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**UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2017
Annual Report**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted per the UNECE Technical Cooperation Strategy adopted by the Commission at its sixty-second session, by which member States requested the Secretariat to submit annual reports on UNECE technical cooperation.

2. 2017 marked the beginning of a significant reform of the United Nations Development System (UNDS), with the launch of the Secretary-General's initiative to strengthen the UNDS and make it fit for purpose for supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This reform followed General Assembly Resolution 71/243¹ on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) "request(ing) the Secretary-General, in consultation with the entities of the United Nations development system, to carry out by June 2017 a system-wide outline of present functions, as defined in their strategic plans and similar planning documents, and existing capacities of all United Nations entities carrying out operational activities for development in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a view to identifying gaps and overlaps in coverage and providing recommendations for addressing them, identifying comparative advantages and improving the inter-agency approach, in accordance with their respective mandates." The results of this review generated the first and second reports of the Secretary-General on the repositioning of the development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda², including the revamped regional approach.

3. In response to these efforts, the Executive Secretary has initiated a strategic realignment of UNECE's work, including the technical cooperation component of the programme of work, to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The present report details technical cooperation activities structured by the core Sustainable Development Goals where UNECE has the strongest impact. These SDGs account for the greatest concentration of financial and human resources (supported by legislative mandates), and correspond to the results of the function and capacity assessment as areas of significant gap in coverage by the UNDS.

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 17 (partnerships for the goals).

5. UNECE technical cooperation activities are implemented through three pillars, namely: 1) "Economic Development in Europe" (Section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019³) with extrabudgetary resources; 2) "Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation" (Section 23 of the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019); and 3) the "United Nations Development Account" (Section 35 of the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019).

6. A chapter on funding of the UNECE technical cooperation presents trends in contributions and expenditures. This information is supplemented by additional data in the Annexes.

II. LIMITATIONS

7. This is the first SDG-oriented report on the UNECE technical cooperation. The report aims to identify the best SDG-fit for technical cooperation activities implemented during 2017. However, it should be noted that many UNECE technical cooperation activities contribute to several SDGs, are multidisciplinary in nature, and given the indivisibility of the SDGs, UNECE activities may contribute to more than one goal. The Secretariat will further refine the structure and presentation of future reports based on the feedback from UNECE member States, the forthcoming new structure of the UN programme budget, and completion of the alignment of the UNECE programme of work to the SDGs.

¹ <http://undocs.org/A/RES/71/243>

² A/72/124-E/2018/3, A/72/684-E/2018/7

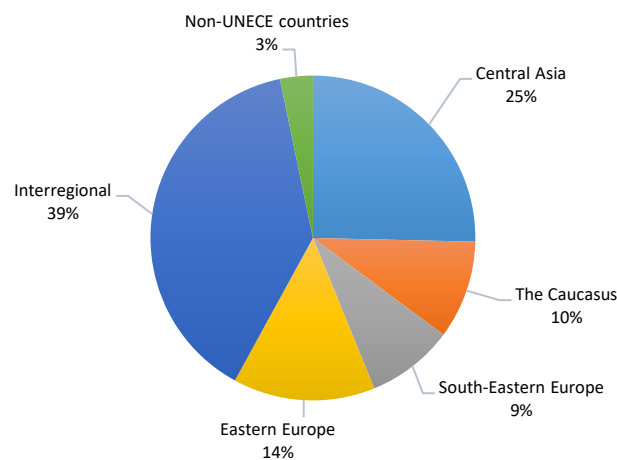
³ Section 20 includes extrabudgetary resources implemented by regular staff

III. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2017

8. In 2017, UNECE completed 276 advisory missions and capacity-building activities. All activities were delivered as part of the programmes of work of the subprogrammes (planned activities) or upon the request of the beneficiary countries (demand-driven activities). Information about project activities is openly available on the Project Monitoring Tool (PMT) <http://www.unece.org/info/open-unece/pmt.html>.

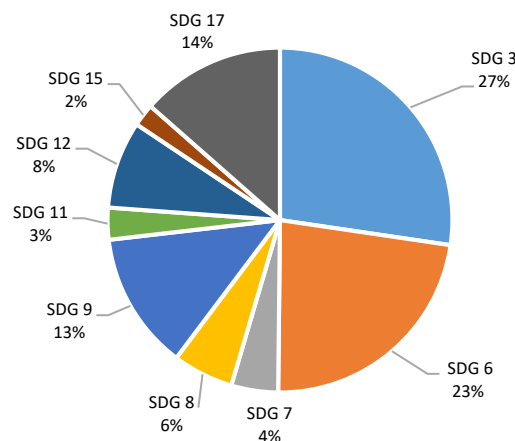
9. Countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe benefitted the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities. They accounted for 25% and 14% of the UNECE technical cooperation activities respectively, followed by the countries of South-Eastern Europe (9%), and the Caucasus (10%). Most (39%) technical cooperation activities were interregional, involving two or more subregions.⁴

Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2017



10. SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) have the largest share of the UNECE technical cooperation expenditures (Section 20, Section 23 and Section 35) in 2017. They are followed by SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 15 (life on land). It is important to note that SDG 13 (climate action) is presented in this report as a cross-cutting SDG with no specific activities/expenditures reported.

Graph 2. UNECE technical cooperation activities by SDG, 2017



⁴ Based on data from the UN Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMDIS) and the RPTC

11. In countries with a UN presence, technical cooperation activities were delivered in an integrated and coherent manner through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), in cooperation with UN Country Teams. UNECE is unique to the UN Regional Commissions as being a signatory to all 17 UNDAFs in its region. This approach has enabled UNECE to (i) enhance national ownership and better align its technical assistance to national priorities; (ii) strengthen cooperation with development stakeholders at the country level; (iii) establish necessary cross-sectoral synergies and linkages in the work of UNECE subprogrammes and with the work of other UN entities; (iv) enhance impact and sustainability of UNECE technical cooperation activities; and (v) increase visibility of UNECE work at the country level. In 2017, UNECE signed three UNDAFs (Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine) for a new programming cycle (2018-2022). Substantive support by UNECE to the UNDAF formulation process was provided through the Regional Peer Support Group of the regional United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

IV. 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. The UNDA project “Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition” (2014-2017, 9th tranche) improved road safety management in Albania, Georgia, Dominican Republic and Viet Nam. UNECE coordinated the global project, and conducted Road Safety Performance Reviews (RSPRs) that identified gaps and priority areas for intervention in Albania and Georgia. A comprehensive blend of national and international workshops supported the countries to implement measures recommended for the most pressing road safety issues and promoted the benefits of UN road safety legal instruments (Section 35, 23).

13. The road safety model “Safe Future Inland Transport Systems (SafeFITS)” assisted UNECE member States to identify the most appropriate road safety policies and measures to reduce road casualties. The SafeFITS web-based application was pilot tested in Georgia and Albania creating the synergies with the abovementioned UNDA project (Section 23).

14. A series of road safety capacity-building workshops hosted by the Special Envoy for Road Safety in cooperation with UNECE, improved knowledge of UN Member States in safer vehicles and road signs, reducing the number of road casualties, and safer transport of dangerous goods. Services of the Special Envoy were predominantly targeted to countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, South, East and South-East Asia, and Africa in 2017 (Section 20).

15. A number of capacity-building and awareness raising activities were conducted on the transport of dangerous goods, classification and labelling of chemicals, and the transport of perishable foodstuff, and to enhance capacities of Member States to implement relevant UN legal instruments (Shanghai, China, 7-9 March 2017; Beirut, Lebanon, 16-17 May and 12-13 December 2017; and Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 23-24 March 2017) (Section 20).

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

16. A number of capacity-building activities were implemented to strengthen the implementation and to encourage ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its protocols in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. In Azerbaijan and Tajikistan, UNECE supported the analysis of the national air quality management legislation and organized workshops on further improvement of the national air pollutant emission inventories in accordance with the requirements under the Air Convention (Baku, Azerbaijan, 27-30 November 2017; Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 24-26 October 2017). In Georgia and Kazakhstan, national consultations on the improvement of the national air pollutant emission inventories, calculation of gridded data and development of emission contributed to completeness and accuracy of national air pollutant data (Tbilisi, Georgia, 28-30 June 2017; Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28-29 June 2017). A subregional workshop for the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia provided a

platform to discuss the common challenges concerning national air pollutant emission inventories in accordance with the requirements under the Convention (Krakow, 10-12 May 2017) (Section 20).



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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

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

17. A workshop within the framework of the Protocol on Water and Health improved understanding of the UNECE member States on the required arrangements to support the SDG 6, and analyzed how the Protocol, and in particular how the process of target setting supports the achievement of the water, sanitation and health SDGs by 2030 (Geneva, Switzerland, 4-5 May 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

18. Within the framework of the UNDA project “Strengthening governments’ and water operators’ capacity to ensure equity of access to water and sanitation in countries in transition in the UNECE region with a particular focus on small-scale water supplies and sanitation in rural areas” (2014-2017, 9th tranche) UNECE supported policy processes to achieve equitable access to water and sanitation in the Republic of Moldova, Armenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Serbia. Self-assessments of the situation of equitable access to water and sanitation were finalized in all beneficiary countries, and provided in-depth analysis on the situation and challenges, and as a result, led to the development of policies and measures to address the identified gaps (Section 35).

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

19. A workshop “Water Scarcity: Taking action in transboundary basins and reducing health impacts” enhanced understanding of UN Member States on preventing scarcity and mitigating its consequences in transboundary and national levels (Geneva, Switzerland, 11-12 December 2017) (Section 20).

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

20. A bilateral expert group on climate change proposed climate change adaptation options and enhanced capacities of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to deal with climate change effects in the Chu and Talas basin within the framework of a Global Environmental Facility (GEF) project. In addition, following the approval of a transboundary diagnostic analysis for transboundary water cooperation in the Chu and Talas basin, a number of capacity-building activities contributed to the development of Strategic Action Programme (SAP). For the Kura river basin, a draft agreement between Azerbaijan and Georgia was finalized. In the Dniester basin, Ukraine ratified the Dniester Treaty. The report “Review and recommendations on the policy of Kazakhstan for transboundary water cooperation” and various training courses on dam safety and transboundary water cooperation contributed to the implementation of Kazakhstan’s green economy strategy in the water sector within the “Supporting Kazakhstan’s transition to a green model” project (Sections 20, 23).

