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**UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2022
Annual Report
(for information)**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The report is submitted in line with 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 and related 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 2022, organised by SDGs. 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 2022-2024 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 present report further responds to recommendation 2 from the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), in the Thematic evaluation of the UN Secretariat support to the SDGs¹, namely, to report on results achieved with SDG support activities in its annual results and reflect synergies and coordination with other Secretariat entities.

4. The UNECE core SDGs are: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), together with the overarching contribution to SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). UNECE also makes indirect contributions to remaining SDGs. 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.

5. UNECE technical cooperation activities are implemented through three sections of the regular budget, namely: 1) Economic Development in Europe (Section 20); 2) Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (Section 23); and 3) the United Nations Development Account (Section 35). Extrabudgetary resources supplement these funding sources.

6. A chapter on Section 23, Section 35 of the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources, presents trends in contributions and expenditures. This information is supplemented by additional data in the Annexes.

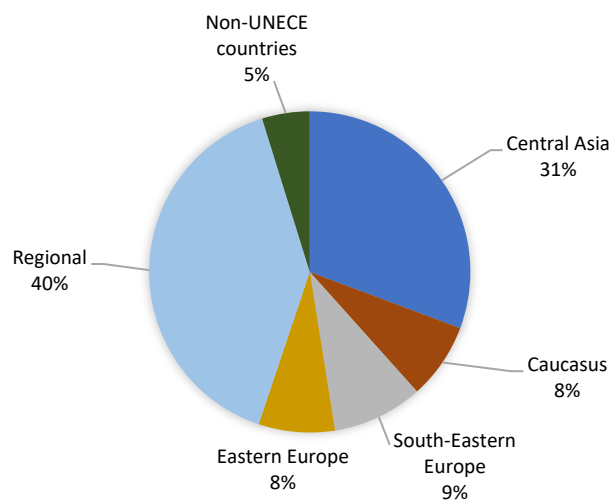
¹ [E/AC.51/2023/3](#)

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2022

7. In 2022, UNECE completed 418 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.

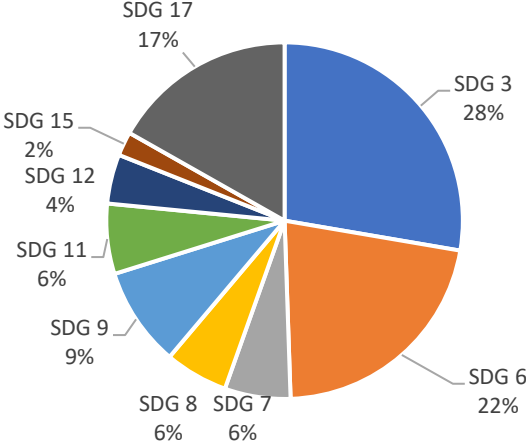
8. Countries of Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe benefitted the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities. They accounted for 31% and 9% of the UNECE technical cooperation activities respectively, followed by the countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (8% each). 40% of technical cooperation activities were regional, involving two or more subregions.

Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2022



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 2022. They are followed by SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 15 (life on land). Several activities are presented under SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 13 (climate action), however actual expenditures are below 1%, so they are not included in the Graph 2. It is important to note that SDG 13 (climate action) is a cross-cutting SDG and many activities contribute to it.

Graph 2. UNECE technical cooperation activities by SDG, 2022



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 2022, UNECE has continued providing support to roll out countries of UNECE region in preparation and implementation of the UNSDCFs for 2021-2025, 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

12. Capacity-building support was provided to Georgia on three road safety topics to be implemented within the framework of the National Road Safety Strategy: safety belts on rear seat, child restraint system and speed management including a report on international best practice and potential benefits of implementation of these measures in Georgia. A workshop (online and Tbilisi, Georgia, 5 October 2022) increased knowledge of national experts on legal instruments and best practices regarding road safety, analyzed results of road safety measures and their introduction by the new Strategy, built understanding on how these road safety aspects influence the basic road safety indicators, identified tools and instruments for improving the current situation, and gave recommendations on their implementation in Georgia (Section 23).

13. A roundtable “Protection of transport infrastructure at the stages of design, construction, and operation” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 7 September 2022) raised awareness on the security aspects of transport infrastructure construction projects at the stages of design, construction, and operation, exchanged national experiences on how to better identify, prevent and manage such security threats, and identified next steps and possible UNECE contributions in this field (Section 20).

14. UNECE prepared the draft Road Safety Performance Review (RSPR) of Uzbekistan and launched the one for the Republic of Moldova. Two RSPRs were supported in Africa, namely Ethiopia and Zimbabwe at the request of the respective governments. A launching event for the report for Zimbabwe (online, 12 January 2022) promoted findings and recommendations and provided capacity-building support for the implementation of the recommendations. The Special Envoy launched the first Kofi Annan Road Safety Award (Accra, Ghana, 16 March 2022) as well as a global campaign with JCDecaux to spread awareness on road safety issues around the world (Sections 20, 23).

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

15. A webinar (online, 8 June 2022) launched the e-learning course on the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Air Convention) and its protocols, presented the cases of air pollution, the effects of air pollution on health and environment, ways to prevent and reduce harmful emissions, and main challenges and solutions in UNECE region and beyond (Section 20).

16. A series of subregional workshops on road transport emission estimation methods (COPERT model) (online, 1 June, 5 July 2022 and Istanbul, Türkiye, 1, 14-15 June 2022) provided an explanation of full COPERT data sample and data projections, organized hands-on practical exercises with national datasets, and enhanced the knowledge of national stakeholders from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Western Balkans countries on the COPERT model to estimate emissions from road transport (Section 20).

17. A consultation session on accession to the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (online and Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 23 September 2022) increased the knowledge of national stakeholders in Uzbekistan on main requirements, benefits, and opportunities for the country joining the Convention and its key protocols (Sections 20, 23).

18. A national dialogue on clean air (Tbilisi, Georgia, 19 October 2022) raised the profile and awareness of the Air Convention and the benefits of joining the protocols among national stakeholders in Georgia, increased the visibility of the country's progress made in implementing the national action plan for ratification of the key protocols to the Convention, facilitated the alignment of the country's national legislation with the provisions of the protocols, and discussed next steps for ratification (Section 20).

19. A workshop on overcoming barriers to implementation and ratification of the amended Gothenburg Protocol (online, 15 November 2022) enabled experts from Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Western Balkan countries to learn from countries that have made progress toward ratification of the Protocol and identified key barriers to ratification (Section 20).

20. A guidance document "Protocol on Water and Health and the COVID-19 pandemic: Relevance, lessons learned and future perspectives" was reviewed and finalized. The document provided a summary of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) related considerations, recommended measures in relation to COVID-19 based on existing WHO technical guidance documents, and offered a conceptual overview of the current and possible future role of the Protocol in the prevention and control of epidemics and pandemics of infectious disease, including COVID-19 (Section 20).



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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.

Target 5.8. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

Target 5.9. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

21. A workshop on the integration of gender aspects into environmental policies in Western Balkans (online, 9 February 2022) raised awareness of the importance of integrating gender into environmental policies in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia, increased the motivation to make national progress on this issue, and emphasized the need and interest in further support of capacity building at a practical level including gender analysis of an existing sectoral plan, sharing experience, and defining potential joint cross-country projects on energy efficiency, transport plans, climate change adaptation plans, and waste management strategies (Section 23).

22. Within the project "Enhancing Usage and Uptake of Standards for Sustainable Development, Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls" (2019-2022), a roundtable on Gender Responsive Standards (online, 21 November 2022) raised awareness among UN member States about Gender-Responsive Standards results and impact, showcased learnings and achievements, and provided a platform to identify opportunities for further collaboration. Four capacity-building workshops (online, 26,27 April, 3,4 May 2022) enabled signatories to the Declaration on Gender-Responsive Standards and Standards Development to gain practical experience in the development of gender action plans for their respective standards body and fostered a practical understanding on standards for sustainable development (Section 20).



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

23. All parties of the Protocol on Water and Health were supported in submitting their national summary reports under the Protocol fifth reporting exercise. The regional report on the status of implementation of the Protocol provided a comprehensive overview and analysis of the submitted reports and demonstrated that implementation of the Protocol's core provisions on target setting and reporting was strengthened with positive impacts on public health (Section 20).

24. With regard to equitable access to water and sanitation, a policy brief "Making water and sanitation affordable for all: Policy options and good practices to ensure the affordability of safe drinking water and sanitation services in the pan-European region" supported UNECE member States in the progressive realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. Specifically, it raised the profile of affordability issues among policymakers, enhanced the understanding of how affordability concerns can be addressed, and inspired and promoted further action on ensuring affordable water and sanitation services (Section 20).

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

25. UNDA project "Food-Water-Energy nexus support to post-COVID-19 recovery in Eastern Europe, Western Balkans, Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa" (2022-2025) is aimed to develop an integrated approach to managing the food-water-energy nexus to assist Albania, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Iraq, Algeria, Uganda, and Namibia. A regional workshop "Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation: New policy developments, impacts of Covid-19 and options to ensure affordability" (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 13-14 June 2022) identified the need for a methodology to assess the equity of access to water and sanitation in the context of COVID-19 and other water-related epidemics targeting policymakers of the UNECE region. The draft methodology was finalized and uploaded on the Protocol on Water and Health webpage (Section 20, 35).

26. Within the framework of the project "Improving water, sanitation, hygiene and health through implementation of the program of work of the Protocol on Water and Health" (2021-2023), UNECE conducted initial discussions with the potential beneficiary countries on the topics of interest that could be taken up within the project implementation, including Kazakhstan regarding COVID-19 recovery and prevention of future epidemics, increasing resilience to climate change, and integrated approach to WASH management, Turkmenistan regarding strengthening safe water supply and sanitation systems, and reduction of water-related diseases, and Uzbekistan regarding increasing resilience to climate change and water-related disease surveillance. The discussions explained the target setting process under the Protocol and increased the understanding of the national priorities and needs in terms of target setting or revisions (Section 20).

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

27. The publication "Updated Strategies for Monitoring and Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters", following extensive expert review and consultations, was finalized. This was supplemented by developing a publication on good practices and lessons learned with over 45 case studies received (Section 20).

28. A regional workshop “International experience related to transboundary water allocation and prospects for the development of cooperation on the joint use of water resources in Central Asia” (Astana, Kazakhstan, 2-3 November 2022) discussed international experience in transboundary water allocation as presented in the Handbook on Water Allocation in a Transboundary Context. In particular, it focused on opportunities and provided recommendations for applying the international experience on water allocation for strengthening cooperation on the joint use of water resources in Central Asia (Section 20).

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

29. Montenegro and Albania were supported in implementation of legal and technical advice provided in the framework of advisory procedure to address possible transboundary impact of the planned construction of additional small hydropower plants on the Cijevna/Cem River in Albania. The Implementation Committee under Water Convention supported consultations to discuss progress and agreed on the next steps (Section 20).

30. A global workshop “Water, Agriculture and Climate Change” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 17-18 October 2022) strengthened cooperation and jointly discussed best practices and lessons learned in addressing water scarcity and water quality through improving climate adaptation and equitable and sustainable water allocation at the national and transboundary levels in the UN member States (Section 20).

31. A global workshop on source-to-sea management (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 14–16 December 2022) strengthened cooperation and shared good practices in policymaking and implementation of effective source-to-sea management in the UN member States. Key recommendations included the call to strengthen transboundary and intersectoral cooperation, to raise awareness and build capacity in source-to-sea management, to incentivize financing and to use the current political momentum to accelerate source-to-sea action. In the lead-up to the global workshop, a side event “Starting at the source to protect the sea: Looking upstream to achieve SDG 14” (online, 7 July 2022) on the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) increased the understanding of the interlinkages between marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, showcased best practices, proposed practical steps for achieving effective source-to-sea management, and discussed the importance of transboundary cooperation to ensure the success of source-to-sea management. The side event included case studies from Europe, Asia and Africa (Section 20).

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

32. Through national and regional activities, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes Secretariat provided technical and legal advice and guidance to national processes in close collaboration with regional and local partners, ensuring progress towards accession to the Water Convention in Africa and Latin America. Seven national workshops on the accession process (Entebbe, Uganda, 15-16 February 2022; Lusaka, Zambia, 26-27 May 2022; Windhoek, Namibia, 31 May - 1 June 2022; Abuja, Nigeria, 27-29 July 2022; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 31 October 2022; Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, 1-2 December 2022; Panama City, Panama, 6-7 December 2022) and a sub-regional workshop (Livingstone and Mansa, Zambia, 9-14 September 2022) presented advantages of participation in the Water Convention for national stakeholders in Uganda, Namibia, Zambia, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Dominican Republic, and Panama as well as sub-regional stakeholders within the Congo and Zambezi basins. The events formulated a concrete road map with key milestones to guide the accession process. National stakeholders were informed about the cooperation framework of the Water Convention at the global level and discussed the future engagement with the Convention’s program of work 2022-2024 (Section 20).

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33. A national workshop on the implementation of Water Convention (Lomé, Togo, 10-11 February 2022) followed accession by Togo to the Water Convention in 2021 provided stakeholders on water and sanitation in Togo with guidance in order to ensure effective implementation of the Convention (Section 20).
34. A capacity building workshop “International water law and water governance: for improved practices in transboundary water investments in Africa” (online and Entebbe, Uganda, 19-23 September 2022) was aligned with the emerging needs of Africa to facilitate transboundary water investments and better recognition of the role of groundwater in integrated water resources management. It strengthened capacities of institutions of countries and basin organizations in Africa in addressing issues related to transboundary water resources management through enhancing knowledge and skills necessary for promoting cooperation among countries (Section 20).
35. The 4th Regional Workshop on Transboundary Water Resources Management in Central America (Panama City, Panama, 31 May - 1 June 2022) contributed to the establishment of a regional framework for transboundary water management in Central America, within the framework of the Regional Environmental Framework Strategy (ERAM) and its strategic line on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The workshop discussed the Practical Guide for the Development of Agreements or Other Arrangements for Transboundary Cooperation and the value of the UN instruments to facilitate such cooperation, generated inputs for the process of establishing regional guidelines for transboundary water management, and exchanged experiences and knowledge related to cooperation on transboundary waters (Section 20).
36. The second Regional Symposium on Transboundary Waters in Latin America and the Caribbean (La Paz, Bolivia, 1-2 December 2022) facilitated dialogue and cooperation, as well as exchange of experiences, lessons learned and good practices among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, for better management of transboundary water resources. National stakeholders shared experiences focused on the key role of international frameworks, such as Water Convention, and regional frameworks for transboundary water cooperation, the importance of multilevel and multisectoral governance in transboundary waters, the role of basin organizations in Latin America to promote integrated water resources management in transboundary basins, knowledge management for decision-making in transboundary basins, and access to and mobilization of finance for transboundary basins (Section 20).
37. UNECE continued implementation of National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on IWRM with the aim of strengthening water governance and the application of integrated water resources management, particularly through intersectoral cooperation in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, in line with the Water Convention, its Protocol on Water and Health, the European Union Water Framework Directive and other instruments. Activities were carried out in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan (Section 20).
38. NPD process was launched in Uzbekistan with the first Steering Committee meeting organized (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 27 September 2022). The seventh meeting of the Interdepartmental Coordinating Council for the NPD on Water Policy (Astana, Kazakhstan, 14 December 2022) discussed benefits of accession to the Protocol on Water and Health, explored the next steps to implement the Protocol in Kazakhstan, presented approaches to strengthening cooperation on the protection and use of groundwater in Kazakhstan with neighboring countries, and reviewed projects and programs on water resources implemented in the country. A new study of pollution sources and identification of accident risks in the Syr Darya River basin was prepared with the involvement of all riparian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) and supported NPD processes in the target countries. The twentieth meeting of the Interministerial Steering Committee of the NPD on Water Issues (Yerevan, Armenia, 3–4 October 2022), the ninth meeting of the Steering Committee of the NPD on Integrated Water Resources Management (Tbilisi, Georgia, 6–7 December 2022), and two thematic workshops on nature-based solutions (NbS) (Yerevan, Armenia, 3-4 October 2022 and Tbilisi, Georgia, 6-7 December

2022) supported implementation of water policy reform priorities, presented ongoing projects, and discussed the potential of NbS to contribute towards improving the environmental performance in Armenia and Georgia (Section 20).

39. Continued efforts provided for development of new laws and regulation resulted in the adoption of the amended Water Code in Armenia, a new Water Strategy and its associated operational plan for implementation in Ukraine. Work continued with Armenia and Georgia on joint monitoring activities in the transboundary Khrami-Debed River basin, and with Azerbaijan and Georgia on the continuation of negotiations on cooperation in the Kura River basin. A working group meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Use and Protection of the Dniester River Basin (Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 7-8 December 2022) discussed classifications for assessing the ecological condition of waters in the transboundary Dniester river basin and the regulation on cooperation in the field of monitoring and exchange of information for the Dniester basin in a transboundary context, presented the results of joint water sampling, and approved the draft plan of the Working Group on Monitoring and Information Exchange for 2022-2023 (Section 20).

40. UNECE contributed to the thematic sessions “Implement transboundary cooperation to foster peace and prevent conflicts” (Dakar, Senegal, 22 March 2022), “Keystone Roundtable on Priority 3 - Cooperation” (Dakar, Senegal, 24 March 2022), the “Transboundary Water Cooperation Pavilion” (Dakar, Senegal, 21-25 March 2022), and the Basins Organizations’ Segment for Water Security (Dakar, Senegal, 24 March 2022) at the 9th World Water Forum (Dakar, Senegal, 21-26 March 2022). These events presented several tools and mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation over transboundary water resources, benefits they can bring to foster stability and prevent tensions within the communities and facilitated the adoption of the Dakar action plan for basins (Section 20).

41. A session “Lessons and Perspectives on Water Cooperation for Africa and Europe: From the 2022 Dakar Forum to the 2023 UN Water Conference” (Geneva, Switzerland, 10 June 2022) promoted transboundary cooperation, raised awareness on the Water Convention in Africa, showcased good practice experiences in Africa and Europe regarding cross-border cooperation, discussed the instruments offered by the Water Convention on promoting cooperation on transboundary waters, presented the results of the World Water Forum in Dakar (Dakar, Senegal, 22-27 March 2022), and explored key highlights of the transboundary cooperation in view of the 2023 UN Water Conference (New York, United States of America, 22-24 March 2023) (Section 20).

42. UNECE organized and contributed to a series of sessions in the World Water Week 2022. “Costs of Inaction in Transboundary Water Management” (online, 23 August 2022) shared examples to identify, assess and communicate benefits of transboundary cooperation and costs of inaction. “Citizen voices: is participatory decision making a dream?” (online, 25 August 2022) shared lessons learnt on drivers, benefits, obstacles, tools and mechanisms of the target 6b of Agenda 2030. “Sharing Hidden Treasures: how to improve transboundary water cooperation” (online and Stockholm, Sweden, 29 August 2022) presented success stories where countries have been able to manage their water resources cooperatively and sustainably. “The Value of Transboundary Cooperation for Addressing Global Changes Jointly” (online and Stockholm, Sweden, 30 August 2022) discussed alternative approaches and new guidance that can help transboundary basins jointly address challenges and ensure the peaceful management of shared water resources through effective transboundary water cooperation. “SIWI Seminar: Water as a driver for peace and cooperation (2/3)” (Stockholm, Sweden, 30 August 2022) provided background on transboundary aquifers (TBAs) and discussed the significance of groundwater resilience to climate change for water security. “SDG 6 Country Acceleration Case Studies Presentation” (online and Stockholm, Sweden, 1 September 2022) presented good practices for achieving SDG 6 at the national level in Costa Rica, Pakistan and Senegal (Section 20).

43. A series of side events and sessions at the 27th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, 6-18 November 2022) showcased

national experiences to achieve adaptation and mitigation goals through improved water management and links with water and sanitation hygiene services, presented how cooperation among countries and cross-sectoral stakeholders can scale-up benefits at the transboundary/basin level, fostered interactive discussion on how to mobilize climate finance for water through Nationally Determined Contributions, and highlighted how supporting transboundary and regional water cooperation is making a difference (Section 20).

44. A series of events “Pan-European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the UN 2023 Water Conference” (Geneva, Switzerland, 12–13 April 2022), the Dushanbe Water Process Conference (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 6–9 June 2022), and the First Round of the African Regional Consultations on the Mid-term Review of the International Decade for Action “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028 (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 13–15 June 2022) raised political attention to the importance of transboundary water cooperation and facilitated the preparatory work of the background paper for “Interactive dialogue 4: Water for Cooperation” (Section 20).

45. A session “Transboundary water cooperation for economic growth and sustainability” (online and Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 7 June 2022) in the framework of the Second High-Level International Conference on the International Decade For Action “Water For Sustainable Development” (2018-2028) reviewed the current state of cooperation on shared waters, identified barriers and tools to strengthen cooperation and engagement of stakeholders at all levels, identified specific steps to build national capacity in data collection, management, and collaborative modelling and planning, showcased examples of effective transboundary cooperation from Central Asia and beyond, and explored ways to strengthen governance of shared waters and to adopt good practices including those consistent with international norms (Section 20).

46. A regional dialogue session (online and Paris, France, 8 December 2022) at the UN-Water Summit on Groundwater increased the visibility of groundwater at regional level, brought together representatives of the five United Nations regional commissions, explained status, challenges, and opportunities of groundwater in each region, and defined actions towards more responsible, sustainable use and protection of groundwater at regional level. It presented a brief overview of TBAs activities and achievements over the last two decades and launched a global Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition to streamline actions on transboundary water cooperation towards the UN 2023 Water Conference (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

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

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

47. A training workshop on United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) and its application (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 2-3 February 2022) presented UNFC, a universally applicable scheme for the sustainable management of all energy and mineral resources and assisted

UNECE member States to support a green transition through simple to use, easy to communicate classification resource framework that takes into account environmental and social concerns (Section 20).

