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UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2021
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 62nd session and revised and adopted by 116th session of the Executive Committee (EXCOM), 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 present technical cooperation activities implemented during 2021, organised by SDG. However, considering that the SDGs are multidisciplinary in nature, it should be noted that almost all UNECE technical cooperation activities contribute to several SDGs. Revised Resource Mobilization Action Plans for the period 2021-2023 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).
3. The UNECE core SDGs are: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), together with the overarching contribution to SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). UNECE also makes indirect contributions to remaining SDGs. Cross sectoral collaboration 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. In addition, a task force on circular economy was established in 2021 in implementation of the decisions taken at the 69th Commission Session.
4. UNECE technical cooperation activities are implemented through three budget sections, namely: 1) “Economic Development in Europe” (Section 20 of the regular budget for with extrabudgetary resources supplementing the programme plan; 2) “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation” (Section 23); and 3) the “United Nations Development Account” (Section 35).
5. 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.

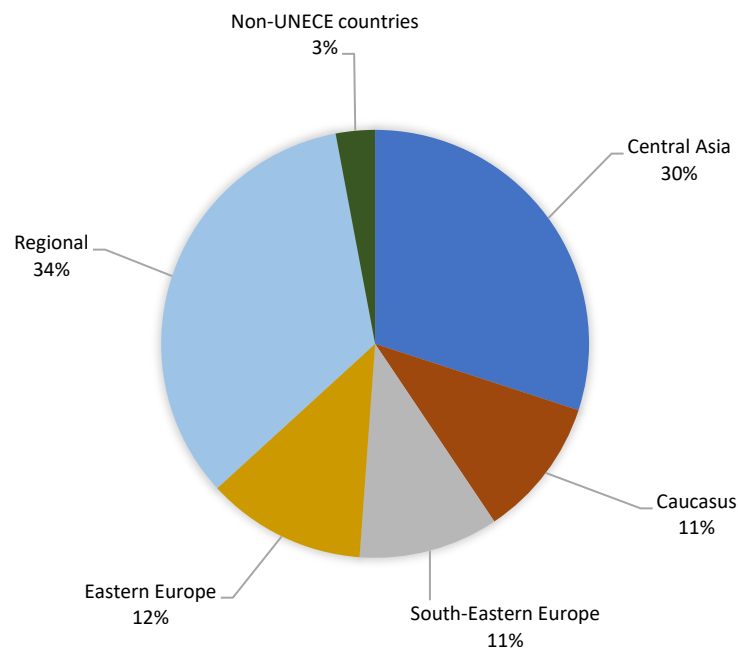
II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2021

6. In 2021, UNECE revised its technical cooperation strategy¹ to introduce the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, SDGs, and other internationally agreed development goals as well as outcomes of the United Nations Development System reform. The UNECE Technical Cooperation Strategy is now anchored in the core principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development such as universality, leaving no one behind, interconnectedness and indivisibility, inclusiveness and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The strategy also reflects UNECE continuous efforts to enhance collaboration with the Resident Coordinator system and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) in the UN programme countries in the UNECE region, to develop integrated solutions.

7. In 2021, UNECE completed 473 demand-driven 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.

8. Countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe benefitted the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities. They accounted for 30% and 12% of the UNECE technical cooperation activities respectively, followed by the countries of the Caucasus and South-Eastern Europe (11% each). 34% of technical cooperation activities were regional, involving two or more subregions.

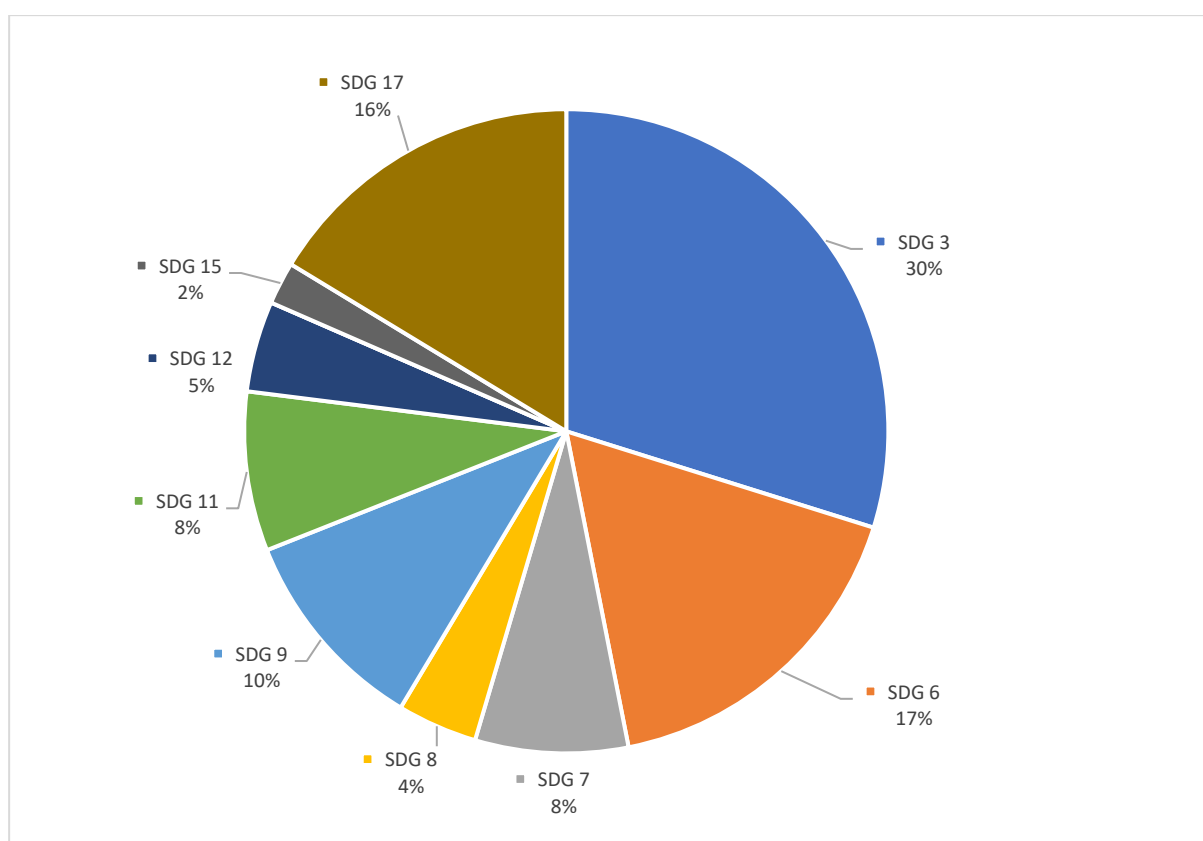
Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2021



¹ https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/Item%207_ECE_EX_2021_11%20TC%20Strategy.pdf

9. SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), accounted for the largest share of the UNECE expenditures under Section 20, Section 23 and Section 35 in 2021. They are followed by SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), 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, 2021



10. In 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 UNCTs. 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.

11. In 2021, UNECE has continued providing support to roll out countries of UNECE region in preparation of the UNSDCFs for 2022-2026, and 2023-2027 cycles. In addition, UNECE integrated technical cooperation activities in the Joint Work Plans in the 17 UN programme countries. Substantive quality assurance was provided through the regional Peer Support Group (PSG).

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

11. A workshop “Periodic Technical Inspection and Roadside Technical Inspection” (20 October 2021) strengthened the knowledge of national road safety stakeholders on efficient implementation of the 1997 Agreement. The workshop was a part of the technical cooperation package to provide a framework and facilitate the implementation of recommendations of the draft Bosnia and Herzegovina Framework Road Safety Strategy (FRSS) for 2021-2025. The workshop took stock of the current international legal framework for Periodic Technical Inspection (PTI) and Roadside Technical Inspections (RTI) and provided information on how to update national legislation to be in full conformity with the 1997 Agreements. Recognizing the need for further cooperation with the national stakeholders on the implementation of FRSS recommendations and efficient implementation of United Nations legal instruments in safe vehicles area, UNECE prepared the draft Roadmap for RTI in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Section 23).

12. A workshop “Road Safety Capacity Development in the Republic of Moldova” (2 December 2021) strengthened the knowledge of national road safety stakeholders on accession and efficient implementation of UN road safety-related legal instruments, on benefits of using UNECE road safety tools (including Road Safety Performance Review) and on activities and goals of the UN Road Safety Fund (Section 23).

13. Georgia completed the draft national road safety strategy, which is based on the Road Safety Performance Review findings and recommendations. UNECE provided analytical support on three road safety topics: safety belts on rear seats, child restraint system and speed management and prepared a report on international best practice and potential benefits of implementation of these measures in Georgia. These analysis and recommendations gave sound information for Georgian legislators to decide on introduction of proposed measures (Section 23).

14. A policy dialogue among Botswana’s road safety stakeholders and the representatives of international organizations (11-12 November 2021) strengthened knowledge on UN road safety legal instruments, UN Decade of Action for Road Safety, road safety data collection and dissemination and UN Road Safety Fund. It also confirmed the necessity to prepare a national road safety strategy and update national legislation (Sections 20, 23).

15. Two United Nations Road Safety Performance Reviews were supported in Africa, namely Ethiopia and Zimbabwe at the request of the respective governments. Following the finalization of the road safety performance review reports, the UN Special Envoy for Road Safety, jointly with the Executive Secretary of UNECA, launched the report for Ethiopia (12 January 2021) to promote findings and recommendations and to

provide capacity-building support for the implementation of the recommendations (Section 20).

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

16. 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), trainings for the Republic of Moldova (16 - 18 March 2021) and for Kazakhstan (1-3 June 2021) resulted in improved skills of national experts in the preparation of emission reporting in the framework of the Air Convention (Section 20).

17. A subregional workshop to assist Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries in estimating road transport emissions using advanced methods (COPERT model) in accordance with the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory Guidebook (14-15 June 2021) enhanced understanding of technical experts from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Türkiye on Tier 2 method and COPERT model (Section 20).

18. A joint workshop of the Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia Coordinating Group and Task Force on Techno-economic Issues (TFTEI) (26-27 April 2021) discussed progress in the region and best Available Techniques, as outlined in the Convention's latest guidance documents (e.g., the Code of Good Practice for Wood Burning and Small Combustion Installations) and, therefore, raised awareness of applicable measures and techniques to reduce emissions (Section 20).

19. A high-level roundtable discussion on National Action Plan for Kazakhstan (12 July 2021) raised the profile and awareness on the UNECE Air Convention and the benefits of joining its protocols, promoted activities under the Air Convention's assistance programme, increased the visibility of the country's progress made in implementing the Air Convention, discussed the aligning of the country's national legislation with the provisions of the protocols and determined the next steps for ratification (Section 20).

20. A workshop on gridded emission inventories (26-28 October 2021) assisted Georgia in developing gridded emissions and improved knowledge on the methods and tools used to collect and process relevant data for the calculation of grid emissions and emission projections (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. UNDA project “Strengthening social protection for pandemic response” (2020–2022) aimed at strengthening national capacities to design and implement social protection policies, with a gender perspective, for rapid recovery from COVID-19 and to increase resilience, especially of the most vulnerable populations, to the negative impacts of future exogenous shocks. Within the framework of the workstream on gender-responsive and care-centred policies for UNECE region, the project developed the following publications under UNECE - UN Women series: “Rethinking the Care Economy and Empowering Women for Building back Better”, “Empowering Women through Reducing Unpaid Care Work”, “A Regional Analysis for Europe and Central Asia”, “Public Investment in the Care Economy in the UNECE region”, “Opportunities and challenges for gender equality in the COVID-19 recovery”, and the country’s case studies on Childcare, Women’s Employment and COVID-19 Impact for Kyrgyzstan, Serbia and the Republic of Moldova. A series of workshops strengthened the capacities of national stakeholders from Republic of Moldova and Kyrgyzstan on designing gender-responsive and care-centred national strategies (Republic of Moldova – 14 and 16 December 2021, Kyrgyzstan – 7 December 2021). Project activities improved understanding of the UNECE member States on regional trends in women’s economic empowerment and the paid and unpaid work of women, the impact of economic and social policies during the COVID-19 pandemic on women and the care economy, and country assessments and policy recommendations for gender-responsive and care-centred strategy for national development (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 training series (8 June-1 July 2021, 1-22 November 2021) for women entrepreneurs in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia “Empowering women through entrepreneurship and the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the promotion of gender equality” provided support to women in setting up and sustaining their businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic and in building better support to the small business in this region (Section 20).

23. A workshop “Advancing gender mainstreaming in transport, health and environmental policies in the Pan-European Region” (10 May 2021) highlighted and discussed the challenges and intersections between gender and transport and drew attention to the slow progress in implementing a gender perspective in transport policies (Section 20).

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

24. UNECE continued to advance the mainstreaming of gender in environmental policies by hosting a series of training sessions for the integration of gender aspects into environmental policies in Serbia. A webinar “Methods and Tools for Integration of Gender Aspects into Environmental Policies” (28 January 2021) presented the findings of an analysis of two national programmes, the National Waste Prevention Programme for the period 2020-2025 and the Roadmap for Circular Economy in Serbia from a gender mainstreaming perspective (Section 23).

25. A workshop “Integration of Gender Aspects into Environmental Policies of Local Governments” (30 September 2021) supported local government officials in Serbia in integrating gender perspective into environmental policies. To supplement the training, a toolbox and guidance were developed to assist the local governments in integrating gender equality considerations into various sectoral programmes and integrating gender aspects into environmental policies (Section 23).

26. The UNECE Gender-Responsive Standards Initiative (GRSI) developed a methodologic guideline on how to develop gender-responsive standards. The guidelines addressed how to improve the representation of women in technical committees and to ensure that meetings are inclusive to foster the participation of women (Section 20).

27. A field project “Energy transition and post-Covid-19 socio-economic recovery: role of women and impact on them” conducted a study on the topic of energy transition and post-Covid-19 socio-economic recovery with a focus on the role of women and impact on them and developed priority actions that countries and companies could take to encourage the participation of women in the energy sector to drive a sustainable socioeconomic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The national case studies (Albania, Belarus, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan) contributed to the analysis of the situation at the national level and delivered concrete actions that government could undertake to close the gap in gender disparity in the energy sector while achieving benefits not only for women but to the economy and society overall (Section 23).



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

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

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

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.

28. Ghana's National Implementation Plan for the Water Convention (launched on 21 May 2021) developed through a participatory process involving national stakeholders in water and environment sectors, is expected to support the implementation of integrated water resources management at transboundary level by addressing priority

problems including climate change, water availability (both quantitatively and qualitatively), and extreme events that are specific to each of the shared basins. It will facilitate existing collaboration and support development of clear procedures of data sharing arrangements related to water and waste-water discharges, environmental conditions, and planned measures (Section 20).

29. Within the project “Compilation and analysis of information on existing national and joint measures to prevent and respond to pollution in the Syr Darya river basin in emergency situations” (Syr Darya Project (2021-2022, Phase I). an introductory meeting of the experts (21 December 2021) discussed the status, the primary sources of pollution, the prevention and response to accidental water pollution in the Syr Daria river basin (Section 20).

30. The project "Support to the Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organizations" (2017-2021) enhanced knowledge and awareness of participating countries and water-basin organizations on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and cross-cutting themes. A concluding international conference “Transboundary Water Cooperation in the Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asian countries: Lessons Learned and Future Directions” (2-3 March 2021) summarised the project results such as strengthening decision making through the provision of updated and reliable data and information and analysis, increasing dialogue and communication space for research, policy and practice nexus, strengthening partnership for IWRM and sustainable development agenda in the region and enhancing understanding of emerging challenges, such as climate change, population growth and potential problems emanated from new processes affecting countries (Section 20).

31. The project “Capacity Building for Cooperation on Dam Safety in Central Asia” (2017-2021) continued supporting Central Asian countries in building human and institutional capacity for the safe management of dams. A regional meeting (23 June 2021) discussed a draft agreement on regional cooperation on dam safety, which if endorsed, would provide a legal platform for the countries to strengthen their efforts to collectively manage transboundary dams in the region. The Regulation on conservation and decommissioning of obsolete hydrotechnical installations and a draft Law on Dam Safety in Uzbekistan were developed (Section 20).

