

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Seventy-eighth Meeting

Geneva, 30 June 2015

Item 4

Informal Document No. **2015/14**

**UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2014
Annual Report**

(Re-submitted)

I. INTRODUCTION

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

2. The report is structured around three major UN programmes implemented by UNECE: “Economic Development in Europe” (Section 20 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015), “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation” (Section 23 of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015) and “United Nations Development Account” (Section 35 of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015) and followed by a section on Delivering as One and United Nations Development Assistance Framework. A chapter on funding of the UNECE technical cooperation reflects trends in contributions and expenditures. This information is supplemented with data in the Annexes.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2014

3. In 2014, UNECE carried out 178 advisory missions and capacity-building activities¹. These 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). Planned activities were shared with EXCOM for information while additional activities were submitted to EXCOM for approval. All activities were posted on the Project Monitoring Tool (PMT), to ensure transparency and accountability of project managers through ‘real time’ monitoring and reporting’ on the delivery of outputs and related expenditures.

2.1 Programme “Economic Development in Europe”

4. Under the Programme “Economic Development in Europe”, UNECE technical cooperation aimed at assisting countries with economies in transition to accede to, and implement international legal instruments, norms and standards, as well as at supporting their regional cooperation and integration. These countries were the main beneficiaries of UNECE technical cooperation, including policy advice, capacity-building and field projects.

Subprogramme 1 – Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to safeguard the environment and health, improve environmental management throughout the region and further promote integration of environmental policies into sectoral policies and of environmental concerns into the economy.

5. Under the *Industrial Accidents Convention*, various capacity-building efforts were carried to support the enhancement of industrial safety in the region. These included training sessions on the use of indicators and criteria under the Convention (Tirana, 8-9 October 2014 and Baku, 30-31 October 2014), and a training on safety reports (Skopje, 27-28 February 2014). The safety guidelines and good industry practices for oil terminals improved hazard and crisis management within the three participating countries (Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine) in the Danube Delta. Analysis of the hazard and crisis management policy and legislation in the Danube Delta increased knowledge and understanding of the participating countries. A trilateral agreement on hazard and crisis management and a Joint Contingency Plan for the Danube Delta expected to be adopted by the three countries in 2015.

6. To advance the implementation of the *Aarhus Convention* in Belarus a national multi-stakeholders workshop in cooperation with OSCE was organized (Minsk, 29-31 January 2014). Upon request of China, the subprogramme provided advisory support on the application of the Convention, and continued providing advisory support to UNECLAC on access rights in Latin America and the Caribbean.

¹ See Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2014

Comparative analytical studies on access to justice² in South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia were developed and disseminated. Two web portals: the Aarhus Convention Clearinghouse (<http://aarhusclearinghouse.unece.org/>) and PRTR.net (<http://prtr.net/>), contributed to raising awareness on the environmental democracy and the development and improvement of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) around the world. Additionally, the on-line jurisprudence database and the on-line Aarhus good practice database facilitated experience sharing among the member States.

7. Activities to enhance the implementation of the *Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in a Transboundary Context* strengthened the development and practical application of legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Protocol of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan through “Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood” programme. Sub-regional conference (Minsk, 15-16 April 2014) agreed on the results of the pilot application of post-project analysis in the transboundary EIA procedure between Belarus and Ukraine with regard to the Khotislavskoye quarry. A study tour “Application of SEA at the national level in the field of urban planning, waste management, and agriculture and energy sector” (Prague, 1-5 December 2014) provided Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine with best practices on the application of SEA in the strategic planning process in the UNECE region.

8. The *Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution* continued its efforts to raising the political profile of the Convention in the UNECE region, strengthening cooperation and the exchange of information through expanding the modeling and monitoring activities and further involvement of countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The capacity of the Republic of Moldova was strengthened by receiving training on the requirements for gridding and projections reporting as defined in the Guidelines for reporting under the Convention (Chisinau, 5-6 June 2014). Review of the national air pollutant emission systems was undertaken through the national workshops in Georgia and Azerbaijan (Tbilisi, 21-23 October 2014 and Baku, 11-13 November 2014). An interregional workshop for countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia contributed to further promotion of the ratification of the protocols under the Convention Asia (Oslo, 4-5 March 2014).

9. The *Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourse and International Lakes* turned into a universally available legal framework for transboundary water cooperation from 2013. The Water Convention and its global opening was presented in different sessions during the African Water Week (Dakar, 26-31 May 2014) and during the workshop “Legal frameworks for cooperation on transboundary waters – Key aspects and opportunities for the Arab countries” (Tunis, 11-12 June 2014). Both events increased awareness of the Convention and understanding of its provisions. In the UNECE region, implementation of the Convention was supported through a number of capacity-building activities, such as development of strategic frameworks for transboundary climate change adaptation in the Dniester and Neman basins. They resulted in increased adaptive capacity of the beneficiary countries, and in case of the Neman basin, renewed transboundary water cooperation between Belarus and Lithuania. The assessments of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus carried out in the Alazani and Sava basins identified opportunities for increased cooperation between related sectors in the basins. National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) were implemented in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. As a result, Georgia developed a new national Water Law and a set of bylaws. Tajikistan initiated the development of the irrigation sector strategy. Within the framework of *Protocol on Water and Health*, national workshops in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Serbia (23–24 April 2014, 7–8 October 2014, and 9 December 2014 respectively) contributed to better understanding of the provisions and the obligation of the Protocol on Water and Health. A training of national stakeholders of the Republic of Moldova (Chisinau, 10 November 2014) enhanced their capacity to use the equitable access score card methodology under the Protocol.

² http://www.unece.org/env/pp/tfaj/analytical_studies.html

10. The third *Environmental Performance Review (EPR)* of the Republic of Moldova showed that, since the second EPR in 2005, this country had made progress in developing sectorial policies in agriculture, energy and water. It also showed that despite progress in the policy framework related to the environment and sustainable development, the country still faced significant challenges in the area of wastewater management, municipal solid waste management and biodiversity conservation. The EPR developed recommendations on environmental governance, financing, environmental mainstreaming in priority sectors and promotion of sustainable development. The EPR of Morocco developed a set of 60 recommendations to improve its environmental management, integrate the goals of sustainable development into sectorial policies, promote greater accountability to the public and strengthen cooperation with the international community.

Subprogramme 2 – Transport. The objective of the subprogramme is to promote the international movement of goods and mobility of persons by inland transport modes and improve traffic safety, environmental performance, energy efficiency and security in the transport sector to the levels that contribute effectively to sustainable development.

11. The TEM, TER and Euro-Asian Transport Links projects enhanced national capacity of participating countries for financing and improving transport infrastructures and thus increased the relevance of the projects to existing and potential participating countries. Phase III of the Euro-Asian Transport Links Project attracted 32 countries compared to 18 countries involved in Phase I. Twenty six countries participated in the UNECE Trans-European Motorway (TEM) and Trans-European Railway (TER) projects.

12. A seminar on the progress of the main UN Road Transport Agreements in the EuroMed region reiterated the benefits for EuroMed countries of accessing the UNECE legal instruments (Geneva, 9 September 2014). Republic of Lithuania hosted a Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) workshop “Improvement of Sustainable Urban Mobility for Better Health and Environment: Move to improve” (Kaunas, 24-25 September 2014), where UNECE presented its transport initiatives on Sustainable Public Transport and Mobility and For Future Inland Transport Systems (ForFITS). Review of the Transport and Logistics system of the Republic of Belarus contributed to further development of the logistics sector in Belarus and its integration into the European logistics system.

Subprogramme 3 – Statistics. The objective of the subprogramme is to improve the quality of official statistics at the national and international levels, and to ensure the coordination of international statistical activities undertaken in the UNECE region.

13. Technical cooperation focused on enhancing the capacity of national statistical systems of Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe to produce timely and accurate statistics, according to the international standards and guidelines, and in line with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Technical assistance activities covered such areas as gender, migration statistics, business statistics, environmental indicators and editing of a statistical data.

14. A workshop on gender statistics (Geneva, 17-18 March 2014) identified ways of improving data availability on the proposed indicators of gender equality in countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The workshop also assessed the suitability of the UNECE set of gender indicators for the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia and developed specific proposals for some indicators. Further capacity-building to strengthen national expertise in gender statistics was provided through several workshops: inter-regional workshop on good practices in gender statistics (Mexico, 5-7 November 2014) and the national workshop on developing entrepreneurship statistics by gender (Yerevan, 16-17 December 2014). A workshop on migration statistics (Chisinau, 8-9 September) introduced the action plan for improving migration statistics in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. The workshop on population and housing censuses for the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (Geneva, 22 September 2014) reviewed experience with the census of the 2010 round and developed the specific proposals to enhance capacity of the census experts for the 2020 round.