48. A webinar “The Role of Resource Management Tools in the Raw Materials Value Chain in Africa and Beyond” (online, 18 February 2022) as a side event of the 7th EU-Africa Business Forum raised awareness of universal sustainable resource management systems and the potential to integrate EU and Africa value chains through shared capacity building, training and implementation of the UNFC. Case studies highlighted the geology of critical raw materials (CRMs) in Africa and the shared goals of the Africa Mining Vision and UNFC. The webinar also discussed the interconnectivity between global resource management systems and addressed social and environmental considerations to reach the 2030 Agenda (Section 20).

49. A training session on UNFC and its application for European Union member States (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 4-5 April 2022) presented flexible functionalities of UNFC to analyze socio-economical, technological and uncertainty aspects of minerals projects and delivered a practical guidance to de-risk projects and scale-up clean and affordable energy resource projects based on commodity project case studies. Policymakers and experts improved competencies to make sustainable resource management a reality and enhanced understanding of how UNFC could be applied in practice in primary and secondary raw materials (Section 20).

50. A workshop “Coal Mine Methane - regulations, monitoring, capture and use” (Kraków, Poland, 12 April 2022) discussed the new EU legislative proposal on methane, presented the current practices and technical possibilities of monitoring and reporting methane emissions from coal mines, enhanced knowledge of methane risk assessment, explosion prevention, and ventilation of national stakeholders in Poland (Section 20).

51. UNECE held the 4th to 7th sessions in the Methane Mondays series. The 4th session “Monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of methane emissions from coal mines. Best practices and the way forward” (online, 21 February 2022) discussed the importance of MRV and the current best methods and practices in monitoring methane emissions from coal mines among participating countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Germany, Georgia, Kirgizstan, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Russian Federation, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, and China), presented examples of the existing reporting schemes at the national and international levels, and explored the possibility, accuracy, and reliability of verification and its potential to be expanded to the inventory process. The 5th session “The application of UNFC to Coal Bed Methane (CBM)” (online, 16 May 2022) presented the draft UNFC Guidance for Application to CBM, discussed relevance of the CBM-related matters to UNFC and possible regulations to enable an efficient, profitable, and environmentally friendly use of CBM among participating countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Australia, China, and Japan). The 6th session “Mitigation of Methane Emissions from the Extractive Industries in Transition: Concrete Actions, Goals, and the Costs of the Process” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 22 September 2022) presented concrete actions undertaken by the UNECE member States (Canada, Germany, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, and United States) to tackle methane emissions from the energy sector, identified opportunities for better coordination of their efforts to measure and mitigate those emissions, assessed the appetite for unification of monitoring and reporting mechanisms across the UNECE region, and highlighted the consequences of the narrowly construed methane mitigation policies. The 7th session “Coal industry in transition: state of affairs of coal mine closure in the selected UNECE member States - challenges, lessons learned, ongoing projects, perspectives for the future” (online and Jaworze, Poland, 9 November 2022) at the 12th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development addressed technical issues regarding methane management, water management, and land repurposing in the participating countries (Albania, Canada, France, Germany, Georgia, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Türkiye,

Ukraine, United States, Australia, China, and India), in particular focusing on state of affairs of mine closure processes in Albania and Serbia (Section 20).

52. The Third United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS) workshop (online, 7 September 2022) improved understanding of UNECE member States on functions of UNRMS, relevant metrics in the UNFC, how UNRMS can facilitate resource management, CRMs management, importance of circular economy, how UNRMS can improve policy making, and shared case studies of UNRMS application among UNECE countries (Section 20).

53. A series of presentations at the 29th International Science and Technology Conference “Natural Mining Hazards 2022” (Jaworze, Poland, 8-10 November 2022) enhanced knowledge of stakeholders on the renewed International Center of Excellence on Coal Mine Methane in Poland as a response to the upcoming changes, new EU regulations on methane emissions and their significance for the Polish coal mining industry, and emission and economic use of methane from hard coal mines in Poland (Section 20).

54. A seminar “Driving down methane emissions from fossil fuel operations in China” (online, 30 March 2022) explored how policy and regulation can drive emissions reduction in China and how voluntary action by industry can complement these efforts and presented suggestions on the support and cooperation needed to carry out and enhance coal mine methane related activities (Section 20).

55. A side event “Overcoming Challenges and Exploring Opportunities for Sustainable Energy Transition through South-South Cooperation” (online and Bangkok, Thailand, 13 September 2022) at the Global South-South Development Expo 2022 provided an opportunity for governments, international organizations, and academia across South-East Asia, the Caucasus and Central Asia to review existing experience of countries in the global South in the post-COVID-19 recovery in the energy sector and the role that South-South economic cooperation can play in the sustainable energy transition and facilitated the exchange of experiences in overcoming consequences of rising energy and fuel prices, problems with access to energy sources, pathways to achieving SDG 7 and in finding lasting and sustainable solutions for energy transition (Sections 23, 35).

56. A workshop “Clean Energy, Climate and the Built Environment: Ensuring a Healthy, Just and Sustainable Future for All” (Pittsburgh, United States of America, 21 September 2022) enabled exchange of expertise and ideas by international, national and regional experts from Canada and the United States of America in clean energy, green building and sustainable development on decarbonizing all aspects of the built environment, which includes homes and workplaces, roads, bridges, tunnels and the vehicles that drive on them, and the water and electricity systems that deliver essential services. A series of five sessions increased the knowledge of national stakeholders in terms of the decarbonization of buildings, both existing and new construction, electrical grids, and manufacturing processes and supply chains using circular economy principles and explored clean energy, economic development and the need for just transition that empowers and includes all people (Section 20).

57. A panel discussion “Repurposing coal infrastructure and diversifying local economies to enable a just transition in coal regions” (Pittsburgh, United States of America, 23 September 2022) at the Global Clean Energy Action Forum explored practical lessons learned from regional governments and coal companies on just transition. It brought together key government and industry representatives at the heart of the just transition process from both emerging and developed economies including officials from Europe, India, Indonesia, South Africa and the United States and highlighted subnational just transition strategies being planned or implemented in these regions (Section 20).

58. A workshop “Best Practices in Policies for Coal Mine Methane (CMM) Mitigation” (Washington, United States of America, 27 September 2022) at the Global Methane, Climate and Clean Air Forum 2022 mapped the current status of coal mining worldwide, presented examples of national efforts to regulate methane emissions, international initiatives focused on methane, and financing CMM projects,

and initiated a dialogue among policymakers, industry leaders, technical experts, and researchers from around the world regarding where carbon markets fit in US CMM best management practices. It also discussed proposed regulations including scope, technical issues, problem of greenwashing and outsourcing emissions, difference between coal and gas sector in the context of mitigating, and a need for a guide for non-technicians making roadmaps to reduce methane emissions (Section 20).

59. A workshop on mine closure in Albania and Serbia (online and Tirana, Albania, 9 December 2022) delivered a detailed presentation of the methodology adopted to develop a study analyzing local geological and mining conditions in Albania and Serbia, as well as its up-to-date findings and expected recommendations. The presentation of the study was followed by a discussion with the national stakeholders, allowing to tailor its final version to the beneficiaries' needs (Sections 20, 23).

60. The Almaty Energy Forum "Building resilient energy systems in Central Asia" (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 14-16 November 2022) gathered regional policymakers, energy industry, finance sector and academia representatives, especially science and development researchers in Central Asia, reflected and revisited proposed actions for Central Asia from the 1st Almaty Energy Forum, provided an update on ongoing regional projects and the support to the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) and its Working Group on Water, Energy, and Environment, and built a network of regional and international universities to foster next generation of energy experts and strengthen science-based policy making (Section 20).

61. The 5th Event on the UNFC and the UNRMS "Accelerating Implementation of the UNFC in Europe" (Brussels, Belgium, 15 November 2022) provided an overview of the current progress and opportunities to accelerate the implementation of UNFC in Europe and increased knowledge of unified information on reserves and resources in support of national and European raw materials policies and concrete UNFC implementation actions and outlook in the European Union (Section 20).

62. UNDA project "Strengthening energy policies of Countries with Special Needs to build back better from COVID-19" (2022-2025) is aimed to strengthen capacities of policymakers in selected countries with special needs in the Asia-Pacific, Central Asia, and the Caucasus, to align SDG 7 policies with the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. A national stakeholder consultation workshop in Armenia (online and Yerevan, Armenia, 25 November 2022) presented the National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning, which is an integrated and innovative approach to policy decision-making that combines technical, economic, and socio-environmental analysis. The tool is aimed to support the development of national SDG 7 roadmaps and to provide policymakers with scenarios that estimate the share of different energy resources (Sections 23, 35).

63. UNDA project "Global initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector" (2020–2022) 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 and has been successfully completed in 2022. UNECE developed Guidelines and Best Practices for MSMEs in Delivering Energy-Efficient Products and in Providing Renewable Energy Equipment. Two training workshops (online and Tirana, Albania, 20 January 2022 and online and Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 8 June 2022) presented and discussed main findings and recommendations of the customized Guidelines and Best Practices in the two countries. Two training workshops on Guidelines and best practices for MSMEs to assure resiliency and progress toward a circular economy in sustainable resource management and critical raw material supply chain solutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia (online, 5 July 2022) as well as in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (online, 29 June 2022) highlighted opportunities for MSMEs in the production of CRMs in these countries, application of UNFC and the UNRMS in sustainable management and achieving circularity in CRM use, and provided policy recommendations to support MSME engagement in the critical raw material supply chains. In the framework of the Conference "Unveiling Market Opportunities for Boosting Residential Energy Efficiency and Alleviating Energy Poverty", UNECE organized three

workshops. “Guidelines and Best Practices in Armenia for MSMEs in delivering energy efficient products and in providing renewable energy equipment” (online and Yerevan, Armenia, 10 March 2022) discussed examples of best practices in the area of energy efficiency and renewable energy relevant for Armenian MSMEs and strengthened the capacity and resilience of MSMEs to mitigate the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis. “Best practices to address the issues of energy efficiency in buildings and their implementation in the UNECE member States” (online and Yerevan, Armenia, 11 March 2022) presented findings of the regional and national studies on implementation of energy efficiency standards in the countries, results of the trainings on high-performance energy efficiency standards in buildings, activities to enhance network of experts from public and private sectors on energy efficiency in buildings in the UNECE region. “Outcomes of the project ‘Global Initiative towards post-Covid-19 resurgence of the MSME sector: Guidelines and Best Practices for MSMEs in delivering energy efficient products and in providing renewable energy equipment’” (online and Yerevan, Armenia, 11 March 2022) served as a platform for pilot countries and other UNECE member States for exchange of experience and sharing best ways to support MSMEs working in the area of energy efficiency and renewable energy in the current economic and social conditions (Sections 23, 35).

64. Within the project "Enhancing national capacities to develop and implement energy efficiency standards for buildings in the UNECE region" (2020-2022), a national training seminar on high-performance energy efficiency standards in buildings (online and Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 20-21 January 2022) enhanced the knowledge and expertise of stakeholders in the Republic of Moldova on high-performance energy efficiency standards in buildings. An impact study supported UNECE member States in better use of the best practices and guidelines developed by UNECE in implementation of their national and/or sub-national measures to address the issues of energy efficiency in buildings. The project "Enhancing national capacities to develop and implement energy efficiency standards for buildings in the UNECE region" (2020-2022) was implemented in synergy with the UNDA project “Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector” (2020–2022) (Sections 20, 23, 35).

65. 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) the “Energy Week: Central Asia and Mongolia” (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 26-28 April 2022), a side-event to the UN ESCAP 78th session of the Commission on “Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services in the Asia-Pacific region” (Bangkok, Thailand, 26 May 2022), the 27th Energy Forum (Baku, Azerbaijan, 2-3 June 2022), and a session during the Second Almaty Energy Forum (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 14-16 November 2022) presented the findings of a study on the natural gas vehicles and its recommendations, which raised awareness of the benefits of natural gas in transportation. By implementing these activities, the project improved understanding of stakeholders in the project countries on benefits of natural gas in transportation as a viable and low-carbon option and enhanced capacities on development of infrastructure for affordable, sustainable and clean natural gas (Section 20).

66. Within the project “Sustainable hydrogen production in the UNECE region and its role in the development of a hydrogen ecosystem and export potential” (2021-2023) a technical seminar “Sustainable hydrogen production in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 23 March 2022), a seminar on hydrogen (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 23 September 2022) as part of the UNECE Sustainable Energy Week, a round table on hydrogen (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 16 November 2022) of the 2nd Almaty Energy Forum as well as the presentation of project findings at the Russian Energy Week (Moscow, Russia, 12-14 October 2022) contributed to dialogue between policymakers and other stakeholders in the beneficiary countries on hydrogen production. Several analyses of national potentials for development of hydrogen energy and energy transition including the supply of energy to energy-deficient regions of the world, priority areas for the development national hydrogen potential, hydrogen production potential across CIS countries, and the opportunities for hydrogen export and possible applications in the domestic market were conducted, which improved

national capacities in identification of the potential in the development of a hydrogen ecosystem, including in the energy supply of regions with energy shortages (Section 20).

67. A workshop “Improving the resilience of energy systems through energy efficiency and renewable energy: demand side perspective and cross-sectoral approach” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 5 October 2022) in the framework of the Twelfth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development initiated interactive discussions among policymakers, service providers, manufacturers, experts, engineers, financing community, and other stakeholders from UNECE member States on how energy users, in industry and other economic sectors, can improve their energy resilience. It provided examples of how to identify a set of feasible measures tailored to specific circumstances with particular emphasis on their economic viability (Sections 20, 23).

68. A workshop “Coal industry in transition: state of affairs of coal mine closure in the selected UNECE member States - challenges, lessons learned, ongoing projects, perspectives for the future” (Jaworze, Poland, 8-9 November 2022) addressed technical issues including methane management, water management, and land repurposing-related matters in various UNECE member States with a focus on the state of affairs of mine closure processes in Albania and Serbia (Sections 20, 23).

69. A field project “In-depth analysis of the dynamics of coal demand in Tajikistan until 2050 in the industry (including energy) and the household sector and analysis of the viability of replacing coal with alternative domestic energy sources” delivered a study that contains an assessment of the efficiency of coal industry management in Tajikistan, as well as an analysis of the dynamics of coal demand in the country until 2050, of the price factor (including environmental costs) of coal consumption. A capacity-building workshop (online and Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 15 December 2022) presented the findings, including the viability of replacing coal with alternative domestic energy sources, and the current state and prospects of development of the coal industry in the country (Sections 20, 23).

70. A study “Analyzing the local geological and mining conditions and developing principle-based guidelines for designing and implementing a program for an efficient, safe, and environmentally conscious mine closure” provided a background for actions allowing Albania and Serbia to reclaim the mined land and mitigate hazards so that it becomes suitable for repurposing and sustainable development. The study improved national capacities to close coal mines in a safe manner for environment and population and to ensure that the reclaimed grounds could be further used unrelated to coal mining. A capacity building workshop (online and Tirana, Albania, 9 December 2022) presented the findings of the study to the stakeholders from target countries (Sections 20, 23).

71. A field project “Rebuilding the energy system in Ukraine under the carbon neutrality and just transition concepts” prepared a study that explored the immediate socio-economic impacts of the transition of the Ukrainian energy sector and identified issues that need to be addressed to align the proposed strategy on attaining carbon neutrality with the promises of just transition including gender equality. A report offered a deep analysis of challenges and solutions for bioenergy sector deployment in Ukraine, an assessment of CRMs in Ukraine using the UNFC and the UNRMS, and a study on technology and policy options to design and rebuild energy system in Ukraine under the carbon neutrality concept (Sections 20, 23).

72. An assessment of the geothermal resources of Albania conducted by applying the UNFC enhanced the understanding of the potential of geothermal energy in Albania and developed a report on the role of geothermal energy potential in the country (Section 23). The assessment identified the optimal location to start with pre-feasibility and feasibility studies and showed that extensive national geothermal resources are competitive, and their development could help to support the sustainable development of the country (Sections 20, 23).

73. Within the project “Strengthening Georgia’s food and energy resilience” (2022-2023) UNECE provided support to Georgia to enhance capacity of small business to introduce energy efficiency

measures in rural areas and improve knowledge of national stakeholders on energy efficient solutions for small businesses in rural areas. An assessment of energy consumption by agricultural and food sector small businesses in rural areas of Georgia was developed. Several case studies provided an analysis of the available biomass resources generated from agricultural operations in selected rural areas (Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti regions) and evaluated their energy potential for heating purposes in buildings. Based on the assessment of energy consumption and analysis of case studies, recommendations to the government, businesses in the rural areas, and other stakeholders were developed (Sections 20, 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

74. A policy dialogue on efficient implementation of eTIR and eCMR (online, and Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 23 June 2022) strengthened capacities of Turkmenistan in joining and efficient implementation of eTIR, improved knowledge on initial actions required for connection with eTIR International and benefits of its implementation. Furthermore, UNECE shared information on latest developments in eCMR (Sections 20, 23).

75. 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, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, and Tajikistan). Two draft gap analysis to identify policy, regulatory and institutional limitations that hold back the circular economy transition, were developed for Serbia focusing on the topic of reducing food waste and loss and Tajikistan focusing on improving value chain traceability for circular economy transition. UNECE launched a detailed concept note for the multi-stakeholder knowledge-sharing network Circular STEP, which united a broad set of actors including government nominated focal points, the private sector, academia, research institutions, civil society, and other actors to support the circular economy transition through the exchange of experience, generation and dissemination of knowledge, including analytical work, and capacity building. Circular STEP organized an informal exchange (Geneva, Switzerland, 7 July 2022) with government officials to address challenges in international and development debates related to the circular economy and trade, two sessions “Circular Economy and Trade: Opportunities and Challenges for Transition Economies” (Geneva, Switzerland, 30 September 2022) during the WTO Public Forum and “Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Traceability of Supply Chains” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 17 October 2022) during the WTO Trade and Environment Week, and a high-level event on HS-Codes at Heart, Harnessing Trade for the Circular Economy Transition (Geneva, Switzerland, 19-20 October 2022). Two regional policy dialogues “Sustainable and Innovation-Enhancing Public Procurement to Support the Circular Transition in the UNECE Region” (online, 15 November 2022) and “Acceleration of Circular Economy in the UNECE Region: Policy Options for Harnessing the Power of Trade and Economic Cooperation” (online, 27 June 2022) contributed to development of a policy brief “Sustainable and Innovation-Enhancing Public Procurement” and discussed how trade and economic cooperation can accelerate the transition towards the circular economy in the UNECE member States. Policy brief “Accelerating the Circular Economy Transition: Policy Options for Harnessing the Power of Trade and Economic Cooperation” was developed. the 1st National Policy Dialogue on the Circular Economy in the Agri-Food Sector of Serbia (Belgrade, Serbia, 5 July 2022) and a national policy dialogue “Circular Economy in Tajikistan: Improving Traceability of Products Along International Value Chains” in Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 6 September 2022) brought national stakeholders together for input on

existing gaps and aligning national priorities. A capacity-building session “The Nexus between Sustainable Trade, Water Management, Food Security, Trade Facilitation, and Circular Economy” (Astana, Kazakhstan, 21 November 2022) fostered the development of national roadmap for the implementation of the SPECA Principles of Sustainable Trade, supported the government of Kazakhstan to continue including these Principles in its sustainable development strategies, and strengthened knowledge and capacities of national experts in sustainable trade and circular economy and their link to sustainable development plans (Sections 20, 23, 35).

76. Within the project “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” (2021-2022), three policy briefs were developed, which provided concrete policy recommendations on financing for circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources, institutional arrangements for transition to circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources, and digital solutions for circular economy and sustainable use of natural resources. UNECE developed a series of podcasts “One World, Zero Waste? The Circular Economy Explained” to present UNECE tools and introduce way to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration in several areas for circular economy: forests, mobility, energy, food fashion, and circular economy measurements (Section 20).

77. Two webinars on enabling policies and strategic frameworks (online, 27 October and 29 November 2022) enabled the revision of a draft guidance note on circular economy for the green transition in Europe and Central Asia. It is expected that the guidance will be used by national policymakers and United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) (Section 23).

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

78. A kick-off event and a training on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) application (online and Tbilisi, Georgia, 16 March 2022) were organized as part of the pilot SEA of the two spatial plans “Spatial Arrangement Plan of the Gurjaani Municipality” and “Gurjaani Town Centre Development Regulation Plan”. The kick-off event outlined the benefits and potential main constraints related to the implementation of the pilot SEA project. The training for national stakeholders contributed to building up capacities on the practical application of SEA in Georgia’s municipal spatial planning sector through explaining main principles of efficient SEA application to the spatial plans, its benefits, relevant legal requirements and further practical steps (Section 20).

79. The 12th Baltic Sea Subregional Meeting under the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA (online and Warsaw, Poland, 14-15 June 2022) discussed the offshore wind farms projects, their cumulative impacts and transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures. Member States in the Espoo Baltic Sea Subregion (Finland, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden) exchanged information on the upcoming transboundary EIA and SEA procedures and discussed climate and health impacts analyses as part of environmental assessment on a strategic and project level. The meeting promoted cooperation and contributed to common understanding and improved implementation of the transboundary procedures under Espoo Convention and its Protocol. The meeting agreed to prepare two separate templates (for EIA and SEA) with information on planning and permit procedures for offshore wind energy production facilities which would be distributed among the Baltic States (Section 20).

80. The second joint technical meeting for the identification of synergies and possible cooperation activities for the protection of marine regions by the Espoo Convention, its Protocol and six regional sea conventions and commissions (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 16 June 2022) reviewed the applicable

legal requirements implying environmental impact assessment and agreed on priorities and opportunities to further cooperation for their effective implementation to be proposed to the respective treaty bodies. A number of the cooperation activities were included in the draft workplan for 2024-2026 under the Espoo Convention and its Protocol to be adopted by the Meetings of the Parties in their next sessions in 2023. The technical meeting also presented selected examples of good practice in the application of the Espoo Convention and the Protocol on SEA in marine regions (Section 20).