21. Under the project “Greening economic development in Western Balkans through applying a nexus approach and identification of benefits of transboundary cooperation”, a final workshop on assessing the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus and benefits of transboundary cooperation in the Drina river basin offered improvements in optimising flow regulation, developing renewable energy potential, improving water quality and broadening the scope of transboundary cooperation (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19-20 April 2017) (Section 20).

22. Ongoing policy reforms were supported in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan within the framework of the National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM),

implemented under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourse and International Lakes Steering Committee (Sections 20, 23).

23. A number of capacity building activities contributed to the awareness raising and globalization of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). A workshop in Chad increased understanding by the Chadian authorities of the provisions and obligations of the Water Convention, as well as the benefits and challenges of accession by the country (N'djamena, Chad, 29-30 March 2017). As a result, Chad acceded to the Water Convention in February 2018. A report issued on the "Cubango-Okavango River Basin Benefit Assessment Report" identified the benefits of transboundary water cooperation in the Basin shared by Angola, Botswana and Namibia. A workshop refined the initial recommendations of the report and explored next steps for stronger cooperation (Windhoek, Namibia, 9-10 May 2017). A workshop for the key stakeholders of the Sio-Malaba-Malakisi basin in Kenya improved understanding of the benefits of transboundary water cooperation and produced recommendations on next steps for fostering cooperation (Kisumu, Kenya, 16-18 May 2017). A sub-regional workshop on enhancing transboundary water cooperation in North Africa strengthened understanding of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia on increasing resilience to extreme events, tackling increased pollution, and on the role of international water law to promote transboundary water management (Tunis, Tunisia, 20-21 December 2017) (Section 20).

24. A training on preparation of bankable projects for financing climate change adaptation in transboundary basins raised awareness on mechanisms and conditions of donors providing funds for climate change adaptation, transboundary cooperation, and improved capacity of river basin organizations to prepare bankable proposals (Dakar, Senegal, 21-23 June 2017). Participants attended from sixteen basins mostly in Africa (Congo, Gambia, Great Lakes, Lake Kivu/ River Ruzizi, Nile, North-Western Sahara Aquifer System, Orange, Okavango, Senegal, Lake Victoria, Volta, Zambezi), together with those from basins in Eastern Europe (Dniester, Drin, Neman), and Central Asia (Chu Talas). A workshop on progress on transboundary water cooperation enhance understanding of the UN Member States on the establishment of legal and institutional frameworks for basin cooperation (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 July 2017). A global workshop on water allocation in transboundary increased understanding and knowledge of forty countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America on criteria, mechanisms, tools and good practices for water allocation in transboundary basins and aquifers basins (Geneva, Switzerland, 16 and 17 October 2017) (Section 20).

25. Co-organized by UNECE, a training on hydro diplomacy and negotiation skills for the members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) water resources programme involved in the negotiation of a Protocol on transboundary water resources (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 27-28 February 2017) improved understanding of IGAD member States on transboundary water governance, national water governance, and benefit-sharing in transboundary water management. In addition, a study tour on transboundary water cooperation for IGAD TAC and representatives from the Sio Malaba Malakisi (SMM) transboundary basin to the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC), the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR) and the Environmental Law Centre of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) strengthened understanding of institutional frameworks and cooperative mechanisms for the governance of shared waters, including the latest approaches to multi-stakeholder engagement (Zagreb, Croatia, and Bonn, Germany, 25-29 September 2017) (Section 20).

26. The first workshop on the assessment of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in the North-West Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS) addressed the challenges of the sustainable use of the region's water resources between Algeria, Libya and Tunisia, and formulated directions for sustainable development in the NWSAS basin (Algiers, Algeria, 18-19 July 2017) (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

27. The “Pathways to Sustainable Energy” project launched the modelling of sustainable energy scenarios towards 2050, to contribute to the development, implementation and tracking of the national sustainable energy policies aligned with international agreements (Section 20).

28. The UNDA project “Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia” (2016-2019, 10th tranche) assisted Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the preparation of national action plans for sustainable energy. A regional workshop shared best practices for developing national sustainable energy policies among government officials and international experts in the UNECE region (Geneva, Switzerland, 29 September 2017) (Sections 35, 23).

29. A workshop on strengthening national capacity of Central Asia and Caucasus countries in transitioning to sustainable energy policy and practices, based on earlier conducted UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews, increased understanding of policy makers and other stakeholders on the creation of favourable regulatory frameworks and incentives for renewable energy development, diversifying energy supplies, tackling GHG emissions from the energy sector, enhancing the energy efficiency of buildings, the use of waste for the production of energy, and promoting public awareness on energy efficiency and energy saving (Astana, Kazakhstan, 29-30 November 2017) (Section 23).

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

30. A “Renewable Energy Hard Talk,” within the context of multi-stakeholder dialogues on renewable energy investments in UNECE countries, discussed renewable energy development in Azerbaijan, and agreed on a prioritized set of legal, regulatory, technical and financial recommendations which could jumpstart investments in renewable energy and improve project bankability, streamline procedures, and reduce costs for project development (Baku, Azerbaijan, 19-20 October 2017) (Section 20).

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

31. A workshop on “Energy efficiency in buildings: framework guidelines” improved understanding of national stakeholders from the UNECE member States on the role and advantages of UNECE standards in improving energy efficiency in buildings (Astana, Kazakhstan, 12 June 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

32. Two workshops, “Policy Maker Meets the Engineer” (Geneva, Switzerland, 18 January 2017), and “Creating the Business Case for Energy Efficiency: Engaging Governments with Industry” (Astana, Kazakhstan, 13 June 2017), enhanced substantive dialogue between government officials responsible for energy efficiency policies and industrial companies affected by such policies (Sections 20, 23).

33. Noting the multidisciplinary challenge of increasing the energy efficiency of housing, a study on “Mapping of the Energy Efficiency Standards in the UNECE region” was initiated in the context of two projects, “Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings in the UNECE Region,” and “Enhancing national capacities for development and implementation of the energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region,” under the Joint Task Force on Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings (Section 20).

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

34. A workshop conducted on the occasion of the opening of the International Centre for Excellence on Coal Mine Methane in Poland improved understanding of the UNECE member States on best practices in coal mine methane drainage (Katowice, Poland, 8 June 2017). Another workshop, carried out during the opening of the International Centre for Excellence on Coal Mine Methane in China, improved understanding of

China, Poland, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Ukraine, Canada, and Australia on technologies allowing for efficient and environmentally responsible management of methane from coal seams (Tianjin, China, 24 September 2017) (Section 20).

35. A workshop “Coal Mine Methane and Abandoned Mine Methane in the context of Sustainable Energy” focused on issues related to the United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC), the status of Coal Mine Methane (CMM), Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM) and Ventilation Air Methane (VAM). As a result, UNECE increased knowledge of member States on the challenges and opportunities stemming from the management of methane from abandoned mines (Geneva, Switzerland, 22-23 October 2017) (Section 20).

36. A workshop to disseminate best practice guidance for effective methane drainage and use in coal mines improved understanding of Poland, Sweden, Kazakhstan, the United States of America, and Australia on best practices for safer coal mines, reducing GHG emissions and optimizing gas use, and helped to identify local CMM-related problems through a survey distributed to participants (Ranchi, India, 9-10 March 2017) (Section 20).

37. A workshop on the role of coal in meeting the climate change commitments presented two case studies of state-of-the art High Efficiency-Low Emissions (HELE) power plants in Europe and Asia and improved awareness of how HELE can enhance efficiency and environmental performance (Astana, Kazakhstan, 13 June 2017) (Sections 20, 23).



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

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

38. In 2017, through the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Protocol on SEA), UNECE organized and contributed to 17 technical assistance and capacity building events mainly on strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. These events supported countries to integrate sustainable development and green economy goals into their economic and regional development planning, preventing and mitigating damage to environment and health, and rendering decision-making on economic and regional development more inclusive, participatory and representative (Section 20 and extrabudgetary resources, Section 23).⁵

39. Within the “Greening Economies in the European Union’s Eastern Neighbourhood” (EaP GREEN) project (2013–April 2018), and through the Espoo Convention and the Protocol on SEA, UNECE continued to support the six Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) in their efforts to green their economies by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion. These efforts facilitated legal reforms on SEA and on transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA), and built capacity for implementation in these countries. In 2017, final dissemination events shared key results in Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Belarus and Armenia (26 April and 15, 20 and 22 December 2017 respectively), which included new legislation on SEA (and EIA) in all countries. The events also identified further capacity building needs for coordinating and implementing SEA and EIA in these countries. A training workshop on the practical application of SEA shared information and raised awareness about the practical steps and arrangements required for implementing SEA procedures in Georgia, after the country adopted the Environmental Assessment Code (Tbilisi, Georgia, 27 April 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

⁵ Activities under the Espoo Convention and its SEA Protocol have particularly multidisciplinary nature and also directly contribute to SDGs 3, 13 and 17.

40. A sub-regional workshop for introducing SEA and EIA in selected countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus further enhanced participants' knowledge on SEA and their abilities to subsequently conduct SEA training in their respective countries (Kiev, Ukraine, 31 October – 2 November 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

41. A training workshop to support implementation of the national legislation on SEA in Belarus enhanced understanding of the participants on the practical aspects of the SEA procedure and its implementation in accordance with the national legislative framework (Minsk, Belarus, 19 December 2017) (Section 20).

42. Following the entry into force of the Protocol on SEA in Ukraine in March 2016, UNECE organized a half-day round table to promote the benefits of efficient application of SEA and to support the establishment of the SEA system in Ukraine in line with the Protocol (Kiev, Ukraine, 28 February 2017). A training workshop for central planning authorities and regional environmental and health authorities from ten regions of Ukraine on the SEA process discussed the content of the draft SEA guidelines and gathered feedback for its finalization (Kiev, Ukraine, 15-16 March 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

43. A second roundtable on developing the national legal framework on SEA discussed the draft legislation with an emphasis on the roles of the main actors for SEA implementation, and provided feedback for amendments to the law and the governmental decree on SEA, that were in the process of finalization (Yerevan, Armenia, 16 February 2017) (Section 20).

44. A special session on the implementation of the Espoo Convention, its Protocol on SEA and the “Bucharest Agreement” in the South-Eastern Europe “Good practices and challenges in transboundary EIA and SEA” revitalised communication among the focal points of the Bucharest Agreement countries, and contributed to more efficient and coordinated transboundary consultations (Vodica, Croatia, 14 September 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

45. A roundtable on implementation of the Espoo Convention and its Protocol revealed a need for amending the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan to align it with the Espoo Convention and its Protocol (Astana, Kazakhstan, 15-16 November 2017). The project “Supporting Kazakhstan’s Transition to a Green Economy Model”, implemented in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), contributed to Kazakhstan’s long-term environmental sustainability and inclusive economic development, supporting the country’s transition to a green economy model (Section 20).

