[2] S/RES/1244 (1999)

prepare amendments to the Water Code and the Law on the National Water Programme and the documents were submitted for adoption to the Government. 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 was finalized. In Georgia, a SEA for the draft Alazani-Iori River Basin Management Plan was continued through dedicated training sessions delivered to key national experts (6 April, October 2020) and is expected to be finalized in 2021. The work on transboundary cooperation between Armenia and Georgia in the Ktsia/Khrami-Debed (Debeda) Basin continued through a series of online meetings, which aimed at finalizing a joint monitoring programme and drafting a cooperation agreement later in 2021. The 7th NPD Steering Committee meetings were held in Georgia (5 March 2020), Republic of Moldova (19 November 2020), Kazakhstan (Nur-Sultan (20 November 2020) and an expert group meeting on SDG 6.5.2 reporting took place in Kyrgyzstan (12-13 November 2020). The work on policy packages continued in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Section 20).

49.   Within the framework of the project "Promoting accession to the Water Convention" continuous support ensured progress towards accession to the Water Convention in various countries, which resulted in Ghana becoming a Party to the Convention on 20 September 2020. Same project provided support to the regional dialogue on the Senegalese-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin (SMAB) shared by the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, and Senegal. The implementation phase of this initiative was marked by the establishment, in April 2020, of the Regional Working Group for Transboundary Cooperation on the SMAB. The regional Working Group held several meetings that led to the development of a joint vision for transboundary cooperation around the SMAB (Section 20).

50.   Under the Water Convention, support was provided to the UN Member States in adapting water management to climate change through preparation of a background study on mainstreaming water and transboundary water cooperation and a focused session on financing climate change adaptation as part of World Water Week (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

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

51.   UNDA project "Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia" (2018-2021) is aimed 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. The project developed four national case studies (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan) analyzing opportunities and challenges in using United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) for integrated energy and water

resource management in order to understand the benefits of using UNFC for integrated energy and groundwater resource management; assessing the constraints in the use of UNFC in integrated energy and groundwater resource management in beneficiary countries; outlining the basic rules of harmonization of the national classification of energy and groundwater resources to UNFC through a mapping scheme; and analyzing how UNFC could enable integrated management of energy and groundwater resource endowments in the country to be aligned with the SDGs (Sections 23, 35).

52.   The videoconference "The role of nuclear energy resources in sustainable development" (24 September 2020) presented the new report "Application of the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources and the United Nations Resource Management System: Use of Nuclear Fuel Resources for Sustainable Development - Entry Pathways", which explored nuclear technology contributions to the SDGs where it plays a key role in decarbonizing the energy sector and support the attainment of all other SDGs. The report highlighted energy system evaluation and planning, socioeconomic development factors, environmental factors, regulatory and legal factors and economics and project financing in the UNECE region and beyond (Section 20).

53.   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" (2018-2021), an analytical study on the experience of large-scale development of renewable energy and its impact on the electricity market and network infrastructure in beneficiary countries and recommendations on the implementation of renewable energy sources in the energy system has been developed and disseminated (Section 20).

54.   UNDA project "Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector" (2020 – 2021) is aimed to strengthen the capacity and resilience of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries and economies in transition to mitigate the economic and social impact of the global COVID-19 crisis. Guidelines and best practices for MSMEs to assure resilience and progress towards a circular economy in sustainable resource management and critical raw material supply chain solutions have been developed and supported by case studies on practical measures for MSMEs in getting access to markets, financing, and advanced technologies and by three training workshops for Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova North Macedonia, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan (14 September, 1 October and 8 October 2020). This work contributed to strengthening the capacity and resilience of MSMEs in the UNECE region to mitigate the economic and social impact of the global COVID-19 crisis. (Sections 23, 35).

55.   A field project "Improving capacity of the Government of Ukraine to develop infrastructure for production and use of hydrogen to support green post-COVID-19 recovery" (August - December 2020) implemented at the request of the Ministry of Energy and the State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine developed a draft roadmap for production and use of hydrogen. The draft roadmap will serve as a basis for developing a Hydrogen Strategy for Ukraine. Preparation of an SEA scoping report to the draft roadmap for production and use of hydrogen assisted in a mandatory SEA of a Hydrogen Strategy for Ukraine. The roadmap may also serve as a template for other countries in the region that are interested in preparing a similar document on developing hydrogen infrastructure in their countries (Section 23).

56.   A subregional workshop on attaining carbon neutrality in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia (24 November 2020) improved understanding of policy makers on the potential of Carbon Capture, Utilization, and

Storage (CCUS) and nuclear energy to attain carbon neutrality in the targeted subregions. It initiated the discussion on interplay of selected technology options within the carbon neutrality concept with a focus on energy-intensive industries (Sections 20, 23).

57.   A webinar "Application of UNFC to Petroleum Total Resource Management: Status and Outlook" (29 July 2020) presented the status and outlook on the UNFC application to petroleum resources, specifically the development of Petroleum Resource Specifications and Guidelines (PRSG), case studies on the application of UNFC to petroleum resources and the bridging between UNFC and national systems. The webinar contributed to improved capacity of decision makers from the participating UNECE countries to manage the resources in an integrated manner (Section 20).

58.   Within the project "Improving capacities of the UNECE member States to decarbonize the transport sector by increasing the use of natural gas as a motor fuel" (2020-2022), an inception workshop was conducted (9 December 2020) and work has been initiated on the assessment of the state of development of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) refueling and storage infrastructure in target UNECE member States (Section 20).

59.   A field project "Mapping of the CO2 storage capacity across the UNECE region" developed a study "Geologic CO2 storage in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia: An initial analysis of potential and policy". This study provided countries with tools and methodologies to carry out assessment of CO2 storage potential and described policy tools that can support its development and deployment, including by stimulating private sector investment (Section 23).

60.   A workshop: "Post-Mining Perspectives: Capture and Use of Abandoned Mine Methane and Mine Reclamation and Revitalization of Post Mining Areas" (Cracow, Poland, 26 February 2020) improved understanding of experts and policy makers from Czech Republic, France, Germany, Poland, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Spain, United States, European Union, and India on planning and designing Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM) projects, policies and regulations pertaining to mine closure and AMM capture and utilization as well as transition of the coal sector and revitalization of post-mining areas (Section 20).

61.   A webinar "Women in Mining: Global Perspective" (15 October 2020) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on how women in mining play an essential role in advancing this industrial sector, in all roles and for all segments. The webinar highlighted best practices implemented in Australia and South Africa and provided insights on how women were advancing rapidly in the mining industry (Section 20).

62.   A study "Women entrepreneurship in natural resource management: Challenges and opportunities for the micro-, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) sector in the post-COVID-19 socio-economic recovery" with a focus on the status of women entrepreneurship in the post-COVID-19 socio-economic reconstruction with specific emphasis on the value chains/networks for identifying opportunities and challenges was developed. The study suggested several policy initiatives, including providing an enabling business environment, pro-growth tax systems, labour market flexibility, importance of a focus on networking and mentoring, affordable childcare and healthcare, and capacity development to increasing women's participation in MSMEs. The study included case studies from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan that provided a brief summary of key natural resources, COVID-19 impact, opportunities, government- and international-led initiatives, and country-specific recommendations. An online

training workshop supported implementation of the study (17 December 2020) (Section 23).

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

63.   A capacity-building workshop "Sustainable Renewable Energy Investment and Deployment. Peer-learning dialogue on Water-Energy Nexus - Focus on the Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern and South-Eastern Europe" (19 October 2020) presented a publication "Towards sustainable renewable energy investment and deployment. Trade-offs and opportunities with water resources and the environment," which provided a toolkit for policy makers to identify, evaluate, and act upon the synergies and trade-offs brought by the deployment of renewable energy (Section 20).

64.   A workshop "Overcoming barriers to scaling up renewable energy" (23 September 2020) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on renewable energy information challenges and the need for harmonized project milestones for business and governments. It looked into tracking of common milestones by project developers, harmonized monitoring of project pipelines by portfolio managers in utilities and integrated energy companies, improving information on project maturities and risks for investors, banks and regulators; and offered comparable information on resource potentials for policymakers (Section 20).

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

65.   The project "Enhancing national capacities to develop and implement energy efficiency standards for buildings in the UNECE region" (2020-2022) is aimed to develop a gap analysis between the performance objectives set forth in the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings and current energy efficiency standards and their implementation in the countries of South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and in the Russian Federation. Three focus countries (Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova) were identified for developing national studies with a more detailed gap analysis between the performance objectives of the Framework Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings and implementation of current building energy efficiency standards. Two national studies in Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova have been initiated (Sections 20, 23).

66.   Two capacity-building workshops on data solutions for evidence-based policy and stakeholder collaboration (12 and 14 May 2020) identified key elements needed to develop data solutions to support energy transition of buildings for Armenia and Georgia respectively, based on the case studies of the respective territory and insights from international experience. They overviewed the national legislation of the two countries and policy targets with regard to energy efficiency in buildings, the national, regional and local initiatives to promote energy efficiency in buildings, and the current state of data collection and availability (Section 23).

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

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

67.   Activities under Subrogramme 4 "Economic Cooperation and Integration" on innovation and competitiveness polices reported under SDG9. Activities under Subprogramme 6 "Trade" reported under SDG17.

68.   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

69.   A workshop "Development and effective implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) systems in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (15 October 2020) and a national workshop on SEA (14 December 2020) resulted in the preparation of proposals for a new legislative framework for EIA and SEA in Kazakhstan in line with the Espoo Convention and of the Protocol on SEA and supported elaboration of recommendations to be integrated in the action plan for establishing a national SEA system in line with the Protocol on SEA (Section 20).

70.   The Tenth Baltic Subregional Group meeting on the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA (Copenhagen, Denmark, 27-28 October 2020) improved mutual understanding by Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden on the respective national legislation and practice on issues of relevance for the effective implementation of the two treaties in planning and project implementation with transboundary impacts in the Baltic Sea sub-region (Section 20).

71.   A workshop "Support to Uzbekistan in introducing environmental assessment systems in accordance with the UNECE Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA" (12 November 2020) proposed recommendations on how to enhance EIA system in the Uzbekistan in accordance with the Espoo Convention and legislative framework for strategic environmental assessment system (Sections 20, 23).

72.   A meeting with the representatives of the working group on the development of the National Environmental Code in Tajikistan (6 March 2020) assisted in integrating the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Protocol into the country's draft legislative framework on EIA and SEA. A workshop "Support to Tajikistan in introducing environmental assessment systems in accordance with the UNECE Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA" (15 – 16 April 2020) proposed recommendations on how to ensure that the draft Ecological Code of Tajikistan is in compliance with the Espoo Convention and the Protocol (Section 20).

73.   Within the framework of the project "Strengthening national and regional capacities and cooperation on (SEA in Central Asia, including as a response to climate change" support was provided through consultations with national authorities in setting up SEA related needs assessments exercises for Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and

Turkmenistan (Uzbekistan, 5 March 2020; Tajikistan, 16 April 2020 and Turkmenistan 10-11 June 2020) (Section 20).

74.   An consultative meeting with national stakeholders in relation to the Guidelines on the Application of EIA in a Transboundary Context in Armenia (05 June 2020) discussed the extended outline of the EIA guidelines to assist national stakeholders in applying EIA in a transboundary context and built understanding about the recent status of the updated national legislation on EIA. The meeting also discussed practical steps and arrangement for the application of EIA in Armenia (Section 20).

75.   A roundtable with participation of the government and other stakeholders on the development of secondary legislation on EIA and SEA in Azerbaijan (18 August 2020) presented the results of a review and recommendations supported by UNECE to align two pieces of draft legislation (regulations) with the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA and resulted in the finalization of the two drafts and further submission by the Ministry of Environment for an inter-ministerial review (Section 20).

76.   A sub-regional workshop on the Practical Application of SEA and Transboundary EIA (26-27 October 2020) addressed the facilitation of information exchange and experience sharing on SEA and transboundary EIA among Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The event shared lessons learnt on the development of the countries' SEA and EIA systems since 2018 and delivered a targeted training on the pre-identified issues relating to SEA and transboundary EIA based, inter alia, on good practice examples from the UNECE region (Section 20).

77.   To support technical cooperation, a video on the Espoo Convention was developed in English and is being translated into Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, Russian, Romanian and Ukrainian in 2021 (Section 20).

78.   A training workshop on SEA for the draft Strategy of Water Resources Management in the Republic of Belarus (26 March 2020) continued supporting Belarus in the application of the SEA. The training improved national capacities on effecting assessment for environment and health, objective-led analysis, monitoring and mitigation measures in SEA and overall contributed to practical application of SEA in water management sectors in the context of climate change (Section 20).

79.   A training on Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures for Alazani-Iori River Basin Management Plan SEA (06 April 2020) developed national capacities in practical application of SEA, covering the topics of detailed evaluation of environmental and health impacts, formulation of mitigation measures and preparing environmental SEA report (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

80.   Online consultations on the next steps in the operationalization of Euro-Asian transport corridors (26 November 2020) strengthened national knowledge and readiness

for corridor-based action and identify practical means to do so through the setting up of appropriate, corridor-wide agreed interoperability priorities and operational targets, developing corridor work plans, creating conducive conditions for the attraction of additional cargo flows and specific commodity types. It provided a platform for inter-governmental dialogue on remaining challenges for more effective Euro-Asian inland transport connectivity and took stock of the existing inter-governmental/ public-private sector stakeholder coordination mechanisms (Section 20).

81.   UNDA project "Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport related SDGs in selected landlocked and transit/bridging countries" (2019-2021) is aimed to strengthen capacities of Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Paraguay, and to design and implement an evidence based transport policy framework that fosters sustainable transport connectivity and the implementation of transport related SDGs. The project developed an additional set of "pandemic resilience" indicators in response to the impact of COVID-19 on international transport systems to support countries in the assessment of their transport system preparedness for and resilience to pandemics and other cross-border emergencies. A national scoping/ fact-finding mission has been conducted in Paraguay (February 2020), and a National Policy Dialogue session has been held in Georgia (March 2020) to discuss, validate and adopt the National Connectivity Report. By the end of 2020, Connectivity Reports were developed for all beneficiary countries (Sections 20, 35).

