



Environment and Security Initiative Annual Report 2012

Geneva, June 2013

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Abbreviations

AC	Aarhus Center
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
BAR	Basin Analysis Report
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BMP	Basin Management Plan
CA	Central Asia
CAREC	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
CASE	Civic Action for Security and Environment
CBM	Confidence Building Measures
CIDA	Canadian Development Agency
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSOs	Civil society organizations
CSTO	Collective Security Treaty Organization
DABEO	Dinaric Arc and Balkans Environmental Outlook
DDAR	Department for Disarmament and Arms Regulations
DLB MP	Druksiai Lake Basin Management Programme
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
EE	Eastern Europe
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENCNS	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EU-CA	European Control Association
EurAsEC	Eurasian Economic Community
EU WFD	EU Water Framework Directive
EUCAM	Europe-Central Asia Monitoring
FASRB	Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin
FRMP	Flood Risk Management Plan
FYR	Former Yugoslav Republic
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GEO	Global Environmental Outlook
GFMC	Global Fire Monitoring Center
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographical information system
GMP	Global Monitoring Plan
Green EAP	Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighborhood
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
IEA	Integrated environment assessment
IEI	Independent Environmental Expertise
IFS	Instrument for Stability
ILEA	International Law Enforcement Academy
INECE	International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization

IPCC AR4	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Fourth Assessment Report
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
ISRBC	International Sava River Basin Commission
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JDDS	Joint Doctrine Development System
LCP	Large Combustion Plants
LOA	Letter of Agreement
MB	Management Board
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MEFWA	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration of Albania
MoE	Moldovan Ministry of Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NP	National Park
NPD	National Policy Dialogue
NTUA	National Technical University of NTUA
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PA	Protected Areas
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
PPRD	Programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Man-made and Natural Disasters
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
QGIS	Quantum GIS
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
RDO	Regional Desk Officer
REC	Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
SC	Southern Caucasus
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SEECFAPA	South East European Climate Change Framework Action Plan for Adaptation
SEEIC	South East Europe Investment Committee
SEPA	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TBPA	Transboundary Protested Area
TF	Trust Fund
TFM	Trust Fund Manager
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNCSR	United Nations Security resolution
USEPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
WEI	Wider Europe Initiative
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WUA	Water Users Association

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Progress Report, on activities and projects funded under the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) through the ENVSEC Trust Fund (TF) has been prepared by the Secretariat of the ENVSEC and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in its capacity of the Manager of the ENVSEC TF.

The report covers the year 2012 and provides narrative and financial information on progress made in the implementation of ENVSEC projects funded through the ENVSEC Trust Fund. The report is submitted to the ENVSEC Management Board (MB) and to the Donors contributing to the ENVSEC Trust Fund.

The report has been consolidated based on information and data contained in the individual project progress and financial reports and statements submitted to the Coordination Unit of the ENVSEC Secretariat and UNOPS by recipient organizations.

1.2 ENVSEC Trust Fund, Partner Organizations and Donor Overview

After the launch of new agreements for collaboration with Austria, Finland and Sweden in 2009, the transition to a single ENVSEC TF administered by UNOPS was completed in June 2010 pursuant a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between UNOPS and UNEP, OSCE and REC, regarding the operational aspects of the ENVSEC Initiative to improve access to and delivery of funds by all partners.

UNOPS transfers funds to the following ENVSEC partner organizations: UNEP, OSCE, REC, UNDP and UNECE. UNOPS transfers funds to the ENVSEC partner organizations based on the following agreements:

UNEP, OSCE, REC and UNECE - Transfers are based on MOU between the ENVSEC Partners and UNOPS signed by UNEP, OSCE, REC and UNOPS in June 2010. UNECE signed the MOU in June 2011.

UNDP - Transfers are based on the MOU between UNDP and UNOPS dated 5 June 2009, using the Standard Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the UNDP and a UN Agency on the implementation of projects when UNDP serves as an executing agency.

The current programme funded under the Trust Fund, including funding for the ENVSEC Secretariat, runs to 31 December 2012. The donors to the ENVSEC Trust Fund include:

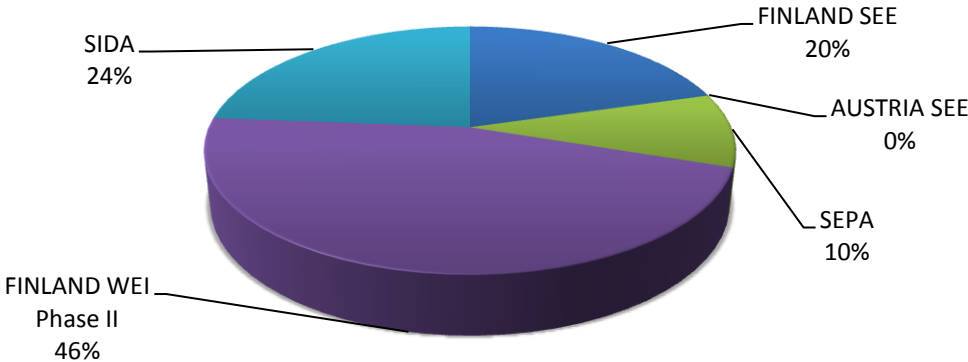
- Government of Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
- Austrian Development Agency (ADA)

1.3 Trust Fund Financial performance 2012

1.3.1 Donor Contributions

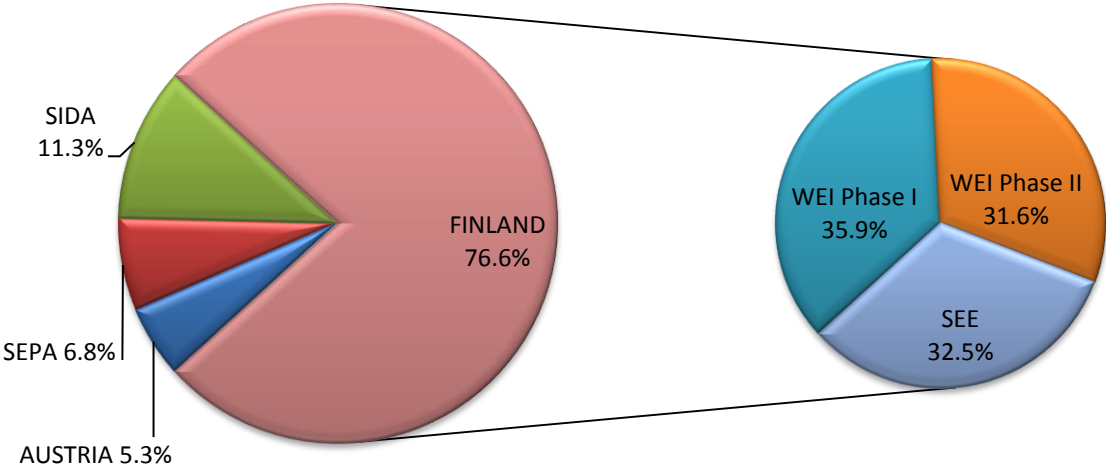
During the reporting period, from 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2012, the Trust Fund received donor contributions amounting to USD 3,140,602.11. The largest contributor to the ENVSEC Trust Fund in 2012 was the Government of Finland with USD 2,091,370.19 covering 66% of the contributions. SIDA contributed USD 745,981.07 (24%) and SEPA, USD 303,250.85 (10%). The Austrian Development Agency did not contribute to the ENVSEC Trust Fund in 2012.

Donor contributions in 2012



Cumulatively, as of 31st December 2012, the Trust Fund received donor contributions amounting to **USD 13,092,954**. The Government of Finland is the largest contributor to the ENVSEC Trust Fund, with contributions totalling USD 10,027,360 covering 76.6% of the total contributions.

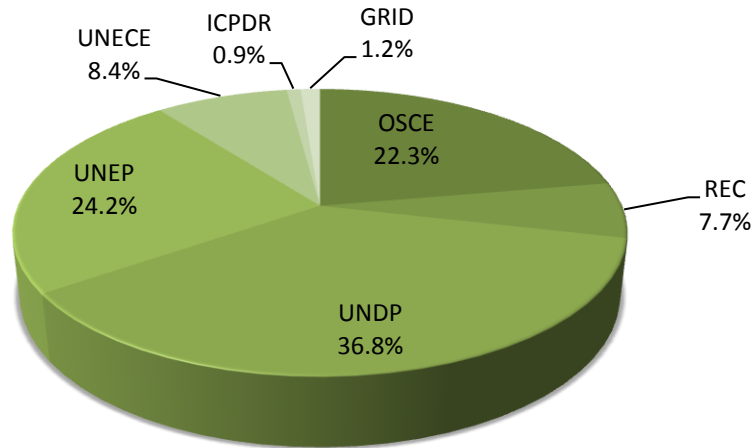
Total donor contributions, as of 31 December 2012



1.3.2 Transfer to ENVSEC Partner Organizations

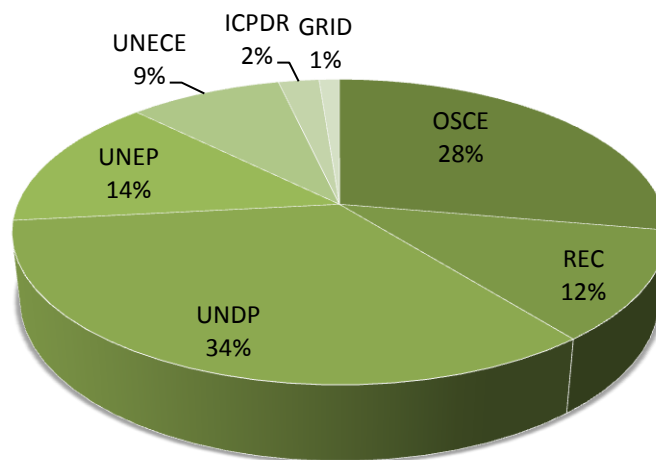
During 2012, **USD 2,877,132** was transferred to the ENVSEC partner organizations and implementing partners. UNDP received the largest share of the funds, USD 1,058,708 (36.8%), followed by UNEP with USD 695,145 (24.2%), OSCE with USD 641,958 (22.3%), UNECE with 240,312 (8.4%), REC with USD 180,509 (7.7%), GRID with USD 35,000 (1.2%), and ICPDR with USD 25,500 (0.9%).

Transfers to partner organizations in 2012



Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, a total of **USD 7,620,087** was transferred to the ENVSEC partner organizations and implementing partners. Overall, UNDP received the largest share of the funds (34%) followed by OSCE (27.7%), UNEP (14.1%), REC (11.6%), UNECE (9%), ICPDR (2.4%), and GRID (1.2%).

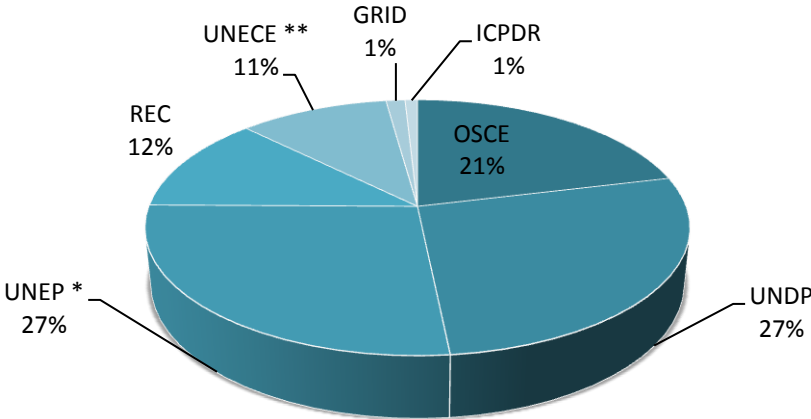
Total transfers to partner organizations, as of 31 December 2012



1.3.3 ENVSEC Partner Organizations Expenditure

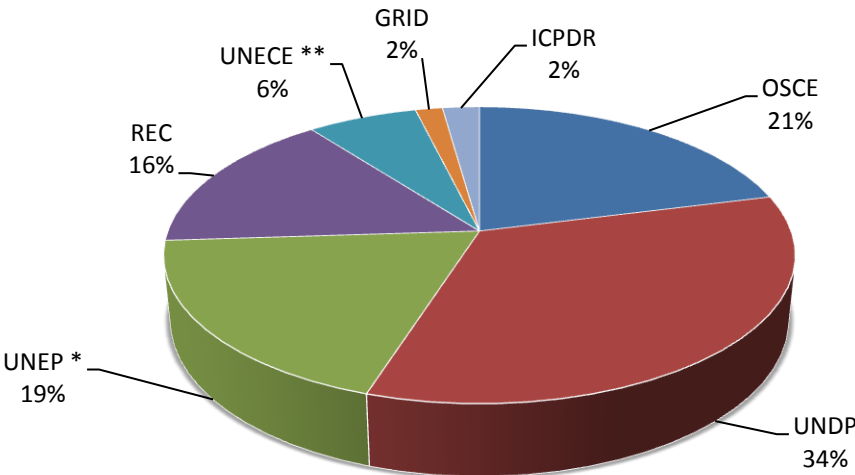
In 2012, the expenditure incurred by the partner organizations was **USD 2,515,579**.

ENVSEC partner organizations expenditure in 2012



Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2012, the total expenditure incurred by the partner organizations was **USD 5,572,007**. As of 31 December 2012, the partner organizations spent 73.3% of the funds transferred to them through the ENVSEC Trust Fund.

TOTAL expenditure by ENVSEC partner organizations as of 31 December 2012



* UNEP, in addition to its own implementation, was also implementing through UNOPS through 2010-2012. These expenditures are not included in the above total. Details of UNOPS/UNEP implementation can be found in the financial part at the end of the report.

** UNECE, in addition to its own implementation, was also implementing through UNOPS in 2011. These expenditures are not included in the above total. Details of UNOPS/UNECE implementation can be found in the financial part at the end of the report.

2. ENVSEC

2.1 Background Information

The ENVSEC Initiative was established in 2003 by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In 2004, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) became an associated member of the Initiative, and since then coordinates with ENVSEC its environmental activities that are aiming at enhancing the security in vulnerable regions, and supports selected ENVSEC projects that are in line with NATO's geographical and thematic priorities. Since 2006, the Initiative was strengthened by two new members – the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC).

The ENVSEC partners work across four regions: Central Asia, Eastern Europe, South-Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus. The work of ENVSEC benefits approximately 150 million people living in areas often affected by environment and security risks.

The ENVSEC partners recognize that the best way to addressing environmental and security concerns is through prevention, international dialogue and neighborly cooperation. They therefore assist governments and communities to identify common solutions and develop joint projects for achieving them. The Initiative works with government institutions, civil society organizations, stakeholders and experts of relevant ministries (such as environment and natural resources, industry and agriculture, economic development, emergencies, transport and foreign affairs).

2.2 Strategic Framework

The ENVSEC MB is the key decision-making body of the ENVSEC partnership and is composed of representatives of each of the partner organizations, who chair it in turn annually. The MB derives guidance on key strategic, policy, and regional issues and on support for the implementation of activities from the annual ENVSEC Partners' meetings bringing together representatives of participating countries and donor governments as well as other partner agencies of the Initiative.

Day-to-day activities of ENVSEC are coordinated by the ENVSEC Secretariat consisting of a Senior Programme Manager, a Coordination Officer, an Administrative Assistant and four Regional Desk Officers (RDOs). In their respective region, each RDO is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the regional work programme and sharing information among the different actors. Towards this end regional coordination meetings are organized by the RDOs once a year. Implementation of each ENVSEC project activity is the responsibility of one or several ENVSEC partner organization(s) designated by the MB, based on the mandates and capacities of the respective organization.

At the country level, the ENVSEC National Focal Points (NFPs) from Ministries of Environment and Foreign Affairs, as well as focal points from the country and field offices of OSCE, UNDP and REC participate actively in project planning and monitoring, with the support of national agencies, NGOs, universities and research institutes, as appropriate.

The ENVSEC partner organizations aim at a coordinated approach for collaboration with donors who wish to support the implementation of ENVSEC's programme approach. The ENVSEC Trust Fund serves as one of the modalities for the receipt and disbursement of funds as well as for programme and financial reporting on ENVSEC activities through one channel. The ENVSEC Trust Fund is managed by a Trust Fund Manager (TFM) who provides administrative and fiduciary management. United Nations Office for Project Support (UNOPS) was appointed to serve as the ENVSEC TFM until the 31st of December 2012.

In managing the ENVSEC Trust Fund and any project implementation support activities on behalf of any ENVSEC Partner Organization, the TFM follows UNOPS Financial Regulations and Rules and Audit Procedures. The Memorandum of Understanding, which was valid until the end of 2012, between UNEP, OSCE, REC, UNECE, and UNOPS Regarding the Operational Aspects of the ENVSEC Initiative, including the Terms of Reference of the ENVSEC TFM, can be found in Appendix A. Figures two and three show the ENVSEC structure.

2.3 Programme management in 2012

In 2012, the ENVSEC continued to work in the countries of South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia in line with the work plan for 2011-2012 agreed by the partner organizations and governments. Project activities have been implemented through the two main programmes: ENVSEC partnership with Finland under the Wider Europe Initiative (Phase II) and the partnership between Austria, Finland and ENVSEC in South Eastern Europe.

Mr. Jens Wandel, Director of UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre served as the Chair of the Initiative between 1 January-31 March 2012. Upon Mr. Wandel's appointment to a new position in UNDP New York, as of 1 April 2012, Mr. Goran Svilanovic, the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities exceptionally took up the Chairmanship of the ENVSEC Initiative for a second consecutive year.

In 2012 the ENVSEC Initiative has strengthened its thematic focus, programming and financial basis as well as outreach. First, the study on 'Advancing the security dimension of ENVSEC' and the implementation plan for its recommendations has provided the Initiative with tools for improved coherence whilst addressing security aspects, monitoring and communicating risks, and assessing lessons learned. The ENVSEC partner organisations have enhanced the visibility of the Initiative through a number of reports, articles and interviews in prominent journals, websites and networks. Financial sustainability is a challenge that Initiative continued to address by laying the foundation for a diversified donor base and developing two new partnership programmes: with the Austria Development Agency (ADA) in the regions of Eastern and South Eastern Europe, and with the Instrument for Stability (IfS) of the European Commission in Eastern Europe, the Southern Caucasus and Central Asia. In 2012 additional resources for ENVSEC activities were mobilised also from Sweden for ENVSEC activities in Belarus.

A mid-term evaluation of the Wider Europe Initiative (WEI) programme published by Finland in September 2012 revealed that “ENVSEC is an excellent match to the WEI, and it is working in themes and individual projects that are of enormous importance for the regions.” At the level of projects, ENVSEC activities are being effectively implemented and address a range of important issues relating to the security environment nexus. Recommendations for the future include: increasing the involvement of government focal points, further strengthening regional and inter-agency coordination, decreasing the cost of overall management and administration in relation to the cost of activities in the field, and enhancing the visibility of donors towards national and local stakeholders in the regions.

Throughout the year, the MB addressed a number of issues related to the management of the ENVSEC Trust Fund. On 1 June 2012 the MB decided that “Memorandum of Understanding between ENVSEC Partners and the UNOPS regarding the Operational Aspects of the ENVSEC Initiative” will not be extended after its expiry date of 31 December 2012 and that as of 1 January 2013, the ENVSEC Trust Fund Management function will be performed by the OSCE, which was selected by the Management Board following the review of the respective proposals that had been received from the OSCE, REC, UNDP, UNEP and UNOPS. .

In 2013, the ENVSEC Initiative will continue to address several priority issues under the leadership of Ms. Marta Bonifert, Executive Director of the Regional Environment Centre (REC).

2.4 Trust Fund Partner Organizations

During the reporting period the following ENVSEC partner organizations took the lead or partnered with other ENVSEC organizations to implement projects funded through the ENVSEC TF:

OSCE: The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as a regional security organization provides its expertise in early warning, conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict rehabilitation and offers its network of field missions in several countries.

REC: The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe carries out field projects addressing a wide range of environmental concerns and promotes sustainable development in the region.

UNDP: The United Nations Development Programme oversees the UN’s global development network, which seeks to reduce poverty, improve environmental governance and promote the Millennium Development Goals.

UNECE: The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe formulates environmental policy and develops international environmental law, including five regional environmental conventions.

UNEP: The United Nations Environmental Programme provides leadership and encourages partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

ENVSEC Implementing Partners

ICPDR: International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River works to ensure the sustainable and equitable use of waters and freshwater resources in the Danube River Basin. The ICPDR was appointed by the MB as an implementing partner for one project.

GRID-Arendal: GRID-Arendal is a collaborating center of the United Nations Environmental Programme, established by the Government of Finland as a Norwegian Foundation. GRID was appointed by the MB as an implementing partner for one project.

2.5 ENVSEC donors

During the reporting period ENVSEC projects were implemented with the financial support of the following donors:

- Government of Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
- Austrian Development Agency (ADA)

2.6 Agreements between ENVSEC Trust Fund Manager and partner organizations

UNEP, OSCE, REC and UNECE

Transfers are based on the MOU between ENVSEC Partners and UNOPS signed by UNEP, OSCE, REC and UNOPS in June 2010. UNECE signed the MOU between ENVSEC Partners and UNOPS in June 2011.

UNDP

Transfers are based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UNDP and UNOPS dated 5 June 2009, using the Standard Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the UNDP and a UN Agency on the implementation of projects when UNDP serves as an executing agency.

3. ENVSEC REGIONAL OVERVIEW

3.1 Regions



3.1.1 Central Asia

Regional context in 2012¹

Central Asia is a region where environmental degradation brought high costs to the development of societies. The key environmental issues threatening human security in the region are the growing demand for water and energy coupled with increased pollution, changes in hydrological regimes, and legacy of past industrial and agricultural practices. At the same time the countries need to increase environmental cooperation, ensure cleaner production development and adapt to environmental changes mainly caused by the changing climatic conditions.

2012 saw many elections in the countries of the region. In Kazakhstan, the party of the President Nursultan Nazarbayev won 81 per cent of the votes in parliamentary elections (15 January), reducing the two other parties in the national legislature's lower house to a minimum power. Presidential elections in Turkmenistan (12 February) resulted in the re-election of the current head of state, Gurbanguly Berdymuhammedov, who received

¹ The regional context section has been compiled using the following resources: Central Asia in 2012: stability and strategic choices, Dr Kirill Nourzhanov, the ANU, www.eastasiaforum.org; Central Asian Regional Integration and Cooperation: Reality or Mirage? Johannes F. Linn, Eurasian Integration Yearbook 2012; Regional Economic Outlook Update: Middle East and Central Asia.

97 per cent of the votes. Kyrgyzstan's President Almazbek Atambaev, elected in October 2011, also confirmed his strong position. The opposition's attempt to capture government buildings in the capital in October 2012 was neutralized, and municipal elections in November showed support for Atambaev and his party at all levels.

The region is in a state of strategic uncertainty as NATO prepares to withdraw from Afghanistan in 2014. All Central Asian regimes are unsure about the future of their southern neighbour and are increasingly making a choice of alliance with the United States or Russia. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan moved closer to Moscow within the framework of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and through bilateral deals. Tajikistan agreed to house a major Russian military base on its territory until 2042, and Moscow promised military and security aid to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Uzbekistan left the CSTO in June 2012 following Tashkent's rapprochement with Washington. Turkmenistan, with its status of neutrality, also inclined closer to the US in 2012. Internationally, the Central Asian republics will continue to prepare for the challenge of post-NATO Afghanistan, sustaining current alliances and might be looking for new security arrangements featuring Iran, China and other international actors.

The regional economic integration and cooperation in Central Asia can be under influence of four recent developments that can affect this process in a positive way. China's apparent intentions to turn the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) into a more effective instrument to support regional economic cooperation; the Russian-led Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) process and its progress in creating a customs union; the European-US led effort to support Afghanistan's regional integration process; and the ongoing efforts, supported by China, to strengthen the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) programme. CAREC is also seen as an important instrument to support the Afghanistan integration process.

ENVSEC 2012 highlights in Central Asia

ENVSEC continued its work in the region mainly with the support from Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. The key areas of ENVSEC work were Uranium waste management, climate change and transboundary water management, dam safety and raising awareness on environmental and security issues. Year 2012 was for ENVSEC also a year of many important meetings. For example, the ENVSEC work was presented at the seminar on "Sustainable Development: A key factor for stability and peace in Central Asia" in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on 1-2 March 2012.

In February 2012, the concluding workshop of the project *Planning for energy security and sustainability in Central Asia* and training on scenario methodologies was conducted in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce the participants to scenario-building methodology as a strategic planning tool, with particular focus on energy security and environmental sustainability. The workshop was jointly implemented by UNDP, Adelphi - a Berlin-based think tank and consultancy, and the Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia CA-REC.

OSCE continued to support the work of a network of Aarhus centers (ACs) focusing on access to information and public participation pillars of the Aarhus Convention. New AC

in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan was established. The sub-regional meeting “Implementing the Aarhus Convention today: paving the way to a better environment and governance tomorrow” was organized in Almaty on 22-23 May by OSCE together with the UNECE Aarhus Convention Secretariat and in cooperation with the Government of Kazakhstan. The meeting provided an opportunity for strengthening capacities of judiciary on the Aarhus Convention implementation and for sharing experiences and lessons learned. The meeting was followed by the sub-regional co-ordination meeting among the Aarhus Centres and Aarhus Convention practitioners in Central Asia, held in Almaty on 24 May 2012.