32. A webinar “Upholding Mekong Cooperation for Present & Future Challenges: Data & Information Sharing for Regional Cooperation” for countries of Southeast Asia (3 February 2021) improved transboundary dialogue with and between states, regional actors and international partners on key current or emerging issues facing the region’s transboundary rivers and outlined potential next steps for strengthening solutions to the current or emerging issues, including efforts to support capacity-building and financing (Section 20).

33. A high-level seminar “Progress and challenges in transboundary water cooperation in Latin America in the framework of the SDGs and their indicator 6.5.2” (23-24 February 2021) reflected on the level of cooperation developed in the area of transboundary water resources management in the Latin America region, the progress in the implementation of aspects related to SDG indicator 6.5.2. and identified good practices (Section 20).

34. The project “Promoting accession to the Water Convention” facilitated regional dialogue on the Senegalese-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin shared by the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal, including through a regular organization of consultative

meetings of the Regional Working Group. Furthermore, UNECE facilitated the negotiations and the signing of a ministerial declaration on the Senegalese-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin within the framework of the 9th session of the Meeting of Parties to the Water Convention (28-29 September 2021). The Declaration endorsed the vision for transboundary cooperation around Senegalese-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin developed by the Regional Working Group and envisaged the establishment of a legal and institutional framework for cooperation on the Senegalese-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin (Section 20).

35. A webinar “Launch of the second Progress Report on Transboundary Water Cooperation: Global status of SDG indicator 6.5.2 and acceleration needs” (14 September 2021) launched the second report on the indicator 6.5.2 and discussed concrete actions to be taken to accelerate progress on transboundary water cooperation in support of the SDG 6.5 target (Section 20).

36. Two sessions within the framework of the Africa Water and Sanitation Week 2021 (23 November 2021) "Legal and institutional frameworks for transboundary cooperation in Africa: SDG indicator 6.5.2 progress and challenges" and "Financing of transboundary cooperation and basin development in Africa: approaches, challenges, future developments" increased understanding of transboundary water cooperation challenges in Africa and enabled the presentation of the tools developed under the Water Convention to support countries in improving their transboundary water cooperation (Section 20).

37. With a view of possible accession of Gambia to the Water Convention, a national briefing on the Water Convention (13 December 2021) increased understanding of policy makers on the benefits of accession to the Convention. A regional workshop for Senegal and Gambia basin countries (14 December 2021) discussed the current status of transboundary water cooperation in the Senegal and Gambia, Koliba Corubal and Kayanga-Geba River Basins, and opportunities and challenges related to accession to the Water Convention as well as interlinkages with regional legal frameworks (Section 20).

38. In 2021, UNECE continued implementing National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) under EUWI in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine. Countries were supported in bringing their national policies and strategies in line with EU Water Framework Directive and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). For example, in Georgia, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Alazani-Iori River basin management plan was finalized and submitted for final approval, and SEA guidelines for the river basin management plan were submitted to the Government. In addition, a draft cooperation agreement on joint monitoring activities in the transboundary Khrami-Debed River basin between Armenia and Georgia was prepared and submitted for approval. UNECE continued to work with Azerbaijan and Georgia to discuss options for the continuation of negotiations on a draft cooperation agreement on the Kura River basin. The NPD process continued to promote accession to and implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health by adopting national targets (Belarus), revising them and analysing legislative barriers to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation (Armenia) and finalising national implementation programme (Republic of Moldova). In Central Asia the following meetings took place: in Kazakhstan - a preparatory meeting for the seventh Interagency Coordination Council of the National Policy Dialogue (25 November 2021); in Kyrgyzstan - an expert workshop (11 June 2021) where a number of policy packages in support of water reform were considered; in Tajikistan - a new methodology

for water balances calculations was prepared in support of the implementation of the newly adopted Water Code (2 February 2021) (Section 20).

39. A technical workshop “The European Union Water Initiative plus (EUWI+) progress achieved in Belarus and its outlook” (4 March 2021) discussed recent progress in modernising national water policy, extending access to water supply and sanitation, as well as enhancing transboundary cooperation (Section 20).

40. A global workshop on building climate-resilience through improving water management and sanitation at national and transboundary levels (29-31 March 2021) took a holistic perspective on the impact of climate change and extreme weather events on water resource management, both at national and transboundary levels, and on water supply and sanitation systems and ultimately people's health. In this context, the workshop brought together environment, water and health communities as well as disaster risk and climate change experts to jointly develop best practices in building climate resilience and reducing disaster risk through improving water resource management and sanitation on the national and transboundary levels (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

41. Within the framework of 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) a comprehensive report with recommendations on the natural gas vehicles (NGV) improved knowledge of the UNECE member States on existing regulatory, legal, economic, technical and public perception barriers. Findings of the study and its recommendations were presented at the workshops “Decarbonizing Transport with Natural Gas” (8 October 2021) and “Support to Decarbonization of Transport in Kazakhstan” (24-25 November 2021). The project improved understanding of UNECE member States on the benefits of natural gas in transportation as a viable and low-carbon option and enhanced capacities on the development of infrastructure for affordable, sustainable and clean natural gas (Section 20).

42. 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. A series of training workshops on “Guidelines and Best Practices for MSMEs in delivering energy efficient products and in providing renewable energy equipment” and on “Guidelines and best practices for MSMEs to assure resiliency and progress towards a circular economy in sustainable resource management and critical raw material supply

chain solutions” delivered for North Macedonia (17 February 2021), Georgia (8 April 2021), Ukraine (14 April 2021), Kyrgyzstan (16 December 2021) and Tajikistan (3 June 2021) increased the capabilities of the local MSMEs through identifying the possibilities and best practices in order to overcome the impact of the pandemic. A regional workshop on guidelines and best practices for MSMEs in sustainable resource management and critical raw material supply (8 October 2021), organized by UNECE in cooperation with UNESCWA provided an exchange of experience in implementing guidelines and best practices for MSMEs to assure resiliency and progress towards a circular economy in sustainable resource management and critical raw material supply chain solutions (Sections 20, 23, 35).

43. A workshop “Attaining Carbon Neutrality: The Role of Hydrogen” (24 March 2021), improved understanding of experts from Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan on recent commitments and progress towards carbon neutrality through the use of hydrogen, explained technical, economic, and public relations challenges to meaningful decarbonisation and identified the areas for possible technical cooperation to accelerate the transition. A workshop “Carbon Neutral Energy Intensive Industries” (14 April 2021) discussed the situation of selected energy-intensive industries in the UNECE region, exchanged experiences on technology options and carbon circularity to reduce carbon intensity, and identified successful business models and collaborative activities across UNECE region and proposed policy solutions for industries in the UNECE region (Sections 20, 23).

44. A training course "Introduction to the UN Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) and UN Resource Management Systems (UNRMS) in 60 minutes" (22 April 2021) explained the main principles and application of the UNFC and UNRMS and supported UNECE member States with advanced application of UNFC and UNRMS, especially on the issue of sustainable management of critical raw materials required for the low-carbon energy, e-mobility, and digital transition (Section 20).

45. A workshop “Real-Time Upstream Emissions of Electric Vehicles During Recharge” (27 May 2021) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on how digital technologies could enable more accurate measurement and reporting of real-time carbon emissions of electric vehicles and pathways for a balanced integration of electric mobility to ensure overall net benefit to energy system and its actors in the UNECE region. Experts concluded that intelligent charging management systems and connected vehicles, coupled with hourly forecasts, market signals and consumer preference data are key to minimize upstream emissions and reap related benefits (for example, reducing peak loads, integrating variable renewables, making electric vehicles more attractive to end-users from financial and environmental perspectives) (Section 20).

46. A workshop “Capture and Use of Coal Mine and Methane (CMM) and Transition of the Coal Mining Sector in Ukraine” (15-17 September 2021) explored the newest methane-related measures and technologies applied in the Ukrainian mines for the purpose of increasing mining safety and reducing the carbon footprint of the industry, explored the concept of just transition and discussed the prospects for its application in Ukraine (Sections 20, 23).

47. A workshop “Methane in the Context of the Transition of the Coal Sector” (Warsaw, Poland, 27-28 September), organized by the International Centre of

Excellence on Coal Mine Methane (CMM) in Poland, discussed the technical aspects of capture and use of CMM and Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM) and CMM emissions, including monitoring and detection of methane emissions, technical possibilities for capture and use of methane from coal mines, EU Methane Strategy and its impact on Polish mining and mine closure and repurposing in the context of just transition (Section 20).

48. 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. A workshop “Policy recommendations for food-water-energy resource management in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia” (8 October 2021), in finalisation of the project, discussed the policy recommendations for sustainable energy and water resources management in Eastern, South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia and reviewed national perspectives and case studies from Ukraine, Tajikistan, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kazakhstan (Sections 23, 35).

49. A webinar on “Natural gas prices and the UN development agenda” (13 December 2021) explored the swings in natural gas prices and their impact on the United Nations development agenda - climate action, energy transitions, and social cohesion (Section 20).

50. A workshop “Strengthening national capacities in applying sustainable energy policies and practices, based on the recommendations of the Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs)” (30 June 2021) strengthened national capacities of countries of the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe in applying sustainable energy policies and practices, based on recommendations from recently concluded EPR chapters on energy and environment, as well as other good practices in sustainable energy (Sections 20, 23).

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

51. Within the framework of 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), the final workshop (1 November 2021), organized as part of the International Forum on Innovation and Modernization of the Use of Water and Energy Resources in Central Asia, presented the 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 (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and recommendations on the implementation of renewable energy sources (Section 20).

52. A field project “Renewable Energy Financing and Investment in Albania, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Serbia” delivered a study with an overview of renewable energy financing mechanisms and key actors as well as a status of investments in selected UNECE countries (Albania, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Serbia). Findings and recommendations from the study were used as one of the major inputs for the Renewable Energy Hard Talks in Albania (6-7 July 2021), Georgia (12-13 October 2021), and Serbia (16-17 November 2021) (Sections 20, 23).

53. The Renewable Energy Online Course (24 November–14 December 2021) strengthened the capacity of government officials and mid-level professionals from the public and private sectors of Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan in developing renewable energy policies, selecting appropriate renewable energy technologies, transition to zero carbon electricity, and use of renewable technologies as a catalyst for regional and local development. In addition to lectures and virtual tours of renewable energy facilities, participants developed country-specific projects on the use of particular types of renewable energy most appropriate for local conditions (Sections 20, 23).

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

54. Within the project "Enhancing national capacities to develop and implement energy efficiency standards for buildings in the UNECE region" (2020-2022), a study on 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 was conducted and validated at the workshop for stakeholders from the energy and housing sectors (9 April 2021). Three national studies in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova, with a more detailed gap analysis were developed and discussed at the workshop for stakeholders from the energy and housing sectors (20 September 2021). National training seminars on high-performance energy efficiency standards in buildings in Armenia (25-26 October 2021) and in Kyrgyzstan (29-30 November 2021) improved knowledge and expertise of national stakeholders on high performance energy efficiency standards in buildings and competency to understand the energy management and monitoring, reporting and verification in the buildings sector, the institutional, organizational and legal aspects of energy management, monitoring and reporting. The workshops also provided knowledge in organizing the municipal energy management as part of the national monitoring, reporting and verification system, understanding of the energy auditing process and confidence in using multicriteria analysis tools and ability to use and understand the funding possibilities for energy efficiency measures in buildings (Sections 20, 23).

55. A field project "Potential for improving energy efficiency in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector of Uzbekistan" delivered a study on energy consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, analysed energy efficiency in the sector, identified technological options for improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon intensity in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, identified successful business models to implement technological options to support improved energy efficiency and decarbonization of industry (Section 23).

56. Kazakhstan and Ukraine benefited from a demand-driven study on improving industrial energy efficiency, which explored energy intensity of industrial companies, analysed energy productivity in the industrial sector, identified technological options for improving energy productivity and reducing carbon intensity in the industrial sector, successful business models to implement technological options, and policy options to support improved energy productivity and decarbonization of industry (Section 23).



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

57. UNDA project “Accelerating the transition towards a Circular Economy in the UNECE region” (2021-2024) is aimed to strengthen the capacities of the Governments of selected UNECE countries to enable and accelerate the transition toward a circular economy in selected priority areas, to build-back-better after the COVID-19 pandemic (beneficiary countries are Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, and Tajikistan). Two Regional Policy Dialogues "Harnessing trade and economic cooperation for the transition to a circular economy in UNECE region" and “Roundtable: Circular Economy – Fostering Circularity in Food Trade” (28 October and 16 November 2021) launched the project and explored the links between circular economy and agri-food production, trade, and standards, including in relation to food loss and waste (Sections 20, 35).

58. International forum "Building forward better: Green recovery of Uzbekistan after the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic" (3-4 March 2021) initiated a dialogue between the Government of Uzbekistan, international development agencies, donors and investors, the private sector, and the civil community about the country's transition to a green economy and overall achievements in sustainable development of Uzbekistan. Moreover, UNECE provided support for the development of a Green Growth Strategic Framework (Sections 20, 23).

59. Within the framework of a field project “Improving capacity of Western Balkans and Eastern Europe to respond to the common challenges on biodiversity, climate change, green economy and waste management” and based on the thematic policy packages developed under the UNDA project “Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe” (2018-2021), the status of implementation of the Environmental Performance Review (EPR) recommendations was tracked and resulted in identifying common challenges, good practices and a set of recommendation applicable for target countries and subregions. Four thematic policy documents on biodiversity, climate change, green economy and waste management were prepared including recommendations for the selected countries to support achievement of SDGs (Sections 20, 23).

60. A field project “Improving capacity in Ukraine to support the circular economy in e-mobility and sustainable resource management using a nexus approach of Mobility and Resource as a Service model” (M-RaaS)” improved knowledge of Ukrainian stakeholders on existing policies and best practices in support of the circular economy in e-mobility and sustainable resource management using a nexus approach of Mobility and Resource as a Service model and enhanced capacity of the country to develop its own policy framework (Sections 20, 23).

61. A workshop “SPECA Workshop on digitalization of transport services (eTIR and eCMR)” (24 November 2021), strengthened the knowledge of SPECA countries on

the digitalization of transport services, procedures and documents (eTIR and eCMR), highlighted the advantages that the new electronic systems could bring on trade and border crossings facilitation in the region. Furthermore, the workshop contributed to the improvement of regional transport connectivity and inland transport competitiveness (Sections 20, 23).

62. Workshops “Promoting accession to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road” (CMR Convention) and “Promoting accession to eCMR protocol and development of a sustainable eCMR system in the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) region and beyond” (26 July 2021 and 03 November 2021) strengthened knowledge of ECO member countries on CMR Convention, the development of a future eCMR system and brainstormed with ECO countries on the design and the high-level architecture of a future eCMR system. In addition, a workshop to promote the implementation of Annex 11 of the TIR Convention on eTIR in the ECO region and beyond “Interconnection of National Customs Systems with the eTIR International System” (21 July 2021) strengthened knowledge of ECO on the latest developments on eTIR, the interconnection projects between national customs systems and the eTIR international system (Sections 20, 23).

63. Within the framework of the first phase of the project “Interconnection of Customs Information System of Armenia with the eTIR International system” (September - March 2021) experts in Armenia were provided with the gap analysis in connecting national customs system with eTIR international system. A series of meetings with national stakeholders in selected UNECE Member States (2 June 2021, Kyrgyzstan; 21 May 2021, Tajikistan; 29 March 2021, Uzbekistan,) on eTIR international system accession improved understanding of national stakeholders on procedures and technical requirements for joining eTIR and potential timeline for accession (Sections 20, 23).