46. UNECE held two sub-regional workshops on the transboundary environmental impact assessment (EIA) in Central Asian countries (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 9 February 2017; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 5 April 2017). The workshops supported the implementation of the Espoo Convention, identified the benefits of applying EIA in the region, and enabled participants to share good practice examples of practical applications of the Convention. In the third workshop, participants agreed on the next steps for updating the guidelines on the application of transboundary EIA procedures in Central Asian countries (Section 20).

47. A national workshop on “Transboundary EIA: advantages of EIA for Kyrgyzstan” discussed the steps needed to harmonize national legislation with the provisions of the Espoo Convention (Bishkek, 4 April 2017) (Section 20).

48. A sub-regional workshop on “Sharing experience with introducing SEA and EIA in selected countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus enhanced understanding of national stakeholders from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine, on SEA and their ability to conduct SEA training in their respective countries (Kiev, Ukraine, 31 October – 2 November 2017) (Sections 20, 23).



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

49. Phase III of the Euro-Asian Transport Links (EATL) project concluded in 2017, having successfully improved the operational capacity and connectivity of the inland transport routes between Asia and Europe.

Project recommendations specified actions for governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the business community on transport policy making, institutional reforms and trade facilitation, and infrastructure improvements (Sections 20, 23).

50. A workshop, organized together with the Islamic Development Bank (IsMB), improved understanding of the participants from 11 common member States between the EATL project and IsDB, on benefits of accession and implementation of UN transport legal instruments (Geneva, Switzerland, 22 February 2017) (Section 20).

51. In the framework of Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM) project, a meeting on standards for maintenance of roads and highways strengthened capacities of the UNECE member States on financing of road construction, rehabilitation and maintenance (Dubrovnik, Croatia 4-7 June 2017). Furthermore, a TEM seminar on functioning and financing of the national management of road infrastructure improved understanding on financial mechanisms for road network development (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 November 2017). A workshop on transport infrastructure corridors along Europe and Asia facilitated the sharing of latest developments on international and regional transport corridors, their management and potential to eliminate border crossings delays and address infrastructure missing links (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 September 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

52. The workshop on transport-and-trade-related SDGs guided UNECE member States on planning for the implementation of relevant SDGs, improved their understanding on better linkages between SDGs with national transport and trade policies, and increased knowledge of the statistical tools to monitor SDGs implementation (Podgorica, Montenegro 11-12 October 2017) (Section 23).

53. A workshop on building resilient infrastructure enabled UNECE countries to share good practices in the building and maintenance of good infrastructure in road and rail, and gathering transport data to support the monitoring of progress towards SDG targets, and in preparing transport policies (Ljubljana, Slovenia, 16-17 November 2017) (Section 23).

54. The twenty-second session of the SPECA Thematic Working Group on Sustainable Transport, Transit and Connectivity, co-organized with UNESCAP, encouraged SPECA countries to further progress accession to, and implementation of, UN Transport Conventions and Agreements, to further facilitate international road and rail transport, improve road safety, and to take action to improve the robustness and reliability of statistics to monitor transport-related SDGs (Astana, Kazakhstan, 1-2 November 2017). A workshop on transport-related SDGs in the member countries of the United Nations Special Programme for the Economic of Central Asia (SPECA) exchanged experiences on gathering data on the transport related SDGs, discussed the status in road safety and road transport, and success stories in transport data collection and dissemination (Astana, Kazakhstan, 2-3 November 2017) (Section 23).

55. The workshop on “Inland waterways and ports: Bridges to intermodality” highlighted the role of inland waterways as a key element in intermodal supply chains, and strengthened links between inland water transport and other transport modes (in Geneva, Switzerland, 14 June 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

56. The secretariat of the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention) provided its expertise at national, regional and global seminars, which contributed to strengthening capacities of customs officials in the implementation of the TIR procedure (“Workshop on the World Customs Organization transit guidelines” La Paz, Bolivia, 23-27 January 2017; “Seminar on the automation of transit procedures and electronic exchange of data in the context of trade facilitation” Istanbul, Turkey, 19-20 April 2017; “Workshop on the regional computerized TIR corridor” 11-12 May 2017, Batumi, Georgia; and “Regional awareness-raising workshop on the main United Nations road transport legal instruments” Brussels, Belgium, 4 July 2017) (Section 20).

57. A workshop on data sources for rail statistics, “Promoting Data Quality in Rail Statistics: Sharing Country Practices” increased capacity for information sharing between rail data providers and users (7 June 2017, Geneva, Switzerland) (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

58. A subregional workshop on the prevention of industrial accidents increased capacity of countries in South-Eastern Europe for identification and notification of hazardous activities, and determined linkages between the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accidents Convention), the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, as well as synergies with the legislation of the European Union (EU) on chemicals management and industrial accident prevention (Zagreb, Croatia, 21-23 February 2017) (Section 20).

59. A subregional workshop for Eastern Europe and the Caucasus on industrial accident prevention improved understanding of authorities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine on the Industrial Accidents Convention and its revised Annex I, and knowledge on identification and notification of hazardous activities in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (Minsk, Belarus, 11-13 April 2017). A training for representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan increased skills for managing environmental emergencies, hazards and disasters as well as identification of hazardous activities (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 23-26 October 2017) (Section 20).

60. Various national expert group meetings under the Project “Strengthening the implementation of and accession to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents in Central Asia” enhanced capacities for assessing industrial safety and developing national action plans for the implementation of, and accession to the Industrial Accidents Convention (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 16-18 May 2017; Borovoe, Kazakhstan, 20-22 June 2017) (Section 20).

61. A workshop promoted “Safety Guidelines and Good Practices for Tailings Management Facilities (TMF),” and increased the knowledge of national stakeholders from Ukraine on TMF safety (Kiev, Ukraine, 16-18 May 2017). In addition, national stakeholders reported on the compliance of Ukrainian law with the requirements of EU law on TMF, and presented proposals and recommendations on improving the methodology for evaluating TMF safety (Kiev, Ukraine, 16-18 May 2017) (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

62. A workshop on an Innovation Policy Index methodology to evaluate policies and institutions in areas related to the innovation ecosystem improved understanding of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine on how to measure the scope and depth of institutions, policies, and implementation process (Kiev, Ukraine, 14 December 2017) (Section 23).⁶

63. The Economic Forum on Innovation for the SDGs in SPECA countries, organized in cooperation with United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), improved understanding of policymakers on the potential of innovation for achieving national sustainable development priorities, on the existing gaps in innovation-support policies, and on the scope for cooperation in the SPECA region, including through a SPECA Strategy on Innovation for Sustainable Development (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 5-6 December 2017). A sub-regional workshop “Making innovation work for the SDGs” under the auspices of the SPECA Working Group on Knowledge-Based Development improved the capacity of participants to design and implement best practice policies supporting innovation for sustainable development (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 21-22 June 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

64. A session “Investing in Innovative Companies” at the 11th Siberian Venture Fair improved the understanding of stakeholders from the Russian Federation on the ways to attract financial resources for the

⁶ Activities under SDG 9, target 9B also contribute to SDG 8, target 8.2.

innovative companies to scale up their operations and contribute to industrial diversification and productivity growth (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation, 20 June 2017). A national seminar on reforming innovation infrastructure improved capacity of Ukraine to support and manage critical innovation infrastructure, such as university technology transfer offices, science and technology parks and business incubators (Kyiv, Ukraine, 13 December 2017) (Section 20).

65. The Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Kyrgyzstan was completed, and provided the Government a critical comparative assessment of the innovation performance and policies of the country with specific recommendations for policy improvements based on UNECE good practices. The Review improved the national capacity to carry out future policy assessments and to design and implement effective innovation policies, including in areas critical for sustainable development. A launching event for the Innovation for Sustainable Development Review of Belarus identified priority areas for policy implementation (Minsk, Belarus, 18 July 2017). A Memorandum of Understanding with the State Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation of Belarus to provide capacity building and policy advice on these priority areas (Section 20).



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

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

66. The country profile of housing and land management in Kazakhstan assessed the status of the housing sector, identified priorities, and provided recommendations for improving national legislation for affordable and energy efficient housing and promoting smart sustainable development. The findings and recommendations of the profile were presented and validated at a national workshop (Astana, Kazakhstan, on 15-17 November 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

67. The UNDA project “Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition” (2014-2017, 9th tranche) aimed to build capacities for developing and implementing evidence-based policies on sustainable housing and urban development in Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The project developed a methodology for the evaluation of urban development priorities at the national level through the development of national action plans for sustainable urban development and housing. UNECE organized four national workshops in countries-beneficiaries, Armenia, Tajikistan, Serbia and Republic of Moldova, and five regional workshops in Serbia, Republic of Moldova, France and Switzerland, including the final project meeting. The national workshops discussed approaches to the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the strategic national planning documents and National Action Plans (NAPs) for sustainable housing, urban planning and land management. As a result, countries updated their NAPs in accordance with the recommendations. The regional workshops shared experiences, best practices and lessons learned during project implementation (Belgrade, Serbia, 31 January – 2 February 2017; Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 5 October 2017 and Switzerland (9 March 2017, 10 November 2017, Geneva, Switzerland). The regional workshop organised with the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), “Strengthening capacities in national urban policy making in CIS region countries” improved capacity of participating countries in developing and implementing policies for sustainable housing and urban development against the background of the SDG and the New Urban Agenda (Paris, France, 16 May 2017) (Sections 35, 20).

68. Within the UNDA Project “Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in selected countries with economies in transition” (2016 – 2019, 10th tranche) four advisory missions were deployed to beneficiary countries (Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine) to share approaches and technical tools for the collection of data on housing, urban development and land administration relevant to sustainable development and human settlements (Sections 35, 20).