81. A sub-regional workshop on the Practical Application of SEA and Transboundary EIA (online, 29 June 2022) supported further development of the SEA and EIA systems in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine. The event discussed recommendations for effective implementation of the SEA pilots, including case studies presented on the SEA application for the spatial plans. As a result, the countries received guidance, including good practice examples on health in SEA, financial aspects of conducting SEA and EIA, effective public participation in environmental assessments, accreditation for SEA and EIA and monitoring/post-project analysis. Furthermore, the event allowed the countries to update on the status of the pilot SEAs supported by UNECE and featured a discussion of practical recommendations and good practices for the effective implementation of the SEA pilots. Overall, the workshop helped take stock of the progress achieved by these countries since 2020 including lessons learnt on the development of SEA and EIA systems and selected future steps/initiatives planned by the countries (Section 20).

82. A kick-off event on the Pilot SEA of the draft Master Plan for the City of Ganja, Azerbaijan (online, 25 July 2022) positioned the pilot project as the reference case example for the application of SEA to urban planning in Azerbaijan and improved understanding of the national stakeholders in the implementation of the pilot SEA project for the draft master plan under development (Section 20).

83. A training event “Pilot SEA of the draft Spatial Plan for Gegharkunik Region” (Yerevan, Armenia, 18 November 2022) strengthened capacities of Armenia on the practical application of SEA in the municipal spatial planning sector with a specific focus on the scoping phase in SEA to introduce main principles of efficient SEA application to the spatial plans, its benefits, legal requirements, and practical steps (Section 20).

84. A bilateral agreement between the Governments of Ukraine and Romania for the implementation of the Espoo Convention supported Ukraine and Romania in improving their implementation of transboundary EIA procedures. For instance, the transboundary EIA of projects in Danube delta shared by Romania and Ukraine will be considerably simplified (Section 20).

85. As a result of legislative assistance in support of drafting amendments, the Republic of Moldova adopted its amended Law on EIA in 2022 that was fully aligned with the Espoo Convention as well as amendments to the country’s Law on SEA to ensure its coherence with the UNECE 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

86. Three webinars (online, 21 January - 28 February 2022) discussed actions of the revised Roadmap on Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) 2021-2025, took stock on current developments in ITS

deployment, and identified where governmental response could be appropriate as an enabler of ITS services (Section 20).

87. A side event “Euro-Asian transport links” (Geneva, Switzerland, 24 February 2022) within the framework of the seventy-fifth session of the UNECE Inland Transport Committee took stock of progress achieved through the Euro-Asian Transport Links (EATL) project and explored ways to enhance Euro-Asian transport connectivity in the future. It presented national and international experience in deployment and operationalization of corridor monitoring and management mechanisms and exchanged views on further activities for the practical implementation of international transport corridors in the Euro-Asian region (Section 20).

88. Two technical workshops on artificial intelligence (online, 18 March and 9 May 2022) discussed specific issues related to artificial intelligence in the context of vehicle regulations, reflected on the potential role of vehicle regulations with regards to AI, reviewed a clean version of the draft AI-related definitions in the context of vehicle regulations and explored the impact of AI on the New Assessment Test Method developed by the informal working group on Validation Method for Automated Driving (Section 20).

89. The Future Networked Car Symposium 2022 (online, 22-25 March 2022) discussed the status and future of vehicle communications and automated driving from both technical and regulatory viewpoints, examined the latest advances in automated driving, vehicle connectivity and automotive cybersecurity, shared insights into associated implications for technology, business and regulation, and showcased cutting-edge use cases on the future of vehicle communications and automated driving (Section 20).

90. A training workshop on TIR/ eTIR and CMR /eCMR for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) African Countries (Casablanca, Morocco, 28-29 June 2022) delivered a series of sessions: “The Trans-African Corridors: Challenges and opportunities”, “The TIR Convention and its application in Africa”, “The eTIR international System. The digital TIR”, “The CMR Convention”, and “Practical Implementation of the TIR /CMR Conventions”. The workshop increased understanding of African countries on the main challenges, requirements and operational barriers faced by the international transport along the Maghreb – Trans African corridors, the benefits of stakeholders to accede the TIR convention, the requirements to operationalize the TIR convention, advantages and prospects of the electronic TIR, the benefits of implementing the CMR Convention and its eCMR protocol, and efforts required to operationalize the TIR system in a countries through case studies (Section 20).

91. An inter-regional workshop on Electrification of Mobility (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 5 September 2022) provided a platform for national stakeholders from UNECE member States to exchange views on trends, opportunities, and challenges in the field of electrification of road vehicles at urban, suburban, and regional levels, discussed the policy and infrastructure needs that these developments create for transport, energy, and spatial planning, including in an urban environment, and identified next steps for action in this field (Section 20).

92. A roundtable to take stock of the operational rail freight capacity of the Trans-Caspian and Almaty-Istanbul corridors (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 6 September 2022) improved understanding of railway, transport, and customs officials from countries on both corridors on the availability of reliable corridor-wide agreed timetables and tariffs as well as route border crossing point efficiency for rail freight transport on both the Trans-Caspian and the Almaty-Istanbul corridors, on a prioritized list of actions to be taken in relation to harmonization of existing tariffs, services, and time schedules, and on actions to facilitate the regular container block train operations on both corridors (Section 20).

93. A workshop “National experience and challenges faced with intermodal transport information or document digitalization” (Geneva, Switzerland, 17 October 2022) discussed efforts taken in digitalization at various levels, including the European Union Regulation (EU) 2020/1056 on electronic freight transport information, the approach chosen under this regulation and the progress in its implementation as well as digitalization challenges in the Greater Caspian Region at a regional level, the

operationalization of the Additional Protocol to the CMR concerning the electronic consignment note at an international agreement level, German specification of standardized data exchange at a country level, and INTERTRAN project by the Russian Railways and HUPAC Intermodal digital information exchanges and platforms at an enterprise level (Section 20).

94. A workshop on intermodal aspects of the TIR System (online, 17 October 2022) illustrated how TIR can apply in intermodal transport, highlighted the benefits from this application for the market and customs authorities, presented several case studies and different complex scenarios of intermodal transport, and presented the new possibilities that the eTIR international system brought to the TIR system by describing how intermodal transport could be performed in the digital world highlighting the benefits it could bring (Section 20).

95. A workshop “Automation in freight transport and logistics” (Geneva, Switzerland, 19 October 2022) reviewed the efforts taken in automating the freight transport and logistics sector in the UNECE region, discussed successfully implemented solutions (at maritime terminals, inland terminals, or railways) as well as solutions in testing phases, offered insight into benefits from correctly approached automation, presented how virtual simulations through digital twins can help find solutions to optimize transport and logistics processes in the physical world, and reflected on impacts from automation on the workforce and how the “human element” should be considered in automating the freight transport and logistics industry (Section 20).

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

96. A seminar “Emerging risks in accidental water pollution: focus on Natural hazard-triggered accidents” (online and Budapest, Hungary, 5 October 2022) improved understanding of UNECE member States on accidental water pollution risks in transboundary river basins and identified good practices and innovative approaches. Three challenges including understanding and preventing accidental water pollution as a result of the natural hazards triggering technological disasters (Natech), safe industrial installations in a changing climate, and innovative approaches to limit the consequences of accidental water pollution events were discussed by experts on accidental water pollution, natural hazards, mine tailings safety and transboundary cooperation from the UNECE region (Section 20).

97. The project “Development of joint measures to prevent and respond to pollution in the Syr Darya river basin in emergency situations” (Syr Darya Project (Phase I) (2021-2023) strengthened cooperation and dialogue between riparian countries and national authorities at the Syr Darya River Basin level and improved understanding of disaster hazards and risks, including in the transboundary context. The riparian countries produced inventory and mapped 61 tailings management facilities in the Syr Darya River Basin and produced in-depth report addressing state of water resources, water quality issues and issues related to policies and institutions for water management, industrial safety and prevention of accidental water pollution. The report provided recommendations for riparian countries on how to improve transboundary contingency planning and reduce water pollution. In addition, the implemented activities revealed the urgency to develop and test emergency notification and response measures related to industrial accidents arising from hazardous activities, including tailings dams (Section 20).

98. Within the project “Supporting countries of Central Asia in strengthening the safety of mine tailings” (2020-2021), the countries made progress in improving tailings management safety, preventing accidental water pollution in Central Asia, and in the area of technological disaster risk reduction. Kazakhstan and Tajikistan formally established an Inter-institutional Working Group as a platform for a sustainable national cooperation mechanism to jointly identify and agree on the management of technological/industrial risks and risks related to accidental water pollution, including transboundary risks

and consequences, discussed and agreed on policy reforms and ways to elaborate the coherent national position on transboundary cooperation (Section 20).

99. A seminar on good practices and lessons learned in implementing the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention (Geneva, Switzerland, 3-4 February 2022) promoted good practices and lessons learned from national authorities in the implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention and helped overcome implementation gaps by facilitating the exchange of information among UNECE member States. It resulted in a number of conclusions and recommendations to improve the Convention's implementation, including the recommendations to (i) establish an interactive network for the exchange of information among Parties and the sharing of experience about their implementation of the Convention; and to (ii) develop a guide on good practices in implementing the Convention in order to explain its provisions and showcase concrete examples (Section 20).

100. A side event "Governance of climate and technological risks in transboundary water bodies" (online and Bali, Indonesia, 27 May 2022) within the framework of the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) improved understanding of UNECE member States of how multi-hazard/multi-risk approaches (natural water-related as well as technological hazards/risks and climate change) can be integrated into DRR strategies and governance structures, notably national platforms and transboundary basin organizations. It strengthened knowledge of how river basin strategies can support countries to better respond to climate change in the context of water-related and technological hazards/risks, presented examples on how policy-making and governance can be enhanced, discussed how the Sendai Framework and the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap 2021-2030 can inspire further actions to strengthen governance and risk management, and highlighted challenges and good practices in countries developing transboundary cooperation mechanisms (Section 20).

101. A seminar on effective management of technological risks of accidents triggered by natural hazards (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 29 November 2022) shared experience and practices regarding Natech risk management, inspired further action to prevent, prepare and respond to Natech accidents nationally and in a transboundary context, provided a platform for UNECE and OECD member States to strengthen their efforts to implement the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention and the OECD Guiding Principles for Chemical Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response (the Addendum for Natech Risk Management). The outcome of the seminar will feed into the development of the guide on Natech risk management jointly developed by OECD, UNECE, the European Commission Joint Research Center, and the UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit to be finalized in 2024 (Section 20).

102. Within the project "National Policy Dialogues for Industrial Safety in Central Asia (Phase I: Launch)" (2020-2022), five country-specific reports in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan with analysis of national industrial safety legislation and recommendations on its alignment with the requirements of the Industrial Accidents Convention were drafted and reviewed by the secretariat and the Convention's Working Group on Implementation. The project and its main achievements were presented at the Regional Forum – Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Services of Central Asia (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 4-6 October 2022). The progress in the project implementation and benefits of interinstitutional coordination, notably for the Central Asian countries were presented in 20th meeting of the CIS Interstate Council on Industrial Safety (online, 21 October 2022). Finally, the review of national policies and legislation was completed and the reports containing recommendations for the harmonization of national legislation with the requirements of the Convention and enhanced coherency of national policies, including on technological DRR were shared with the beneficiary countries (Section 20).

103. NPDs on industrial Safety in Serbia provided a platform for advancing policy reforms and enhancing industrial safety, environmental governance, disaster resilience, and mining safety. A common approach to the National Programme on industrial safety was agreed at the 1st meeting of the Steering

Committee to NPDs for Industrial Safety (Belgrade, Serbia, 16 March 2022) and subsequently the first draft of the National Programme on Industrial Accidents was developed (Sections 20, 23).

104. Within a project “Addressing technological/ industrial accident risks in national strategies and DRR plans of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan” (2022–2023), awareness of national stakeholders on technological disaster risk and industrial accident risk was raised, the linkages with natural and climate-related risks and transboundary considerations were mainstreamed into national strategic documents, and policy coherence based on multi-risk management in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was fostered (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 R&D workers per one million people by x% 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

105. A high-level launch of UNECE Innovation for Sustainable Development Review (I4SDR) of the Republic of Moldova (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 16 June 2022) presented main findings and recommendations of the I4SDR of the Republic of Moldova regarding stimulating innovation activity in the country through policy actions to enhance innovation policy governance, science-industry linkages and technology commercialization, and the innovation and technology transfer infrastructure. The event also launched the capacity-building program on innovation and technology transfer aimed at supporting the implementation of the selected Review recommendations by the Government of the Republic of Moldova. A training session (online and Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 13 December 2022) supported national stakeholders in the implementation of specific measures under the Roadmap on Innovation and Technology Transfer (Section 20).

106. A capacity-building program “Innovation-enhancing public procurement: Study visit of Georgian officials to Norway” (Drammen and Oslo, Norway, 14-16 September 2022) brought senior Georgian officials to Norway, a country with a proven track record and good practices in innovation-enhancing public procurement (IEP), for exchange of experience and peer learning and built the national capacities to promote and implement IEP, drawing on the recommendations of Chapter 5 of the Innovation for Sustainable Development Review (published in February 2021) as well as the national reform priorities of the Government. It also resulted in the development of a handbook on IEP which illustrated different approaches to public procurement, main challenges and lessons learned about the articulation of IEP, good practices from various countries, and recommendations tailored for Georgia on implementing IEP and boosting innovation (Section 20).

107. UNDA project “Strengthening innovation policies for SPECA countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2020-2023) aims to support 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 SPECA Working Group on Innovation and Technology for Sustainable Development welcomed a proposal to set up a SPECA Network of Business Incubators and Accelerators for Sustainable Development designed to facilitate cooperation in the subregion for sustainable and inclusive economic development and to contribute to the circular economy transition and digital transformation. Within the framework of this Network, a webinar “Fostering innovative entrepreneurship through educational curricula in the SPECA sub-region” (online, 19 September 2022) and an online training session “Effective operation and development of a business incubator and start-up accelerator in the SPECA sub-region”

(online, 27-29 September 2022) promoted exchange of experience and built ownership of the Network. Two online training sessions “Supporting innovative high-growth enterprises in the SPECA sub-region” (online, 15-17 February 2022) and a webinar “New Approaches to Innovation Policy in the Transition Economies of the SPECA sub-region” (online, 19 May 2022) finalized policy handbooks aimed to provide policymakers with training materials and tools to strengthen national innovation ecosystems. A sub-regional policy dialogue (online and Almaty, Kazakhstan, 19-20 July 2022) involving Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Azerbaijan discussed the creation of a network of business incubators and accelerators in the SPECA sub-region. A similar webinar on strengthening industry-science linkages (online, 25 January 2022) was organized for Armenia, the Republic of Moldova, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, and Ukraine (Sections 20, 35).

108. Within the framework of the project “Strengthening the capacity of the CIS countries to promote innovation for sustainable development in the context of the digital economy and Industry 4.0” (2020-2022) the I4SDR of Uzbekistan was finalized and concluded that diversifying and upgrading Uzbekistan’s economy would be essential to addressing structural challenges central to innovation policy and reaching ambitions in the context of the digital economy and Industry 4.0. It allowed Uzbekistan to take concrete steps to implement recommendations from the I4SDR on promoting innovation in the context of the digital economy and Industry 4.0 in line with UNECE good practices and policy principles on innovation for sustainable development. A policy paper capturing recent developments and policy recommendations in the UNECE region facilitated experience sharing by representatives of the Republic of Moldova and of Uzbekistan in terms of innovation policy analysis and reform (Section 20).



Reduce inequality within and among countries

Target 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

Target 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

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

109. Two training workshops for national policymakers on mainstreaming ageing into national policies (Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 18 and 20 October 2022) focused on identifying inequalities affecting older persons, identifying their root causes, and formulating policy proposals to address identified gaps. Moreover, at the request of the Republic of Moldova, UNECE conducted an evaluation of the implementation of the Roadmap for Mainstreaming Ageing (2012) providing recommendations for ageing-related policies that informed a new programme on ageing (Sections 20, 23).

110. A policy seminar “Quality in Long-term care” (Geneva, Switzerland, 23 November 2022) improved understanding of the UNECE member States of the determinants of quality in long-term care provision and of the challenges associated with ensuring high-quality long-term care services, provided new insights into meeting the resource needs of quality long-term care, with specific regard to care workforces, and into the mechanisms that can be implemented to improve quality assurance and monitoring in this sector (Sections 20, 23).



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

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

Target 11.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.

111. Several side events on the 2nd Forum of Mayors (Geneva, Switzerland, 4-7 April 2022) provided a platform for mayors from the UNECE region to exchange information on experiences and best practices on city level policies and practices regarding topics including scaling-up financing for sustainable urban infrastructure, city contributions to international processes on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, local resilience to climate change and COVID-19 cooperation and experiences with mayors and local and regional governments. A side event (Geneva, Switzerland, 6 April 2022) presented the report of the study “Housing2030: Effective policies for affordable housing in the UNECE region” which delivered recommendations on effective policies for affordable housing in the UNECE region and facilitated the regional exchange of experiences and good practices in countries of the UNECE region and beyond on promoting access to decent, adequate, affordable and healthy housing as part of the national responses to, and recovery plans for the COVID-19 pandemic, including the topics of “greening” cities and housing, using architectural and urban planning solutions, and innovations to promote better quality of life (Section 20).

112. Within the framework of the project “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)” (2021-2023) a database of contacts of local and national authorities, academia and stakeholders in the beneficiary countries was established. Dissemination of information on cooperation with the project beneficiary countries was organized on the UNECE Housing and Land Management webpage and the social media platforms. An online training course on “Introduction to Urban Economic Resilience Diagnostic and Action Planning” was developed and helped countries to build knowledge and skills related to urban economic resilience performance and diagnostic, as well as recommended recovery and rebuilding actions and/or plans in collaboration with national and local stakeholders to enhance urban economic resilience in cities (Section 20).

113. A workshop “Climate-neutral housing - Decarbonizing the housing stock in an inclusive and affordable way” (Helsinki, Finland, 15 June 2022) presented the UNECE-Housing Europe-UN-Habitat study “#Housing2030: Effective policies for affordable housing in the UNECE region and supported the regional exchange of experiences and good practices in UNECE member States 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).

114. A field project “UN4Kharkiv: Plan for the Integrated Rehabilitation of Settlements (Territories) in Ukraine with a pilot project in the City of Kharkiv and Mykolaiv” developed the framework document for planning recovery in cities, facilitated the development of the Master Plan of Kharkiv and Mykolaiv and the revision and update of the draft National Framework for Programs for the Integrated Rehabilitation of Settlements and Territories. A workshop “Affordable, decent and healthy housing for

Ukrainian cities” (online, 26 September 2022) discussed legal, institutional, financial and technical challenges to providing affordable decent housing, both emergency housing and long-term affordable, presented relevant international practices, and formulated recommendations for approaches to providing access to people in cities in Ukraine to affordable, decent and healthy housing which would also support the implementation of the Ukrainian National Recovery Plan. The project established task forces for both cities to coordinate project activities with national and international stakeholders. A workshop “Promoting circularity in rebuilding Ukrainian cities” (online, 25 November 2022) discussed challenges, international practices, solutions and best examples to ensure circularity when rebuilding Ukrainian cities, focusing on the city of Kharkiv, and supported the regional exchange of experiences and good practices in countries of the UNECE region using circular economy principles. A workshop “Affordable, decent and healthy housing for Ukrainian cities” (online, 5 September 2022) formulated key challenges and proposals for the future policy reforms in the housing sector of Ukraine. A workshop “Energy-efficient buildings and progress towards carbon neutrality in Ukrainian cities” (online, 18 November 2022) discussed legal, institutional, financial and technical challenges in building energy-efficient and carbon-neutral buildings, presented international practices of constructing and reconstructing energy-efficient and carbon-neutral buildings and neighbourhoods, and showcased integral solutions for improving energy efficiency of buildings and neighbourhoods to support Ukraine in the implementation of the Ukraine National Recovery Plan. Another workshop “Knowledge sharing of Helsinki’s experience with civil defence shelters” (Helsinki, Finland, 13 December 2022) facilitated knowledge sharing between Ukrainian cities and the city of Helsinki by presenting best practices in the provision of shelters including legal and institutional frameworks and technical challenges. Two workshops “One Works meets Mykolaiv” and “Climate neutrality and the city. From the principles of the San Marino Declaration to the planning commitment for sustainable and inclusive cities” (Milan, Italy, 15 December 2022) supported the development of the Mykolaiv city reconstruction master plan (Sections 20, 23).

115. Series of studies in five pilot informal settlements contributed to improving informal settlements in the city of Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, which resulted in development of concrete proposals for investments in the improvement of the infrastructure in those settlements (Sections 20, 23 and 35).

116. UNECE organized two events during the Tirana Architecture Weeks 2022 (Tirana, Albania, 26 September – 8 October 2022). A workshop “Housing Policies and Emergency Architecture” (Tirana, Albania, 28 September 2022) discussed people-centered process of shelters, emergency architecture, and effective policies for affordable housing in the UNECE region. A workshop “Smart Sustainable City Tirana” (online and Tirana, Albania, 26-30 September 2022) supported learning of national stakeholders in Albania about the key challenges in implementation of the global and regional agreements, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing; and about cities’ actions to address the urban challenges at local level. The workshop examined the key challenges urban environments face in implementing SDGs and presented emerging solutions in place or under development to address such challenges (Sections 20, 23).

117. UNECE organized three side events to the 83rd session of the UNECE Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management: “The impact of the energy crisis on housing, the real estate market and urban development in the Economic Commission for Europe Region: Perspectives from the UNECE Real Estate Market Advisory Group” (online and San Marino, 6 October 2022), “Green Finance for Urban Development” (online and San Marino, 3 October 2022), and “In Focus: SDG 11 - Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities require sustainable and inclusive urban design and architecture” (online, Geneva, Switzerland, and San Marino, 3 October 2022). These side events improved understanding of UNECE member States on financing urban development, discussed policies, institutions and regulations that provide a conducive environment for catalysing green finance for urban development, and reflected on existing challenges to sustainable and inclusive urban design and architecture and how they could contribute to achieving sustainable, safe, healthy, socially inclusive, climate neutral and circular homes, urban infrastructure and cities (Section 20).