64. A workshop “Cybersecurity in inland water transport” (3 November 2021) raised awareness of cyber security experts from the UNECE region, discussed recent progress, ongoing work, and opportunities in this area, shared experiences and highlighted the best practices of other modes of transport that could be relevant for inland water transport. This workshop resulted in increased awareness of relevant stakeholders on available best practices for cyber security across different transport modes (Section 20).

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

65. A workshop “Practical Application of Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Bilateral Agreements on Transboundary EIA” (16-17 March 2021) enhanced understanding of the environmental ministries in Romania and Ukraine on effective implementation of transboundary EIA procedures in line with the Espoo Convention (Article 8) and the European Union’s Directive on EIA. It also contributed to accelerating and completing the work on the preparation of the draft bilateral agreement on transboundary EIA between Ukraine and Romania (Section 20).

66. Within the framework of the project “Strengthening national and regional capacities and cooperation on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in Central

Asia, including a response to climate change” (2019-2021) an online awareness raising workshop on SEA in Tajikistan (17 March 2021) supported the introduction of the national SEA system as well as collected feedback from the relevant stakeholders on the country’s needs in further development of its legislative and institutional frameworks for SEA application. National workshops on SEA in Uzbekistan (8 June 2021), in Kyrgyzstan (11 October 2011) and in Turkmenistan (14 October 2021) introduced the main principles of SEA and its benefits to the relevant national stakeholders. Final Regional Conference (10 November 2021) discussed challenges and lessons learned in establishing SEA systems in Central Asian countries. Overall, the project identified priority actions for the next steps for each beneficiary country and allowed to increase knowledge on SEA and EIA as tools for greening economies and investments in the region, as well as for achieving relevant SDGs and climate change mitigation and adaptation (Section 20).

67. A series of awareness raising and training workshops “Effective implementation of environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment systems in Kazakhstan in line with the UNECE Espoo Convention and the Protocol on SEA” (30 March – 2 April 2021) increased knowledge of national stakeholders on the procedures and benefits of effective implementation of EIA and SEA developed in line with the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA. A workshop on transboundary EIA procedure in Kazakhstan (8 December 2021) strengthened the capacity of national government officials to effectively implement transboundary EIA procedure in line with the Espoo Convention and the new Environmental Code of Kazakhstan (Section 20).

68. Awareness raising workshop on the practical application of SEA in the Republic of Moldova (23 April 2021) promoted the application of SEA in line with the requirements of the UNECE Protocol on SEA, EU SEA Directive and the national legislation on SEA, supported relevant national and local authorities by raising awareness about the benefits of SEA, including as a tool for making post-COVID-19 economic recovery initiatives green and sustainable, facilitated the engagement of key stakeholders in the process of refining national SEA system and took stock of the already existing experience and capacity for SEA application in the country as well as of the needs in this area (Section 20).

69. Two training workshops on the practical application of SEA in regional and spatial planning (26-27 April 2021 and 15 October 2021) enhanced capacities of local experts for the application of SEA in Azerbaijan in line with the requirements of the UNECE Protocol on SEA, EU SEA Directive and the national legislation on SEA, supported the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in raising awareness about the SEA, SEA-related regulatory framework and its application, facilitated the engagement of key stakeholders and exchange of experience on SEA in the regional and spatial planning context (Section 20).

70. A training “Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment system developed in line with the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment” (28-29 April 2021), enhanced national capacities in developing and implementing an effective SEA system in Kazakhstan in line with the Protocol on SEA. The training also presented a set of good practices and increased knowledge of national stakeholders, including governmental officials, key decision makers and NGOs about the procedures and benefits of effective implementation of SEA (Section 20).

71. An online meeting “EIA and SEA in Belarus: outcomes of the review of national legislation vis-à-vis the Espoo Convention and its Protocol” (14 September 2021) discussed the finalised draft review and analysis of the legislation of Belarus in the field of EIA and SEA in terms of its compliance with the provisions of the Espoo Convention, Protocol on SEA, as well as in general, international standards and practice in the field of environmental assessment and further steps to improve legislation on EIA and SEA in Belarus. The review also included recommendations for improving the environmental assessment system to bring it in line with the provisions of the Espoo Convention and the Protocol on SEA (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

72. A workshop “Railways at the centre of the post-pandemic recovery – Connectivity through the railways” (17 November 2021) improved understanding of the UNECE Member States on best practices in implementing adaptation measures in railways sector to ensure an optimum post-pandemic recovery (Section 20).

73. A workshop “Assessment of Climate Change Impacts: Deployment of New Technologies and Materials for Maintaining Design Road Characteristics During Adaptation of Transport Infrastructure to Climate Change” (15-16 November 2021) raised awareness of transport experts from countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia about the techniques to assess future climate impacts on transport systems and find suitable adaptation measures in order to prevent future transport disruptions (Section 20).

74. UNDA project “Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport related SDGs in selected landlocked and transit/ bridging countries” (2019-2021) aimed 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 (beneficiary countries are Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Paraguay, and Serbia). The project developed a comprehensive set of 215 Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators (SITCIN) based on which any country would be able to self-assess the effectiveness and efficiency of its respective inland transport system and the level of compliance of national administrative and legal frameworks with UN legal instruments in the field of transport. Following the development of the SITCIN methodology, validation and capacity building events considered the proposed set of indicators and its application at the national context. Two National Policy Dialogues (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 4-5 March 2021 and Belgrade, Serbia, 18-19 March 2021) discussed and validated findings of the SITCIN assessment process. Subsequently, a series of capacity-building workshops targeting the most pressing topics in inland transport policy development identified in the above referred to National Connectivity Reports were organized (Georgia, 10-12 March 2021, 25-26 November 2021, 30 November 2021 and

01 December 2021; Serbia, 15-16 November 2021, 25-26 November 2021 and 30 November 2021; and Kazakhstan, 9 December 2021). Two sub-regional outreach events (20-21 December 2021) for the Caucasus and Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe offered a platform to exchange ideas and views on how this tool could potentially be deployed to monitor transport connectivity in the region, including along specific transport corridors. SITCIN Workshop (Geneva, 15 September 2021) presented the outcomes of the project and their applicability for other countries. The multilingual SITCIN user platform operates both as a user-friendly online data collection tool and as a hub of SITCIN-related information, reports, and data visualization tools (Sections 20, 23).

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

75. A technical meeting (23 April 2021) and an evaluation workshop (3 June 2021) organised within the framework of the project “Supporting countries of Central Asia in strengthening the safety of mine tailings (TMFs)” (2020-2021), enhanced the capacity for governance and policy-making on tailings safety in Central Asia using UNECE instruments and tools, supported countries in the implementation of the recommendations on industrial/tailings safety arising from their UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs). Kazakhstan made progress in the establishment of the Inter-institutional Working Group on Tailings Safety and the Prevention of Accidental Water Pollution to improve national coordination, information exchange and cooperation; Tajikistan held an inaugural meeting of the Inter-institutional Working Group on Tailings Safety and the Prevention of Accidental Water Pollution (Dushanbe, 2 December 2021) (Section 20).

76. Under the project “Strengthening the safety of mining operations, in particular TMFs, in Tajikistan”, an on-site training and evaluation workshop (2-4 June 2021) supported the authorities and operators in applying the UNECE Safety Guidelines and Good Practices for Tailings Management Facilities (TMFs) and related TMF methodology. It also enhanced the capacity of Tajikistan to reduce water-related risks from TMFs and strengthened the implementation of the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Section 20).

77. A technical mission to support Montenegro in the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (30 November – 1 December 2021) strengthened the implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention in Montenegro and prepared and updated national self-assessment and national action plan agreed by all relevant stakeholders, overall enhancing cooperation between respective authorities (Section 20). A working meeting between relevant ministries in Azerbaijan and the Working Group on Implementation enhanced cooperation and coordination between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Emergency Situations in finalizing the work on the self-assessment and preparing the national action plan for the enhanced implementation of the Convention (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

78. A training “Supporting Innovative High-Growth Enterprises in Eastern Europe and South Caucasus” (16-22 March 2021) built national capacities to design effective policies and institutions to enable and foster the potential of innovative, high-growth entrepreneurship in the subregions (Section 20).

79. A series of online events supported the launch of a new UNECE publication “Sub-regional Innovation Policy Outlook 2020: Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus” (9 February 2021, 11 February 2021). The publication contributed to governments’ innovation policy reform efforts by assessing and benchmarking the scope, quality, and effectiveness of innovation policies, institutions and processes, and by providing actionable policy recommendations and good practice case studies. The publication looked more closely at the role that policies and institutions play in promoting innovation and by focusing on a group of countries with shared economic, structural, legacy and institutional features. Policy dialogue platforms were established for countries to discuss the implementation of Innovation Policy Outlook recommendations (Section 20).

80. Within the project “Strengthening the capacity of CIS countries to promote innovation for sustainable development in the context of the digital economy and industry” (2020-2022), the Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Uzbekistan was prepared. Policy seminar on “Leveraging Innovation for the Circular Economy” (1-2 November 2022) improved the understanding of policymakers from Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on circular economy principles and the role of innovation (Section 20).

81. UNDA project “Strengthening innovation policies for SPECA countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2020-2023) aims to support the SPECA countries (beneficiary countries are Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) in their efforts to spur innovation as a central driver of the increasingly urgent transition from low productivity and resource-intensive model of economic development to knowledge-based and more sustainable economic growth, in line with the SDGs. The draft Action Plan for the implementation of the SPECA Innovation Strategy for Sustainable Development was finalised and approved by the SPECA Governing Council at its 16th session (19 November 2021). The Action Plan benefited from science, technology and innovation (STI) gap assessments carried out for the SPECA countries, and two working papers “Towards Technological Transformation of the SPECA countries: The Innovation Imperative for Sustainable Development” and “Towards industrial policies to support technology upgrading for sustainable development in the SPECA subregion”. Two capacity-building workshops (09 June and 08 September 2021) supported the State Agency of Intellectual Property and Innovation of Kyrgyzstan “Kyrgyzpatent” in

preparation of a Roadmap for the Development of the Innovation Ecosystem of Kyrgyzstan (Section 20).

82. A field project “Enhancing the capacity of the SPECA countries to design, implement and monitor effective policies to support innovative high-growth enterprises to drive post-COVID 19 recovery and progress towards the circular economy” developed a draft handbook “Supporting the innovative high-growth enterprises in the SPECA sub-region” (Sections 20, 23).

83. A round table on the Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Republic of Moldova (16 December 2021) presented its main findings and recommendations. The review supported national authorities and policymakers in promoting an enabling environment for innovation and knowledge-based sustainable development. This included a specific focus on leveraging diaspora to drive innovation for sustainable development, developing the innovation and technology transfer infrastructure and enhancing industry-science linkages. The recommendations of the Review also supported the transition to an increasingly circular economy and building resilience to events such as the COVID-19 pandemic (Section 20).



Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

84. A workshop “Making participation meaningful: bringing governments and civil society together” (21 April 2021) dedicated to the 4th review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) provided examples of successful strategies for collaboration, discussed barriers that impede innovative and forward-looking approaches, informed and motivated both governments and civil society organisations in the UNECE region to engage in a participatory approach to policymaking in general and to the review of MIPAA in particular (Section 20).

85. MIPAA+20 Webinar Series “Healthy and Active Ageing in a Sustainable World: Synergies between international initiatives on ageing – one reporting exercise” (19 May 2021), “How to draft your national report on the 4th cycle review and appraisal of MIPAA/RIS implementation” (16 June 2021) focused on the synergies between MIPAA and related international initiatives in the field of ageing and provided an opportunity for national focal points on ageing and other stakeholders involved in

preparation of the national MIPAA reports to review key aspects of the reporting exercise (Section 20).

85. A workshop “Getting started with mainstreaming aging” (10 November 2021) improved knowledge of the UNECE member States on building the case for mainstreaming aging, anticipating barriers as well as opportunities and first steps that could be taken to initiate dialogue and raise awareness about the need to address aging more systematically in policymaking (Section 20).

86. The 4th UNECE Policy Seminar on Ageing “Ageing in the Digital Era” (24 November 2021) provided space for peer learning and exchange of experiences between policy makers, civil society and the research community across the UNECE region on policy solutions developed to address the challenges of digitalisation for older persons and realize its benefits for ageing populations (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

88. A regional workshop “Housing governance to support housing affordability” (23 - 24 February 2021) supported the regional exchange of experiences and good practices in the UNECE region on promoting access to decent, adequate, affordable and healthy housing as part of the countries’ responses to, and recovery plans for the COVID-19 pandemic (Section 20).

89. A subregional workshop “Policies for housing affordability in Russia and CIS” (10 March 2021) discussed policies and programmes for housing affordability in the CIS countries and supported the subregional exchange of experiences and good practices on promoting access to decent, adequate, affordable and healthy housing. The workshop assisted representatives of the governments of Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and countries of Central Asia in developing their national policies for affordable housing (Sections 20, 23).

90. A workshop “Accelerated Digitalisation: The impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Land Administration sector” (22 March 2021) explored the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the application of new electronic and digital services in land administration in the UNECE region. The workshop presented case studies from the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation and Croatia (Section 20).

91. A workshop “COVID-19 and Property Markets: How is the pandemic affecting property markets in the UNECE region?” (15 April 2021) looked at the recent developments in the UNECE region and most important driving forces underpinning national property markets, examples on how national land registries were coping with maintaining crucial societal services at a normal level and how private sector was tackling social restrictions and adapting to the situation (Section 20).

92. A workshop on “Climate-neutral housing – Decarbonizing the housing stock in an inclusive and affordable way” (4 November 2021), the UNFCCC COP26

Collaborative UN System Side Event, presented the UNECE-Housing and Europe-UN-Habitat joint study “#Housing2030: Effective policies for affordable housing in the UNECE region” containing a toolkit on affordable climate-neutral housing. The toolkit is aimed to support national and local authorities in the UNECE region to promote climate-neutral housing (Section 20).

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

93. Two workshops on the implementation of UN Regulation No. 155 “Cyber Security and Cyber Security Management System” (8 July 2021 and 19 October 2021) provided technical support to contracting parties on the implementation of regulation and enhanced awareness on its importance (Section 20).

94. A workshop “Security Aspects of Dangerous Goods Transportation” (16 September 2021) took stock of the security threats faced by the transport of dangerous goods sector and identified possible policies and approaches to address these challenges most effectively. The workshop raised awareness of the UNECE member States about the security aspects of dangerous goods transportation, contributed to identification, prevention and management of such security risks as well as identified next steps and possible UNECE contributions in better managing and regulating security aspects of the transport of hazardous substances (Section 20).

95. A workshop on green urban transport (17 September 2021) in follow-up to the policy recommendations developed in the UNECE Nexus publication “People-Smart Sustainable Cities – Sustainable and Smart Cities for All Ages” (April 2021), discussed the applicability of the Master Plan in an urban context and identified opportunities to further strengthen the infrastructure component of the Master Plan through the development of internationally agreed standards and harmonized traffic signs (Section 20).

96. A workshop “Consideration of physical climate change risks in transport planning and operational processes” (26 March 2021) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on their needs for support and guidance in integrating climate change considerations into transport planning and operational processes (Section 20).

97. A workshop “Danube Region Transport Day 2021 as a macro-region capacity development” (17 December 2021) increased knowledge of government officials of South-Eastern, Central and Eastern Europe, international organizations and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) on sustainable transport infrastructure financing, on how to restore reliable and safe rail mobility after COVID-19 and on the development of plans for sustainable cycling in the Danube region (Section 23).

98. The project "Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and car-pooling initiatives" (2019-2021) identified good practices and lessons learned from car sharing and car-pooling initiatives in order to support Central Asian countries with a best practice guide on how to set up and regulate such initiatives (including, economic, environmental, safety, security and social implications). The draft guidelines on developing sustainable urban

mobility services on car-sharing and car-pooling was developed and presented at the regional workshop (8 October 2021) (Section 20).

98. Within the project “Improving the knowledge and to increase uptake of Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units (CTU Code)” (2021-2023) two meetings (27-28 May and 29-30 September 2021) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on the issues relevant to the update of the CTU Code such as package stability including the building of unit loads, transport of bulk cargo in containers, transport of liquid material in containers, load distribution considerations, pest contamination, and others (Section 20).