15. Azerbaijan benefitted from an advisory support in the area of producing education indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals. Capacity-building activities in the area of air quality and air emission indicators contributed to a regular environmental assessment and reporting process in the countries from Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia. A workshop on air quality and air emission indicators (Geneva, 3 November 2014) improved the participants' knowledge of best practices and lessons learned in quality assurance and quality control aspects of data and indicators. The main focus was on specific indicators, such as emission of pollutants into the atmospheric air, ambient air quality in urban areas, consumption of ozone-depleting substances, and greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, a workshop on human resources management and training (HRMT) was organized in cooperation with European Free Trade Association Statistical Office (EFTA) (Geneva, 15-17 October 2014). The workshop facilitated the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in HRMT, and strengthened the capacity of participants on modernization issues related to the human resources management.

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration. The objective of the subprogramme is to promote a policy, financial and regulatory environment more conducive to economic growth, innovative development and higher competitiveness of enterprises and economic activities in the UNECE region.

16. In the area of *Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)* several capacity-building events were carried out to enhance capability and knowledge of the government officials for successful implementation of PPP projects. These included training for senior government officials from Belarus in the framework of the joint UNECE-UNDP project “Capacity development to support implementation of PPP in Belarus” (Geneva, 7-11 July 2014) and a PPP master class for transition and developing countries (16-18 September 2014). Both events increased capacity of the government officials from 13 countries to develop and implement sustainable PPP projects. The UNECE PPP Business Advisory Board provided advisory support to the government of Turkey on PPPs in the health sector, and to the government of Morocco on improving the regulatory and legal frameworks for PPPs. An International Conference on PPPs in water and sanitation, jointly organized with the Multilateral Development Banks (Geneva, 21-22 October 2014), showcased various PPP projects in the sector of water and sanitation from transition and developing economies.

17. In the area of *innovation*, the Government of Armenia received targeted policy recommendations on fostering its innovation sector as the result of an Innovation Performance Review. A policy workshop (Yerevan, 14 November 2014) disseminated the recommendations among innovation stakeholders and developed a road map for implementation. Tajikistan launched an Innovation Performance Review. The subprogramme undertook 4 capacity-building activities as a follow up to the innovation performance reviews of Kazakhstan and Belarus: policy advisory workshop “Public Support to Venture Capital Financing” (Astana, 28 May 2014), two workshops “Strategy for International Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovations” and “International Technology Transfer: Policies and Practices” (Almaty, 29 October 2014), high-level seminar on “Public-Private Partnership in Innovation Activities” (Minsk, 19 June 2014). All these activities were focused on promoting implementation of policy recommendations developed under the review.

18. To assist the governments in developing of the effective policy instruments to promote green technologies, a set of training modules was developed and presented at a high-level workshop on innovation policy and environmental challenges (Minsk, 19 June 2014). In conjunction with the sixth session of the SPECA Project Working Group on Knowledge-based Development a high-level meeting “Science, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable Development” (Ashgabat, 11 June 2014) shared international good practices in building an innovation infrastructure and in strengthening the linkages between education, research and industry.

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy. The objective of the subprogramme is to move towards a more sustainable development path for the production and use of energy and the fuller integration of the energy infrastructure and energy markets of the countries in the region.

19. Following on the operationalization of the *United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC)* in 2014, training workshops were organized in Bangkok, Geneva, Johannesburg and Washington. These contributed to the enhanced understanding of UNFC-2009 and application of the relevant specifications. The workshops also resulted in development of the case studies and guidance on the application of UNFC-2009 to uranium and thorium projects. Work also was undertaken to apply UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources. Finally, work to allow the use of UNFC-2009 to classify injection projects progressed and resulted in a draft set of Specifications for the Application of UNFC-2009 to Injection Projects for the Purpose of Geological Storage. The subprogramme launched a baseline assessment in the area of renewable energy in cooperation with International Energy Agency (IEA), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21).

20. In the area of the *energy efficiency* policies, the capacity of governments from CIS countries was strengthened by the development and implementation of the regional action plans through a number of workshops and seminars. These included a workshop “Developing Government and Governance Capacities for Sustainable Development in CIS Countries and Countries with Economies in Transition” (Yerevan, 8-10 October 2014), an international Conference “Energy Efficient Buildings of the 21st Century” (Minsk, 18-19 December 2014) and 5th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development, (Hammamet, 4-7 November 2014). The capacity of Central Asian countries in application of clean, renewable and alternative energy technologies for rural was strengthened by undertaking the national assessments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Subprogramme 6 – Trade. The objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate trade and trade-related economic cooperation among countries of the UNECE region and with the rest of the world.

21. In 2014, the subprogramme further promoted the development and implementation of national trade facilitation strategies, as well as the Trade Facilitation and Single Window projects in the transition economies. These activities aimed at reducing the costs of trade transactions through the introduction of targeted measures, such as streamlining documentary flows, and developing and implementing concrete instruments.

22. Two studies on *regulatory and procedural barriers* to trade in Kazakhstan and in Tajikistan analysed such barriers to trade in goods and assisted the countries to achieve greater regional and global economic integration. Kazakhstan included the proposed recommendations to the national action plan for regional integration. Tajikistan integrated the recommendations into the government’s WTO post accession plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2016-2020. In the area of *agricultural quality standards*, a guide on the use of the UNECE standard on seed potatoes was developed. A training workshop (Krasnodar, 25-28 November 2014) promoted the guide and the relevant UNECE standard. Following earlier provided technical assistance on setting up laboratories for disease-free seed potatoes in several regions of the Russian Federation, a procurement of equipment for biotechnological laboratory to produce healthy seed potatoes under clean phytosanitary conditions was initiated for the Federal Agricultural Station “Kholmogorskoye”. A technical report prepared by the UNECE on traceability in the poultry sector, supported by the advisory mission, contributed to designing and operationalizing of a pilot system for the traceability at a poultry processing enterprise in the Russian Federation. A workshop (Rybinsk, 3-4 October 2014) enhanced the capacity of the experts from Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation in developing system of traceability.

23. In the area of *trade facilitation*, the subprogramme provided support to the Government of Greece and the EU Task Force for Greece in undertaking a comprehensive national trade facilitation reform and implementing the Greek trade facilitation roadmap. Study tours to France and Spain for Greek agricultural experts, as well as several workshops, enhanced their capacity to develop well-functioning and successful inspection services and improved export track records. Overall, the Greek trade facilitation reform project,

supported by the UNECE, achieved significant improvements as reflected in the World Bank Doing Business: trade facilitation index improved by 32 scores (from 84 to 52 ranking) and in the customs performance Greece moved from rank 94 to 42 (World Bank Logistics Performance Index). The technical cooperation project was completed in December 2014.

24. The subprogramme finalized the first edition of the Trade Facilitation Guide (TFIG), an internet-based repository for information on trade facilitation implementation, and organized a number of workshops to promote this tool among relevant stakeholders including at the WTO. The first edition of the TFIG is now available in French, Russian, Spanish (translated by the Inter-American Development Bank) and Arabic (translated by the Islamic Development Bank). Under UNECE's work on regulatory cooperation and standardization policies, UNECE undertook a mission to South Africa (17-18 September 2014) to advise the government on the risk management in regulatory framework to promote fair, responsible and targeted regulations. Various capacity-building events to promote application of the TFIG were carried in 2014. These included: supporting implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement in the Post-Bali Context for the WTO delegates (Geneva, 10 June 2014), Eastern African Commission Regional Forum on Trade Facilitation (Nairobi, 16-18 July 2014), Trade Policy Centre in Africa (TRAPCA) Trade Facilitation Curricula Review Meeting (Arusha, 15-16 September 2014).

Subprogramme 7 – Timber and Forestry. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the forest sector and its contribution to sustainable development throughout the UNECE region.

25. In 2014, the subprogramme convened two workshops (Geneva, 22-23 January 2014 and 16 June 2014) to develop a set of recommendations on integrating sustainable forestry into the Sustainable Development Goals and forest-related indicators interrelated with biodiversity, ecosystem management, production and consumption patterns, energy, food security, water and sanitation, climate, poverty eradication, gender and health. A workshop on forest products statistics (Ankara, 27-28 May 2014) enhanced the capacity of national statistical correspondents from 11 member countries of UNECE/FAO to develop and maintain relevant statistics.

Subprogramme 8 – Housing, Land Management and Population. The objective of the subprogramme is to improve the housing, urban and land governance in the region as well as the necessary knowledge base on population issues, by strengthening the formulation and implementation of policies, enhancing social cohesion, and developing capacities at the national and local levels.

26. The subprogramme supported housing and land policy reforms in countries in transition, through the preparation of country profiles on housing and land management. Uzbekistan and Armenia launched the projects on development of the country profiles. Based on the country profile of Ukraine, a workshop (Kiev, 15-16 May 2014) developed proposals for the specific actions to implement the country profile's recommendations and promote the reform in the housing sector and land management. Tajikistan developed an action plan to implement the recommendations made in the country profile. In addition to the country-specific activities, the subprogramme developed a study on global trends and recommendations for the social housing in the UNECE region.