On October 24-25, the international conference “Uranium Tailings in Central Asia: joint efforts to reduce risks” was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The event was organized by UNDP Kyrgyzstan in cooperation with UNDP Bratislava Regional Center as a concluding meeting of the successful ENVSEC project “*Strengthening Coordination of Project Formulation and Mobilization of Resources for Sustainable Radioactive Waste Management in Central Asia*”. More than 80 representatives of high level governmental institutions, ministries, international organizations, EU/EC, diplomatic corps, donor agencies, academic institutions and private sector took part in the meeting. This meeting served as a forum for reporting developments by all partners, discussing future options and developing plans to move forward the project proposals developed within the ENVSEC framework.

The regional coordination meeting of the ENVSEC Initiative in Central Asia took place on 8 November in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The meeting’s purpose was to give an update on the current work programme of the ENVSEC Initiative in Central Asia and agree on future priorities for addressing environment and security risks in the region. The meeting brought together more than 40 participants - national focal points of the ENVSEC Initiative from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan as well as donor representatives, experts, and other key stakeholders. It was concluded that the ENVSEC partnership will continue to provide added value as a coordination platform in the region by assessing environmental and security factors and devising strategies for minimizing risks and maximizing countries resilience. It was highlighted that it is important for the ENVSEC partners to ensure that both government and non government partners have the necessary capacity to integrate the results of ENVSEC programmes in national policies and plans. It was agreed that in the future ENVSEC will strengthen its monitoring and measuring of security benefits and long term impacts on the ground. The focus areas preliminarily prioritized for post 2013 include: social and economically responsible mining and uranium waste legacy management, dialogue with Afghanistan in transboundary water management, climate change adaptation with focus on climate security and risk management and improved access by civil society to environmental information and justice.

The *Dam safety project* led by UNECE entered into its third phase at the beginning of 2012. The main achievements during the year are inclusion of the project and dam safety activities in the Aral Sea Basin Programme three that was officially approved by the Central Asian countries as well as the establishment of an international training centre on dam safety in the city of Taraz in Kazakhstan.

New project to be implemented by UNEP, Transboundary health and environmental pollution in Central Asia, was approved in early 2012. During February 28 – March 3, UNEP

and ENVSEC representatives visited Uzbekistan and Tajikistan where they met high level UN officials to receive the latest briefing on transboundary pollution in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. They also met the representatives of both governments, community based organizations, citizens and the Tajik Aluminum Company (TALCO). Both countries welcomed UNEP and ENVSEC support in facilitating the preparation of terms of reference for an independent assessment of the situation on transboundary pollution along the common border by involving both Uzbek and Tajik stakeholders in the research, data collection, compilation, and development of recommendations.

The Central Asia regional project portfolio includes three projects implemented by NATO (ongoing Microbiological safety of drinking water in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; Geo-Environmental Security of the Toktogul Hydroelectric Power Station Region; and newly approved Sustainable management of toxic pollutants in Central Asia: towards a Regional Ecosystem Model for environmental security) and a project supported by Germany called Capacity Building for Radioactive Waste Management and Early Warning Systems in the Fergana Valley that has been implemented by UNDP Uzbekistan and concluded in April. A specialized web-site (www.radiation.uz) on radiation safety and security was developed by this project.

In addition, the Secretariat was involved in many communication activities covering series of interviews and articles about ENVSEC with focus on Central Asia that were prepared for various newsletters and magazines (Live better magazine, EUCAM Watch Issue on Environmental Security in Central Asia, l' Europe en Formation - issue 365 on Water Geopolitics and Water Management). The Initiative with an example of its work in Central Asia was also mentioned in the Rio+20 interagency report (From Transition to Transformation: Sustainable and Inclusive Development in Europe and Central Asia).

3.1.2 Eastern Europe

Regional context in 2012

In Eastern Europe 2012 was relatively calm in terms of political developments, however certain changes did take place. At the beginning of the year Belarus was still struggling with the consequences of the economic crises, which devastated the stability of the country's currency. In summer, shortly after a Swedish private airplane dropped a load of teddy-bears with opposition slogans upon Minsk's suburb, the Swedish ambassador in Minsk was expelled and the embassy was closed. The official relations between Belarus and Sweden have remained strained. Parliamentary elections took place in Belarus in September, with minimal impact upon the country's political life.

In Ukraine controversies continued over the imprisonment of the former Prime Minister and other political and governmental figures, with a number of Western officials threatening to boycott the EURO-2012 football cup which otherwise went well in June. Ukraine's parliamentary elections in October led to a certain radicalisation on both the left and the right extremes of Ukraine's legislature but have not yet brought about significant political changes in the country, although certain administrative adjustments took place (i.e. the emergency and hydrometeorological services are now subordinated to the Ministry of Defence). For the first time in history, in January 2013 Ukraine takes on a one-year chairmanship of the OSCE.

Transnistria in Moldova elected a new head of the region's administration in December 2011; this led to changes in the regional 'government' throughout 2012. As a result, environmental affairs became part of the region's 'Ministry of Agriculture'.

As much of Europe, a large part of the region experienced a summer heat wave with national record set in Moldova at above 42°C. The harvest in Ukraine suffered which somewhat influenced world food prices. Among other environment-security issues, Lithuania argued with Belarus about overdrawing water from the shared Neman river, which Belarus duly explained by the changing climate (later admitting a hydro-engineering error too); and Moldovan media got vocal about risks associated with Kalush mining wastes in Ukraine.

ENVSEC 2012 highlights in Eastern Europe

ENVSEC's top highlight of the year was the official signing of the Dniester basin treaty by Moldova and Ukraine at the Meeting of the parties to the UNECE Water Convention in Rome in November. The result of eight (!) years of hard efforts of the countries and ENVSEC (notably and primarily UNECE and the OSCE), the treaty is unique in introducing basin principles in the post-Soviet space. It therefore opens a completely new perspective for managing the basin in a modern, open and participatory manner. Backing-up Dniester cooperation, UNEP/GRID-Arendal completed the *Environmental Atlas of the Dniester Basin*, and updated the transboundary basin Geographical information system (GIS) portal. Further support to monitoring in the basin was provided through delivering laboratory equipment and chemicals to Environmental health authorities; constructing a platform for jointly taking water samples in the Lower Dniester; opening two automated stations for monitoring flow and floods in Ukraine; supplying a motorboat for Moldova's Fish Protection Service; and installing 47 information boards for the public along the river.

Under the Dniester floods and climate project, a series of studies and a basin vulnerability assessment were completed and presented to two meetings of the project working group. Consultations on adapting to climate change in the basin were also held with Ukraine's sectoral agencies and regional governments. The work will be continued i.e. with additional and new resources provided to ENVSEC by Sweden, Austria and the European Commission.

As NGO from Odessa, Ukraine, MAMA-86 noted in response to ENVSEC's questionnaire, "The [Dniester-III] project is unique and exemplary for its extraordinarily high effectiveness, especially considering its relatively modest budget".

The impact of climate change on the water balance of the Neman river basin was further analysed by Belarus and Lithuania. The project also completed the analysis of the impacts of climate change upon water quality, and of the gaps in the existing monitoring networks in the basin. A trip from Hrodna (Belarus) to Druskininkai (Lithuania) in October combined fieldwork, project meetings and media events, bringing about new ideas and much of positive energy for further cooperation between the countries.

In 2012 NATO completed the flow monitoring project on the Pripjat, having installed 7 automated stations (3 in Belarus and 4 in Ukraine) which now cover the entire upper Pripjat basin. The recipient countries and NATO lead country Slovakia have seen the project as a success, and are developing plans for its extension and continuation.

Having finalised the detailed account of 2011 Joint Danube Delta Survey, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) together with Ukraine, Moldova and Romania concentrated on the Danube Delta Analysis. ICPDR's Ordinary meeting 2012 thanked ENVSEC for the support. Building further synergies, UNECE initiated a comparative analysis of national legislation for the prevention of, preparedness and response to industrial accidents in the Danube Delta countries.

Implementing the next phase of ENVSEC project for the prevention of cross-border trafficking of hazardous waste and other border environmental crimes (Basel-III), OSCE created a mobile group of trainers and produced awareness materials, also offering its experience and tools to other regions of ENVSEC. A distant electronic training course is under development, disseminated for comments to national institutions and international organisations in Eastern Europe. The *Waste(s) Watch* cards and other materials from the previous project phase were widely used throughout the region:

- Moldova's Ministry of the Environment taught custom personnel about cross-border environmental crimes (six hours in 2012);
- staff at all Moldova's border checkpoints received project materials and training;
- the Environmental Academy of Ukraine trained environmental inspectorates and border guards;
- the training centres of Ukraine's Border Authority integrated the topic into their courses;
- the *Waste(s) Watch* cards inspired the Ukrainian Border Authority to produce a similar set of tools to facilitate radiation control at the border.

The OSCE completed the removal of rocket fuel component *mélange* from Lviv, Bila Tserkva and Kharkiv depots in Ukraine. The US contribution of 10 million EUR will enable the OSCE to remove the entire stock of *mélange* by the end of 2013.

In Moldova's Transnistrian region, OSCE evaluated the obsolete pesticide storage at Voronkovo and reassessed the actual amount stored there. Formal arrangements are in preparation for the pesticides' removal.

The OSCE study on the experience of adaptation to climate change in the EU was widely disseminated at meetings in Kyiv, Chernihiv, Sumy, Luhansk, Uzhhorod, Rivne and Odessa. ENVSEC-supported publication "Climate Change in Eastern Europe" was launched at the World Water Forum in Marseille, and the Russian edition of UNEP's 'Climate in Peril' was presented at EU's environmental day at the EURO-2012 football cup in Kyiv.

A study tour to Sweden for Belarus's energy and environmental experts was organised as a follow-up to ENVSEC's energy security project. Belarus also launched the environmental report for the industrial city of Novopolotsk, prepared with UNEP's support following the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) cities approach.

In January 2013, the OSCE received the final approval from de-facto Transnistrian authorities for establishing the Public Environmental Centre in Bender. Run in partnership with local NGO Pelican, it will be the first one among ENVSEC's Aarhus centres established in an area of a frozen political conflict.

Over 60 items covering ENVSEC operations in Eastern Europe were published in the regional and international media in 2012:

- significant coverage in Moldovan, Ukrainian and international media was given to the signing of the Dniester basin treaty and to ENVSEC's other support in the basin (i.e. the hand-over to Moldova of a motorboat and a water-sampling platform, the launch of flow monitoring stations, and the publication of the Environmental Atlas of the Dniester Basin);
- series of articles in Ukraine's media highlighted ENVSEC-ICPDR's Joint Danube Delta Survey;
- Belorussian and Lithuanian press and blogosphere covered ENVSEC field trip along the Neman river and the project meetings in Hrodna and Druskininkai; the Neman project was also featured in World Meteorological Organization WMO's Climate ExChange compendium;
- special issue of Versii newspaper, with over 30 articles from the 2011 Dniester press tour, was printed in Chernivtsi in May and widely disseminated in Ukraine and Moldova;
- OSCE commissioned to a Transnistrian TV company a film about ENVSEC-funded removal of obsolete pesticides from the region.

3.1.3 South Eastern Europe

Regional context in 2012

According to the European Commission Strategy Paper (2012), in terms of regional cooperation and reconciliation in the South Eastern European region (SEE), further progress was made in 2012 in the Stabilisation and Association process. Nonetheless, disputes related to inter-ethnic or status issues, notably in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244) continue to hinder the functioning of institutions, frustrating the reform process. Among other aspects, the impact of the economic crisis is being felt throughout the region, with the SEE falling back into recession in conditions of low levels of competitiveness, income and investment and of high and rising unemployment. The average of unemployment in the SEE region is 21%.

In November, Western Balkans economy ministers adopted 11 targets for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the region, to be reached by 2020. The commitment was made at the ministerial conference of the Regional Cooperation Council's (RCC) South East Europe Investment Committee (SEEIC).² Moreover, in December, a set of complementary measures for improving access to finance for Small and Medium Enter-

² November, December 2012 News. Western Balkans Investment Fund (2012)

prises (SMEs) was launched to help economic development in the SEE Region by the Western Balkan Enterprise Development and Innovation Facility.

ENVSEC 2012 highlights in South Eastern Europe

Regional coordination meeting

The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), in its capacity as host of the Regional Desk Office for South Eastern Europe for the ENVSEC Initiative, in cooperation with the Former Yugoslav Republic (FYU) Macedonia Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, organized the regional coordination meeting of the ENVSEC Initiative in Struga, on 6-7 June 2012. Representatives of local authorities, donors, partner organizations, and the UN resident coordinator attended the regional meeting. In terms of the context of the ENVSEC work, the achievement of objectives related to EU integration is a priority in most of the countries. Furthermore, hazardous and toxic waste, heavy industrial pollution, intensive agriculture, weak waste water treatment technology, poor infrastructures, climate change and management of shared natural resources were confirmed as the main regional challenges relevant to ENVSEC.

The key priorities of the ENVSEC Initiative in the region were presented and discussed from the perspective of each country. The important network created by the public environmental information centers (“Aarhus centers”) established all around SEE was also presented. The mining “hotspots” remain a challenging issue due to transboundary impacts, which pose potential security risks to the countries in the region. Awareness raising about the benefits of the development of protected areas was mentioned among other key challenges in the region. The participants of the meeting stressed also the importance of addressing climate change and its impacts, which result in drinking water shortages, reduction of agricultural production, growing health concerns and the diminution of renewable energy.

With the aim of sharing lessons learned, methods and outcomes of some on-going and completed transboundary projects in SEE were presented to the participants. The examples presented included the Regional Environmental Network for Accession that facilitates the exchange of experience and good practice in the region; the project on integrated management of water resources in the Sava River Basin; the Environment and Safety Management Cooperation on Oil Spill response, and the Drin River consultation process, which led to a Memorandum of understanding signed between each riparian country of the river basin.

The meeting saw also presentation of progress made in the Risk Disaster Programme in each of the SEE countries. The presentations made by the representatives of the countries and relevant organizations highlighted the need for strong focus on risk reduction also in all ENVSEC projects implemented in the region.

This meeting was a good opportunity also to share the findings and recommendations of the study on Advancing the security dimension of ENVSEC. Once finalized, the implementation plan for the implementation of the recommendations will be shared with the National Focal Points in order to support them in the development of ENVSEC projects.

ENVSEC 2012 project highlights in South Eastern Europe

Under the ENVSEC priority 'Management and reduction of trans-boundary risks from hazardous activities' a feasibility study for Artana Mine was finalized and two site investigations were conducted. A green technology water treatment facility for acid mine water was completed, in co-operation with the Mojkovac Municipality and the Czech Trust Fund. This green technology pilot project acts as a regional demonstration of eco-friendly water treatment technologies that could be used at similar abandoned mining sites found throughout the region. Post construction performance and environmental monitoring mechanisms as well as funding for the passive mine water treatment system at Zuta Prla in Mojkovac, Montenegro were also secured in 2012. The above mentioned results and other good practices were presented to ENVSEC stakeholders at the regional event "Trans-boundary Environmental Risks Arising from Mining" held in Montenegro in November 2012.

Activities implemented under the ENVSEC priority 'Management of shared natural resources' supported organization of the first two meetings of the Drin Core Group as the official joint body of the Riparians of the Drin river basin. UNEP, through its preparation for Rio+20, has extensively elaborated on preparation of the chapter and launching Mountain Pavilion and also attended three preparatory meetings in the region for Rio+20. Two trilateral stakeholder meetings on the proposed transboundary protected area "Prokletije/ Bkeshket e Nemuna Mountains took place in 2012 as well as the first bilateral stakeholder meeting about proposed transboundary protected area Durmitor-Tara Canyon. Peer review missions in Bulgaria and Serbia resulted in elaborating the respective mission reports on the service cooperation on Timok River. In 2012 also the final version of the Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan was prepared and published.

Under ENVSEC priority 'Strengthening regional cooperation on environmental governance through participatory and informed decision-making and implementation processes' three new Aarhus Centers in Sarajevo, Nis and Berane joined the network of Aarhus centers in SEE. Also, an Aarhus Convention web-page (www.aarhus.ba) for BiH was designed in September and a practical manual of the Convention was developed. Various capacities building activities on Aarhus (workshop, trainings, round table, public debates and a march) took place, such as the two days intensive capacity building training in Serbia. In the town of Berat in Albania, a waste management pilot project was carried through that included numerous public participation activities. In Montenegro, an interactive training on environmental justice was held that resulted in more than 20 judges and prosecutors trained.

Under ENVSEC priority 'Adaptation to the impacts of climate change for reducing security risks in SEE' UNEP has extensively assessed climate change through regional dialogue, cooperation, numerous consultations and workshops and comprehensive stock-taking of available information, which resulted in two publications: "Climate Change in the Western Balkans" and "Climate Change in South Eastern Europe". Also, the Guidelines for Main Pillars of the Adaptation Strategies in the Mountain Areas have been finalized. In December, the Consultation workshop held in Zagreb was attended by stakeholders from all over the Sava River Basin. After the assessment of the existing climate

change scenarios for the region and the analysis of their possible impact on the frequency and magnitude of flood events, a basis was set for a preliminary identification of possible adaptation measures to minimize the risk of flooding in the Sava River Basin.

3.1.4 South Caucasus

Regional context in 2012

In 2012, the coalition “Georgian Dream” won the majority of seats in the Parliament of Georgia in the elections held on 1 October 2012.

Protracted conflicts in Southern Caucasus remained high on the international agenda. Four rounds of Geneva International Discussions that address the consequences of the 2008 conflict in Georgia took place in 2012. The OSCE, together with the UN and the EU, co-chaired the talks involving participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States as well as Tskhinvali and Sukhumi. Throughout the year, participants were requested to increase their efforts with regard to issues such as non-use of force, international security arrangements, safe and dignified return of internally displaced people and refugees and humanitarian needs on the ground. A package of water-supply rehabilitation projects agreed upon in 2010 continued to be implemented by the OSCE within the framework of the Geneva International Discussions.

Throughout the year, the parties were urged to continue, in a greater spirit of compromise, to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, guided by the Helsinki principles, in particular those relating to the non-use of force or threat of force, territorial integrity and equal rights and self-determination of peoples. Incidents on the Line of Contact and on the border between Azerbaijan and Armenia resulting in the loss of life increased tension in the area.

ENVSEC 2012 highlights in the South Caucasus

In 2012, the ENVSEC Initiative continued to address ENVSEC priority issues in the South Caucasus region. Management of transboundary natural resources continued to be at the focus of the Initiative in 2012, along with disaster preparedness, management and response, particularly in the area of wild fire management. ENVSEC also continued its efforts to strengthen national and regional capacities for ratification and implementation of the UNECE multilateral environmental agreements. In this respect, ENVSEC focused on the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes; the Aarhus Convention on Access to Environmental Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters; and the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Transboundary Context. Within the context of its efforts to address population pressure issues in urban areas, the Initiative wrapped up its work on the integrated environmental assessment for Tbilisi, Georgia. ENVSEC continued its support in strengthening national capacities for addressing issues related to hazardous substances and practices, mainly through activities targeting mining sector. Public awareness and capacity building for civil society on environment and security issues continued to be at the focus of the Initiative in 2012, through its support to the Aarhus Centers and the CASE NGO (Civic Action for Se-

curity and Environment) Small Grants Programme. Successful implementation of the ENVSEC Work Programme in the region in 2012 once again featured the good cooperation among the ENVSEC partners. Active engagement and support of the OSCE field operations and UNDP country offices have been a key factor in the smooth implementation of the Work Programme and in ensuring national ownership of the ENVSEC activities in the region.

Regional coordination meeting

The ENVSEC Regional Meeting for South Caucasus was convened on 3-4 April 2012 in Tbilisi, Georgia, under the chairmanship of the Chair of the ENVSEC Initiative. The meeting aimed to review the progress of the ENVSEC Work Programme in the South Caucasus region during 2011 and to discuss future activities under the auspices of the ENVSEC Initiative in 2012-2013. A broad range of government, regional and international organizations and civil society representatives participated in the regional meeting, including ENVSEC National Focal Points and other governmental representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; representatives of ENVSEC partner organizations (UNECE, UNDP, UNEP, NATO) and their field offices (OSCE, UNDP) in the region; Aarhus Centres and NGO representatives; representatives of regional and international organizations including Austrian Development Agency, EU Delegation to Georgia, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), as well as representatives of regional and international expert groups and programmes including Global Fire Monitoring Centre, EU programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Man-made and Natural disasters in the ENPI East Region (PPRD-East), Waste Governance –ENPI East, and the Finnish Consulting Group which was in charge of the ENVSEC Evaluation within the framework of the Wider Europe Initiative of Finland. The regional meeting concluded that ENVSEC in South Caucasus should continue its active engagement in the following areas: (i) Disaster preparedness, management and response; (ii) Multilateral environmental agreements; (iii) Industrial legacies; (iv) Climate change; (v) Integrated urban environmental assessments; and (vi) Civil society & public participation.

ENVSEC 2012 project highlights in the South Caucasus

In 2012, ENVSEC continued its support for finalization of the bilateral water agreement between Azerbaijan and Georgia which is the outcome of four rounds of bilateral consultations between the two governments that were facilitated jointly by the OSCE and UNECE. During the reporting period a national consultation meeting was organized in Tbilisi, Georgia to discuss specifically the water use related articles of the agreement followed by the preparation and submission to the national authorities in Georgia a Commentary Note to clarify selected provisions of the draft bilateral agreement and the legal responsibilities associated with them. In 2013, two additional rounds of bilateral consultations will be organized between the two countries.

The OSCE and UNEP in close partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) continued their joint efforts for strengthening national and regional capacities in protected area management, with a specific focus on participatory management of protected areas in the region. Within this framework, a detailed legislative and institutional analysis of the protected area management in the region has been conducted in close consultation with national authorities, and a training handbook and a

source book have been prepared on protected area governance. In 2013, national trainings will be organized in each of the three countries followed by a regional conference on participatory protected area management.

During 2012 UNEP continued its efforts to enhance co-operation for the protection and sustainable development of the Caucasus mountain region. At the global level, UNEP efforts resulted in the inclusion of a “mountain” specific chapter in the Rio +20 outcome document “the future we want”, highlighting the need for regional cooperation and providing for mandate for action. Following up on this mandate, a preparatory meeting for the first meeting of the Caucasus Cooperation Platform will be convened in 2013.

The ENVSEC Initiative, in partnership with the Global Fire Monitoring Centre, continued to lead the capacity building activities in the region in the area of fire management through an OSCE-led project. In 2012, the project delivered the National Report on Wildfire Reduction and Prevention in Armenia and national wildfire management trainings and roundtable discussions both in Armenia and Azerbaijan. The translation of the Global Fire Monitoring Network’s “Training Handbook Euro Fire” into Armenian and Azerbaijani languages also contributed significantly to the capacity building efforts in both countries. In 2013, in addition to national activities, ENVSEC will organize the second regional training on fire management in Turkey with the participation of policy-makers and technical agencies from the three countries of South Caucasus.

ENVSEC, through another joint project of UNECE and the OSCE, continued its work with the Government of Azerbaijan to strengthen national capacities for implementation of the Espoo Convention. In 2012, an assessment of national legislation for application of the Espoo Convention was prepared through a consultative approach and submitted to relevant national authorities. In 2013, ENVSEC will continue its support to Government of Azerbaijan in this field.

ENVSEC, through a joint project of UNEP and OSCE concluded its support for the integrated environmental assessment of the city of Tbilisi as an instrument for informed municipal decision-making. In 2012, The GEO-City Tbilisi Report analyzing the major environmental issues in the context of social and economic development trends of the city was launched at the Tbilisi Economic Forum. The radio-programme which was broadcasted on the radio station Green Wave with the participation of UNEP, OSCE, Tbilisi City Hall and the national experts involved in the development of the GEO-City Tbilisi enabled a discussion on issues related to the environmental urban management of Tbilisi and contributed to the visibility of the project.

OSCE and UNEP continued their joint efforts also to promote environment-friendly mining practices in Armenia, by drafting a publication that summarizes the project objectives and by translating the UNEP-Grid Arendal publication “Mining for Closure: Policies, Practices and Guidelines for Sustainable Mining and Closure of Mines” into Armenian.

The Aarhus Centres in the region continued their active engagement on environmental issues and served as the outreach facilities of the ENVSEC Initiative to the civil society organizations and public. During the year, ENVSEC support through the OSCE-led project particularly focused on Aarhus Centre in Georgia which continued to disseminate environmental information, including information on draft legislation and policy documents;

to facilitate public participation in the EIA processes in Georgia; and provide legal advice to citizens and NGOs on national environmental legislation. Aarhus Center Georgia also assisted ENVSEC in organization of regional events in Tbilisi.

The ENVSEC Initiative has continued to raise awareness on environment and security linkages in Armenia and Azerbaijan through its NGO small grants programme – CASE implemented by the OSCE with active engagement of UNDP. Since its launching, the CASE programme has supported a total of 34 NGO projects in the region (Armenia: 17, Azerbaijan: 17) addressing a wide range of challenges at the interface of environment and security. In 2012, fourth call of proposals was announced through which 27 NGO applications were received and 4 projects were selected for support by the National Screening Board. In the case of Azerbaijan, fourth and fifth call for proposals were announced in 2012 leading to 52 NGO applications in total and the National Screening Board selected 4 projects and shortlisted an additional 6 projects pending final decision. In Azerbaijan, in the course of 2012, around 30 training and awareness raising events were organized that benefitted over 500 participants. Two CASE projects in Azerbaijan, produced and shared with the Government two reports with policy recommendations on biosafety and prevention of land degradation.