118. The Trondheim Annual Conference “Leadership and Governance for Sustainable Development” (Trondheim, Norway, 2-3 June 2022) discussed cooperation activities on capacity-building and on the pilot projects on sustainable urban development in Norwegian cities, facilitated exchange of experiences in leadership and governance for sustainable development, provided input to the first national competence program on Sustainable Leadership Development in Norway, and presented the achievements of the Centre of Sustainable Development and its partners in implementing the 2030 Agenda (Section 20).
119. Two events “The H22 +50 Session” and “Dialogue of Eminent Experts on smart, sustainable, and inclusive cities” (Helsingborg, Sweden, 31 May - 1 June 2022) at the H22 City Expo discussed cities engagement with national stakeholders in their efforts to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and provided a platform for experts from UNECE member States to explore effective innovative approaches to accelerate achieving the SDGs at the city level, including those related to data collection and analysis, governance, city engagement and fostering innovative urban financing (Section 20).
120. A webinar “Socio-economic benefits of geospatial information” (online, 19 May 2022) covered all the UNECE member States and examined the Integrated Geospatial Information Framework methodologies, which leveraged established approaches in the fields of finance and economics for socio-economic impact assessments, provided concrete recommendations for the development of standard-based techniques for assessing the socio-economic benefits of geospatial information, and looked at the different aspects of their application. The webinar supported building capacity of national government in using the geospatial information for decision-making to support sustainable development (Section 20).
121. Two webinars “Cadastral mapping and land registration authorities’ strategies in Europe” (online, 3 February 2022) discussed the outcomes of the UNECE scenario study on future land administration in the UNECE region, improved knowledge of strategy work, strategy drivers and strategic goals of land administration organizations, and offered different viewpoints from land administration and mapping organizations in the region. A webinar “Benefits and Challenges of open data in land administration” (online, 27 April 2022) deliberated on the extent land registry information should be made open, considering aspects such as the complexity of the information, the protection of personal data, and the risk for fraud (Section 20).
122. 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 in Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Montenegro. The Guidelines on tools and mechanisms to finance Smart Sustainable Cities projects and Guide to Circular Cities were published, which provided guidance to the pilot cities in implementing their smart sustainable development and innovative financing strategies. The Smart Sustainable Cities Profile for Bishkek was published. It presented the outcome of the city evaluation against the United for Smart Sustainable Cities Key Performance Indicators, proposed actions for the city to make progress towards achieving the SDGs, and provided guidance for the development, review and implementation of urban policies, programs and projects and for building partnerships with a view to reinforcing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and SDG 11 (Sections 23, 35).
123. UNDA project “Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19” (2020-2022) is aimed to strengthen the capacities of local governments in 16 cities globally to design, implement and monitor sustainable, resilient and inclusive COVID-19 economic and financial responses, recovery and rebuilding plans. A national workshop “Smart Sustainable Resilient City Bishkek” (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 10 March 2022) launched a publication of the UNECE smart sustainable cities profile Bishkek, discussed implementation of its recommendations with the City Government of Bishkek, international partner organizations and relevant stakeholders, presented and validated the Economic Recovery and Rebuilding Plan for the city of Bishkek developed as part of the project, introduced the online e-learning course

developed within the same project, and informed on the progress of the development of the Informal Settlements Project with the Cities Development Initiative for Asia (Sections 20, 35).

124. A session “Climate action and New Urban Agenda: SDGs localization and sustainable urban policy for resilience” (Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, 16 November 2022) allowed participating member States and/or cities to provide testimonies of their experiences and share tools and experiences available for scaling up of results of projects “Inter-regional cooperation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda” and on “Building Urban Economic Resilience during and after COVID-19” beyond partner countries and cities (Sections 20, 35).

125. A side event “Promoting urban economic resilience in cities globally during and after COVID-19 through building knowledge base and interregional cooperation” (online and Bangkok, Thailand, 13 September 2022) on the Global South-South Development Expo 2022 disseminated experience of the implementation of the project in pilot cities including Albania (Tirana), Cameroon (Yaoundé), Ecuador (Guayaquil), Egypt (Alexandria), Fiji (Suva), Ghana (Accra), India (Pune), Kuwait (Kuwait), Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek), Lebanon (Beirut), Malaysia (Subang Jaya), Perú (Lima), República Dominicana (Santo Domingo), Ukraine (Kharkiv), Vietnam (Hoi An), and Zimbabwe (Harare) to promote urban economic resilience, showcased the tools developed within the project - the diagnostic analysis and the online training programme, and launched the online training programme on urban economic resilience developed within the project (Sections 20, 35).

126. A series of networking and side events including a training workshop at the 11th World Urban Forum (Katowice, Poland, 26-30 June 2022) showcased the learnings and preliminary outcomes of the two joint UN initiatives “Inter-regional cooperation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda” and “Building Urban Economic Resilience During and After COVID-19”, presented testimonies of experiences of the project member States and cities, demonstrated how multi-level governance is the most effective and efficient way forward to make societies resilient for the future, showcased UNECE support to cities under the UNDA project “Smart Sustainable Cities for the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda in the UNECE Region” with innovative financing as well as the project “UN4Kharkiv: Integrated Rehabilitation of Settlements (Territories) in Ukraine”, and facilitated exchange of knowledge between policy makers about the provision of affordable, inclusive, high-quality housing, explored the socioeconomic challenges for a sustainable city to cover affordability, energy poverty, resiliency in neighbourhoods, economic impacts, and finance (Sections 23, 35).

127. UNDA project “Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs): Evidence for greener, resilient and sustainable urban recovery in Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries in transition” (2022-2025) is aimed to advance socioeconomic recovery and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals in selected Eastern European and Central Asian countries in transition by harnessing the potential of VLRs for the design of local recovery plans. A workshop “SDG voluntary local reviews: evidence for greener, resilient and sustainable urban recovery in Eastern European and Central Asian countries in transition” (online, 6 December 2022) kicked-off the implementation of the project, achieved agreement among partners in Eastern European and Central Asian countries on the project’s objectives, outputs and roadmap (Sections 20, 35).

128. Two events on SDG VLRs “Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) Lab 2022: Increased Policy Coherence & Accelerated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: The Role of VLRs in Complementing the VNRs Process. Experiences from the Regions” (New York, United States of America, 11 July 2022) and “Building back better by deepening the integration of the SDGs in national, regional and local planning processes: effective multilevel governance and the role of VLRs in supporting local and regional authorities” (New York, United States of America, 12 July 2022) at the 2022 High-level Political Forum facilitated cross-regional learning of experiences on the integration of VLRs and other sub-national inputs in the VNRs processes, demonstrated how comprehensive and systematic follow-up and reporting at the local and subnational levels can support policy coherence and effective national planning and reinforce the principle of leaving no one behind, and supported the adoption of territorial approaches and the

implementation of multi-level governance mechanisms and policies that are capable of empowering local actors in advancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda while respecting local, regional, national and international contexts in the UNECE region and beyond (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

129. A side event "Safer and cleaner used vehicles for Africa" (Geneva, Switzerland, 21 February 2022) within the framework of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the UNECE Inland Transport Committee explored the advantages and challenges of access for countries within African regions to safer and cleaner used vehicles and contributed to a better understanding of the role of used vehicles in meeting national, regional and global goals, including SDGs, the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030 and its Global Plan of Action, and the Paris Climate Agreement (Section 20).

130. UNDA project "Sustainable mobility and smart connectivity (trade and transport nexus) in Central Asia, the Caucasus and Western Balkans" (2021-2024) is aimed to enhance the capacity of selected countries in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Western Balkans to move towards sustainable mobility and smart connectivity. The Smart and Sustainable Connectivity E-Learning Platform (SSCELP) was launched. Three sub-regional workshops: for Western Balkans (online, 28 September 2022) for the Caucasus (online, 30 September 2022) and for SPECA countries (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 27 October 2022) demonstrated the functioning of SSCELP, strengthened knowledge on UN transport and trade related legal instruments and built up national capacities on how to develop policy tools for sustainable and better trade connectivity (Sections 20, 23 and 35).

131. Within the framework of the project "Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and car-pooling initiatives" (2019-2022), the first draft of recommendations on pilot projects in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan on the setting up car sharing and car-pooling services in their capital cities was prepared. Meetings with national stakeholders in Kazakhstan (Astana, Kazakhstan, 30 June 2022), Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 17 May 2022), and Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 20 September 2022) collected information about the current legislative frameworks and policies in place in these three countries and raised awareness about sustainable transport mobility (Section 20).

132. 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 (online, 17-18 March and 12-13 July 2022) facilitated the work on updates to the CTU Code (Section 20).

133. A thematic session on the Danube Transport Days 2022 (Ljubljana, Slovenia, 28-29 November 2022) enhanced the knowledge of UNECE member States on sustainable and energy efficient transport, highlighted the potential for further efficiency in air, road and railway transport, and demonstrated benefits from hydrogen in transport as well as the situation of e-vehicle charging stations in Western Balkan countries (Section 23).

134. A side event "Automation, Connectivity and E-Mobility" (Geneva, Switzerland, 23 February 2022) within the framework of the UNECE Inland Transport Committee shared information related to Electric and Automated Vehicles having in mind the bigger role of achieving a sustainable future mobility system and contributing to achieving SDG 13 as well as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The event discussed policies on addressing the transformations that will form the future of mobility, in terms of performance, use, and ownership as well as impact on the society and climate, explored the role of industries, their achievements and future contributions (Section 20).

135. A workshop on carbon life cycle analysis (LCA) of vehicles (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 31 May 2022) assembled experts from and outside of the Working Party on Pollution and Energy to exchange

information on the latest activities with respect to LCA/carbon footprint of vehicles to potentially include it as a priority topic for the Working Party on Pollution and Energy in the future (Section 20).



Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

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

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

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

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

136. A policy dialogue “Institutional Arrangements for the circular economy and the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources” (online, 6 April 2022) initiated a dialogue between governmental officials and other stakeholders in UNECE member States about how to facilitate coordination between the different governmental institutions, best practices on administrative requirements for policymaking in the circular economy context, and the way forward regarding the implementations of circular economy regulations. The event also marked the launch of Circular STEP, the multi-stakeholder network connecting policymakers and other circular economy actors from the private sector and academia to promote sharing of experiences and cooperation in the field. Circular STEP aims to close the gap between developed and developing economies by scaling up circular economy, bringing together knowledge, expertise, and circular economy solutions (Section 20).

137. A seminar “Sustainable Meat and Livestock Production” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 29 September 2022) at the 30th session of the UNECE Specialized Section on Standardization of Meat enhanced the knowledge of UNECE member States on sustainability issues related to meat production with a focus on estimates and mitigation options for carbon emissions from meat production (Section 20).

138. The projects “Enhancing Transparency and Traceability of Sustainable Value Chains in Garment and Footwear” (2019-2022) is aimed to enhance the transparency and traceability along the garment and footwear value chain, as part of improving the due diligence process by private sector actors, as well as to advance more responsible production and consumption patterns in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A report presentation “Tracing textiles: Advanced technologies for sustainable value chains” (online and Brussels, Belgium, 22 June 2022) within the framework of the European Development Days 2022 showcased opportunities to scale-up impactful solutions illustrated by lessons learned and best practices from UNECE’s Proof-of-Concept with blockchain pilots for sustainability in textiles. The Regional Workshop “Accelerating action for the sustainable and circular garment and footwear industry, innovation for inclusive cotton value chains” (Santiago, Chile, 7 April 2022) provided stakeholders in the Latin America with the tools to drive change towards sustainable and circular value chains in the garment and footwear sector and improved understanding of the toolbox, policy approaches, ongoing blockchain pilots on textile industry with focus in the cotton value chain and experiences on the ground in the Latin American region. An international conference “The sustainable garment and footwear industry of the future” and a workshop “Advancing the transition to sustainable and circular business

models” (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 25 March 2022) explored decent work as a basis of a stable society and of effective and inclusive social dialogue among national and regional partners, contributed to the establishment and reinforcement of social dialogue in Central Asia and to strengthening the role of business organizations and associations in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan as social partners, trained regional actors on the tools to drive action on decent work and circular approaches on a wide scale to better access market and investment opportunities for sustainable development. Agreement was reached to develop a strategy for ESG traceability and transparency in the textile industry in Uzbekistan until 2024. An international conference “Accelerating action for the sustainable garment and footwear industry of the future: Harnessing the potential of innovation for due diligence and reduced environmental impact – The way forward to UNFCCC COP27” (Cairo, Egypt, 24-25 May 2022) discussed solutions to address the environmental impact of the garment and footwear industry in the Middle East and North Africa region. The conference also explored approaches to tackle climate change in this industry, through traceability and transparency recommendations, standards and tools (Section 20).

139. A side event “Untapping the potential of blockchain for responsible and inclusive business models in the garment and footwear sector” (online, 22 February 2022) within the framework of the 2022 OECD Forum on Due Diligence in the Garment and Footwear Sector and a side event “Building the traceability of sustainable value chains across the two continents with support of blockchain technology” (online, 15 February 2022) at the EU-Africa Business Forum 2022 demonstrated how advanced technologies, like blockchain, can enable traceability, risk-based due diligence across the European and African continents for sustainable value chains in fashion and apparel, and responsible business models in this industry, showcased end-to-end traceability in support of reliable product claims, from origin, to living wages, to climate risk mitigation and adaptation, and explored opportunities to scale-up impactful solutions, while ensuring market access for small-holders and SMEs in developing economies (Section 20).

140. A workshop “Deep Dive into Circular Economy: Harmonized System (HS) Code System at Heart” (Geneva, Switzerland, 19-21 October 2022) identified concrete recommendations on how to modify HS Code system to enable trade in circular economy goods, including the need to address the shortcoming of HS codes and classifications. It highlighted the importance of understanding both the strengths and limitations of HS codes to streamline the transition to circularity (Section 20).

141. The “UNECE-FAO Impulse Lab: Trees – Nature’s technology for climate-proof building” (San Marino, 5 October 2022) discussed how to increase the use of wood as an abundant and highly sustainable building material to meet the various climate and SDG targets of cities and countries (Section 20).

142. Two webinars on fashion and packaging organized to celebrate the International Day of Forests 2022 (online, 21 March 2022) under the overarching theme “Forests for sustainable lifestyles and a circular economy” shared innovative approaches to embedding the circular economy into supply chains in the UNECE region and beyond, highlighting that forest-based fibers for innovative fashion and packaging products can effectively support the transition to more sustainable patterns of production and consumption within a circular bioeconomy. Experts shared innovative approaches to embedding the circular economy into supply chains, discussed new ideas about consumption and relationship with the natural world. The publication "Circularity concepts in forest-based industries" analyzed circular approaches in forest-based industries and their limitations (Section 20).

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

143. A field project “Supporting Kazakhstan in ratification of the Aarhus Convention Amendment on genetically modified organisms (GMO)” resulted in the preparation of a review of national legal and institutional frameworks vis-a-vis the provisions of the GMO Amendment with recommendations on how to align this framework with the provisions of this Amendment. The review provided a solid basis for

capacity-building for different government authorities in Kazakhstan as a material for thematic trainings and manuals (Sections 20, 23).

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

144. A capacity-building event (Lunteren, Netherlands, 28-30 March 2022) strengthened the capacity of UNECE members States in implementing the whole institution/school approach of the newly drafted framework for the implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) from 2021 to 2030 (Section 20).

145. A peer learning roundtable “Rebalancing people, planet and prosperity: ESD as key enabler for the 17 SDGs and Agenda 2030” (online, 7 April 2022) showcased how ESD could help to scale up the role of education to tackle future crisis, reorient learning to empower learners of all ages to act for environmental integrity, economic viability, a more just, equitable society, and a healthy and sustainable planet. The roundtable highlighted global and regional ESD policy actions, and illustrated how ESD strategies can help advance, amplify, and scale up transformative education for sustainable development and strengthen cooperation between the education, environment and other sectors to prepare learners for the future (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

146. The UNECE Regional Forum on Climate Initiatives to Finance Climate Action and the SDGs (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 17 October 2022) brought together high-level policy and decision-makers from the Ministries of Economy, Finance, Trade, Industry, Energy and Environment in the UNECE region and advanced a set of partnerships that would enhance regional collaboration to develop a robust, sustainability-focused information framework, investment roadmap, and business case for the assurance of CRMs and would eventually help finance to the field of sustainably managing CRMs (Section 20).

147. A project “Training to integrate environment and climate change into UNSDCF” organized three subregional training sessions for Central Asia (online, 13 January 2022), South Eastern Europe and Türkiye (online, 20 January 2022), Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (online, 27 January 2022) on integrating environment and climate change with two key presentations and two training reports, which supported the UNCTs in better mainstreaming environment and climate change in their UN programming cycle (Section 23).

148. 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

149. A workshop “Scaling up urban greening and forests in Cities” (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 18-19 March 2022) organized within a framework of a field project “Support to the development of sustainable urban and peri-urban forestry in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan” discussed the status and progress of work, exchanged national and international experiences, mapped out the needs as well as formulated recommendations for future work on greening cities and landscape restoration in Uzbekistan. The conceptual discussion in Tashkent was followed by a practical and hands-on training workshop on “Future-proof green cities make future-proof countries - Building urban and peri-urban tree and forest resilience” (Budapest, Hungary, 4-9 December 2022) that included several field sessions and trained participants from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in managing forest and green spaces in the urban context. The workshop resulted in a better understanding of the many cross-sectoral issues in urban and peri-urban forestry, an increased network for experts to learn from, and a better practical knowledge of sustainable urban forestry (Sections 20, 23).
150. Two meetings (online, 28 March and 5 October 2022) on the Informal Network of Experts on Sustainable Urban Forestry Benchmarking Collaboration provided input to the conceptualization and design of the sustainable urban and peri-urban forestry benchmark tools for UNECE member States. The policy dialogue “Are all urban trees created equal? Benchmarking for evidence-based urban forest policy and planning” organized as a COP 15 side event (online, 12 December 2022) explored the importance and challenges of benchmarking urban forestry. This resulted in a better understanding of benchmarking objectives, data collection needs, and challenges to eventually lead to a definition of specific voluntary urban forestry benchmarks for individual cities (Section 20).
151. The UNECE Urban Forest Policy Roundtable (online, 16 September 2022) facilitated the exchange of good practices among public and private sector stakeholders from the UNECE region and resulted in the Draft Regional Urban Forestry Opportunity Plan aimed to help advance sustainable urban and peri-urban trees and forestry as a cost-effective and integrative nature-based solution for sustainable development, climate action, disaster risk reduction, and biodiversity agendas in the UNECE region (Section 20).
152. The side event “Every tree counts: Past, present and future of forests in the UNECE region and beyond” (online, 9 May 2022) at the 17th session of the UN Forum on Forest highlighted approaches to how forest-sector information improves forest governance and management and stressed that sustainable forest management is a complex, cross-sectoral issue that requires comprehensive solutions. The event also featured the UNECE/FAO Forest Sector Outlook Study (2020-2040), covering the entire UNECE region and providing guidance to policymakers for the years to come (Section 20).
153. The scientific-technical symposium, "Assessing Forest Damage and Disturbance" (online and Vienna, Austria, 29-30 September 2022), discussed the current condition of forests in the UNECE region, related threats, and impacts. It highlighted the many challenges in harmonized and unbiased international monitoring and reporting on this topic which were exacerbated by climatic changes, posing new risks and threats to forests. This led to the conclusion that forest damage and disturbance needed to be assessed in a more harmonized and purposeful way. The results of the workshop supported the UNECE work aiming at further development of international reporting on forest damage in the region (Section 20).
154. Within the framework of the project “Enhancing circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG15” (2020-2022) a science-policy brief on boreal forests and climate change was drafted and outlined the main expected environmental and economic impacts of climate change on boreal forests, highlighted ongoing research about the role of boreal forests in climate change mitigation, presented possible adaptation pathways, and provided policymakers, experts and the general public with information about boreal forests in the context of climate change in UNECE member States (Section 20).

155. Within the framework of the project “Strengthening cooperation and national capacities in selected UNECE countries for sustainable forest management” (2021-2023), the first draft guide for developing Forest Policy and Management Support Information Systems was prepared. A workshop (Geneva, Switzerland, 29 November 2022) focused on designing the medium- and long-term strategies and the primary objectives of the work on international data collection, dissemination and related products, analyzed the current situation and possible strategic decisions regarding forest and timber data-related processes, and confirmed national need for further collaboration and their interest in a comprehensive analysis of information systems for forest management. An advisory mission to Uzbekistan (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 13-19 March 2022) led to a better understanding of the state of forest information systems in Uzbekistan and the needs for further cooperation (Section 20).

156. A regional policy dialogue on forest landscape restoration (online, 9 February 2022) presented the common challenges and opportunities for forest landscape restoration across the UNECE region in line with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. During the regional dialogue, experts from the Caucasus and Central Asia region discussed an initial set of guiding principles on effective forest restoration, which were developed on the basis of national pilot strategies in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. The national policy guiding principles provided an enabling framework for the development of national policy tools for implementation and monitoring of successful and sustainable forest landscape restoration activities in countries of the region. The policy dialogue also provided a platform to present the first version of the Knowledge Sharing Platform on Forest Landscape Restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia, a forum for exchange of information and tailored policy tools to strengthen forest landscape restoration activities in the region as well as information about status and progress of national work in this area (Section 20).

157. A field project “Support to the development of sustainable forest management and forest landscape restoration in Kyrgyzstan” organized a study tour (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 23-24 June 2022). It provided an opportunity for experts from water and agriculture sectors in Kyrgyzstan to visit rural pilot sites for integrated water and pasture management, which can be advanced through automatic well systems, remote sensors measuring water flow and hydro pumps that operate self-sufficiently without external energy input. The study tour was followed by a workshop “Validating a National Strategy Proposal for Forest Landscape Restoration in Kyrgyzstan” (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 23-24 June 2022). The event validated a national strategy proposal for forest landscape restoration in Kyrgyzstan, which has been developed under the project “Strengthening policy framework on forest landscape restoration in selected UNECE countries to achieve SDG 15” (Sections 20, 23).