100. Within a field project “Accelerating post-COVID recovery of Kazakhstan through switching to natural gas in road transport” a review of the legal and regulatory framework pertinent to the use of natural gas as a motor fuel in road transport in Kazakhstan was produced and supplemented by a set of recommendations based on research and analysis for the harmonization of the legal instruments related to main processes and operations performed during the lifecycle of Natural Gas Vehicle System (NGVS) with public transport as a starting point. A workshop “Supporting for Transport Decarbonization in Kazakhstan” (24-25 November 2021) improved understanding of national stakeholders on decarbonization of transport sector in Kazakhstan by switching to compressed and liquefied natural gas (CNG and LNG), achieving Kazakhstan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, as well as Kazakhstan's carbon neutrality by 2060 (Section 23).

101. Cooperation with Turkmenistan on the country’s accession and efficient implementation of vehicle-related United Nations legal instruments facilitated the accession of Turkmenistan to Customs Convention on Containers (1972) and Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers Used in International Transport (1994). Moreover, a capacity-building workshop on “Policy dialogue on efficient implementation of eTIR” (19 February 2021) strengthened knowledge of Turkmenistan on benefits of eTIR international system and advised on initial steps in its implementation (Section 23).

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

102. 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), development of the City Profile of Grodno was completed, and key outcomes were presented to the city authorities at the workshop “Grodno: Towards a Sustainable, Smart and Resilient City” (13 August 2021) (Sections 20, 23).

103. 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 (beneficiary countries are Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Montenegro).

Two workshops “Bishkek: Towards Sustainable Smart City and its post COVID-19 recovery” (10 March 2021) and “Bishkek: Towards Sustainable Smart and Resilient City” (23 June 2021) explored social and economic changes in Bishkek, caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and presented the outcomes of Bishkek’s evaluation as Sustainable and Smart city as well as shared the key recommendations reflected in the Bishkek City Profile. It also presented the progress on the preparation of the pilot investment project for Bishkek - the industrial centre in the Kalys-Ordo informal settlement. Workshops dedicated to the launch of the project took place in Tbilisi (21 January 2021), Almaty (18 February 2021) and Podgorica (6 July 2021). A workshop “Toolbox for formulating investment proposals for sustainable smart city projects” (12 April 2021) helped to further understand the investment priorities of Tbilisi to achieve sustainable urban development and to build capacities of the city government to attract external financing to city projects, aimed at sustainable urban development. A roundtable on “Innovative financing and planning of cooperation in 2021 on smart and sustainable urban development” (15 April 2021) explored the priorities for the financing of Nur-Sultan, based on the recommendations of the UNECE Nur-Sultan City Profile and presented the next steps on the development of the addendum to the Nur-Sultan City Profile on socio-economic resilience (Sections 20, 35).

104. UNDA project “Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19” (2020 – 2022) 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 (beneficiary countries are Albania, Kyrgyzstan, and Ukraine in the UNECE region). A series of local workshops on “Urban Economic and Financial Recovery and Resilience in the Time of COVID-19” were organized in the pilot cities (Tirana, Albania, 15 February 2021), (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 10 March 2021), (Kharkiv, Ukraine, 3 September 2021). The workshops presented the findings and recommendations of the three cities’ local “Diagnostic and Planning Tool Reports” which were validated by the local governments. Based on the diagnostic reports, local action plans to address the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic were prepared and used to develop local strategies for a social and economic development of the cities. A regional workshop “Economic Resilience Building Plans” (20 September 2021) introduced detailed explanation on the “Economic Resilience Building Plans” for Tirana in Albania, Kharkiv in Ukraine, and Bishkek in Kyrgyzstan (Sections 20, 23).

105. A webinar "National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), geospatial data and technology: the role of geospatial and cadastre agencies in the COVID-19 pandemic response" (11 May 2021) discussed the ways existing geoinformation systems and services could contribute to the response to pandemic and to more effective decision-making in general, the requirements for geoinformation systems and data changing and priority areas of development of geoinformation systems in the UNECE region (Section 20).

106. Two subregional workshops “Kickstarting the COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the UNECE Region (10 November and, 12 November 2021) raised awareness about the COVID-19 Recovery Action Plan for Informal Settlements in the UNECE Region, which provided cities with robust and efficient action measures to enhance the integration of informal settlements in the urban fabric while recovering from the crisis caused by the pandemic. The workshops provided the roadmap for the implementation of the Plan’s recommendations within their specific

contexts and presented the online learning platform for the Recovery Action Plan (Sections 20, 23).

107. A field project “Building capacities of local authorities in countries with economies in transition for localizing the SDGs to build sustainable smart cities, improve urban resilience and recover from the global COVID-19” developed an online training module with a detailed guidance for the operationalisation of the Guidelines for the development of voluntary local reviews in the UNECE region. Two workshops “How will your city look in 2030? - Localizing the SDGs and the role of SDG Voluntary Local Reviews” for Eastern and South-East Europe (8 December 2021) and for CIS (20 December 2021) discussed the existing approaches and experiences in localizing the SDGs and in developing Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). The workshops contributed to updating the regional guidelines and fine-tuning the online training module on the VLRs (Sections 20, 23).



Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

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

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

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

109. As part of the capacity building programme under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in decision making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention) recommendations on the more effective use of electronic information tools to set out common approaches to promote public access to information, improve the exchange of information between public authorities, companies and the public were adopted (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

110. A workshop on Implementing UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Azerbaijan (21-22 April 2021) adopted initial recommendations on the mechanisms of integration of vocational education and training in education system (Section 20).



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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

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



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

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

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

112. UNECE developed “INForest”, an online forest data and communication platform with the most up-to-date information about the forests in the UNECE region including: their structure, goods and services provided, economic, environmental and health benefits. “INForest” ensured access to timely, reliable, high-quality data, including SDGs forest-related indicators, presented in an innovative, user-friendly way and provided users with the flexibility to define the scope of the search, format, and geographic coverage of the data selected (<https://forest-data.unece.org/>) (Sections 20, 23).

113. Within the framework of the project “Enhancing circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG15” (2020-2021) a peer-to-peer learning roundtable “Snapshot on Boreal forests' contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals” (15 March 2021), organised as part of the Regional Forum for Sustainable Development (RFSD), outlined some of the greatest challenges for the sustainable management of boreal forests and introduced existing and potential policy tools. The event “The Science and Policy of Wildfires in the Boreal Biome” (19 August 2021) improved knowledge of the UNECE member States on policy responses to minimizing greenhouse gas emissions and other negative impacts of wildfires (Section 20).

114. A webinar “Relevance, challenges and expectations from the global and regional reporting on forests and sustainable forest management” (21 April 2021) enhanced knowledge of the UNECE member States on how the global and regional data collection and reporting address current needs, what could be done to better address the future needs for forest and forest management-related information as well as which part

of the international data collection should be covered by the Forest Resources Assessment and the pan-European process (Section 20).

115. Within the framework of the project “Supporting UNECE member States to integrate the maintenance, protection and restoration of urban and peri-urban trees and forests in their post-COVID-19 recovery plans” (2021) the following events raised awareness on the importance of urban forestry, integration of urban forestry into urban planning and innovative approaches to finance sustainable urban forestry: a policy event on “Urban and Peri-urban Forest Ecosystems for Green Recovery – Linking National Policies and Local Action” (22 November 2021) and a virtual roundtable “Advancing the sustainable management of urban trees and forests” (4 October 2021). To further support the efforts on sustainable urban forestry an “Informal Network of Experts on Sustainable Urban Forestry” was established (Section 20).

116. Under the project “Strengthening policy framework on forest landscape restoration in selected UNECE countries to achieve SDG 15” (2021-2023) National Guiding Principles on Forest Landscape Restoration were developed to support countries in the implementation of national strategies on forest landscape restoration. An inception meeting “Achievements – challenges – aspirations for forest landscape restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia” (22 November 2021) provided a platform to track progress in forest landscape restoration in both subregions and resulted in enhanced knowledge on the opportunities to develop policy guiding principles and national strategies on forest landscape restoration (Section 20).

117. The knowledge sharing platform on forest landscape restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia was developed to support countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia in strengthening their forest landscape restoration efforts and in consolidating regional cooperation. The Platform serves as a sub-regional hub of solid compilation of global knowledge and tools on forest landscape restoration adjusted to the regional context, provides a platform for countries of the region to share information about forests and forest landscape restoration activities and provides a comprehensive compilation of learning resources about forest landscape restoration, including methodologies, best practices, and training materials specifically developed or adapted to the region’s needs. The Platform prepared in close cooperation with national experts from the Caucasus and Central Asia, who have supported the Platform development by sharing information on forest landscape restoration in their countries. Meetings with national experts (12 October and 23 December 2021) were instrumental for developing common understanding, exchange of information and receiving feedback from the users of this tool (Sections 20, 23).

118. A ministerial meeting on forest landscape restoration and ECCA30/ Bonn Challenge in and South-East Europe (12 October 2021) resulted in pledges of more than 4 million hectares of land to be restored under the Bonn Challenge by 2030. The countries attending the Ministerial meeting also adopted the ECCA30 Ministerial Declaration, which stressed the need for voluntary and measurable forest landscape restoration commitments. A study “Forest Landscape Restoration in Eastern and South-East Europe” identified key drivers of forest degradation and assessed the potential for forest landscape restoration in countries of Eastern and South-East Europe (Sections 20, 23).

119. A field project “Support in the modernization of the network of forest nurseries in Republic of Moldova” initiated the feasibility study on the production of regeneration

materials in the Republic of Moldova and its development in the context of national plans for afforestation and forest landscape restoration. The study served as the background for the follow up work, including possible development of the comprehensive assessment of the sector of forest reproductive material and its growth in the Republic of Moldova (Sections 20, 23).



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 2030

120. 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 (beneficiary countries are Brazil, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan). Analytical studies were carried out in the beneficiary countries of the UNECE region to assess and quantify the impact of trade requirements on export-oriented production and food loss. The second edition of the UNECE Code of Good Practices was prepared. In addition, four sets of leaflets on harvest and post-harvest handling of fresh vegetables were developed to complement the code by providing practical illustrated information (Sections 20, 23).

121. UNDA project “Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition” (2018-2021) is aimed at strengthening national capacities of selected economies in transition in the UNECE region to implement evidence-based trade facilitation measures for better integration into the international rules-based trading system (beneficiary countries are Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia and North Macedonia). The project increased capacity of the national stakeholders to adopt policies and measures related to digitalization as means to build back better. The Fourth UNECE Regional Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation 2021 was completed and published. The survey updated a comparable information on implementation of nearly 60 trade facilitation measures in more than 130 countries. As such, it enabled countries to support evidence-based trade facilitation strategies and policies, to share good and innovative practices and to identify further capacity building and technical assistance needs. The Survey also covered two new groups of measures: trade finance facilitation measures and trade facilitation in times of crisis. In addition, a Business Process Analysis (BPA) has been launched, together with the Revenue Service of Georgia and Enterprise Georgia. The BPA focused on export of pharmaceutical goods from Georgia to Central Asian economies (Sections 20, 35).

122. Within a framework of UNDA project “Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector” (2020 – 2021) an e-learning course on agricultural

quality standards and food loss was developed for further application in the UNECE region (Sections 20, 35).

123. UNDA project “Transport and trade connectivity in the age of pandemics” (2020–2022) aims at implementing United Nations solutions, including standards, guidelines, 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. Two studies on harmonization of border-crossing procedures, on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in the SPECA sub-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. UNECE finalized, published and tested a package of standards for the digitalization of multimodal transport data and document exchange. Pilot projects have been carried out on the package. For example, experts from Ukraine, especially freight forwarders, developed pilot projects, e.g., digital twins for the multimodal transportation of goods products from Belarus to Serbia or the digitalization of maritime documents in the ports of Ukraine. Working with the Customs service of North Macedonia, UNECE undertook a capacity-building programme on Single Window and data sharing, at which the idea of data mapping and data sharing between standardized multimodal transport data and Customs IT systems was considered for further action in the Western Balkan region (Sections 23, 35).

124. A series of workshops were organised to support standardization of digitalization of multimodal transport, aligned with the international UN/CEFACT standards and reference data models: “Air Cargo Digitalization in COVID-19 Times: Multimodal Perspectives Using UN Solutions” was organized (21 April 2021), “Implementing electronic document exchange in cross-border (multimodal) cargo transport, including on the basis of application of standards for electronic data exchange and ensuring their compatibility and interoperability” (7 June 2021), “Digitalization of data and document exchange in multimodal cargo transport, using the standards and reference data models of UN/CEFACT” (16 June 2021), “Information exchange for trade facilitation and trade procedures in SPECA, notably on web sites of the SPECA Customs services (art.1 WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, TFA)” (12 February 2021), “trade facilitation enquiry points (art. 1.3 WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, TFA)” (2 March 2021), “Meeting on rail data mapping Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) – Western Europe” (19 July 2021) (Sections 23, 35).

125. Within the project “Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council (NTFC) to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement” (2019-2021) a National Trade Facilitation Roadmap 2021-2025, reflecting the vision, goals, and priority activities, was developed. Trade-related information was compiled and published on the NTFC information portal. In addition, two Business Process Analysis (BPA) studies on export of textile products and import of pharmaceuticals in the Kyrgyz Republic have been launched. The development of the Trade Information Portal for two export and import products was supported. The Centre of Competence was established and contributed to the development of six training modules. Three seminars “WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement and role of National Trade Facilitation Committees” and “Supply chain management” (15-16 September 2021); “Facilitation of import and export procedures” and “Single window implementation” (1-2 December 2021); and “Cross-border e-commerce” and “Intra- and extra-regional cross-border

trade” (12-13 April 2022) together with the high-level round table on “Trade Facilitation in the Digital Economy: Institutions and Development Programs” enhanced the capacity of the national stakeholders in trade facilitation (Section 20).

126. The 11th UNECE Odessa International Seminar on Trade and Transport Facilitation “Digital transformation of multimodal transport using the UN/CEFACT reference data model” (26-28 May 2021) within a field project “Support for trade facilitation and the National Trade Facilitation Committee in Ukraine” focused on the development and practical application of a set of standards aligned to the reference data models of the UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), which aimed at the digital transformation of data and document exchanges in multimodal transport (Section 23).

127. A workshop on “Harnessing e-commerce post-COVID-19: opportunities and challenges for transition economies” (25 February 2021) explored recent COVID-19-induced trends in e-commerce and outlined challenges and opportunities for transition economies in the UNECE region, in particular Central Asia, the Caucasus, Western Balkans and Eastern Europe (Section 20).

128. A meeting of SPECA countries on information availability under the Roadmap for Implementation of the SPECA Trade Facilitation Strategy (12 February 2021) established a mechanism of publication of up-to-date operational information on the information resources of the customs authorities and thus, established a common approach to the facilitation of availability of information and overall improved environment for the implementation of the WTO TFA (Section 23).

129. Within the framework of the project “Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system” (2018-2022) a set of recommendations was developed for government actions on improving the correlation of trade facilitation, water management and food security in the SPECA countries (Sections 20, 23).

130. A workshop “Leveraging standards and trade facilitation for MSMEs’ development” (30 November 2021) highlighted the interplay between standards and implementation and trade facilitation in determining MSMEs’ resilience and business development opportunities, familiarized MSMEs and enterprise support organizations with UNECE online self-paced programme of study on standards implementation, UNECE’s United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) trade facilitation tools, and avenues for accessing the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards (Section 20).

131. A field project “Assessment of the readiness of Uzbekistan to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement” developed a first prototypes of electronic document equivalents for transport documents accompanying goods in three modes of transport relevant for Uzbekistan. A first draft of a national trade facilitation roadmap for the implementation of the recommendations of the readiness assessment was developed (Section 23).