4. ENVSEC TRUST FUND PROJECTS: OVERVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

4.1 Central Asia

4.1.1 Promoting cooperation to adapt to climate change in the Chu-Talas river basin (implementation phase) CA 3.4

Background

The transboundary nature of water in the Central Asia region entails that risks and challenges are shared and that solutions need to be coordinated. Transboundary cooperation in the development of adaptation strategies is necessary to ensure that measures decided on unilaterally do not have unintended effects in neighboring countries thereby increasing vulnerability and causing controversy over water use. Cooperation on adaptation can therefore prevent conflicts. This project aims to increase the adaptive capacity of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and of the Chu-Talas Commission to ongoing and future climate change impacts, ensure coordination of adaptation actions in the Chu-Talas basin and thereby help to prevent possible negative effects on regional security.

The Chu-Talas basin was selected for this project since it is the only bilateral transboundary water Commission in the Central Asia region, and since water-sharing agreement and relevant tools for costs compensation have been agreed upon. These cooperative arrangements might, however, be put at risk in the future by the possible negative impacts of climate change on water resources in the basin leading towards the need to reconsider the current cooperation.

This project was delayed due to political instability and frequent changes in the administration in Kyrgyzstan.

Leading Agency: UNDP/UNECE

Budget: USD 332,775 (EUR 225,000; EUR 75,000 Inception Phase, EUR 150,000. Implementation Phase)

Donor: Finland

Duration: January 2010 – December 2013

Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan

Objectives

- Modeling of the possible changes in water resources of the Chu-Talas basin associated with climate conditions and elaboration of joint scenarios;
- Preparation of joint vulnerability assessment, focusing on selected areas/sectors of importance for the work of the Commission;
- Development of a package of possible adaptation measures and relevant procedures for the Commission, which may contribute to decreasing potential tensions over changing hydrological regimes. Such procedures and measures will be built into the regular Commission's operations and policies, where appropriate.

Results

- The report on the vulnerability assessment and possible adaptation measures for

the transboundary basin is developed.

- The progress in the project and the work plan was discussed at two working meetings of experts, and was presented to the Commission (September and December 2012) in order to get feedback and to other stakeholders (National Policy Dialogue meeting in Kyrgyzstan in October 2012, Final conference of the UNDP project “Promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Fostering Transboundary Dialogue in Central Asia”).
- The project was also presented at the Third Workshop on water and climate change adaptation in transboundary basins in April 2012 in Geneva, Switzerland as part of wider exchange of experience with other basins.
- The priority sectors, on which the emphasis would be put in the vulnerability assessment - water economy and agriculture - were identified with the stakeholders.
- Work on the observed climate change and scenario projections of climate change in the Chu-Talas transboundary basin in this century has been completed.
- Hydrological modeling of the Kyrgyz parts has been carried out, covering most of the area of the basins.

Highlights

- Awareness of the Commission and stakeholders was raised about climate change and its impact on the territory of the transboundary basin.
- Creation of the joint (the Kazakh-Kyrgyz) expert group on assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
- Two Working Meetings of the project were held in Almaty in July and November 2012, hosted by UNDP. There were almost 30 participants, representing the Chu-Talas bilateral commission/secretariat, water authorities, scientific community, NGOs and partner organization. The progress in the project was discussed, and the activities and the next steps were agreed upon.

4.1.2 Strengthening coordination of project formulation and mobilization of resources for sustainable radioactive waste management in Central Asia (CA 2.1)

Background

Large-scale uranium ore mining and processing and nuclear weapon testing for the Soviet military-industrial complex have led to an enormous amount of radioactive waste in the Central Asian region, most of which was placed in mining waste dumps and tailings sites. Many of them are located in water catchment areas, trans-boundary basins, in areas exposed to earthquakes, landslides and floods, in close vicinity to cities and densely populated areas, and thus pose a serious threat to lives of people.

Leading Agency: UNDP

Other Agencies: UNEP

Budget: USD 545,000 (USD 460,000 for UNDP, USD 85,000 for UNEP)

Donor: Finland

Duration: May 2009 – December 2012

Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Objectives

- Support governments in creating a coherent portfolio of projects aimed at mitigating various aspects of radioactive waste.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms on prioritization and fundraising for radioactive waste management.

Results

- Seven remediation projects from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are endorsed by Governments and under negotiation on possible collaboration with potential donors.
- Two projects proposals on socio-economic development from Kyrgyzstan were finalized and ready for discussion with potential donors.
- Two project proposals on health assessment were finalized in consultation with relevant partners (World Health Organization (WHO), Ministry of Health etc.).
- Three supporting project proposals for Uzbekistan and Tajikistan were developed.

Highlights

- The web site (<http://uranium-ca.net>) helps countries in establishing the exchange mechanism and improving coordination within the region. The site is refined and updated on a regular basis.
- On October 24-25, the international conference “Uranium Tailings in Central Asia: joint efforts to reduce risks” was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The event was organized by UNDP Kyrgyzstan in cooperation with UNDP Bratislava Regional Center as a concluding meeting of the project. This meeting served as a forum for reporting developments by all partners, discussing future options and developing plans to move forward the project proposals developed in the framework of ENVSEC.

4.1.3 Support for Aarhus Centers in Central Asia (CA 4.1)

Background

Since 2002, the OSCE with the support of the ENVSEC Initiative has been supporting the establishment and functioning of the Aarhus Centers (ACs) and Public Environmental Information Centers in several countries, including those in Central Asia. The Centers provide resources for putting into practice the three pillars of the Aarhus Convention: access to information; public participation in environmental decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.

In Central Asia, within the framework of this project, the ACs have been supported in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Currently there are 12 Aarhus Centers in Central Asia: Kazakhstan hosts six Centers in Astana, Atyrau, Aktau, Karaganda, Pavlador, and Shymkent. In Kyrgyzstan, the AC is located in Osh. In Tajikistan, there are four Aarhus Centers in Dushanbe, Khujand, Kurgan-Tyube and Khorog. In Turkmenistan the Aarhus Centre in Ashgabat started operating in July 2012.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 137,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: May 2010- April 2012

Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan

Objectives

- To support the implementation of the Aarhus Convention through establishment and strengthening of the ACs, by capitalizing on the strengths of the countries and responding to their challenges in relation to the three pillars.

Results

- Public awareness and public participation activities related to assessment and/or monitoring of environmental issues and environment-related programs were carried out by the Aarhus Centers in Central Asia;
- Active co-operation with the media on promoting environmental protection;
- Enhanced dialogue between communities and companies active in the oil industry to ensure public participation in decision making;
- The Ak-Chabyr area, Kyrgyzstan, was included into the World Bank project on recultivation of toxic waste landfills, due to the advocacy work done by the Aarhus Centre;
- In July 2012, the Aarhus Centre was opened in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

Highlights

- The ACs in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan organized workshops and trainings for representatives of regional authorities, business sector and NGOs, on procedures for public participation in environmental decision making;
- In Kazakhstan, consultations and preparation assistance on the EIA and the Independent Environmental Expertise (IEE) procedures, as well as legal advice on the Aarhus Convention were provided;
- The Atyrau AC, in Kazakhstan, collected and displayed public environmental information on their websites and prepared the National Eco-bulletins;
- A round table discussion on rehabilitation and expansion of the regional water supply and sewage systems under the Ak-Bulak National Water Program was organized by the Atyrau AC in April 2012;
- In Kyrgyzstan, a meeting on ecological problems and protected natural areas was organized by the AC Osh in Kerben of Aksy district (Jalal-Abad province);
- The AC Osh organized trainings on the Aarhus Convention for lawyers and judge assistants of the province, city and regional courts and representatives of the Training Center for Judges under the Supreme Court of Kyrgyzstan;
- A roundtable was organized in Kyrgyzstan, aiming at addressing the changes in the mining legislation and existing challenges; AC Osh prepared recommendations for the mining companies to improve their environmental protection activities based on the public monitoring conducted;
- The AC Osh co-operated with a local TV channel in preparing and broadcasting a "Special report" on problems of radioactive waste; Moreover, a competition on articles reflecting the ecological problems of Osh, Jalalabat and Batken provinces was organized among journalists;
- In the Talas and Chatkal provinces of Kyrgyzstan, trainings on the EIA procedure and the Aarhus Convention were organized;

- In Tajikistan, seminars on the "Implementation of the Aarhus Convention in Tajikistan – Way for Environmental Democracy" were conducted;
- A new structure of the National Working Group for implementation of the Aarhus Convention in the Republic of Tajikistan was established;
- three editions of the Ecological Bulletin on Access to Information and 1,500 copies of brochures on the Aarhus Convention have been prepared and distributed during events and consultations by the Aarhus Centre Network in Tajikistan;
- AC Kurgan-Tyube held a campaign about the "careful attitude to the national park "Tigrovaya balka" and a miniserries on the dangers of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Huroson and Vakhsh districts of Tajikistan was displayed;
- In Turkmenistan, the visitors of the AC were provided access to the online database of legislation;
- A sub-regional workshop, organized with additional non-ENVSEC funds raised by the OSCE and UNECE, on "Implementing the Aarhus Convention Today: Paving the Way to a Better Environment and Governance Tomorrow" was organized in Almaty in May 2012; Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Mongolia attended the event aimed at discussing the legal aspects of access to justice and the role of the judiciary in implementation and enforcing of the Aarhus Convention;
- Central Asia Aarhus Centers Meeting was organized in Almaty in May 2012. Aarhus Centers from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and representatives of the NGOs from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan participated in the meeting to update on the activities of the Centers and discuss challenges and best practices.

4.1.4 Planning for energy security and sustainability in Central Asia (CA 3.3)

Background

This ENVSEC project aims at filling the niche between high-level political energy security discussions and negotiations on the one hand, and more locally oriented approaches on the other hand. By focusing on the middle institutional level (departments of environment within Ministries of Energy, departments of energy and strategic planning within Ministries of the Environment; NGOs and academia) the project provides a platform for an informed, balanced and participatory analysis and discussion of current and future energy security concerns and issues in Central Asia and their links with the environmental agendas of the countries and the region as a whole. Furthermore it makes the participants familiar with strategic tools for bringing together the interests of energy and environmental planning (scenario analysis, energy security assessment, strategic planning tools). By involving at the same time national institutions from both energy and environmental fields and from the entire region (something done very seldom if ever) the project builds and reinforces the network of energy and environmental professionals which provides a sound basis and context for regional as well as for the follow-up with ENVSEC partners and other interested organizations. Through enhancing energy-environmental dialogue and cooperation among the Central Asian countries, the project also contributes to improving regional security altogether.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Other Agencies: UNDP

Budget: USD 115,000

Donor: Finland, Austria, and Sweden

Duration: June 2011 – May 2012

Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Objectives

- Undertaking background analysis of energy-environment issues, interactions and planning processes in Central Asia;
- Supporting the preparation and facilitating a regional workshop on energy-environment interactions.

Results

- A scenario workshop background paper providing an overview of energy security and sustainability in Central Asia. The report is available in English and Russian.
- A 1,5 day workshop in Ashgabat (Turkmenistan) was organized on 1-2 February 2012. The workshop introduced selected key stakeholders, particular UN staff members from Central Asia, to the scenario development methodology.
- A scenario workshop report including background analysis on energy security and sustainability in Central Asia. The report is available in English and Russian.
- A 1-page handout outlining scenario methodologies. The handout is available in English and Russian.
- Training of 17 UNDP staff members from Central Asia UNDP offices on scenario development techniques.

Highlights

- A summary of key challenges for the Central Asia region was formulated and is available in the final report.

4.1.5 CA 2.3 Capacity building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia, Phase III

Background

In Central Asia, dams and reservoirs are of major importance for the economy and future development of the sub region. However, ageing dams and lack of funding for their adequate maintenance represent a risk to economic, social and physical security by posing a threat to lives, health, property and environment.

In a previous ENVSEC project considerable progress has been achieved. Examples are a draft sub regional agreement; the development of relevant national legislation or its further enhancement in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The need for continued work in this area has been stressed by all countries in the region and ENVSEC Partners were requested to respond to this need. The project fosters cooperation between all five countries in the water sector in spite of the sometimes difficult political relation. The project is crucial to increase the safety of the population of the transboundary basins.

Leading Agency: UNECE

Other Agencies: UNDP/OSCE

Budget: USD 419,670

Donor: Finland

Duration: 01 January 2012-31 December 2015

Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Objectives

- To build trust between participating countries and promote economic, social and physical security by regional cooperation on dam safety, including contributing to improved: Legislations and institutions at the national level; Training on the safe operation of hydro-technical installations; Regional cooperation, and safer operations of individual dams.

Results

- Development of bilateral cooperation on the safety monitoring of the Kirov dam, situated up-streams in Kyrgyzstan close to the border to Kazakhstan.
- Resource mobilization and project planning for the implementation of the new project.
- Support to the establishment of an international training centre on dam safety in the city of Taraz in Kazakhstan.

Highlights

- Inclusion of project and dam safety activities in the Aral Sea Basin Programme three that was officially approved by the Central Asian countries..
- The establishment of an international training centre on dam safety in the city of Taraz in Kazakhstan.

4.1.6 Conflict prevention and support to bilateral cooperation in transboundary water management in Isfara river basin (Kyrgyzstan – Tajikistan) (CA 1.1)

Background

This project is built on the results of a previous ENVSEC project called “Environment and Security Initiative in Cross Border Areas of Ferghana Valley, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan”, funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (ENCNS). Through this project and the goodwill of the Tajik and Kyrgyz governments, UNDP has been able to further enhance cooperation between bordering communities, leading to an open dialogue and laying the foundation for future cooperation, development, and dialogue between the bordering nations. By increasing the awareness of the population about the challenges in the Ferghana Valley and by addressing a few key priorities, the project has mitigated some of the potential conflicts over natural resources thus contributing to the peace and development of the area.

Leading Agency: UNDP

Budget: USD 15,500

Donor: Finland

Duration: September 2011 – December 2012

Countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan

Objectives

- The project aims at conflict prevention and support to strengthening bilateral co-operation in transboundary water management in the Isfara river basin as the means to improve local livelihoods and prevent environmental degradation in the basin.
- Strengthening transboundary mechanisms (policies, institutions, practices etc.) for effective water management.
- Improving local cooperation and confidence building in border areas.

Results

- Kyrgyz-Tajik Joint Survey of water use in the basin Isfara has been prepared.
- Recommendations have been made to establish a joint basin water commission, to develop financially viable rehabilitation projects aimed at improvement of water availability for agriculture, water conservation, water supply and sanitation and flood risks prevention.

Highlights

A seminar "Conflict prevention in the border water management: Experience Batken region", Batken, December 12, 2012, was organized jointly with the Batken Oblast State Administration. Participants were the representatives of Kyrgyz Government on Batken, management agencies and organizations in Batken district, representatives of agencies and organizations from Isfara border of Tajikistan, international organizations and projects. The purpose of the seminar was to facilitate the expansion of the Kyrgyz-Tajik cross-border dialogue and conflict prevention in the joint use of water in the river basin Isfara, and identify issues which need the support of donors in 2013. The main results of the seminar were:

- Increased knowledge of Tajik and Kyrgyz stakeholders on specific issues of cross-border and domestic water use, and how to prevent conflicts;
- Presentation of results of the joint Kyrgyz-Tajik Survey on water use in Isfara, participants recommended to work further on the section "Problems associated with water use, and possible solutions" and to submit the survey to the Kyrgyz-Tajik inter-agency working groups and joint commission Batken and Sughd, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan;
- Open discussion between the Tajik and Kyrgyz stakeholders from the neighbouring districts (Batken and Isfara) identified the causes of water conflicts and possible ways to address them at the local level. Workshop participants recommended: to organize more often the joint Kyrgyz-Tajik meetings, round-table discussions on conflict prevention, establish communication and coordination between the WUA (Water Users Association) Batken Kyrgyzstan and Sughd region of Tajikistan; to coordinate repair work on the jointly used Kyrgyz-Tajik canals and recommended to include in the list of project work several activities related to safety of the dam Tort-Kul, installation of measuring equipment on the irrigation network, consider adaptation of agriculture to climate change and develop project proposal for potential donors.

4.1.7 Capacity development for radioactive waste management and early warning systems in the Ferghana Valley.

Background

Challenges facing Central Asian governments on radiation safety are vast and often daunting. Many radiologists of three countries dealing with ionizing sources in Ferghana Valley lack capacity, skills and equipment they need to ensure radiation safety as well as effective radioactive waste management. Agencies that deal with radiation safety are chronically underfunded and understaffed. Training and retraining of radiologists is a big issue in the wake of general budget tightening and economic difficulties. These developments mean that radiologists are increasingly unable to attend required courses and enhance their professional development. Besides, radiologists of three countries have uneven trainings and often possess different approaches to radiation safety.

The project is aimed at capacity development of education institution on radiation safety (TIPME) and radiologists of the Ferghana Valley for better understanding of radioactive waste management.

Leading agency: UNDP

Budget: USD 143 500

Donor: Germany, UNDP (not through the ENVSEC Trust Fund)

Duration: 2 years, March 2011 – March 2013

Countries: Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan

Objectives

- The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Tashkent Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and radiologists of three Central Asian countries in Ferghana Valley to improve radiation safety.
- The project will i) support the dialogue between relevant actors in three countries to identify existing barriers for effective communications and early warning system; and ii) establish a distance learning system for training the specialists of ministries of emergency situations, health and others dealing with radioactive tailings; iii) improve capacity of specialists and awareness of general population.

Results

- A month-long training for specialists with elements of distance learning was successfully launched. The first such training was completed for 35 specialists from Andijan, Ferghana and Namangan regions of Uzbekistan and was completed in January 2012.
- In March 2012, a specialized website - www.radiation.uz – developed by the project for TIPME on radiation safety and security – became fully operational. The website can be used as educational resource storage for radiologists in Uzbekistan, as well as other countries.
- Training course for the radiologists of bordering countries of Ferghana valley: Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan on “Contemporary approaches in radiation safety and security in bordering regions of Ferghana Valley” was held in the premises of the Andijan regional state sanitary and epidemiology center during April 4-6, 2012. About 30 radiologists of the Regulatory Departments of the abovementioned countries attended the course. The training module included theoretical and

practical sessions on the basics of radiation safety and security, use of modern technical means and equipment, and discussion about current conditions in co-operation between countries to prevent irradiation.

Highlights

- Lessons learned were formulated after the completion of the project as an “Assessment of capacity development in the field of radiation protection and waste management in Central Asia”.

4.2 Eastern Europe

4.2.1 Joint environmental monitoring, assessment and exchange of information for integrated management of the Danube delta region (EE 1.1)

Background

Romania and Ukraine share the Danube delta in close proximity to the frontier with Moldova. Second largest in Europe, the delta is a unique, valuable and vulnerable ecosystem of international importance. It is also a major transport hub connecting Black Sea routes and the Danube navigation corridor. In August 2004 Ukraine completed the first phase of the “Danube-Black Sea Deep Water Navigation Canal” (the Bystre Canal), and a second phase is underway.

Much of the national and international controversies on the management of the delta arise from its location. As negotiations to resolve them have been difficult, there emerged a common understanding that a broader context is needed to move cooperation in the region forward. Thus in 2007 the delegations to the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) agreed to co-operate to improve the ecological status of the Danube delta, starting with the preparation of a coordinated Danube Delta Analysis Report leading to the integrated management of the Danube Delta Sub-basin.

Leading Agency: ICPDR

Other Agencies: UNEP, UNECE

Budget: USD 420,000

Donor: Sweden, Finland

Duration: September 2010 – July 2013

Countries: Moldova, Ukraine, Romania

Objectives

- Developing a Danube Delta Sub-basin Analysis as the necessary step to a Management Plan for the Danube Delta Sub-basin;
- Strengthening joint monitoring, information exchange and communication in the basin;
- Improving public participation in water and environmental decision-making in the Delta.

Results

In 2012 the main focus was on the elaboration of a report summarizing the results of the Joint Danube Delta Survey – a ship expedition and field survey jointly organized by the three Danube Delta countries in autumn 2011. Furthermore discussions continued on the details of the development of the Danube Delta Analysis Report, a project meeting took place at ICPDR in Vienna in December 2012 with the participation of Ukraine, Moldova, the ICPDR secretariat and international experts for Department for Disarmament and Arms Regulations (DDAR) development.

Deepening the project coverage and building synergies with other on-going work, in 2012 UNECE initiated a comparative analysis of national legislation with regard to industrial accidents prevention, preparedness and response in the Danube Delta countries. The results from UNECE assessment of industrial safety at oil terminals in the Danube Delta will be reflected in the DDAR.

Issue one of 2012 Danube Watch featured the Danube Delta project in the article about the Ukrainian Presidency of ICPDR (<http://www.icpdr.org/main/publications/danube-watch-12012>). Six articles came out in Ukrainian press in late 2011-early 2012.

Highlights

The Joint Doctrine Development System (JDDS) has become a step towards the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, in particular, the priority area 4 “To restore and maintain the quality of waters” which provides for the complete implantation of the Danube River Basin Management Plan and significant strengthening of cooperation at the sub-basin level, including the development of a Management Plan for the Danube Delta, and further development of the Translational Monitoring Network, supporting is such a way the realisation of the ICPDR and the three countries’ commitments towards contributing to the implementation of the EU Danube Strategy.

The agreed-upon Joint Doctrine Development System (JDDS) report is a significant milestone reached by the countries in 2012, providing information on water quality of the Danube Delta as well as outlining gaps to be further worked on in the coming years. The formal resolution of the 15th Ordinary Meeting of the ICPDR, Vienna, 11-12 December 2012 noted: “The ICPDR welcomes and appreciates the continuous support provided by the Environment and Security Initiative fostering cooperation in the Danube Delta region and encourages the three Danube Delta countries and participating institutions to take the required steps for a successful finalization of the project.”

In 2012 the Swedish government agreed to provide resources for the project’s additional activities in 2013 (i.e. for field hydromorphological studies in the Moldovan and the Ukrainian parts of the basin).

More information on the project web site:
www.crs.org.ua/en/projects/current/139.html

4.2.2 Development of the lake Druksiai / Drisviaty Basin Management Program (EE 1.2)

Background

The transboundary water basin of Druksiai/Drisviaty lake is shared by three countries: Lithuania, Belarus and Latvia. It has international and community importance as it is a

part of the national park, protected nature reserves and NATURA 2000 network sites, which are fully or partly protected by national laws. At the same time basin was identified as environmental security hotspot, especially in the region of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) and its nuclear waste storage and repository facilities and new Visaginas NPP. These environmental pollution and security issues in the lake basin make it a transboundary object of high concern. Moreover national frontiers represent barriers for cooperation, implementation of basin approach and integration of various water management aspects.

Leading Agency: UNEP GRID-Arendal

Other Agencies: UNEP, REC

Budget: USD 240,000

Donor: Sweden, Finland

Duration: November 2010 – September 2013

Countries: Lithuania, Latvia and Belarus

Objectives

- To strengthen water resources assessment and reporting systems in bordering countries;
- Conduct the Druksiai/Drisviaty lake Basin Analysis Report (BAR) conforming with EU Water Framework Directive (EU WFD);
- Improve the collaboration of the competent authorities, as well as cooperation at the level of research, awareness raising at all levels and public participation regarding environmental and security issues corresponding with EU water policy;
- Contribute to the establishment of the process for formulating and implementing the Basin Management Plan (BMP);
- Aim to reach technical and political agreement on the content of BAR and BMP and implementation strategy;
- Further develop the functional information exchange system and interactive Geographical information system (GIS) web-based resources hosting the user-friendly database for lake basin management; and
- Provide with training in water resource management, GIS, public relations and awareness rising.

Results

- Pilot Druksiai Lake Basin GIS database compiled from the data provided of Belarus and Lithuania competent authorities;
- Improved capacities of officials in Belarus concerning the WFD and monitoring requirements;
- Data collection and assessment for the basin Analysis Report finalized and the draft Basin Analysis Report is in the final stage of preparation;
- Improved collaboration of the competent authorities in the basin.

Highlights

- The REC organized a training workshop on “Monitoring surface water status, groundwater status and protected areas” in Minsk, Belarus on March 20–21, 2012. The event brought together different stakeholders, experts and officials

from Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria, Slovakia and Ukraine. Main objectives of the workshop were to increase capacities of officials concerning WFD requirements, with the specific focus on monitoring; exchange knowledge and experiences between EU and non-EU riparian countries (e.g. Slovakia, Ukraine, Austria); share procedures and lessons learned in the Danube River Basin and its tributaries.); provide key tools and methods for increasing preparedness and response in cases of emergency (e.g. the Danube River Basin, Lake Constance); and strengthen cooperation between the Druksiai Lake Basin protagonists.

- In 2012 the Swedish government agreed to provide resources for the project's additional activities in 2013.

Druksiai Lake Basin Management Programme (DLB MP) official web-site:
<http://enrin.grida.no/druksiai/> with the GeoIQ information management tool integrated into the site: <http://enrin.grida.no/druksiai/maps.aspx> .