69. A workshop on land administration and efficient land management improved knowledge of the UNECE member States on international best practices and ongoing research and development in this area, as well as exchanged information on relevant national and international initiatives supporting the development of robust and transparent legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of land (Lausanne, Switzerland, 21 April 2017). The workshop “Towards Smart Sustainable Cities – Integrated Approaches” in the framework of the Ministerial Conference and 8th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development, discussed the use of technologies and indicators and finance opportunities for smarter and more sustainable cities (Astana, Kazakhstan, 11-14 June 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

70. In the framework of the project “United Smart Cities” which focusses on urban issues in medium-sized cities in countries with economies in transition, UNECE produces city profiles and city action plans supported by related workshops. In 2017, UNECE launched the Smart Sustainable City Profile of the city of Goris, Armenia, and started working on the Smart Sustainable City Profile of the city of Voznesensk in Ukraine. The Key Performance Indicators for Smart Sustainable Cities were finalized under the global initiative “United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC)” and were employed to prepare the Smart Sustainable Cities Profiles for the above mentioned two cities. A Cities roundtable improved understanding of the UNECE member States on recent developments in housing policy and practice with regard to land management in Europe, role of greenfield and brownfield investment as vehicles to deliver affordable housing in cities, and availability of policy and financial tools to finance affordable housing at local level (Geneva, Switzerland, 10 November 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

71. A workshop on urban planning and municipal management, organized within an international conference “European Habitat” considered key challenges and trends in the UNECE region and discussed best practices in housing estates in structural, economic and social perspective and recommendations on how to approach their regeneration and set them up for long-term stability (Prague, Czech Republic, 12 October 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

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

72. A workshop on the governance of automated vehicles discussed challenges and opportunities of an environment that includes highly automated and self-driving vehicles among governments, automotive and technology industries and academics (Geneva, Switzerland, 28-29 June 2017). A technology demonstration familiarized attendees with recently introduced autonomous driving systems (Sections 20, 23).

73. A workshop on mobility as a service (MaaS) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on integration of various transport services into a single accessible mobility system (Geneva, Switzerland, 5 September 2017) (Section 20).

74. A Symposium on the future networked car, jointly organized with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) within the framework of the Geneva Motor Show, highlighted the governance challenges borne of the convergence of the automotive and telecommunication industries and potential benefits that these technologies could bring, if introduced in the global transportation system (8 March 2017, Geneva, Switzerland). A specific session addressed the relationship between vehicle communications and automated driving. The Symposium reviewed the latest activities related to cybersecurity and data protection, and explored the role to be played by artificial intelligence and machine learning in future transport systems (Section 20).

75. A workshop on strengthening national capacity of selected countries of the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe in transitioning to sustainable transport policy and practices based on the recommendations of the Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs) increased understanding of policy makers, experts and other stakeholders on applying appropriate mechanisms, tools and good practices to transition to sustainable transport (Tbilisi, Georgia, 14 December 2017) (Section 23).



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

76. The UNDA project “Strengthening the capacity of transition and developing economies to participate in cross-border agricultural food supply chains” (2014-2017, 9th tranche) assisted beneficiary countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and Kosovo⁷) to adopt and implement international best practices to facilitate the trade of agricultural goods. Through this project, government officials and other key stakeholders received comprehensive, targeted and practical capacity-building, training and assessment materials for improving sustainable agricultural development. The workshop on “Sustainable Cross-border Trade of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: Quality-Food Safety-Sustainability” increased knowledge of the participating countries on standards, certifications and quality inspections for cross-border agri-food supply chains (Thessaloniki, Greece, 22-24 March 2017). A workshop on seafood traceability improved understanding of the UNECE member States of the latest standards and approaches to use traceability and information technology in the seafood supply chain (New York, USA, 7 June 2017). The workshop “Sustainable Cross-border Trade of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables: Quality - Food Safety—Sustainability” increased knowledge of the UNECE member States on standards and certification for cross-border supply chains of perishable fruits and vegetables (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 10-13 July 2017). The workshop on sustainable meat markets, cross-border trade and eating quality focused on quality and beef and lamb carcass grading for consumer satisfaction and on the implementation of UNECE standards (Dublin, Ireland, 10-11 August 2017). The workshop on cross-border trade of meat and electronic certification introduced the role of UNECE in developing standards for agricultural produce, and discussed challenges in producing, importing and exporting meat products (Tianjin, China, 19-21 September 2017) (Sections 35, 20).

77. A Sustainable Agrofood Business Forum, co-organized with UNESCAP, identified ways to establish sustainable food value chains from producers to end consumers, and developed a roadmap for sustainable agricultural and food models for the Asia-Pacific region. The discussions led to the launch of a Sustainable Agro Food Platform that will pursue the promotion of a sustainable food value chain agenda (Bangkok, Thailand, 26-27 September 2017) (Section 20).

78. A workshop on Facilitating Sustainable Fisheries Management and Trade through Fisheries Information Management discussed how key instruments such as the FLUX (Fisheries Language Universal Exchange) standard, developed by the UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT) can be disseminated for adoption by fishermen, traders, fisheries management authorities and other relevant stakeholders (Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 7 September 2017) (Section 20).

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

Target 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

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

79. Activities under the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRST) under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) continued to provide a platform to share knowledge, experience and good

⁷ S/RES/1244 (1999)

practices in e.g. sound chemical management, in fostering companies' reporting and access to information on emissions and transfers of wastes. UNECE strengthened capacity on the implementation of Protocol, through developing expertise of the diverse professionals at region-wide meetings, subregional workshops and global round tables on PRTRs, and by disseminating specialised guidance material, collections of good practices and online resources for their implementation. In January 2017, Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Moldova became beneficiaries to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project on the Implementation of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register as a tool for Persistent Organic Pollutant reporting, dissemination and awareness raising, implemented in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). 60 Aarhus Centres across 14 countries throughout the UNECE region promoted the implementation of Aarhus Convention and its PRST at the national and local levels (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

80. No activities are specifically reported under this SDG, however activities reported under SDG 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 also have a direct contribution to SDG13.



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

81. A workshop on creating new green forest jobs increased knowledge of the UNECE member States on how to improve education, training, working conditions and gender balance among forest workers (Bratislava, Slovakia, 27—28 June 2017) (Section 23).

82. The UNDA project “Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in the Caucasus and Central Asia” (2016-2019, 10th tranche) aimed at strengthening capacity of five countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) to sustainably manage forests. In particular, the project focusses on creating national criteria and indicators sets and to develop reporting systems for sustainable forest management. Several workshops on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 15-17 March; Astana, Kazakhstan, 28-30 June; Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 2-4 August; Yerevan, Armenia, 13-15 September, and Tbilisi, Georgia, 29 November–1 December) analyzed forest policy needs, assessed the status of national and international forest reporting, and selected a preliminary set of national criteria and indicators (Sections 35, 20).

83. A workshop on “National Wood Resource and Product Balances” targeted national correspondents responsible for forest and forest products reporting, and focused on improving the quality of data and analysis in forest reporting by using National Wood Resource and Product Balances (Geneva, Switzerland, 5-6 December 2017). Participating UNECE member States developed a better understanding of the relationship between the data on wood resources and their use, in particular about wood available and needed by the forest industry, and highlighting gaps in national data reporting (Sections 20, 23).

84. In the framework of the project “Support production and regular update of the regional set of indicators and strengthening environmental statistics and accounting in the six Eastern Partnership countries under the

ENI SEIS II East Project⁸”, UNECE supported Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova in enhancing national capacities in harmonization of methodologies for production of comparable environmental indicators and their use in environmental assessments and reporting, including on implementation of relevant SDGs and various multilateral environmental agreements (Section 20).



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

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

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

85. The UNDA project “Strengthening the national capacities of selected UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve SDGs” (2016 – 2019, 10 tranche) is helping Armenia, Serbia and Georgia to remove barriers to trade. The project assists countries to carry out a survey of traders as well as face-to-face interviews with relevant public and private sector stakeholders, with the survey being launched in Armenia and Georgia. A regional workshop on capturing Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs)”, organized jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), focused on improving national capacities for monitoring progress made in removing regulatory and procedural trade barriers by using the international The Multi-Agency Support Team (MAST) system (Geneva, Switzerland, 23-24 March 2017). A regional training on the economic implications of NTMs familiarized participants with the approaches for identifying the key characteristics of NTMs, their prevalence and impact on trade flows, evaluating the accuracy of studies using econometric tools for quantifying the impact of NTMs on trade flow and factoring NTM considerations into national development strategies (Geneva, Switzerland, 10-11 April 2017) (Sections 35, 20).⁹

86. A national workshop on harmonizing the Republic of Moldova’s national legislation with international and regional rules and best practices validated a technical paper along with detailed action-oriented recommendations for aligning national legislation, including the customs code and the secondary laws, with the provisions of the country’s Association Agreement with the European Union and the Agreement on Trade Facilitation (Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 18 December 2017). The technical paper and recommendations formed the basis of the Government’s new Customs Code (Sections 20, 23).

87. Training materials developed within the framework of the project “Strengthening the national capacity of trade-support institutions of Kyrgyzstan” contributed to improved understanding of national stakeholders on risk management in regulatory systems, conformity assessment and market surveillance, single window implementation, facilitation of import and export procedures and women entrepreneurship (Section 20).

88. Technical assistance to Albania within the framework of the project “Improved capacity of governmental trade control agencies in Albania to implement Single Window” strengthened the capacity of governmental trade control agencies and the business community in Albania to simplify, harmonize and automate trade information gathering and customs operations through a Single Window. This will lead to the implementation of the first steps outlined in Recommendation 34 on Data Harmonization and Standardization: namely, to identify the documentary and data requirements of each administration for cross border transactions (Section 20).

89. UNECE further supported Ukraine in the establishment and implementation of a Port Community System (PCS), functioning of the Interagency Working Group (IWG) on Trade Facilitation and Logistics in Ukraine, and assessing Ukraine’s readiness to implement the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). An international seminar on national Single Window for export and import clearance and

⁸ European neighbourhood instrument funded project on the Implementation of the Principles and Practices of the Shared Environmental Information System

⁹ Activities under SDG 17, targets 17.10 and 17.11 also contributes to SDG 8 target 8.2.

data harmonisation in Ukraine reviewed progress in the Implementation of the national Single Window in Ukraine, and improved understanding on how to include agricultural trade information flows in the functioning of the Port Community System in Odessa (Odessa, Ukraine, 1 June 2017). A readiness assessment was completed for Azerbaijan to implement the WTO TFA supported the Government to prepare for the next round of WTO accession negotiations (Section 23).

90. A session of the SPECA Working Group on Trade concentrated on trade facilitation and the link of trade to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development (Geneva, Switzerland, 10 July 2017). SPECA countries agreed on the future work plans including assisting the countries in WTO accession, supporting WTO members in implementing the provisions of the WTO TFA, setting up regional cooperation of trade negotiators and policy-makers on trade and sustainable development issues (Section 23).