158. A field project “Support to the development of national strategies on forest landscape restoration in Uzbekistan” facilitated work and induced discussion on a national strategy for forest landscape restoration for Uzbekistan as a pilot country in a participatory approach. A study trip (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 13-19 March 2022) provided first-hand information on forest landscape restoration work on roadsides, urban and agricultural lands and forest regeneration material production including forest nursery. It further provided an opportunity to liaise directly with people working in the field and learn about the conditions of their work. A National Forest Policy Dialogue workshop “Forestry Sector Feasibility Study Towards Resilient Landscapes Restoration in Uzbekistan” (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 20-21 September 2022) discussed the role of the national forest landscape restoration strategy, its feasibility in the context of the plans for greening Uzbekistan, and the coordination of work among national stakeholders (Sections 20, 23).

159. Feasibility study to assess the growth sector of forest reproductive material (FRM) in the Republic of Moldova assessed the country’s current capacities for FRM production within the context of the national plans and targets for afforestation and forest landscape restoration. The feasibility study analyzed the status and potential of FRM production within the broader context of the Republic of Moldova’s forest sector, its current situation, and its capacities. The study also identified the key missing elements in the

current system, provided recommendations, and indicated concrete next steps in the development of the forest restoration and FRM production sector in the Republic of Moldova (Sections 20, 23).

160. “INForest” data and knowledge platform for forests in the UNECE region to improve access to relevant and reliable data on forests, their protection, and use was further expanded. “INForest” was created as a user-friendly tool for comprehensive data on forests and their contribution to biodiversity, mitigation of climate change, and multiple goods and services. The data gives users the flexibility to define the scope, format, and geographic coverage of the data analyzed (Sections 20, 23).



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

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

161. UNECE contributed with the following good practices to the publication “Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Least Developed Countries”: Safer and Cleaner Used Vehicles for Africa; promoting the capacities of city governments to implement the transition towards people-centered, smart, sustainable cities in countries with economies in transition; Sustainable Resource Management; Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia; and Trees in Cities Initiative. Moreover, UNECE organized two side events at the South-South Cooperation Expo “Promoting urban economic resilience in cities globally during and after COVID-19 through building knowledge base and interregional cooperation” (online and Bangkok, Thailand, 13 September 2022) and “Overcoming Challenges and Exploring Opportunities for Sustainable Energy Transition through South-South Cooperation” (online and Bangkok, Thailand, 13 September 2022) which explored building resilience to natural and man-made disasters at the city level through the development of a knowledge base and interregional exchange, launched the online training program on urban economic resilience developed within the project, and enabled governments, international organizations, and academia to review existing experience of countries in the Global South in the post-COVID-19 recovery in the energy sector and the role that South-South economic cooperation can play in the sustainable energy transition (Sections 20, 23, 35).

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

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

162. An introductory mission (Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 21-22 November 2022) discussed a joint capacity-building and analytical initiative on trade and innovation for sustainable development of Turkmenistan with government and private sector stakeholders (Sections 20, 23).

163. The 39th United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) Forum (online, 5-6 December 2022) improved knowledge of the UN member States on trade facilitation recommendations and e-business standards and advanced the work on UN/CEFACT projects, including recommendations, standards and solutions for trade facilitation and e-business. The Forum launched the new project to develop the White Paper on Digital Transit Accompanying Document and overall stressed

the importance of supply chain simplification of messages and the use of AI for trade facilitation (Section 20).

164. A series of side events within the framework of the 38th UN/CEFACT Forum including “EDI to API: roundtable” (online, 20 May 2022), “UN/CEFACT Global Semantic Standards” (online, 20 May 2022), “Five Futures of Currency” (online, 19 May 2022), “Insurance Domain Presentation” (online, 19 May 2022), “Cross Border Management Domain Presentation” (online, 19 May 2022), “UN/CEFACT Standards - Making the Supply Chain Management more efficient” (online, 19 May 2022), “Role of Digital Trust, Digital Security and Emerging Technologies in Trade Facilitation” (online, 18 May 2022), “Launch of the Georgian Business Process Analysis” (online, 18 May 2022), “Open Banking and Open Finance backing trade worldwide” (online, 18 May 2022), “Accounting and Audit Domain Presentation” (online, 17 May 2022), “Open Banking: State of Art and Upcoming Challenges”, “Easing Cross-Border Trade in Agricultural Goods” (online, 17 May 2022), “Single Window Assessment Methodology (SWAM)” (online, 17 May 2022), “Encouraging Private Sector Participation in National Trade Facilitation Bodies” (online, 16 May 2022), “Dealing with Supply Chain disruptions: the role of trade facilitation and international standards” (online, 16 May 2022), “Transport and Logistics Domain Presentation” (online, 16 May 2022), “Sustainable Tourism and SDGs” (online, 16 May 2022) discussed trade facilitation recommendations and e-business standards and increased knowledge of the work of UN/CEFACT across different domains, including private sector participation in national trade facilitation bodies, SWAM, cross-border trade in agricultural goods, open banking and open finance, UN/CEFACT Global Semantic Standards, sustainable tourism and SDGs, efficient supply chain management, electronic data interchange to application programming interface, future of currency, business process analysis of export of pharmaceuticals from Georgia (Section 20).

165. UNDA project “Transport, Trade and Connectivity in the Age of Pandemics” (2020-2023) aims to implement UN solutions, including standards, tools, methodologies and policy recommendations, with immediate effect and helping governments, including Customs and other border agencies, ports authorities and broader logistics industry stakeholders, and the business community world-wide, to keep transport and borders operational to facilitate the international flow of goods, while containing the further spread of the COVID-19 virus. The 4th technical cooperation workshop for the Western Balkans Single Window and Data Sharing in the Western Balkans (online, 26-27 January 2022) enhanced the knowledge of stakeholders in the Western Balkans on the ways to use the UN standards and reference data models, notably the UN/CEFACT Multimodal Transport Reference Data Model and the new package of standards for the digitalization of multimodal transport data and document exchange, with an emphasis on the usefulness of developing and implementing a data model. A technical expert meeting on the application of standards for the digitalization of consignment notes (online, 10 March 2022) launched a comparative analysis of the current United Nations rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) message specifications and the proposed Extensible Markup Language (XML) message standards. The possibility of continuing work was discussed in terms of further developing the data converter between messages in UN/EDIFACT and the new UN/CEFACT standards, establishing standard for the electronic equivalent of the SMGS and CIM/SMGS consignment notes, and updating the standards prepared by UN/CEFACT experts and published on the website. The results of this work included a technical specification for a converter between UN/EDIFACT messages and XML and other Internet-based technologies for use in systems in the broader Eurasian space that can be used by various partners in the transition economies (Sections 20, 23, 35).

166. UNDA project “Enhanced capacities pandemic-resilient, sustainable cross-border trade and transport of selected countries in the UNECE region” (2022-2025) is aimed to strengthen green supply chains and enhance their resilience and inclusivity, based on harmonization and digitization of trade and transport information flows in selected transition economies, using UN standards. A high-level policymaker conference “Digital Transformation of Information Exchange in Supply Chains Using United Nations Standards” (Baku, Azerbaijan, 31 October 2022) for SPECA countries improved capacities on digitalization of supply chains and drafted recommendations to carry out pilot

implementation projects. It also agreed to work on digitalization of supply chains, including multimodal data and document exchange. UNECE achieved agreement with the Secretary General of Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA) to cooperate on the implementation of the package of standards for digitalization of multimodal data and document exchange and collaboration with ESCAP and several national representatives to deepen cooperation on pilot implementation projects, notably regarding digitalization of railway cargo information flows using the UN/CEFACT standards and artefacts for the railway consignment notes. The conference adopted a set of recommendations for the digitalization of data and document exchange along supply chains and multimodal corridors using the UN/CEFACT standards and endorsed the plan to develop a roadmap for the digitalization of data and document exchanges in corridors in the SPECA countries. A target report “Data mapping between data in transport documents accompanying goods and Customs IT system to support the digitalization of data and document exchange for multimodal transport and trade in Azerbaijan, using the UN/CEFACT standards and reference data models, contributing, in general, to the development of digital corridors passing through” delivered data mapping and electronic message structures and was presented at the conference (Sections 23, 35).

167. Within the project "Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council (NTFC) to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)" (2019-2022) two seminars “Cross-border e-commerce” (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 12 April 2022), “Intra- and extra-regional cross-border trade” (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 13 April 2022), and a roundtable “Trade Facilitation in the Digital Economy: Institutions and Development Programs” (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 14 April 2022) enhanced capacities of local stakeholders and contributed to the successful implementation of the WTO TFA in Kyrgyzstan. It showcased the relevance of capacity building in the implementation of the National Trade Facilitation Roadmap. A hybrid event “Facilitating Trade in the Kyrgyz Republic - Progress and Prospects” (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 20 May 2022) at the 38th UN/CEFACT Forum showcased UNECE activities in Kyrgyzstan focusing on capacity-building of policymakers and NTFC experts, regulatory agencies, and other stakeholders, effective implementation of trade facilitation policies, and efforts to accelerate recovery from COVID-19 pandemic. The session also touched upon the development of e-business and paperless e-commerce in the Central Asian region, as well as ways to increase the dematerialization of cross-border data exchange (Section 20).

168. 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” (2018-2023) a review on the process of implementation of the recommendations of the SPECA working paper on harmonizing border-crossing procedures was delivered. The project supported two bilateral meetings between the NTFCs of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan as well as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, delivered advisory services and substantive support for the regional network of National Trade Facilitation Bodies (Sections 20, 23).

169. Within the framework of the project “Fostering Resilient, Diversified and Sustainable Value Chains in the Eurasian Region after COVID-19” (2021-2023) a high-level launch event (online, 24 February 2022) assessed existing developments and challenges in the area of global and regional value chains and the impact of COVID-19. A regional economic study on aspects of the Eurasian region integration and the impact of COVID-19 facilitated the development of initial evidence-based policy options and characterized the extent of the global value chains development in the region, its variation across countries and sectors, as well as through time, and its potential links to significant trade policy developments over the last couple of decades. The national studies for beneficiary countries have been initiated (Section 20).

170. A study on Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Moldova provided an assessment of the trade facilitation framework in the Republic of Moldova taking into account the country’s implementation of the WTO TFA, related commitments and the legal environment supporting its implementation. The findings assisted the Republic of Moldova in delivering on Agenda 2030 for

Sustainable Development, in particular focusing on removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade (Sections 20, 23).

171. Within the framework of the project “Building Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Trade in the SPECA subregion” (2022-2024) “Analysis of business processes of grain and fruit exports for sustainable trade, efficient water management and food security in the SPECA region” presented a thematic overview of the potential of the countries to export and import the selected products sustainably, an analysis of the business processes of exports and imports, identification of bottlenecks, as well as recommendations and conclusions (Sections 20, 23).

172. A validation seminar on the report on assessing the readiness of Uzbekistan to implement the WTO TFA (online, 11 and 31 January 2022) supported Uzbekistan in its accession talks. A seminar on the process of accession to the WTO and the WTO TFA for Turkmenistan (Geneva, Switzerland, 25 March 2022) provided support for the implementation of the WTO Trade Simplification Agreement to meet the requirements for WTO accession as well as launched a project to assist Turkmenistan carry out an assessment of its readiness to implement the TFA (Section 23).

173. Technical support and training were provided for selected UNECE member States working on pilot implementations of the package of standards for the digitalization of document and data exchange in multimodal transport, using UN/CEFACT reference data models, and facilitated exchange of information and discussions on how to best organize the exchange of data and documents for multimodal transport, notably for road (eCMR) resulting in improved understanding of the UN/CEFACT semantic standards and reference data models for the practical digitalization of multimodal data and document exchange (Section 23).

174. A workshop on International Standards for Trade Facilitation (Singapore, 31 August 2022) within the framework of the Asia-Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum 2022 increased awareness of existing international standards relevant to trade facilitation with a key focus on standards related to electronic identifications of products along the supply chain. A joint ITC-UNECE publication “Managing Risk for Safe and Efficient Trade: Guide for Border Regulators” offered policy recommendations to create a national strategy based on five principles, such as removing redundant controls and integrating risk management processes. The 17th session of the SPECA on Trade (Singapore, 31 August 2022) facilitated the development of a SPECA Working Group on Trade Work Plan for 2023, reviewed and advanced the roadmap for the implementation of the SPECA Strategy for Trade Facilitation and studies in support for the implementation of the Principles of Sustainable Trade, and advanced work on digitalization of data and document flows for trade and multimodal transport. As a result of these activities, the SPECA Working Group on Trade included the promotion of UN standards for digitalization of multimodal data and document exchange in its core programme of work and started promoting their implementation (Section 23).

175. A field project “Prepare a Practical assessment on the Data Pipeline concept for improving Grain Corridor efficiency using UN/CEFACT standard” delivered the first version of the target report for the digitalization of data and document exchange for the exports of grain from Ukraine (Section 23).

176. The 12th and the 13th Odessa Seminar on Trade and Transport Facilitation “Trade Facilitation and Digitalization in a Time of Crisis” (online and Odesa, Ukraine, 7 July 2022) and “Trade and Transport Facilitation: EU electronic freight transport information regulation and UN/CEFACT semantic standards and multimodal transport reference data model” (online and Odesa, Ukraine, 22 December 2022) provided an exchange of experience of relevant stakeholders from Ukraine and relevant international organizations (European Commission, TRACECA, GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development) and informed stakeholders on the advancement of the EU Regulation 2020/1056 on Electronic Freight Transport Information (eFTI), the UN/CEFACT semantic standards, and Multimodal Transport Reference Data Model (Section 23).

177. Two side events “Investment Trends and Policies in Central Asia: An exchange with UNECE, ESCAP and UNCTAD” (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 17 November 2022) and a discussion between representatives of UNECE, UNCTAD and ESCAP with UN resident coordinators of the Central Asia sub-Region on Socioeconomic priorities for cooperation during the year 2023 (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 18 November 2022) reflected on opportunities for regional cooperation to support a greener and safer future and contributed to the outcome document “Almaty Declaration” which was submitted for adoption to the 17th session of the SPECA Governing Council (Sections 20, 23).
178. A field project “Assessment of the trade facilitation framework in the Republic of Moldova” conducted gap analysis on the trade facilitation framework in the Republic of Moldova that will assist authorities in delivering on Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in light of the country’s implementation of the WTO TFA, related commitments, legal environment supporting the implementation, and the impact of the crisis in the region on the trade profile of the Republic of Moldova and sustainability issues in regional supply chains (Sections 20, 23).
179. UNDA project “Blockchains for facilitating trade and enhancing competitiveness” (2022-2025) is aimed to help government officials of developing countries to understand legal and regulatory requirements for using blockchain in trade facilitation as well as how to implement blockchain successfully for trade facilitation and crisis resilience. A coordination meeting (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 28-29 June 2022) of five UN regional commissions and UNCTAD facilitated exchange of knowledge and good practices from all over the world and achieved agreement on the next steps forward and on the outline of the global report on Blockchain and Trade Facilitation (Sections 20, 35).
180. UNDA project “Global Initiative towards post-COVID-19 resurgence of the MSME sector” (2020–2022) is aimed to strengthen the capacity and resilience of MSMEs in developing countries and economies in transition to mitigate the economic and social impact of the global COVID-19 crisis and has been successfully completed in 2022. A series of webinars “The role of MSMEs & entrepreneurship in post-Covid resurgence of sustainable trade, green and circular economy” (online, 24 May 2022), “Enhancing the contribution of MSMEs in the facilitation of the circular economy transition & green post COVID-19 resurgence” (online, 25 May 2022), “Facilitation of MSMEs engagement in sustainable international trade & green trade facilitation: good practices & challenges” (online, 31 May 2022), “Fostering innovation to drive sustainable & green post-Covid recovery of the MSME sector” (online, 1 June 2022), “MSMEs & entrepreneurship promotion: current trends, national good practices & main challenges” (online, 7 June 2022), “Policies & practices on supporting MSMEs in harnessing opportunities from sustainable trade, innovation & a circular economy” (online, 8 June 2022) improved the understanding on the current stage of the MSME development in the UNECE region in the aftermath of the negative impacts of COVID-19, on measures and tools available at international, regional and national levels to enhance the MSME green resurgence, on recent trends in the circular economy agenda and its role in socio-economic development in the UNECE region, and on policy measures and practices on promoting MSME business opportunities and models based on circular economy principles. The events shared practices in the UNECE region on empowering MSMEs in their greater involvement in the international trade as means for facilitation of green resurgence and sustainable development, enhanced knowledge of the role of innovation in enhancing entrepreneurship competencies, MSMEs business opportunities and their contribution into the green resurgence in UNECE, and discussed specific challenges in empowering MSMEs in SPECA countries to harness the opportunities from sustainable trade and a circular economy transition including trade facilitation, market access, innovation, global and regional value chains, and public-private partnerships (Sections 20, 23, 35).
181. The 12th International Seminar on Trade and Transport Facilitation (online, 7 July 2022) built on the eleven years of persistent work for trade facilitation in Ukraine in areas such as simplifying procedures, Single Window, port community systems, implementation of the WTO TFA, innovative projects on digital transport corridors, and data and document exchange in electronic format, shared information on the progress made in the application of the new package of standards and reference data

models of the UN/CEFACT, and led to the formulation of a series of recommendations on the next steps in trade facilitation and the digitalization of data and document exchange for trade and multimodal transport (Section 23).

182. A forum and industry roundtable “Textile Transparency Toolbox” (online and Manchester, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 11 March 2022) provided fashion industry stakeholders with the tools to drive action on sustainability through traceability and transparency and advance progress towards circular economy approaches on a national, regional and global scale and improved knowledge of the UN-brokered policy recommendations, implementation guidelines, an information exchange standard and call to action, known as “The Sustainability Pledge”, adopted at the 27th UN/CEFACT Plenary in April 2021 and how they can be applied in a real-world context (Section 20).

Target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

183. In 2022, the Committee on Environmental Policy adopted the 87 recommendations contained in the Third Environmental Performance Review (EPR) of Armenia and 78 recommendations contained in the Third EPR of Azerbaijan to assist the respective countries in improving their environmental management and performance and achieving 67 and 65 SDG targets, respectively, covering 16 SDGs in both cases. The review missions for the third EPR of Kyrgyzstan and for the EPR of Mauritania were conducted. The Second EPR of Morocco was published (Section 20).

184. A side event “Co-financing actions for applying environmental performance review recommendations” (online and Nicosia, Cyprus, 5 October 2022) promoted project-based activities for operationalizing selected (related to the themes of the Conference) EPRs recommendations of the UNECE EPRs of Morocco, North Macedonia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan with a view to enhance the environmental performance of these countries. This event enabled sharing of experience among countries on best approaches and solutions for efficient and effective application of EPR recommendations, joining efforts for advancing environmental governance and performance in the reviewed countries and in the UNECE region and beyond, and shared good practice for an efficient and effective action in greening the infrastructure, making the tourism sector sustainable, embracing education for sustainable development, and forging partnerships. Also, a medium and long-term outcome would be an increased implementation rate of EPR recommendations in reviewed countries contributing to enhancing environmental protection (Section 20).

185. Support was provided to Uzbekistan in developing a National State of the Environment Report (NSoER) to support implementation of EPR recommendations. The methodology of the NSoER built on the Drivers-Pressures-States-Impacts- Responses (DPSIR) framework, provided links to the SDGs, and proposed the use of UNECE environmental indicators among other indicator frameworks for assessing the state and trends of the environment in Uzbekistan (Sections 20, 23).

186. Within the framework of the project “Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries” (2020-2022), the 2022 SPECA Economic Forum and the 17th session of the SPECA Governing Council (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 17-18 November 2022) strengthened the cooperation among the SPECA countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda in times of multiple crises affecting the SPECA countries. The 2022 SPECA Forum discussed and adopted recommendations in the core areas for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, building a greener and digital economy. The Economic Forum developed, and the Governing Council adopted, the Almaty Declaration to guide future implementation of the SDGs for a greener economy (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

187. The 6th UNECE International Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Forum (online and Barcelona, Spain, 4-6 May 2022) showcased how the UNECE People-first PPP approach in support of the SDGs is contributing to the work of the international community to scale-up and implement infrastructure projects, facilitated exchange of experience of the role of PPPs for the SDGs in implementing sustainable infrastructure projects to achieve value for people and value for the planet (Section 20).

188. A capacity building event “Roundtable discussion for Government officials from Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus: Dialogue with investors/lenders” (Barcelona, Spain, 6 May 2022) presented PPP projects from Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, and their links to the SDGs, and provided a platform for discussion with potential investors and lenders from Multilateral Development Banks, investment banks, international organizations, private companies and project developers (Section 20).

189. An official launch event for UNECE member States on the UNECE PPP Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs (online, 27 September 2022) facilitated use of the UNECE PPP Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs to ensure that PPP and infrastructure projects comply with the SDGs, enhanced understanding of the benefits of the UNECE PPP Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs to attract sustainable finance into infrastructure projects, and generated interest for future training and capacity-building to use the UNECE PPP Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs (Section 20).

190. A field project “UNECE approach to PPPs for the SDGs into its policies and practices” delivered a study comprising an action plan with policy recommendations for Armenia, based on successful experiences of other countries which have already set up PPP legislations. A capacity-building event (Yerevan, Armenia, 19 October 2022) explored practical ways to design PPP and infrastructure projects that are aligned with the SDGs, and that go beyond the traditional “value for money” and provide “value for people” and “value for the planet” (Sections 20, 23).

191. A field project “UNECE approach to PPPs for the SDGs to finance green, circular and sustainable infrastructure for the recovery of Ukraine” delivered a study which presented policy options and recommendations to provide support to the efforts of Ukraine to rebuild its core infrastructure in alignment with the SDGs by applying the UNECE PPP Evaluation Methodology (Sections 20, 23).