132. Within a project “Enhancing transparency and traceability for more sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector” (2019-2023), a regional workshop “Accelerating action for the sustainable and circular garment and footwear industry of the future harnessing the potential of innovation for due diligence and informed consumers’ choices” (21-23 September 2021) provided industry stakeholders from

Europe, Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region with tools, such as the UN policy recommendations, implementation guidelines, an information exchange standard and raised awareness on sustainability and required progress towards circular economy approaches on a national, regional and global scale. A Mapping of Policies, Regulations, Guidelines and analysis of national, European and international instruments and frameworks for traceability, transparency, sustainability and circularity was produced together with a Mapping of Sector Ecosystem, which described various types of value chain stakeholders. This contributed to the harmonized and standardized approach to the exchange of data about the sustainability performance of products, processes and facilities. Pilot activities have been implemented in Uzbekistan to improve traceability and transparency in cotton value chains. The pilot aimed to trace forward the production of T-shirts from field to shelf in a blockchain environment, together with a large private sector actor involved from planting and harvesting to the ginning and spinning phases (Section 20).

133. Several side events “Building back better: Unlocking the potential of advanced technologies for circular and sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector” (16 March 2021) within the framework of RFSD, “Making the circular transition work for a transformative and prosperous post-COVID recovery” (12 July 2021) within the framework of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and “Decent Work, Transparency and Traceability in the Garment Sector: Emerging Stronger from the COVID-19 Crisis” within the framework of OECD Forum, improved understanding of the UNECE member States on the role of innovation, new technologies, inclusivity as well scalability and highlighted deep structural reforms, strong public-private collaboration and wider economic recovery to foster a sustainable, inclusive, resilient post-COVID recovery (Section 20).

Target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

134. In 2021, the Committee on Environmental Policy adopted the 105 recommendations contained in the Second Environmental Performance Review (EPR) of Morocco to assist the country in improving its environmental management and performance and achieving 76 SDG targets (Section 20). The 3rd EPR of Uzbekistan was launched in Tashkent on 15 July 2021. The review mission for the third EPR of Azerbaijan was carried out in November 2021 (Sections 20, 23).

135. UNDA project “Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe” (2018-2021) 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 (beneficiary countries are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia). Demand-driven policy packages on selected areas (air quality, waste management, green transition etc) have been developed (Sections 20, 35).

136. Under the project on “Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries” (2020-2022). SPECA Economic Forum “Sustainable Transport, Trade and Connectivity in the SPECA Region for a Greener, Circular and Inclusive Post-Pandemic Recovery” and the 16th session of the SPECA Governing Council Tashkent, Uzbekistan (17-18 November 2021) strengthened the cooperation among the SPECA countries in

implementing the 2030 Agenda in times of COVID-19. The 2021 SPECA Forum discussed and adopted recommendations in core areas of work: transport, trade, innovation, gender and SDGs, water and environment. Background documents on promoting sustainable trade and circular economy; sustainable tourism and the circular economy; harmonization of border-crossing procedures; the connection between trade, water management, food security and the circular economy; a Guide on how to establish trade facilitation enquiry points were adopted. The Economic Forum and the Governing Council adopted the Tashkent Declaration to guide future implementation of the SPECA programme of work (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

137. Within the project "Strengthening capacity of CIS countries to advance their use of PPPs to achieve the SDGs" (2017-2021), Belarus and Kyrgyzstan adopted specific policies promoting People-first PPPs for the SDGs in line with UNECE good practices, standards and policy recommendations. Furthermore, the project supported sub-regional and regional cooperation between six beneficiary countries (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) on the advancement of PPPs to support progress towards the SDGs (Section 20).

138. The 5th UNECE International Public-Private Partnerships Forum (22-26 April 2021) "Building Back Better through People-first PPPs" incentivized UNECE member States to test the draft People-first PPP Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs (Section 20).

139. A field project on "Policy advisory service to increase the capacity of public officials in the Kyrgyz Republic to develop PPP projects in line with the People-first approach to PPPs for the SDGs" developed PPP instructions and template documents aligned with the new PPP law and covered the following phases of the PPP process: identification; initiation; request for qualification; request for proposals; PPP agreement. These template documents were submitted for approval by the Government of Kyrgyzstan. A capacity-building workshop (21 December 2022) presented the above normative documents on People-first PPPs for the SDGs and their applicability for the identification of People-first PPP projects (Sections 20, 23).

140. The project "Developing and implementing the People-first Public-Private Partnerships model for sustainable development in Ukraine" resulted in adoption by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine of the Order "On the approval of the methodology for analysing the effectiveness of the implementation of Public-Private Partnerships", containing a series of methodological recommendations seeking to support PPP practitioners in Ukraine in aligning PPPs with the SDGs, including the use of the UNECE People-first PPP Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs. Complementing support was provided through the webinars: "Aligning PPP Legislation in Ukraine with the SDGs" (30 March 2021), "How to Design PPP Projects Aligned with the SDGs: the People-first Approach to PPPs" (25 May 2021) and "Identification and Preparation of People-first SDG-compliant PPP Projects" (15 December 2021) (Section 20).

141. To support capacity building efforts in empowering the public to exercise their rights to access to justice in environmental, the Task Force on Access to Justice under the Aarhus Convention (15-16 February 2021) considered practical measures to promote

public interest litigation in environmental matters. To take stock of recent developments with regard to existing and future capacity-building activities under the Convention and to promote efficient use of resources, the 12th meeting of the capacity-building Coordination Framework (11 May 2021) strengthened understanding of the UNECE member States on good governance – human rights – environment nexus approach in forthcoming capacity-building activities (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

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

142. Within the project “Supporting CIS countries to provide high-quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs” (2019-2023), four workshops (7-10 June 2021, 31 August-1 September 2021, 9-10 March 2021, 29 March–1 April 2021) resulted in improved capacity of National Statistics Offices to produce environmentally-related SDG statistics and improved knowledge and skills in producing and communicating statistics for SDGs. Currently, 8 out of 9 target countries have set up a web platform providing statistics for SDGs (the only missing country is Turkmenistan). The availability of data on these platforms is continuously improved (Section 20).

143. A workshop on “Measuring informal economy” (22-26 March 2021) enhanced the capacities of UNECE member States to measure the impact of the informal economy in their countries and informed on recent progress in relation to measuring the informal sector in the context of the Update of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) and the BPM6 in Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe. Particular attention was given to national efforts to ensure exhaustive coverage of national accounts and balance of payments (BOP) and issues related to measuring the non-observed economy and the informal sector. Finally, the methods applied and challenges in the measurement of owner-occupied housing were also reviewed (Section 20).

144. A workshop “Measuring Poverty in Pandemic Times” (25-26 March 2021) enhanced the capacities of UNECE member States to provide accurate statistics on poverty during the pandemic by addressing the capacity-building needs expressed by countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia on adapting their surveys. It also responded to the increased demands for more disaggregated data during the pandemic (Section 20).

145. The 5th Workshop on “Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals” (29 March – 1 April 2021) provided guidance to UNECE member States and beyond in developing national capacities to produce and disseminate statistics for SDGs and enhanced the capacities of countries to implement the Conference of European Statisticians Roadmap on SDG Statistics. Expert support was provided to review migration statistics in Armenia, which would inform the planning for the country’s 2022 population and housing census. To implement the recommendations of the 2021 Global Assessment of the National Statistical System in Kyrgyzstan, UNECE helped identify priority actions for the formulation of legislation and integrating the assessment’s outcomes into its

national strategy for statistical development. UNECE assisted the National Statistical Office of Montenegro to modernize its activities in line with international best practices to support the greater use of electronic data collection methods and tools (Sections 20, 23).

146. Webinars “Defining urban areas and modelling urban area data” (25 March 2021) and “Developments in applying global grids” (29 April 2021) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on new methods and techniques for combining statistical and geospatial information for urban areas, in support of the SDGs and enhanced capacity of UNECE member States regarding the integration of statistical and geospatial information (Section 20).

147. 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) (beneficiary countries are Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) a series of webinars strengthened knowledge of target countries in the areas of environmental data production and use in policymaking: “Freshwater Management Indicators and Policies (21 April 2021); a webinar “Towards clean, renewable and efficient energy use” (24 February 2021); “Waste Management Indicators and Policies” (10 March 2021) “Informing biodiversity restoration policies” (26 May 2021). Furthermore, a Regional Conference on measuring and monitoring the circular economy and the use of data (10 November 2021) shared good practices and exchanged experiences on how to best measure circular economy. A background paper provided recommendations on steps to be taken by countries to enhance the transition to a circular economy.

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

147. Total extrabudgetary contributions to UNECE² decreased by US\$1,367,386 (6.9%), totalling US\$18,540,779 in 2021. UNECE member States remained the largest contributors to UNECE technical cooperation activities, providing 64% of the total extrabudgetary resources. The top ten bilateral donors (Germany, Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Netherlands, France, Italy, Norway, Finland, the United Kingdom) accounted for 79.7% of all voluntary contributions from UNECE member States. Germany, Switzerland and the Russian Federation were the largest donor countries, providing US\$2,372,947, US\$1,566,218 and US\$1,369,460 in 2021 respectively. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contributed 24.1% of all extrabudgetary resources, and the European Commission provided 11.9% (Graph 3).

149. Compared to 2020, contributions from UNECE member States increased by 11.9% (from US\$10,456,987 in 2020 to US\$11,864,023 in 2021). The contribution from the European Commission decreased from US\$3,735,123 in 2020 to US\$2,206,479 in 2021. Contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations decreased by 21.8% (Graph 4 and 5).

150. In 2021, total extrabudgetary, Section 23 and Section 35 expenditures were US\$23,697,630. Extrabudgetary expenditures amounted to US\$18,641,485 being 78.7% of total expenditures in 2021. The remaining expenditures for technical cooperation included regular budget expenditures from the Regular programme on technical cooperation – Section 23 (RPTC) (8.5%) and the UN Development Account – Section 35 (UNDA) (12.8%) (Graph 6).

151. The Environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (58.6%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures. The share of other subprogrammes was as follows: Transport (20.1%), Statistics (0.4%), Economic cooperation and integration (3.3%), Sustainable energy (5.9%), Trade (6.7%), Forestry and the forest industry (2.5%), Housing, land management and population (2.2%), and Executive Direction and Management (0.5%) (Graph 7).

152. Expenditures from RPTC resources amounted to US\$2,017,105 in 2021. These resources were used as follows: Environment (17.8%), Transport (18.2%), Statistics (16.1%), Economic cooperation and integration (3%), Sustainable energy (18.6%), Trade (15.1%), Forests and the forest industry, Housing, land and management (9.1%), Executive Direction and Management (2.1%) (Graph 8).

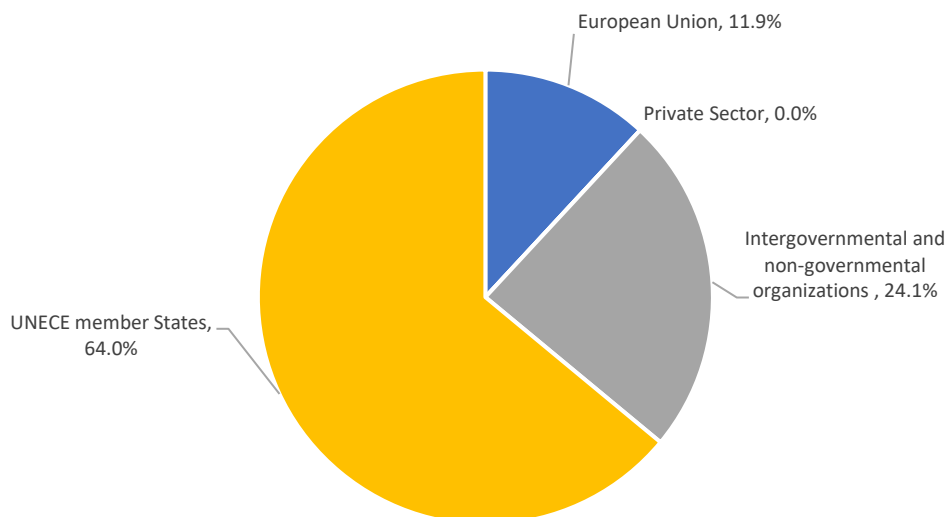
153. Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account amounted to US\$3,039,040. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was as follows: Environment (14.8%), Transport (19.4%), Statistics (4.9%), Economic cooperation and integration (4.5%), Sustainable energy (12.3%), Trade (20.6%), and Housing and land management (23.4%) (Graph 9).

² 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”.

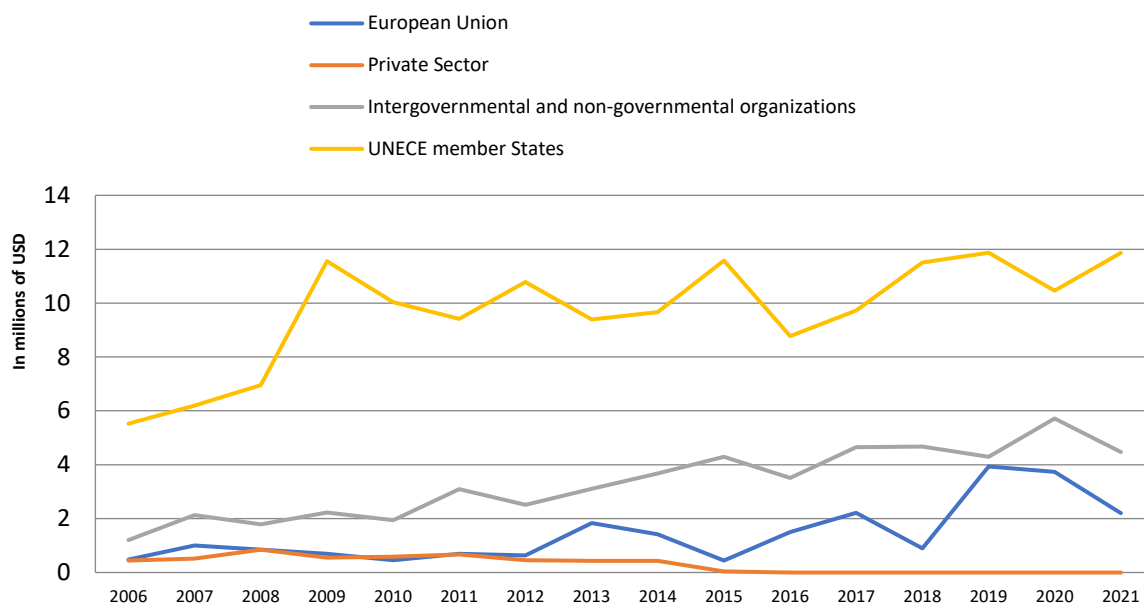
V. ANNEXES

Annex 1

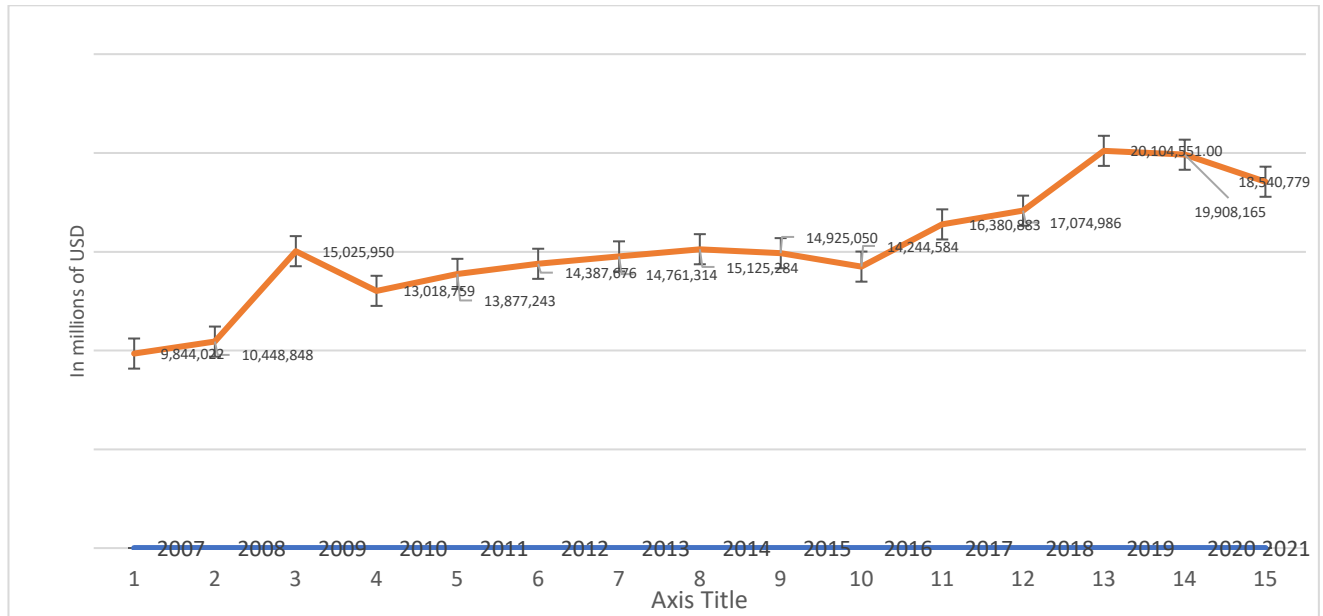
Graph 3. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2021