82.   Technical assistance to Turkmenistan on UN transport-related legal instruments was delivered through a series of capacity building events. Four workshops (14 April, 15 May, 10 November, 20 November 2020) strengthened capacities of Turkmenistan government representatives on accession and efficient implementation of six UN inland transport-related legal instruments ratified by Turkmenistan (The European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries, The European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines, The European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations, The European Agreement supplementing the 1968 Convention on Road Traffic, The European Agreement supplementing the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals, and The Protocol on Road Markings to the European Agreement supplementing the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals). Capacity development workshops provided specific guidance on initial steps in the implementation of legal instruments and advised on how to follow and take part in the process of update of legal instruments (Section 23).

83.   Within the framework of the Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM) project and its Steering Committee meetings (04 June, 12 November 2020) national stakeholders strengthened capacities on the use of tools for asset management in the road sector, building infrastructure modeling techniques and their implementation in national administration and business models on TEM Network (Section 23).

84.   Within the framework of Trans-European Railway (TER) project and its Steering Committee meetings (3 July, 17 November 2020) national representatives under the second phase of the High-Speed Master Plan study strengthened capacities on planning and implementation of high-speed rail projects and their technical and financial parameters (Section 23).

85.   A Regional Dialogue "Strengthening transport connectivity in the SPECA region and beyond in the era of COVID-19" (29 September 2020) facilitated an inclusive discussion, coordinated actions and plans on harmonization of international inland transport procedures to enhance transport connectivity in the SPECA region and beyond, especially at times of the COVID-19 pandemic. The regional dialogue facilitated the

exchange of information on progress and challenges in promoting the development of a regional transport system, agreed on the future steps to enhance regional connectivity and maintain undisrupted supply-chains particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, promoted use of digital solutions such e-TIRs, provided an update and shared experiences in developing multimodal transport systems (Section 23).

86.   The 25th SPECA online Thematic Working Group on Sustainable Transport, Transit Connectivity (TWG-STTC) (22-23 October 2020) strengthened capacities of SPECA countries on regional connectivity (infrastructure development, removing of bottlenecks), international transit (border crossing facilitation and corridor management) as well as the road safety. Countries shared information on COVID-19 measures and responses, discussed operationalization of the conclusions of the SPECA Regional Dialogue and agreed on key parameters for the development of the SPECA Transport Connectivity Strategy (Section 23).

87.   A field project "Interconnection of Customs Information System of Georgia with the eTIR International System" and "Interconnection of Customs Information System of Azerbaijan with the eTIR International System" provided two member States with a tool to connect their national customs systems with eTIR International and supported border crossing facilitation (Sections 20, 23).

88.   UNDA project "Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics" (2020 - 2021) is aimed to implement United Nations solutions, including standards, guidelines, metrics, tools and methodologies to help governments and the business community world-wide keep transport networks and borders operational to facilitate the flow of goods and services, while containing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The project assisted Azerbaijan Georgia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan to perform or to start the interconnection of their national customs systems with eTIR international system (Sections 20, 35).

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

89.   An "Online teaser event: sub-regional workshop on land-use planning and industrial safety for South-Eastern Europe" (21 October 2020) served as a preparatory session for the upcoming sub-regional workshop on land-use planning and industrial safety for South-Eastern Europe (postponed to 2021) and supported the efforts of the countries of South-Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia) in coordinating their land-use planning and industrial safety procedures, including in transboundary context, and inspired them with examples from other countries (Sections 20, 23).

90.   Within the project "National Policy Dialogues for Industrial Safety in Central Asia (Phase I: Launch)" (2020-2021), the five beneficiary countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) appointed national experts leading the project implementation in their respective countries. The process of reviewing national policies and legislation, in view of alignment with UNECE and national legal requirements, has been initiated. The project launch was announced at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Geneva, 7–9 December 2020) with the beneficiary countries confirming their readiness to implement project activities and reach set goals (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.   UNDA project "Strengthening innovation policies for SPECA countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (2020 - 2023) is aimed to support SPECA countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) in their efforts to spur innovation as a central driver of the increasingly urgent transition from a low productivity and resource-intensive model of economic development to knowledge-based and more sustainable economic growth, in line with the SDGs. A science, technology and innovation (STI) gap assessment of the SPECA countries was conducted with the recommendations on cooperation contributing to the Action Plan of the SPECA Innovation Strategy and providing a roadmap for its implementation and suggestions on indicators for monitoring progress (Sections 20, 35).

92.   An online seminar: "Options for delivering risk capital to innovative enterprises in Belarus" (30 September 2020) improved national understanding on access to finance needs and basic principles for public-private venture capital funds and how these principles, along with lessons learnt from similar initiatives across the world, could be applied in Belarus (Section 20).

93.   A "Joint launch webinar: UNECE Sub-regional Innovation Policy Outlook 2020 - Georgia and Innovation for Sustainable Review of Georgia" (16 December 2020) discussed the findings and recommendations in these two forthcoming publications with Georgian innovation stakeholders. Recommendations included a need for diversification and upgrading to keep momentum which would be possible through innovation, to enable and promote linkages, especially between the private sector and applied research, public procurement as a powerful driver of innovation (Section 20).

94.   A series of webinars "Promoting support policies for Innovative High Growth Enterprises in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus" (15-17 September 2020) improved understanding of policy makers from Eastern Europe and the Caucasus on policies and tools that enable innovative, high-growth entrepreneurship. It offered an opportunity for stakeholders from the target countries to learn and to exchange on effective state support services and regulatory frameworks for Innovative, High Growth Enterprises (IHGEs), and enhancing IHGEs access to finance. Based on this and other activities, UNECE has developed a policy handbook on the topic (Section 20).

95.   A High-level webinar "UNECE IPO Publication Launch 2020" (25 November 2020) discussed the Sub-regional Innovation Policy Outlook (IPO) 2020: Eastern Europe and South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine) contributed to improving innovation governance and designing policy and institutional reform (Section 20).

96.   Within the project "Strengthening the capacity of CIS countries to promote innovation for sustainable development in the context of the digital economy and Industry

4.0" (2020-2022), the thematic scope and broad timelines for the Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Uzbekistan have been agreed with the national focal point. This review will be able to inform and give guidance to the new Ministry of Innovative Development, including the development of a new innovation strategy (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

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

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

97. A field project "Post COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the UNECE Region" provided project target cities (Tirana, Albania; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Podgorica, Montenegro; and Skopje, North Macedonia) with concrete recommendations to enhance the integration of informal settlements into the urban fabric of cities and to help cities to recover from the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemics. The "COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the UNECE Region" underpinned by city assessment reports supported cities in the legalization of informal settlements and promoted smart and sustainable urban development (Sections 20, 23).

98. Within 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"(2019-2021), a report analyzing the urban sustainability of Nur-Sultan was developed. The following concrete recommendations were provided to foster city's development as sustainable and smart: to improve solid waste management; to improve public building sustainability, by applying certification measures and ICT; to promote an integrated approach to urban and spatial planning; to improve access to decent-quality, affordable housing for all; and to improve urban governance for sustainable development, and the access and availability of urban data. Data for the assessment of urban sustainability of Grodno, Belarus, was collected (Section 20).

99. UNDA project "Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in selected countries with economies in transition" (2016 - 2020), is aimed to assist the national governments in the beneficiary countries (Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine), and resulted in the development of guidelines on

evidence-based policies and decision making for sustainable housing and urban development, supported by trainings and training materials in the recipient countries. National roundtables and seminars on evidence-based policies for sustainable urban development and innovative financing were organized in Albania, Belarus, and Kyrgyzstan. The final regional workshop to disseminate the project results (6 October 2020) concluded the project (Sections 20, 35).

100.   UNDA project "Smart Sustainable Cities for the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda in the UNECE Region" (2020-2023) is aimed to support the transition of beneficiary cities towards becoming smart and sustainable, contributing to the achievement of SDG 11 and other urban related SDGs. The beneficiary countries are Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Montenegro. UNECE launched the project in three out of five beneficiary cities: Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan; Grodno, Belarus; and Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan. UNECE organized a series of online briefings about the project with the offices of the UN Resident Coordinators (Sections 20, 35).

101.   UNDA project "Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19" is aimed to strengthen the capacity of city governments in 16 cities globally to design, implement, and monitor sustainable, resilient, and inclusive COVID-19 economic and financial responses, recovery, and rebuilding plans. In the UNECE region the following countries are beneficiaries: Albania, Kyrgyzstan, and Ukraine. Diagnostic and Planning Tool on Urban Economic Resilience was developed which was presented and discussed with the three city governments' representatives through a series of local and global workshops. These capacity building workshops supported strengthening the capacity of the local governments and local stakeholders by introducing the key concepts and issues of urban (economic) resilience and the UN 'building back better' approach (Sections 20, 35).

102.   A roundtable on the economic analysis of the transformation of urban transport systems (09 September 2020) discussed studies and research on the costs, benefits and risks of implementation of policies aimed at making urban transport system more effective and efficient. The workshop improved capacities of the UNECE member States on how cities conduct a cost/benefit and risk analysis before introducing and implementing new policies aimed at making urban transport systems more sustainable and efficient. At the roundtable, UNECE launched the Handbook on Sustainable Urban Mobility and Spatial Planning –Promoting Active Mobility, a publication designed to assist the countries in integrating transport, health, quality of life and environmental objectives into urban and spatial planning policies (Section 20).

103.   Within the project "Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and car-pooling initiatives" (2019-2021), the desktop analysis of car sharing and car-pooling services containing good practices and lessons learned and the guidelines on the creation of car sharing and car-pooling services have been approved and published. The study provided a brief history of the emergence and development of shared mobility services, considers car sharing and carpooling in countries from Western Europe, Asia, and North America and assessed the possible development of similar services in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The lessons learned from the experience of various car sharing and carpooling operators demonstrated that successful projects in this area, including those that started exclusively as part of a private initiative, were implemented with the support and assistance of the public authorities and were created based on a robust regulatory framework (Section 20).

104.   A "Sustainable mobility and the Danube macro-region" workshop (Ljubljana, Slovenia, 15 December 2020) supported policy dialogue on improvement of urban mobility in the South-Eastern and Eastern Europe and advised beneficiary countries on promotion of safe and sustainable mobility. The workshop strengthened capacities on sustainable and safe urban mobility with special emphasize on micromobility and COVID-19 response of public transport system (Section 23).

Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

105.   Activities reported under other SDGs, in particular SDGs 7, 15 and 17 also have a direct contribution to SDG 12.

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

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

106.   A workshop "Ensuring sustainable raw material management to support the European Green Deal" (19 November 2020) featured perspectives and experiences in the application of the UNFC for raw material management in Europe under the spectrum of the European Green Deal which goal is to become net-zero GHG emission by 2050, promote the circular economy and enhance social responsiveness. Two sessions focused on the vision and strategy for sustainable raw material management and case studies on raw material resource assessment and management (Section 20).

107.   A webinar on "Application of UNFC to Minerals and Anthropogenic Resources: Sustainable management of raw material resources" (26 August 2020) presented the status of and outlook on the application of UNFC to raw materials, including minerals and anthropogenic resources. Various case studies demonstrated how to assess projects according to their environmental-social-economic viability, technical feasibility and risks, supporting understanding of stakeholders on how resources could promote good social and environmental outcomes and progress towards a circular economy, in alignment with the SDGs (Section 20).

108.   A webinar on "Sustainable and integrated natural resource management" (10 September 2020) showcased the development of the United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS), a comprehensive framework supporting stakeholders in various goals, including aiding food-water-energy security progress towards a circular economy (Section 20).

109.   A side event "Promoting Circularity in Transition Economies: The Role of Trade and Economic Cooperation" (08 December 2020) within the framework of The World Circular Economy Forum (WCEF) showcased examples of circularization in in Central

Asia, the Caucasus, and the Western Balkans. Considering such developments in the UNECE region and recognizing the importance of fostering an inclusive circular economy, the session explored circular economy opportunities arising from value chains, and trade facilitation in transition economies (Section 20).

110.   Two studies to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the production, trade and consumption of wood products in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and the Western Balkans summarized the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the forest sector with a focus on production, export, import, consumption, prices and employment of the main wood products: roundwood, sawnwood, wood-based panels, wooden furniture, paper and paperboards as well as covered the recovery measures implemented by the governments (Section 20).

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

111.   A workshop on phosphates for sustainable development: fertilizers and phosphogypsum in the circular economy (22 October 2020), targeting UNECE member States, explained with specific examples and case studies the use of phosphate resources; the need to maintain the highest standards of health, safety and environmental accountability, based on harmonized global standards and best practices; the need for the industry to partner with governments, investors and academia; and the challenges to provide the comprehensive roadmap for achieving excellence in the safe and sustainable management of phosphate resources in the post-COVID-19 world (Section 20).

112.   A field project "Support of Tajikistan in the ratification of the Genetically modified organisms (GMO) Amendment to the Aarhus Convention and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTRs)" focused on the support of Tajikistan in the ratification of the Convention's GMO Amendment to the Aarhus Convention and the Protocol on PRTRs, through reviewing national legislation and providing recommendations on aligning national legislative framework to these requirements. It strengthened national preparedness and resilience in similar critical situations, such as the COVID-19, in areas related to effective provision to the public of information linked to environmental and health-related matters; and effective public participation in decision-making on environmental and health-related matters (Section 23).

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

113.   The capacity-building component of the seventh meeting of the Task Force on Access to Information under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) (16 and 17 November 2020) focused on public access to environment-related product information for a green and circular economy and to information with respect to GMOs. The outcomes contributed to the update of the recommendations on electronic information tools to assist the governments in shaping environmental information policies and promoting digital transformation (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

114.   A series of consultations as part of the preparations for the national workshop "Learning for Sustainability in Vocational Education and Training in the Republic of Azerbaijan" (was postponed to 2021 due to COVID-19) identified initial strategies for enhancing the capacities of vocational education system in promotion and implementation of education for sustainable development in Azerbaijan (Section 20).

115.   A review of the national legislative framework vis-a-vis the provisions of the Aarhus Convention was implemented in Uzbekistan building national capacity to align the framework with the provisions of the Convention (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

117.   A webinar on financing forest landscape restoration (16 July 2020), organized in support of the preparations for the Ministerial Roundtable on Forest Landscape Restoration and the ECCA30/Bonn Challenge in Eastern and South-East Europe, provided an overview of the opportunities for financing the implementation of forest landscape restoration pledges in Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Target countries shared their insights on the available funding and sources of financing for scaling up Forest Landscape Restoration in the region, emphasizing the role of public, international and private finance in forest landscape restoration (Section 20).