192. A training (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 5 October 2022) improved understanding of government officials from Kyrgyzstan on the use of the UNECE PPP Evaluation Methodology for the SDGs on actual PPP projects in Kyrgyzstan, and on the UNECE approach to PPPs for the SDGs. An International PPP Conference (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 6 October 2022) served as a platform for experience sharing and discussion on PPP development in Kyrgyzstan and as a showcase of the upcoming prospects for PPPs (Sections 20, 23).

193. A policy advisory mission (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 8-11 November 2022) on PPPs in waste management and irrigation projects provided understanding on the waste management practices in Uzbekistan and engaged in an exchange of good practices with the Uzbek Government (Sections 20, 23).

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

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

194. A workshop on the modernization of official statistics (Geneva, Switzerland, 22-25 November 2022) strengthened community-driven work on the modernization of official statistics among UNECE member countries. It resulted in a set of agreed and prioritized implementation actions for 2023 in areas such as data interoperability, use of cloud for official statistics, the co-creation of training in new capabilities, data ethics and the use of data science and responsible use of AI, ChatGPT and other large language models, and deployment and maintenance of machine learning models in statistical production (Section 20).

195. Within the project “Supporting the CIS countries to provide high-quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs” (2019-2023), a seminar “Implementation of the System of Environmental-economic Accounting (SEEA)” (online, 28, 30 and 31 March 2022) exchanged knowledge and experiences on SEEA implementation and facilitated coordination between all relevant partners in OECD and UNECE regions. The second edition of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES) “Road Map on statistics for SDGs” provided guidance to members of national statistical systems and other stakeholders on how to best navigate the complex task of measuring the achievement of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and strengthened reliable data-based national information systems and support efforts to achieve the SDGs (Section 20).

196. The ModernStats World Workshop 2022 (Belgrade, Serbia, 27-29 June 2022) promoted the new developments related to a series of models developed by UNECE that are now global standards for statistical offices including ModernStats models. The workshop resulted in an increased understanding of UNECE member States of these models and the various applications to improve the efficiency of the production of statistics. A specific focus was on the interrelationships between the various models and how the joint implementation leads to further cost savings and improvement of quality. The sharing of experiences, ideas, and plans for modernizing statistical production by implementing these models was considered valuable by participants and discussion led to identifying further opportunities for international collaboration activities (Sections 20, 23).

197. Turkmenistan developed a draft report on Global Assessment of National Statistical System, which facilitated the process of identifying priorities for statistical capacity development interventions in Turkmenistan over the coming 5-7 years. The level of development of the national statistical system of Turkmenistan is commendable and there is a high level of compliance with international standards and the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics a set of principles developed by UNECE and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly. Key areas for improvement are related to dissemination and accessibility of data as well as communication and transparency with data users and further standardizing and modernizing the statistical production processes in line with international good practices (Sections 20, 23).

198. A high-level seminar on Statistical Capacity Development (Tbilisi, Georgia, 28-30 September 2022) enhanced the capacity of the senior managers of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan to produce statistics according to international standards and best practices. The organizers including UNECE, Eurostat, and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) gained better knowledge of the current priorities and challenges facing official statistics in these countries and further aligned and focused their cooperation activities in the region towards these priorities and challenges. There was a specific focus on enhancing the use of administrative data sources, the role of NSOs in cross-government data initiatives, and usage of new data sources. It led to requests for assistance in moving towards register based censuses, in building data science capacities, further assistance in implementing statistical legislation based on the UNECE Generic Law on Official Statistics and the various aspects related to the modernization of statistical systems (Sections 20, 23).

199. A workshop on Modernizing Official Statistics (Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 20-21 September 2022) provided training on different aspects of the modernization of official statistics

targeted for the Republic of Moldova and enhanced national capacities to produce statistics according to international standards and best practices. A field project “Supporting the development of a new strategy for the national statistical system of the Republic of Moldova” enhanced the capacity of the staff of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova and other relevant government agencies to mainstream innovation in statistical production and support the implementation of the new national strategy for the development of statistics (Sections 20, 23).

200. A workshop on next round of global assessments (Krakow, Poland, 6-7 December 2022) achieved a consensus on the approach for the new round of Global Assessments of the National Statistical Systems of the participating countries, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan, and a provisional timetable for the UNECE-led Global Assessments in Central Asia (Sections 20, 23).

201. A field project “Developing a national reporting platform for SDG statistics in Montenegro” implemented and populated a national reporting platform for SDG statistics online, which enhanced the capacity of the producers of official statistics in Montenegro to respond to SDG data requirements in-line with international best practices (Section 23).

202. A workshop “Communicating Official Statistics and Measuring Gender-in-Trade” (Astana, Kazakhstan, 19-21 October 2022) enhanced the capacity of Bureau of National Statistics of Kazakhstan (BNS) staff to communicate about official statistics with various types of users, strengthened technical capacity to collate data and statistics and formulate plans to improve the availability of data for gender-in-trade and other cross-cutting topics, and guided the BNS in the preparation of a draft communication strategy and to enhance the capacity of users to identify, use and interpret official statistics (Sections 20, 23).

203. A workshop on Harmonization of Poverty Statistics to Measure SDG 1 and 10 (Geneva, Switzerland, 7 December 2022) recommended continued efforts in harmonization and enhancement of the use of household surveys in the Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia region for the purpose of developing multidimensional poverty measures and disaggregation in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Section 20).

204. A workshop on population and housing censuses (Geneva, Switzerland, 19-20 September 2022) provided experts working on population and housing censuses in NSOs in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia with the opportunity to share and learn from each other’s experiences of planning and conducting censuses of the 2020 round, including ways in which the challenges created by the Covid-19 pandemic have been tackled. It enhanced the capacity of target countries to make effective use of administrative sources where available, to support census-taking, to understand both the potential and the challenges of transitioning to the use of registers for censuses, to understand and articulate the importance of effective dissemination as an integral part of conducting a census in compliance with the CES recommendations, and to harness the potential of geospatial information to improve the efficiency of census operations at all stages (Section 20).

205. A webinar “Data Interoperability: The benefits for the Land Administration sector” (online, 24 June 2022) explored the opportunities and challenges of increasing data operability for land administration and management in the UNECE region, improved understanding on the FAIR Data Principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable), and presented case studies using these principles to drive and guide data improvement. The webinar emphasized the significance of a comprehensive digital profile for each property, enhanced the knowledge of the impact of accessing and exchanging property data electronically, and explored the opportunities and benefits of developing common protocols and standards (Section 20).

206. A side event “Sustainable Monitoring Infrastructure and Continuous Innovation in implementing a Shared Environmental Information System” (Nicosia, Cyprus, 5 October 2022) within the framework of the Ninth Environment for Europe Ministerial reflected on the achievements in establishing a Shared

Environmental Information System in the pan-European region in support of environmental assessments and showcased selected good practice examples on the development and modernization of sustainable environmental monitoring infrastructure and information systems in selected areas. The event raised the awareness and informed about advanced technical solutions, including based on satellite and near to real time data, the enhanced use of digitalization and citizen science and their use to improve access of decision makers and the public to policy-relevant information in different fields, for example regarding health-relevant air quality information, effective Covid-19 monitoring in wastewater or biodiversity monitoring. Moreover, the event provided an opportunity to discuss capacity-development programs and infrastructure requirements and remaining challenges in the pan-European region (Section 20).

207. A regional training on SDG Indicator 12.c.1 “Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels” (online, 23-25 May 2022) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on national experiences of fossil fuel statistics, globally and in the European region and on the methodology developed for measuring fossil fuel subsidies through SDG 12.c.1, which will lead to better and comparable reporting on this SDG indicator (Section 20).

208. The Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics 2022 (online and Geneva, Switzerland, 29-30 September 2022) provided UNECE member States with a link between producers and users of climate information and followed up on the CES Recommendations on Climate Change-Related Statistics. It facilitated sharing of knowledge and experience on developing new change-related statistics and improving the usefulness of the existing data, supported implementation of the CES Recommendations on Climate Change-Related Statistics and the CES Set of Core Climate Change-related Indicators and Statistics Using the SEEA, informed about related global developments, such as data needs related to the Paris Agreement or the UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, showed good practices and innovative approaches to producing, disseminating and using climate change-related statistics, and identified priorities for future work (Section 20).

209. A special session for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia, and Southeastern Europe countries on Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) and Input-Output Tables (IOTs) (online, 3-5 October 2022) enabled target countries to share experiences in compilation and balancing of SUTs and deriving IOTs based on country presentations and a survey organized prior to the session, discussed issues related to data collection, using SUTs to improve consistency and coverage of the accounts, and presented developments in international initiatives for developing inter-country tables and global aggregates. A significant part of the session was devoted to different IT tools for compilation of SUTs and IOTs, including short training sessions of two tools developed by IMF to support balancing of SUTs and conversion of SUTs into IOTs (Section 20).

210. A workshop on human resources management and training (Brussels, Belgium, 11-13 October 2022) focused on new challenges and requirements in the changing environment in which NSOs operate that go beyond the impact of the pandemic, enabled UNECE member countries to exchange their useful and innovative lessons learnt from the pandemic in terms of organization, employer, manager and leader, employees, and mix/horizontal/blended/hybrid issues, and discussed areas for future work and non-standard practices. In an interactive ethics camp and lab session, participants were trained in the importance of implementing solid ethical frameworks for statistical organizations (Section 20).

211. A regional workshop on business registers (online, 20 October 2022) enabled UNECE member countries to improve knowledge on the Eurostat’s manual on business registers and the statistical units in the business register as well as enhanced the understanding of the maturity model for statistical business registers (Section 20).

212. A workshop on Financial Accounts (online and Brussels, Belgium, 14-16 November 2022) enhanced the understanding of UNECE member States on the role and uses of Financial Accounts,

increased knowledge on data sources, organization of financial accounts compilation, consistency in practice, and relevant conceptual issues (Section 20).

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

213. Total extrabudgetary contributions to UNECE² decreased by US\$445,231 (2.4%), totalling US\$18,095,548 in 2022. UNECE member States remained the largest contributors to UNECE technical cooperation activities, providing 52.1% of the total extrabudgetary resources. The top ten bilateral donors (Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Norway, Finland, Austria, Sweden) accounted for 79.1% of all voluntary contributions from UNECE member States. Switzerland, Germany, and Netherlands were the largest donor countries, providing US\$2,011,922, US\$1,527,679 and US\$845,363 in 2022 respectively. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contributed 24.2% of all extrabudgetary resources, and the European Union provided 23.6% (Graph 3).

214. Compared to 2021, contributions from the member States decreased by 20.5% (from US\$11,864,023 in 2021 to US\$9,432,559 in 2022). The contribution from the European Union increased from US\$2,206,479 in 2021 to US\$4,278,912 in 2022. Contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations decreased by 1.9% (Graph 4 and 5).

215. In 2022, total extrabudgetary, Section 23 and Section 35 expenditures were US\$24,458,804. Extrabudgetary expenditures amounted to US\$20,777,036 being 85.0% of total expenditures in 2022. The remaining expenditures for technical cooperation included regular budget expenditures from the Regular programme on technical cooperation – Section 23 (RPTC) (9.5%) and the UN Development Account – Section 35 (UNDA) (5.5%) (Graph 6).

216. The Environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (59.9%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures. The share of other subprogrammes was as follows: Transport (19.0%), Statistics (1.7%), Economic cooperation and integration (3.6%), Sustainable energy (5.5%), Trade (5.0%), Forestry and the forest industry (1.8%), Housing, land management and population (2.8%), and Executive Direction and Management (0.7%) (Graph 7).

217. Expenditures from RPTC resources amounted to US\$2,329,239 in 2022. These resources were used as follows: Environment (14.2%), Transport (15.7%), Statistics (15.7%), Economic cooperation and integration (3.0%), Sustainable energy (17.0%), Trade (15.3%), Forests and the forest industry, Housing, land and management (17.2%), Executive Direction and Management (2.0%) (Graph 8).

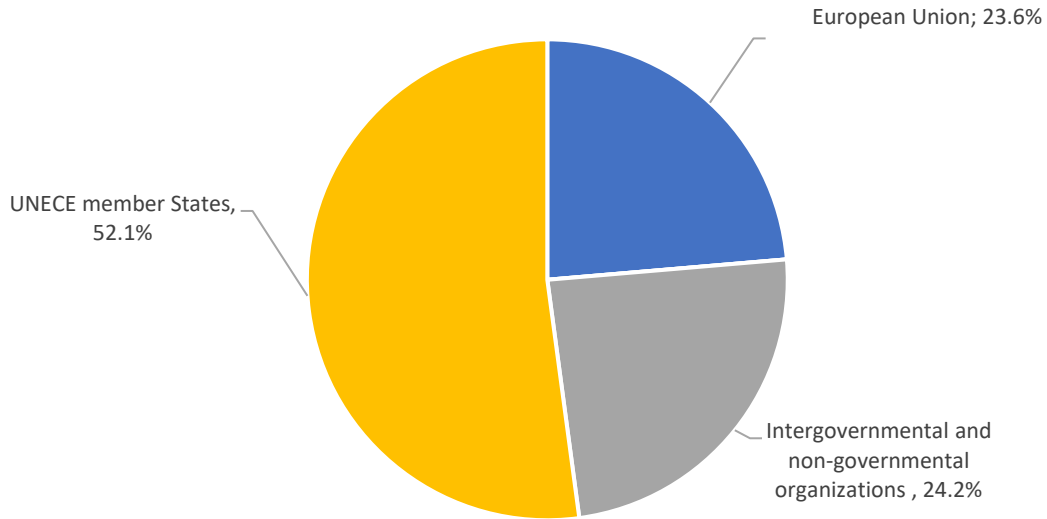
218. Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account amounted to US\$1,352,528. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was as follows: Environment (1.78%), Transport (27.6%), Statistics (8.9%), Economic cooperation and integration (17.7%), Sustainable energy (3.1%), Trade (18.5%), Forestry and timber (2.5%), and Housing and land management (20.0%) (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”.

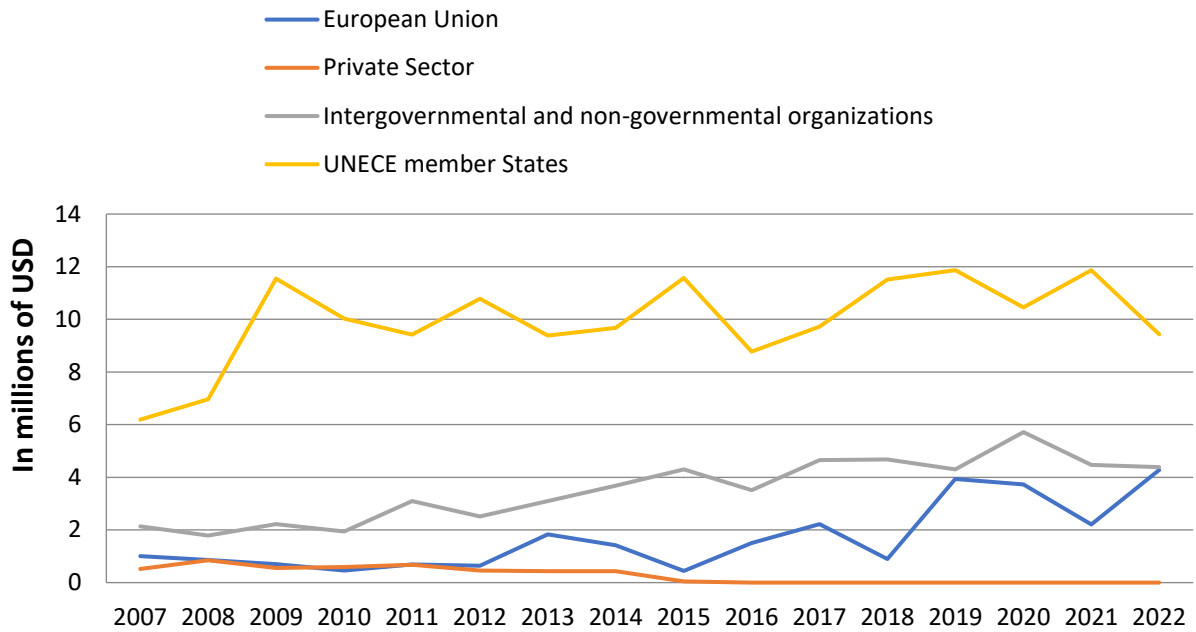
V. ANNEXES

Annex 1

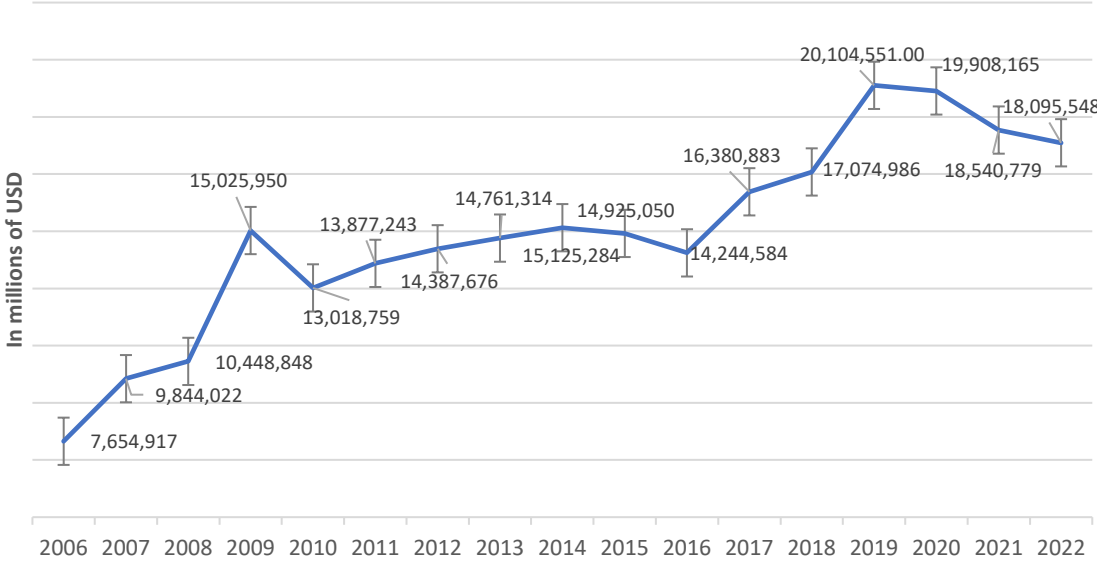
Graph 3. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2022



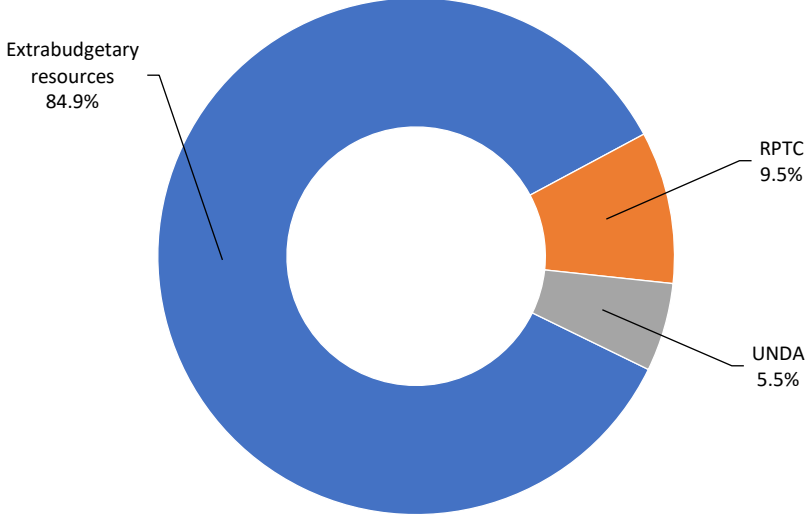
Graph 4. Trend in extrabudgetary contributions by source from 2006 to 2022



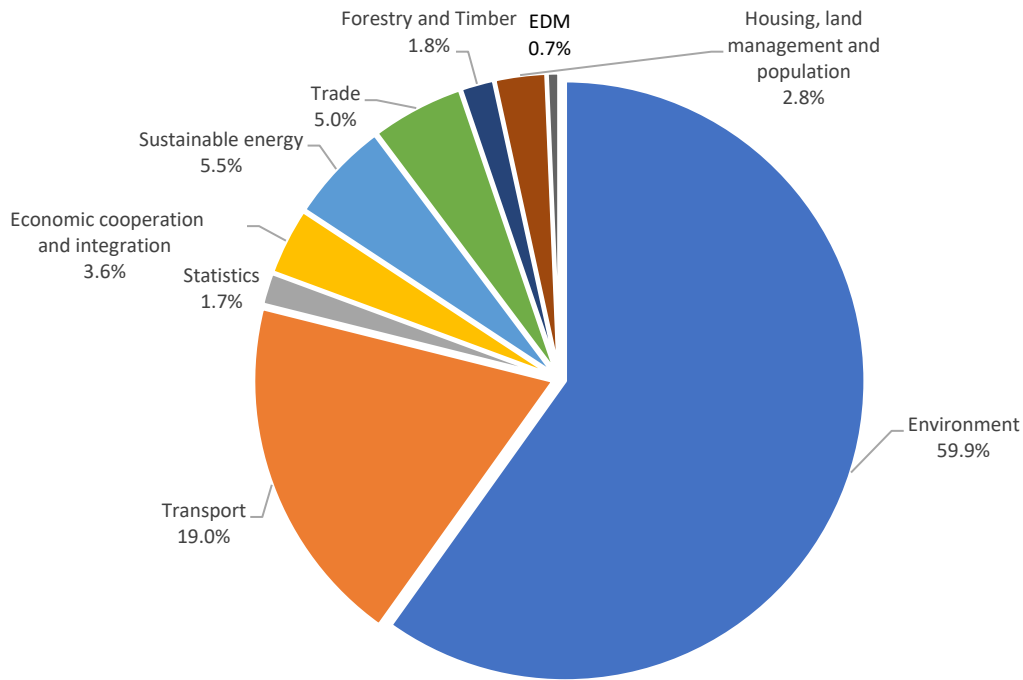
Graph 5. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2022