More maps can be reviewed in GeoIQ tool:
<http://finder.geoiq.grida.no/search?model=&query=DLB>

4.2.3 Reducing vulnerability to extreme flood and climate change in the Dniester River basin (Dniester III Flood and Climate) (EE 3.1)

Background

The Dniester basin suffers from heavy floods of increasing magnitude, often with transboundary impacts: in Ukraine, disastrous floods in July 2008, which were possibly partly caused or exacerbated by climate change, led to unobserved damages, including 30 fatalities and 150,000 persons in more than 1,000 settlements affected. The project on reducing vulnerability to extreme floods and climate change therefore seeks to contribute to reducing damages and associated security risks due to future flooding events; to assess other possible impacts of the changing climate; and to contribute to improved adaptation in the basin. The project started in 2010 and is also part of the UNECE-ENVSEC programme of pilot projects on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins.

Leading Agency: UNECE

Other Agencies: OSCE, UNEP

Budget: 280,000 EUR

Donor: Finland and Sweden

Duration: 2010 – 2013

Countries: Ukraine, Moldova

Objectives

The project aims to expand and further strengthen cooperative management in the Dniester river basin to address cross-border management of floods, taking into account both current climate variability and long-term impacts of climate change on flood risks. It includes the following specific objectives:

- Scenario- and modeling-based study of climate change impacts with a special focus on extreme floods in the Dniester basin;

- Vulnerability assessment and production of flood hazard and risk/ vulnerability maps ;
- Improved / new automated flow monitoring stations and data exchange infrastructure;
- Enhanced capacities and plans for flood risk communication on the sub-basin / local level ;
- Agreement and planning of further measures for flood risk reduction, and, if possible, implementation of selected small measures.

Results

- Climate scenarios were selected, scaled-up and analyzed for the entire basin;
- Basin vulnerability study was completed;
- Flood risks were assessed and mapped for two selected areas, and an additional study was initiated at the request of the riparian states in the Dniester delta;
- A series of interviews and a study of flood communication practices prepared, and a training event and local-scale interventions for flood communication are under preparation;
- Flow / flood monitoring capacities were strengthened in Ukraine;
- Meetings of project Working Group on flood management and climate change adaptation took place in Chisinau (June 2012) and Kyiv (December 2012), the latter one coupled with consultations on adapting to climate change with Ukraine's sectoral agencies and regional authorities;
- Third UNECE workshop on water and adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins on 25-26 April 2012 was attended by basin stakeholders;
- Funds raised for follow-up project financed by European Commission and Austria in order to fully develop and partially implement a transboundary adaptation strategy.

Highlights

- Two automated flow monitoring stations installed and officially opened in Ukraine's part of the basin;
- First basin-wide Study of vulnerability to climate change completed, initial inter-sectoral consultations on adaptation carried out in Ukraine;
- Project results were presented at international events, namely the sixth World Water Forum in Marseilles 2012;
- Bilateral Treaty on Cooperation in the Field of Protection and Sustainable Development of the Dniester River Basin which was negotiated in the Dniester III project signed by the Ministers of Environment during the sixth session of the Meeting of the Parties to UNECE Water Convention (29 November 2012.).

4.2.4 Establishment of Aarhus Centre in Chisinau and Public Environmental Information Centre in Bender (EE 4.1)

Since 2002, the OSCE with the support of ENVSEC has been supporting the establishment and functioning of Aarhus Centers (ACs) and Public Environmental Information Centers in several countries. The Centers assist in putting the three pillars of the Aarhus Convention into practice. They facilitate access to information; facilitate public partici-

pation in environmental decision-making and promote access to justice in environmental matters. There are 41 ACs, which are currently operating in 12 countries. These Centres serve as a platform for dialogue and confidence building among different interest groups.

This project envisions establishment of an AC in Chisinau and a Public Environmental Information Centre in Bender to strengthen implementation of the principles of the Aarhus Convention in Moldova and help in building confidence between Moldovan and Transdnistrian communities and thus, promoting favorable climate to the Transdnistrian settlement process.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 61,000

Donor: Norway

Duration: February 2012-February 2013

Countries: Moldova

Objectives

- Strengthening environmental governance by establishing an AC in Chisinau and a Public Environmental Information Centre in Bender and strengthening implementation of the Aarhus Convention principles;
- Contribute to the development of civil society and the confidence building efforts within the framework of the Transdnistrian settlement process.

Results

- The AC was established in Chisinau in October 2012;
- In the course of 2012, a formal agreement was reached with all sides on opening of the Public Environmental Centre in Bender.

Highlights

- In October 2012, the AC in Chisinau launched its operation;
- In November 2012, the Aarhus Centre organized a National Consultancy Seminar on setting up the National Register on Pollutant Release and Transfer (PRTR);
- In December 2012, the AC in Chisinau organized a public consultation on the draft law on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters;
- The AC is in the process of development of the web-site;
- A formal agreement on operation of the Public Environmental Information Center in Bender was reached in January 2013 and implementation activities are to be launched in February 2013.

4.2.5 River basin management and climate change adaptation in the Neman river basin (EE 1.3)

Background

Transboundary cooperation in the Neman basin, shared by Belarus, Lithuania and the Russian Federation is limited. An agreement between the three riparian countries was negotiated in 2003; however, it is still not in force. Thus, there are currently no institutionalized structures for transboundary cooperation. According to the new project findings, climate change will bring warmer winters and less snow to the Neman Basin. Temperature in the basin is expected to rise by 1.4° C–1.7° C on average within the next 35 years, according to different scenarios of climate change, with a 2.0°C–2.8° C increase in winter and 0.7° C–1.1° C increase in summer. Other probable impacts include increased precipitation in winter, and run-off changes, with an expected increase of winter run-off, decreases in spring and summer run-off, as well as an earlier peak of the dates of spring flood. The project is part of the ENVSEC-UNECE Water Convention's programme of pilot projects on adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins. While the ENVSEC management board approved the project already in May 2011, Belarus-based activities implemented by UNDP could only start after the project's formal registration in December 2011.

Leading Agency: UNECE

Other Agencies: UNDP

Budget: 275,000 (through ENVSEC Trust Fund), 330,000 additional funding directly to UNECE

Donor: Sweden (and Finland directly to UNECE, not through the ENVSEC trust fund)

Duration: 2011-2013

Countries: Belarus, Lithuania, Russian Federation

Objectives

- Improve integrated river basin management and transboundary cooperation in the Neman river basin in times of a changing climate;
- Support dialogue and cooperation on the design of an adaptation strategy in the transboundary context in the Neman Basin.

Results

- Climate scenarios selected, scaled-up and analyzed for the entire basin;
- Study of impacts on water quality finalized;
- Study of the basin monitoring system finalized;
- Third UNECE workshop on water and adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins on 25-26 April 2012 attended by basin stakeholders;
- Russian Federation / Kaliningrad region formally engaged in project activities;
- An Internet-based database on Niemen River water resources developed. The database is functioning in a test mode and is accessible at:
<http://cricuwr.by/neman/>.

Highlights

- Water balances calculated and compared following Belorussian and Lithuanian methodologies;
- Joint environmental analysis prepared, water quality classification agreed and field work implemented;
- Field trip along the Neman organized in October 2012 with project workshops in Hrodno (Belarus) and Druskininkai (Lithuania) where official representatives from all three countries for the first time jointly discussed the challenges to and fu-

ture prospects for water resources in the Neman River Basin, as well as potential climate change impacts;

- Project allowed the renewal of transboundary cooperation between the three riparian countries and has led to common understanding of climate change impacts;
- Project was presented at international events (such as the Water Convention Meeting of the Parties in November 2012), reflected in the Belorussian and Lithuanian press and blogosphere, and included in international publications (Climate ExChange, WMO Geneva, October 2012).

4.2.6 Mitigating risks from stocks of obsolete pesticides in the Transnistrian region of Moldova (EE 2.1)

Background

In April 2008, following a seminar on Confidence and Security Building Measures in Economic and Environmental spheres in Moldova held in Odessa, the de facto Transnistrian authorities requested the ENVSEC Initiative to provide support for the safe disposal of approximately 100 Tonnes of obsolete pesticides. The stockpile might include banned chemicals such as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), unidentified material and chemicals made unserviceable as a result of age, contamination or chemical breakdown. The Moldovan side supported this initiative and offered its cooperation in developing a project for the disposal of the pesticides. The project was developed in cooperation with the representatives of the Republic of Moldova and the Transnistrian authorities on the Ecology Working Group set up under an initiative to promote Confidence Building Measures (CBM).

Leading Agency: OSCE

Other Agencies: UNEP

Budget: USD 100,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2012-2012

Countries: Moldova

Objectives

The goal of the project is to dispose of an estimated 150 tons of obsolete pesticides, within two implementation phases:

- Phase 1: Removal and destruction of pesticides centralised in the Rybnîța area of Transdnestrian (30 tons);
- Phase 2: Removal and destruction of the remaining pesticides stored in Transdnestria (120 tons).

Results

The German chemical disposal company SAVA was selected to carry out all phases of the project as Implementing Partner in accordance with OSCE rules and procedures. Access to the storage site was provided by the Transdnestrian authorities only after the contract signature with SAVA. Along with OSCE representatives, SAVA accessed, evaluated the storage site in Voronkovo (Rybnîța district) and found out that the real quantity

stored there is closer to 85 tons than the initially estimated 30 tons (Phase one) mentioned in the contract. Additionally, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Moldovan Ministry of Environment (MoE) and OSCE is needed, as the MOE has to endorse the move of the pesticides in order to clear customs and international transportation issues. The MOU was developed and negotiated with MoE. Transnistrian authorities committed themselves to facilitate the removal/disposal process and signed a separate contract with SAVA. A delay in analysis, repacking and removal of pesticides is due to unfavourable weather conditions and to a long approval procedure of the MOU by the MoE.

Highlights

- Transnistrian authorities committed themselves to facilitate the removal/disposal process and signed a separate contract with SAVA (without financial obligations).

4.2.7 Support to the demarcation of the Belarus-Ukrainian state border in radioactively polluted areas (EE 2.2)

Background

About 500 km (including 150 km passing directly through the Exclusion Zone) of the Belarusian-Ukrainian State borderline is located within the area contaminated as a consequence of the accident, and neighbours a number of dangerous nuclear and radioactive facilities (e.g. Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), recycling facilities storage of radioactive waste, radioactive waste burial place in the Exclusion Zone). Contamination with ^{137}Cs along 70 km of the borderline is more than 750 kBq/m². Following Ukraine's negotiations with the EU concerning visa regime and the presidential talks between Belarus and Ukraine throughout 2009-10, the physical demarcation of the border has become a strong political priority. A bilateral agreement on border demarcation was ratified in May 2010. However, in the area contaminated by the Chernobyl fallout, which constitutes a large portion of the border, the actual demarcation and guarding the border between Belarus and Ukraine requires a full consideration of the environmental and radio-ecological situation. State budgets do not have sufficient resources for this, and the border services do not have the expertise and sufficient cooperation opportunities. International facilitation will be able to fill these gaps.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Other Agencies: UNEP, IAEA

Budget: USD 240,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 24 months

Countries: Belarus, Ukraine

Objectives

Assess the radio ecological state of the environment at the part of the Belarusian-Ukrainian State border passing through the exclusion zone of the Chernobyl NPP.

Results

Preparatory activities, including political and technical negotiations, took place throughout 2012; project substantive activities are scheduled to start in 2013.

4.2.8 Prevention of illegal cross-border transport of hazardous waste: training of border and environmental authorities (EE 2.3)

Background

Transboundary trafficking of waste and other environment sensitive commodities is an environmental crime, which is a significant and increasingly lucrative business resulting in burden for economies, human health and the environment. The Republic of Moldova and Ukraine reported cases of such and other environmental crimes at its national borders. Sound professional skills of the officers checking cargoes at the border are the top recommendation for preventing and detecting illegal movement of such a type.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Other Agencies: UNEP

Budget: USD 140,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: January 2012 - December 2013

Countries: Moldova, Ukraine

Objectives

- to raise awareness on the scope of the problem among the responsible governmental institutions;
- to support capacity building of national and local authorities responsible for detection and prevention of the unauthorized hazardous waste transportation and other environmental crimes at border.

Results

The project activities including development of the e-learning course and establishment of the mobile group of trainers were discussed with customs and border guard services and environmental authorities. The concept of the e-learning course was developed and widely disseminated among relevant national institutions and international organisations. Members of the mobile group of trainers were selected and the first workshop is planned for 23-26 April 2013. Cooperation with State Environmental Inspectorate of Ukraine has extended in preparation of information materials for the educational class on prevention and detection of environmental crimes.

Highlights

- Two meetings on development of the concept of the e-learning course on detection and prevention of environmental crimes were conducted;
- Content part of the e-learning course on detection and prevention of environmental crimes is developed.

4.2.9 Swedish Strategy for Cooperation with Belarus

Background

The emergence of Sweden's new strategy for cooperation with Belarus for the period 2011-2014 offered expanded opportunities for Swedish-ENVSEC cooperation. The project provides for institutional and capacity development towards the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and contributes to reducing pollution of air, water and land by promoting good practices in the region and the effective application of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of economic activities. Cross-cutting priorities are the support to the civil society, inter-sectoral dialogue and cooperation (horizontally and vertically), environmental awareness and reform-oriented investments in the environmental infrastructure.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Other Agencies: UNECE, OSCE and UNDP

Budget: SEK 15,000,000 (USD 2,170,767)

Donor: Sweden

Duration: 2012-2014

Countries: Belarus

Objectives

- Promotion and application of regional environmental instruments for assessing transboundary environmental impacts management of floods and the prevention of accidents;
- Improving public awareness of regional and global (climate) environment-security challenges and hot spots and strengthening of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Aarhus Convention to support public participation in decision-making;
- Managing environment and security risks with EIA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): pilot project in Belarus and Ukraine on post project analysis of environmental impact in a transboundary context and technical advice and training on SEA in Belarus.

Highlights

- The preparations for launching of the project component "Strengthening security through implementing the Aarhus Convention and promoting its Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)" (component B3) in the country were started.

Remark

- Activities under the component A are scheduled to start in April 2013. These will include a kick-off meeting in Belarus; a pilot post-project analysis of transboundary EIA procedures between Belarus and Ukraine (mining activities at the Hotislavskoye chalk deposit site); legislative review and three local training workshops on SEA in Belarus and a sub-regional coordination and experience sharing event.

4.2.10 Climate change and security scenarios for Eastern Europe (EE 3.2)

Background

A significant body of literature on potential inter-linkages between climate change and security has developed over the past years. This includes scientific studies as well as reports by political bodies. At a global level, the report of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on the potential security implications of climate change identified several channels through which climate change impacts may translate into insecurity. In Eastern Europe, increased climate variability and global warming will likely imperil food and energy security in these regions. This may negatively impact the economic and political situation and increase social tensions within the countries, for example between ethnically diverse population groups or towards migrants.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Other Agencies: UNEP

Budget: EUR 40,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: October 2009 – December 2012

Objectives

The objective of this project is to highlight and report on the potential security implications of climate change in Eastern Europe. OSCE will serve as an inclusive platform for dialogue and cooperation, allowing tensions to defuse before they arise and will use its field presence as a key asset for information gathering, dissemination and preparing for climate change. OSCE's key task will be to identify the challenges of climate change and prevent them from turning into security risks.

Results

A study on the Experience of the European Union in Adaptation to Climate Change and its Application to Ukraine was published and presented to the Ukrainian authorities in February 2012. After that the study was widely disseminated in Ukraine at six stakeholder workshops on developing regional plans of climate change adaptation. The workshops were organized by State Environment Investment Agency of Ukraine with support of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Remark

More workshops and research on development of pilot sectoral adaptation plans (e.g. a sector of public utility) are needed.

4.3 South Eastern Europe

4.3.1 PRIORITY A - Management and reduction of trans-boundary risks from hazardous activities

Background

Mining and mineral processing has played a vital part in the history and economy of the Western Balkans. Richly endowed with mineral resources such as copper, chromite, lead and zinc, it boasts some of the largest deposits in Europe. Capitalizing on such mineral assets will be a priority for SEE in order to boost local economies and attract foreign investment. To secure the environmental, economic and social sustainability of such new or restarted operations, the region will need to build local remediation and risk reduction capacity and to define and enforce the legal framework for sustainable mining practices at national and supranational level.

The overall objective of the Priority A is the prevention and mitigation of trans-boundary environmental risks arising from hazardous pollution hotspots in particular from abandoned mines (UNEP and UNDP), tailing dams and chemical sites as well as capacity building to support countries to ratify and implement the Industrial Accidents Convention, Espoo Convention and its SEA Protocol and the Water Convention.

A 1.1.1 Building and improvement of constructions of tailings dams

Background

Following the successful inception phase of this activity in identifying suitable high priority tailing dam and acid mine drainage sites in the Western Balkans, two sites were identified for building improvements to prevent dam failure and to mitigate acid mine drainage. These sites were the tailings dam at the Reps site in Albania and the acid mine waters at the Zuta Prla Mine in Montenegro. Given that both sites already had conceptual studies arrangements it was possible to immediately create detailed technical designs, and recruit design reviewers and site supervisors.

In addition to the physical works, two further sites were chosen for the conduct of feasibility studies and provide advice on pollution control, so that works could potentially be conducted at these places in future program: Artana Mine in Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244), for a treatment system to treat Acid Mine drainage and the Sasa Mine in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Leading Agency: UNDP

Budget: EUR 540,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2013

Countries: *All in* South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Preventing and mitigating local environmental and human health risks arising from hazardous pollution hotspots in particular from abandoned mines and tailing dams;

- To mitigate environmental and human health risks at the selected mining sites.
- Building and/or improving the constructions at tailings dams in order to prevent dam failure;
- Control water overflow (in case tailings dam is still operational), erosion control, pollution control/mitigation acid mine waters to protect the tailings dams or minimize the levels of contaminated mine water entering the environment.

Results

Site 1: Zuta Prla (Montenegro)

- Detailed Technical Design completed (Vodni Zdroje pty ltd) for building a treatment system to control acid mine waters from the mine;
- Construction of a green technology water treatment facility to treat acid mine water in Zuta Prla Mine finalized (Bemax);
- One year environmental and performance monitoring organized (Vodni Zdroje pty ltd and Municipality of Mojkovac).

Site 2: Reps (Albania)

- Detailed Technical Design completed (InFraTrans Corp Pty Ltd) for 'rapid risk reduction' civil works to improve construction at the tailings dam.

Site 3: Srebrenica (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

- Site investigation and prefeasibility study for controlling the acid mine waters coming from the Sasa Mine has been completed (Dr Katerina Adam, MSc, PhD, NTUA).

Site 4: Artana Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244)

- Feasibility Study (Dr Katerina Adam, MSc, PhD, National Technical University of Athens (NTUA)) for controlling the contaminated acid mine waters has been finalized in close cooperation with national stakeholders (Ministry of Environment and Artana Mine).

Highlights

- A green technology water treatment facility to treat acid mine water has been completed, in cooperation with the Mojkovac Municipality and the Czech Trust Fund. The system is unique in requiring no source of power, therefore eliminating the production of green house gases, and no artificial chemical additives in treating the contaminated mine water. Instead natural materials readily available in the region, such as limestone and organic matter, are used to remove contamination from the water;
- This green technology pilot acts as a regional demonstration of eco-friendly water treatment technologies to be used at similar abandoned mining sites found throughout the Western Balkans. During 2012, it has been visited by a high level Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244). Delegation, with representatives from Trepca Mining Company, the Ministries of Environment and Economy and UNDP Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244), who were interested in the application of such technology at similar mining problem sites in Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244). The site and the

technology were also visited during the UNEP/UNDP hosted regional workshop held in November 2012;

- UNEP/UNDP hosted regional workshop on *Trans-boundary Environmental Risks Arising from Mining* was held on 12-13 November 2012, in Kolasin and Mojkovac, Montenegro. Workshop was attended by representatives of governments, environment protection agencies, universities and mining industry from the Western Balkans countries. Technical expertise was provided by distinguished experts in rehabilitation of mine sites from Germany, Greece and Czech Republic. Workshop was focused on sharing experiences and knowledge on rehabilitation of mine sites with the emphasis on tailing dams and acid mine drainage in order to improve environmental and human health safety in the Western Balkans region. In line with that participants were introduced with the pilot passive water treatment system that was built at the mining site Zuta Prla, Mojkovac, Montenegro.;
- Planned feasibility studies for two high risk mining sites, on the treatment of acid mine water, one in BiH (Srebrenica), and the other in Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244) (Artana/Novo Brdo) were finalized. Feasibility Study for Artana Mine was finalized in 2012, while the Srebrenica Mine Pre-feasibility study was finalized in 2011;
- For Artana Mine, the first site investigation was conducted in November 2011, the second one in April 2012 and third one in May 2012. The study attracted wide interest in the governments and with the mining company, Trepsca Corporation, who fully supported the development of the study and invested their own time, staff and resources;
- For Repts Tailing dam, Detailed Technical Design was developed, but the civil works were extended for 2013.

A 1.1.2 Technical guidance and coaching on remediation/risk reduction “mining for closure” at three mining hotspots/tailing dams

Background

The goal of this set of activities was prevention and mitigation of trans-boundary environmental risks arising from hazardous pollution hotspots in particular from abandoned mines, tailing dams and chemical sites. There was a set of activities that contributed to reduced local environmental and human health risks and minimized tensions among SEE countries through reduction of risk of accidental trans-boundary pollution arising from hazardous mining sites, and improved trans-boundary and regional cooperation on identification, management and reduction of trans-boundary risks from hazardous activities. Following on from the regional “mining for closure” site workshop held in Tirana, and on the location of actual Rapid Risk Reduction works at the Rreshen and Rreps tailing mine impoundments Albania continued technical guidance and coaching in remediation and risk reduction on mining for closure methodologies, best mining practices (environmental) and fast/economic use of rapid reduce risk was promoted at the all of the priority sites covered in A1.1.1 (i.e. Rreps, Albania, Zuta Prla, Montenegro, Artana Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244), Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina). ENVSEC SEE in 2013 extended this through providing further technical guidance and coaching on remediation and risk reduction through site visits, conferences and provision of published materials at other priority sites in SEE.

Leading agency: UNEP

Budget: EUR 100,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Technical coaching and awareness raising of mining for closure practices, best mining practices and rapid risk reduction approaches, resources (published and web based) and regional examples (active industry and closed sites);
- Preventing and mitigating of local environmental and human health risks arising from hazardous pollution hotspots in particular from abandoned mines, tailing dams and chemical sites;
- Capacity building on local, regional level for building local/regional knowledge and awareness on how to remediate and reduce risk from mining hot spots;
- Technical coaching and awareness raising of mining for closure practices, best mining practices and rapid risk reduction approaches, resources (published and web based) and regional examples (active industry and closed sites);
- Promotion of risk reduction measures, practices and examples in the Western Balkans and potential for application in the ENVSEC footprint.

Results

- Organization of the Regional Workshop on trans-boundary environmental risks arising from mining: Presentation of the past three years of experience and future planning that took place in Kolasin, Montenegro, between 12th and 13th of November. This workshop was attended by representatives of relevant government bodies, technical experts, private sector and academia from Albania, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council resolution 1244), The Former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, who have exchanged knowledge and experiences as well as contributed to the future plans for ENVSEC mining activities. UNEP organized international technical experts to present their knowledge on the rehabilitation of the mining sites, especially the tailing dams and acid mine drainage systems. The second day of the workshop, participants from all the countries that attended the meeting had the opportunity to see the pilot project of passive water treatment system that was built as a part of the ENVSEC project at the mining site Zuta Prla near the town of Mojkovac, Montenegro.
- “A short introduction on environmental remediation for mining legacies – Case studies from ENVSEC work in South East Europe”, still a draft publication that presents all the ENVSEC project experience in Srebrenica, Rreshen, Repts, Artana and Zuta Prla, outlining issues of abandoned mining sites, tailing dams safety, mining water, and the importance of capacity building.

Highlights

- Regional workshop: Presentation of the past three years of experience and future planning that took place in Kolasin, Montenegro, between 12th and 13th of November;
- Publication: “A short introduction on environmental remediation for mining legacies – Case studies from ENVSEC work in South East Europe”.

A 1.1.3 Improving institutional arrangements and setting up of monitoring mechanisms

As part of activities covered in A.1.1.1, meetings with stakeholders on improving institutional arrangements for each site and in establishing monitoring mechanisms as required under A1.1.3 were conducted. These activities were synchronized with and follow up on the actual remediation works, which were finalized in the summer/autumn of 2012. Most of the activities were realized in the last quarter of 2012, with some carrying over into the following year as part of performance monitoring by partners. It is expected the final outcome will be a combination of technical training and upgrades through external knowledge transfer (i.e. twinning with Greek laboratories), as well as working with experts conducting quality control in the field.

Leading agency: UNDP

Budget: EUR 60,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: All in South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Set up of monitoring mechanisms at the sites where works or studies have been conducted under A 1.1.1 of this program both as a precautionary component, but also as a source of performance monitoring to measure the effectiveness of the works that have been undertaken in stabilizing the sites and minimizing harm to human and environmental health;
- Identify and secure a national partner who can sustainably fulfill the requirements for monitoring and provide follow-up information to ENVSEC on the performance of each of the rehabilitation sites.

Results

- Environmental and performance monitoring programme for passive treatment system at Zuta Prla Mine in Mojkovac have started by the end of 2012 and will last for the period of one year;
- Cooperation with the University of Montenegro, Faculty of Metallurgy, has been established in order to implement monitoring of system performance at Zuta Prla Mine;
- Memorandum of Understanding between Faculty of Metallurgy from Pristina, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244), and Faculty of Metallurgy from Athens, Greece, has been signed opening doors for future cooperation.