91. A workshop on trade facilitation and paperless trade for sustainable development illustrated the development impact of trade facilitation interventions in the UNECE region in areas including streamlining border clearance procedures, creating synergies between trade facilitation and quality control, reducing transaction costs; implementing international standards for paperless trade and other innovative trade facilitation approaches growth (Geneva, Switzerland, 12 July 2017) (Section 23).

92. A seminar on Trade Facilitation and Single Window Interoperability, organized together with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) finalized a regional BSEC trade facilitation strategy, reached an agreement to promote bilateral initiatives facilitating information exchange, and advanced in establishing a Single Window system for export, import and transit clearance (Istanbul, Turkey, 21 September 2017) (Section 23).

93. An international conference jointly organized with UNESCAP and the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) raised awareness of EEC member States on the UN/CEFACT recommendations and standards (7-8 December 2017, Moscow, Russian Federation) (Section 23).

Target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

94. In 2017, UNECE conducted Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs) of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Mongolia. The EPRs were the third round for Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina and the first for Mongolia. The EPRs evaluated the countries' efforts to abate air pollution, improve water management, reduce and recycle waste and preserve ecosystems. They assessed progress in greening industry and transport and in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Since 2017, EPRs also include the review of relevant goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda and provide recommendations to the countries on the achievement of SDGs (Section 20).¹⁰

95. A workshop on integration of SDGs in the EPRs explored ways how to improve the incorporation of relevant SDGs in order to respond better to the needs of reviewed countries (Geneva, Switzerland, 27 October 2017). It improved understanding of the UNECE member States on linkages between the national process for implementation and review of the 2030 Agenda and the outcomes of the EPR process, which integrates the review of selected targets and emphasized the importance of continuing exchange of experience on reviewing the implementation of EPR-relevant SDGs for future reviews (Section 23).

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

96. The International PPP Forum "Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through effective, people-first PPPs" advanced UNECE work on the PPP standards, guidelines and best practices, and contributed to further development of the people-first case studies and establishing an evaluation mechanism to assess projects against the people-first criteria and the SDGs (Hong Kong SAR, 9-11 May 2017) (Section 20).

Target 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-

¹⁰ EPRs are highly cross-sectoral and also contribute to SDGs 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 15.

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

97. A roadmap on statistics for SDGs was developed to support UNECE member States in establishing national mechanisms for collaboration, assessing data gaps, developing national indicators, providing data on global SDG indicators, statistical capacity building and communication. Moreover, workshops were organized to address challenges in SDG data. A workshop on statistics for SDGs discussed global, regional and national frameworks for measuring progresses on SDG indicators and the needs for capacity building (Geneva, Switzerland, 12-13 April). A national training workshop on environment statistics and the SDGs increased knowledge of the UNECE member States on the UN framework for the development of environment statistics, the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA 2012) and the UNECE "Water Abstraction (C2)" and "Water Use (C3)" templates, and guidance on waste statistics among other topics (Astana, Kazakhstan, 25-28 April 2017). A capacity-building seminar on the implementation of the UNECE Road Map for SDGs in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries addressed strategic issues in developing statistics for SDGs and contributed to the exchange of experience, good practices and knowledge in this area (Geneva, Switzerland, 22 June 2017). A workshop on new data sources jointly organised with UN Environment, improved understanding of countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus Central Asia and Turkey on best practices in the use of new data sources to meet the requirements for SDG statistics (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28-30 November 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

98. A Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of Kazakhstan, carried out in partnership with the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, recognized the significant progress in aligning the Kazakh statistics system with international norms and best practices, and made recommendations for further improvements. A similar Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of Moldova began in late 2017 (Sections 23, 35).

99. Within the framework of UNDA project "Strengthening national capacity in most vulnerable UNECE countries for sustainable development of statistics" the Generic Law on Official Statistics (GLOS) was published, based on which beneficiary countries launched the revision of their statistical legislation in line with the GLOS (2014 – 2018, 9th tranche). In 2017, the Republic of Moldova has succeeded in passing the legislation through the Parliament. Through nine targeted workshops in Armenia, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, countries received comprehensive capacity-building support in such areas as SDG statistics, risk management techniques and practices in statistical organisations, generic statistical business process model, gender statistics, environment statistics, and modernizing statistical production (Sections 35, 23).

100. In the area of gender statistics, two workshops improved capacity of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to produce gender-oriented indicators for monitoring the SDGs, and discussed how to measure gender-sensitive issues such as violence against women, unpaid work and intra-household power (Belgrade, Serbia, 27-28 November and 29 November – 1 December 2017). A national workshop on disseminating, communicating and using gender statistics enhanced national capacity of Kazakh experts to produce and communicate gender statistics in ways that meet the needs of users (Astana, Kazakhstan, 29-31 May 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

101. A workshop on the harmonization of poverty statistics conducted under the project "Harmonized poverty indicators for monitoring sustainable development in CIS countries" enhanced knowledge on data collection in household surveys and comparable statistics for poverty monitoring (Budva, Montenegro, 25-27 September 2017). A workshop on population and housing censuses discussed technologies and methodologies for data collection, and presented plans for the next censuses of Belarus and Kyrgyzstan and for the dissemination of findings in the Republic of Moldova (Geneva, Switzerland, 2-3 October 2017). A workshop on migration statistics increased capacities of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to produce comparable statistics on migration and remittances using household surveys, censuses and administrative data sources (Geneva, Switzerland, 1-2 November 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

102. In the area of economic statistics, a Seminar on the role of National Statistical Offices in the production of leading, composite and sentiment Indicators (LCS) improved understanding of the UNECE member States on the role of national statistical offices in producing LCS indicators, the typology of LCS indicators, composite economic and socio-economic indicators and shared existing case studies (Geneva, Switzerland, 6-7 July 2017). A workshop on consistency between National Accounts and Balance of Payments Statistics, attended by participants from National Statistics Offices and central banks in UNECE region discussed the challenges and good practices in ensuring consistency between national accounts and balance of payments (BoP) statistics, and reviewed the methodological and practical issues of interest to national accounts and BoP compilers (Minsk, Belarus, 3-5 October 2017) (Sections 20, 23).

103. A number of events were organized in the area of modernization of official statistics. A session on statistical data editing raised awareness of the UNECE member States of the importance of data editing for the modernization of official statistics, and in the context of new data sources, as well as presented new tools and networks for national and international collaboration and coordination (The Hague, the Netherlands, 24-26 April 2017). A workshop on statistical data dissemination and communication enhanced the knowledge of the UNECE member States on strategic communication planning, data visualisations, measuring success and impact of communication programmes, new ways with news media, and visions in data dissemination (Geneva, Switzerland, 28-30 June 2017). A workshop on implementing the common statistical production architecture, organized jointly with Eurostat, promoted the use of the Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA), facilitated the sharing of ideas and plans for modernizing statistical production, and identified opportunities for international collaboration activities (Wiesbaden, Germany, 3-5 July 2017). A workshop on implementing efficiencies and quality of outputs improved capacities of the UNECE member States on managing change and process, risk management and lean management in central statistics offices (Geneva, Switzerland, 27-29 September 2017) (Section 20).

V. FUNDING OF UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

105. Total voluntary contributions to UNECE technical cooperation activities increased by 18.9%, totaling US\$ 16,380,883 in 2017. UNECE member States remained the largest contributors to UNECE technical cooperation activities, providing 59.3% of the total extrabudgetary resources. The top ten bilateral donors (Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Germany, Norway, France, Netherlands, Italy, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Finland) accounted for 78.2% of all voluntary contributions from UNECE member States. Switzerland and the Russian Federation were the largest donor countries, providing US\$ 1,640,695 and US\$ 1,401,660 in 2017 respectively. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contributed 28.4% of all extrabudgetary resources, and the European Commission provided 12.3%. There were no contributions from the private sector in 2016 and 2017. (Graph 3).

106. Compared to 2016, contributions from UNECE member States increased by 10.8% (from US\$ 8,770,509 in 2016 to US\$ 9,721,567 in 2017), followed by an overall increase of 33% from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (from US\$ 5,009,990 in 2016 to US\$ 6,659,316 in 2017). Voluntary contributions from the European Commission increased by 33.8% (from US\$ 1,502,898 in 2016 to US\$ 2,011,430 in 2017) (Graph 4 and 5).

107. In 2017, the total expenditures for UNECE technical cooperation were US\$ 17,340,575. Extrabudgetary expenditures amounted to US\$ 14,287,640, being 82% of total expenditures in 2017 (Graph 6). The remaining part of total expenditures for technical cooperation included regular budget expenditures from RPTC (11%) and UNDA (7%).

108. The environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (67%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures. The share of other subprogrammes was as follows: transport (17.3%), economic cooperation and integration (3.4%), housing, land management and population (2.9%), trade (2.8%), sustainable energy (2.6%), statistics (2.4%), forestry and timber (1.1%), Office of the Executive Secretary (0.4%) (Graph 7).

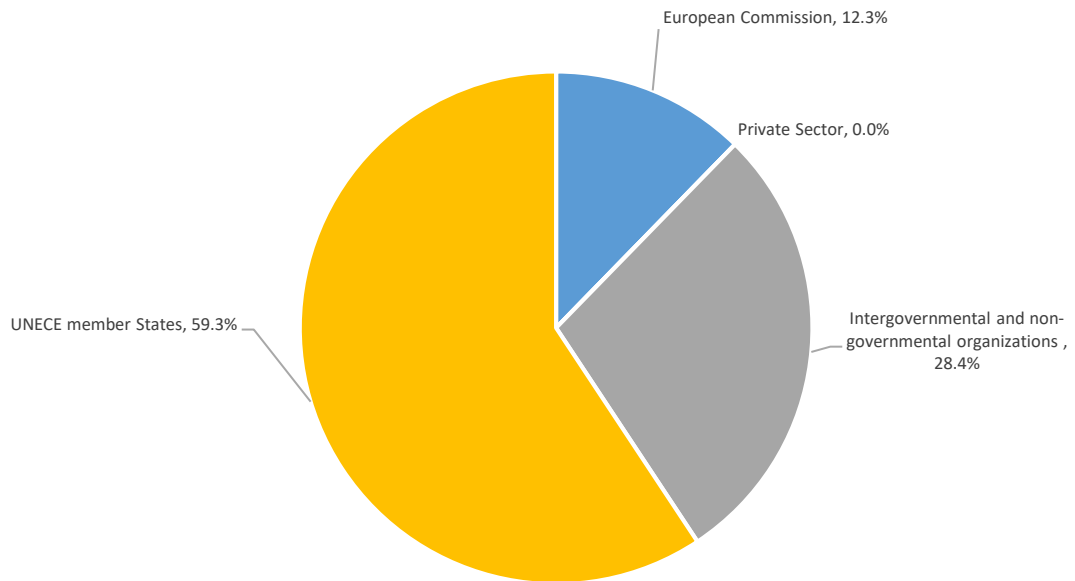
109. Expenditures from RPTC resources increased by 29.5% from US\$ 1,438,566 in 2016 to US\$ 1,862,581 in 2017. These resources were used for providing regional advisory services in the following areas: environment (20.8%), transport (15%), statistics (17.5%), economic cooperation and integration (3.5%), sustainable energy (13.9%), trade (16.8%), forests, land and housing (8.9%), Office of the Executive Secretary (3.8%) (Graph 8).

110. Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account (9th and 10th tranches) amounted to US\$ 1,190,353. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was as follows: environment (26.7%), transport (7%), statistics (5.2%), sustainable energy (9.3%), trade (21.7%), forestry and timber (10.6%), housing and land management (19.5%), (Graph 9).

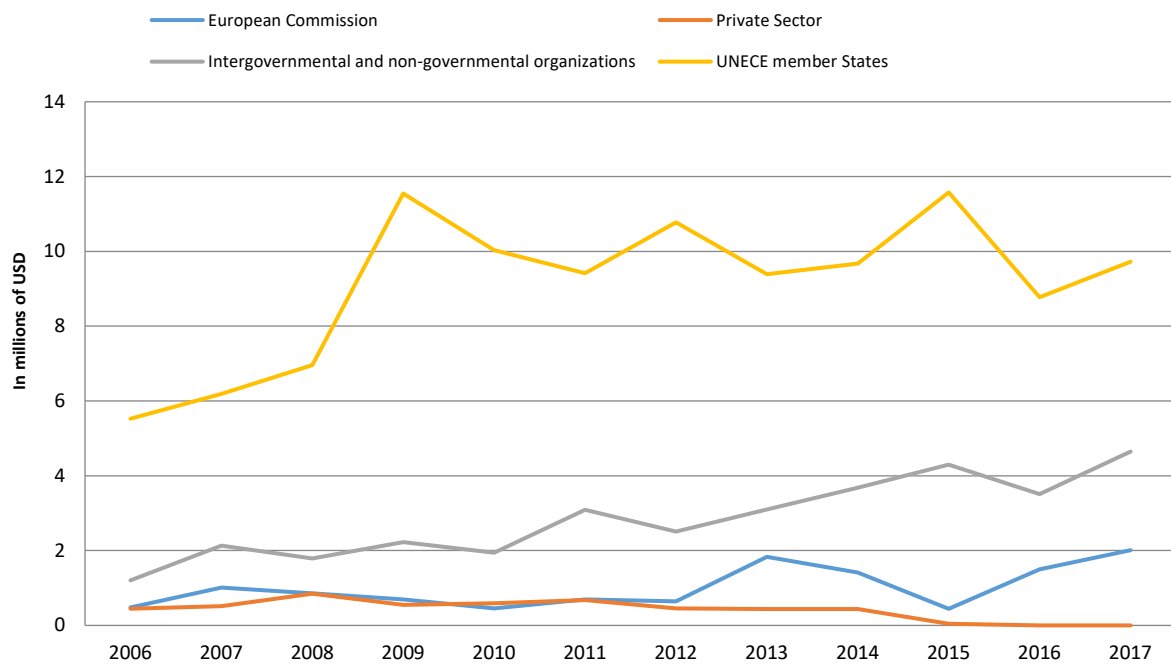
VI. ANNEXES

Annex 1.

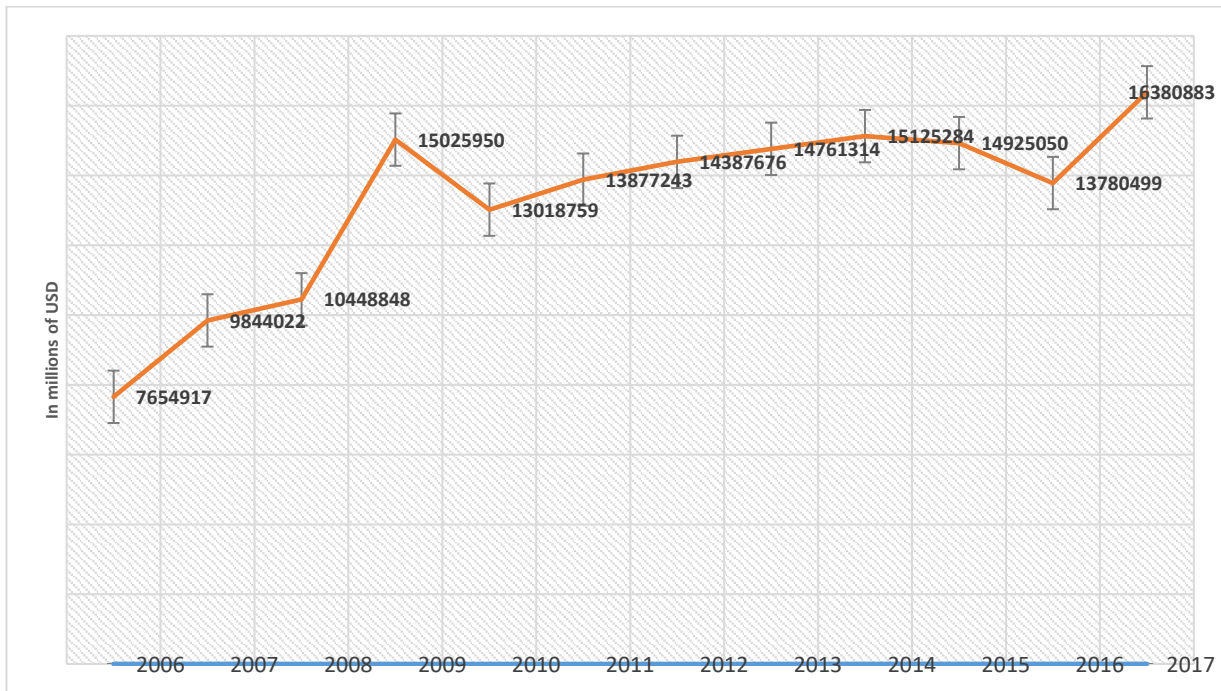
Graph 3. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2017



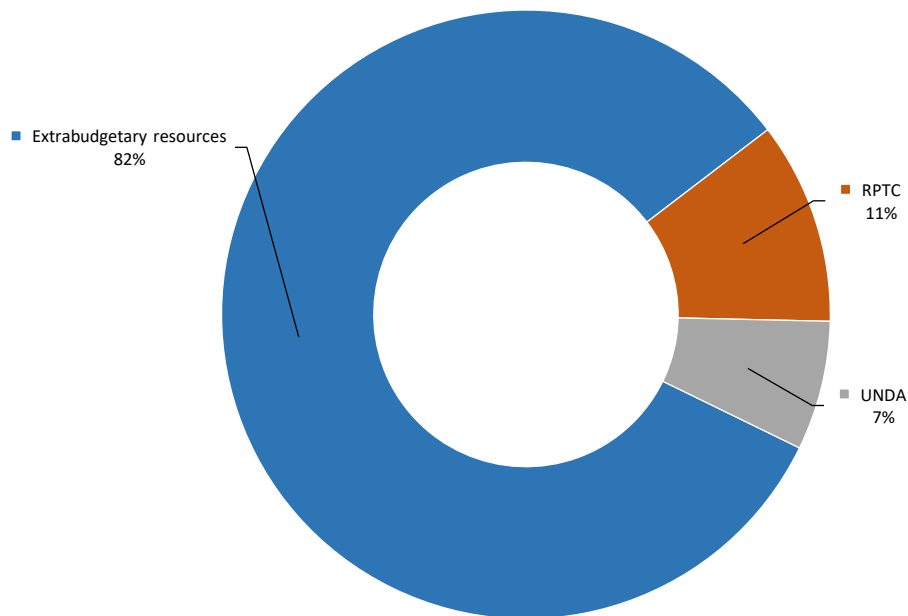
Graph 4. Trends in extrabudgetary contribution by source from 2006 to 2017



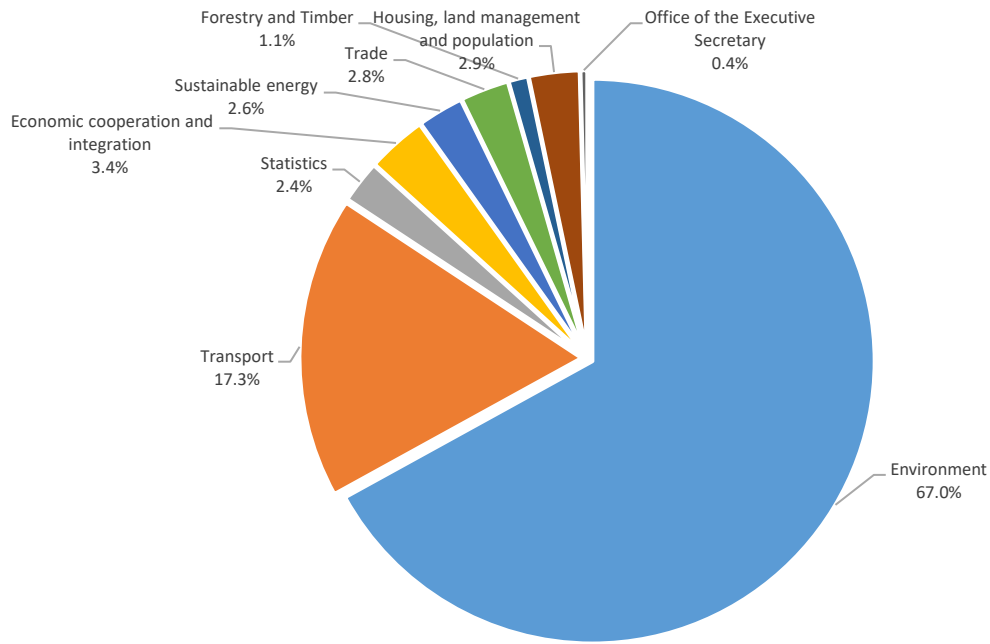
Graph 5. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2017