27. The subprogramme contributed to strengthening national capacities for urban planning, sustainable housing, and energy efficiency by organizing a number of workshops: "Energy efficient housing for sustainable development (Tirana, 7-8 July 2014), "Strengthening National Capacities for Urban Planning, Housing, Energy Efficiency and Disaster Risk Reduction" (Yerevan, 13-14 October 2014 and Dushanbe 28-29 October 2014), and "Energy efficiency for sustainable housing" (Hammamet, 5 November 2014). A workshop "The socioeconomic potential of land administration services" (Copenhagen, 22-23 May 2014) initiated recommendations on data interoperability between government agencies and its contribution to the well-being of population. Uzbekistan completed its land administration review for further publication as a chapter of the country profile on housing and land management.

28. The Population component of the subprogramme supported mainstreaming ageing and improving implementation by preparing the Road Map for Mainstreaming Ageing in Georgia in partnership with the Government of Georgia. The Subprogramme also contributed to the seminar “Elder abuse in Ukraine” organized by the Ukrainian NGO “Age Concern Ukraine” and UNFPA (Kiev, February 2014).

2.2 Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC)

29. Most of the RPTC activities were undertaken by Regional Advisers, who provided technical and advisory services and carried out capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars) and field projects in the following areas of work.

Subprogramme 1 – Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacities of countries of the region to accede to and implement the UNECE Environmental Conventions.

30. UNECE contributed to the following projects aimed to develop transboundary water and environment cooperation in a number of river basins: “Capacity-building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia”, “Strengthening cooperation on hydrology and environment between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River basin” and “Project on implementation of the UNECE Water Convention and management of transboundary watercourses shared by Georgia and Azerbaijan”. In the Kura basin a draft treaty was developed to formalise water cooperation between Azerbaijan and Georgia. In the Drin basin, the project document was developed for “Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River basin” project funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). In the Dniester basin, support was provided towards the ratification by Ukraine of the Dniester Treaty. Progress in the Chu and Talas basins included the approval of a GEF project “Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the Chu and Talas River Basins” aimed to extend the cooperation between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on the water quality. In the Pyanj basin, an agreement on hydrology cooperation between Afghanistan and Tajikistan was signed. In addition, funds were secured from the European Union and GEF for “Supporting Kazakhstan’s Transition to a Green Economy Model” project. The project will be implemented in 2015-2018. The subprogramme conducted 23 advisory services and 6 capacity-building events.

Subprogramme 2– Transport. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacity of countries of Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to implement effectively UNECE legal instruments, norms, standards and recommendations on transport-related issues.

31. The subprogramme strengthened national capacities of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to implement legal instruments for international land transport and border-crossing facilitation. In particular, in cooperation with OSCE Border Management Staff College, the subprogramme organized the border-crossing facilitation workshop for SPECA countries (Almaty, 18-19 June 2014) to increase the capacity of 50 national experts. It promoted road safety legal instruments and best practices at the “5th International Congress: Road Safety for the Safety of Life” (St. Petersburg, 25-26 September 2014) and the road safety workshop “Strengthening Road Safety Management Capacity” (Belgrade, 15-16 October 2014) with a focus on the Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia. These events took stock of the applied road safety management systems, data requirements for the monitoring and evaluation and showcased state-of-the-art solutions to improve road safety. Four background studies on the road safety management system, its monitoring and evaluation assisted countries of South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in setting road safety targets. The subprogramme conducted 4 advisory services and 8 capacity-building events.

Subprogramme 3–Statistics. The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacities of countries with economies in transition of the UNECE region, with a special focus on countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to implement effectively international standards and good practices in the production of economic, social, demographic and environmental statistics with a special

emphasis on indicators for monitoring of sustainable development strategies and other internationally agreed development goals.

32. Global Assessments of national statistical systems in South East European and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia countries proved to be an efficient tool for in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the institutional, organizational and technical capacity of the countries to comply with international and European guidelines and recommendations, including the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and the European Statistics Code of Practice. The Global Assessment Report of national statistical system of Mongolia provided the country with recommendations on legal and institutional frameworks, organizational structure and functioning of the National Statistical System and the Statistics Authority, data sources, processing and quality monitoring. In addition, it strengthened cooperation with UNESCAP and promoted the benefits of the global assessment tool to the UNESCAP member States. Turkmenistan launched the Global Assessment in 2014.

33. The 9th Meeting of the SPECA Project Working Group on Statistics (Baku 25-27 June 2014) focused on the strengthening national capacities to monitor sustainable development, assessed progress in the green economy, and established national environmental-economic working groups involving users and data producers. A joint Eurostat, EFTA, UNECE Strategic Management Seminar on Quality (Budva, 10-11 July 2014) followed up on a number of recommendations from the Global Assessments and Light Peer Reviews and addressed the need for more comprehensive quality assurance frameworks and the introduction of systematic quality management in statistic production frameworks. High level workshop on modernization of official statistics (Nizhny Novgorod, 10-12 June 2014) supported efficiency of statistical production and strengthened the coordination of national statistic systems. The results of the workshop also contributed to the implementation of the UNDA Project “Strengthening national capacity in the most vulnerable UNECE countries for the sustainable development of statistics”. The subprogramme provided 14 advisory services and 9 capacity-building events in 2014.

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen subregional economic cooperation and integration among countries with economies in transition, with special focus on those participating in the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA).

34. The subprogramme provided assistance to the strengthening of economic cooperation among Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the framework of SPECA. The SPECA Economic Forum (Ashgabat, 4-5 December 2014) discussed improvement of the connectivity between Afghanistan and its Central Asian partners as a contribution to the Transformation Decade of Afghanistan. Upon recommendation of the SPECA Economic Forum, the SPECA Governing Council approved four project proposals aimed at improving regional connectivity. The Governing Council agreed on a proposal by the Central Asian Regional Environmental Centre to develop a regional framework for monitoring and accountability for the post-2015 development agenda and the climate change, in partnership with the Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD). The policy seminar on regional cooperation among Central Asian countries in water management and environmental information supported by the subprogramme (Almaty, 9-10 June 2014) agreed on the steps to provide access to information of the regional bodies. The Programme “Regional dialogue and cooperation on water resources management in Central Asia” funded by GIZ developed a road map, including several projects for the institutional and legal strengthening of the Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) of Central Asia. The subprogramme provided 7 advisory services and 12 capacity-building events in 2014.

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy. The objective of the subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of experts in countries with economies in transition to implement international and UNECE recommendations on sustainable energy development.

35. UNECE contributed to raising awareness of beneficiary countries of the Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative at a CAREC Meeting of the Energy Sector Coordinating Committee in Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek, 2-3 April 2014). Advisory support to Armenia and Georgia increased the awareness of the need to promote utility-scale solar and wind energy and ensure energy efficiency in buildings. The subprogramme contributed to strengthened understanding of government officials from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan of the water-energy-nexus concept in analysing the relations between ecosystems, land use, energy and water in the framework of the workshop "Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus Assessment in the Syr-Darya River Basin", co-organized by UNECE, the Global Water Partnership and FAO (Almaty, 2-4 December 2014). The subprogramme conducted 3 advisory services and 5 capacity-building events.

Subprogramme 6 – Trade. The objective of the subprogramme is to assist less advantaged countries in the UNECE region in the implementation of measures to facilitate their trade and trade-related economic cooperation and integration in the regional and global economy.

36. The UNECE provided support to the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) and its members (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation) by facilitating the adoption of a resolution and an action plan on trade facilitation and the Single Window (Almaty, 24-25 April 2014 and Moscow, 4 September 2014 and 27-28 November 2014). Support was provided for the development of a draft national trade facilitation strategy in Ukraine. Specifically, the inter-agency agreement was reached on further development of the national trade facilitation strategy, implementation of a project on a maritime Single Window and establishing a platform to manage the transport Single Window. Annual UNECE seminar on trade facilitation and the Single Window (Odessa, 26-28 May 2014) brought together high level representatives of the Government of Ukraine and agreed to consider a public-private partnerships mechanism for a project on a maritime Single Window.

37. Capacity of officials (representatives of trade and transport ministries, custom agencies, the business community and inspection bodies) to use the Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (TFIG) was enhanced in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and Ukraine through the provision of related training in cooperation with the OSCE Border Management Staff College (in July, August, December 2014). Apart from TFIG, the capacity-building events provided participants with the detailed guidance on the implementation of the recent WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. UNECE–BSEC seminar on trade facilitation and Port Community Systems/ Single Window (Istanbul, 24-28 September) agreed on drafting a regional trade facilitation strategy. Advisory support provided to the Government of Armenia had resulted in the formulation of a strategy on the trade facilitation, including a legal framework and transparent data exchange through a Single Window IT solution. The capacity of Uzbekistan was strengthened through the implementation of the Single Window project in Uzbekistan jointly with UNDP. The subprogramme conducted 14 advisory services and 10 capacity- building events.

2.3 United Nations Development Account (UNDA)

38. UNECE implemented seven UNDA projects: (3 funded from the 8th tranche and 4 funded from the 9th tranche). Three project proposals were selected for funding from the 10th tranche (2018-2021). See Annex 4 for details.