118.   A webinar "Building and renovation solutions to meet 21st Century climate change, affordability, energy and sustainability criteria" (23 November 2020) improved awareness of the UNECE member States on the role of wood-based construction materials as they relate to reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Section 20).

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

119.   National Forest Policy Dialogue for Kazakhstan (04 March 2020) reviewed the "Master Plan for the Development of the Forestry Sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030" and action plan for its implementation, as well as aligned commitment under the Bonn Challenge in the plan of work. Draft Master Plan and the action plan were submitted to the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The study "Overview of forest-based industries attracting private investment in afforestation and forest landscape restoration in Kazakhstan" highlighted opportunities for attracting private investments for strengthening national restoration efforts in Kazakhstan (Section 20, 23).

120.   A webinar "Who are the forest workers of today? Who will they be in the future? Trends and opportunities facing modern jobs in the forest sector" (14 October 2020) presented key findings, trends, challenges and opportunities for the forest sector workforce in the countries of the UNECE region. The study looked into how employers, workers and governments navigated the occupational hazards seemingly endemic to the sector, how more young people and women could be attracted into forest work, and how forest jobs could be sustainable and safe for people (Section 20).

121.   Within the project "Strengthening capacity of CIS countries for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets" (2017-2020) participating UNECE member States were trained on how to conduct a forest sector outlook study and use the results for strategic planning with a specific focus on climate change (Section 20).

122.   A capacity building event: "Forest Sector Outlook Modelling and its Practical Use" (17-18 November 2020) provided experts from the Russian Federation with an overview of different forest sector modelling experiences and the use of the results in the respective countries with a focus on climate change and discussed international trade modelling, national modeling of the forest sector and linkage of national and international modelling (Section 20).

123.   UNDA project «Accountability Systems for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia» (2016-2020) was implemented in Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The last workshop of the project on forest monitoring and restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia (09 December 2020) reviewed the results of the project and strengthened capacity on methodologies for data collection for indicators under criteria and indicators' sets for sustainable forest management. International experts presented five policy briefs supporting implementation of Criteria and Indicators developed within the project (Section 20, 35).

124.   A webinar on forest restoration and monitoring in the Caucasus and Central Asia (9 December 2020) presented accomplished and ongoing afforestation and forest landscape restoration work in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It looked into progress and challenges in implementation of pledges under the Bonn Challenge to achieve the restoration of 3 million hectares in the region by 2030 (Section 20, 35).

125.   Within the project "Strengthening communication on the role of Sustainable Forest Management in the UNECE member States in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (2019-2021), awareness on sustainable forest management, boreal forests and forest monitoring through communication within and outside the forest sector has

been increased. The project also raised the awareness of the importance of urban forestry among national and local stakeholders through the "Trees in Cities Challenge" (Section 20).

126. The study "Who owns our forests? Forest ownership in the ECE region" examined forest ownership in the region. Based on data from 35 countries, including for the first time all forest ownership categories (public and private), the study investigated the changing nature and patterns of forest ownership, the ways in which governance and social structures influence forest owners and users, as well as forest management. The publication provided an overview of the diversity and dynamics of forest ownership in the UNECE region, with a focus on Central, East and South-Eastern Europe including information on methods, tools and processes on forests under different forms of ownership and how they were protected, used and managed (Section 20, 35).

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

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

127. UNDA project "Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade" (2018-2021) is aimed to improve policy coherence of transition and developing countries for increased sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade. The beneficiary countries are Brazil, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Analytical studies were carried out in the beneficiary countries to assess and quantify the impact of trade requirements on export-oriented production and food loss. 4 capacity-building sessions (May to November 2020) trained experts from target counties in the development and implementation of international best practice for food quality and food loss prevention (Sections 20, 35).

128. A workshop "Food waste reloaded for inclusive agri-trade supply chains" (Berlin, Germany, 16-17 January 2020) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on the role of integrated policies or innovative solutions in bringing the food back into the supply chains. It highlighted that integrated policy measures, data collection, analysis and smart solutions could contribute to the SDGs, including sustainable agri-trade and development, food security, safety, big data, and innovation (Section 20).

129. The Tenth "International Seminar on Trade and Transport Facilitation: Multimodal Transport Data Exchange, Digital Transport Corridors, and Trade Facilitation" (27-29 April 2020) focused on the development of electronic transport documents based on international standards. It improved understanding of Ukraine on how efficient trade facilitation and data exchange harmonization along multimodal transport corridors support the sustainability of supply chains and the achievement of the SDGs. It also recognized the importance of using the same international semantic standards as the basis for

electronic documents and digital transport corridors to allow for seamless exchange of data among transport modes and sectors in the supply chain (Section 23).

130.   A brainstorming session "Data harmonization and modelling using UN/CEFACT Standards and Reference Data Models" (18 June 2020) exchanged experiences and information on latest trends in data harmonization and modelling among Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation (Section 23).

131.   A "Second Regional Meeting of National Trade Facilitation Committees in Central Asia" (03-04 November 2020) supported regional cooperation among the National Trade Facilitation Committees in Central Asia and advanced the agenda for trade facilitation in the SPECA region, including an initiative to establish a formalized regional network of National Trade Facilitation Committees (NTFCs) (Section 23).

132.   Within the project "Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement" (2019-2021) progress has been made for the development of a National Trade Facilitation Roadmap. In addition, two Business Process Analysis (BPA) studies on export of textile products and import of pharmaceuticals have been launched (Section 20).

133.   A technical cooperation seminar "Trade Facilitation in Times of COVID-19" (06-07 July 2020) enhanced the capacities of SPECA governments and other stakeholders for streamlining border-crossing procedures and further digitization of trade and transport related data flows (Section 23).

134.   A workshop: "Towards Global Interoperable Blockchain Infrastructure" (09 July 2020) within the project "UN/CEFACT Chain – Guidance for cross-border interoperable blockchain infrastructure 4.0" presented ongoing work on the development of a whitepaper to explore the challenges to implementing blockchain interoperability from legal, technical, and governance points of view (Section 20).

135.   The UN/CEFACT Forum Webinar: "Engaging private sector in National Trade Facilitation Bodies (NTFB), what works and what does not work?" (06 October 2020) examined some actual implementations and country experiences in order to share best practices. The UN/CEFACT Forum Webinar on "Trade Information Portals" (07 October 2020) led to the completion of UN/CEFACT Recommendation 38 (Section 20).

136.   A third annual technical cooperation seminar on "Single Window and Data Sharing in the Western Balkans" (27-28 October 2020) identified possible way forward for data harmonization for trade information exchange in the Western Balkans using international standards. The Western Balkan countries shared information on progress made since last year in their Single Window and data harmonization projects, and on the solutions to the COVID-19 related challenges (Section 23).

137.   Within the project "Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in the Garment and Footwear", which supported a network of 250 experts, representing more than 190,000 companies globally, a toolbox was developed and adopted, including policy recommendations, implementation guidelines and an information exchange standard. Two blockchain pilots for transparency and due diligence in the cotton and leather value chains were implemented in collaboration with industry partners. The third multi-stakeholder policy dialogue (23-24 November 2020) improved capacities of the UNECE member States on accelerating action for sustainable and circular value chains in garment and footwear in four roundtables (Section 20).

138.   Two seminars on assessing the readiness of Uzbekistan to implement the WTO TFA (16-20 March 2020 and 9 December 2020) helped Uzbekistan in the implementation of the WTO TFA to meet the requirements for WTO accession. An assessment has been carried out and a report prepared on the readiness of Uzbekistan to implement the measures in the WTO TFA with categorization of each and recommendations for future action (Section 23).

139.   UNDA project "Strengthening the national capacities of selected UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve SDGs" (January 2017 - December 2020)" is aimed 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 2030 Agenda. UNECE carried out five COVID-19 impact assessments in Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Serbia on "The impact of COVID-19 on trade and structural transformation: Evidence from UNECE survey of MSMEs". The findings and recommendations emerging from the impact assessments were presented in Armenia (17 December 2020) and Georgia (30 September 2020) (Sections 20, 35).

140.   A field project "Assessment of the readiness of SPECA countries to implement the SPECA Principles of Sustainable Trade" produced studies on six SPECA countries' readiness to implement the SPECA Principles of Sustainable Trade. The studies provided an overview of the relevant strategies and legal framework related to sustainable development, as well as recommendations on how to improve the legal framework to align with the SPECA Principles of Sustainable Trade. Suggestions and practical recommendations were made regarding opportunities and challenges for scaling up sustainable trade in the most prominent sectors in the countries (Section 23).

141.   A seminar "Trade Facilitation in Times of COVID-19" (6-7 July 2020) addressed the challenges faced by the governments for cross-border trade and transport during the pandemic and supported the SPECA countries in concrete measures of trade facilitation (Section 23).

142.   Responding to request of the Azerbaijan, technical assistance has been provided on how to establish a NTFC (19 August 2020) (Section 23).

143.   A study on the Harmonization of Border-Crossing Procedures in SPECA sub-region collected and analyzed border-crossing instructions and other sub-laws on procedures at different checkpoints in the SPECA countries. It proposed to the SPECA countries a set of common procedures, based on the Ashgabat Initiative on reducing barriers to trade and transport, the SPECA Trade Facilitation Strategy, and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (Section 23).

144.   UNDA project "Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics" is aimed to implement United Nations solutions, including standards, guidelines, metrics, tools and methodologies, to immediately help governments and the business community world-wide keep transport networks and borders operational to facilitate the flow of goods and services, while containing the further spread of the COVID-19 virus. A package of standards for documents accompanying goods moved across borders by various means of transport and implementation of pilot projects on the development of an electronic FIATA multimodal Bill of Lading, aligned with the UNECE standards, were among the key project achievements. Moreover, two studies on harmonizing border-crossing procedures, on non-tariff barriers to trade in the SPECA region in times of pandemic and a survey-based impact assessment on how non-tariff measures (NTMs) deployed by SPECA countries and their trade partners could contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic

supported the trade patterns in the region. The findings and recommendations were presented during the 15th session of the SPECA Working Group (16 November 2020) (Sections 20, 23, 35).

145.   UNDA project "Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector" (2020 – 2021) is aimed to strengthen the capacity and resilience of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries and economies in transition, to mitigate the economic and social impact of the pandemic. A self-paced online training course "Building Stronger Economies after COVID-19: Standards Implementation for Boosting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' (MSMEs) Resilience" was launched together with two survey-based assessments to trace the impact of the pandemic on the export competitiveness and development prospects of female-owned MSMEs in Armenia and the Republic of Moldova (Sections 20, 23, 35).

146.   A field project "Standardized Dataset Alignment to International (UN/CEFACT) Standards and Reference Data Models and Creation of Documents Implementation Prototypes" supported the digitalization of multimodal transport data and document exchange aligned with the UNECE (UN/CEFACT) semantic standards and Multimodal Transport Reference Data Model for Belarus and Ukraine. An analysis of merchandise and information flows along the Black Sea– Baltic Sea corridor has been conducted. Ten electronic document equivalents based on the UN/CEFACT standards and Reference Data Models have been prepared. The use and interoperability of the cited documents were tested in the Dnepr-Danube multimodal pilot test case (Section 23).

Target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Target 17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

147.   In 2020, the Committee on Environmental Policy adopted the 61 recommendations of the third Environmental Performance Review (EPR) of Romania to assist the country in improving its environmental management and performance (Section 20).

148.   Support in the development of roadmaps for the implementation of the recommendations drawn in their respective EPRs have been provided for North Macedonia and Uzbekistan (Sections 20, 23).

149.   The UNDA project "Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe" (2018-2021) is aimed at strengthening 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. The countries benefitting from the project are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Policy packages were identified and developed in all beneficiary countries and cover for Albania (medical waste management), Bosnia and Herzegovina (overview of the status of green economy), Montenegro (air protection, climate change), North Macedonia (air protection, waste management), and Serbia (air protection, waste management) Some packages included responses to the impact of COVID pandemic (Sections 20, 35).

150.   SPECA Economic Forum "Regional Cooperation to Support Socioeconomic Recovery in the Wake of COVID-19" and the 15th session of the SPECA Governing

Council (16-20 November 2020) strengthened the cooperation among the SPECA countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda in times of COVID-19 (Section 20, 23).

151.   To evaluate the initial impact of the global pandemic on the long-term care (LTC) services in Almaty and Nur-Sultan, a rapid assessment pilot on COVID-19 impact on long-term care provision in Kazakhstan have been developed, which supported development longer-term measures to address LTC system challenges in the country (Sections 20, 23).

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

152.   Within the project "Strengthening capacity of CIS countries to advance their use of PPPs to achieve the SDGs" (2017-2021), in response to the demands of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, a report was prepared to review the PPP law with policy recommendations to implement the Guiding Principles for People-first PPPs for the SDGs in Tajikistan. The report was prepared in the form of guidelines to assist the public sector in the process of identification and initiation of People-first PPP projects under the new PPP law in Kyrgyzstan (Section 20).

153.   Technical support to implement the new PPP law for public officials in Kyrgyzstan has been undertaken in response to the demand from the government to facilitate and sustain the implementation of the new PPP Law. The main results were the development of the template documents covering the following phases of the PPP process: request for qualification; request for proposals; PPP agreement/contract; and operations and maintenance. The templates incorporated the elements of the UNECE Guiding Principles on People-first PPPs and the UNECE Standard on a Zero Tolerance Approach to Corruption in PPP Procurement (Sections 20, 23).

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

154.   UNECE contributed to the "Good Practices in SSTC for Sustainable Development – Vol. 3 (2020)" with three best practices 3: (i) Smart cities – from city performance evaluation to innovative financing; (ii) Supporting Forest Landscape Restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia; (iii) Facilitating transboundary water cooperation for sustainable development in African basins and around the world through the Water Convention (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

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[3] https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2020/09/10/good-practices-in-sstc-for-sustainable-development-vol-3-2020/

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

155. The "Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of Kyrgyzstan" has been conducted and concluded that official statistics in Kyrgyzstan comply to a large extent with international standards, whilst recognizing that new strategies will be needed to deal with future challenges, such as what to do with large numbers of data collection staff in regional and district offices in the context of greater use of internet reporting and administrative data. Another important challenge is the integration of statistical and geospatial information, including for the population and housing census and for statistics for the SDGs. The draft conclusions and recommendations from the Global Assessment team were broadly accepted by the head and senior management of the Kyrgyz National Statistical Committee (Section 23).