Highlights

- Post construction performance and environmental monitoring mechanisms and funding for the passive mine water treatment system at Zuta prla in Mojkovac,

Montenegro has been secured. The first samples were taken in November 2012. The monitoring will be done by the Czech company Vodni Zdroje for the period of one year, after which the Municipality of Mojkovac will take over securing long-term management of the system.

A 2.1.1 Regional dissemination and contribution of mining expertise to national cleaner production programs

Background

A number of mining experts were involved in contributing to national cleaner production programs either through trainings or publications. This was captured an updated publication which captures the relevant facts, figures and advantages of rapid risk reduction at the Rreps and Rreshen sites, launched and promoted at a regional thematic workshop, and made accessible via the internet as a package with an updated regional hotspot map. Though there has been a successful workshop held in Tirana in 2010 which covered the middle phase of risk reduction civil works at the Rreps and Rreshen tailing mine impoundments which were then under repair. The information presented at this workshop was provided to government institutions across the Western Balkans through presentations and site visits lead by UNEP and leading experts.

Leading agency: UNEP

Budget: EUR 145,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: All in South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Regional replication and dissemination through SEE networks of the best practices, results of rehabilitation works in A1.1.1 through a regional thematic workshop, updated publications, and easy access provision via e-sources;
- Production of updated publications based on the technical studies and rehabilitation works conducted in this program and on updates to mining for closure;
- Single site provision of new materials via the EnvSec website with updated information on the 'Virtual Map' for environmental hotspots;
- Contribution of mining expertise to national cleaner production programmes.

Results

- Regional workshop on Trans-boundary Environmental Risks Arising from Mining that was held in Kolasin last November was attended by prominent international expertise presenting their experiences of work on the ENVSEC project;
- Publication that is collection of all the technical studies and rehabilitation works –mining for closure, a publication that is still in the writing process “ A short introduction on environmental remediation for mining legacies – Case studies from ENVSEC work in SEE”

Highlights

- Regional workshop: Presentation of the past three years of experience and future planning that took place in Kolasin, Montenegro, between 12th and 13th of November;
- Publication: “A short introduction on environmental remediation for mining legacies – Case studies from ENVSEC work in South East Europe”;

A 2.1.2 Catalyzed action at further identified mining hotspots throughout the region

Background

Over the last few years ENVSEC SEE partners have been working to identify and reduce transboundary environmental risks from hazardous mining operations in SEE, with the focus on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244), Montenegro and Serbia. These initial actions importantly served as a catalyst for some environmental assessments, feasibility studies, followed by targeted, mostly small scale, remediation projects by other donors, mining companies, and governments who made good use of the previous works. Their works in turn resulted in important examples of rapid risk reduction works at tailing mine impoundments, treatment of mine waters and containment of hazardous mining wastes. Further work however is much needed. The input and presentations, at Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) 18 in 2010 and CSD 19 in 2011, were conducted to promote further actions and partnerships in this area at the international, while regional stakeholder consultation in 2011 with perspective partners in government, the mining sector, environmental trust funds and other stakeholders was conducted at identified mining hotspots to catalyze further action at identified mining hotspots throughout the region.

For 2013 it will be aimed to use the momentum, information and results from other components of the program (principally A1.1.1) as the basis for a specific closure event for further promotion of partnerships.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: EUR 120,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Preventing and mitigating of local environmental and human health risks arising from hazardous pollution hotspots in particular from abandoned mines, tailing dams and chemical sites;
- Replication and dissemination of experiences made in ENVSEC phase I; catalyzed action at further identified mining hotspots;
- Increase awareness on environmental problems and transboundary impacts of mining sites;
- Creation of strategic partnerships for further supporting long-term action on identified mining hot spots.

Results

- During the regional workshop that was held in Kolasin in November, project implementation and results were evaluated and next steps for the continuation of the project discussed. Among other issues, it was concluded that in addition to abandoned mining sites, actions should target more specifically active mining operations in the future to further advance sustainability in mining and to prevent the creation of new abandoned sites in the long run.
- The publication “A short introduction on environmental remediation for mining legacies – Case studies from ENVSEC work in SEE” summarizes all the identified mining hot spots and future mining operations required.
- Representatives from Lead and Zink Ore Mine in Srebrenica (Gross d.o.o.) were invited to the workshop in Kolasin to present their experiences, get involved in discussion/exchange of information. They had the opportunity to learn about the activities of the project, and this way ENVSEC got a wider audience and opened possibilities for future work done on mining.
- Given the experience through ENVSEC, currently there is an initiation to start working on a large project involving mining hotspots in the Mitrovica region in Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244). Through ENVSEC project, and experiences obtained, further projects can be done in the region.

Highlights

- Identified a way forward and work to be done on the active operating mines.

A 2.2.1 Training and capacity development with industrial Accidents Convention’s Assistance Programme – enhancement of risk assessment and safety reporting, development and resting of checklists for evaluation of safety

Background

The objective of the project is to further develop in Croatia, Serbia and FYR Macedonia national systems for the prevention of major industrial accidents with particular focus on the link between the evaluation of safety reports and the related on-site inspections. Two phases of the project were carried out in 2010 and 2011 and were concluded with training sessions held in Serbia and Croatia. The main project outcomes were the development of a Checklist System for Safety Reports and its practical implementation. The three participating countries were provided with recommendations on how to enhance the procedures for the evaluation of safety reports.

The three countries identified the need to receive assistance in improving on-site inspection. The objective of the project was to strengthen the knowledge of public authorities in conducting inspections at hazardous activities based on the results of the conclusions of the evaluation of safety reports. The focus of this third phase was the organization of inspections at hazardous installations. The need for such training was also highlighted through the self-assessment of the respective prevention policies in the three countries. Most of the activities for this project were carried out in 2012 but, due to the

disbursement of the final tranche of funds late in December 2012, concluding activities will be carried out in the first half of 2013.

Leading Agency: UNECE

Budget: 119,243.17 USD

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: to be implemented by the end of 2012

Countries: Croatia, Serbia and FYR Macedonia

Results

It was the third opportunity for the three countries to work together with the aim of improving preventive measures at hazardous industrial sites. While the first two training sessions were linked to the preparation and assessment of safety reports, this training session was aimed at providing a better understanding and good practices concerning ordinary inspections to such sites.

More results can be summarised as follows:

- The three countries presented follow-up actions taken after the first two training sessions and showed that they were able to benefit from them and from participation in the activities under the Assistance Programme in general. Key follow-up actions were the preparation of primary and secondary legislation and the setting up of inter-ministerial working groups.
- The participants could also benefit from the good practices presented by representatives of authorities from Denmark and from the United Kingdom.
- The training session was facilitated by a civil servant from the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and by a free-lance international consultant.
- The participants expressed appreciation for the work carried out and presented the follow-up tasks that they would start in the respective countries after the training session. One of the facilitators warned the countries that the implementation of more advanced tasks, as needed in the three countries and especially in Croatia and Serbia, would be slower than for more basic tasks.

Highlights

One of the highlights of the training session was a simulated inspection that took place during the second day of the training. The participants could simulate an inspection of an oil storage facility near Split. The simulated inspection was carried out according to a scheme elaborated on the first day during work in groups and discussion in plenary.

The simulated inspection was possible thanks to the good cooperation between the Croatian authorities and the operator. The operator accepted the participation of more than 30 people, the majority of whom worked in authorities of neighbouring countries, to enter the premises and to visit the installation. It was observed by many participants and facilitators that this availability to host so many people is rarely found in operators and private companies and it was highly appreciated by all the participants.

A 2.2.2 Training and capacity development for reaching EU standards and multilateral Conventions

Background

The mining sector is an important contributor to local and national economies in South Eastern Europe. However, in parts of the region, it is often characterized by inappropriate planning and by operational and post-operational practices taking place within inadequate regulatory frameworks. Poor or negligible implementation of mine rehabilitation and closure activities has been one outcome of note. In SEE this has resulted in, and continues to cause, significant adverse environmental and health and safety impacts and related liabilities. Active and abandoned mining sites belong to the most widespread environmental concerns across the Western Balkans.

The REC, in cooperation with UNECE is implementing a project offering capacity building to support countries to ratify and implement the Industrial Accidents Convention, Espoo Convention and its Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) Protocol and the Water Convention. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the prevention and mitigation of trans-boundary environmental risks arising from hazardous pollution hotspots of the in particular from abandoned mines, tailing dams and chemical sites. The Bor mine is one of the largest copper mines in Europe operating since 1903 in Serbia. The Bor area is a major environmental hot spot in Serbia. Ambiguous operation of the mining company RTB Bor, without sufficient protective measures, has led to significant pollution of the Timok River over a long period of time including the underground waters, soil pollution with heavy metals, air-pollution with sulfur-dioxide etc. The Bor mine is one of the case studies, which are reviewed under the project.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 42,000

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Overview of current status of the implementation of EU legislation and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) relevant to mining (desk research) in selected SEE countries. The outcomes of the research will be presented in a summary report.
- Identification of synergies between the MEAs and EU legislation to promote efficient and coordinated implementation of relevant requirements for mining industry in SEE region.
- Organization of a capacity building event “Synergies for efficient implementation of MEAs and EU legislation in the mining industry”
- Preparation of training materials and background documents

Results

Since the project activities were implemented during the previous reporting periods, hereinafter summary of the results achieved is provided.

- Enhancement of cooperation and networking for follow-up activities which go beyond the boundaries of the project.
- Improved knowledge of the opportunities and benefits of efficient implementation of EU legislation and MEAs relevant to mining and to exchanged practices

and lessons learned on joint management of transboundary water body affected or potentially affected by mining activities during the workshop.

- Enabling easier facilitation of the process on ratification and implementation of relevant MEAs.

Highlights

- Attendance on workshop: “Synergies for efficient implementation of MEAs and EU legislation in the mining industry”.
- Background paper providing an overview of the of current status of the implementation of EU legislation and MEA relevant to mining in SEE countries, based on a previous research on the status of acceptance, ratification and implementation of selected relevant MEAs in the SEE countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244), FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.
- Training materials and presentations relevant background materials developed and made available to the workshop participants and recommendations for additional training on MEAs implementation in cooperation with other assistance programs for follow-up activities.

4.3.2 PRIORITY B – Management of Shared Natural Resources

Background

The overall objective of the ENVSEC activities in South Eastern Europe Priority B is to improve the natural resources management at the eco-regional scale by raising the operational capacity for conservation of ecosystems of the Western Balkans, in collaboration between the involved Western Balkan countries.

Europe, and in particular its South Eastern region, is characterized by many borders that cut across ecosystems and areas of high natural values, often dividing the continent along natural barriers like mountain ranges. Border areas are often the most favored regions in biodiversity terms. However, natural areas shared by neighboring countries are not only a common treasure, but also a common responsibility. Ecological problems occurring in border areas cannot be solved by one country alone, and require transboundary and regional cooperation. This is why one of the aims of the ENVSEC Initiative in SEE is to encourage and facilitate regional cooperation on nature protection issues, with a particular emphasis on supporting regional and transboundary cooperation, and establishing common transboundary protected areas in border mountain regions, perceived as a factor which could mitigate the adverse effects of the past ethnic tension and create a much stronger sense of the common regional identity as well as cross-border and regional dialogue for cooperation on the sustainable development of the region in partnerships between nature conservation authorities and local communities.

Since 2005, UNEP coordinates and supports projects aimed at transboundary management of shared natural resources in the SEE, with the financial assistance provided by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the Canadian Development Agency (CIDA), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland. Under the ENVSEC Initiative UNEP enhances awareness on the common responsibility for the border regions, thus providing

for the greater European integration in nature protection and translating the common European vision into practice.

B 1.1.1 Preparation and publication of Dinaric Arc and Western Balkans integrated environmental assessment in a participatory process

Background

The Dinaric Arc and Western Balkans Environmental Outlook (DABEO) is intended to be an integrated environment assessment (IEA) providing a picture of environmental state and trends in this mountainous region. The first meeting of the Dinaric Arc and Balkans Environmental Outlook (DABEO) Reporting Process was organized by UNEP along with the Slovenian Ministry for the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) in cooperation with EURAC, and was held in Ljubljana at the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia on 4-5 February 2010. The main objectives of the meeting were to agree on both the substance (contents/scope) and process for the DABEO report, including discussion of two papers on the geographic scope and thematic focus that had been prepared by UNEP, and to agree on “next steps” for the process. In 2011, UNEP’s work mostly focused on the development of the Proposal on the Geographic Extent of the Western Balkans/Dinaric Arc Region for the DABEO Reporting Process and the Proposal on the Thematic Focus of the Western Balkans/Dinaric Arc Region for the DABEO Reporting Process. In 2012, UNEP’s work mostly focused on dissemination of results of previous years, strengthening the Dinaric Arc Initiative through meetings with partners, and investigating future partnerships.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: 53,641 USD

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Better understanding of interrelated services provided by in the Dinaric Arc and Western Balkans;
- Integrated regional environment and ecosystem services assessment in Dinaric Arc and Western Balkans region;
- Involvement of all related states and territories in SEE.

Results

- DABEO was disseminated to several conferences where participants actively showed interest in future collaborations;
- Dissemination of the publications, and activities on visibility of ENVSEC work.

Highlights

- All data and results are widely distributed and available on websites such as www.unep.at, www.unep.ba and www.envsec.org.

B 1.1.2 Public information on current state of environment, shared natural resources and climate change at country and regional levels

Background

One of the biggest general challenges in the environmental field throughout the SEE region is the lack of a comprehensive and functioning system of environmental data and information. These gaps are significant starting from primary data collection, summarization, to presentation, visibility and availability of data that is collected. Over the past few years UNEP has collected environmental data in a very comprehensive manner and is constantly working on making environmental information publicly available.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: 82,280 USD

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Better understanding of interrelated services provided by ecosystems at country and regional levels; Integrated regional environment and ecosystem services assessment;
- Assistance for countries in transition to improve their management of the environment by establishing baseline conditions and making concrete recommendations for better policy implementation and performance;
- Promotion of a continuous dialogue among Economic Commission for Europe member countries by exchanging information about policies and experiences, and progress in the current transition period, consistent with the overall objectives of the Pan European region;
- Integration of environmental policies into sectoral policies.

Results

- Through continuous work done in the Dinaric Arc region for past few years, number of workshops held, and information gathered, UNEP has collected an impressive amount of data in several environmental sectors in the Western Balkans, in particular data relevant to climate change, air water and soil quality etc, as well as assessed vulnerabilities and recommended mitigation measures;
- Currently, Bosnia and Herzegovina is preparing its State of the Environment Report, and UNEP has ensured that it contains a chapter on environmental security, which summarizes all the available data on environment and human health, environmental risks such as landslides and mines, as well as a section on transboundary environmental risks. UNEP has been ensuring availability of all gathered information and use of knowledge and experience gained to further cross fertilize other projects.

Highlights

- Data is publicly available on websites such as www.unep.at, www.unep.ba and www.envsec.org.

B 2.1.1 Service to cooperation on the wider Drin basin; Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244)

Background

This project aims to develop a cooperation mechanism among Albania, Greece, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244), FYR Macedonia and Montenegro, the Riparians of the Drin Basin.

Leading Agency: UNECE (in cooperation with Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean)

Budget: USD 174,691

Donor: Swedish Environmental Protection Agency

Duration: 1 February 2010 – 31 December 2013

Countries: Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Kosovo

Objectives

- Development of a formal cooperation mechanism among the riparian countries and territory i.e. Albania, Greece, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244), FYR Macedonia and Montenegro as a contribution to the establishment of integrated management at the Drin Basin level.

Results

- The first two meetings of the Drin Core Group as the official joint body of the Riparians of the Drin river basin were organized in May and November. Joint actions for the period 2012-2014, including the establishment of technical working groups were decided on and plans were made for the use of 4.5 million USD of funding approved in 2012 by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) The first meetings of three expert groups were held and a training course on the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive and basin-wide cooperation for experts in the basin.

Highlights

- Less than a year after the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding in November 2012 the institutional basis for the implementation of the Memorandum has been set up with the Drin Core Group and the establishment of three expert working groups;
- GEF approved in 2012 a project with the funding of 4.5 million USD as an important contribution to the further joint work in the Drin river basin.

B 2.1.2 Service to cooperation on the Timok River (Serbia and Bulgaria)

Background

The REC, in cooperation with UNECE is implementing a project seeking to facilitate a process of dialogue and cooperation between Serbia and Bulgaria on the Timok River. For many years, the heavy metals pollution, the deterioration of the river basin and the

deforestation have caused environmental damages and may represent a threat to the livelihoods of people on both sides of the border. The Timok River project started in 2008 and is designed to provide assistance over a period of 4 years. Funding is provided by the CIDA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland through their support to ENVSEC, and by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA).

Transboundary cooperation and arrangements for the management of shared waters are core requirements deriving from both the EU Water Framework Directive and the 1992 UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). As of today, both countries are party to the Water Convention, but only Bulgaria is an EU Member State. Serbia is working towards fully transposing the Water Framework Directive into its national legislation. Although an agreement was signed in 1958 between the governments of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria concerning water management issues, this cooperation was discontinued in 1982. Hence, in addition to supporting the development of communication and institutional collaboration for the joint management of this shared water body, the project also helps the countries to comply with their current and future obligations under the UNECE Water Convention and the Water Framework Directive.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 23,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Serbia, Bulgaria

Objectives

Following the endorsement of the Roadmap presented to national authorities and Timok Working Group members in November 2010, a Peer Review Initiative was proposed as an activity to be implemented under the framework of the Timok River project, with a view to enhance cross exchanges at expert level between Serbia and Bulgaria. Peer reviews provide an opportunity to examine each country's policy, legal and institutional frameworks in particular areas, allowing experts from each country to meet, exchange information, share knowledge and best practices. Reviewing each other's work on an equal basis and learning valuable lessons from peers lie at the heart of the process.

Results

- Increased understanding of potential legal, institutional and practical opportunities and barriers to joint management of the Timok River Basin through the drafting of a report based on peer-review missions and expert's input.

Highlights

- The results of the peer-review initiative were outlined in mission reports drafted by the visiting experts who took part in the initiative, which were finalized after a consultative process with representatives of the countries;
- Based on these mission reports, a final peer-review report was elaborated, identifying strengths, obstacles and recommendations for the joint management of Transboundary Rivers, and more particularly, the Timok River;
- The reports were uploaded on the Project website <http://timok.rec.org/> under

Community for experts' information. The final peer review report was disseminated largely in English, Serbian and Bulgarian, with the mission reports annexed to it.

B 2.2.1 Development of a SEE Regional Action Plan (Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan), with special attention to the cross-border aspects of Illegal logging

Background

Forestry in South-Eastern Europe is an important economic sector. Economic instability, conflict and the breakdown of institutional structures may lead to a sharp increase in illegal logging activity, particularly in countries of the former Yugoslavia. Illegal logging may involve transnational organized crime, breakdowns in institutional controls and ineffective institutions and it can increase tensions across borders and with the international community. The effects of illegal logging are wide ranging, from loss of habitat and biodiversity to erosion and land degradation, desertification and climate change to social disruption and economic impacts and weakened governance structures.

The Regional Environmental Center (REC) is implementing a project seeking to facilitate an assessment, conclusions and recommendations related to the current forestry regimes in SEE countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244)) with attention to the magnitude and extent of illegal logging activity, together with the evaluation of institutional structures, policy formation and the implementation of policies, resources and incentives, enforcement, corruption and legitimacy.

The project on combating illegal logging started in 2009 and it is designed to provide assistance over a period of 4 years. Funding is provided by the Federal Belgian Government through its support to the ENVSEC Initiative for the implementation of the project phases which consists of fact-finding and diagnostic audit assessments, as well as conclusions and recommendations drawn from the reports and awareness raising activities and information exchange in the framework of conferences and events and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland through their support to ENVSEC.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 70,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244)

Objectives

- Development of a SEE regional action plan – Forest law enforcement and trade action plan;
- Capacity building;
- Illegal logging network;
- Identifying concrete actions in the framework of the SEE Regional Action Plan (Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan);

- Reduce or eliminate illegal logging in specific countries.

Results

- Increased ownership of the project by the countries through the establishment of the THEMIS Network focusing on shared natural resource management and combating environmental crimes. Representatives from the relevant national authorities and civil society were consulted on the assessment studies related to the forestry sector and the Regional Roadmap, as well as on the next steps and actions needed, thus ensuring effectiveness of the activities and higher benefits and progress.
- Demonstrated joint willingness to find solutions for the forestry problems and combated related environmental crimes in the SEE region through the endorsement of the SEE Regional Action Plan (Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan).

Highlights

- The final version of the Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan was prepared and published in 2012 with the help of a local expert who conducted informal consultations in the beneficiary countries with the help of a questionnaire. The findings were illustrated in the Action Plan. More information on the project website: <http://www.rec.org/publication.php?id=276>.
- The Regional Action Plan was widely disseminated via various channels and in particular on the THEMIS network events.

B 2.2.2 Strengthening and building capacities in the competent national authorities trainings and exchange of information/conferences on environmental crimes and on the state of illegal logging and measures for its prevention

Background

Forestry in South-Eastern Europe is an important economic sector. Economic instability, conflict and the breakdown of institutional structures may lead to a sharp increase in illegal logging activity, particularly in countries of the former Yugoslavia. Illegal logging may involve transnational organized crime, breakdowns in institutional controls and ineffective institutions and can increase tensions across borders and with the international community. The effects of illegal logging are wide ranging, from loss of habitat and biodiversity to erosion and land degradation, desertification and climate change to social disruption and economic impacts and weakened governance structures.

The Regional Environmental Center (REC) is implementing a project, seeking to facilitate an assessment, conclusions and recommendations related to the current forestry regimes in SEE countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244)) with attention to the magnitude and extent of illegal logging activity, together with the evaluation of institutional structures, policy formation and the implementation of policies, resources and incentives, enforcement, corruption and legitimacy.

The project aims to provide capacity building, training and exchange of experience to the project beneficiary countries on combating illegal logging and environmental crimes.

The project is implemented in synergy with the project supported by Federal Belgian Government through ENVSEC initiative, which consists of fact-finding and diagnostic audit assessments, as well as conclusions and recommendations drawn from the reports and awareness raising activities and information.

The project is also implemented in close coordination with:

- 1) Project B.2.2.1 Development of a SEE Regional Action Plan (Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan), with special attention to the cross-border aspects of Illegal logging;
- 2) Project B.2.2.3 Setting-up of coordination mechanisms through an informal network and its Secretariat on illegal logging in order to ensure coherence with other instruments for better focus activities regarding shared natural resource management.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 75,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244)

Objectives

- Development of a SEE regional action plan – Forest law enforcement and trade action plan
- Capacity building
- Illegal logging network

Results

Since the project activities were implemented during the previous reporting periods, hereinafter summary of the results achieved is provided.

- Strengthened capacities through trainings organised under the project, focusing on different aspects of tackling combating environmental crime, including specific sessions on illegal logging.;
- Increased awareness and involvement of national authorities through possibilities offered to beneficiary countries to participate and exchange experience and best practices with major international organizations and UN agencies at international events.

Highlights

- The REC actively participated in the 9th International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) Conference where specific thematic workshops were organized as contribution from this project, focusing on illegal logging supply and demand, the role of thematic networks in particular in tackling illegal logging and environmental crimes as well as Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

- The following trainings were organized in cooperation with International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) and US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA): Conduction of Environmental Compliance Inspection (July 2011, Budapest), Environmental Criminal Investigation (September 2011, Budapest) and Adjudicating Environmental Crimes (October 2011, Budapest).

B 2.2.3 Setting-up of coordination mechanisms through an informal network and its Secretariat on illegal logging in order to ensure coherence with other instruments for better focus on activities regarding shared natural resource

Background

Forestry in South-Eastern Europe is an important economic sector. Economic instability, conflict and the breakdown of institutional structures may lead to a sharp increase in illegal logging activity, particularly in countries of the former Yugoslavia. Illegal logging may involve transnational organized crime, breakdowns in institutional controls and ineffective institutions and can increase tensions across borders and with the international community. The effects of illegal logging are wide ranging, from loss of habitat and biodiversity to erosion and land degradation, desertification and climate change to social disruption and economic impacts and weakened governance structures.

The Regional Environmental Center (REC) is implementing a project, seeking to facilitate an assessment, conclusions and recommendations related to the current forestry regimes in SEE countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council Resolution 1244)) with attention to the magnitude and extent of illegal logging activity, together with the evaluation of institutional structures, policy formation and the implementation of policies, resources and incentives, enforcement, corruption and legitimacy.

The project is implemented in synergy with the project supported by the Federal Belgian Government through ENVSEC initiative, which consists of fact-finding and diagnostic audit assessments, as well as conclusions and recommendations drawn from the reports and awareness raising activities and information.

The project is also implemented in close coordination with the B.2.2.1 Development of a SEE Regional Action Plan (Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan), with special attention to the cross-border aspects of Illegal logging.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 30,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244)

Objectives

The project aims to set up sustainable regional cooperation mechanism among the targeted countries to enable better exchange of experience and best practices as well as to provide platform for capacity building to improve performance.

Results

Since the project activities were implemented during the previous reporting periods, hereinafter summary of the results achieved is provided

- Strengthened participation and willingness to cooperate on shared natural resource management and combating environmental crimes through nomination of focal points in each of the beneficiary countries. Focal Points are senior officials who represent the countries in the network and take decisions on their behalf.
- Increased awareness through the dissemination of a brochure presenting the network and its planned activities, and the development of the network's website (<http://themis.rec.org/>).