39. The project *"Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development"* contributed to strengthening the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in attracting the investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. An Inter-regional Workshop on Energy Efficiency Investment Projects Pipeline co-organized by the UNECE and UNESCAP was held in Thailand (Bangkok, 23-24 April 2014). The workshop was a follow-up to the International Training Courses on Business Planning for Energy Efficiency Projects held for all five Regional Commissions in 2013. As a result of trainings, 32 project proposals were developed. The aggregated value of the proposed projects amounted to about US\$ 190 million. As of October 2014,

18 of the 32 proposals secured full or partial financing from various sources (equity, commercial loans, soft loans, grants, government funding, international financing institutions and mezzanine financing). The project prepared a report analysis of 17 national case studies on policy reforms to promote energy efficiency investments. The report established a catalogue of regulations and measures that are desirable and conducive to investments in energy efficiency. It reviewed the national energy efficiency policies of participating countries against established benchmarks in legal, institutional, regulatory, economic and financial as well as socio-political incentives. The project will be completed in June 2015.

40. The project *“Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies in Central Asia and the Caucasus”* aimed to enhance the contribution of the forest sector to greener economies through sustainable forest management. The project implemented a comprehensive capacity-building programme (1 regional workshop, 18 local workshops, 7 coaching sessions, and 6 national workshops) in Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It resulted in increased knowledge on policy formulation, bioenergy generation and data collection related to sustainable forest management and green economy. The workshops focused on the green economy principles in line with the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy, data collection and management, wood energy and development of the forest strategy. Georgia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan began development of the national action plans and reviewed their national forest programmes/ strategies in order to include green economy principles.

41. The project *“Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration”* aimed to improve capacities of targeted countries to facilitate legitimate border crossing, by increasing secure electronic exchange of information between customs’ administrations, including the development and deployment of a secure Customs-to-Customs versatile electronic exchange platform. UNECE, UNESCWA and UNECA finalized the gap-analysis to assess the capacities of the candidate countries to electronically exchange transit-related data with their neighbouring countries. On the basis of this analysis five pilot countries were selected for the project: Costa-Rica (UNECLAC), Georgia (UNECE), Kyrgyzstan (UNESCAP), Morocco (UNECA) and Tunisia (UNESCWA).

42. The project *“Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition”* aimed to assist the beneficiary countries in the development and implementation of the policies for sustainable housing and implement the best practices in this sector. UNECE in cooperation with UN-Habitat and focal points in respective countries, developed templates for national action plans on sustainable housing and urban management. The project undertook four advisory missions to Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Tajikistan. As a result, the beneficiary countries established project steering committees and national expert groups for the preparation of the national action plans.

43. The project *“Strengthening the capacity in the most vulnerable countries in the ECE region for the sustainable development of statistics”* aimed to increase capacity of national statistical offices to produce and disseminate internationally comparable statistics. Kyrgyzstan hosted the first advisory mission to revise the law on State Statistics. UNECE launched the work on the Generic Statistical Law based on the requests from its member States. The subregional workshop (Almaty, 10-11 December 2014) shared good practices in implementation of the recommendations of the global assessments.

44. The project *“Strengthening the capacity of transition and developing economies to participate in cross-border agricultural food supply chains”* aimed to enhance understanding and increase capacity among public and private stakeholders to apply standards and best practices for efficient regulation, information exchange, and agricultural food quality in the development of national and sectoral strategies. The training for the Western Balkan region on available international instruments for the enhancing cross-traceable and safer border meat supply chains (Geneva, 29 September 2014) resulted in increased knowledge and enhanced information sharing of beneficiary countries on the international instruments available in this area. Several countries indicated their interest in undertaking priority agri-sector analysis.

An analysis on dried apricot exports started in Tajikistan. UNECE jointly with UNESCAP launched development of an online training/reference platform for agriculture and inspection.

45. The project *“Strengthening Governments’ and water operators’ capacity to ensure equitable 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”* aimed to develop innovative policies for provision of equitable access to water and sanitation within the framework of the Protocol on Water and Health. Serbia benefited from a country mission to review the situation on access to water and sanitation and small scale water supplies (Belgrade, 8 December 2014) that resulted in further request to carry out a comprehensive rapid assessment of small scale systems.

III. DELIVERING AS ONE

46. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) UNECE has been actively involved in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the “Delivering as One” initiative.

47. As part of its commitment to Delivering as One, UNECE contributed to the implementation of UNDAF in 17 countries of the region. It also contributed to planning of UNDAF in the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In particular, inputs were provided to the UNDAF roadmaps, country assessments, strategic planning retreats with the involvement of all national and international stakeholders and the development of UNDAF.

48. In the framework of the UNDAF, UNECE ensured close coordination with the UN resident coordinators and effectively built partnerships, including through the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, with such entities as UNDP, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, ITC, FAO, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, WTO, etc. At the regional level, UNECE coordinated its involvement in the UNDAF programming process through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the Regional Peer Support Group. This resulted in increased synergies and complementarities and reduced overlaps and duplications of development efforts of UN entities and national, regional and international stakeholders.

IV. FUNDING OF UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

49. Total extrabudgetary contribution to UNECE technical cooperation activities reached US\$ 15,202,335, up from US\$ 14,761,314 in 2013. This includes voluntary contributions from the member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including UN entities, the European Commission, and the private sector (See Graph 2).

50. Member States remained the largest contributors, providing 64% of the total extrabudgetary resources. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations accounted for 24% of extrabudgetary contributions, followed by the European Commission (9%) and the private sector (3%). IRU and OECD were the biggest contributors among the intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions.

51. A general trend of extrabudgetary resources shows that the total contribution remains relatively stable in the last 5 years³. The proportion of voluntary contribution of international organizations rose from 15.9% in 2010 to 24% in 2014, while the proportion of the private sector contribution was stable in the range of 3 to 5% (See Graph 3).

³ 2010 - US\$ 13,018,759; 2011 - US\$ 13,877,243; 2012 – US\$ 14,387,676; 2013 – US\$ 14,761,314; 2014 – US\$ 15,202,335

52. In 2014, the total expenditures of extrabudgetary resources for the UNECE technical cooperation activities amounted to US\$ 14,236,043. The proportion of extrabudgetary expenditures decreased by five percentage point from 86% in 2013 to 81% in 2014. The remaining part included regular budget expenditures from RPTC (10%) and UNDA (9%) (See Graph 5).

53. The environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (69%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures (See Graph 6). However, this also included contributions to the Trust Funds for the Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs). Excluding these expenditures, the subprogramme kept the largest account with a more modest share (37%). The shares of the other subprogrammes in this case were as follows: 23% for transport, 14% for trade, 7% for economic cooperation and integration, 6% for statistics, 6% for forestry and timber, 4% for sustainable energy, 3% for housing, land management and population (See Graph 7).

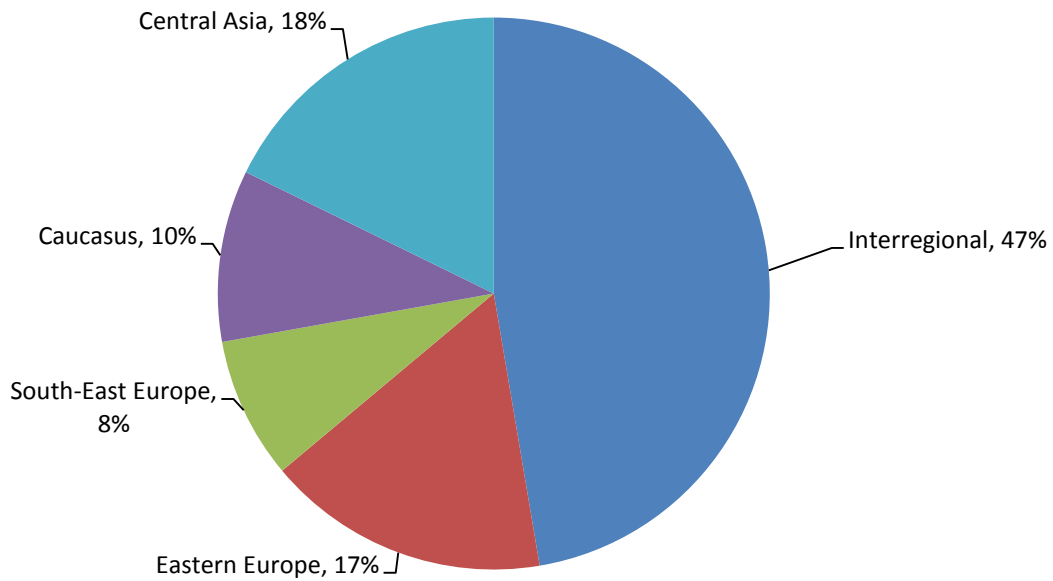
54. Expenditures from RPTC resources amounted to US\$ 1,708,417 in 2014. These resources were mainly utilised for regional advisory services in six areas: statistics (19%), economic cooperation and integration (19%), environment (19%), transport (16%), trade (14%), and sustainable energy (11%). Allocation between subprogrammes was made based on the implementation rate during the previous year, and the needs of the subprogramme (See Graph 8).

55. Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account amounted to US\$ 1,502,780 in 2014. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was as follows: sustainable energy (45%), forestry and timber (21%), transport (17%), environment (6%), housing and land management (5%), statistics (5%), and trade (1%) (See Graph 9 for details).