156. A workshop "Integrating Statistical and Geographic Data" (27 March 2020) raised awareness of the UNECE member States on the importance of close collaboration between statistical and geospatial agencies to produce data for monitoring the SDGs. A webinar on the Geo-Statistical Response to the COVID-19 Crisis" (20 May 2020) for the Western Balkans and countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, where the integration of statistical and geospatial information has been identified as a priority area for capacity development, supported decision making during the crisis (Sections 20, 23).

157. Webinars "SDG Statistics for countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia" (27-28 April 2020) focused on National SDG Indicators, Voluntary National Reviews, Data Transmission and Regional Reporting (28 April 2020) and resulted in enhanced capacities of target countries to implement good practices in these areas, in line with the Conference of European Statisticians Roadmap on SDG Statistics (Sections 20, 23).

158. A webinar "How national statistical offices were contributing to managing the COVID-19 pandemic" (10 June 2020) supported sharing information and good practices across the UNECE region and beyond. A webinar on "The New Law on Official Statistics in Ukraine" (23 September) assisted the State Statistical Committee of Ukraine in presentation of the draft law to the national stakeholders (Sections 20, 23).

159. A webinar "Population and Housing Censuses in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia" (29 September 2020) focused on sharing experiences and plans for the 2020 round of population and housing censuses in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, including the impact of COVID-19 (Sections 20, 23).

160. A workshop "Migration Statistics for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and Balkan countries" (27 October 2020) improved understanding of the target countries on measuring migration and remittances, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on labor migration (Section 20).

161. A field project developed a National Reporting Platform for COVID-19 and SDG statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in-line with international best practices. The capacity of the producers of official statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina to respond to the data needs of the COVID-19 crisis, and the wider requirements of data on the SDGs was enhanced by this project (Section 23).

162. A field project "Supporting the development of a data driven decision making support system for COVID-19 response at the local level in Serbia", designed and carried out a survey to document the needs of Serbian local authorities, enhancing the capacity of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia to respond to data needs of local authorities (Section 23).

163. A field project "Improving the dissemination of statistical data for COVID-19 and SDGs in Montenegro" analyzed the current business processes, databases and dissemination systems in MONSTAT and provided MONSTAT with recommendations for improvements including technical specifications for fully developed dissemination system and terms of reference for a future dissemination system. The capacity of the MONSTAT was enhanced to respond to the data needs of the COVID-19 crisis, and the wider requirements of data on the SDGs by identifying areas for improvement to their statistical business processes, databases and dissemination systems, in-line with international best practices (Section 23).

164. A field project "Intensifying the use of new and traditional data to strengthen and accelerate the evidence-based decision-making processes around COVID-19 recovery in Moldova" enhanced the capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Republic of Moldova to produce reliable and timely data to support the evidence-based decision-making processes around COVID-19 recovery. It was achieved by analyzing income inequalities based on the historical Household Budget Survey (HBS) together with the results of an ad-hoc module to HBS implemented recently to assess the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the population, improving the capacity of NBS to use georeferenced data, developing specific policy recommendations on the use of existing evidence and integrate such evidence with new data. The NBS of Republic of Moldova has increased its capacity to use new data sources, including big data and geospatial information, particularly with regard to vulnerable groups, which would contribute to the quality of data available on the national reporting platform on statistics on the COVID-19 crisis and the SDGs and support evidence-based policy decisions for faster recovery (Section 23).

165. UNDA project "Strengthening Social Protection for Pandemic Response" (2020 – 2021) is aimed to strengthen national capacities to design and implement social protection policies with a gender perspective, for rapid recovery from COVID-19 and increase resilience, especially of the most vulnerable populations, against future exogenous shocks. A study on the emerging experience of national statistical offices with adapting surveys to the physical contact restrictions, and with special surveys to measure the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable groups have been developed. The regional expert meeting (2-4 December 2020) identified good practices and capacity development needs for the measurement of poverty in the crisis and post-crisis contexts, and improved knowledge and skills to produce disaggregated poverty measures. Tailored guidance and proposals for adapting the household surveys relevant to poverty measurement were developed for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova (Sections 20, 35).

166. Webinars on producing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) under lockdown (21 October, 11 November 2020) discussed challenges and best practices in data collection, imputation of missing prices and dissemination and communication with users under lockdown conditions in the participating UNECE countries (Section 20).

167. A workshop on Statistical Data Editing (31 August - 04 September 2020) looked into identifying new methods that can improve the quality and efficiency of Editing and Imputation (E&I), investigating the statistical quality risks arising from using new methods and data sources and the ways to address them, developing approaches to

standardizing and implementing statistical editing functionalities, and facilitating the sharing of experiences, ideas and tools for modernizing E&I process (Section 20).

168.   A "ModernStats World Workshop" (27-30 October 2020) shared experiences on implementing ModernStats models, create a better understanding of the use and benefits of the models individually and collectively and to progress works on development and maintenance of the ModernStats models. The workshop improved understanding of the UNECE member States and beyond on the use of the models inside and outside the National Statistical Organizations (NSOs) as well as potential future works for the models (Section 20).

169.   Three training webinars on climate change-related statistics (18 November - 02 December 2020) improved capacities of the UNECE member States in implementing the UNECE set of core climate change-related indicators and producing climate change-related statistics (Section 20).

170.   Within the 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) a series of webinars was organized with the aim to strengthen the national capacities of seven target countries (Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan). The project expanded its deliverables with more emphasis on the linkages between environment- and health-related data, indicators and the capacity of target countries to produce them and to enhance their comparability and use for decision-making and reporting on environment and health topics including on the SDGs. The webinars enabled the exchange of experience, strengthened cooperation among data producers and users and improved the knowledge on air quality data relevant for informing environment and health policy and the public (Sections 20, 35).

171.   A special session "Data needs, statistics and indicators on environment and health in response to the COVID-19 pandemic" (26 October 2020) exchanged experience on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) statistics relevant to COVID-19, on data needs on environment and health in response to the COVID-19 and on assessing air quality changes in large cities during COVID-19 lockdowns (Section 20).

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

172.	Total extrabudgetary contributions to UNECE 4 decreased by US$196,386 (0,98%), totaling US$19,908,165 in 2020. UNECE member States remained the largest contributors to UNECE technical cooperation activities, providing 52,5% of the total extrabudgetary resources. The top ten bilateral donors (Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Germany, Sweden, France, Netherlands, Norway, Italy, Finland, the United Kingdom) accounted for 80% of all voluntary contributions from UNECE member States. Switzerland, the Russian Federation and Germany were the largest donor countries, providing US$1,694,931 and US$1,369,460, and US$1,283,839 in 2020 respectively. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contributed 28,7% of all extrabudgetary resources, and the European Commission provided 18,8% (Graph 3).

173.	Compared to 2019, contributions from UNECE member States decreased by 11,9% (from US$11,869,021 in 2019 to US$10,456,987 in 2020). The contribution from the European Commission decreased from US$3,935,632 in 2019 to US$3,735,123. Contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations increased by 32,9% (Graph 4 and 5), with an increase of contribution of the UN Organizations (mostly due to the establishment of the Secretariat to the United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund) from US$760,068 in 2019 to US$2,610,955 in 2020.

174.	In 2020, total extrabudgetary, Section 23 and Section 35 expenditures were US$18,799,910. Extrabudgetary expenditures amounted to US$15,051,399 being 80,1% of total expenditures in 2020. The remaining expenditures for technical cooperation included regular budget expenditures from the Regular programme on technical cooperation – Section 23 (RPTC) (10,9%) and the UN Development Account – Section 35 (UNDA) (9%) (Graph 6).

175.	The Environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (61,8%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures. The share of other subprogrammes was as follows: Transport (18,5%), Statistics (0,85%), Economic cooperation and integration (3,5%), Sustainable energy (3,1%), Trade (5%), Forestry and timber (2%), Housing, land management and population (2,5%), and Executive Direction and Management (2,8%) (Graph 7).

176.	Expenditures from RPTC resources amounted US$2,059,326 in 2020. These resources were used as follows: Environment (17,8%), Transport (17.5%), Statistics (15,2%), Economic cooperation and integration (1%), Sustainable energy (14,2%), Trade (14,3%), Forests, land and housing (12%), Executive Direction and Management (7,87%) (Graph 8).

177.	Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account amounted to US$1,689,185. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was as follows: Environment (8,1%), Transport (8,8%), Statistics (5,4%), Economic cooperation and integration (5,8%), Sustainable energy (5,9%), Trade (45,1%), Forestry and timber (3,5%), and Housing and land management (17,7%) (Graph 9).

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[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".

V.   ANNEXES

Graph 3. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2020

European Commission, 18.8%

Private Sector, 0.0%

UNECE member States, 52.5%

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations , 28.7%
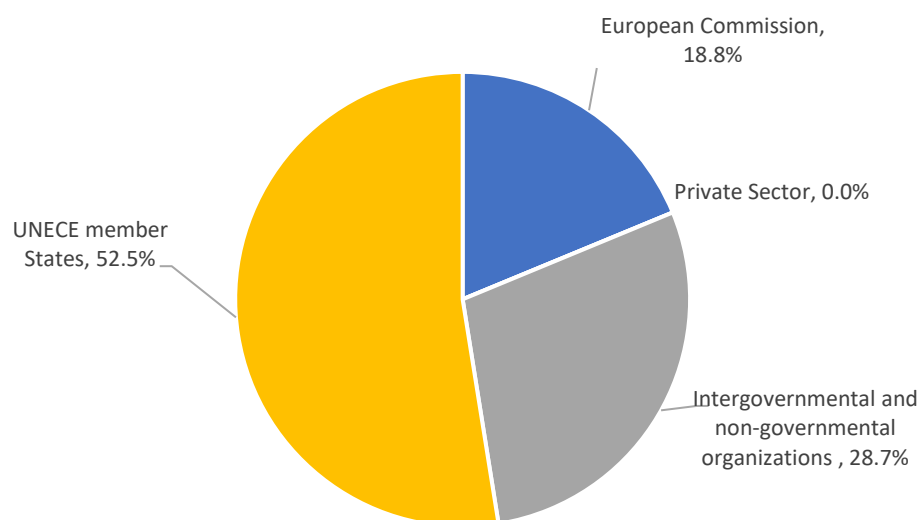
Graph 4. Trend in extrabudgetary contributions by source from 2006 to 2020