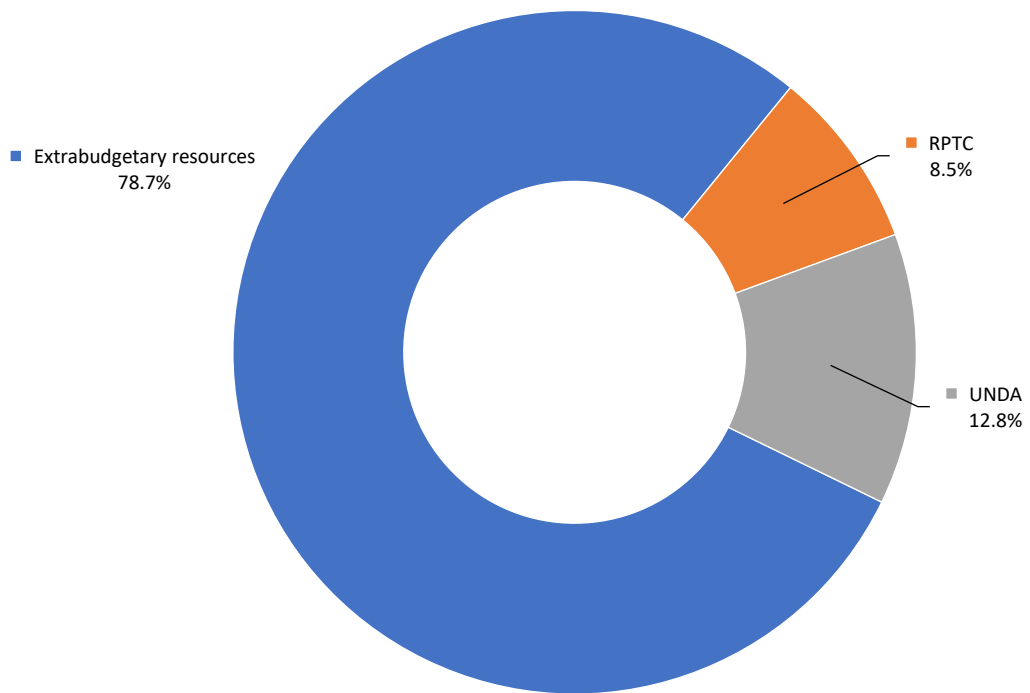
Graph 4. Trend in extrabudgetary contributions by source from 2006 to 2021



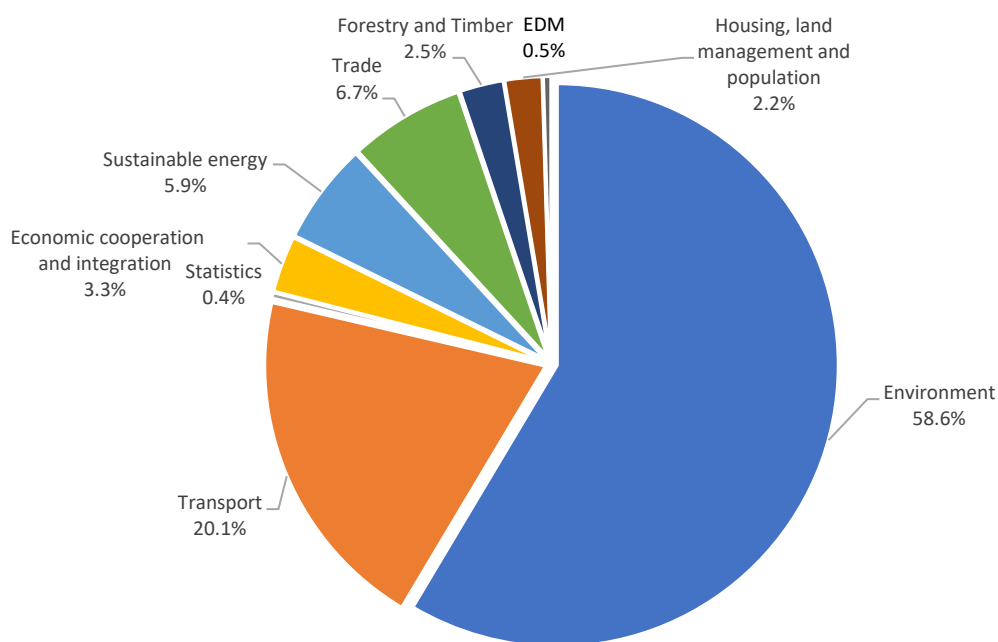
Graph 5. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2021



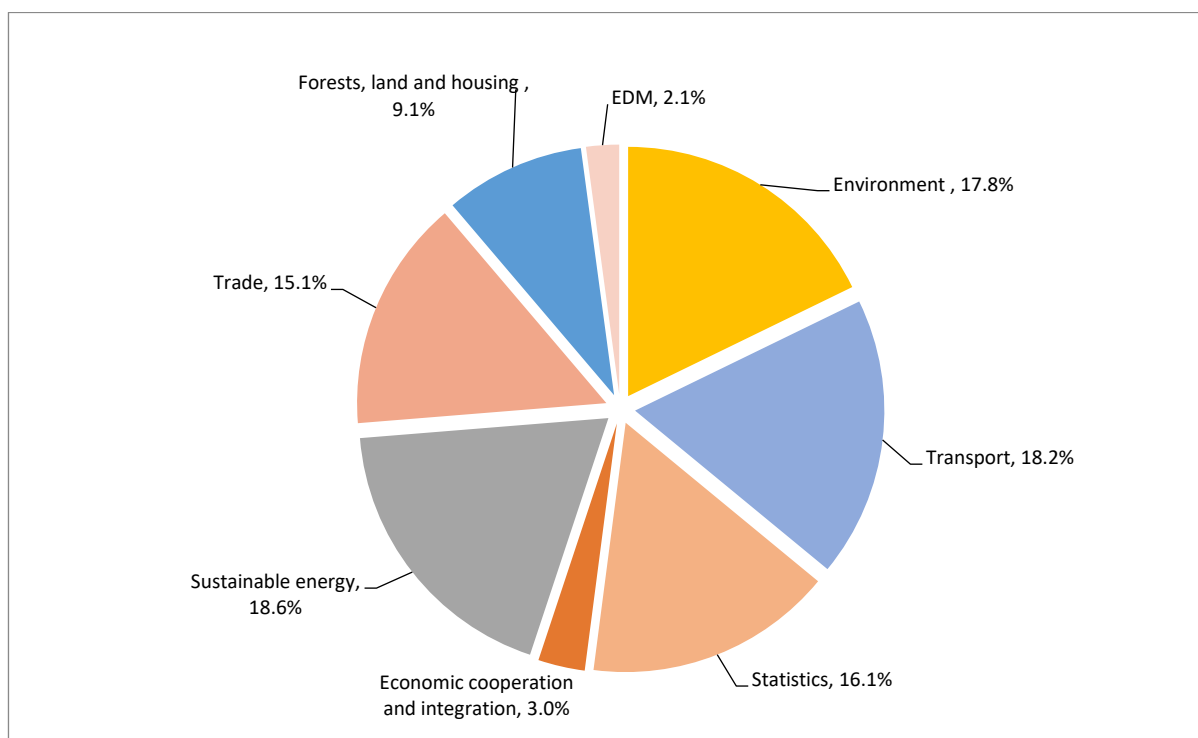
Graph 6. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2021



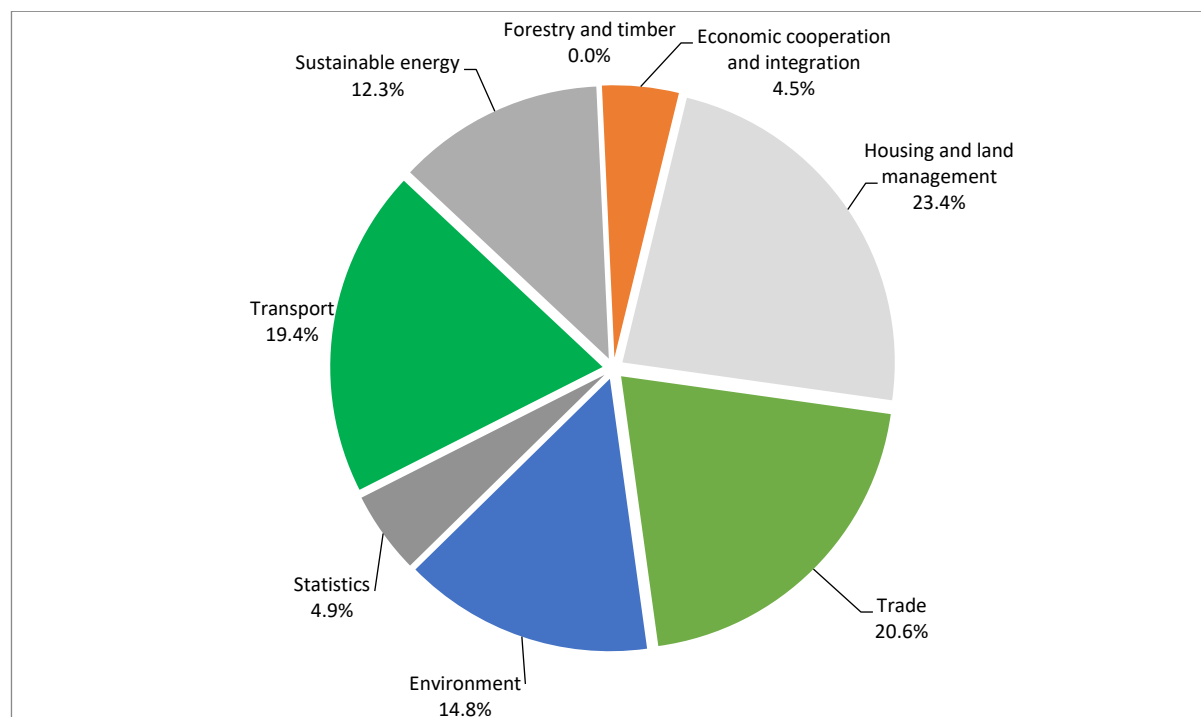
Graph 7. Expenditures under extrabudgetary resources, 2021



Graph 8. Expenditures under RPTC by use, 2021



Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2021



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

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	9,017
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	30,978
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900	75,000	37,140	73,923	0	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	316,705
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024	4,024	2,024	5,673	3,380	3,380	5,943	2,972
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	6,975
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	158,860
Bosnia and 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	28,180
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	28,376
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	7,974
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	39,105
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	52,215
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	109,189
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	120,560
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	140,006
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	343,042
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	788,920
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988	489	1,734	2,234	1,934	2,652	2,652	2,872.02	2,711	2,996
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	2,372,947
Gibraltar ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	0
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	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	70,976
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	3,343
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	153,490
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	0	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	485,185
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	107,700
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044	0	1,478	858	0	1,966	0	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	7,451
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351	970	500	452	860	817	600	592
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	18,065
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	71,407
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	0	0	0	1,990	9,354	2,290	4,430	6,127
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839	670	1,273	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,391	1,454
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	0	426	2,184	512	1,999	1,793	7,568	12,518.86	6,307	1,511
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	878,661
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	36,154	0	0	31,530	0
North Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	9,784	4,770	1,961
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	398,484
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	162,071
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	103,987
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,209	30,000	27,000	0	30,000	30,000.00	35,000	33,736
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	0
Romania	37,846	184,864	17,500	27,500	17,500	26,383	24,507	55,476	70,571	36,274	35,829	66,397.47	69,420	17,603
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	1,369,460	1,369,460	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	40,130
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	37,493
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	104,494

³ A/AC.109/2021/8

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	182,007
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	922,061
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	1,566,218
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	175	500	500	500	0	500
Türkiye	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	191,800
Turkmenistan	356	0	400	0	0	1,050	0	0	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	7,204
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	335,568
United States of America	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	449,500	0	0	0	0
African Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Asian Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0
ASTM International	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0
Ax Son Johnson Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Sea Economic Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,665	0	0	0
City University of Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,171	0	178,970.92	0	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	3,735,123	2,206,479
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Environmental Agency	0	0	0	157,500	181,769	0	151,101	100,000	0	208,075	0	44,247.79	0	0
European Investment Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	7,964	0	0	0
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013	0	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	0
Global Water Partnership Mediterranean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174,251	188,702	0	255,724.18	84,895	49,717
World Bank	150,000	0	321,000	213,000	71,000	0	45,000	0	0	231,868	101,067	267,136	91,892	0
IBGE Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,308	0	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	0
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0
International Ground Water Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	0	0	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	1,724,840
Islamic Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168,000	0	0	48,750	0
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,000	13,936	0	0	0
JFEI-CICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,389	0	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	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	0
OIER Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,091	0	0	0
Tsinghua University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,771	0	0	150,180.89	0	78,924
University of Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,856	15,707	0	0	0
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botas A.S. (Türkiye)	16,199	14,505	14,035	0	25,839	14,111	14,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEPI	7,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Industry Development Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777	0	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	0
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	0	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	0
European Business Congress (EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	0	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	0
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	0	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	0
GAZ DE FRANCE	40,881	0	69,577	111,588	34,076	34,031	35,568	0	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	0
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	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	0
INA - Industrija Nafta (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	0	29,121	13,941	0	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	0
MOL Hungary	0	0	14,035	14,286	13,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Moldovagaz							0	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	0
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	0	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	0
Physikalish Tech Metrologieinstitut (PTB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,500	400,000	0	0	0
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207	0	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	0
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	0	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	0
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	0	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	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	0
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	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	0
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	0	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	0
SWISSGAS	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882	28,223	28,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Institute of French International Legal Experts (IFEJI) & The Confederation	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Energy Association (USEA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348,937	0	0
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beijing Sindicatum													148,868	
World Nuclear Association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,786	170,000	
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644	493,698	584,644	421,482	1,545,693	55,000	0	3,000
UNDP MPTF												1,532,761	1,622,768	
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNESCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,000	22,000	5,000	2,000
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	0	0	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	2,260
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	0	0	0	57,613	146,669	113,348	191,761	112,062
ONE UN Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	0	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569,719.79	881,433	537,335
FAO														2,000
ILO														2,000
IOM-Austria														2,000
ITU														2,000
UN Women														3,000
UNHCR														2,500
UNICEF														3,000
WHO Regional Office for Europe														2,000
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	18,540,779

Annex 3.