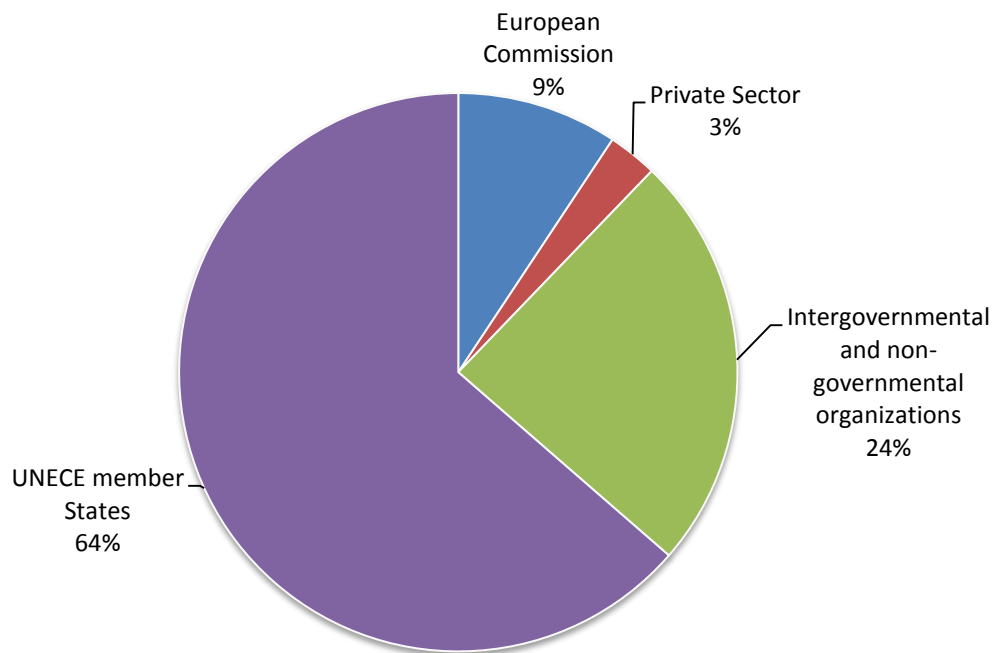
V. ANNEXES

Annex I. GRAPHS

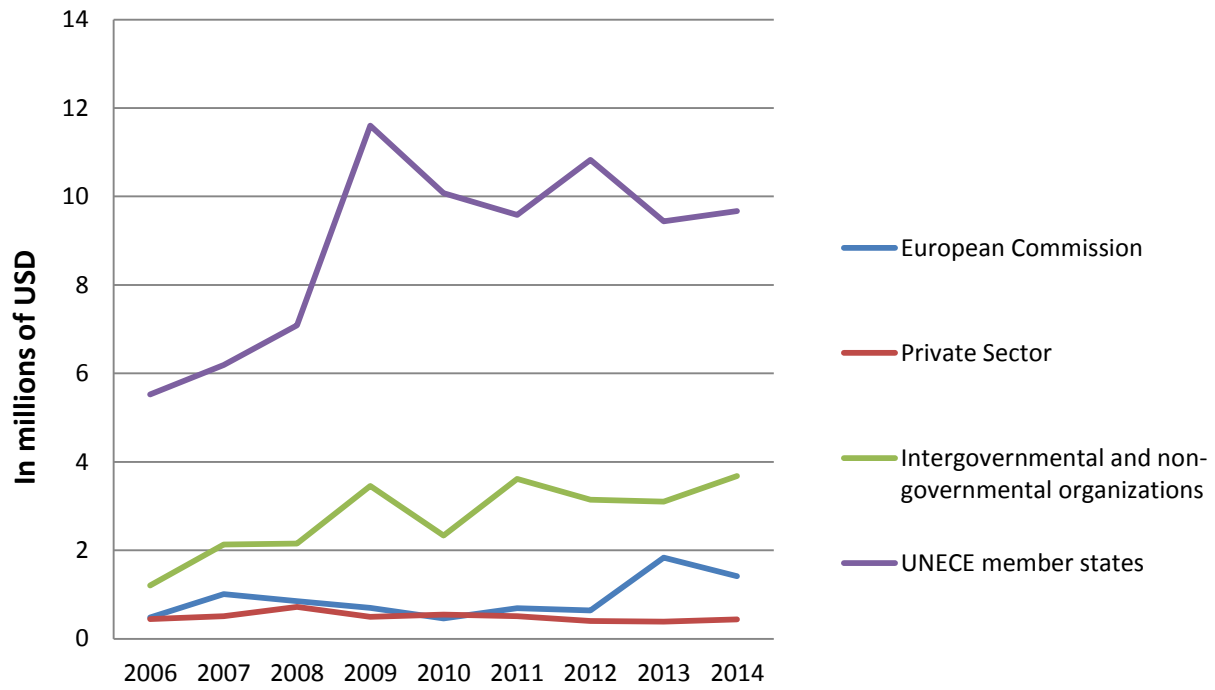
Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2014



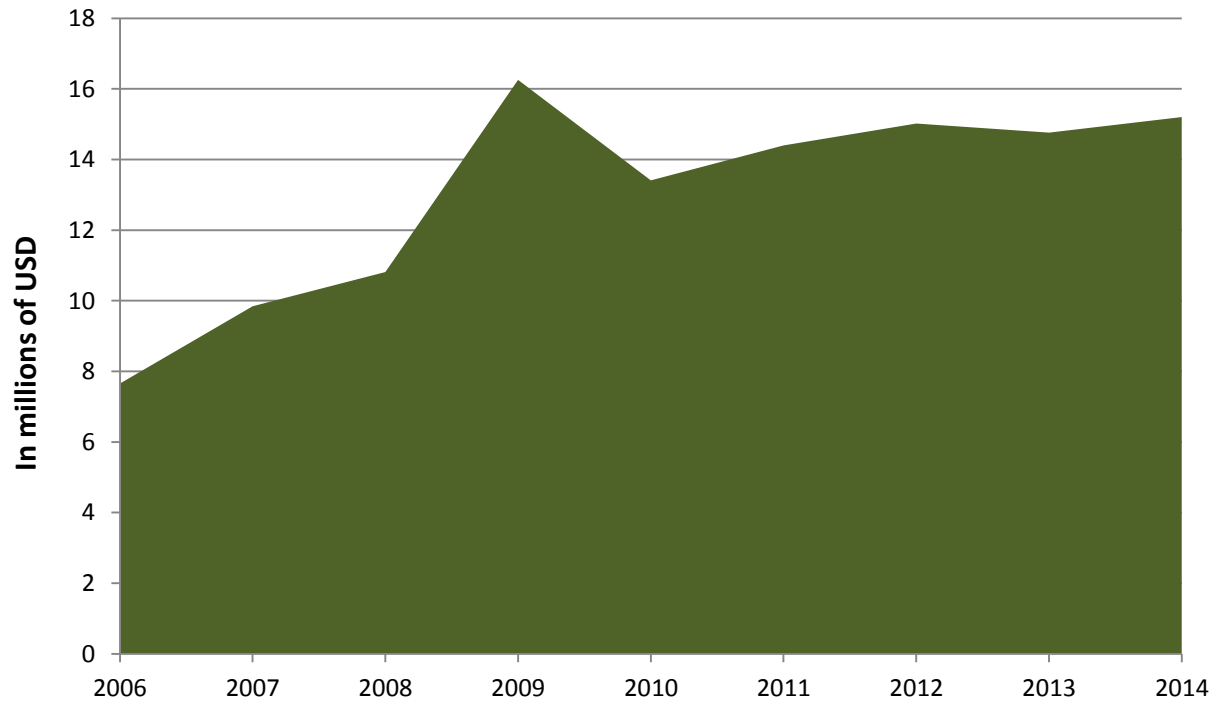
Graph 2. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2014



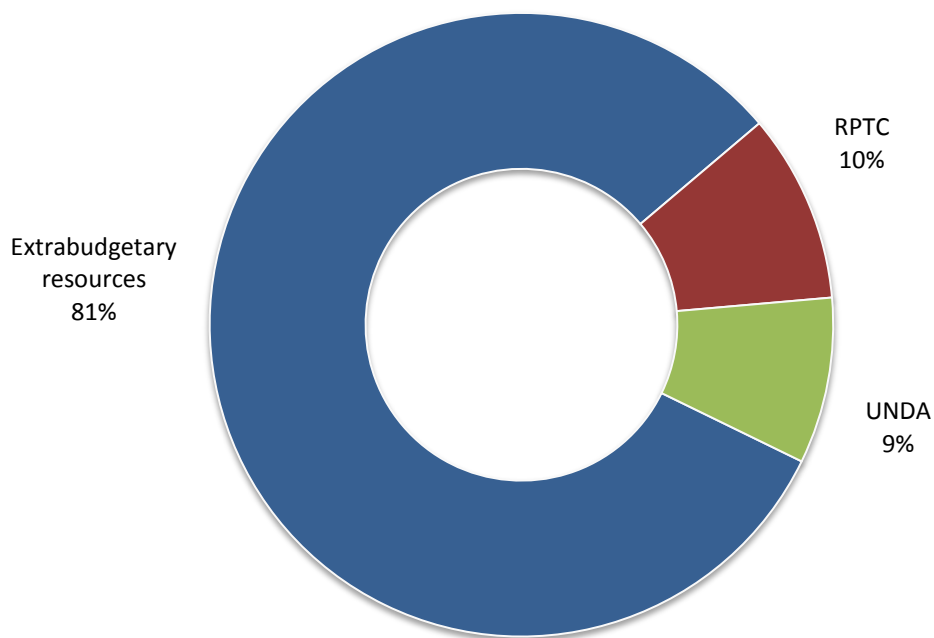
Graph 3. Trend in extrabudgetary contribution by source, from 2006 to 2014