European Commission   Private Sector

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations   UNECE member States
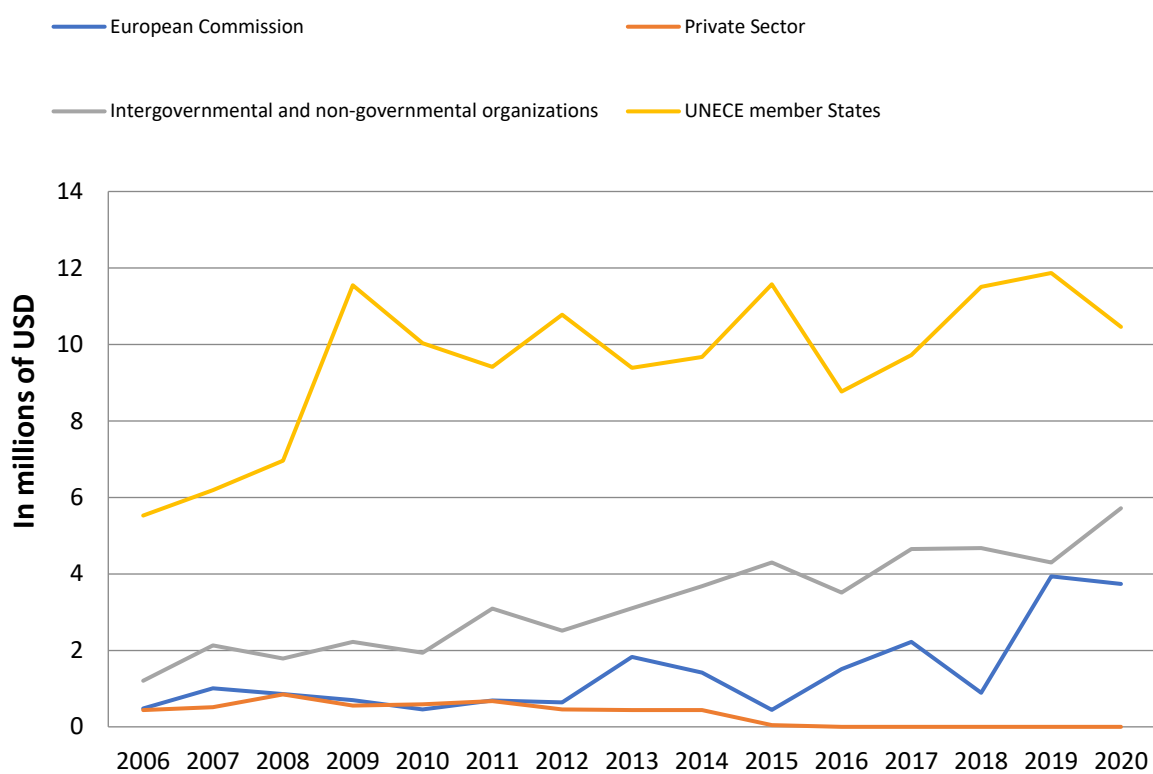
Graph 5. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2020
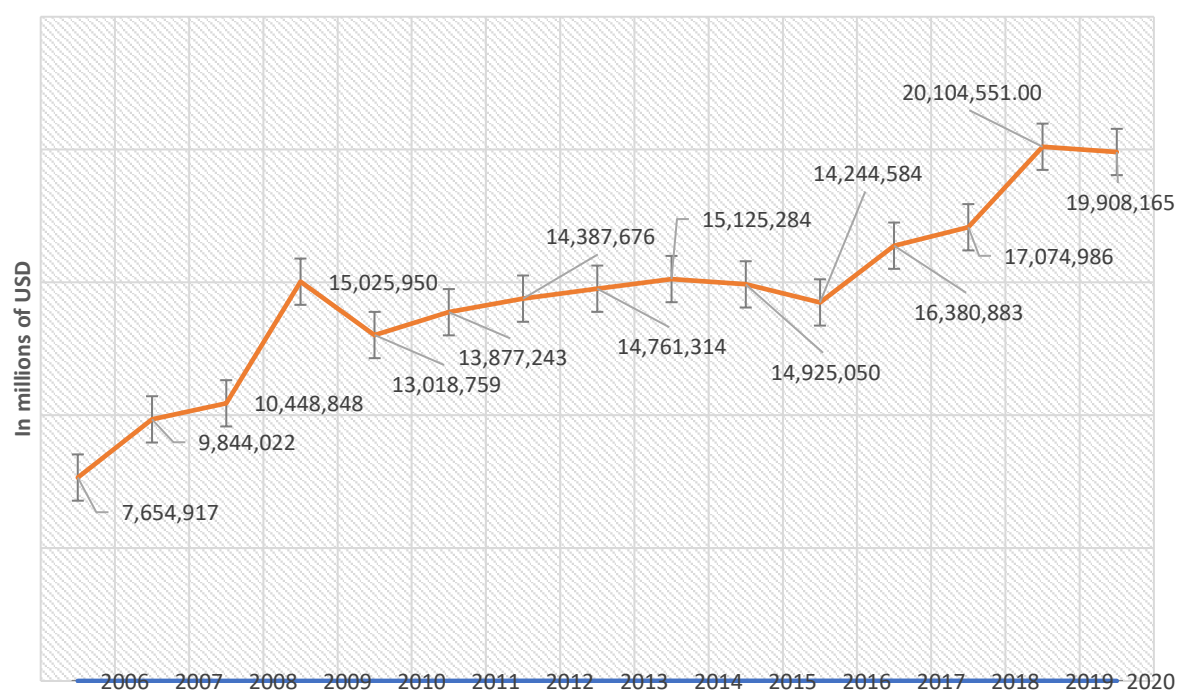
Graph 6. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2020
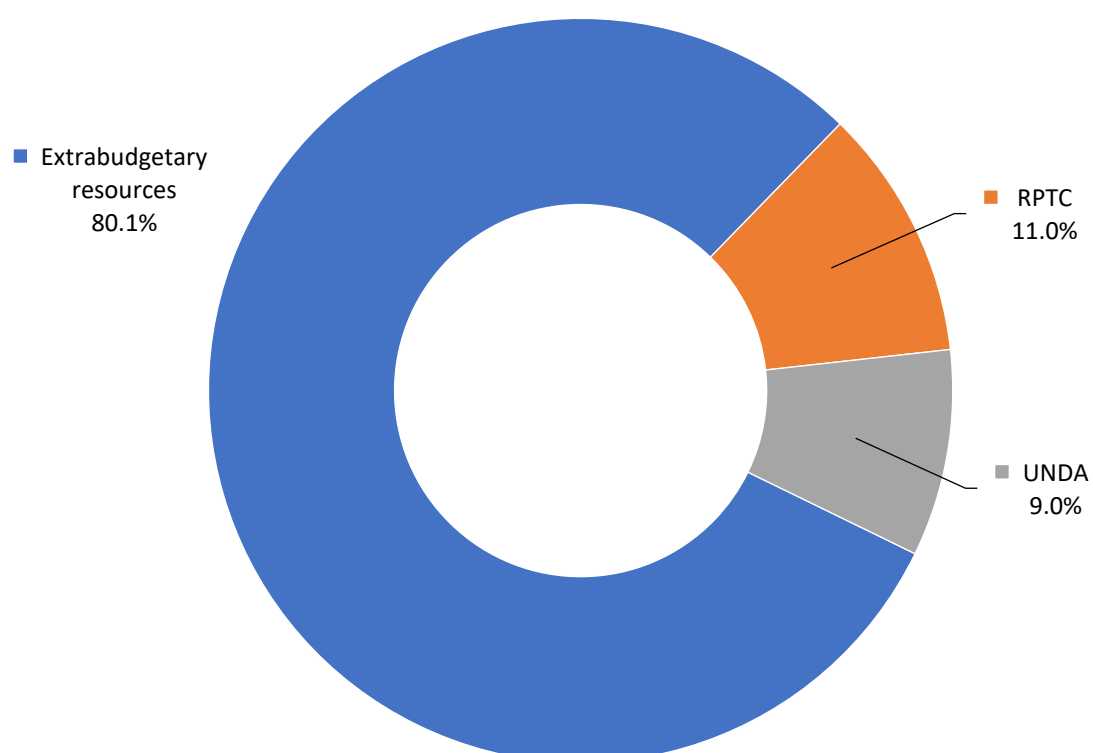
Graph 7. Expenditures under extrabudgetary resources, 2020
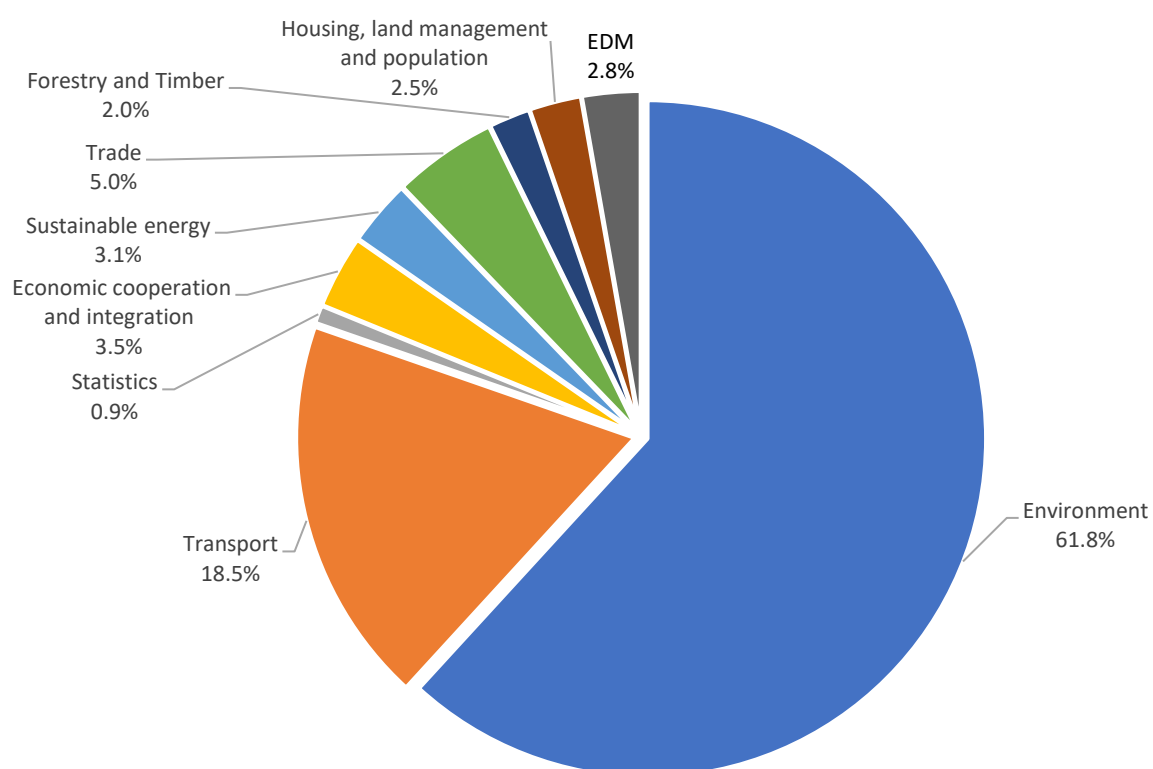
Graph 8. Expenditures under RPTC by use, 2020
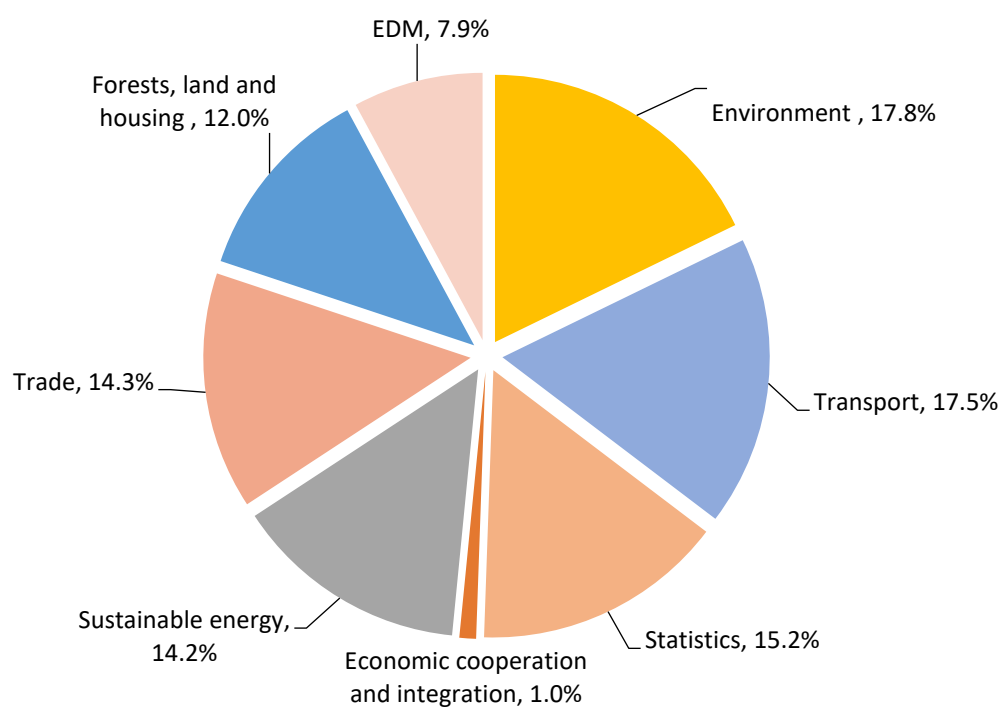
Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2020

Sustainable energy
5.9%

Forestry and timber
3.4%

Economic
cooperation and
integration
5.8%

Transport
8.7%

Statistics
5.4%

Housing and land
management
17.7%

Environment
8.1%

Trade
45.1%

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

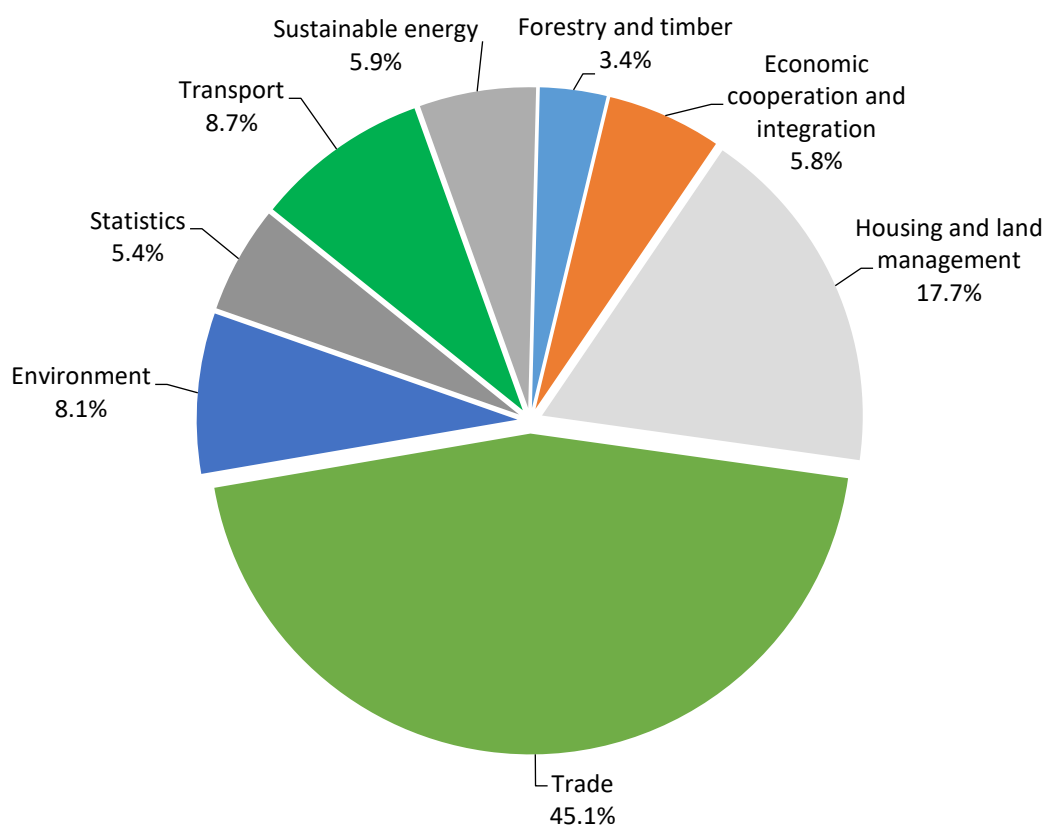| Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Albania	1,400	1,800	780	429	4,429	6,433	19,583	14,871	11,055	2,952	7,768	12,020	1,963
Armenia	20,898	20,298	18,798	20,721	21,491	20,491	11,844	30,844	18,344	17,500	17,500	19,832	7,920
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900	75,000	37,140	73,923	0	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	228,883
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024	4,024	2,024	5,673	3,380	3,380	5,943
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	6,693
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	188,702
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	10,721
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	21,357
Canada	36,000	60,237	38,899	78,047	8,792	29,567	40,418	192,639	51,560	40,000	0	35,000	38,661
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	38,440
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	166,334
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	129,599
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	82,061
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	7,090
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	396,507
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	696,794
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988	489	1,734	2,234	1,934	2,652	2,652	2,872.02	2,711
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	1,283,839
Gibraltar [5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668
Greece	39,732	56,982	20,000	0	0	115,580	0	1,096	1,062	112,590	31,473	58,460.00	24,270
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	59,737
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	3,202
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	70,735
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	0	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	537,150
Kazakhstan	4,375	593	119,276	23,957	39,944	59,945	20,960	20,985	16,000	26,742	212,542	105,742	86,677
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044	0	1,478	858	0	1,966	0
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	11,429
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351	970	500	452	860	817	600
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	39,566
Luxembourg	15,291	8,833	22,565	4,909	0	11,554	17,989	14,300	19,773	23,016	22,850	36,555	39,038
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	0	0	0	1,990	9,354	2,290	4,430
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839	670	1,273	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,391
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	0	426	2,184	512	1,999	1,793	7,568	12,518.86	6,307
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	615,356
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	36,154	0	0	31,530
North Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	9,784	4,770
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	569,815
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	217,697