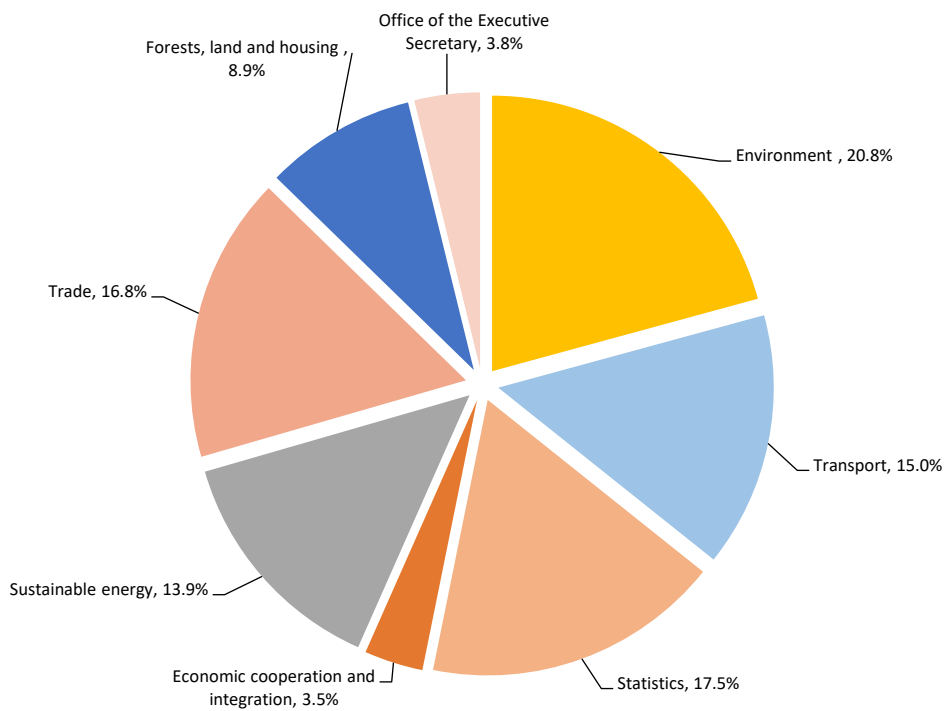
Graph 6. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2017



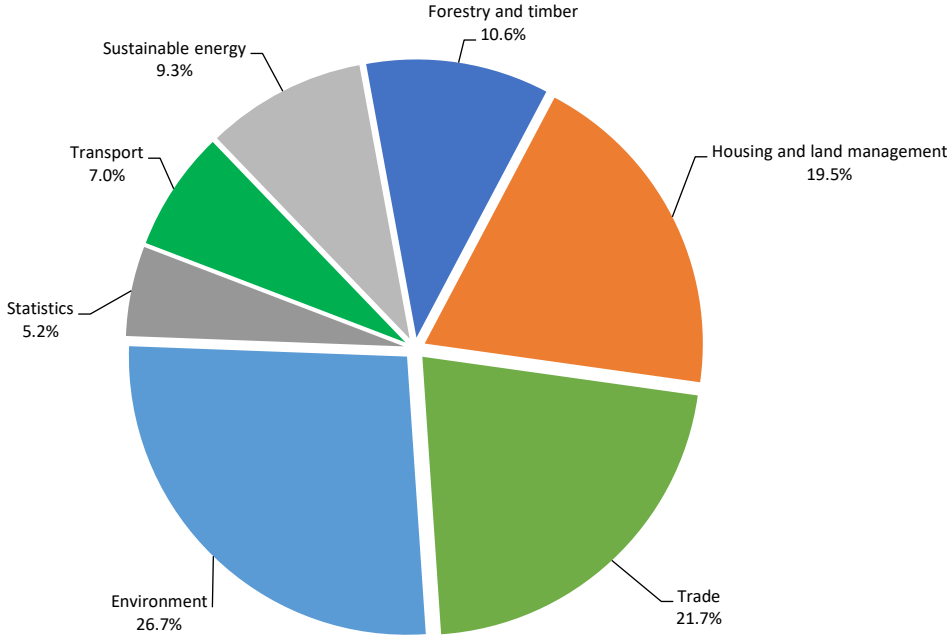
Graph 7. Expenditures under extrabudgetary resources, 2017



Graph 8. Expenditures under RPTC by use, 2017



Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2017



Annex 2.

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

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	1,400	1,800	780	429	4,429	6,433	19,583	14,871	11,055	2,952
Armenia	20,898	20,298	18,798	20,721	21,491	20,491	11,844	30,844	18,344	17,500
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900	75,000	35,997	73,923
Austria	158,315	192,162	115,653	180,819	205,249	227,700	218,447	238,318	172,070	228,782
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024	4,024	2,024	5,673
Belarus	2,345	2,345	2,345	3,702	3,940	3,702	6,262	6,462	6,462	7,123
Belgium	201,100	165,955	164,964	182,820	121,467	137,578	147,436	122,570	92,165	110,464
Bosnia & Herzegovina	33,113	10,613	10,613	21,300	620	42,039	11,811	24,691	24,011	25,732
Bulgaria	28,645	19,770	52,003	33,040	56,540	36,946	43,546	28,813	37,284	29,429
Canada	36,000	60,237	38,899	78,047	8,792	29,567	40,418	192,639	51,503	40,000
Croatia	27,254	26,333	63,832	94,876	41,464	39,423	48,114	47,455	45,061	43,307
Cyprus	4,260	25,357	12,668	12,910	5,551	5,205	4,620	2,620	2,620	25,199
Czech Republic	141,182	87,105	150,778	108,164	122,140	96,320	116,930	117,814	115,351	143,517
Denmark	70,920	90,127	88,239	175,092	116,862	124,784	110,331	174,444	82,880	191,579
Estonia	12,522	3,861	7,051	7,368	41,570	28,605	11,307	17,717	9,344	14,057
Finland	106,532	280,816	1,263,169	1,026,351	765,936	336,895	573,739	667,963	744,203	312,531
France	417,384	1,278,115	1,225,261	735,322	1,258,254	737,754	737,805	701,444	606,126	744,992
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988	489	1,734	2,234	2,434	2,652
Germany	696,893	2,420,760	1,109,360	1,040,175	987,760	1,259,862	1,024,156	1,021,790	748,818	828,131
Greece	39,732	56,982	20,000	0	0	115,580	0	1,096	1,062	112,590
Hungary	91,712	55,632	55,632	24,000	60,019	72,811	48,268	138,996	43,439	57,463
Iceland	1,804	1,804	1,804	0	2,051	2,361	4,316	1,480	2,836	2,772
Ireland	94,956	78,387	65,759	77,513	60,675	65,118	54,509	53,192	53,116	49,105
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	420,224	1,358,817	500,636	488,393	574,648	389,748	492,895	620,853	650,634	472,527
Kazakhstan	4,375	593	119,276	23,957	39,944	59,945	20,960	20,985	15,000	26,742
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044	0	1,478	858
Latvia	20,551	8,704	5,816	6,059	7,647	7,874	8,360	4,258	7,618	6,285
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351	970	500	452
Lithuania	27,271	23,171	23,171	26,511	34,303	29,211	35,707	36,296	29,378	40,053
Luxembourg	15,291	8,833	22,565	4,909	0	11,554	17,989	14,300	19,446	23,016
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	0	0	0	1,990
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839	670	1,273	1,180
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	0	426	2,184	512	1,992	1,793
Netherlands	582,057	463,445	502,642	647,297	468,830	467,561	448,258	592,273	566,110	617,236
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	36,154
Norway	432,848	538,389	788,396	1,086,833	947,150	1,055,268	822,414	744,079	613,115	766,852
Poland	92,305	76,571	73,337	122,925	115,189	154,267	152,787	143,155	141,846	117,146
Portugal	52,570	28,380	31,096	63,521	25,483	26,990	107,370	1,467	993	14,881
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,209	30,000	27,000	0
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310	3,135	1,000	2,209	2,000	1,465
Romania	37,846	184,864	17,500	27,500	17,500	26,383	24,507	55,476	78,071	36,274
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	1,346,655	1,401,660
Serbia	1,024	5,252	6,090	17,041	11,000	18,142	16,124	14,624	21,664	19,768
Slovak Republic	56,795	35,703	24,137	24,196	14,234	26,810	21,089	49,591	32,024	10,810
Slovenia	29,821	39,480	36,575	50,409	25,407	37,347	30,475	57,566	102,245	60,509
Spain	386,371	451,927	184,757	168,607	168,130	168,090	165,570	168,818	168,804	163,422
Sweden	108,390	320,067	270,737	198,406	650,400	188,446	159,659	343,156	101,760	214,191
Switzerland	718,241	1,228,694	1,148,693	813,605	1,315,726	1,544,313	1,786,168	1,781,444	1,422,983	1,640,695
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0	175	500
Turkey	50,380	45,375	40,375	52,735	52,760	52,750	93,960	161,114	158,614	137,920
Turkmenistan	356	0	400	0	0	1,050	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	12,690	13,237	14,458	12,196	15,898	6,002	0	42,032	27,546	18,181
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	355,580	408,058	438,467	456,326	397,004	441,219	334,942	288,380	288,380	370,034
United States of America	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	449,500
African Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000
Ax Son Johnson Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0
City University of Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,171
European Commission	854,279	698,775	458,275	692,592	639,278	1,832,407	1,416,794	363,478	1,502,898	2,011,430
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000	0	0	0
European Environmental Agency	0	0	0	157,500	181,769	0	151,101	100,000	0	208,075
European Investment Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013	0	0	0
FIA Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843,645	849,377	901,442
Global Water Partnership Mediterranean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174,251	188,702
World Bank	150,000	0	321,000	213,000	71,000	0	45,000	0	0	231,868
IBGE Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,308	0	0
Instituto Nacional Estadística Geografía	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0
International Ground Water Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	0	0	0
International Road Transport Union	1,274,000	715,067	959,000	1,473,937	1,029,762	1,042,946	1,488,984	1,646,462	999,356	1,858,056
Islamic Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168,000
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,000