Highlights

- Consultations with the Ministries responsible for natural resources management (environment and forestry) took place in each of the beneficiary countries to further discuss planned activities and to ensure the nomination of relevant focal points. Participation was ensured for a number of THEMIS Focal point officials on the ninth INECE conference to share their experiences in the framework of the workshops organized;
- At the end of 2011, THEMIS started to expand its activities outside the ENVSEC Initiative resp. Funding – REC and ADA signed a contract to support THEMIS work program. Activities under the THEMIS network are implemented in close synergy with relevant activities under the ENVSEC Initiative;
- Consultations were also conducted with Interpol, TRAFFIC, INECE and the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) for potential synergies and complementary activities;
- The Network and its secretariat have been established and are now operational, with the nomination of national focal points.

B 2.3.1 Service of regional consultations on the protection and sustainable development of mountain regions in South Eastern Europe (Dinaric Arc and Balkans), partnerships with the Alpine and Carpathian regions

Background

UNEP promotes the idea of developing a new Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) targeted at the mountain region of the Western Balkans and Dinaric Arc (proposed “Balkan Convention”) at different high-level conferences and meetings. In 2009-2010 UNEP prepared and published a theme report “Towards the Network of Mountain Protected Areas in the Western Balkans and the Dinaric Arc” (available at www.unep.at), summarizing the networking experience gathered in the Alps and the Carpathians, comparing the conditions and legal context for protected area network establishment in the SEE with those of the above neighboring mountain ranges, providing guidelines on networking and a provisional database of large-scale protected areas in the SEE.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: USD 83,189

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244)

Objectives

- Enhanced eco-regional approach to biodiversity conservation issues in the SEE;
- Cross-border and regional dialogue for cooperation on the sustainable development of the region and promotion of formal collaborative agreements;
- Catalyzing local partnerships, facilitating transboundary contacts and consultations, and identifying common nature conservation and local development priorities for transboundary cooperation in the region, experience exchange;
- Promotion of the idea of protected area designation and emphasizing possible benefits and opportunities for the local economy development resulting from e.g. sustainable tourism development in cooperation with Protected Area authorities, and potential for transboundary cooperation with neighboring countries in the proposed transboundary protected area.

Results

- UNEP, through its preparation for Rio+20, has extensively elaborated on preparation of the chapter and launching of Mountain Pavilion. The Mountain Pavilion will provide mountain stakeholders, including the private sector, with a multi-purpose space for promoting sustainable mountain development. Outcomes are further projects supported such as Green Economy Report for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Attended three preparatory meetings in the Western Balkans for Rio+20, where the Mountain Pavilion was presented.
- UNEP has obtained a “green light” on the launch of the Mountain Pavilion and that way secured the political support for concrete sustainable mountain development activities and programs at Rio+20 and beyond as well as connected mountain stakeholders worldwide for information sharing, knowledge exchange and improving common actions in the future.

Highlights

- Secured the political support for concrete sustainable mountain development activities and programs at Rio+20 which will include the Dinaric Arc countries.

B 3.1.1 Transboundary arrangements, management plans for protected areas establishment or extension, support to relevant ongoing transboundary initiatives (e.g. Dinaric Arc Initiative, Green Belt etc.)

Background

In May 2008 during the Convention on Biological Diversity COP9 (Conference of the Parties on Convention on Biological Diversity) the Governments of five SEE countries de-

clared their national priorities in delivering on the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) in the Dinaric Arc, well matching the outcomes of the ENVSEC-SEE workshop organized in June 2006 by UNEP.

The Government of Albania committed itself e.g. to the establishment of the Transboundary Protected Area (TBPA) in Prokletije and another TBPA at the border with Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Shebenik – Jablanica). Bosnia and Herzegovina committed itself to examining possibilities for transboundary cooperation in four potential TBPAs (incl. Sutjeska National Park – Durmitor National Park and Drina – Tara NP) as well as to support the enlargement of Sutjeska NP. Montenegro declared the intention of establishing the Prokletije National Park, examining possibilities for the establishment of a TBPA incl. Durmitor and Sutjeska National Parks, and work toward establishment of basic functions of the Tara River Biosphere Reserve. Serbia committed itself to establishment of a TBPA, which would encompass Tara NP and surrounding areas on the Serbian side at the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and declaring Zaovine protected area.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: USD 100,576

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Improved management of shared transboundary mountain ecosystems and cooperation for the establishment of transboundary mountain protected areas;
- Ecological coherence of the protected area network in the SEE mountain regions.

Results

- Cross border dialogue for cooperation on sustainable development, catalysis of local partnerships, facilitating transboundary contacts and promotion of the idea of protected area was initiated and to a certain extent established through the two events that took place in March and June in Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively.
- The first trilateral stakeholder meeting in the proposed transboundary protected area “Prokletije / Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mountains took place in Plav Montenegro on March 15th and 16th. Meeting was attended by a large range of stakeholders representing the government, NGO, academic and private sector of each country, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council resolution 1244), Montenegro and Albania. Second day discussion focused on common nature protection and local development priorities, as well as synergies between activities carried out by different authorities and organizations, and potential for establishing transboundary working partnerships.
- The first bilateral stakeholders meeting in proposed transboundary protected area Durmitor – Tara Canyon – Sutjeska took place in Sutjeska, Bosnia and Herzegovina during June 14th and 15th. It was attended by a range of stakeholders and representatives of the government, NGOs, academic and private sectors of Montenegro and BiH. The content of the meeting was similar as in Plav Montenegro;

the objective was to present all the potentials and issues as well as to initiate discussion on common nature protection.

- Established consistency in approach, overview of issues and benefits and state of the transboundary protected areas. Since all the proposed protected areas Prokletije/Bjeshket E Nemuna Mountains, Sharr/Sar Planina-Korab-Desat/Deshat and Durmitor – Tara Canyon – Sutjeska are transboundary with either one or two more countries, it is very important to have consistency in protection on both sides of the border.

Highlights

- Assembly of Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council resolution 1244) has adopted two laws on National Park "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" and National Park "Sharri".

B 3.2.1 Development of trans-boundary feasibility studies/gap analysis for the newly proposed Transboundary Protected Areas

Background

During the first regional workshop on “Enhancing Transboundary Biodiversity in Mountains of South Eastern Europe” organized by UNEP in June 2006 representatives of the Governments of the region jointly identified eight areas which have the potential to develop into large scale Trans Boundary Protected Areas of European significance, perceived as the most urgent from the biodiversity conservation point of view. One of the recommendations of this first sub-regional ENVSEC-SEE workshop was to further improve the information base through the development of consolidated reports to be brought to the attention of political decision-makers, local stakeholders and the public.

Between 2008 and 2010, in cooperation with relevant authorities and institutions from the SEE, UNEP developed and published feasibility studies on establishing three proposed transboundary protected areas (TBPAs): 'Durmitor - Tara Canyon - Sutjeska', 'Prokletije / Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mountains', and 'Sharr/Šar Planina - Mt. Korab - Dešat/Deshat' (available also in digital form at www.unep.at).

As a continuation of feasibility studies produced for the region, UNEP has explored the potential for extending National Park Sutjeska with addition of National Park Drina in the area of river Tara and Drina, which is a natural boundary between Serbia and BiH, which would result in a physical connection between the two parks in two countries, making an ecological network and corridor.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: USD 100,576

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Improved information base through the development of consolidated reports to be brought to the attention of political decision-makers, local stakeholders and the public.
- Improved availability of UNEP feasibility studies on establishing proposed transboundary protected areas for the non-English-speaking audience, incl. nature conservation and municipality authorities, and local people.

Results

- Supported extension of NP Sutjeska and Trans Boundary Protected Areas Durmitor - Tara Canyon - Sutjeska, through addition of NP Drina, which is an area around the watershed of river Drina, a natural border between Serbia and BiH.
- Researched possibilities to support establishment of National Park Drina as a part of the ENVSEC initiative.

Highlights

- Improved dialogue with Republika Srpska for the protected areas through meetings with representatives of the Department for Natural Heritage Protection of the RS Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage.

B 3.2.2 Capacity building for GIS zonation, integrated mountain ecosystem management, establishment of protected areas, transboundary cooperation and UNESCO (transboundary) biosphere reserves, partnerships, valorization

and

B 3.2.3 Trainings and Capacity building for selected protected areas managers

Background

Geo-information techniques and spatial information are increasingly used in public sector organizations and/or institutions at almost all organizational levels. Geographical information system (GIS) and availability of spatial information for planning and decision-making are important prerequisites for modern, effective local and regional development that is in line with the idea of sustainable development. One of the key fields of application of these techniques are issues related to environmental management, nature protection, and spatial planning - their use becomes somewhat of a standard, and soon an obligation under provisions of the EU's INSPIRE Directive.

Effective use of GIS technology requires adequate preparation of users and access to current spatial information. Thus, it is necessary to create opportunities to acquire knowledge in this field, augmented by practical exercises, familiarizing with good practices and experiences, and exchange information about the use of these techniques. This enables to increase the competence and improve qualifications of personnel involved in nature conservation.

Protected areas (e.g. National Parks) in the South Eastern Europe operate under different legal and organizational conditions and often have different levels of technical experience, knowledge, capacity and financial resources. However, regardless of the legal and organizational framework, there is a number of issues common for all protected areas, where the implementation of the GIS is either indispensable or largely facilitates accom-

plishment of various tasks, as follows: Development and implementation of management and conservation plan, Support for environmental research, Exchange of information, Preparation for Natura 2000, Transboundary cooperation.

In order to obtain harmonization of methodological approaches in integrated management of ecosystems and spatial planning, the EVNSEC-SEE initiative proposes trainings that should improve the capacities to use GIS tools in day-to-day activities.

Up to date practice of using GIS tools in a process of management and planning in protected area systems in SEE countries was not at the satisfactory level. In this regard, proposed comprehensive programme and trainings will considerably enhance the GIS knowledge and skills of trainees representing different decision-making levels of nature protection managing authorities, regardless of their professional background.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: 48, 527

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Raised capacities in the use of the GIS for spatial planning work, data collection and management;
- Enhancement of the GIS knowledge and skills of trainees representing different decision-making levels of nature protection managing authorities, regardless of their professional background;
- Establishing compatible databases for integrated mountain ecosystem management, establishment and management of protected areas, and designing their functional zonation.

Results

- Setting-up by UNEP and UNDP-Montenegro a joint GIS Unit in Podgorica
- Capacity building for the GIS Unit in Podgorica (staffing, equipment, ArcGIS v.9.1 software, skills development: ESRI desktop training session, Geodatabase Building ArcGIS training);
- Carrying out training and capacity building needs assessment via survey distributed in beneficiary countries, and in direct communication with nature conservation authorities and protected area administrations
- UNEP contribution to the development of the GIS training concept, programme and materials for the 'basic level' trainings, recommending beneficiary institutions and trainees, liaising with the Governments of beneficiary countries, nature conservation authorities and protected area administrations
- Comprehensive training program two modules of 4-day GIS trainings (incl. theoretical part on the flow of data in GIS, concept of GIS layers, GIS hardware and GIS software as well as work with Quantum GIS (QGIS) software) and training materials developed through May and June 2011 (incl. Theoretical Manual on GIS)
- GIS training sessions for nature protection authorities from the SEE carried out:
- Durmitor NP, Montenegro (basic GIS knowledge level and usage of QGIS software – QGIS, 4-8 July 2011, second module of GIS training 18-21 September 2012);

- Sutjeska NP, BIH (basic GIS knowledge level and usage of QGIS software – QGIS, 17-21 July 2011, second module of GIS training 16-20 July 2012);
- Tara NP (usage of QGIS software – QGIS, 24-27 July, Serbia);
- Sharr NP (basic GIS knowledge level and usage of QGIS software – QGIS, 23-27 April 2012, second module of GIS training 3-6 December 2012);
- Mavrovo NP (basic GIS knowledge level and usage of QGIS software – QGIS, 13-16 August 2012, second module of GIS training 12-15 November 2012);
- Collection of data for the development of GIS databases by trainees
- UNEP contribution to the development of GIS databases (advise to GIS Unit experts on the kind and scope of possible deliverables, available data sources)
- Training follow-up support and technical assistance provided to training participants, site field visits and systematization of collected data for the development of GIS databases.

Highlights

- GIS trainings carried out in five protected areas in the SEE (Durmitor NP in Montenegro, Prokletije NP in Montenegro, Sutjeska NP in BiH, Tara NP in Serbia, Sharr NP and Mavrovo NP).

B 3.2.4 Implementation of up to three pilot activities in selected priority areas, catalyzing partnership for action (involving public and private Stakeholders)

Background

In South-Eastern Europe, use and management of shared natural resources such as trans-boundary lakes and rivers pose both a challenge and opportunity for cooperation. Trans-boundary cooperation on shared natural resources represents an important tool for confidence building across the borders and for mitigating the adverse environmental impacts on the economy and health of affected communities.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: USD 149,785

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Improved Cross-border and regional dialogue for cooperation on the sustainable development of the region and promotion of formal collaborative agreements through management of shared transboundary mountain ecosystems and cooperation for the establishment of transboundary mountain protected areas.

Results

- Assessment of the state of the transboundary mountain protected areas.
- Organized the first trilateral stakeholder meeting in the proposed transboundary protected area “Prokletije / Bjeshkët e Nemuna Mountains took place in Plav Montenegro on March 15th and 16th, 2012. Meeting was attended by a large range

of relevant stakeholders and focused on common nature protection and local development priorities, as well as synergies between activities carried out by different authorities and organizations, and potential for establishing transboundary working partnerships.

- Organized the first bilateral stakeholders meeting in proposed transboundary protected area Durmitor – Tara Canyon – Sutjeska took place in Sutjeska, Bosnia and Herzegovina during June 14th and 15th, 2012. A large number of relevant stakeholders from both countries attended, and the objective was to present all the potentials and issues as well as to initiate discussion on common nature protection.
- Attendance to a "Second Trilateral Stakeholder Meeting in the proposed transboundary protected area "Prokletije/Bjeshket e Nemuna Mountains" on Lake Shkoder during September 12th, 2012.
- Improved cooperation and dialogue between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro and Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244) and Albania and Montenegro due to organized transboundary bilateral and trilateral meetings in BiH and Montenegro.
- Assessment of different obstacles that might be posing threats to establishment of the protected areas in the region.
- Assessment and emphasis on different benefits countries in the region might attain due to establishment of national parts and protected areas.

Highlights

- Established dialogue and improved cooperation on transboundary protected areas in the region (Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina)

4.3.3 Priority C - Strengthening regional cooperation on environmental governance through participatory and informed decision-making and implementation processes

Background

Priority C within the ENVSEC project focuses mainly on strengthening the capacities of civil society and raising awareness on its role in environmental protection, conflict prevention and resolution, through trainings, stakeholder meetings, public hearings and other tools that facilitate its active participation in environmental decision-making processes. It will also aim at increasing access to environmental information by the civil society and public at large in order to improve dialogue and awareness on importance of dialogue on environment and security issues. Priority will be given to implementation of the Aarhus and Espoo Convention and their related protocols, as well as to activities closely related to management of shared natural resources management of risks and pollution, climate change issues.

C 1.1.1, C 1.2.1, C 1.2.2, C 2.1.1 and C 3.3.1 Support for Aarhus Centers in South Eastern Europe

Since 2002, the OSCE with the support of ENVSEC has been supporting the establishment and functioning of Aarhus Centres (ACs) and Public Environmental Information Centers in several countries, including those in South Eastern Europe. The Centres assist

in putting the three pillars of the Aarhus Convention into practice. They facilitate access to information; facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making and promote access to justice in environmental matters. The Centers are flexible in their approach, taking into account local needs and capacities, their geographic location and specific situation and political climate of the country in which they operate.

In South Eastern Europe, the project supported establishment and operation of the ACs in Albania (Tirana, Vlora, Shkodra), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo), Montenegro (Podgorica, Niksic and Berane), and Serbia (Kragujevac, Subotica, Novisad and Nis). The project provides a good platform for cooperation among the OSCE, REC and UNECE in furthering the Aarhus Convention's implementation in the region.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 261,304

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010 – 2013

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia

Objectives

- To promote participatory mechanisms and partnerships among central and local public authorities, civil society organizations and business community for addressing environment and security challenges at the local, national and regional levels through supporting the implementation of the Aarhus Convention and its PRTR Protocol;
- Establishment and/or strengthening of the ACs in various countries in the South Eastern European region.

Results

- In South Eastern Europe region, currently there are 10 ACs that are operational with the support of the ENVSEC project and the OSCE field operations. Three new ACs joined the network in 2012: Sarajevo AC in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nis AC in Serbia and Berane AC in Montenegro. Two new ACs are expected to be opened in Tuzla and Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2013;
- Aarhus Centres in South Eastern region work very closely with local administrations and facilitate cooperation with the communities;
- ACs contributed to increased public awareness of the Aarhus Convention in the region. Through public hearings, round tables, and public information campaigns they have drawn the attention of local stakeholders to local environmental problems and have raised awareness among citizens on their rights provided through the Aarhus Convention;
- ACs' web-sites provide also valuable source of environment-related information for the public.
- ACs have been actively promoting environmental activism in the region.

Highlights

- Aarhus Centres in Albania conducted a preliminary research on impediments for access to justice. As a follow-up activity, the project plans to conduct a study on

violation of environmental laws in Albania, in cooperation with the Union of Albanian Judges to develop some practical recommendations to improve access to justice on environmental matters;

- Five regional awareness workshops on the government's National Waste Strategy and National Action Plan were organized in Albania in March-May 2012;
- An *Environmental Marching* was organized in June 2012 by the Aarhus Centre in Vlora, Albania in cooperation with 17 NGOs to promote the concept of green economy.
- In June 2012 in Albania the Aarhus Centre Shkodra in collaboration with 12 schools organized an event dedicated to the World Environment Day. Animations on environmental issues were displayed with the aim to promote environmental awareness;
- Regional awareness activities on environmental topics (Buna River flooding, environmental exhibition on the Aarhus Convention, etc.) were carried out in Albania in October 2012;
- The first Aarhus Centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina was established in Sarajevo in May 2013;
- In Bosnia and Herzegovina, training on Aarhus-Convention was included in the curricula of the judicial training centers for 2013;
- The Aarhus Convention dedicated web-page (www.aarhus.ba) was designed and inaugurated by the Aarhus Centre in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina in September 2012. The web-site contains information about the Convention, its Secretariat, Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee, as well as on the ENVSEC Initiative and its projects in the region;
- The Aarhus Convention Practical Manual for Bosnia and Herzegovina was jointly developed by the Aarhus Centre in cooperation with 10 different institutions including ministries, NGOs and Ombudsman's office;
- In March 2012, a roundtable on "The Role of Media in Aarhus Convention Implementation in Montenegro" was organized for the representatives of Montenegrin media outlets; following the meeting an informal group was formed to develop a so-called "environmental journalist's guide" based on national and regional practice;
- In March 2012, in Budva, Montenegro a workshop on "Practical Implementation of Aarhus Convention" was held by representatives of Aarhus Centres Podgorica and Niksic as a part of the School of Environmental Activism;
- In March 2012, Aarhus Centre Niksic in Montenegro organized a public debate on EIA of wind power plant project to be constructed in Krnovo and Nikšić;
- In July 2012, a roundtable on "Forest Ecosystem as Environmental and Economic Resource of Montenegro" was organized by Aarhus Centre Podgorica in Montenegro;
- In September 2012, a roundtable on "Active local community – Aarhus Convention implementation, practice and challenges" was organized in Montenegro in newly-established Aarhus Centre Berane. It was a joint activity all three Aarhus Centers of Montenegro;
- In November 2012, a joint website of three Montenegrin Aarhus Centres was launched (www.aarhuscentri.me);
- A manual for PRTR reporting, "Guide for evaluating the emission of pollutants from poultry and swine farms", was developed in Serbia in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency of Serbia;

- Roundtables were organized in Serbia dedicated to the promotion of the Aarhus Convention and its implementation in Serbia in three environmental hotspots: Obrenovac (Belgrade Municipality), Smederevo (Central Serbia) and Pancevo (Vojvodina). The civil society organizations, journalists, representatives of local authorities and the business sector have become acquainted with the implementation of the Aarhus Convention in Serbia and the related activities, strategies and plans of the Aarhus Centres in Kragujevac, Subotica and Novi Sad, as well as the Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental Protection

C 2.2.1 Public hearings and use of other mechanisms to facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making as well as the EIA/SEA processes

Background

A capacity building programme has been developed in cooperation with the officials and key stakeholders at local and national levels, which helps to integrate and apply public participation in decision-making on EIA, SEA or urban planning. The capacity building is linked with an on-going procedure for environmental decision-making and will result in tangible results in implementing the knowledge and skills in practice.

This project aims at strengthening the national and local capacities for environmental decision-making in the selected countries of SEE, in order to facilitate citizens rights for public access to information and public participation in decision-making on environmental matters. It supports the better implementation of participatory and informed decision-making, and also contributes to better environmental governance and to the reduction of environmental and security challenges.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 35,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia

Objectives

- To strengthen national and local capacities for participatory and informed planning, decision-making, implementation, and monitoring processes in relation to environment and security challenges and for environmental conflict prevention and resolution;
- Particular focus will be given to help countries in implementation of the Aarhus Convention and the Espoo Convention and their respective protocols.

Results

Capacity building training programme was built into the pilot process in two countries Albania and Serbia

- In Serbia the strategic environmental assessment process for the recently developed urban plan of the municipality of Golubac was chosen as a pilot process.

Two days intensive capacity building training took place on March 1-2, 2012 in Golubac municipality and was targeted to the municipal officials responsible of the SEA/EIA and

urban planning activities in the municipal level as well as to the local NGOs and other organizations relating themselves with above mentioned processes.

- In Albania the local waste management planning process for the town Berat was chosen as pilot.
- The public participation training took place in the end of April 2012.

The main objectives of the training “How to organize a successful public participation processes and benefit from it” organized in two countries was to:

- Assist governmental officials and developers in charge of environmental decision-making to understand the importance of public participation and compliance with its requirements;
- Train officials in process design and practical facilitation skills in order to involve the public and civil society members more effectively into the environmental decision-making processes;
- Help to explore the benefits and challenges of involving stakeholders;
- Assist of setting up the public participation pilot process related to the pilot area, and support its effective implementation.

As a follow up of the training the local authorities organized six public consultation meetings attended by 147 participants for Local Plan for Waste Management in Berat took place, when Berati Municipality and the NGO EDEN presented and analysed and discussed the first draft plan. In addition, from 27 until 30 July 2012 in four different city squares public awareness activities took place: the awareness movie was shown, informative posters were hanged out in visible places, etc.

In the 30th of July the closing event of entire process was held containing concert, painting exhibition, etc. The entire process had good media coverage, incl. TV debuts, Facebook campaigns, etc.

Highlights

- The municipal officials have got the understanding of the importance of public participation and importance to comply with its requirements; knowledge on how to design a proper participatory process, how to facilitate the meetings, and manage tensional situations was increased.
- The trainings have help them to explore the benefits and challenges of involving stakeholders, and have provided assistance of setting up the public participation pilot process and support its effective implementation. Participants have had the opportunity to design a concrete public participation plan and understand needs of careful design, stakeholders identification, consideration about human, financial and time recourses as well as importance of continues support and cooperation with local government.

During the training it became obvious that additional trainings on Aarhus Convention and its instruments should be offered to the local NGOs (whose knowledge on the Aarhus tools is on a very low level) as well as there should be additional trainings for municipal officials who have limited knowledge on how to communicate and interact with their stakeholders.

C 3.1.1 Trainings for legal professionals on national and international environmental legislation and facilitation of access for the public to justice in environmental matters

Background

This project, aims at strengthening the national and local capacities for access to justice in environmental matters in the respective countries of SEE, in order to underpin the enforcement of rights of citizens for public access to information and public participation in decision-making on environmental matters, as well as when national laws related to the environment are violated. Through this, it supports the better implementation of participatory and informed decision-making, and also contributes to better environmental governance and to the reduction of environmental and security challenges.

The project supports the practical implementation of the Aarhus Convention, the national legislation related to its better application, and also promotes the harmonization of the national legislative framework with the requirements of the EU legislation and other international agreements in Europe, illustrating the legal mechanisms, avenues for justice, the existing jurisprudence and good practices. In addition to capacity building of judges, prosecutors and the NGOs, the project also enables dialogue among the key actors and stakeholders of access to justice about the progress achieved so far in the respective SEE countries, as well as about the still existing gaps and barriers to access to justice, and how these could be removed.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 30,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia

Objectives

- To enable environment for civil society organizations and strengthened capacities for participation in environmental decision-making, for effective access for the public to justice in environmental matters (including the judiciary, legal professionals and NGOs) to influence local investments.

Results

- Two national one-day trainings for NGOs (attended by 20-25 NGOs) followed by one-day access to justice roundtable meetings were organized in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina on June 26-27, 2012 and in Tirana, Albania on July 3-4, 2012.

The NGO trainings were aimed at acquainting the representatives of civil society groups with the rights and opportunities under the Aarhus Convention's access to justice pillar, national legislation, as well as how access to justice works in the EU and in the SEE countries.

The one-day access to justice roundtable meetings brought together for dialogue the institutions and stakeholders in charge for or involved in access to justice. Appr. 30-35 representatives of judiciary, Ombudsman Offices, ministries of environment and their agencies, legal experts and civil society attended the meetings in each country including

the representatives of the judicial training centers, OSCE, the ACs and relevant ongoing projects.