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	81,464
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,209	30,000	27,000	0	30,000	30,000.00	35,000
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310	3,135	1,000	2,209	2,000	1,465	1,215	0	5,000
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	69,420
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	1,369,460
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	28,182
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	47,329
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	99,353
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	148,425
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	865,514
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	1,694,931
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0	175	500	500	500	0
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	25,000
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	0
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	349,322
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	0
ASTM International	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0
Ax Son Johnson Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Black Sea Economic Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,665	0	0
City University of Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,171	0	178,970.92	0
European Commission	854,279	698,775	458,275	692,592	639,278	1,832,407	1,416,794	363,478	3,009,043	4,230,935	891,024	3,935,632	3,735,1230
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Environmental Agency	0	0	0	157,500	181,769	0	151,101	100,000		208,075	0	44,247.79	0
European Investment Bank										20,000	7,964	0	0
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013	0	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	882,353
Global Water Partnership Mediterranean									174,251	188,702	0	255,724.18	84,895
World Bank	150,000	0	321,000	213,000	71,000	0	45,000	0	0	231,868	101,067	267,136	91,892
IBGE Institue Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,308	0	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	20,000
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	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	1,336,964
Islamic Development Bank										168,000	0	0	48,750
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0
International Union for Conversation of Nature (IUCN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		99,000	13,936	0	0
JFEJI-CICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,389	0	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	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	92,523
OIER Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,091	0	0
Tsinghua University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,771	0	0	150,180.89	0
University of Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,856	15,707	0	0
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	0	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	0
CEPI	7,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Industry Development Council								0		0	0	0	0

EDF FRANCE	0	0	32,059	35,714	32,298	35,278	35,763	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777	0	0	0	0	0	0
EGAS - EGYPTIAN NATURAL GAS	0	0	12,698	14,648	12,745	0	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	0
Europaforum Wien	0	0	0	26,667	0	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	0
GAIL (India) Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,808	0	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	0
GAS NATURAL FENOSA SDG, Barcelona, Spain	0	0	16,030	35,422	34,853	35,278	35,278	0	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	0
GAZPROM	40,881	34,256	34,993	35,422	34,076	35,278	35,568	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HELVETAS	0	0	0	0	30,654	0	61,247	0	0	0	0	0	0
INA - Industrija Nafte (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	0	29,121	13,941	0	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	0
MOL Hungary	0	0	14,035	14,286	13,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldovagaz							0	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	0
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	0	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	0
Physikalish Tech Metrologieinstitut (PTB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,500	400,000	0
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207	0	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	0
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	0	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	0
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	0	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	0
Socar- State Oil Company Of Azerbaijan Republic	0	0	0	18,598	34,853	33,202	35,760	0	0	0	0	0	0
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	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	0
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	0	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	0
SWISSGAS	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882	28,223	28,454	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0	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	0
United States Energy Association (USEA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348,937
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
World Nuclear Association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,786
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644	493,698	584,644	421,482	1,545,693	55,000	0
UNDP MPTF													1,532,761
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
UNESCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,000	22,000	5,000
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	0
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	0	0	0	57,613	146,669	113,348	191,761
ONE UN Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569,719.79	881,433
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**	**19,908,165**

UNECE extrabudgetary trust funds, 2020

Title of the project	Project ID	Expenditures (US$)
New Challenges and Opportunities for Gender Equality in the ECE Region	ECE-E175	23
Evaluation of UNECE	ECE-E201	35,289
Enhanced policy dialogue on sustainable development in the UNECE region by organising the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	ECE-E305	0
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	76,429
Towards 2030: Strengthening mechanisms for peer learning, policy exchange and progress assessment on sustainable development in the UNECE region	ECE-E348	14,293
Secretariat to United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund (UNRSTF)	ECE-E370	185,814
Road Safety Phase V	ECE-E371	105,453
Aarhus Convention	ECE-E104	936,335
Industrial Accidents Convention	ECE-E106	541,939
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	298,369
Espoo Convention	ECE-E115	359,030
The PEP	ECE-E126	11,658
Water Convention	ECE-E133	1,495,643
Protocol on Water and Health	ECE-E150	168,219
Environmental Performance Review	ECE-E205	193,670
Strengthening industrial safety in Central Asia through the implementation and accession to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	ECE-E263	0
EU Water Initiative Plus for Eastern Partnership countries (EU WI+4 EaP)	ECE-E271	759,260
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E280	5,202
Strengthening the capacity of UNECE member States in implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education on Sustainable Development	ECE-E285	74,534
Capacity-Building for cooperation on Dam Safety in Central Asia (Phase III)	ECE-E287	3,007
Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organisation	ECE-E288	32,433
UN-Water Inter-Agency Cooperation	ECE-E290	128,910
Enhancing trans boundary cooperation and governance in the Drin river basin	ECE-E291	68
Support to the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E299	1,888
Enhancing strategic environmental assessment and transboundary environment impact assessment in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E311	500,455
Implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-range transboundary Air Pollution - Phase II	ECE-E315	193,957
Promote accession to Water Convention	ECE-E328	434,396
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	20,478
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	91,770
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	15,539
EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues in Central Asia (2019-2022)	ECE-E341	119,381
Environment for Europe	ECE-E342	59,159
National Policy Dialogues for Industrial Safety in Central Asia (Phase I: Launch)	ECE-E366	25,396
Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	LRA-E908	2,364,262
Voluntary Contribution towards funding of effect-oriented activities under the Air Convention	LRA-E910	568,096
Trans-European Motorway	ECE-E206	27,546

Trans-European Railway	ECE-E208	147,108
Transport International Routier (TIR)	ECE-E211	1,397,502
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	17,938
Enhancing Regional Transport Infrastructure Connectivity and Establishment of Transport Geographical Information System (GIS) Database	ECE-E272	54,969
Strengthening the logistics and transport competitiveness of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E295	4,054
Facilitate and support the full computerization of the TIR procedure (eTIR)	ECE-E296	207,397
Improved knowledge of UNECE member States on integrated transport and urban development including environmental, health and quality of life perspective	ECE-E307	20
Road Safety Phase 4	ECE-E313	1,828
Secretariat to United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund (UNRSTF)	ECE-E316	537,787
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and car-pooling initiatives	ECE-E324	3,247
Road Safety Phase V	ECE-E339	383,327
Raising awareness on adaptation of transport infrastructure to changing climate and design and implementation of effective adaptation measure	ECE-E343	0
Safer and cleaner used vehicles for Africa	ECE-E358	3,922
Organization of pre-event to the third Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety	ECE-E347	18,948
Modernizing Statistical Production	ECE-E238	0
Enhancing coherence and integration of economic and social statistics in support of the implementation of 2008 SNA	ECE-E264	13,644
Strengthening statistical capacity of the CIS countries for providing high quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs	ECE-E326	27,570
Modernising Statistical Production Phase 3	ECE-E331	87,207
Development of PPP Best Practices Guides	ECE-E250	0
International Centre of Excellence on PPPs: development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations	ECE-E267	68,061
Strengthening the capacity of selected CIS countries in innovative development to improve competitiveness and achieve SDGs	ECE-E292	0
Strengthening capacity of CIS countries to advance their use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	ECE-E294	20,332
Promoting innovation policy capacities in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E317	392,059
Strengthening the capacity of CIS countries to promote innovation for sustainable development in the context of the digital economy and Industry 4.0	ECE-E362	9,388
Developing and implementing the People-first Public-Private Partnerships model for sustainable development in Ukraine	ECE-E364	37,012
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane	ECE-E251	65
Strengthening capacity of the ECE member States to achieve the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals ("Pathways to Sustainable Energy")	ECE-E274	0
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane - Phase II	ECE-E276	36,489
Methane Management in Extractive Industries (Upstream Oil and Gas/Downstream Gas)	ECE-E281	49,266
Enhancing national capacities for development and implementation of the energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region	ECE-E282	25
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	10,500
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	226
Strengthening national capacity of the UN member States for environmentally responsible methane management through coordination of activities of the International Centre of Excellence on Coal Mine Methane in Poland	ECE-E318	74,663
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	2,863
Enhancing understanding of the implications and opportunities of moving to carbon neutrality in the UNECE region across the power and energy intensive industries by 2050	ECE-E355	90,629
Implementation of the UNFC and UNRMS	ECE-E357	118,316
Enhancing national capacities to develop and implement energy efficiency standards for buildings in the UNECE region	ECE-E359	48,309
Improving capacities of UNECE member States to decarbonize the transport sector by increasing the use of natural gas as a motor fuel	ECE-E361	40,776
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	ECE-E293	77,054
Enhancing transparency and traceability for more sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector	ECE-E320	548,075

Enhancing usage and uptake of standards for sustainable development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls	ECE-E330	61,370
Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	ECE-E344	32,903
UNEDIFACT	ECE-E352	3,955
Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries	ECE-E360	6,780
European Forest Sector Outlook Study III	ECE-E278	28,138
Strengthening capacity of CIS for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets	ECE-E283	14,383
Improving the capacity of the UNECE member States to create green jobs in the forest sector	ECE-E301	10,9376
Strengthening sustainable forest management monitoring and assessment in the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE-E304	0
Strengthening the capacity of the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe to restore forest landscapes under the Bonn Challenge	ECE-E321	27,042
Improve dissemination of available forestry information	ECE-E332	23,764
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	48,797
Enhancing circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG 15	ECE-E346	42,972
Supporting UNECE member states in building capacity on urban forestry	ECE-E353	60,650
Enhance awareness and political commitment of the Caucasus, Central Asian Eastern and South-Eastern Europe on forest landscape restoration under "ECCA30" and the Bonn Challenge	ECE-E354	41,658
Ageing	ECE-E171	80
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	0
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	0
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	99,583
Improved sustainable urban development in 17 Norwegian cities	ECE-E340	109,035
Improve capacities of UNECE member States·in developing evidence-based policy measures to meet their commitments under MIPAA/RIS and 2017 Lisbon Ministerial Declaration: Ageing (Phase III)	ECE-E345	65,999
Forum of Mayors: Strengthening capacities of UNECE member States on sustainable urban development, housing and land management	ECE-E349	89,454
Human Settlements	EHA-E350	6,659

UNECE-led projects funded from the United Nations Development Account, by tranches (10 - 13 tranches)

Project title	Sub-programme	Budget (USD)	Beneficiary countries	Partners	Objective
1617AN Strengthening national capacities of the UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve the SDGs	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
1617V Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in Caucasus and Central Asian countries	Forestry and Timber	501,000	Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	FAO	To strengthen the national capacity of countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop accountability system for sustainable forest management
1617W Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in the UNECE region	Housing and Land Management	499,000	Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine	UN-Habitat	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
1617A Programme on Data and Statistics	Statistics	11,400,000 (for all agencies)	Global	DESA, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNHABITAT, ODC, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA	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
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
2023W Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector	Trade	3,165,500	Global	UNCTAD, UN DESA, UN ECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA	To strengthen the capacity and resilience of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries and economies in transition to mitigate the economic and social impact of the global COVID-19 crisis.

2023X Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics	Trade	1,500,000	Global	UNCTAD, UNESCAP, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCWA	to implement United Nations solutions, including standards, guidelines, metrics, tools and methodologies to immediately help governments and the business community world-wide keep transport networks and borders operational to facilitate the flow of goods and services, while containing the further spread of the COVID-19 virus.
2023Y Strengthening Social Protection for Pandemic Response	Population/ Statistics	3,256,971	Global	UNCTAD, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA	to strengthen national capacities to design and implement social protection policies with a gender perspective, for rapid recovery from COVID-19 and increase resilience, especially of the most vulnerable populations, against future exogenous shocks.
2023AA Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19	Housing and land management	2,127,000	Albania, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, India, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Perú, Dominican Republic, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.	UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESCWA	To strengthen the capacity of local governments in 16 demand-selected cities to design, implement, and monitor sustainable, resilient and inclusive COVID-19 economic and financial responses, recovery and rebuilding plans.
2023N Strengthening innovation policies for SPECA countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	ECI	483,316	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan	UNESCAP, UNCTAD	Strengthen institutional capacities of the landlocked SPECA countries to harness innovation as a driver of sustainable growth and regional integration.
2023O Smart Sustainable Cities for the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda in selected countries in the UNECE Region	Housing and land management	465,000	Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro	UN-Habitat	To strengthen capacity of national and local governments to develop and implement coherent policies and approaches for smart sustainable urban development in selected countries in the UNECE region.
21240 Sustainable mobility and smart connectivity (trade and transport nexus) in Central Asia, the Caucasus and Western Balkans	Transport	528,000	Albania, Georgia and Uzbekistan	ITC-ILO	to develop the capacity of member States to implement sustainable mobility and connectivity policies, specifically by increasing the knowledge base and skills of institutional and sectoral stakeholders in relation to UN inland transport and trade legal instruments.
N2124 Accelerating the transition towards a Circular Economy in the ECE region	Environment	549,000	Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan	UNEP, UNESCAP, FAO, UNDP, UNCTs	To support beneficiary countries in accelerating transition to circular economy in traceability of products along international value chains; sustainable public procurement; and the management of waste.

Resource Mobilization Action Plans 2020-2022

1.   Revised Resource Mobilization Action Plans for the period 2020-2022 are presented pursuant to the approval of the revised Resource Mobilisation Strategy by EXCOM on 29 May 2020 (ECE/EX/2020/L.4).

2.   In line with the approved Resource Mobilisation Strategy, the Secretariat reports on the implementation of the UNECE Resource Mobilisation Strategy, through the Technical Cooperation report. Resource Mobilization Action Plans are presented for all subprogrammes and for the Office of the Executive Secretary, as well as for the four nexuses.