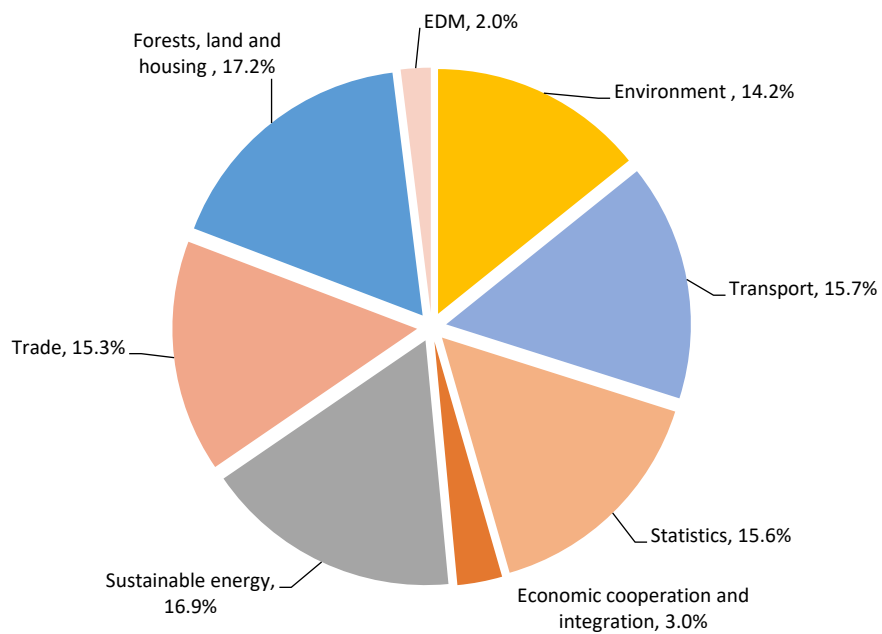
Graph 6. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2022



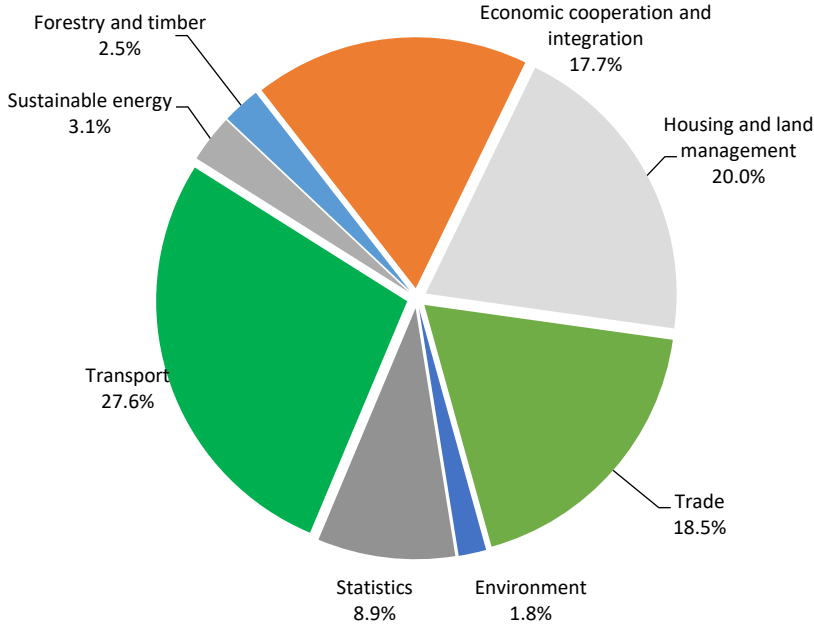
Graph 7. Expenditures under extrabudgetary resources, 2022



Graph 8. Expenditures under RPTC by use, 2022



Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2022



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

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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	6,530
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,142
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	8,760
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900	75,000	37,140	73,923	0	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	322,919
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024	4,024	2,024	5,673	3,380	3,380	5,943	2,972	7,125
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	6,475
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	89,853
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	10,790
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	37,858
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	38,564
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	38,766
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	122,046
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	129,775
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	117,897
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	67,826
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	330,250
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	709,117
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	3,257
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	1,527,679
Gibraltar ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	668	0	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	25,165
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	74,809
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	1,843
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	137,298
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	20,000	20,000	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	583,197
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	43,715
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044	0	1,478	858	0	1,966	0	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	7,189
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351	970	500	452	860	817	600	592	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	22,519
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	77,092
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	0	0	0	1,990	9,354	2,290	4,430	6,127	4,249
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839	670	1,273	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,391	1,454	1,454
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	426	0	2,184	512	1,999	1,793	7,568	12,518.86	6,307	1,511	3,342
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	845,363
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	36,154	0	0	31,530	0	0
North Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	9,784	4,770	1,961	460
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	363,163
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	141,462
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	69,068
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	30,546
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310	3,135	2,209	2,000	2,000	1,465	1,215	0	5,000	0	900
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	56,606
Russian Federation	1,264,208	1,274,208	1,274,242	1,268,192	1,488,130	1,278,120	1,545,780	1,645,780	1,345,750	1,401,660	1,401,660	1,401,660	1,369,460	1,369,460	10,000
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109,413
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	30,732
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	32,988
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	108,742
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	172,675
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	307,732

³ A/AC.109/2021/8

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	2,011,922
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0	175	500	500	500	0	500	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	107,730
Turkmenistan	356	0	400	0	0	1,050	0	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	15,531
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	457,935
United States of America	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	449,500	0	0	0	0	0
African Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0
Asian Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
ASTM International	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0
Ax Son Johnson Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	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	0
City University of Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,171	0	178,970.92	0	0	0
European Union	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	4,278,912
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000	0	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	0
European Investment Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	7,964	0	0	0	0
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013	0	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	747,757
Global Water Partnership Mediterranean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174,251	188,702	0	255,724.18	84,895	49,717	0
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	122,242
IBGE Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,308	0	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	10,000
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	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	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	1,413,169
Islamic Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168,000	0	0	48,750	0	0
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	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	0
JFEJI-CICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,389	0	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	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	0
OIER Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,091	0	0	0	0
Tsinghua University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,771	0	0	150,180.89	0	78,924	0
University of Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,856	15,707	0	0	0	0
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227	0	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	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	0
CEPI	7,396	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	0
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777	0	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	0
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	0	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	0
European Business Congress (EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	0	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	0
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	0	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	0
GAZ DE FRANCE	40,881	0	69,577	111,588	34,076	34,031	35,568	0	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	0

Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0
JSC KazMunaiGas Exploration Production-KazMunayGas	0	0	0	0	0	33,206	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Republic of Moldovagaz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Physikalish Tech Metrologiejnstitut (PTB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,500	400,000	0	0	0	0	0
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207	0	0	0	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	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	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	0	0	0
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Institute of French International Legal Experts (IFEJI) & The Confederation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Energy Association (USEA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348,937	0	0	0	0
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beijing Sindicatum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148,868	0	0
World Nuclear Association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198,786	170,000	0	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644	493,698	584,644	421,482	1,545,693	55,000	0	3,000	0	0	0
UNDP MPTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,532,761	1,622,768	1,350,800	0	0
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	0	0	0	57,613	146,669	113,348	191,761	112,062	69,801	0	0
ONE UN Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569,719.79	881,433	537,335	427,808	0	0
FAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0
ILO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0
IOM-Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0
ITU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0
UN Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0
UNHCR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	0	0	0
UNICEF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0
WHO Regional Office for Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0
WMO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0
JOINT SDG FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240,500	0
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	18,095,548	0	0

UNECE extrabudgetary trust funds, 2022

Title of the project	Project ID	Expenditures (US\$)
Evaluation of UNECE	ECE-E201	10,611
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	49,069
Implementing UN Development System Reform: Strengthening communication, information dissemination and knowledge management of the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) for Europe and Centra Asia	ECE-E376	5,113
Aarhus Convention	ECE-E104	1,018,274
Industrial Accidents Convention	ECE-E106	508,747
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	283,354
Espoo Convention	ECE-E115	399,236
The PEP	ECE-E126	52,393
Water Convention	ECE-E133	2,095,541
Protocol on Water and Health	ECE-E150	581,139
Environmental Performance Review	ECE-E205	683,163
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E280	26,763
Strengthening the capacity of UNECE member States in implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education on Sustainable Development	ECE-E285	11,683
UN-Water Inter-Agency Cooperation	ECE-E394	127,979
Enhancing strategic environmental assessment and transboundary environment impact assessment in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E311	463,297
Promote accession to Water Convention	ECE-E328	751,867
EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues in Central Asia (2019-2022)	ECE-E341	208,451
Environment for Europe	ECE-E342	440,829
National Policy Dialogues for Industrial Safety in Central Asia (Phase I: Launch)	ECE-E366	160,014
Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	LRA-E908	2,362,324
Voluntary Contribution towards funding of effect-oriented activities under the Air Convention	LUA-E910	731,146
Trans-European Motorway	ECE-E206	39,254
Trans-European Railway	ECE-E208	63,376
Transport International Routier (TIR)	ECE-E211	1,245,792
Enhancing Regional Transport Infrastructure Connectivity and Establishment of Transport Geographical Information System (GIS) Database	ECE-E272	22,729
Facilitate and support the full computerization of the TIR procedure (eTIR)	ECE-E296	212,971
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and car-pooling initiatives	ECE-E324	27,304
Safer and cleaner used vehicles for Africa	ECE-E358	114,093
Road Safety Phase VI	ECE-E365	913,558
Improving the knowledge and increasing uptake of CTU Code	ECE-E377	59,596
Enhancing coherence and integration of economic and social statistics in support of the implementation of 2008 SNA	ECE-E264	239,901
Strengthening statistical capacity of the CIS countries for providing high quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs	ECE-E326	15,852
Modernising Statistical Production Phase 3	ECE-E331	35,529
International Centre of Excellence on PPPs: development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations	ECE-E267	131,156
Promoting innovation policy capacities in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	ECE-E317	344,472
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	44,834
Developing and implementing the People-first Public-Private Partnerships model for sustainable development in Ukraine	ECE-E364	32,409
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane - Phase II	ECE-E276	15,636
Methane Management in Extractive Industries (Upstream Oil and Gas/Downstream Gas)	ECE-E281	10,738
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	256,803
Implementation of the UNFC and UNRMS	ECE-E357	524,638
Enhancing national capacities to develop and implement energy efficiency standards for buildings in the UNECE region	ECE-E359	34,915

Improving capacities of UNECE member States to decarbonize the transport sector by increasing the use of natural gas as a motor fuel	ECE-E361	66,960
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	ECE-E293	44,027
Enhancing transparency and traceability for more sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector	ECE-E320	618,295
Enhancing usage and uptake of standards for sustainable development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls	ECE-E330	249,480
Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	ECE-E344	30,527
Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries	ECE-E360	63
Fostering Resilient, Diversified and Sustainable Value Chains in the Eurasian Region after COVID-19	ECE-E378	68,168
Enhancing circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG 15	ECE-E346	15,933
Assessment of the Forest Damage/Disturbance in the ECE region	ECE-E368	9,085
Strengthening policy framework on forest landscape restoration in selected UNECE countries to achieve SDG 15	ECE-E372	66,388
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	ECE-E373	254
Improved sustainable urban development in 17 Norwegian cities	ECE-E340	26,585
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	151,303
Human Settlements	ECE-E350	91,792
Secretariat to the United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund (Phase 3)	ECE-E384	1,180,545
Increasing awareness and accession to the Water Convention	ECE-E397	586,524
Support to the implementation of the UNECE Air Convention in the EECCA region – phase III	ECE-E380	435,367
EU4Environment in Eastern Partnership countries – Water Resources and Environmental Data by UNECE	ECE-E393	372,818
Reinforcing the innovation ecosystem in the UNECE region to promote innovation and digital technologies for sustainable development and for the circular economy transition	ECE-E388	200,551
Strengthening cooperation and national capacities in selected UNECE countries for sustainable forest management	ECE-E374	135,378
Forum of Mayors: Strengthening capacities of UNECE member States on sustainable urban development, housing, and land management	ECE-E383	129,817
Enhance the 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 (Centre of Excellence on Sustainable Housing and Sustainable Smart Cities for the CIS countries)	ECE-E391	119,311
Sustainable hydrogen production in the UNECE region and its role in the development of a hydrogen ecosystem and export potential	ECE-E382	89,647
Building resilient, climate adaptive and economically viable transport infrastructure networks	ECE-E387	70,090
Supporting the integration of geospatial and statistical data across the UNECE region	ECE-E399	69,938
Towards 2030: Strengthening mechanisms for peer learning and policy exchange on sustainable development in the UNECE region (RFSD 2022)	ECE-E386	69,750
Sustainable urban forestry as a cost-effective nature-based solution for green, resilient, and healthy development in the UNECE region	ECE-E395	66,499
Strengthening capacity for the implementation of urban-related SDGs in San Marino through the development of the Country/City Profile on Smart Sustainable Urban Development, Housing and Land Management	ECE-E392	56,890
Improving national capacity on renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) technologies for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and households in North Macedonia (UNECE component of Green Finance Facility to improve air quality and combat climate change in North Macedonia project)	ECE-E398	56,311
Addressing technological/industrial accident risks in national strategies and DRR plans of Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E405	52,940
Strengthening Georgia's food and energy resilience (UNECE component of the Joint SDG Fund Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance project in Georgia)	ECE-E404	51,646
Safe helmets for Rwanda: building institutional capacity to support local manufacturing of helmets	ECE-E389	41,995
Improving water, sanitation, hygiene and health through implementation of the programme of work of the Protocol on Water and Health	ECE-E381	41,772
Strengthening communication and outreach on forests, forest products and climate change in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the UNECE region	ECE-E401	40,430
Mobile sources of Air Pollution (CLRTAP - LPA)	LPA-E907	40,358
Improving the collection, processing and dissemination of information on forests and sustainable forest management in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	ECE-E402	39,947
Addressing the compounded food and energy crisis in Ukraine through innovative technologies and adaptive agricultural practices (UNECE component of the Joint SDG Fund Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance project in Ukraine)	ECE-E406	35,433
Building Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Trade in the SPECA subregion	ECE-E379	28,710
Strengthening the capacity of UNECE member States in implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education on Sustainable Development (ensuite of E285)	ECE-E403	14,226
Road Safety (Phase VII)	ECE-E385	271
UNECE Ageing Policies Database	ECE-E411	158

UNECE-led projects funded from the United Nations Development Account, by tranches (12 - 14 tranches)

Project title	Sub-programme	Budget (USD)	Beneficiary countries	Partners	Objective
2023N Strengthening innovation policies for SPECA countries in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	Economic cooperation and integration	435,000	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan	ESCAP, UNCTs, UNCTAD	Strengthen institutional capacities of the landlocked SPECA countries to harness innovation as a driver of sustainable growth and regional integration
2023O Smart Sustainable Cities for the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda in selected countries in the UNECE Region	Housing, land management and population	465,000	Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro	UN-Habitat	To strengthen capacity of national and local governments to develop and implement coherent policies and approaches for smart sustainable urban development in selected countries in the UNECE region
2023W Global Initiative towards post-Covid-19 resurgence of the MSME sector	Trade	3,165,500	Global	UNCTAD, DESA, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	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, ECE, ESCAP, ECA, ECLAC, ESCWA	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	Statistics	3,256,971	Global	UNCTAD, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ECE, ESCWA	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, land management and population	2,127,000	Global	ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA	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	ECE, 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	ECE, UNEP, ESCAP, 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.
2225N Enhanced capacities of selected countries in the ECE region for pandemic-resilient, sustainable cross-border trade, and transport	Trade	430,000	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	ECE, ESCAP, ICAO, IMO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNCTs	The project will help raise the efficiency and resilience of supply chains in the target transition economies by rolling out a package of harmonized electronic equivalents of key documents accompanying goods transported by sea, road, rail, air, and inland water transport, aligned to the UN/CEFACT standards. It will expand it to cover additional documents, certificates and permits, notably documents accompanying cargo, related to transparency in international trade and transport.
2225M Food-Water-Energy nexus support to post-COVID-19 recovery in Eastern Europe, Western Balkans, Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa	Sustainable energy	700,000	Albania, Belarus, Algeria, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Nigeria, Uzbekistan, Montenegro	ESCAP, ESCWA, ECA, UNEP, UNU-INWEH, WHO/Europe, UNCTs	To develop a sustainable and integrated management approach interconnecting the food, water and energy nexus and helping to manage the impact of the Covid-19 situation

UNECE-implementing partner projects funded from the United Nations Development Account, by tranches (12 - 14 tranches)

Project title	Sub-programme	Budget (USD) UNECE share	Beneficiary countries	Partners	Objective
2023D Data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies in Africa, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia	Statistics	212,800	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Seychelles, Senegal, Zimbabwe	ECA, UNCTAD, UN Women	To develop a coherent approach to measuring the impact of trade on gender equality using official statistics and building on the existing statistical data and capacity of countries
2023P Inter-regional cooperation for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda	Housing, land management and population	107,412	Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Jordan, Cambodia, Morocco, Philippines	ECLAC, UN-Habitat, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA	To support the development of urban policies and action plans in target countries responsive to communicable diseases outbreaks, build future resilience to shocks and stresses, and redesign urban policies and action plans that can capitalize on the lessons learned from the COVID19 crisis
2124A Towards integrated national financing framework	Economic cooperation and integration	255,500	Burkina Faso, Belarus, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Zambia	DESA, UNCTAD, ECLAC, ECA, ESCWA, ESCAP	To support selected countries to mobilize and align financing with national sustainable development priorities, in particular in the context of addressing the significant impacts of COVID-19 on both SDG-related financing needs and on availability of public and private financial resources for such expenditure and investment
2225A Statistics and Data Project - Resilient and agile National Statistical Systems (NSS) to meet post-COVID-19 data needs to recover better	Statistics	320,000	UN Member States	DESA, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, UNEP, UNODC, UNCTs	To strengthen the capability of NSS of target countries to collect, process and disseminate data and statistics to inform COVID-19 recovery policy and to enhance the resilience and agility of NSS of beneficiary countries to respond to emerging economic, social and environmental data needs in times of crises and disasters through the use of innovative data sources, advanced data acquisition methods and modern technologies, while ensuring a path towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda
2225J Voluntary local reviews: evidence for greener, resilient and sustainable urban recovery in Eastern European and Central Asian countries in transition	Housing, land management and population	90,002	Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Serbia	UN-Habitat, ESCAP, DESA	To advance socio-economic recovery and SDG localization in selected Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries in transition by harnessing the potential of Voluntary Local Reviews
2225Q Strengthening energy policies of Countries with Special Needs to build back better from COVID-19	Sustainable energy	193,625	Armenia, Micronesia, Federated States of, Kiribati, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Maldives, Uzbekistan	ESCAP, ECLAC, DESA	To improve the capacity of policymakers by supporting them to develop SDG 7 roadmaps that enable the delivery of both the sustainable energy transition and the economic recovery from COVID-19

ANNEX 5 - Resource Mobilization Plans 2022-2024

1. Resource Mobilization Plans for the period 2022-2024 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 2023 and 2024 are higher than estimates reflected in the UNECE 2024 Proposed programme budget (A/78/6(Sect.20)) for 2023 and 2024. While the Resource Mobilization Plans reflect more ambitious targets, the Proposed programme budget takes a more conservative approach, only reflecting pledges that were secured when it was finalized in February 2023.
5. Because the 2024 Proposed programme budget was finalized earlier, 2022 expenditures may slightly vary; final expenditure will be available in the Financial report and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (A/78/5 (Vol. I)) to be presented to the General Assembly at the 78th Session.
6. 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 2022-2024

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	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: The Secretariat of the Special Envoy for Road Safety supports the mandate of the Special Envoy for Road Safety. ¹	1.1 The Secretariat of the Special Envoy on Road Safety is efficiently maintained and fully functional	<u>Donor:</u> FIA Foundation	600	600	600
	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	250	250	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	33	33	33
	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	20	20	20

¹ As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 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	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.	840	942	942
	2.2 Ensured efficient and timely servicing of the UNRSTF governing bodies		90	125	125
	2.3 Increased funding for the UNRSTF		95	35	35
	2.4 Maintained high-quality and efficient monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the UNRSTF deliverables		65	113	113
	2.5 Increased UNRSTF outreach among UN member States, potential donors and other stakeholders		62	49	49
Result 3: Strengthen the capacity of UNECE member States to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. ³	3.1 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	70	50	50
	3.2 Implementing integrated policy support for the 2030 Agenda	<u>Donors:</u> UNECE member States	49	-	-
	3.3 Strengthening communication, information dissemination and knowledge management of the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) for Europe and Centra Asia	<u>Donors:</u> UNECE member States	5	-	-

² As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20)

³ As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			2,179	2,217	2,217

2022 actual expenditures of the Office of the Executive Secretary are higher than the 2022 estimate (\$2,023,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document 2022/20.

The variance is primarily attributable to increased UNRSTF and UNRSF outreach during the period, higher funds were mobilized as a result.