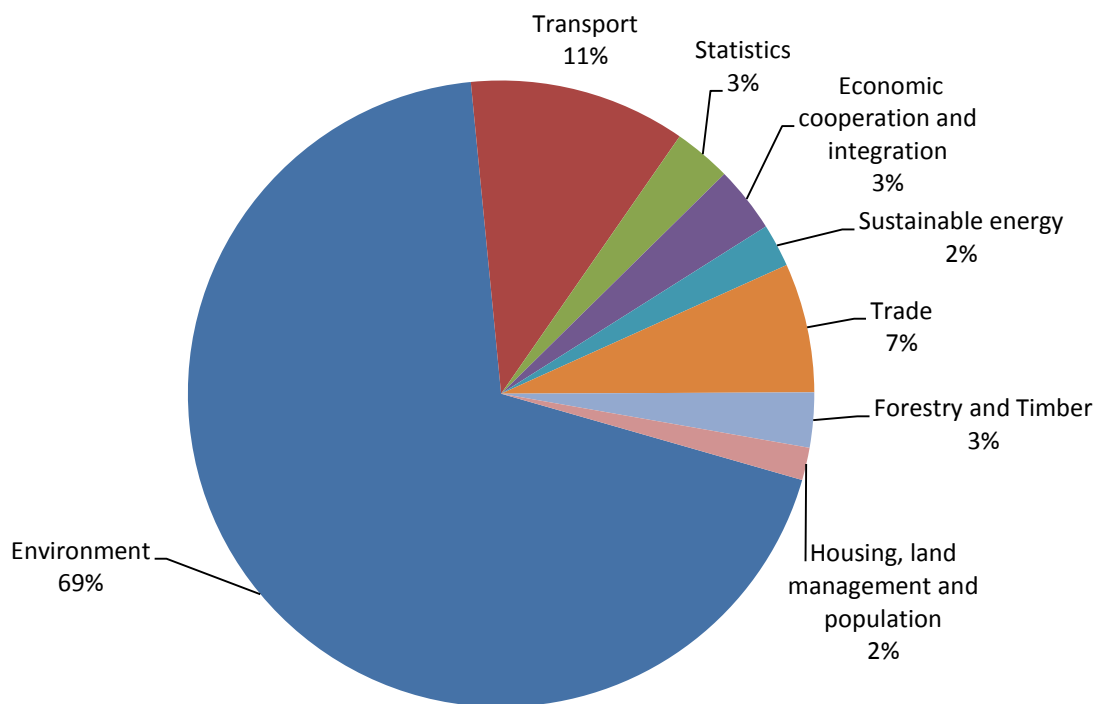
Graph 4. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2014



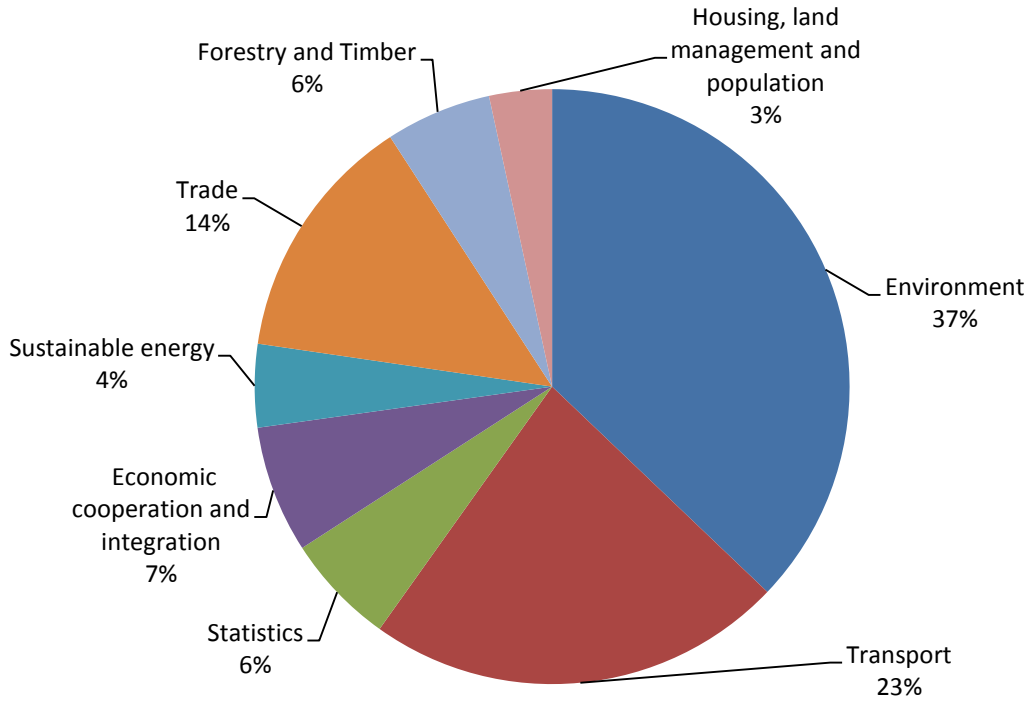
Graph 5. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2014



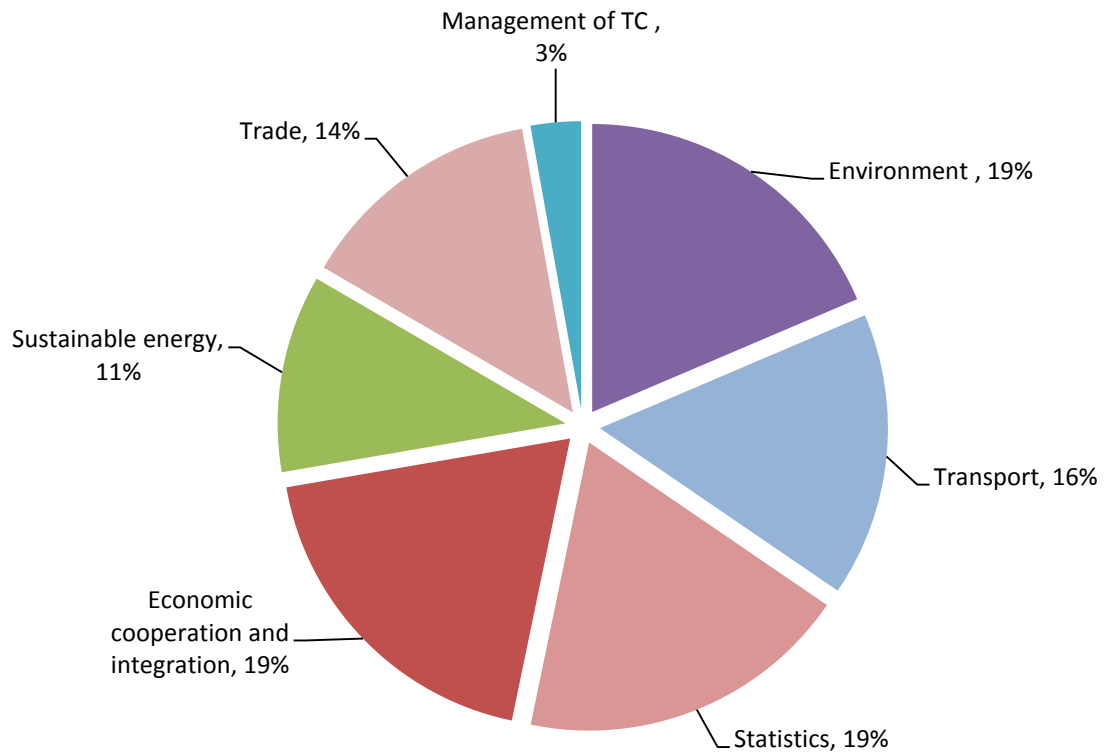
Graph 6. Total expenditures under extrabudgetary resources (including MEAs), 2014