3.   All activities presented are subject to donor interest and EXCOM approval, unless the Programme of Works were separately approved by the governing bodies, in line with the established regulations.

6.   As the Resource Mobilization Plans 2020-2022 were first submitted to EXCOM for information during the 113th meeting of 22 January 2021 (Informal document 2021/3), there is no substantial revision in the current submission: (a) 2020 final expenditures are reported; and (b) for each plan an explanation box explains significant variance, if any.

7.   In general, estimates in the Resource Mobilization Plans 2020-2022 are higher than estimates reflected in the UNECE 2022 Proposed programme budget (A/76/6(Sect.20). While the Resource Mobilization Plans reflect ambitious targets, the Proposed programme budget takes a more conservative approach, only reflecting pledges that were secured when it was finalized in February 2021. The Secretariat will continue to fine tune and align these documents in future submissions.

8.   The Secretariat invites member States to continue supporting the UNECE by providing additional resources for its mandated activities. The Secretariat also invites the parties of the Conventions and Protocols to keep contributing in order to reach the estimates reflected in the approved Programmes of Work.

Resource Mobilization Plans 2020-2022

Office of the Executive Secretary

Responsible: *Ms. Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: The Secretariat of the Special Envoy for Road Safety supports the mandate of the Special Envoy for Road Safety.	1.1. The Secretariat of the Special Envoy on Road Safety is efficiently maintained and fully functional	Donor: FIA Foundation	376	500	500
	1.2. Increased national capacities to prioritize the road safety in national plans/strategies, including increased awareness about United Nations road safety legal instruments and road safety best practices, also in the context of gender and human rights agendas	Donor: FIA Foundation Partners: UNECE, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESWCA, WHO, UNICEF, UN Habitat, World Bank, IDB, NGO Alliance for Road Safety, FIA	35	119	120
	1.3. Increased commitment to accession and implementation of the UN Road Safety Conventions	Donor: FIA Foundation Partners: UNECE, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESWCA, World Bank,	3	59	60

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
		IDB			
	1.4. Increased support for the United Nations Road Safety Fund.	<u>Donor</u>: FIA Foundation <u>Partners</u>: UN Road Safety Fund and its partners, including the FIA, as well as Diplomatic Corps in Geneva and New York	19	12	12
Result 2: The Secretariat to the United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund (UNRSTF) supports the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and the road safety-related Sustainable Development Goals	2.1 UNRSTF Secretariat is efficiently maintained and fully functional	<u>Donor</u>: UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund <u>Partners</u>: UNECE, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESWCA, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UN Habitat UNESCO, members of the UNRSF Advisory Board and Steering Committee, other road safety funds and Diplomatic Corps in Geneva and New York.	596	816	900
	2.2 Ensured efficient and timely servicing of the UNRSTF governing bodies		3	61	65
	2.3 Increased funding for the UNRSTF		16	45	50
	2.4 Maintained high-quality and efficient monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the UNRSTF deliverables		11	31	40
	2.5 Increased UNRSTF outreach among UN member States, potential donors and other stakeholders		25	67	60

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 3: Strengthen the capacity of UNECE member States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	Organization of the annual Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for the UNECE region	Donors: UNECE member States Partners: UNECE member States, regional UN system entities and regional organisations, civil society, private sector, academia	14	30	150
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**1,098[6]**	**1,740**	**1,957**

The revised submission for the *Office of the Executive Secretary* reflects the 2020 actual expenditures of the Office. The slightly lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to restrictions on operations related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were slightly adjusted, to reflect the latest pledges received.

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[6] The figure of $372,000 reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23, does not take in account the redeployment of the Road Safety Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Special Envoy under the Office of the Executive Secretary as at 1 October 2020.

Subprogramme 1 Environment

Responsible Director: *Mr. Marco Keiner*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region (new result) [7]	1.1 Third EPR of Azerbaijan published and launched in 2021	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland; Partners: UNEP and UNRC Office (in-kind expertise), UNDP (operational support)	-	100	100
	1.2 Second EPR of Morocco published and launched in 2022	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: to be identified; Partners for expertise and operational support: UNEP, UNDP, WHO, others (to be identified)	-	100	100
	1.3 Second EPR of Armenia published and launched in 2022	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: to be identified; Partners for expertise and operational support: to be identified	-	-	100

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[7] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	1.4 EPR of a country (subject to its request) published and launched in 2023	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: to be identified; Partners for expertise and operational support: to be identified	-	-	10
	1.5 EPR of a country (subject to its request) published and launched in 2023	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: to be identified; Partners for expertise and operational support: to be identified	-	-	10
Result 2: Strengthened implementation of ECE MEAs[8]	2.1. Implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution[9]: (a) Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe funded by the 1984 EMEP Protocol	Parties to the EMEP Protocol (41)	2,118	2,358	2,358
	(b) Core activities not covered by the EMEP Protocol (Executive Body decision 2002/1)	Parties to the Convention	558	2,358	2,358
	c) Strengthened capacity of countries for implementation and promotion of the Convention	Parties to the Convention: The European Union, Germany, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland;	564	940	940

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[8] Estimates from ECE MEAs reflect expected incomes based on approved Programmes of Work

[9] Estimates, as reflected in ECE/EB.AIR/2020/1, tables 1,2,4,10,11, 14 and 16 and approved by the Executive Body in December 2020

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	2.2 Strengthened implementation of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents[10]	Parties and partners	650	1000	1,000
	2.3 Improved implementation and accession to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) [11]	Parties and partners	2,974	4,196	4,000 [12]
	2.4 Improved implementation and accession to the Protocol on Water and Health [13]	Parties and partners	170	509	1,300 [14]
	2.5 Strengthened capacity of authorities to promote: (a) effective access to information, including through pollutant release and transfer registers; (b) public participation in decision-making and (c) access to justice in environmental matters, through implementation of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) and its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (Protocol on PRTRs).[15]	Donors: UNECE member States. Main Partners: e.g. OSCE, UNITAR, EEA, UNEP, OECD, CBD Secretariat, UNDP.	1,600	1,600	2,000 [16]

[10] Based on original estimates, as reflected in the Convention's workplan for 2021-2022 (see ECE/CP.TEIA/42/Add.1) and adjusted, taking into account Parties' pledges at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (see ECE/CP.TEIA/42), available funding for projects provided in 2020 or earlier (among others for projects which were prolonged due to the COVID-19 pandemic), and envisaged additional contributions.

[11] Estimates, as reflected in ECE/MP.WAT/54/Add.1

[12] Estimates, figures may change as the workplan for 2022–2024 will be adopted in October 2021.

[13] Estimates, as reflected in ECE/MP.WH/2019/3

[14] Estimates, including additional XB funding for a new P4 post

[15] Estimates, as reflected in ECE/MP.PP/2017/2/Add.1 and ECE/MP.PRTR/2017/6/Add.1

[16] Estimate, figures may change, as the Programme of Work will only be adopted in 2021

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	2.6 Strengthened promotion and implementation of the Espoo Convention and the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment	Parties and partners	710	880[17]	800[18]
	Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)		**9,344**[19]	**14,041**	**15,076**

The revised submission for subprogramme 1, *Environment*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures. The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, with reduced contributions, restrictions on travel and some activities delayed.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were adjusted, to reflect the latest pledges received.

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[17] Estimates, as reflected in the workplan for 2021–2023 (ECE/MP.EIA/30/Add.1-ECE/MP.EIA/SEA/13/Add.1), adopted in December 2020.

[18] Ibid.

[19] An amount of $9,427,000 is reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23. The variance is attributable to the following projects that could not be captured in this exercise: Education for Sustainable Development, Environment for Europe, Environmental Monitoring and Assessment.

Subprogramme 2 Transport

Responsible Director: *Mr. Yuwei Li*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems that are safer[20]	1.1. **Safer and cleaner used vehicles for Africa** • Minimum requirements for used vehicles for Africa introduced; and • Regulation on export of used vehicles established by both exporting countries (EU and Japan) and by importing countries (e.g. Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Tunisia, Uganda, and Democratic Republic of Congo). Requirements are based on UN Regulations/GTRs (1958/1998 Agreements) and vehicle tests will be based on 1997 Agreement Rules.	Donor: UN Road Safety Fund Partners: UNECA, UNEP, WHO, FIA, ITF and CITA	5	140	45
	1.2. **Kazakhstan Road Safety Performance Review** • Enhanced national capacity to identify the most critical aspects and priority needs in their road safety situation; and • Enhanced capacity to effectively address and improve road safety in priority areas as identified in the RSPR.	Donor: Kazakhstan Partners: IRF, IARD	-	18	-
Result 2: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport	2.1. **Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and carpooling initiatives** • Improved understanding of national policy makers in Central Asia on the core requirements for the	Donor: The Russian Federation	-	138	50

[20] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
systems that are cleaner[21]	introduction of car sharing and carpooling initiatives; and • Improved capacity of national and local policy makers in Central Asia to develop and implement sustainable transport policies focused on car sharing and carpooling initiatives.				
	2.2. **Computerization of the TIR procedure**: • Completed eTIR Pilot Project between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Turkey (hereinafter 'Pilot Project'), which rapidly demonstrated the feasibility of a paperless TIR procedure while minimizing costs by using, to the extent possible, existing infrastructures; and • Full computerization of TIR procedures finalized.	Donor: IRU	208	222	222
	2.3. **THE PEP:** Monitoring and implementing the findings of the Transport, Health and Environment Recommendations on Green and Healthy Sustainable Transport	Donor to be identified	-	171	171
	2.4 **Sustained capacity of the secretariat** in serving TIR CPs and administering TIR Convention	Source of funding: TIR Convention[22]	1,395	1,726	1,726
	2.5 Availability of **knowledge and good practice on adaptation of inland transport infrastructure to climate change**	Donor: Member States	-	17	49
Result 4: Enhanced regulatory framework for	4.1 Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM)	Donor: Member States	28	270	270

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[21] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[22] Annex 8, Article 13 of the TIR Convention, 1975, stipulates that the budget and Unreleased Budget (cost plan) of the TIR Executive Board (TIRExB) and TIR secretariat have to be approved by the Administrative Committee. Based on the Convention an amount per TIR Carnet (it is calculated every year and approved by the administrative committee) will be required to generate the income necessary to cover the funds needed for every year's operations of TIRExB and the TIR secretariat

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
sustainable inland transport systems	4.2 Trans-European Railway (TER)	Donor: Member States	148	-	-
	4.3 Transport Connectivity	Donor to be identified	-	50	-
		Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)	**1,784**[23]	**2,752**	**2,488**

The revised submission for subprogramme 2, *Transport*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures as reported in the 2022 Proposed programme budget (A/76/6(Sect.20). The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to more updated information, when both the impacts of the pandemic on the timelines of XB project delivery were factored in.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were also revised upwards, in light of more updated information, when both the impacts of the pandemic on the timelines of XB project delivery and additional pledges were factored in.

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[23] An amount of $2,939,400 is reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23, but it includes the expenditures incurred by the Secretariat of the Special Envoy and the Road Safety Secretariat, reported under subprogramme 2 until 30 September 2020.

Subprogramme 3 Statistics

Responsible Director: *Ms. Lidia Bratanova*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic result	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Increasing the number of countries producing improved statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals	1.1 Modernised statistical systems, processes and capabilities to support the production of SDG statistics	Donors: Canada, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom Partners: European Commission (Eurostat), OECD	68	50	65
	1.2 Support for CIS countries to provide high quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs	Russian Federation	65	65	-
	1.3 Enhanced coherence and integration of economic and social statistics in support of the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts	World Bank	100	50	100
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**233**[24]	**165**	**165**

The revised submission for subprogramme 3, *Statistics*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures as reported in the 2022 Proposed programme budget (A/76/6(Sect.20). The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic preventing the implementation of face-to-face activities.

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[24] As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were also revised downwards, in light of expected reductions in donations as countries focus resources on national COVID-19 recovery strategies

Subprogramme 4 Economic Cooperation and Integration

Responsible Director: *Ms. Elisabeth Tuerk*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic result	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Innovation policy outlook for the effective analysis of innovation policies and institutions[25]	Sub-regional programme of work for Eastern Europe and South Caucasus, including IPO, three reviews, and capacity building	Sida (Sweden)	500	500	500
	I4SD review of Uzbekistan, support for CIS participants to intergovernmental meetings	Russian Federation	20	100	80
	Follow-up capacity building on venture capital for Belarus	USAID (proposal in preparation with UNDP Belarus as lead partner, to be re-submitted)	-	150	150
Result 2: People-first public-private partnerships to finance sustainable Development [26]	Strengthening national capacities of countries to design and implement People-first SDGs-focused Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure	Donor: Peace and Development Fund Partners: ECLAC, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNDP	-	500	550
	Review the PPP legal and regulatory framework in Ukraine and provide capacity building on PPP project identification and preparation	Donor: SDG Fund: Component 1 (Reinforce the SDG financing architecture) Partners: RC Ukraine, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO	-	120	-
	Strengthening the capacity of CIS countries to advance their	Donor: Russian Federation	-	100	100

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[25] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[26] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic result	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	use of People-first Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals				
Result 3: The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) will serve as the major framework for ECE cooperation with other relevant stakeholders in Central Asia[27]	Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries	Donor: Russian Federation	6	55	100
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**526[28]**	**1,525**	**1,480**

The revised submission for subprogramme 4, *Economic cooperation and integration*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures. The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to activities postponed because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were also recalibrated, considering the latest pledges received.