UNECE extrabudgetary trust funds, 2021

Title of the project	Project ID	Expenditures (US\$)
Evaluation of UNECE	ECE-E201	20,543
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	15,079
Towards 2030: Strengthening mechanisms for peer learning, policy exchange and progress assessment on sustainable development in the UNECE region	ECE-E348	44,090
Secretariat to United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund (UNRSTF)	ECE-E370	1,291,206
Implementing UN Development System Reform: Strengthening communication, information dissemination and knowledge management of the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) for Europe and Central Asia	ECE-E376	5,376
Aarhus Convention	ECE-E104	1,077,878
Industrial Accidents Convention	ECE-E106	794,145
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	477,547
Esposo Convention	ECE-E115	311,051
The PEP	ECE-E126	40,241
Water Convention	ECE-E133	1,610,922
Protocol on Water and Health	ECE-E150	496,678
Environmental Performance Review	ECE-E205	319,789
EU Water Initiative Plus for Eastern Partnership countries (EU WI+4 EaP)	ECE-E271	330,397
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E280	62,437
Strengthening the capacity of UNECE member States in implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education on Sustainable Development	ECE-E285	114,596
Capacity-Building for cooperation on Dam Safety in Central Asia (Phase III)	ECE-E287	35,319
UN-Water Inter-Agency Cooperation	ECE-E290	139,458
Support to the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E299	8,883
Enhancing strategic environmental assessment and transboundary environment impact assessment in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E311	573,111
Implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-range transboundary Air Pollution - Phase II	ECE-E315	123,272
Promote accession to Water Convention	ECE-E328	846,736
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	23
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	62,014
EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues in Central Asia (2019-2022)	ECE-E341	170,023
Environment for Europe	ECE-E342	67,255
National Policy Dialogues for Industrial Safety in Central Asia (Phase I: Launch)	ECE-E366	63,239
Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	LRA-E908	2,358,700
Voluntary Contribution towards funding of effect-oriented activities under the Air Convention	LRA-E910	839,347
Trans-European Motorway	ECE-E206	12,589
Trans-European Railway	ECE-E208	32,268
Transport International Routier (TIR)	ECE-E211	1,396,852
Enhancing Regional Transport Infrastructure Connectivity and Establishment of Transport Geographical Information System (GIS) Database	ECE-E272	1,656
Facilitate and support the full computerization of the TIR procedure (eTIR)	ECE-E296	212,033
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and car-pooling initiatives	ECE-E324	75,940
Safer and cleaner used vehicles for Africa	ECE-E358	82,020
Road Safety Phase VI	ECE-E365	632,491
Enhanced adaptation of transport systems to climate change	ECE-E367	5,247
Improving the knowledge and increasing uptake of CTU Code	ECE-E377	6,632
Enhancing coherence and integration of economic and social statistics in support of the implementation of 2008 SNA	ECE-E264	27,979
Strengthening statistical capacity of the CIS countries for providing high quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs	ECE-E326	26,945

Modernising Statistical Production Phase 3	ECE-E331	17,193
Support to UNECE Technical Cooperation activities in the CIS countries	ECE-E169	93
International Centre of Excellence on PPPs: development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations	ECE-E267	98,541
Promoting innovation policy capacities in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E317	363,720
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	101,650
Developing and implementing the People-first Public-Private Partnerships model for sustainable development in Ukraine	ECE-E364	48,765
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane - Phase II	ECE-E276	7,923
Methane Management in Extractive Industries (Upstream Oil and Gas/Downstream Gas)	ECE-E281	29,928
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	26,656
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	335,543
Implementation of the UNFC and UNRMS	ECE-E357	342,981
Enhancing national capacities to develop and implement energy efficiency standards for buildings in the UNECE region	ECE-E359	113,641
Improving capacities of UNECE member States to decarbonize the transport sector by increasing the use of natural gas as a motor fuel	ECE-E361	91,606
Strengthening national capacity of the UNECE member States for environmentally responsible methane management through coordination of activities of the Research Centre of Excellence on Coal Mine Methane in Shanxi	ECE-E363	148,757
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	ECE-E293	95,321
Enhancing transparency and traceability for more sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector	ECE-E320	889,693
Enhancing usage and uptake of standards for sustainable development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls	ECE-E330	63,644
Strengthening the capacity of the SPECA to support countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through subregional cooperation	ECE-E333	364
Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	ECE-E344	117,272
Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries	ECE-E360	43,983
Sustainable Value Chains	ECE-E378	31,875
European Forest Sector Outlook Study III	ECE-E278	27,786
Strengthening capacity of CIS for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets	ECE-E283	6,152
Improving the capacity of the UNECE member States to create green jobs in the forest sector	ECE-E301	11,915
Improve dissemination of available forestry information	ECE-E332	10,357
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	6,711
Enhancing circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG 15	ECE-E346	71,707
Long-term European Timber Trends and Prospects	ECE-E351	37,594
Supporting UNECE member states in building capacity on urban forestry	ECE-E353	8,045
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	152,920
Assessment of the Forest Damage/Disturbance in the ECE region	ECE-E368	25,853
Forest Landscape Restoration in the ECE region	ECE-E372	40,496
ECE urban trees and forests in post-COVID'19	ECE-E373	74,675
Improved sustainable urban development in 17 Norwegian cities	ECE-E340	36,349
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	189,253
Forum of Mayors: Strengthening capacities of UNECE member States on sustainable urban development, housing and land management	ECE-E349	113,814
Human Settlements	EHA-E350	6,340
Improving housing affordability in the UNECE region	ECE-E356	59,547

Annex 4

UNECE-led projects funded from the United Nations Development Account, by tranches (11 - 13 tranches)

Project title	Sub-programme	Budget (USD)	Beneficiary countries	Partners	Objective
1819AT Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport related SDGs in selected landlocked and transit/bridging	Transport	500,000	Georgia, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Paraguay, Jordan	UNESCWA UNECLAC, UNCTs	To enhance the national capacities of selected countries to design and implement an evidence-based transport policy framework, that fosters sustainable transport connectivity and the implementation of transport-related SDGs
1819AA Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	Environment	500,000	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	UNEP	To improve environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus
1819AB Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia	Energy	490,000	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	UNESCAP	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries in South-East Europe and Central Asia to implement integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development
1819AC Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition	Trade	490,000	Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia, North Macedonia	UNESCAP, UNCTAD	To strengthen national capacities of selected economies in transition in the ECE region to implement evidence-based trade facilitation measures for better integration into the international rules-based trading system
1819AD Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade	Trade	500,000	Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Kenya, Brazil, Lao PDR, Nepal, Côte-Ivoire	UNESCAP, UNECA	Improving policy coherence of transition and developing countries for increased sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade
1819AE Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe	Environment	470,000	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	UNCTs	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries of South-East Europe for evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of implementation of the 2030 Agenda
2023N Strengthening innovation policies for SPECA countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	Economic Cooperation and Integration	483,316	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	UNESCAP, UNCTs, UNCTAD	Strengthen institutional capacities of the landlocked SPECA countries to harness innovation as a driver of sustainable growth and regional integration
2023 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 the 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
2023W Global Initiative towards post-Covid-19 resurgence of the MSME sector	Trade	3,165,500	Global	UNCTAD, UN DESA, UNECA, UNECE, 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, UNECE, 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, UNECE, 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	Global	UNECA, UNECE, 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.
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	UNECE, 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	UNECE, 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.
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ANNEX 5 - Resource Mobilization Plans 2021-2023

1. Resource Mobilization Plans for the period 2021-2023 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 Plans are presented for all subprogrammes and for the Office of the Executive Secretary, as well as for relevant cross-sectoral initiatives.
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.
4. In general, estimates in the Resource Mobilization Plans for 2022 and 2023 are higher than estimates reflected in the UNECE 2023 Proposed programme budget (A/77/6(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 2022.
5. 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 2021-2023

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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 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	<u>Donor:</u> FIA Foundation	500	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	<u>Donor:</u> FIA Foundation <u>Partners:</u> UNECE, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESWCA, WHO, UNICEF, UN Habitat, World Bank, IDB, NGO Alliance for Road Safety, FIA	60	120	250
	1.3. Increased commitment to accession and implementation of the UN Road Safety Conventions	<u>Donor:</u> FIA Foundation <u>Partners:</u> UNECE, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP, UNESWCA, World Bank, IDB	59	60	52
	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, as well as Diplomatic Corps in Geneva and New York	13	12	6

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
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, ILO, UNIDO, UN WOMEN, members of the UNRSF Advisory Board and Steering Committee, other road safety funds and Diplomatic Corps in Geneva and New York.	816	870	908
	2.2 Ensured efficient and timely servicing of the UNRSTF governing bodies		61	61	43
	2.3 Increased funding for the UNRSTF		45	211	209
	2.4 Maintained high-quality and efficient monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the UNRSTF deliverables		31	40	45
	2.5 Increased UNRSTF outreach among UN member States, potential donors and other stakeholders		338	82	82
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	<u>Donors:</u> UNECE member States <u>Partners:</u> UNECE member States, regional UN system entities and regional organisations, civil society, private sector, academia	65	67	50
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			1,988	2,023	2,145

2021 actual expenditures of the Office of the Executive Secretary are higher than the 2021 estimate (\$1,740,000) included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17.

The higher than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to increased UNRSTF outreach among UN member States, potential donors and other stakeholders during the period.

Subprogramme 1 Environment

Responsible Director: *Mr. Marco Keiner*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region (new result) ¹	1.1 Third EPR of Romania published		30		
	1.2 Third EPR of Azerbaijan published and launched in 2022	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)	200	20	
	1.3 Second EPR of Morocco published and launched in 2022	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: France, Hungary, Italy and Luxembourg; Partners for expertise and operational support: UNDP, ECA	120	50	
	1.4 Second EPR of Armenia published and launched in 2023	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: France, Hungary and Portugal; Partners for expertise and operational support: UNRC, UNDP	-	150	20
	1.5 Third EPR of Kyrgyzstan published and launched in 2023	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: France, Germany, Hungary and Italy; Partners for expertise and operational support: UNEP, UNDP, UNRC	-	150	20

¹ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
	1.6 EPR of a country (subject to its request) published and launched in 2024	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support: to be identified; Partners for expertise and operational support: to be identified	-		10
	1.7 Strengthened environmental monitoring and assessment	UNECE member States, such as Austria, Germany, Norway, Russian Federation, Serbia and Switzerland	71	60	50
Result 2: Strengthened implementation of ECE MEAs ²	2.1. Implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution ³ :				
	(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)	2,358	2,358	2,358
	(b) Core activities not covered by the EMEP Protocol (Executive Body decision 2002/1)	Parties to the Convention	635	700	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;	663	930	930
	2.2 Strengthened implementation of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents ⁴	Parties and partners	842	1,000	1,200

² Estimates from ECE MEAs reflect expected incomes based on approved Programmes of Work

³ 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

⁴ 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.

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
	2.3 Improved implementation and accession to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) ⁵	Parties and partners	3,054	4,400	4,400
	2.4 Improved implementation and accession to the Protocol on Water and Health ⁶	Parties and partners	500	1,300	1,150
	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).	Donors: UNECE member States. Main Partners: e.g. OSCE, UNITAR, EEA, UNEP, OECD, CBD Secretariat, UNDP.	1,078	2,406 ⁷	2,430 ⁸
	2.6 Strengthened promotion and implementation of the Espoo Convention and the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment	Parties and partners	902	800 ⁹	800

⁵ Figures for 2022 and 2023 are estimated and rounded, as reflected in the programme of work for 2022-2024 (ECE/MP.WAT/63/Add.1)

⁶ Figure for 2022 is estimated and rounded, as reflected in the 2019-2021 programme of work (ECE/MP.WH/19/Add.1)

⁷ Figures are estimated and rounded, as reflected in the work programmes for 2022-2025, adopted in October 2021 (ECE/MP.PP/2021/2/Add.1 and ECE/MP.PRTR/2021/6/Add.1).

⁸ Figures are estimated and rounded, as reflected in the work programmes for 2022-2025, adopted in October 2021 (ECE/MP.PP/2021/2/Add.1 and ECE/MP.PRTR/2021/6/Add.1).

⁹ Ibid.

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 3: Improved response to environmental challenges by ECE constituencies ¹⁰	3.1 Capacity strengthened for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia	Russian Federation, German Climate Fund (IKI)	35	-	50
	3.2 Education on Sustainable Development	UNECE member States	115	13	100
Result 4: Commission decision F (48)	4.1. To support substantive activities under the Environment for Europe (EfE) process; 4.2. To support substantive activities of the Committee on Environmental Policy and its subsidiary bodies;	UNECE member States	67	410	132
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			10,876	14,747	16,008

2021 actual expenditures of the Environment subprogramme are \$3,165,000 lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$14,041,000).

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to: (a) contributions made directly to the EMEP Centres by the Parties under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution; (b) less contributions have been received than the level required to fully implement the 2019-2021 workplan of the Water Convention, the 2021-22 workplan of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, the 2020-2021 workplan of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, and the 2018-2021 work programme of the Aarhus Convention.

¹⁰ As reflected in A/69/6/Rev.1

Subprogramme 2 Transport

Responsible Director: *Mr. Yuwei Li*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems that are safer ¹¹	1.1. Safer and cleaner used vehicles for Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<u>Donor:</u> UN Road Safety Fund <u>Partners:</u> UNECA, UNEP, WHO, FIA, ITF and CITA	82	45	-
	1.2. Kazakhstan Road Safety Performance Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<u>Donor:</u> Kazakhstan <u>Partners:</u> IRF, IARD	-	-	-
	1.3. Safer motorcycle helmets in Rwanda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced national capacity for implementation of UN Regulation No. 22 on motorcycle helmets • National legislation mandating use of UN Regulation No. 22 certified motorcycle helmets • Support in setting up national test center for approval of motorcycle helmets according to UN Regulation No. 22 	<u>Donor:</u> UN Road Safety Fund <u>Partners:</u> UNECA, WHO, FIA	-	45	43

¹¹ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 2: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems that are cleaner ¹²	2.1. Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and carpooling initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding of national policy makers in Central Asia on the core requirements for the 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. 	Donor: The Russian Federation	76	40	50
	2.2. Computerization of the TIR procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	212	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	53	171	131
	2.4 Sustained capacity of the secretariat in serving TIR CPs and administering TIR Convention	Source of funding: TIR Convention ¹³	1,396	1,726	1,426

¹² As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

¹³ 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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
	2.5 Availability of knowledge and good practice on adaptation of inland transport infrastructure to climate change	<u>Donor:</u> Member States	17	49	20
Result 4: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems	4.1 Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM)	<u>Donor:</u> Member States	13	100	100
	4.2 Trans-European Railway (TER)	<u>Donor:</u> Member States	32	260	100
	4.3 Transport Connectivity	Donor to be identified	-	-	
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			1,881	2,658	2,092

2021 expenditures in the Transport subprogramme are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$2,752,000).

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: a *Kazakhstan Road Safety Performance Review* was delayed and all TEM and TER meeting were held online, as well as the first workshop of the project on “Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and carpooling initiatives”

Subprogramme 3 Statistics

Responsible Director: *Ms. Lidia Bratanova*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic result	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 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	17	65	50
	1.2 Support for CIS countries to provide high quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs	Russian Federation	27	-	-
	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	28	100	-
	1.4 Enhanced integration of statistical and geospatial information for the SDGs	European Commission	-	105	52
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			72	270	102

2021 actual expenditures of the Statistics subprogramme are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$165,000).

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as many travels have been cancelled and meetings held online instead.