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	0	280,899	269,906	591,327	549,631	1,026,445	1,468,114	670,808	420,288	195,913
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	0	0	0	0	0	283,368	41,603	69,743	123,945	0
Tsinghua University									177,580	0
University of Geneva										15,856
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227	0	0	0
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botas A.S. (Turkey)	16,199	14,505	14,035	0	25,839	14,111	14,227	0	0	0
CEPI	7,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Industry Development Council								0		0
EDF FRANCE	0	0	32,059	35,714	32,298	35,278	35,763	0	0	0
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777	0	0	0
EGAS - EGYPTIAN NATURAL GAS	0	0	12,698	14,648	12,745	0	0	0	0	0
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europaforum Wien	0	0	0	26,667	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Business Congress (EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAIL (India) Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,808	0	0	0
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	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
GAZ DE FRANCE	40,881	0	69,577	111,588	34,076	34,031	35,568	0	0	0
GAZPROM	40,881	34,256	34,993	35,422	34,076	35,278	35,568	0	0	0
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	0	0	0	0	0
HELVETAS	0	0	0	0	30,654	0	61,247	0	0	0
INA - Industrija Nafta (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	0	29,121	13,941	0	0	0	0	0
JSC KazMunaiGas Exploration Production-KazMunayGas	0	0	0	0	0	33,206	0	0	0	0
MOL Hungary	0	0	14,035	14,286	13,941	0	0	0	0	0
Moldovagaz								0		0
NAFTOGAZ OF UKRAINE	16,174	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,775	13,559	14,305	0	0	0
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	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
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207	0	0	0
Plinovodi D.O.O. Slovenia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,613	14,227	0	0	0
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	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
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	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
Socar - State Oil Company Of Azerbaijan Republic	0	0	0	18,598	34,853	33,202	35,760	0	0	0
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Srbijagas (Serbia)	16,174	15,385	14,035	14,648	13,049	0	0	0	0	0
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	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
SWISSGAS	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882	28,223	28,454	0	0	0
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0	0	0
The Institute of French International Legal Experts (IFEJI) & The Confederation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,293	0	0
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644	493,698	639,945	421,482
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	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
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	0	0	0	57,613
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	13,780,499 ¹¹	16,380,883

¹¹ Due to UMOJA transition the figures may vary for 2016

UNECE extrabudgetary trust funds, 2017

Title of the project	Project ID	Expenditures (US\$)
Enhanced policy dialogue on sustainable development in the UNECE region by organising the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	ECE-E275	16,462
Aarhus Convention	ECE-E104	1,053,291
Industrial Accidents Convention	ECE-E106	276,113
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	132,276
Espoo Convention	ECE-E115	350,925
Environmental Monitoring	ECE-E118	5,777
The Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP)	ECE-E126	83,298
Water Convention	ECE-E133	1,687,599
Protocol on Water and Health	ECE-E150	316,164
Water and Security (ENVSEC)	ECE-E183	44,775
Strengthening the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	ECE-E196	146,305
Aarhus Convention (ENVSEC)	ECE-E197	26,514
Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP-Green)	ECE-E200	329,780
Environmental Performance Review	ECE-E205	307,238
Support to the network of Russian-Speaking water management organizations	ECE-E221	0
Strengthening the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE-E239	47,664
Capacity-Building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia (Phase 3)	ECE-E240	106,136
Kazakhstan Transition to Green Economy Model	ECE-E244	607,654
Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Chu and Talas River Basin	ECE-E252	54,599
Strengthening industrial safety in Central Asia through the implementation and accession to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	ECE-E263	111,386
EU Water Initiative Plus for Eastern Partnership countries (EU WI+4 EaP)	ECE-E271	575,937
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (Support production and regular update of the ECE set of indicators and strengthening environmental statistics and accounting under the ENI SEIS II East Project)	ECE-E279	91,831
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E280	19,377
Strengthening cooperation on hydrology and environment between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River Basin	ECE-E286	0
Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organisation	ECE-E288	0
UN-Water Inter-Agency Cooperation	ECE-E290	54,821
Environment for Europe	EIA-E911	78,563
Mobile Sources of Air Pollution	LRA-E907	30,874
Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	LRA-E908	2,427,541
Voluntary Contribution towards funding of effect-oriented activities under the Air Convention	LRA-E910	634,152
SPECA Transport & Border Crossing Working Group	ECE-E181	6,279
Trans-European Motorway	ECE-E206	154,647
Trans-European Railway	ECE-E208	47,512
Transport International Routier (TIR)	ECE-E211	1,290,037
Euro-Asian Transport Links Phase III	ECE-E218	0
SafeFITS	ECE-E229	28,568
Computerization of the TIR procedure	ECE-E243	11,169
Road Safety Phase II	ECE-E259	836,397
Road Safety Phase III	ECE-E284	16,364
Enhancing Regional Transport Infrastructure Connectivity and Establishment of Transport Geographical Information System (GIS) Database	ECE-E272	82,536
Modernizing Statistical Production	ECE-E238	135,346
Strengthening statistical capacity for producing comparable and reliable poverty indicators for monitoring of the sustainable development in the CIS countries	ECE-E255	83,086
Enhancing coherence and integration of economic and social statistics in support of the implementation of 2008 SNA	ECE-E264	126,640
Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Initiative: PPP Toolkit and International PPP Centre of Excellence	ECE-E182	64,604
Competitiveness, innovative policies and public-private partnerships: capacity building for civil servants and business associations in the CIS countries	ECE-E226	195,380
Development and implementation of PPP International standards in support of the Sustainable Development Goals	ECE-E249	56,986
Development of PPP Best Practices Guides	ECE-E250	27,391
Strengthening the capacity of SPECA countries for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	ECE-E262	96,876
International Centre of Excellence on PPPs: development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations	ECE-E267	49,275
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane	ECE-E251	57,372
Application of biogas technology model for rural areas in Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E273	76,930
Strengthening capacity of the ECE member States to achieve the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals ("Pathways to Sustainable Energy")	ECE-E274	226,663
Methane Management in Extractive Industries (Upstream Oil and Gas/Downstream Gas)	ECE-E281	0
Enhancing national capacities for development and implementation of the energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region	ECE-E282	20,774
Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT)	EEA-E904	7,760
Strengthening national capacities of the CIS countries to implement ECE agricultural quality standards	ECE-E236	189,307
Maintenance and update of the UN Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (Phase III)	ECE-E248	0
Removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E268	127,589
Strengthening the national capacity of trade-support institutions of Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E269	76,853
Strengthening national capacities of the UNECE member States for the implementation of the Roveniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy (RAP)	ECE-E260	15,991
Strengthening capacity of the UNECE region for monitoring sustainable forest management and forest products markets	ECE-E261	26,310
Increase awareness of stakeholders on the relevance of sustainable wood energy	ECE-E265	9,929
Strengthening capacity of CIS for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets	ECE-E283	43,775
Long-Term European Timber Trends and Prospects	LTA-E909	66,466
Ageing	ECE-E171	2,329
Strengthening national capacity for monitoring and assessing the progress in the implementation of MIPAA / RIS and 2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration goals: Active Ageing Index	ECE-E253	213,842
UNECE Country Profile on Housing and Land Management for Kazakhstan	ECE-E256	4,250
Strengthen capacity of the UNECE member States to conform with the principles of the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing	ECE-E270	10,449
Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings	ECE-E277	20,207
Enhanced integration of population dynamics into development planning: follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 in the UNECE region	ECE-E289	50,517
Strengthening the capacity of the Government of Belarus in sustainable housing and land management (Country Profile of Belarus)	ECE-E297	0

Annex 4

UNECE-led projects funded from the United Nations Development Account, by tranches (9-11 tranches)

Project title	Sub-programme	Budget	Beneficiary countries	Partners	Objective
11 tranche (2018 – 2022)					
1819AA Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	Environment	\$500,000	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	UNEP	To improve environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus
1819AB Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia	Energy	\$490,000	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	UNESCAP	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries in South-East Europe and Central Asia to implement integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development
1819AC Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition	Trade	\$490,000	Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	UNESCAP, UNCTAD	To strengthen national capacities of selected economies in transition in the ECE region to implement evidence-based trade facilitation measures for better integration into the international rules-based trading system
1819AD Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade	Trade	\$500,000	Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Kenya, Brazil, Lao PDR, Nepal, Côte-Ivoire	UNESCAP, UNECA	Improving policy coherence of transition and developing countries for increased sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade
1819AE Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe	Environment	\$470,000	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	UNCTs	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries of South-East Europe for evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of implementation of the 2030 Agenda
10 tranche (2016 -2019)					
1617AN Strengthening national capacities of the UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve the SDGs	Trade	\$500,000	Armenia, Georgia, Serbia	UNCTAD	To strengthen the national capacities of selected countries in the UNECE region for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to support the achievement of SDGs 1, 9, 10 and 17
1617X Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	Energy	\$564,000	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	UNESCAP, DESA	To strengthen the national capacity of select economies in transition in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop National Action Plans for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All)
1617V Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in Caucasus and Central Asian countries	Forestry and Timber	\$501,000	Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	FAO	To strengthen the national capacity of countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop accountability system for sustainable forest management
1617W Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in the UNECE region	Housing and Land Management	\$499,000	Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine	UN-Habitat	To strengthen national capacity to develop evidence-based policies to achieve inclusive and sustainable housing and urban development in four selected countries with transition economies in the UNECE region; and to support the realization of the achievement of SDG 11
9 tranche (2014 – 2017)					
1415BC Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition as a means to achieve sustainable, equitable and inclusive development	Transport	\$498,000	Albania, Belarus Georgia, Dominican Republic, Viet Nam	UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP	To strengthen the national road safety management system capacities of selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition
1415AC Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition	Housing	\$533,000	Armenia, Moldova, Tajikistan, Serbia	UN-HABITAT	To strengthen national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition to support the realization of Rio+20 commitments and the achievement of MDG 7
1415AD Strengthening the capacity in the most vulnerable countries in the ECE region for the sustainable development of statistics	Statistic	\$535,000	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	UNESCAP, Eurostat and EFTA	To enhance the national capacity of the most vulnerable ECE countries for sustainable development of statistics through the implementation of recommendations from the Global Assessments
1415AE Strengthening the capacity of transition and developing economies to participate in cross-border agricultural food supply chains	Trade	\$440,000	Developing and transition economies in the UNECE and UNESCAP region	UNESCAP	To strengthen the capacity of selected target countries with economies in transition and developing countries to improve the planning, management and regulation of cross border agricultural food supply chains in order to support enhanced competitiveness and improved food security
1415AF Strengthening Governments' and water operators' capacity to ensure equity of access to water and sanitation in countries in transition in the ECE region with a particular focus on small-scale water supplies and sanitation in rural areas	Environment	\$578,000	South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	WHO Europe	To strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities as well as water operators to develop policies and measures aimed at providing access to clean and safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in countries with economies in transition in the ECE region, with a particular focus on small-scale water supplies and sanitation in rural areas

List of acronyms

BSEC	Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EC	European Commission
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
ForFITS	For Inland Transport Systems
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HRMT	Human Resources management and training
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems and Services
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MIPAA	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PMT	Project Monitoring Tool
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPECA	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
SW	Single Window
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
TFIG	Trade Facilitation Guide
THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)
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
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFC	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNNExT	United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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