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[27] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), para. 20.09

[28] An amount of $622,500 is reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23

Subprogramme 5 Sustainable Energy

Responsible Director: *Mr. Scott Foster*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Achieving a step change in the efficiency with which natural resources are used[29]	1.1 Application of UNFC and Development of UNRMS	European Commission; Russian Federation; Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia; China; African Union; Mexico; Colombia	98	650	1,000
Result 2: Reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings[30]	2.1 Deploy High Performance Buildings Initiative 2.2 Joint Task Force Energy Efficiency Projects	Russian Federation, International Centres of Excellence on High Performance Buildings, Foundations	200	200	450
Result 3: Reduced emissions of methane	3.1 Develop International Centres of Excellence on Coal Mine Methane 3.2 Intn;l Decade on Methane Management	Poland, China (Sindicatum), USA, Canada	75	150	150
Result 4: Assist member States in their assessment of strategic options for attaining sustainable energy	4.1 Deliver Pathways Project 4.2 Deliver Carbon Neutrality Project 4.3 Deliver the UNECE's contribution to the Global Tracking Framework	United States Energy Association; World Nuclear Association; Germany; Russian Federation	200	450	550
Result 5: Assist member States in decarbonizing transport	5.1 Project on gas for transport decarbonisation 5.2 Broader project on the full spectrum of options to decarbonise transport	Russian Federation; Foundations	-	60	400

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[29] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[30] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)		573[31]	1,510	2,550

The revised submission for subprogramme 5, *Sustainable energy*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures, as reported in the 2022 Proposed programme budget (A/76/6(Sect.20). The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to delays in expenditures such as travel (a consequence of COVID) and deferred recruitment of staff. The project indicated in result 5 was not initiated until 2021.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were revised downwards during the budget preparation process. In light of developments since the budget was prepared the estimates prepared for EXCOM in January 2021 have been confirmed and in fact should be adjusted upwards as shown in the table.

Subprogramme 6 Trade

Responsible Director: *Ms. Elisabeth Tuerk*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Increased consensus on the development of ECE recommendations and guidelines for regulatory	Enhancing use and uptake of standards for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with special emphasis on gender equality	Germany	190	200	-

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[31] As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
cooperation[32]					
Result 2: Increased cooperation in support of the Circular Economy through standardization policy	Harnessing the power of standardization for a transition to a circular economy	Germany	-	150	150
Result 3: Increased consensus on and strengthened implementation of ECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business[33] Enhancing trade efficiency in Central Asia[34]	Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	Russian Federation	50	50	50
	Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	Russian Federation	90	90	-
Result 4: Increased consensus on and strengthened implementation of ECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business[35] Improved traceability in the	Enhancing transparency and traceability for more sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector	European Commission	850	850	430
	Enhancing traceability and Transparency for sustainable and circular Value Chains management	European Commission	-	-	500

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[32] As reflected in A/71/6/Rev.1

[33] As reflected in A/71/6/Rev.1

[34] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[35] As reflected in A/71/6/Rev.1

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
garment sector[36]					
Result 5: Enhanced trade-related economic cooperation for the transition to sustainable economic growth and sustainable production and consumption in the ECE region[37]	Fostering resilient, diversified and sustainable value chains in the Eurasian region after COVID-19	Russian Federation	-	120	120
Result 6: The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) will serve as the major framework for ECE cooperation with other relevant stakeholders in Central Asia[38]	Supporting sustainable trade in the SPECA countries.	Russian Federation	-	-	150
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**1,180**[39]	**1,460**	**1,400**

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[36] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[37] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[38] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), para. 20.09

[39] An amount of $1,517,000 is reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23; the variance is mainly attributable to the inclusion of projects funded from the Development Account in the 2022 Proposed programme budget.

The revised submission for subprogramme 6, *Trade*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures. The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to programmatic reasons with year-end activities moved from 2020 to 2021.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were also adjusted. 2021 estimate has been revised upward to account for the 2020 activities postponed and reflect the latest pledges. 2022 estimate has been revised downward due to the foreseeable impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that has tightened available funding. Simultaneously, the travel restrictions are estimated to persist longer in 2021-2022 than was expected in 2020 which will negatively impact the delivery of in situ capacity-building and technical assistance. Furthermore, in one of the two Section's the secretariats capacity to do additional fundraising is negatively impacted by the current staffing situation in the Trade subprogramme.

Subprogramme: 7 Forests and the forest industry

Responsible Director: *Ms. Paola Deda*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Are we there yet? Measuring sustainable forest management under Sustainable Development Goal 15[40]	1.1 Assessment of forest damage/disturbance in the UNECE region	Finland	-		30
	1.2 Capacity building in measuring sustainable use of forest (Forest Products Statistics, Wood Energy, Wood Resource Balance)	FAO, Germany	-		50

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[40] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	1.3 Capacity building on monitoring Sustainable Forest Management in CIS member States	Russian Federation	-	100	100
Result 2: strengthening capacity and political commitment for ecosystem restoration in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe[41]	2.1 Support to the UNECE member States in building capacity on urban forestry	Switzerland	70	85	
	2.2 Enhanced awareness and political commitment of the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe on forest landscape restoration under "ECCA30" and the Bonn Challenge	Germany	45	80	100
Result 3: to strengthen the sustainable management of forests and enhance the contribution of forests and forest products to sustainable development in the ECE region[42]	3.1 Enhanced circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG 15	Russian Federation	45	100	87
	3.2 Improved dissemination of available forestry information	Switzerland	40	10	
	3.3 Strengthening communication on Sustainable Forest Management in the UNECE member States	Russian Federation	54		
	3.4 Forest Products Annual Market Review	To be identified	-	35	35
	3.5 European Forest Outlook Studies	Switzerland, Netherlands	62		-
	3.7 Preparation of a legally binding agreement on forests	Finland	20	-	-
	3.8 Production of a video on circular approaches in the forest sector	To be identified	-		-
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			366[43]	410	402

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[41] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[42] As reflected in the objective of the subprogramme in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[43] As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23

The revised submission for subprogramme 7, *Forests and the forest industry*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures, as reported in the 2022 Proposed programme budget (A/76/6(Sect.20). The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic and the postponing of anticipated projects to 2021 or 2022.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 were also revised downwards, for the following reasons:

The 2021 projected number in the resource mobilization plan reflects the then projected numbers linked to the ministerial meeting on landscape restoration and the anticipated demand surge in landscape and ecosystem restoration projects. Owing to the postponing of the ministerial conference to 2021, the fund projections had to be adjusted.

The projected 2022 amount includes the aforementioned anticipated and deferred landscape and ecosystem restoration projects which will most likely result from a demand surge after the ministerial meeting in October 2021.

Subprogramme 8A Housing and Land Management

Responsible Director: *Ms Paola Deda*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Regional observatory on urban-related Sustainable Development Goals[44]	1.1. "Sustainable cities for a smart nation" national projects on the evaluation of city performance and developing innovative	Potential donors: For Albania, Montenegro, Georgia and Ukraine: EU and bilateral	100	200	200

[44] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Additional result: Sustainable and inclusive recovery while addressing impacts of COVID-19[45]	financing models for cities in Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro and Ukraine (cost is ~400K USD to implement in one country over four years – two countries starting in 2021)	donors For Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan - Russian Federation, and Kazakhstan Potential partners: National UNDP offices, University of Geneva, UN-Habitat and ITU as U4SSC partners			
	1.3 Building better: formalisation and planning of informal settlements in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	Potential donors: Russian Federation, EU Potential partners: UN-Habitat, ESCAP, UNDP, UNEP others	100	50	50
	1.4 Improving Housing Affordability in the UNECE region	Donor: Czech Republic, Slovenia	84	20	20
	1.4 Development of the Country Profile on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management of Albania, including component on strengthening resilience and institutional reform regarding the role of the National Housing Agency	Potential donors: European Union, bilateral donors Potential partners: EU, UNDP Albania, bilateral donors	-	50	50
	1.5 Improved sustainable urban development in 17 Norwegian cities: from KPI evaluation to volunteer local reviews	Donor: City of Trondheim (Norway) Potential partner: ITU	109	50	50

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[45] As reflected in the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	1.6 Forum of Mayors: Strengthening capacities of UNECE member States on sustainable urban development, housing and land management	Potential donor: Switzerland Potential partners: UN-Habitat, Geneva City Hub	90	150	150
	1.7 Strengthening capacities of the selected CIS countries to implement urban related SDGs through Country Profiles on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management and innovative financing mechanisms	Potential donors: Global Affairs Canada; Oak Foundation; Bikuben Foundation Potential partners: Way Home Canada; Canadian Observatory on Homelessness; University of York; FEANTSA; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	198	120	120
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**681**[46]	**600**	**600**

The revised submission for subprogramme 8A, *Housing, land management*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures, as reported in the 2022 Proposed programme budget (A/76/6(Sect.20). The increased expenditures are mainly attributable to the new mandates and the respective funding received for (a) the organization of the First Forum of Mayors in October 2020; and (b) for addressing economic consequences of COVID-19 pandemic at city level.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 have aligned to reflect these ongoing commitments.

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[46] As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23

Subprogramme 8B Population component

Responsible Director: *Ms. Lidia Bratanova*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: countries launch new guidelines on how to mainstream ageing to achieve a society for all ages[47]	1.1 Development of guidelines for mainstreaming ageing and their launch programme including a special launch event	Donors: Portugal, Germany, Norway	32	32	-
	1.2 Development of a toolkit for mainstreaming ageing and training workshops	Portugal, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Austria	-	42	44
	1.3 Road maps on mainstreaming ageing and assessment of their implementation in selected country (to be determined)	Norway, Germany, Estonia	9	26	-
Result 4: MIPAA/RIS beyond 2022 -– reaching a consensus on the next five-year goals and actions for healthy and active ageing in a sustainable world[48]	2.1 4th review and appraisal of MIPAA/RIS in the UNECE region	Estonia, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland	-	75	89
	2.2 Standing Working Group on Ageing side events, Policy briefs & Policy seminars	Germany, Austria, Norway	25	90	75
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**66**[49]	**265**	**208**

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[47] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

[48] As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20)

[49] As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20), Table 20.23

The revised submission for subprogramme 8B, *Population*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures, as reported in the 2022 Proposed programme budget (A/76/6(Sect.20). The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to cancelling travel plans of staff and meeting participants due to postponement of in-person events or use of online mode for the meetings during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022, have been revised upwards to reflect additional contributions received to E345 Ageing-phase III fund.

Nexus *Sustainable and Smart Cities for All Ages*

Responsible Directors: *Paola Deda and Scott Foster*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region.[50] **Result 1**: Regional observatory on urban-related Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020)[51]	Overview of good practices and recommendations for disaster risk reduction and urban resilience	To be identified	-	-	100

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[50] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

[51] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 8

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 2: Reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings[52]	Strengthening the capacity of city governments in UNECE member States to offer integrated policy solutions to their citizens: implementing the policy recommendations in the Nexus publication	<u>Potential donors:</u> Russian Federation and others	-	-	200
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**-**	**-**	**300**

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[52] As reflected in <u>A/75/6(Sect.20)</u>, subprogramme 5

Nexus *Sustainable Mobility and Smart Connectivity*

Responsible Directors: *Yuwei Li and Elisabeth Tuerk*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems (result carried over from 2020) [53] **Result 2**: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region. [54]	1. Implementing transport related recommendations from the Environmental Performance Reviews	Germany	-	50	35
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			-	50	35

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[53] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 2

[54] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

Nexus *Sustainable Use of Natural Resources*

Responsible Directors: *Marco Keiner and Scott Foster*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region. [55] **Result 1**: Achieving a step change in the efficiency with which natural resources are used[56] **Result 2**: Strengthening capacity and political commitment for ecosystem restoration in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe[57]	**Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian Governments to enhance inter-sectoral coordination for the sustainable management of natural resources.** Enhanced strategic planning for achieving a balanced and sustainable management of natural resources (with emphasis on the water, energy, agriculture and forest sectors) in Central Asia. Strengthened capacity of Central Asian Governments to address intersectoral issues related to the management of natural resources.	Russian Federation, Germany	-	-	417

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[55] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

[56] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 5

[57] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 7

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region. [58]	**Promoting the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Southeastern Europe, through the use of Nexus approach** The project catalyses action for the adoption and implementation of the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus approach, including through the development of Nexus Assessments, specifically in the Drin and Drina river basins, and Albania. Nexus approach (with its value and benefits) introduced; Identification of the management issues at national and transboundary level that are related to and may result from the interlinkages and trade-offs among the Nexus sectors; Identification and prioritisation of necessary solutions/actions facilitated to address these issues; Planning and financing of the prioritised solutions/actions facilitated.	Austrian Development Agency, Global Water Partnership Mediterranean	216	10	-
Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission	**Synthesis of nexus solutions and investments** Taking stock of experience from nexus solutions and investments, including from nexus assessments and dialogues	Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, International Union for Conservation	46	-	-

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[58] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
for Europe region. [59]	Providing a platform for exchanging and disseminating experience in addressing nexus issues (Task Force on the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus) Demonstrating the benefits and added value of implementing nexus solutions to solve the most typical problems affecting transboundary basins. Lessons learned to support designing, planning, and implementing nexus solutions and investments	of Nature			
Result 1: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems (result carried over from 2020) [60] **Result 1**: Achieving a step change in the efficiency with which natural resources are used[61] **Result 1**: increasing the number of countries producing improved statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020)[62]	**Sustainable Battery Value-chain Support System** Developing policies for the sustainability of the battery value chain Providing tools to enhance circular economy in the battery value chain management SEEA based statistical tools for residue/waste management	World Economic Forum Global Battery Alliance Department of Energy, USA European Commission	-	100	450

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[59] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

[60] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 2

[61] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 5

[62] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 3

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
	Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)		262	110	867

The revised submission for the nexus *Sustainable Use of Natural Resources*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures. The variance is mainly attributable to the Covid-19 pandemic and the postponing of projects to 2021 and 2022.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 have been recalibrated, considering the latest pledges received.

Nexus *Measuring and Monitoring SDGs*

Responsible Director: Ms. *Lidia Bratanova*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2020 expenditure	2021 estimate	2022 estimate
Result 1: Increasing the number of countries producing improved statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020)[63] **Result 1**: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems (result carried over from 2020) [64]	Capacity building workshops in the region; Development of guidelines relating to environment statistics; Translation of statistical documents into Russian	Russian Federation	49	50	100
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			**49**	**50**	**100**

The revised submission for the nexus *Measuring and Monitoring SDGs*, reflects the 2020 actual expenditures. The variance is mainly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, as the planned workshops had to be organised online.

Estimates for 2021 and 2022 have been adjusted accordingly, assuming that it will be possible to finalize this project by end 2022.

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[63] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20) , subprogramme 3

[64] As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 2

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 *Globally Harmonized System* 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

UNNExT	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

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