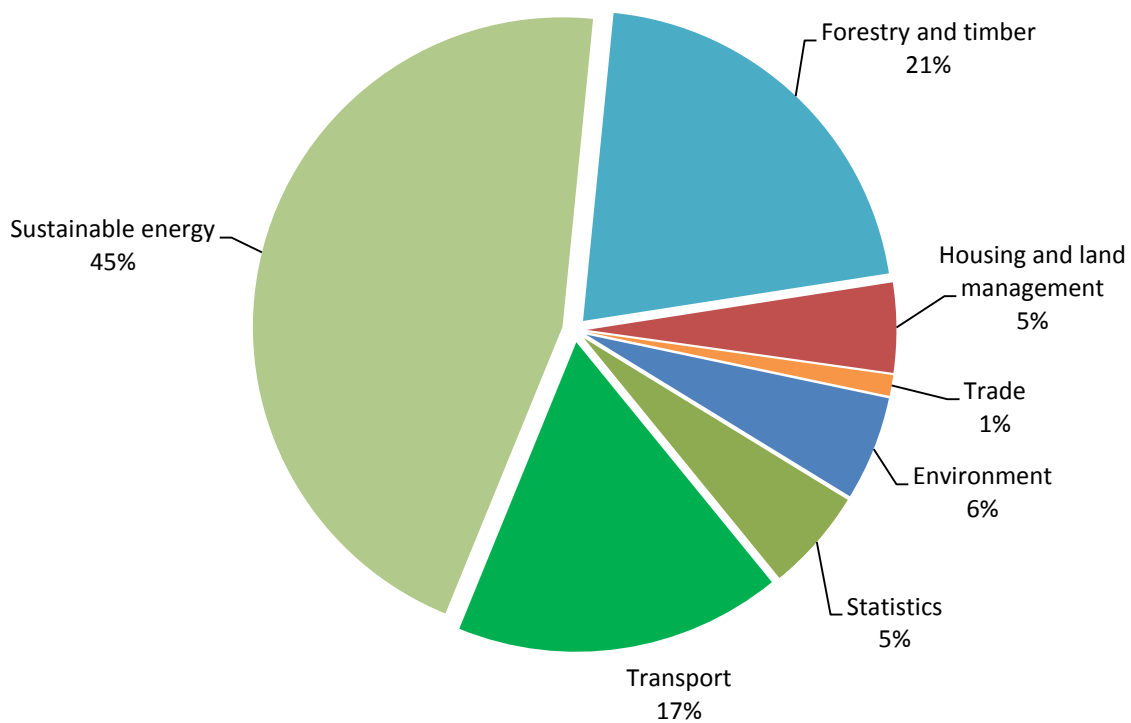
Graph 7. Total expenditures under extrabudgetary resources (excluding MEAs), 2014



Graph 8. Expenditures under the RPTC by use, 2014



Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2014



Annex 2. Extrabudgetary contributions (by donor & by year) (in US Dollars)

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Albania	1,400	1,800	780	429	4,429	6,433	19,583
Armenia	20,898	20,298	18,798	20,721	21,491	20,491	11,844
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900
Austria	158,315	192,162	115,653	180,819	205,249	227,700	210,320
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024
Belarus	2,345	2,345	2,345	3,702	3,940	3,702	6,262
Belgium	201,100	165,955	164,964	182,820	121,467	137,578	146,191
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,113	10,613	10,613	21,300	620	42,039	11,811
Bulgaria	28,645	19,770	52,003	33,040	56,540	36,946	43,546
Canada	36,000	60,237	38,899	78,047	8,792	29,567	40,418
Croatia	27,254	26,333	63,832	94,876	41,464	39,423	48,143
Cyprus	4,260	25,357	12,668	12,910	5,551	5,205	4,620
Czech Republic	141,182	87,105	150,778	108,164	122,140	96,320	116,930
Denmark	70,920	90,127	88,239	175,092	116,862	124,784	110,331
Estonia	12,522	3,861	7,051	7,368	41,570	28,605	11,308
Finland	106,532	280,816	1,263,169	1,026,351	765,936	336,895	573,739
France	417,384	1,278,115	1,225,261	735,322	1,258,254	737,754	656,039
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988	489	1,806
Germany	696,893	2,420,760	1,109,360	1,040,175	987,760	1,259,862	1,057,321
Greece	39,732	56,982	20,000	0	0	115,580	-
Hungary	91,712	55,632	55,632	24,000	60,019	72,811	48,348
Iceland	1,804	1,804	1,804	0	2,051	2,361	4,316
Ireland	94,956	78,387	65,759	77,513	60,675	65,118	54,509
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	0	-
Italy	420,224	1,358,817	500,636	488,393	574,648	389,748	492,895
Kazakhstan	4,375	593	119,276	23,957	39,944	59,945	20,960
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044
Latvia	20,551	8,704	5,816	6,059	7,647	7,874	8,360
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351
Lithuania	27,271	23,171	23,171	26,511	34,303	29,211	35,723
Luxembourg	15,291	8,833	22,565	4,909	0	11,554	17,989
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	-
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	-
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310	3,135	1,000
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	0	426	2,214
Netherlands	582,057	463,445	502,642	647,297	468,830	467,561	357,676
Norway	432,848	538,389	788,396	1,086,833	947,150	1,055,268	838,133
Poland	92,305	76,571	73,337	122,925	115,189	154,267	152,787
Portugal	52,570	28,380	31,096	63,521	25,483	26,990	107,370
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,038
Romania	37,846	184,864	17,500	27,500	17,500	26,383	24,507

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Russian Federation	1,264,208	1,274,208	1,274,242	1,268,192	1,488,130	1,278,120	1,545,780
Serbia	1,024	5,252	6,090	17,041	11,000	18,142	16,124
Slovak Republic	56,795	35,703	24,137	24,196	14,234	26,810	21,089
Slovenia	29,821	39,480	36,575	50,409	25,407	37,347	30,500
Spain	386,371	451,927	184,757	168,607	168,130	168,090	165,570
Sweden	108,390	320,067	270,737	198,406	650,400	188,446	159,659
Switzerland	718,241	1,228,694	1,148,693	813,605	1,315,726	1,544,313	1,993,702
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	-
Turkey	50,380	45,375	40,375	52,735	52,760	52,750	93,960
Turkmenistan	356	0	400	0	0	1,050	-
Ukraine	12,690	13,237	14,458	12,196	15,898	6,002	-
United Kingdom	355,580	408,058	438,467	456,326	397,004	441,219	334,942
United States of America	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	0	-
European Union	854,279	698,775	458,275	692,592	639,278	1,832,407	1,416,794
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000
European Environment Agency	0	0	0	157,500	181,769	0	151,125
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013
IBRD/World Bank	150,000	0	321,000	213,000	71,000	0	45,000
IBGE Institut Bruxelois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245
International Ground Water Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,650
International Road Transport Union	1,274,000	715,067	959,000	1,473,937	1,029,762	1,042,946	1,488,984
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	0	280,899	269,906	591,327	549,631	1,026,445	1,468,114
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	0	0	0	0	0	283,368	41,603
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	0	0	0	0	0	-
Botas A.S. (Turkey)	16,199	14,505	14,035	0	25,839	14,111	14,227
CEPI	7,396	0	0	0	0	0	-
EDF FRANCE	0	0	32,059	35,714	32,298	35,278	35,763
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777
EGAS - EGYPTIAN NATURAL GAS	0	0	12,698	14,648	12,745	0	-
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	0	0	-
Europaforum Wien	0	0	0	26,667	0	0	-
European Business Congress (EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	0	0	0	-
GAIL (India) Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,808
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	0	0	-
GAS NATURAL FENOSA SDG, Barcelona, Spain	0	0	16,030	35,422	34,853	35,278	35,278
GAZ DE FRANCE	40,881	0	69,577	111,588	34,076	34,031	35,568
GAZPROM	40,881	34,256	34,993	35,422	34,076	35,278	35,568
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	0	-
HELVETAS	0	0	0	0	30,654	0	61,247
INA - Industrija Nafta (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	0	29,121	13,941	0	-

Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
JSC KazMunaiGas Exploration Production-KazMunayGas	0	0	0	0	0	33,206	-
MOL Hungary	0	0	14,035	14,286	13,941	0	-
NAFTOGAZ OF UKRAINE	16,174	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,775	13,559	14,305
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	0	0	0	0	-
OMV Gas Gmbh (Austria)	32,808	26,598	26,364	28,338	27,261	56,483	-
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207
Plinovodi D.O.O. Slovenia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,613	14,227
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	0	0	-
Public Donation	130,709	54,439	42,622	164,379	52,120	52,120	-
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	0	0	0	0	-
S.N.G.N. ROMGAZ SA	16,404	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,941	13,282	14,227
SOCAR- STATE OIL COMPANY OF AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC	0	0	0	18,598	34,853	33,202	35,763
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	0	0	-
Srbijagas (Serbia)	16,174	15,385	14,035	14,648	13,049	0	-
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	0	0	0	0	-
STEG (Tunisia)	16,199	13,702	13,999	14,835	13,901	13,282	14,150
SWISSGAS	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882	28,223	28,454
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	-
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	-
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	0	0	0	-
UNFPA	0	0	67,000	96,000	187,195	346,065	20,844
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	-
Grand Total contributions	10,448,848	15,025,950	13,018,759	13,877,243	14,387,676	14,761,314	15,202,335