Subprogramme 1 Environment

Responsible Director: *Mr. Marco Keiner*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region ⁴	1.1 Third EPR of Azerbaijan published and launched in 2023	UNECE member States for in-kind expertise and financial support	42	10	-
	1.2 Second EPR of Morocco published and launched in 2023		29	10	-
	1.3 Second EPR of Armenia published and launched in 2023		266	10	-
	1.4 Third EPR of Kyrgyzstan published and launched in 2024		194	-	10
	1.5 EPR of Mauritania published and launched in 2024		150	-	10
	1.6 EPR of a country (Tajikistan) published and launched in 2024/2025	Partners: UNEP, UNRC, UNDP, ECA	2	200	-
	1.7 EPR of a country (Republic of Moldova) published and launched in 2025		-	-	200
	1.8 EPR of a country (Montenegro) published and launched in 2025		-	-	200
	1.9 Strengthened environmental monitoring and assessment	UNECE member States, such as Austria, Germany, Norway, Russian Federation, Serbia and Switzerland, European Union, EEA and UNEP	54	180	116

⁴ As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 2: Strengthened implementation of ECE MEAs ⁵	2.1. Implementation of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution ⁶ :	Parties to the EMEP Protocol (41)	2,403	2,358	2,358
	(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 Convention			
	(b) Core activities not covered by the EMEP Protocol (Executive Body decision 2002/1)	Parties to the Convention: The European Union, Germany, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland;	731	2,358	2,358
	(c) Strengthened capacity of countries for implementation and promotion of the Convention		719	930	930
	2.2 Strengthened implementation of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents ⁷	Parties and partners	722	800	800
2.3 Improved implementation and accession to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) ⁸	Parties and partners	4,106	4,470	4,470	
2.4 Improved implementation and accession to the Protocol on Water and Health ⁹	Parties and partners	581	1,171	1,171	

⁵ Estimates from ECE MEAs reflect expected incomes based on approved Programmes of Work

⁶ Estimates, as reflected in ECE/EB.AIR/2022/1, tables 1,2,4,10,11, 14 and 16 and approved by the Executive Body in December 2022

⁷ Based on original estimates, as reflected in the Convention's workplan for 2023-2024 (see ECE/CP.TEIA/44/Add.1) and adjusted, taking into account Parties' pledges at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (see ECE/CP.TEIA/44), available funding for projects provided in 2022 or earlier and envisaged additional contributions.

⁸ Figures for 2023 and 2024 are estimated and rounded, as reflected in the programme of work for 2022-2024 (ECE/MP.WAT/63/Add.1)

⁹ Figures for 2023 and 2024 are estimated and rounded, as reflected in the programme of work for 2023-2025 (ECE/MP.WH/24/Add.1, forthcoming)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
	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.	1,018	2,430 ¹⁰	2,420 ¹¹
	2.6 Strengthened promotion and implementation of the Espoo Convention and the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment	Parties (UNECE Member States and EU) and partners	863	1,260 ¹²	620 ¹³
Result 3: Improved response to environmental challenges by ECE constituencies ¹⁴	3.1 Education on Sustainable Development	UNECE member States	26	110	110
Result 4: Commission decision A (63) ¹⁵	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	441	30	30
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			12,347	16,327	15,803

¹⁰ 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).

¹¹ 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).

¹² Rounded estimates, as reflected in the workplan for 2021-2023 adopted by the Meetings of the Parties to the Espoo Convention and its Protocol in December 2020 (ECE/MP.EIA/30/Add.1-ECE/MP.EIA/SEA/13/Add.1, decision VIII/2-IV/2, annex II), also covering, in table 3, the EU4 Environment project.

¹³ Rounded estimates based on a draft workplan for 2024-2026. The workplan with final budgetary figures to be adopted by the Meetings of the Parties in December 2023.

¹⁴ As reflected in A/69/6/Rev.1

¹⁵ As reflected in E/2009/37

2022 actual expenditures of the Environment subprogramme are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$14,747,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

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 2020-2022 workplan of the Protocol on water and Health, the 2021-22 workplan of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, the 2021-2022 workplan of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, and the 2022-2025 work programme of the Aarhus Convention.

Subprogramme 2 Transport

Responsible Director: *Mr. Yuwei Li*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems that are safer ¹⁶	1.1 Safer and cleaner used vehicles for Africa and Asia	<u>Donor:</u> UN Road Safety Fund <u>Partners:</u> UNECA, UNEP, WHO, FIA, ITF and CITA	114	41	64
	1.2. Safer motorcycle helmets in Rwanda	<u>Donor:</u> UN Road Safety Fund <u>Partners:</u> UNECA, WHO, FIA	42	46	-
	1.3 Motorcycle ABS in ASEAN countries	<u>Donor:</u> UN Road Safety Fund <u>Partners:</u> UNESCAP and FIA,	-	45	16
	1.4 Safe loading and securing of cargo in containers	<u>Donor:</u> Russian Federation	60	110	100
	1.5 Better Road Safety System based on in-depth analysis of road accidents in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia	<u>Donor:</u> UN Road Safety Fund <u>Partners:</u> WHO	-	30	70
Result 2: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems that are cleaner ¹⁷	2.1. Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to develop sustainable urban mobility policy on car sharing and carpooling initiatives	<u>Donor:</u> The Russian Federation	27	132	-
	2.2. Computerization of the TIR procedure	<u>Donor:</u> IRU	213	220	220
	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	52	-	-

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	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
	2.4 Sustained capacity of the secretariat in serving TIR CPs and administering TIR Convention	<u>Source of funding:</u> TIR Convention ¹⁸	1,246	1,830	1,850
	2.5 Building resilient, climate adaptive and economically viable transport infrastructure networks	<u>Donor:</u> the Netherlands	70	115	95
	2.6 Promoting a better understanding of trends and developments surrounding Electrical Vehicles and their charging infrastructure through capacity building and the development of knowledge products	<u>Donor:</u> The Netherlands	-	51	-
	2.7 Enhanced adaptation of transport systems to climate change	<u>Donor:</u> The Netherlands	-	55	-
Result 4: Enhanced regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems ¹⁹	4.1 Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM)	<u>Donor:</u> Member States	39	50	60
	4.2 Trans-European Railway (TER)	<u>Donor:</u> Member States	63	70	70
	4.3 Transport Connectivity and GIS database	<u>Donor:</u> IsDB	23	20	20
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			1,949	2,815	2,565

2022 expenditures in the Transport subprogramme are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$2,658,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

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 and other seminars/workshops were held online

¹⁸ 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

¹⁹ As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20)

Subprogramme 3 Statistics

Officer-in-Charge: Ms. Tiina Luige

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic result	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Increasing the number of countries producing improved statistics for the Sustainable Development Goals ²⁰	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	36	120	140
	1.2 Support for CIS countries to provide high quality statistics and indicators to monitor progress towards SDGs	Russian Federation	16	-	-
	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	240	-	-
	1.4 Enhanced integration of statistical and geospatial information for the SDGs	European Commission	70	52	-
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			361	172	140

2022 actual expenditures of the Statistics subprogramme are higher than the 2022 estimate (\$270,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The higher than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to the completion of the project in support of the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts and the use of the balance available.

²⁰ As reflected in A/74/6(Sect.20)

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	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Improved capacity of member States to use innovation to achieve their sustainable development objectives ²¹	Sub-regional programme of work for Eastern Europe and South Caucasus, including an Innovation Policy Outlook, three national Innovation for Sustainable Development Reviews (I4SDRs), and capacity building	Sida (Sweden)	344	518	50
	I4SDR of Uzbekistan, support for CIS participants to intergovernmental meetings	Russian Federation	45	-	-
	Reinforcing the innovation ecosystem in the UNECE region to promote innovation and digital technologies for sustainable development and for the circular economy transition	Germany	201	907	600
	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	Multiple donors	-	-	100
	I4SDRs of Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan	<u>Multiple donors</u>	-	-	340
	Capacity building to support implementation of policy recommendations from I4SDRs of Armenia and Uzbekistan	<u>Multiple donors</u>	-	-	195
Result 2: Public-Private Partnerships to finance sustainable development ²²	Review the PPP legal and regulatory framework in Ukraine and provide capacity building on PPP project identification and preparation	<u>Donor:</u> SDG Fund; <u>Partners:</u> RC Ukraine, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO	32	-	-

²¹ As reflected in A/78/6(Sect.20)

²² As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20)

Strategic result	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
	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	131	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 ²³	Enhancing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through strategic cooperation among the SPECA countries	Donor: Russian Federation	-	106	80
	Building capacities on innovative entrepreneurship, circular business models and sustainable management of natural resources under the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA), including through the SPECA Network of Business Incubators and Accelerators and the stakeholder engagement platform	Multiple donors	-	-	100
	Strengthening the capacity of SPECA to support countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through sub-regional cooperation	Kazakhstan	-	22	20
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			753	1,677	1,485

2022 expenditures in the Economic Cooperation and Integration subprogramme are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$1,132,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to (i) less spending than expected on travel of staff, experts and participants due to COVID-19 restrictions, and (ii) less than anticipated resources mobilized, due to restrictions in using donor funds in 2022 in the context of the war in Ukraine.

²³ As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20), para 20.10

Subprogramme 5 Sustainable Energy

Responsible Director: *Mr. Dario Liguti*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Achieving a step change in the efficiency with which natural resources are used ²⁴	1.1 Application of UNFC and Development of UNRMS	European Commission; Russian Federation; United Kingdom; Coordinating Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia; China; African Union; Norway; Mexico	525	650	800
Result 2: Reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings ²⁵	2.1 Deploy High Performance Buildings Initiative 2.2 Projects under the Joint Task Force on Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings 2.3 Project on renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings in North Macedonia	Germany, Russian Federation, International Centres of Excellence on High Performance Buildings, Foundations, SDG Fund	91	300	3,000
Result 3: Reduced emissions of methane ²⁶	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, Clean Air Task Force	26	150	250
Result 4: Assist member States in their assessment of strategic options for attaining sustainable energy ²⁷	4.1 Projects on renewable energy and energy efficiency in Georgia and Ukraine 4.2 Deliver Carbon Neutrality Project 4.3 Deliver UNECE's contribution to the Global Tracking Framework	United States Energy Association; World Nuclear Association; Germany; Russian Federation, European Commission	434	50	-

²⁴ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

²⁵ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

²⁶ As reflected in A/78/6(Sect.20)

²⁷ As reflected in A/78/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
	4.4 Renewable Energy Hard Talks and Renewable Energy Status Report in UNECE region				
Result 5: Assist member States in decarbonizing transport ²⁸	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	67	-	-
Result 6: Assist member States in achieving energy security in a context of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement ²⁹	6.1 Launch Energy Resilience Platform 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	-	100	150
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			1,143	1,250	4,200

2022 expenditures in the Sustainable energy subprogramme are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$1,755,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to (1) in Result 1, due to Covid-19 prolonged restrictions, travel by experts and expenditures linked to workshops and events were lower than planned, and (2) in Result 2, the expected fundraising on the High Performance Building Initiative did not take place. While we expect for expenditures under (1) to catch up in 2023, the same cannot be said under (2) as the Initiative has been thoroughly revisited and downscaled accordingly.

²⁸ As reflected in A/78/6(Sect.20)

²⁹ As reflected in A/78/6(Sect.20)

Subprogramme 6 Trade

Responsible Director: *Ms. Elisabeth Tuerk*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Increased consensus on the development of ECE recommendations and guidelines for regulatory cooperation ³⁰	Enhanced usage and uptake of standards for sustainable development, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (gender-responsive standards)	Germany and others	249	-	100
	Increased capacity to conduct market surveillance of AI products	Multiple donors	-	-	100
	Improved knowledge and capacity to use ECE Agricultural Quality Standards (Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Dry and Dried Produce; Seed Potatoes and Meat).	Multiple donors	-	-	20
	Strengthening capacities of countries in Central Asia and Caucasus to reduce food loss and waste in agricultural supply chains, including through Circular STEP	Multiple donors	-	-	50
Result 2: Increased consensus on and strengthened implementation of ECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business ³¹	Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	Russian Federation	44	31	6
	Strengthening the capacity of the Kyrgyzstan National Trade Facilitation Council to implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement	Russian Federation	31	-	-
	UNEDIFACT. Assistance to selected economies in transition to implement UNECE best practice recommendations and standards in trade facilitation	Czech Republic	-	10	10

³⁰ As reflected in A/72/6(Sect.20)

³¹ Ibid

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Enhancing trade efficiency in Central Asia ³²					
Result 3: Increased consensus on and strengthened implementation of ECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business ³³ Improved traceability in the garment sector ³⁴	Enhancing transparency and traceability for sustainable value chains in the garment and footwear sector	European Commission, GEF-UNEP	618	911	911
	Enhancing traceability and transparency for sustainable and circular value chains management in the agri-food and critical raw materials	European Commission	-	-	2,500
Result 4: Enhance trade facilitation, agricultural quality standards and regulatory and trade-related economic cooperation for the transition to sustainable economic growth and sustainable production and consumption in the ECE region ³⁵	Fostering resilient, diversified and sustainable value chains in the Eurasian region after COVID-19	Russian Federation	68	100	-
	Supporting the removal of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade (RPBT) (Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan)	Multiple donors	-	70	200
	Enhancing resource efficiency and circularity in agri-food value chains to achieve SDG 12, including through the stakeholder engagement platform	Multiple donors	-	-	200
Result 5: The UN Special Programme for the	Supporting sustainable trade in the SPECA countries	Russian Federation, other donors	-	150	-

³² As reflected in A/74/6(Sect.20)

³³ As reflected in A/72/6(Sect.20)

³⁴ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

³⁵ As reflected in A/78/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) will serve as the major framework for ECE cooperation with other relevant stakeholders in Central Asia ³⁶	Improving regional collaboration and exchange of knowledge in SPECA countries through stakeholder engagement platform for circular economy transition and sustainable management of natural resources	Multiple donors	-	-	100
	Building Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Trade in the SPECA subregion	Russian Federation	29	100	80
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			1,039	1,341	4,277

2022 expenditures in the Trade subprogramme are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$2,391,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The lower than projected expenditures are mainly attributable to (i) less spending than expected on travel of staff, experts and participants due to COVID-19 restrictions, and (ii) less than anticipated resources mobilized, due to restrictions in using donor funds in 2022 in the context of the war in Ukraine.

³⁶ As reflected in A/77/6(Sect.20)

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	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Are we there yet? Measuring sustainable forest management under Sustainable Development Goal 15 ³⁷	1.1 Assessment of forest damage/disturbance in the UNECE region	Finland	10	-	-
	1.2 Capacity building on monitoring Sustainable Forest Management in CIS member States	Russian Federation	136	163	-
	1.3 Improving the collection, processing and dissemination of information on forests and sustainable forest management	Switzerland, Sweden	33	37	-
	1.4 Forests and Forest Knowledge for Resilient, Low-Carbon Urban and Rural Communities	Switzerland	-	95	-
Result 2: strengthening capacity and political commitment for ecosystem restoration in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe ³⁸	2.1 Sustainable urban forestry as a cost-effective nature-based solution for green, resilient, and healthy development in the UNECE region	Switzerland	67	9	-
	2.2 Strengthening policy framework on forest landscape restoration in selected UNECE countries to achieve SDG 15	Germany	66	-	-
	2.3 Strengthening preparedness, anticipatory action and response solutions for greening Uzbekistan's landscapes and cities	Uzbekistan	-	-	88
Result 3: Increased access to forest product information to support evidence-led policymaking	3.1 Enhanced circumboreal cooperation in support of SDG 15	Russian Federation	16	-	-
	3.2 Improved dissemination of available forestry information	Switzerland	41	10	-
	3.3 Forest Products Annual Market Review	Canada, Netherlands	-	24	-

³⁷ As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20)

³⁸ As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20)

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
for the sustainable production and consumption of forest products ³⁹	3.4 Improved communication on the potential of forest in the era of climate change	Finland	-	-	50
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			369	338	138

2022 expenditures in the Forests and the forest industry subprogramme are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$429,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The slightly lower than anticipated expenditures are attributable to restrictions in using donor funds in 2022; these funds have since been made available for use in 2023.

³⁹ As reflected in A/76/6(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	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: Regional observatory on urban-related Sustainable Development Goals ⁴⁰ Additional result: Sustainable and inclusive recovery while addressing impacts of COVID-19 ⁴¹	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)	<u>Potential donors:</u> For Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan - Russian Federation <u>Potential partners:</u> National UNDP offices, University of Geneva, UN-Habitat	119	80	50
	1.2 Improving Housing Affordability in the UNECE region	<u>Potential donors:</u> Czech Republic, Slovenia <u>Potential partners:</u> Ministries in UNECE member States, Housing Europe, academia	32	20	20
	1.3 Development of the Country Profiles on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management of Albania and Montenegro, including component on strengthening resilience and institutional reform regarding the role of the National Housing Agency	<u>Potential donors:</u> Council of Europe Bank, UN RCO Albania, <u>Potential partners:</u> EU, UNDP Albania, bilateral donors	30	30	120
	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	27	-	-

⁴⁰ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

⁴¹ 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	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
	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	130	102	100
	1.6 Strengthening capacities of the selected cities to implement urban related SDGs through smart sustainable cities profiles, voluntary local reviews and innovative financing mechanisms	<u>Potential donors:</u> Government of Italy, Germany <u>Potential partners:</u> Way Home Canada; Canadian Observatory on Homelessness; University of York; FEANTSA; OHCHR	30	-	120
	1.7. Strengthening capacity for the implementation of urban related SDGs in San Marino through the development of the Country/City Profile on Smart Sustainable Urban Development, Housing and Land Management	<u>Potential donors:</u> San Marino	57	-	-
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			424	232	410

2022 expenditures in the Housing and Land Management component of subprogramme 8 are higher than the 2022 estimate (\$297,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The higher than anticipated expenditures are primarily attributable to the fact that in 2021 travels and other activities in the countries under 1.1. Enhance capacity of countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia) and 1.3 (Development of Country Profiles) were frozen due to COVID-19 pandemic. Those were further implemented in 2022 after the pandemic was over. In 2021, the subprogramme endorsed VLR guidelines and was requested by cities to test them at city level. As a result, additional XB funds were requested to test the guidelines in 2022.

Subprogramme 8B Population component

Officer-in-Charge: Ms. Tiina Luige

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
Result 1: countries launch new guidelines on how to mainstream ageing to achieve a society for all ages ⁴²	1.1 Development of guidelines for mainstreaming ageing and their launch programme including a special launch event	Portugal, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Austria	15	60	45
	1.2 Development of a toolkit for mainstreaming ageing and training workshops	Norway, Germany, Estonia	15	15	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 ⁴³	2.1 4 th review and appraisal of MIPAA/RIS in the UNECE region	Estonia, Germany, Norway, Switzerland	75	4	-
	2.2 Standing Working Group on Ageing side events, policy briefs & policy seminars/webinars	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	46	80	80
	2.3 Initiating 5th cycle of MIPAA/RIS implementation in the UNECE region	Germany, Norway, Switzerland	-	60	-
	2.4 Development of UNECE Ageing Policy Database	Germany, Austria, Estonia	-	75	60
	2.5 Monitoring implementation of MIPAA/RIS	Germany, Switzerland	-	-	35
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			151	294	250

⁴² As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20)

⁴³ As reflected in A/76/6(Sect.20)

2022 expenditures in the Population component of subprogramme 8 are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$246,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The lower than anticipated expenditures are primarily attributable to some activities being postponed to 2023 due to staff turnover in 2022.



Nexus Sustainable and Smart Cities for All Ages

Responsible Directors: *Paola Deda and Dario Liguti*

Thousands of United States dollars

Strategic results	Indicative Key Outputs	Main Possible Donors and Partners	2022 expenditure	2023 estimate	2024 estimate
<p>Result 2: Enhanced environmental performance in the Economic Commission for Europe region.⁴⁴</p> <p>Result 1: Regional observatory on urban-related Sustainable Development Goals (result carried over from 2020)⁴⁵</p> <p>Result 2: Reduced carbon footprint and improved quality of life with high-performance buildings⁴⁶</p>	Overview of good practices and recommendations for disaster risk reduction and urban resilience	To be identified	-	-	-
	UN4Kharkiv project: UN4Kharkiv: Integrated Rehabilitation of Settlements (Territories) in Ukraine with a pilot project in Kharkiv	<u>Potential donors:</u> UNECE member States	-	2,500	2,600
Total extrabudgetary funding (Thousands of USD)			-	2,500	2,600

2022 expenditures under the nexus Sustainable and Smart Cities for All Ages are lower than the 2022 estimate (\$300,000) included in the 2021-2023 Resource Mobilization Plans submitted in Informal document No. 2022/20.

The variance is primarily attributable to the longer procedures with the fundraising for the project, which was just approved by EXCOM on 15 May 2023, instead of the planned earlier date of the approval.

⁴⁴ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 1

⁴⁵ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 8

⁴⁶ As reflected in A/75/6(Sect.20), subprogramme 5

List of acronyms

AAI	Active Ageing Index
AMM	Abandoned Mine Methane
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BSEC	Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CBM	Coal Bed Methane
CES	Conference of European Statisticians
CMM	Coal Mine Methane
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COPERT	Computer Programme to Calculate Emissions from Road Transport
CRMs	Critical Raw Materials
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EC	European Commission
eCMR	UN/CEFACT Electronic Road Consignment Note
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EPBD	Energy Performance of Building Directive
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
ERAM	Regional Environmental Framework Strategy
ERICCA	Emissions Reduction Investment and Cost Calculation Methodology
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
EU	European Union
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FMO	Fishery Management Organization
ForFITS	For Inland Transport Systems
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
FRM	Forest Reproductive Material
GAINS	Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies
GHS	The <i>Globally Harmonized System</i> of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GITA	Georgia's Innovation and Technology Agency
GMO	Genetically Modified Organisms
HRMT	Human resources management and training
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSJ	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
IEP	Innovation-enhancing Public Procurement
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea

IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOTs	Input-Output Tables
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems and Services
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
I4SDR	Innovation for Sustainable Development Review
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LCA	Life Cycle Analysis
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support
MAST	Multi-Agency Support Team
MIPAA	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
Natech	Natural hazards triggering technological disasters
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
NPTS	National Paperless Trading System
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
NTFC	National Trade Facilitation Council
NTMs	Non-tariff measures
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PMT	Project Monitoring Tool
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
RSPR	Road Safety Performance Review
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SAP	Strategic Action Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEA	System of Environmental-economic Accounting
SPA	State Procurement Agency of Georgia
SPECA	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement
SSCELP	Smart and Sustainable Connectivity E-Learning Platform
SUTs	Supply and Use Tables
SW	Single Window

SWAM	Single Window Assessment Methodology
TBA	Transboundary aquifers
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
TFTEI	Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFIG	Trade Facilitation Guide
THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)
TMF	Tailing Management Facilities
TRACECA	Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEDIFACT	United Nations rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFC	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNNExT	United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Ventilation Air Methane
VLRS	Voluntary Local Reviews
VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
XML	Extensible Markup Language