- In Podgorica, Montenegro on December 10-11, 2012 two-day interactive training was successfully accomplished for more than 20 judges and prosecutors, which contributed to the understanding of the requirements of the Aarhus Convention's access to justice provisions, acquainted participants with the access to justice situation in the country, and how access to justice works in the EU and other countries.

The activities have been implemented in cooperation and synergy with the project, "Capacity Building to Put the Aarhus Convention into Action and Support Development of Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Systems in Selected South Eastern European Countries" funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and by the Federal Environment Agency which has covered roundtable meetings and training for NGOs and the judiciary in other countries in the SEE countries which could not be accomplished in this project due to the limited resources.

Highlights

- The results of the meetings and recommendations will be used in a more comprehensive study on the SEE countries proposed by the REC in the Access to Justice Task Force under the Aarhus Convention, endorsed also by the Aarhus Parties. Study will be developed in cooperation with the Aarhus Convention Secretariat and the OSCE.
- The trainings were carried out in cooperation with the Judicial Training Centers and the Ministry of Environment which provided free of charge meeting rooms and simultaneous translation equipments and assisted with the invitation of the judiciary. These trainings were the first which were provided in these centers on the access to justice pillar of the Aarhus Convention, and according to the evaluation were useful, much needed and provided useful knowledge for the judges for their future work.
- The project activities supported the implementation of the country strategies for the implementation of the Aarhus Convention, the Work Programme and the Strategic Plan of the Aarhus Convention in the respective countries and also provided information for the Access to Justice Task Force.
- Close cooperation has been built up with the UNECE Aarhus Convention Secretariat, the national Aarhus Focal Points, the institutions responsible for the education and training of judges and prosecutors, and with the key NGOs in the region. The cooperation and network created in the project can be used in the future for further discussions and awareness raising on the Convention. Through the exchange of experience and further dialogue it could contribute to development of practical implementation practices and jurisprudence on the access to justice requirements.

C 3.2.1 Awareness and training activities on the use of PRTR and PRTR reporting

Background

The aim of this project is to strengthen national and local capacities for participatory and informed planning, decision-making, implementation, and monitoring processes in relation to environment and security challenges and for environmental conflict prevention and resolution. Particular focus will be given to help countries in implementation of the Aarhus Convention and the Espoo Convention and their respective protocols, including the PRTR Protocol.

In this project, within the Priority C, the activities are focused on assisting the environmental agencies in setting up and operating PRTR systems in line with the PRTR Protocol and the EU's E-PRTR requirements and to prepare for the ratification or implementation of the PRTR Protocol. There is also a great need to build awareness and understanding of authorities, operators and NGOs about their role, responsibilities and benefits regarding the PRTR systems and the Protocol. In the South and Eastern European region, Among the project countries, only Albania and Serbia are already Parties to the Protocol and while Serbia has already a system in place, Albania, Kosovo (UN Administered Territory under UNSC 1244) as defined in United Nations Security resolution (UNSCR) 1244, the FYR Macedonia and Montenegro are still in the process of building it.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 53,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012 with extension until June 2013

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Montenegro, Serbia

Objectives

To enable environment for civil society organizations and strengthened capacities to participate in environmental decision-making and to influence local investments.

To give technical, institutional and legal support for establishment and functioning of PRTRs

Results

The activities have been implemented in cooperation with the project, "Capacity Building to put the Aarhus Convention into Action and Support Development of PRTR Systems in Selected South Eastern European Countries" funded by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and by the German Federal Environment Agency which covers activities in BiH, the FYR Macedonia and Serbia. ENVSEC achieved the following results:

In Albania,

- In order to assist the facilities in understanding of the implementation of the PRTR reporting requirements an overview of the current status of the legal, institutional and/or technical requirements, identifying the potential difficulties for operators regarding reporting was prepared;
- A capacity building seminar was organized in the cement factory "Antea" with the operators and agency representatives;
- Local language brochure has been published for operators on the reporting requirements on air emissions with practical advice;

- One-day event was organized for the representatives of the civil society to promote understanding of the obligations under the Protocol by authorities and facilities, and the role of the civil society. The meeting also discussed the capacity building needed for civil society and proposed steps for their better involvement to the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration in order to help to prepare for the implementation of national PRTR reporting obligations starting in 2013.

In the FYR Macedonia,

- The project supported the installation of free reporting software and trainings. The experts worked together with the experts of the Ministry of Environment and Physical In Serbia;
- 3 workshops were held in different regions (Arandjelovac, Belgrade and Subotica) for operators of the major facilities with the environmental authorities responsible for PRTR. In the meetings, the functioning and benefits of the PRTR register was presented, the reporting process was demonstrated and evaluated and the existing problems were identified and discussed. The meetings were held in cooperation with an ongoing project on the Environmental Management Center located at the Agency for Environmental Protection.

Highlights

- The installation and training on the use of the free reporting software offered by the German Agency for Environment and the related capacity building activities will enable the online reporting for the facilities.
- Given the very technical nature of these requirements, similar meetings like the above mentioned event organized for NGOs in Tirana can help to strengthen the capacities of Civil society organizations (CSOs) and promote their dialogue and cooperation with the Ministry and operators and to have a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of each in the reporting process, to learn about the problems and propose future improvements and capacity building steps.
- The technical and capacity building needs learnt during the project have been reported to the Working Group of the Parties of the PRTR Protocol which also included in its session an exchange of experience on these needs and explored which countries could offer the required assistance. Good cooperation has been established with the Working Group and PRTR Protocol Secretariat also on the coordination of capacity building activities. A sub-regional workshop for the SEE region is planned for 2013 where the project results could be presented and further needs could be identified.

C 4.1.1 Organizing interregional meetings, study tours, website and newsletter

Background

In an effort to address environment and security challenges, particularly in the transboundary context, the ENVSEC partners' work has been instrumental in promoting the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) among senior officials in the SEE region and in establishing networking among a variety of stakeholders, including legal professionals. These awareness-raising activities have further fed into some pilot level

initiatives such as promoting public participation in the EIA process and establishment of an Aarhus Centre in Albania. These initiatives demonstrated the significant need for organized support towards building the capacities of national stakeholders in participatory environmental governance, with particular focus on regional/local administrations and civil society organizations.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: USD 107,318

Donor: Austria

Duration: 2009 – 2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia

Objectives

- To encourage Multilateral Environmental Agreements among senior officials in the SEE region
- To enhance networking and communication among different stakeholders and involve government officials further into strengthening the Aarhus Centers.

Results

- Raised awareness, built capacities, promoted cross boundary dialogues, assessed the state of environment, and identified different issues, benefits as well as future plans through three regional meetings, one relating to mining activities in the Western Balkans and other two relating to transboundary protected areas.
- All stakeholders that attended the regional meeting on mining activities, held in Kolasin last November, were taken to the mining site Zuta Prla to learn about the passive water treatment system, one of pilot projects of remediation during the project.
- Attended several events in the region to promote the ENVSEC activities as a tool for solving environmental issues.
- Translation of three feasibility studies to local languages, and dissemination to relevant government bodies and other stakeholders.
- All communication activities as well as reports and data is available at UNEP websites and through monthly newsletters.

Highlights

- Improved dialogue and networking between stakeholders from different levels of government.
- Stakeholders from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia learned about all the activities ENVSEC has done in past three years in the region, and went for a study tour to the remediation site in Kolasin, Montenegro.
- All information and publications are available on envsec.org and unep.at

4.3.4 Priority D - Adaptation to the impacts of climate change for reducing risks in South Eastern Europe

Background

Border areas are often the most favored regions in terms of biodiversity, partly as a result of their peripheral location or political factors banning in the past the development of areas adjacent to political borders.

Natural hazards, loss of biodiversity and according ecosystem services as well as degradation of landscape and their implications for the socio-economic sector might cause grave setbacks for the SEE region's economic growth and development. The adverse effects of climate change thus pose a serious threat to the still feeble transboundary collaboration and mutual confidence as well as to the sustainable development of the region.

Five of the target countries have already agreed upon the "South East European Climate Change Framework Action Plan for Adaptation" (SEECFAPA) hence have recognized the urgency to take action in the face of climate change and have shown their determination to further cooperate.

In order to reduce environment and security risks related to climate change through enhanced knowledge base of climate change impacts and their interrelation with security, a regionally consolidated approach for adaptation together with an applied guidance on adaptation in river basins and shared water resources of the region against extreme impacts of climate change are needed.

D 1.1.1 Stocktaking of available information that address the impacts of climate change on the region

and

D 2.2.1 Organization of workshops, identification of best practices and dissemination of information, comprehensive report, analysis of Alpine and Western Balkans regional strategies, experience exchange with other ENVSEC regions

and

D 1.2.1 Assessment of climate change impacts in mountain regions in SEE, considering all aspects in different sectors in a trans-boundary perspective

and

D 2.1.1 Scientific symposium on threats to human security due to vulnerability of mountain regions to climate change, in exchange with other regions harbouring alpine ecosystems

D 2.2.2 Facilitation of information and experience exchange, and management actions for improving adaptation policies and measures over shared mountain ecosystems in the region

(The above mentioned activities have been implemented in a comprehensive manner as they are strongly interlinked. The report below covers all of the above mentioned activities.)

Background

It is widely acknowledged that climate change can act as a ‘threat multiplier’, exacerbating threats caused by persistent poverty, weak institutions for resources management and conflict resolution, fault lines and a history of mistrust between communities and nations, and inadequate access to vital natural resources such as water and arable land. The adverse effects of climate change thus pose a serious threat to the still feeble trans-boundary collaboration and mutual confidence as well as to the sustainable development of the South Eastern European region.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: USD 246,793

Donor: Finland and Austria

Duration: 2009-2012

Countries: South-Eastern Europe

Objectives

- Stocktaking of available information that address the impacts of climate change on the region;
- Assessment of climate change impacts in mountain regions in SEE, considering all aspects in different sectors in a trans-boundary perspective (integrated, multi-sectoral methodology stemming from the Alpine and Carpathian Conventions), and pointing out vulnerabilities and potential priority actions for adaptation;
- Scientific symposium on threats to human security due to vulnerability of mountain regions to climate change, in exchange with other regions harboring alpine ecosystems.

Results

- Through regional dialogue, cooperation, numerous consultations and workshops and comprehensive stocktaking of available information, UNEP has extensively assessed climate change while considering all aspects in different sectors, and pointed out vulnerabilities and potential priority actions which resulted in two publications “Climate Change in the Western Balkans”, and “Climate Change in South Eastern Europe”.
- Improved cooperation between different countries on the topic of climate change and adaptation measures.
- Presented the Climate Change publications at several events.
- Contributed to the organization of “Eger” group by facilitation of participation of regional representatives out of the ENVSEC Initiative project. Provided two reports as background documents for the Eger group.

Highlights

- Two publications “Climate Change in the Western Balkans” and “Climate Change in South Eastern Europe”.

D 1.1.2 Facilitation of exchange of information and awareness raising, compilation of information related to climate change & security in SEE

Background

Impacts of climate change have already been widely observed in the SEE Region. According to IPCC AR4, the climate scenarios for the SEE region have been assessed and precipitation will be decreasing in most of the countries; and at the same time most intensive rainfalls and increased frequency of droughts can be expected. Water resources are being challenged by droughts, while the demand constantly increases due to agricultural production and energy generation.

Current projections indicate rising future demands for water, energy and food, and predict subsequent strains on the natural systems. These trends send a clear message to decision-makers in governments, business and civil society: the way in which countries deal with water, energy and food security will heavily influence economic growth, human well-being and the environment we live in and rely on.

The negative impacts of climate change on the natural ecosystems create several challenges for the SEE countries as well as the other parts of the world. Although there are studies which involve the impacts of climate change on various natural ecosystem services in SEE, the inter-linkages between climate change impacts and water, food and energy security have not been well examined.

Resulting from the negative impacts of climate change, the major vulnerabilities might include drinking water shortage, reduced agricultural productivity, increased health concerns, and decreased capacity of renewable energy generation. This project focuses on identifying the main (water, food and energy security related) challenges exacerbated by climate change.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 50,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia

Objectives

- The Project aims to reach its goals through enhanced knowledge base of climate change impacts and their interrelation with environmental security, and regionally consolidated approach for adaptation in the region.
- The project aims to facilitate exchange of information and awareness raising on the security aspects of climate change in SEE and compile information from countries on priorities and hotspots.

Results

The main activities implemented in 2012 are follow-up activities building on the last year's outcomes of the ENVSEC project. Based on the regional consultation event: "Climate Change Induced Environmental Security Risks in SEE" and the country studies conducted under D.1.1.2, it has been determined the lack of awareness on climate change related security issues in the whole Western Balkans region. On that opportunity

Serbia was selected as the country of focus among the other Western Balkans countries as the representative case for the 2012 activities. However, based on information collected from countries of Western Balkans it became clear that Albania might benefit more from an awareness raising and information dissemination event. Extensive consultations were held with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration of Albania (MEFWA) so that the main topics for the event are agreed and supported by them. As result of several discussions with the highest decision making level of the MEFWA, it was agreed that the waste management should be considered as main topic, as the sector has undergone through several legal developments and its impacts on the climate change, environment and security of Albanian communities should be seen from various prospective.

A national event was held in Tirana, Albania on December 21, 2012 entitled with “Reducing environmental and security risks of Climate Change and the impact of Integrated Waste Management on it”. The objective was to present and discuss with central and local authorities and civil society the latest developments on the Climate Change and security related global and national risks and the impact of the new legal framework on integrated waste management.

The agenda contained the list of presentations representing different sectors. They were focusing the efforts on the issues related to Climate Change and Security by giving contribution to minimizing the negative effects by adaptation and mitigation measures. Presentation topics included the challenges related to establishing legal framework, some best practices in urban waste management, monitoring on Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission, EU Directives (IPPC and LCP) and related problems of implementation. Questions and comments focused on difficulties to mainstream climate change to all ministries and governmental institutions, effects of pollution on human health, the importance of preserving the forests resources (illegal logging and using wood for heating), increased contamination of surface water.

More detailed information of the workshop including minutes, agenda and list of participants are available at REC website.

Highlights

Although the event was focused on the waste sector, information on the international climate process, relation between GHG emission and waste sector, impacts of climate change on different sectors and their security aspects were introduced and discussed. The presentations covered several cross-sectoral issues including the role of legislation, gaps in their implementation, and impacts of climate change on human health, forestry and water resources.

D 2.1.2 Consultation on coordinated priority actions for adaptation with (local) experts, government representatives and stakeholders

Background

For support of regional cooperation and dialogue on climate change scenarios and strategies, stakeholders are to be involved to discuss and identify the main priorities

and needs. Following the individual discussions made within the frame of Task D.1.1.2 there is a need for organizing a consultation involving a broader scale of stakeholders.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 30,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia

Objectives

- The project had been designed to support the regional cooperation and dialogue on climate change scenarios and strategies, and to detect the major vulnerabilities to climate change.
- The aim of the consultation event has been to provide a review of current and emerging linkages between climate change related environment and security risks in some of the ENVSEC SEE countries, to highlight major challenges, identify hot-spots and analyze priorities in this area in Albania, BiH, Montenegro and Serbia.
- The further aim of the consultation event has been to assist governments and communities to identify common solutions and develop joint projects for achieving them, and facilitate dialogue and collaboration among policy makers, environmental experts, and the civil society across the borders, including national experts, ministries and national agencies, as well as NGOs and research institutes.

Results

The activities were carried out in close cooperation with task D 1.1.2. The event organized in Tirana, Albania served not only as awareness raising and information dissemination event, but also as a consultation with local experts, central and governmental representatives. The workshop was conceived as a fora discussion and debate among the MEFWA staff, including the implementation agencies, National Agency of Environment and Forestry, as well as Local Environmental Inspectorate, the civil society representatives, the climate change experts, etc.

Highlights

Representatives of different stakeholder groups agreed that in Albania waste is one of the most crucial issues requiring urgent steps to improve the situation. Taking into account the actual system of waste management a considerable amount of capital has to be allocated to the transport of waste in to the landfills that will cause further emissions of GHG in the atmosphere. Several security related issues in regards to both topics and interlinks were mentioned such as dependency of services by economic crises, poor infrastructure, etc. This topic requires further attention in the future.

D 2.2.3 Drafting guidelines for the main pillars of regional adaptation strategies for mountain areas in SEE

Background

Adaptation strategies for mountain areas in SEE need regional approach and cooperation, since the problem is common and relevant for several countries. There is no regional adaptation strategy developed for the mountain areas in SEE shared by many countries. It is to be developed in dialogue with the Alpine, Caucasus, Central Asia and Carpathian regions.

Adaptation strategies for mountain areas which are the shared ecosystems in SEE need regional approach and cooperation. Mountains, especially, at high elevations, are extremely vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. This does not only endanger the ecosystems and communities located in the mountainous regions but also serve as a multiplier enhancing the climate related problems in the valleys. The guidelines for the adaptation process in the mountains of the SEE should take into consideration physical, social, economic, and geopolitical factors. A dialogue should be developed with the Alpine, Caucasus, Central Asia and Carpathian regions, information already acquired should be shared, and lessons learnt should be disseminated.

Leading Agency: REC

Budget: EUR 25,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-2012

Countries: Albania, Montenegro

Objectives

The international climate change research community has examined a phenomenon of mountains as multiplying threats of climate change to humans, ecosystems, and economic activities from different points of view in the various mountainous regions of the world. Summarizing this experience in a scoping study was the main task of the year 2012. The scoping study examines the effects of global warming on the different mountainous ranges and, consequently, the impacts on communities, ecosystems, and economic activities on the high elevations and the valleys. Special attention has been paid for the adaptation policies and measures proposed and even implemented in the areas of interest. One of the areas in the focus has been the Alps. The countries of the Alpine Convention have made already significant steps towards common efforts in adaptation of such important shared natural ecosystem as the Alps. Hopefully, these measures can be replicated in the SEE region. Moreover, this can be generalized for the other shared mountainous ranges across the World, for instance, in Central Asia.

Results

During the year 2012 the Guidelines for Main Pillars of the Adaptation Strategies in the Mountain Areas have been finalized based on the work of the ENVSEC partners in the Priority Area D. Several consultations with the environmental experts have taken place. The pillars have been formulated, naturally, the pillars have been formulated to meet the special characteristics of the SEE Region where there two important trans-boundary mountainous ranges - the Carpathians, and the Dinaric Arc. At the same time, the adaptation experience in the other European mountains (example: Alps, Pyrenees) and world mountains (example: Ands, Himalaya) has been taken into account and conveyed to the users.

Highlights

In June 2012 on ENVSEC SEE Regional Coordination Meeting the question of vulnerability and adaptation of the mountain water bodies as well as adaptation in the water sector as a cross-cutting issue for the sectors and ecosystems have been discussed.

At the MOUNTAIN Adaptation Day (December 1, 2012) at the UNFCCC COP 18/CMP 8 meeting the main results of the study have been checked against the experience and observations of the stakeholders in adaptation in the mountainous areas process from the other regions of the World – from Andes to Himalaya.

The activities of ENVSEC including this particular project have been presented at a several important international events. For example, the participants of the EU-Central Asia consultation on the development of the regional adaptation strategy (September 13-14, 2012) were interested in the results of the study and were given a presentation.

D 2.3.1 Pilot project on climate change adaptation: Testing the Guidance document developed under the Water Convention - Building the link between the Flood Risk Management planning and climate change assessment in the Sava River Basin

Background

The cooperation of the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin³ (FASRB) in the field of the flood risk management is based on the Protocol on Flood Protection to the FASRB, signed in 2010, by now ratified by Bosnia & Herzegovina and Croatia, by which they committed themselves to prepare a Flood Risk Management Plan for the Sava River Basin, with the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC), as a coordinating body.

The implementation of the project started in spring 2011 with the main objective of the preparation of the Program for development of the Flood Risk Management Plan for the Sava River Basin. This Program shall comprise all elements relevant for development of the Flood Risk Management Plan in the Sava River Basin, including the responsibilities of the Parties, mechanisms of the plan development, responsibilities for the particular activities and their realization deadlines.

Lead agency: UNECE, project mainly implemented by the Sava Commission

Budget: USD 234,471

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010-June 2013

Countries: Sava River Basin

Objectives

- Address the issues of transboundary management of floods in the Sava River Basin, while taking into account the impacts of climate change under different scenarios and the perspective adaptation measures envisaged;
- Prepare the basis for the preparation of the first Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) for the Sava River Basin.

Results

³ Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia

- Improved cooperation between the EU and non-EU Sava countries in the field of transboundary flood risk management and climate change adaptation;
- Baseline studies on the activities related to the FRM planning in the Sava River Basin, as well as on the existing legislation, strategies and plans related to the FRM planning and climate change are finalized;
- Initial flood vulnerability assessment in the Sava River Basin and identification of hot spots have been accomplished;
- Assessment of various climate change scenarios for the region, their expected impacts on water cycle and, more specifically, on frequency and magnitude of extreme flood events is under finalization;
- Final draft of the Program for development of the Sava FRMP is under finalization.

Highlights

- A number of expert meetings and consultations were held with national stakeholders and international partners to coordinate this project with other interventions in the region;
- Preliminary identification and selection of possible adaptation measures to the impact of climate change to the flood vulnerability is ongoing;
- Project representatives participated in and contributed to several meetings within the UNECE programme of pilot projects on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins, in particular the workshop on water and adaptation to climate change on 25-26 April 2012. This enabled exchange of experience and lessons learnt between the pilot projects.

4.4 Southern Caucasus

4.4.1 Regional Cities: Environmental Assessment and Capacity Building in Tbilisi (SC 2.3)

Background

Unmanaged population growth in the capital cities of the countries in South Caucasus was cited by the national stakeholders as one of the key environment and security risks and was listed as one of the ENVSEC priorities in the region. During the last decade, unprecedented population growth due to migration was observed in these capital cities, as thousands of people migrated to large cities creating pressure on urban infrastructure and environment.

At the 2009 ENVSEC national meeting in Georgia, the environmental situation in Tbilisi was identified as one of the priority concerns by national stakeholders. The absence of a comprehensive study on the current environmental situation in Tbilisi and limited technical capacity of the municipality in urban environmental management had led to tensions between authorities and civil society. The goal of the project was to improve environmental decision-making and promote Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA) as a key instrument for informed decision-making on important municipal-level environment and security issues.

Project activities included capacity development workshops, preparation of the adopted IEA guidelines for urban areas, assessment of the state of environment of Tbilisi and fostering a multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation.

Leading Agency: OSCE/ UNEP

Budget: USD 160,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: April 2010 - April 2012

Countries: Georgia

Objectives

- Improve environmental decision-making and promote Integrated Environmental Assessment (IEA) as a key instrument for informed decision making on important municipal-level environment and security issues.
- Build capacity of municipalities in urban environmental planning and management, and IEA at the local level, in cooperation with civil society organizations.
- Create capacity within the Tbilisi City Hall to undertake comprehensive analysis of the environmental situation and its trends in the future.
- Preparation of a report on the state of environment and its trends in Tbilisi

Results

- The project delivered Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) report for Tbilisi (GEO-Cities Tbilisi). The report analyzes major environmental issues in the context of social and economic development trends of the city;
- The project delivered an Executive Summary for Decision-makers that summarizes the main findings of the GEO-Tbilisi report and provides a set of recommendations for decision-makers;

- The project prepared a customized guideline on how to conduct IEA for local municipalities;
- Three trainings were organized for the representatives of Tbilisi and other municipalities on IEA Methodology and Urban Environmental Management.

Highlights

- GEO-City Tbilisi report and Executive Summary for Decision-makers were launched at the Tbilisi Economic Forum in April 2012. UNEP and OSCE together with Tbilisi City Hall presented the report and its main findings and recommendations. The Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia, National Environmental Agency, Tbilisi City Hall, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, civil society organizations and donors participated in the launch of the reports;
- To increase visibility of the project and to promote GEO-City Tbilisi report, the project prepared a radio-programme which was broadcasted on the radio station Green Wave in July 2012. UNEP, OSCE, Tbilisi City Hall and the national experts involved in the development of the GEO-City Tbilisi report participated in the radio programme and discussed issues related to the environmental urban management of Tbilisi, its challenges and future outlooks;
- The GEO-City Tbilisi Report and the Executive Summary for Decision-makers were presented at the meeting of the National Association of Local Authorities in August 2012, which gathered representatives of all municipalities of Georgia;
- Seven hundred copies of both reports were widely disseminated throughout Georgia including to the state agencies, academia, environmental NGOs and international organizations.

4.4.2 Strengthening capacity in environmental assessment in risk reduction at mining sites in Armenia (SC 2.1)

Background

The mining industry in Armenia represents a vital part of the country's economy and provides considerable economic opportunities. Within the South Caucasus region, the Republic of Armenia holds the greatest number of mining sites and identified mineral deposits. Armenia's mining and metallurgical companies are the largest export-oriented sector of the national economy and are considered pivotal to its development.

While the mining industry is one of the leading industries in Armenia, there is also a need to ensure that the mining activities are in compliance with the principles of environmental protection and social responsibility. Implemented jointly by the OSCE and UNEP (through its contractor, ZOI Environment Network) the project has assisted Armenia in assessing environmental risks and strengthening capacities in sound environmental management of the mines.