Annex 3. UNECE technical cooperation trust funds, projects and activities, 2014

Title and date of establishment	Project ID	Expenditures (in US dollars)
ENVIRONMENT		
Aarhus Convention Project, 1 May 2001	E104	1,087,182
Industrial Accidents Convention Project, 1 July 2001	E106	567,075
Promotion and implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, 1 January 2002	E112	265,089
ESPOO Convention, 9 July 2002	E115	265,762
Environmental Monitoring, 9 July 2002	E118	158,024
Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme, 1 January 2003	E126	84,232
Water Convention Project, ECE-E133, 1 April 2003	E133	1,477,186
Committee on Environmental Policy, 1 January 2007	E148	11,477
Protocol on Water and Health, 1 December 2007	E150	472,939
Support to Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 1 August 2008	E168	12,760
Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management, 1 April 2009	E173	98,835
National Policy Dialogue on integrated water resources management in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries under the EU Water Initiative, 1 January 2009	E174	583,475
Water and Security, 1 July 2011	E183	95,553
Managing environment and security risks with EIA and SEA in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, 1 July 2011	E184	10,488
Capacity-building for water cooperation projects, 1 August 2011	E190	61,256
Industrial Accidents and Security, 1 August 2011	E191	33,092
Strengthening the implementation the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, 1 December 2012	E196	116,499
Reducing environmental risks through implementing Aarhus Convention and its PRTR Protocol in countries with economies in transition, 1 December 2012	E197	2,009
Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood, 1 January 2013	E200	748,266
Environmental Performance Review Programme, 1 December 2000	E205	307,498
Strengthening cooperation on transboundary watershed management between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River basin (Phase 2), 1 July 2014	E220	49,720
Support to the Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organizations, 1 July 2014	E221	24,860
Phase III of Project E168 - Support to Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 1 August 2014	E227	12,761
Mobile Sources of Air Pollution, 19 January 1988	E907	121,113
Financing of the implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, 11 November 1981	E908	2,358,700
Voluntary Contributions towards funding of effect-oriented activities under the Convention, 25 July 1997	E910	536,836
Environment for Europe, 19 November 1993	E911	173,530
TRANSPORT		
Monitoring of Radiologically-Contaminated Scrap Metal, 13 January 2004	E127	22,394
SPECA Transport and Border Crossing Project Working Group, 29 Dec 2010	E181	14,541
Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM), 28 February 1992	E206	34,120
Trans-European Railway (TER), 23 April 1993	E208	142,355
Transport International Routier (TIR) (TIRBEX), 15 November 1998	E211	1,324,972
Euro-Asian Transport links (PHASE III) - EATLIII, 1 October 2014	E218	8,695
Strengthening Road Safety Management Capacity in countries of Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia with a particular focus on the Republic of Serbia funded by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1 August 2014	E230	32,061

Title and date of establishment	Project ID	Expenditures (in US dollars)
STATISTICS		
Generations and Gender Programme, 1 January 2007	E147	192,744
Ageing, 2 April 2009	E171	12,316
20 year Assessment of Status of Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in the UNECE Region, 1 April 2012	E194	1,297
Modernizing Statistical Production, 1 August 2012	E195	81,417
Preparation for the 2020 round of population censuses and the production of better migration data in CIS Countries, 27 May 2013	E203	75,021
High-level workshop on Modernization of official statistics, Nizhny, Novgorod, Russian Federation, 1 May 2014	E212	19,594
Strengthening national capacities in statistics on population, gender, vulnerable groups and poverty in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 1 July 2014	E224	20,680
Developing a common production architecture for the use of big data in official statistics, 1 September 2014	E232	17,880
Modernizing Statistical Production, 1 December 2014	E238	0
ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION		
Capacity-Building for civil servants and business associations in the area of competitiveness and innovative policies, including through commercialization of intellectual property and promotion of public-private partnerships, 1 August 2008	E158	65,734
Innovation performance review of the Republic of Belarus, 1 June 2010	E180	24,614
Public-Private Partnerships, 1 February 2012	E182	187,763
Capacity Development to support the implementation of Public-Private Partnerships in Belarus, 27 May 2013	E202	135,032
Organization of the Sixth Session of the SPECA Project Working Group on Knowledge-based Development, 1 May 2014	E213	30,730
Organization of a policy advisory workshop on public support to venture capital, Astana, Kazakhstan, 1 May 2014	E214	10,710
Organization of a training event on eco-innovation, Minsk, Belarus, 1 May 2014	E215	7,137
Participation of CIS delegates in the Sixth Session of the Team of Specialists on Public-Private Partnerships, Geneva, 1 May 2014	E216	8,091
Phase III of Project E158- Competitiveness, innovative policies and public-private partnerships: capacity-building for civil servants and business associations in the CIS countries, 1 September 2014	E226	26,878
Innovation Performance Review of Tajikistan, 1 November 2014	E235	6,670
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY		
Development of Coal Mine Methane Project in Central and Eastern Europe and CIS, 1 April 2005	E141	7,571
Enhancing Synergies in CIS National Programs on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving for Greater Energy Security, 1 November 2011	E185	482
Promotion and Development of a Market-Based Gas Industry in Economies in Transition (Gas Centre), 15 July 1994	E210	279,880
Promoting the implementation of the Regional Action Plan and Recommendations on Development and implementation of energy efficiency policies in the CIS Countries, 1 September 2014	E233	3,455
Application of clean, renewable and/or alternative energy technologies in rural areas in Central Asian countries, 1 September 2014	E234	22,600

Title and date of establishment	Project ID	Expenditures (in US dollars)
TRADE		
UNeDocs: Development of United Nations Electronic Forms for Trade Documents, 2 August 2001	E108	1,705
South-East European Cooperative Initiative Project, 15 June 2002	E123	2,166
Capacity-building for Trade Facilitation Implementation Project, 1 July 2006	E144	112,062
Establishment of a National Trade Facilitation Body (Pro Committee) and building the environment for Single Windows for export and import clearance in the Russian Federation, 1 August 2008	E159	21,968
Increasing involvement of Russian relevant bodies in development of internationally recognized UNECE standards for agricultural commercial quality and assistance in their practical application by Russian producers and exporters, 1 August 2008	E160	81,745
Aid-for-Trade Needs Assessments in Transition Economies, 19 January 2010	E177	14,763
Support to the Implementation of the National Trade Facilitation Strategy of Greece, 1 January 2013	E199	572,686
Support to Trade Facilitation and Single Window projects in the Customs Union and the Single Economic Area, 1 June 2014	E217	45,828
Removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in countries with economies in transition, 1 October 2014	E219	76,044
Strengthening national capacities of the CIS countries to implement UNECE agricultural quality standards, 1 October 2014	E236	9,565
Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport, 12 February 1990	E904	1,896
FORESTRY AND TIMBER		
Safeguarding Sustainable Forest Management in the UNECE Region through International Cooperation in Fire Management, 1 January 2013	E198	99,844
Study on progress towards the achievement of the global objectives on forests in the UNECE region, 1 July 2014	E222	42,047
Less wood for more heat in households, 1 October 2014	E237	0
Long-term timber trends and prospects, 1 March 1991	E909	257,847
HOUSING, LAND MANAGEMENT AND POPULATION		
Country Profiles on Housing and Land Management for CIS countries: Armenia and Uzbekistan, 1 July 2014	E223	49,255
Human Settlements, 1 July 1975	E906	187,498
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY		
New challenges and opportunities for Gender Equality in the UNECE Region, 1 January 2009	E175	56,832
Regional Ministerial Consultation on Monitoring and Accountability for the Post 2015 Development Agenda, 22 August 2014	E231	78,047

Annex 4. United Nations Development Account Projects

8th tranche

Project title	Subprogramme	Budget (US dollars)	Timeline	Beneficiary countries
Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration	Transport	750,000	2013-2015	Costa-Rica, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Tunisia
Sustainable forest management for greener economies in the Caucasus and Central Asia	Forestry and timber	500,000	2013-2015	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Promoting Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development	Sustainable energy	1,250,000	2012-2014	UN member States

9th tranche

Project title	Subprogramme	Budget (US dollars)	Timeline	Beneficiary countries
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	2015-2017	Albania, Belarus, Georgia, Dominican Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic
Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition	Housing and land management	533,000	2014-2017	Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Serbia
Strengthening the capacity in the most vulnerable countries in the UNECE region for the sustainable development of statistics	Statistics	535,000	2014-2017	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan
Strengthening the capacity of transition and developing economies to participate in cross-border agricultural food supply chains	Trade	440,000	2014-2017	Developing and transition economies in the UNECE and UNESCAP region
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	Environment	578,000	2014-2017	South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

10th tranche

Project title	Subprogramme	Budget (US dollars)	Timeline	Beneficiary countries
Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in Caucasus and Central Asian countries	Forestry and timber	501,000	2018-2021	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in the UNECE region	Housing and land management	499,000	2018-2021	Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine
National Action Plans for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	Sustainable energy	564,000	2018-2021	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan

Annex 5. List of acronyms

BSEC	Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CAREC	Central Asia Regional 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
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFPD	National Forest Policy Dialogues
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PMT	Project Monitoring Tool
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
REN21	Renewable Energy Policy Network for 21 st Century
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
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)
TRAPCA	Trade Policy Centre in Africa
UN CEB	United Nations Chief Executives Board
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
UNNEXt	United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEI	Wider Europe Initiative
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