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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Innovation policy outlook for the effective analysis of innovation policies and institutions ¹⁷	Sub-regional programme of work for Eastern Europe and South Caucasus, including IPO, three reviews, and capacity building	Sida (Sweden)	361	754	230
	I4SD review of Uzbekistan, support for CIS participants to intergovernmental meetings	Russian Federation	101	85	-
	Reinforcing the innovation ecosystem in the UNECE region to promote innovation and digital technologies for sustainable development and for the circular economy transition	Germany	-	502	500
	Enhancing capacities of countries in Western Balkans on innovation-enhancing procurement for circular economy transition, including through exchange of good practice at the stakeholder engagement platform <i>CIRCULAR STEP</i>	EBRD, other donors	-	-	350
	Sub-regional programme of work for Western Balkan countries, including IPO, reviews, and capacity building, possibly country specific support (I4SDR Albania)	Italy, EU, other donors	-	-	500
Result 2: People-first public-private partnerships to finance sustainable Development ¹⁸	Review the PPP legal and regulatory framework in Ukraine and provide capacity building on PPP project identification and preparation	<u>Donor:</u> SDG Fund:	49	34	-

Strategic result	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
		Partners: RC Ukraine, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO			
	International Centre of Excellence on Public-Private Partnerships (ICoEs): development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations	Donor: City University of Hong Kong and Tsinghua University in Beijing	93	290	124
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 ¹⁹	Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries	Donor: Russian Federation	44	100	106
	Building capacities of MSMEs under the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) on circular business models and sustainable management of natural resources, including through stakeholder engagement platform <i>CIRCULAR STEP</i>	Multiple donors	-	-	500
	Strengthening the capacity of the SPECA to support countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through sub-regional cooperation	Kazakhstan	-	20	20
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			609	1,132	1,278

2021 expenditures in the Economic Cooperation and Integration subprogramme are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$1,525,000).

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the Steering Committee of the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF) not approving the revised concept note of the project *Strengthening national capacities of Governments participating in regional and inter-regional programmes to design and implement People-first sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure*.

Subprogramme 5 Sustainable Energy

Officer-in-Charge: *Mr. Marco Keiner*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Achieving a step change in the efficiency with which natural resources are used ¹⁴	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; Norway; Mexico	352	700	1,300
Result 2: Reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings ¹⁵	2.1 Deploy High Performance Buildings Initiative 2.2 Joint Task Force Energy Efficiency Projects 2.3 Project on renewable energy and energy efficiency in North Macedonia	Germany, Russian Federation, International Centres of Excellence on High Performance Buildings, Foundations, SDG Fund	114	400	3,000
Result 3: Reduced emissions of methane	3.1 Develop International Centres of Excellence on Coal Mine Methane 3.2 Methane Management 3.3 Global Methane Forum	Poland, China (Sindicatum), USA, International Centres of Excellence on CMM in Poland and in China, European Commission	187	35	200
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, European Commission	363	550	630

¹⁴ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

¹⁵ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
	4.4 Renewable Energy Hard Talks and Renewable Energy Status Report in UNECE region				
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, USA, European Commission	92	70	300
Result 6: Assist member States in achieving energy security in a context of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement	6.1 Relaunch Energy Security Forum 6.2 Support a just transition for local communities affected by decarbonization of the energy sector 6.3 Evaluate market design including carbon pricing, network access and cross-border trading	UNECE member States	-	-	500
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			1,108	1,755	5,930

2021 expenditures in the Sustainable energy subprogramme are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$1,510,000).

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the reduced requirements under travel of staff and experts because of COVID-19.

Subprogramme 6 Trade

Responsible Director: *Ms. Elisabeth Tuerk*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Increased consensus on the development of ECE recommendations and guidelines for regulatory cooperation ²²	Enhancing use and uptake of standards for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, with special emphasis on gender equality	Germany	64	276	-
	Improving knowledge and capacities of UNECE member States on the use of ECE recommendations and guidelines for regulatory cooperation on Agricultural Quality Standards (Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Dry and Dried Produce; Seed Potatoes and Meat).	Multiple donors	-	-	200
	Strengthening capacities of countries in Central Asia and Caucasus to apply the Code of Good Practice for Reducing Food Loss in Handling Fruit and Vegetable	Multiple donors	-	-	100
Result 2: Increased consensus on and strengthened implementation of ECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business ²³	Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	Russian Federation	95	82	-
	Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	Russian Federation	132	32	-
Enhancing trade efficiency in Central Asia ²⁴	UNEDIFACT. Assistance to selected economies in transition to implement UNECE best practice recommendations and standards in trade facilitation	Czech Republic	-	290	-

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 3: Increased consensus on and strengthened implementation of ECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business ²⁵ Improved traceability in the garment sector ²⁶	Enhancing transparency and traceability for more sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector	European Commission, UNDA, GEF-UNEP	890	753	130
	Enhancing traceability and Transparency for sustainable and circular value chains management	European Commission	-	500	-
	Enhancing Traceability and Transparency for more sustainable value chains in the agriculture sector, high-value minerals and e-waste, including through the exchange of knowledge and development of best practices with stakeholder engagement platform <i>CIRCULAR STEP</i> .	European Commission and other donors	-	-	500
	Enhancing traceability and Transparency for sustainable and circular Value Chains management in Uzbekistan	European Commission and other donors	-	-	500
Result 4: Enhanced trade-related economic cooperation for the transition to sustainable economic growth and sustainable production and consumption in the ECE region ²⁷	Fostering resilient, diversified and sustainable value chains in the Eurasian region after COVID-19	Russian Federation	32	120	-

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
	Supporting the removal of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade (RPBT) (Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan)	Multiple donors	-	-	200
Result 5: The UN 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 ²⁸	Supporting sustainable trade in the SPECA countries	Russian Federation, other donors	44	150	500
	Improving regional collaboration and exchange of knowledge in SPECA countries through <i>CIRCULAR STEP</i> stakeholder engagement platform for circular economy transition and sustainable management of natural resources	Multiple donors	-	-	500
	Building Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Trade in the SPECA subregion	Russian Federation	-	188	100
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			1,257	2,391	2,730

2021 expenditures in the Trade subprogramme are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$1,460,000).

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the reduced requirements under travel of staff and experts because of COVID-19.

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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Are we there yet? Measuring sustainable forest management under Sustainable Development Goal 15 ¹⁶	1.1 Assessment of forest damage/disturbance in the UNECE region	Finland	26	10	-
	1.2 Capacity building on monitoring Sustainable Forest Management in CIS member States	Russian Federation	-	100	96
	1.3 Improving the collection, processing and dissemination of information on forests and sustainable forest management	Switzerland, Sweden	-	70	50
Result 2: strengthening capacity and political commitment for ecosystem restoration in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe ¹⁷	2.1 Support to the UNECE member States in building capacity on urban forestry	Switzerland	83	76	80
	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	153	-	-
	2.3 Strengthening policy framework on forest landscape restoration in selected UNECE countries to achieve SDG 15	Germany	40	77	-
	2.4 Improving the capacity of the UNECE member States to create green jobs in the forest sector	Switzerland	12	-	-
Result 3:	3.1 Enhanced circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG 15	Russian Federation	72	46	69

¹⁶ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

¹⁷ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
to strengthen the sustainable management of forests and enhance the contribution of forests and forest products to sustainable development in the ECE region ¹⁸					
	3.2 Improved dissemination of available forestry information	Switzerland	10	50	50
	3.3 Strengthening communication on Sustainable Forest Management in the UNECE member States	Russian Federation	7	-	-
	3.4 Forest Products Annual Market Review	To be identified	42	-	35
	3.5 European Forest Outlook Studies	Switzerland, Netherlands	27	-	-
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			472	429	380

2021 expenditures in the Forests and the forest industry subprogramme are slightly higher than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$410,000).

The higher than anticipated expenditures are primarily attributable to the completion in 2021 of the project *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* in 2021.

¹⁸ As reflected in the objective of the subprogramme in A/75/6(Sect.20)

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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
<p>Result 1: Regional observatory on urban-related Sustainable Development Goals¹⁹</p> <p>Additional result: Sustainable and inclusive recovery while addressing impacts of COVID-19²⁰</p>	1.1. Enhance capacity of countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in developing and implementing policies and strategies for sustainable housing and sustainable smart cities (Centres of Excellence on Sustainable Housing and Sustainable Smart Cities for the CIS countries)	<p><u>Potential donors:</u> For Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan - Russian Federation</p> <p><u>Potential partners:</u> National UNDP offices, University of Geneva, UN-Habitat</p>	-	112	-
	1.2 Improving Housing Affordability in the UNECE region	<p><u>Potential donors:</u> Czech Republic, Slovenia</p> <p><u>Potential partners:</u> Ministries in UNECE member States, Housing Europe, academia</p>	66	23	20
	1.3 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	<p><u>Potential donors:</u> European Union, bilateral donors</p> <p><u>Potential partners:</u> EU, UNDP Albania, bilateral donors</p>	-	-	100

¹⁹ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

²⁰ 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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
	1.4 Improved sustainable urban development in 17 Norwegian cities: from KPI evaluation to volunteer local reviews	Donor: City of Trondheim (Norway) <u>Potential partner:</u> ITU	36	32	-
	1.5 Forum of Mayors: Strengthening capacities of UNECE member States on sustainable urban development, housing and land management	<u>Potential donor:</u> Switzerland <u>Potential partners:</u> UN-Habitat, Geneva Cities Hub	114	130	130
	1.6 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	<u>Potential donors:</u> Global Affairs Canada; Oak Foundation; Bikuben Foundation <u>Potential partners:</u> Way Home Canada; Canadian Observatory on Homelessness; University of York; FEANTSA; OHCHR	-	-	120
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			216	297	370

2021 expenditures in the Housing and Land Management component of subprogramme 8 are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$600,000).

The lower than anticipated expenditures are primarily attributable to the COVID-19-related travel and logistics restrictions that affected main activities. As a result, the following two projects did not realize and were pushed to next years: *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*; and *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*. Another project (*Improved sustainable urban development in 17 Norwegian cities: from KPI evaluation to volunteer local reviews*) is being extended at no cost.

Subprogramme 8B Population component

Responsible Director: *Ms. Lidia Bratanova*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: countries launch new guidelines on how to mainstream ageing to achieve a society for all ages ²¹	1.1 Development of guidelines for mainstreaming ageing and their launch programme including a special launch event	Portugal, Germany, Norway	21	-	
	1.2 Development of a toolkit for mainstreaming ageing and training workshops	Portugal, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Austria	37	87	50
	1.3 Road maps on mainstreaming ageing and assessment of their implementation in selected country (to be determined)	Norway, Germany, Estonia	16	16	30
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 ²²	2.1 4 th review and appraisal of MIPAA/RIS in the UNECE region	Estonia, Germany, Norway, Switzerland	61	73	-
	2.2 Standing Working Group on Ageing side events, Policy briefs & Policy seminars	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	58	70	70
	2.3 Initiating 5th cycle of MIPAA/RIS implementation in the UNECE region	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	-	-	80
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			193	246	230

2021 expenditures in the Population component of subprogramme 8 are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$265,000).

The lower than anticipated expenditures are primarily attributable to the COVID-19-related travel and logistics restrictions that affected main activities: workshops and events were held online instead of planned in-person /hybrid events. The work on the Road map for mainstreaming ageing in Kazakhstan was postponed.

²¹ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

²² As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20)

Nexus *Sustainable and Smart Cities for All Ages*

Responsible Directors: *Paola Deda and Marco Keiner (as OiC SED)*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region. ²³	Overview of good practices and recommendations for disaster risk reduction and urban resilience	To be identified	-	100	
Result 1: Regional observatory on urban-related Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020) ²⁴	UN4Kharkiv project: UN4Kharkiv: Integrated Rehabilitation of Settlements (Territories) in Ukraine with a pilot project in Kharkiv	<u>Potential donors:</u> UNECE member States	-	200	300
Result 2: Reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings ²⁵					
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			-	300	300

²³ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

²⁴ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 8

²⁵ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), 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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems (result carried over from 2020) ²⁶	Implementing transport related recommendations from the Environmental Performance Reviews	Germany	-	35	
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			-	35	

There were no expenditures under the nexus Sustainable Mobility and Smart Connectivity in 2021, despite a projected estimate of \$50,000 included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17. This proposed project did not materialize

Nexus *Sustainable Use of Natural Resources*

Responsible Director: *Marco Keiner (as ED Director and SED OiC)*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission	Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian Governments to enhance inter-	Russian Federation, Germany	-	417	-

²⁶ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 2

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
<p>for Europe region.²⁷</p> <p>Result 1: Achieving a step change in the efficiency with which natural resources are used²⁸</p> <p>Result 2: Strengthening capacity and political commitment for ecosystem restoration in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe²⁹</p>	<p>sectoral coordination for the sustainable management of natural resources.</p>				
<p>Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region.³⁰</p>	<p>Promoting the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Southeastern Europe, through the use of Nexus approach</p>	<p>Austrian Development Agency, Global Water Partnership Mediterranean</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region.³¹</p>	<p>Regional mechanisms for the low-carbon, climate-resilient transformation of the energy-water-land Nexus in Central Asia (2022-2027)</p>	<p>Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI) from the German Federal Ministry for Environment.</p> <p>OECD, Scientific Information Center of the Interstate Coordination Water Commission of Central Asia SIC-ICWC, FAO, EBRD</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>220</p>	<p>1,134</p>

²⁷ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

²⁸ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 5

²⁹ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 7

³⁰ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

³¹ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
<p>Result 1: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems (result carried over from 2020)³²</p> <p>Result 1: Achieving a step change in the efficiency with which natural resources are used³³</p> <p>Result 1: increasing the number of countries producing improved statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020)³⁴</p>	Sustainable Battery Value-chain Support System	World Economic Forum Global Battery Alliance Department of Energy, USA European Commission	-	-	200
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			15	637	1,334

2021 expenditures under the nexus Sustainable Use of Natural Resources are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$110,000).

The variance is primarily attributable to ongoing fundraising for the *project Sustainable Battery Value-Chain Support System*. The discussions with potential donors are continuing, meanwhile, funds from the Regular programme of technical cooperation (RPTC) have been used to start the project.

³² As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 2

³³ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 5

³⁴ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 3

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	2021 expenditure	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Result 1: Increasing the number of countries producing improved statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020) ³⁵	Capacity building workshops in the region; Development of guidelines relating to environment statistics; Translation of statistical documents into Russian	Russian Federation	34	50	50
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			34	50	50

2021 expenditures in the nexus Measuring and Monitoring SDGs are lower than the 2021 estimate included in the 2020-2022 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2021/17 (\$50,000).

The lower than anticipated expenditures are primarily attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, as the travel of participants was not possible, the workshops were held online.

³⁵ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20) , subprogramme 3

Cross sectoral work on *Circular Economy*

Responsible: Ms. Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 estimate	2023 estimate
Decision B(69) of the 2021 Commission: Circular economy and the sustainable use of natural resources	Development of a global sustainability framework to secure critical raw materials (CRMs) for energy transitions	G7, G20, UK, European Commission, Ellen MacArthur Foundation, World Bank	-	300
	Improved regional cooperation and development of enabling policies for the circular economy and sustainable management of natural resources through stakeholder engagement platform <i>CIRCULAR STEP</i>	Multiple donors	-	500
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			-	800

List of acronyms

AAI	Active Ageing Index
AMM	Abandoned Mine Methane
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BPA	Business Process Analysis
BSEC	Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CMM	Coal Mine Methane
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
COP	Conference of Parties
CTU Code	Cargo Transport Units
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EC	European Commission
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
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
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EU	European Union
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FMO	Fishery Management Organization
ForFITS	For Inland Transport Systems
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
FRS	Framework Road Safety Strategy
GAINS	Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHS	The <i>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i>
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRSI	Gender-Responsive Standards Initiative
HRMT	Human resources management and training
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IPO	Innovation Performance Outlook
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITC-ILO	International Training Center – International Labour Organisation
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems and Services
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support
MAST	Multi-Agency Support Team
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MENA	Middle East and North Africa region
MIPAA	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NGV	Natural Gas Vehicles
NGVS	Natural Gas Vehicle System
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
NPTS	National Paperless Trading System
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
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
PSG	Peer Support Group
PTI	Periodic Technical Inspection
RFSD	Regional Forum for Sustainable Development
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
RSPR	Road Safety Performance Review
RTI	Roadside Technical Inspections
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SITCIN	Sustainable Inland Transport Connectivity Indicators
SPECA	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SW	Single Window
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
TFIG	Trade Facilitation Guide
TFTEI	Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues
THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)

TMF	Tailing Management Facilities
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCT	United Nations Country Teams
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations Development System
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
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
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
UNRMS	United Nations Resource Management Systems
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Ventilation Air Methane
VLRs	Voluntary Local Reviews
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