Leading Agency: OSCE/ UNEP

Budget: Canada (Non TF) - USD 68,700

Finland – USD 41,000

Total budget: USD 109,700

Donor: Finland and Canada (Non TF)

Duration: February 2010 – March 2012

Countries: Armenia

Objectives

- Assessing and evaluating the risks and impacts of the mining activities on environment in Armenia;
- Strengthening national capacities and improving awareness on the environmentally sound management of mines through promotion of the best mining practices in Armenia;
- Developing a joint programme of activities to improve the environmental situation at the mining sites based on the assessed needs of the Armenian state agencies, mining companies, civil society and other stakeholders in the area of Mining & Environment.

Results

- The project delivered a “Technical Expert Mission Report” which provides an environmental risk assessment of several mining sites in Armenia. The report also provides recommendations for follow-up activities to improve environmental management at mining sites;
- The project organized a technical expert meeting on mining related to environmental issues;
- The project organized a study tour for the Armenian experts to Western Balkans (Albania and Montenegro) to benefit from the ENVSEC best practices on environmentally sound mine management and risk reduction.

Highlights

- In 2012, the project supported translation of the UNEP-Grid Arendal publication “Mining for Closure: Policies, Practices and Guidelines for Sustainable Mining and Closure of Mines” into Armenian.

4.4.3 Supporting the Armenian Government in the elimination of hazardous chemicals at the Nubarashen storage site (SC 2.2)

Background

The deteriorating state of hazardous chemicals disposed in specially constructed storage sites has been a source of great concern in Armenia. No security measures were carried out for many years and the conditions of such storage sites are unknown. These storages, if damaged, pose serious security risks in terms of human health and pollution of the surrounding environment. One such site is located in Nubarashen nearby the capital of Armenia, in an area exposed to landslides and only 800 meters away from a residential area. In the last few years, several illegal excavations had taken place at the site damaging the structure and exposing the hazardous pesticides. This ENVSEC project was developed in response, with the objective to assess the state of the storage site of the obsolete pesticides. In the process of assessment of the site, unexpected risks were identified which required urgent intervention. Based on the project’s recommendations, an Emergency Working Group was formed that comprised of the national state agencies and international organizations to create an emergency plan. The Armenian Government allocated approximately 80,000 EUR and as urgent measure, the site was re-covered in

June 2010. Through efforts of the project, additional 200,000 EUR was raised by the OSCE Office in Yerevan from the Government of United States of America to support a detailed feasibility study for the site.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 52,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010 – December 2012

Countries: Armenia

Objectives

- To assess the state of the storage facility for the obsolete pesticides in Nubarashen for determining environmental risks and developing recommendations for risk reduction.

Results

- Assessment of the storage facility for the obsolete pesticides in Nubarashen;
- As a result of the project activity, the Government of Armenia established an Emergency Working Group and allocated approximately 80,000 EUR for urgent measures. The site was covered in June 2010;
- Mobilized additional 200,000 EUR by the OSCE Office in Yerevan for a detailed feasibility study for the site;
- Project proposal for implementation of detailed feasibility study was prepared.

4.4.4 Implementation of the UNECE Water Convention and development of an agreement on the management of transboundary watercourses shared by Georgia and Azerbaijan

Background

Human activities in the second half of the 20th century had significant impact on the quality and quantity of the water in the Kura-Aras River Basin. The region is also prone to natural disaster such as floods. To address environmental challenges in the basin, OSCE and UNECE have mobilized efforts to enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the basin through international instruments such as the UNECE 'Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Water Courses and International Lakes' (Water Convention). Implementing the UNECE Water Convention is important for improving water management in the South Caucasus and for enhancing cooperation between countries, which in the long term will prevent occurrence of any tension over water quality or quantity.

Leading Agency: UNECE/OSCE

Budget: USD 110,038

Donor: Canada

Duration: January 2009-March 2012

Countries: Azerbaijan and Georgia

Objectives

- To strengthen transboundary water cooperation between Azerbaijan and Georgia;
- To support Georgia in preparations for accession and implementation of the Water Convention;

Results

- Four rounds of bilateral consultations between Azerbaijan and Georgia were organized to negotiate a draft bilateral agreement on protection and sustainable use of transboundary water resources in the Kura River Basin;
- Draft bilateral agreement was submitted to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan and Georgia;
- The project delivered two reports: Analysis of Costs Associated with Accession and Implementation of the UNECE Water Convention by Georgia and Legal, Institutional & Policy Needs for Accession of Georgia to the UNECE Water Convention;
- Three national meetings were organized in Georgia to discuss the two national reports prepared by the project;
- National Policy Dialogue (NPD) Steering Committee meetings were organized in Azerbaijan and Georgia with the participation of stakeholders involved in water resources management;
- The project produced a report, which mapped key water management stakeholders in Georgia and provided recommendations for future development of NPD on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the country. The report also provided an outline of the adaptive water resources management methodology, which will be used within the NPD on IWRM in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) countries.

Highlights

- In February 2012, a national consultation meeting was organized in Tbilisi, Georgia to discuss the third draft of the bilateral water agreement. The meeting focused on the water use related articles of the agreement and discussed the way forward.
- A Commentary Note on the selected provisions of the draft bilateral agreement was prepared and submitted to the Ministries of Energy and Natural Resources, and Environment Protection of Georgia. The Commentary provides a detailed overview of selected provisions and legal responsibilities associated with them.

4.4.5 Phase Two- Enhancing national capacity on fire management and wildlife disaster risk reduction in the South Caucasus (SC 1.2)

Background

The statistical data and reports of the last decade indicate that the problem of forest fires is quite common in the South Caucasus region. “OSCE-led Environmental Assessment Mission to fire affected territories in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh region” in 2006 and the “Joint OSCE/UNEP Environmental Assessment Mission to Georgia” in 2008 showed, the extent of damage of wildfires in the South Caucasus often is attributed to the shortage of equipment and limited capacity of the fire management agencies to deal with the fire prevention and response. The lack of dedicated policies and implementa-

tion strategies make forest fire management efforts less effective and efficient in the region.

The project goal was to reduce the wildfire risks in South Caucasus through improving capacity of fire management agencies of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia and developing national forest fire management policies and implementation strategies. The project was implemented in close cooperation with the Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) based in Germany.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 130,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: March 2010 – October 2012

Countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

Objectives

- Reduce wildfire risks in South Caucasus through improving capacity of fire management agencies of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia for responding effectively to wildfires;
- Develop national forest fire management policy and implementation strategy for Georgia.

Results

- Four national roundtables were conducted in Georgia to formulate the draft National Policy Document on the Wildfire Management with participation of all main stakeholders;
- The project delivered a draft National Policy Document on Wildfire Management in Georgia and a Report on the Legal and Institutional Review of the Forest Fire Management in Georgia;
- Forest Fire Vulnerability Assessments were conducted in Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- Conference and National Roundtable on the Problems of Forest Fire Management was organized jointly with UNDP in Armenia;
- First national training on Wildland Fire Management was conducted in Armenia;
- First National Roundtable on Wildfire Management was organized in Azerbaijan;
- Advanced sub-regional seminar on Wildland Fire Management was organized in Turkey with participation of the forest fire management experts from South Caucasus, Eastern Europe and South Eastern Europe.

Highlights

- Global Fire Monitoring Network's "Training Handbook Euro Fire" was translated into Georgian language and submitted to the state agencies responsible for the forest fire management in Georgia. The handbook was previously used for the trainings conducted under the project in Armenia, Georgia and Turkey;
- Fourth National Roundtable meeting was held in Georgia in May 2012 to further advance discussions on the draft National Wildfire Management Policy in Georgia. Policy document was revised to reflect ongoing changes in legislation and institutional setup.

4.4.6 Strengthening Implementation in Azerbaijan of the UNECE Convention on environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context (SC 4.3)

Background

The UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) sets out the obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligation of states to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries. In this respect, the Espoo Convention is a key instrument for bringing together all stakeholders to prevent environmental damage before it occurs and to increase cooperation among them. It is also an instrument for increasing access to information and public participation on projects affecting the environment. The Convention entered into force in 1997.

Azerbaijan is a party to the Espoo Convention since 1999. Azerbaijan commenced a process for strengthening the national Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) legislation, which once accomplished, will contribute significantly to the implementation of the Espoo Convention. There has been, however, only limited progress as regards to the practical application of the transboundary EIA procedure. Especially in light of the rapid development of Azerbaijan's economy and its growing engagement particularly in the energy sector, there is a need to improve the national EIA legislation and to create an enabling environment for the practical application of the provisions and mechanisms of the Espoo Convention.

Leading Agency: OSCE/UNECE

Budget: USD 20,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: May 2012- June 2013

Countries: Azerbaijan

Objectives

- To support the implementation of the provisions of the Espoo Convention in Azerbaijan through a comprehensive review of relevant legislation and recommendations on specific actions for further implementation of the Convention.
- To ensure compliance with national legislation, raise awareness and better understanding of the provisions and opportunities of the Convention among relevant ministries and agencies in Azerbaijan; to strengthen national capacities in establishing a new legal framework for both Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes.

Results

- National legislation for the application of the Espoo Convention in Azerbaijan was reviewed and recommendations were made to the Government of Azerbaijan and to the Espoo Convention's Implementation Committee regarding areas for legislative amendments and drafting of new legislation, as well as regarding further steps to be taken to strengthen Azerbaijan's capacities to comply fully with its obligations under the Convention;

- The project assisted in improving awareness among relevant Government agencies in Azerbaijan about the Espoo Convention and its provisions.

Highlights

- Assessment of the National Legislation for Application of the Espoo Convention in Azerbaijan was prepared and submitted to the relevant state agencies for review. The report includes not only the provisions related to transboundary issues, but also includes a review of the current and planned national EIA system and its elements. Compliance with international standards and inclusion of necessary elements in the national EIA procedures, for example mechanisms for identification of types of activities likely to have significant environmental impacts, public participation, the EIA documentation, etc will support significantly the implementation of the Espoo Convention in Azerbaijan. Moreover, the report also recommends necessary follow-up steps to ensure full implementation of the Convention.
- A one day national workshop was organized in September 2012 in Baku on the draft conclusions and recommendations of the national report with the participation of relevant state agencies responsible for the implementation of the Espoo Convention in Azerbaijan.

4.4.7 Strengthened multi-stakeholder cooperation in the South Caucasus for improved protected areas systems (S.C 1.4)

Background

Protected Areas (PA) in general, play an important role in ensuring nature conservation, in promoting sustainable management of natural resources and encouraging transboundary cooperation. Currently, the centralized governance of PAs in the South Caucasus countries characterized by limited involvement of stakeholders, prevents to exercise the main functions of PA fully.

The project aims at increasing the effectiveness of PA management through strengthening participatory approaches in PA management in the South Caucasus Region and promoting cooperation at the regional level.

Leading Agency: OSCE / UNEP

Budget: EUR 60,291

Donor: Finland

Duration: November 2011-September 2012

Countries: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan

Objectives

- Increasing the effectiveness of PA management through strengthening participatory approaches in protected area management in the South Caucasus Region and promoting cooperation at the regional level;
- Reviewing institutional and legislative structures of PA governance in the region, preparation of a source book and a training handbook on participatory PA management;

- Conducting trainings in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, and organization of a regional conference on participatory PA management.

Results

- A final revised version of the report entitled “Protected Area Legislation and Institutional Review,” which presents a legislative and institutional review of protected areas governance in the three South Caucasus countries Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia;
- A peer reviewed training handbook on Governance of Protected Areas, taking into account Caucasus region’s specific circumstances, for use in subsequent planned training workshops;
- A final revised version of the source book to accompany the training handbook entitled “Governance of Protected Areas” which is a collection of the most relevant chapters and articles from IUCN’s publications related to the Governance of Protected Areas. The first part provides information on collaboratively managed protected areas, describing challenges and benefits with illustrative examples. The second part of the Source Book outlines examples of private protected areas in various countries. In part three the range and extent of community conserved areas are described, including benefits and case studies.

Highlights

- Consultations with institutions responsible for protected area management and other relevant stakeholders in the three countries for their feedback on the “Protected Area Legislation and Institutional Review” were carried out;
- The training handbook will be translated into the three local languages for use in the training workshops.

4.4.8 Phase Three - Enhancing national capacity on fire management and wildlife disaster risk reduction in the South Caucasus (SC 1.3)

Background

As a consequence of climate change and land use practices, forests, protected areas and other land resources of the South Caucasus are increasingly threatened by wildfires. Forest fires have been very damaging during last few years in Armenia and Georgia. Only in 2010, in Armenia 1,200 fires were detected, while in Georgia 430 hectares of forest was burned. The institutional, legal and technical capacities of agencies responsible for forestry, management of protected areas, fire protection and emergency situations need to be enhanced to efficiently prevent and control wildfires. At the same time, further training and awareness-raising programmes are needed for civil society groups and local communities. The countries of South Caucasus have demonstrated their interest and willingness to continue their active participation in an initiative that addresses wildfire management. The first and second phases of the project have been successful and gained support of the state authorities in all three countries of South Caucasus.

The project is implemented in close cooperation with the GFMC based in Germany.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 137,160

Donor: Finland

Duration: September 2011 – December 2013

Countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

Objectives

- Reduce wildfire risks in South Caucasus through strengthening capacity of fire management agencies of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in responding effectively to wildfires;
- Development and implementation of the national fire management policies and technical capacity building.

Results

- The project delivered the National Report on Wildfire Reduction and Prevention in Armenia;
- The project organized a national wildfire management training in Azerbaijan;
- Second rounds of national roundtables on wildfire management were held in Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- Global Fire Monitoring Network's "Training Handbook Euro Fire" was translated to Armenian and Azerbaijani languages (Georgian translation of the training manual was delivered under the second phase of the project).

Highlights

- The project delivered a draft National Report on legislative, regulatory and institutional framework of the forest and land management in regards to wildfire reduction and prevention in Armenia;
- The second national round table was organized in Armenia in December 2012 to discuss the draft of the National Report and define the main elements of the Wildfire Management Policy in Armenia;
- In September 2012, the first national training was held in Azerbaijan followed by a roundtable with local communities to discuss the forest fire issues from their perspective and identify the main problems that has to be addressed at community level;
- The second national roundtable was held in Azerbaijan in September 2012 with the participation of all main state actors engaged in management of wildfires;
- Global Fire Monitoring Network's "Training Handbook Euro Fire" was translated into Armenian and Azerbaijani languages and submitted to the responsible state agencies.

4.4.9 Capacity building workshop on the Espoo Convention (SC 4.2)

Background

One of the main objectives of the ENVSEC Initiative in South Caucasus is to support countries of the region in ratification and implementation of the UNECE Environmental Conventions, including the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context.

The Espoo Convention is an important instrument for promoting dialogue and cooperation among key stakeholders across borders, with the purpose of preventing negative transboundary environmental impacts from specific planned activities. The project objective was to organize a capacity building workshop on the Espoo Convention with the participation of government and civil society representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey.

Leading Agency: OSCE / UNECE

Budget: USD 26,300

Donor: Finland

Duration: Duration: May 2011-December 2012

Countries: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan

Objectives

- Support countries of the South Caucasus region in implementation of, and accession to, the UNECE Convention on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention);
- Organize a capacity building workshop on the Espoo Convention with the participation of government and civil society representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey and identify the capacity building needs.

Results

- A two-day sub-regional workshop on the UNECE Espoo Convention took place on 24-25 May, 2011 in Tbilisi, Georgia. The workshop was organized jointly by the OSCE and UNECE in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia. The Government and civil society representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and government representatives from Turkey participated in the workshop.
- Topics addressed and discussed at the workshop broadened participants' understanding of the Espoo Convention and developments with regard to ratification and application of the protocol on SEA and assisted in identifying capacity building needs in this regard.

Highlights

- In 2012, project looked into possible follow-up activities of the sub-regional workshop. Plans have been made to support participation of representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia in training on SEA and EIA tools for transition to green economy. Trainings will be organized by the UNECE Espoo Convention Secretariat in 2013 within the framework of the EU project Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighborhood (Green EAP).

4.4.10 Aarhus Centers in South Caucasus (SC 4.1)

Background

Since 2002, the OSCE with the support of ENVSEC has been supporting the establishment and functioning of Aarhus Centers (Acs) and Public Environmental Information

Centers in several countries, including those in South Caucasus. The Centres provide the resources for putting the three pillars of the Aarhus Convention into practice. They facilitate access to information; facilitate public participation in environmental decision-making and promote access to justice in environmental matters. The Centres are flexible in their approach, taking into account local needs and capacities, their geographic location and specific situation and political climate of the country in which they are located.

In 2012, the primary focus of the project continued to be on the AC Georgia.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 92,157

Donor: Finland

Duration: December 2009- March 2013

Countries: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan

Objectives

- Support the implementation of the Aarhus Convention in the South Caucasus region through establishment and strengthening of the ACs and through networking among the Centers by capitalizing on the varying strengths of the countries and responding to their challenges in relation to the three pillars of the Convention.

Results

- ACs in South Caucasus have been instrumental in improving public access to environmental information. Though close cooperation with the relevant state agencies, the ACs in Armenia and Georgia are able to compile and disseminate environmental information including through ACs' web-sites. In Georgia, the Parliament provides to the AC information on the draft laws on environment as well as on the scheduled committee meetings for the AC' further dissemination.
- ACs disseminate information on public hearings of the EIA reports, policy papers and other programmes; organize and facilitate public participation in these hearings.
- The AC in Georgia also provides legal advice to the public upon request.

Highlights

- Information on the draft regulations and documents was collected by the AC Georgia and made available for public consultations;
- Awareness raising activities for different stakeholders on Aarhus Convention were organized by the AC Georgia, including social advertisements for national television, seminars/discussions for students, etc.
- The AC actively participated in development of the Environmental Education Strategy and Action Plan for Georgia for 2013-2014;
- Information about the types of issued licenses and license holders in the field of natural resources was uploaded on the AC Georgia's web-site;
- Information on public hearings of planned EIA reports was disseminated and the database of issued permits was updated and made available on the website by the AC in Georgia;

- Public participation procedures on the forest management and a text of memorandum of understanding on the public involvement in different steps of decision-making in the forestry sector were developed by the AC in Georgia;
- Free legal consultations to general public and NGOs on the Aarhus Convention related issues and national environmental legislation were provided;
- A commentary of the AC Georgia on the Draft Law on “Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Georgia” was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Georgia; following this procedure, a consultative meeting with NGOs was initiated by the Ministry of Environment;
- AC Georgia assisted the ENVSEC Initiative in organizing events within the framework of the ENVSEC projects in the region.

4.4.11 CASE – Civic action for security and environment

Background

Effective environmental governance requires participation of citizens in environmental policy making. Civil society organizations (CSOs) raise awareness on environmental issues, support citizen participation in environmental decision-making, and are important mediators for achieving broad consensus on decisions addressing environment and security challenges. The Civic Action for Security and Environment (CASE) is a small grants programme designed to build the capacity of CSOs to fulfill this role in close cooperation with governments at the national and community level and address environment and security problems. CASE currently covers three pilot countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan. In addition to ENVSEC, CASE programme received contributions from the Governments of Austria, Luxemburg, Liechtenstein, Norway, USA and Statoil.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 76,901

Donor: Finland

Duration: January 2011 – June 2013

Countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan

Objectives

The objective of the CASE programme is to:

- Increase public and political awareness on the linkages between environment and security;
- Strengthen the technical and administrative capacity of CSOs in the field of environment and security.

Results

- Starting from 2009, CASE supported 34 NGO projects in the South Caucasus region (Armenia – 17 NGO projects, Azerbaijan – 17 NGO projects). The programme is implemented through grant cycles. Until December 2012, four grant cycles were carried out in Armenia and five cycles in Azerbaijan. The projects submitted by the CSOs were evaluated by the National Screening Boards comprised of representatives of the state agencies, NGOs, UNDP Country Offices and the OSCE field operations.

- In Armenia and Azerbaijan, the number applications to calls for project proposals have increased significantly, which demonstrates the interest of CSOs to the CASE programme. The programme performance was also highly praised by the ENVSEC National Focal Points at the ENVSEC Regional Coordination meeting in April 2012 and further ENVSEC support was requested.
- In the course of 2012, CASE Armenia initiated Phase four of the programme with focus on land degradation, sustainable management of natural resources, natural and manmade disasters, hazardous waste, climate change, mining and environmental education. Small grant projects under Phase four will also address issues of environmental governance, women and youth participation. In Armenia, four projects have been granted funding under the Phase four.
- In 2012, with additional funding mobilized by the OSCE, CASE Azerbaijan launched phase four and five of the CASE programme with focus on natural resources, land degradation, climate change, natural and man-made disasters, mining and transportation. Small grant projects under Phase 4 four will also address issues of environmental governance, women and youth participation. In Azerbaijan four NGOs were awarded with grants under Phase four. The selection process under Phase five is underway.

Highlights

- In Armenia 27 NGOs applied for funding under the fourth call for proposals. The National Screening Board awarded grants to four projects which will be implemented in the course of 2013. Average size of grants is 6,000 EUR. Decision on another set of four projects will be made by the Board in 2013 after revision of the proposals by the NGOs.
- In Azerbaijan in the course of 2012, six small grant projects were implemented on biosafety, efficient use of water, land degradation, reclamation of polluted lands, enhancing youth environmental activism and improving academic education in biodiversity. Within the CASE small grants projects implemented in 2012, around 30 training and awareness raising events were organized for more than 500 persons. The CASE-funded organizations produced and shared with the Government two reports with policy recommendations on biosafety and prevention of land degradation.
- In May 2012, a three-day workshop was organised in Baku, Azerbaijan on climate change issues for NGO Alliance. The Alliance brings together around 14 NGOs of Azerbaijan, working in economic, environmental and agricultural spheres, based in Baku and regions. The workshop covered issues related to climate change scenarios, climate change and public health, preservation of the plant genetic resources in Azerbaijan, and climate change and biodiversity.
- In the course of 2012, OSCE in Azerbaijan announced fourth and fifth call for proposals. 27 applications were submitted by CSOs under fourth call. National Screening Board selected four projects for implementation. In the end of 2012, fifth call for proposals was announced. 25 project applications were received from NGOs. NSB short listed six projects and final selection of project proposals is underway. The maximum grant size in Azerbaijan is around 13,000 EUR.

4.4.12 Regional Meetings for Environment and Security Initiative in the South Caucasus

Background

The project was designed to facilitate co-ordination, implementation and further development of the ENVSEC Work Programme in South Caucasus through regional and national meetings and regular monitoring and reporting.

Leading Agency: OSCE

Budget: USD 264,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2009-2013

Countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia

Objectives

- To facilitate co-ordination between ENVSEC Partner agencies in carrying out projects in the South Caucasus;
- To ensure implementation and further development of the ENVSEC Work Programme in South Caucasus;
- To organize regional and national meetings and ensure regular monitoring of projects and reporting on progress.

Results

- The ENVSEC South Caucasus Regional Co-ordination Meeting was organized on 3-4 April 2012 in Tbilisi, Georgia. The meeting was attended by the ENVSEC National Focal Points and other relevant governmental and non-governmental representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia; ENVSEC partner organizations, regional and international organizations including Austrian Development Agency, EU Delegation to Georgia, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); and representatives of regional and international expert groups and programmes including Global Fire Monitoring Centre, EU programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Man-made and Natural disasters in the ENPI East Region (PPRD-East), Waste Governance –ENPI East, and Finnish Consulting Group. The meeting enabled sharing of information, best practices and lessons learned in implementing the ENVSEC Work Programme in the region and discussion on future priorities.
- A publication “ENVSEC in South Caucasus” was prepared, published and widely distributed with a view to increase the visibility of the ENVSEC Work Programme in South Caucasus.

4.4.13 Cooperation for the protection and sustainable development of mountain regions in the South Caucasus (SC 1.1)

Background

Presently, many of the plant and animal species of the Caucasus mountain region are threatened with extinction or severely endangered; desertification and soil erosion lead to the degradation of land and threaten traditional livelihoods; untreated hazardous waste and insufficient waste management practices pollute soils and water resources. Moreover, due to impacts of the climate change the mountains are losing their role as water towers with grave consequences for the sustained provision of water in the entire region. The political situation in the Caucasus is continuously changing, which compli-

cates the process of regional dialogue and cooperation, including that on mountain issues.

Leading Agency: UNEP

Budget: USD 135,000

Donor: Finland

Duration: 2010 – 2013

Countries: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan with participation of Russian Federation, Turkey, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives

To enhance cooperation for the protection and sustainable development of the Caucasus mountain region, by supporting coordination of environmental initiatives in the region and exchanging information across the borders.

Results

- Inclusion of “mountain” specific chapter in the Rio +20 outcome “the future we want” highlighting the need for regional cooperation and providing for mandate for action, including in the Caucasus mountain region;
- Preparation towards the organization of Meeting of Caucasus Cooperation Platform (to be convened beginning of 2013 in Tbilisi) on the scientific level with the view of further bridging the science policy gap and foster regional cooperation
- Continuation of informal discussions towards enhanced cooperation on the regional level building on previously achieved milestones

Highlights

- Inclusion of specific mountain chapter in Rio+20 outcome “ the future we want” stressing the need for regional cooperation and providing for a mandate for action, including in the Caucasus;
- Important steps made towards the organization of the first meeting of the Caucasus Cooperation Platform on the scientific level to be convened in the beginning 2013 with the view of addressing mountain environment specific issues and further bridging the science-policy gap.

5. ENVSEC TRUST FUND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents data and analysis on total contributions received from the ENVSEC donors, transfers made to partner organizations for the implementation of projects and the expenditures incurred against these projects. Also included is the expenditure incurred by UNOPS for the implementation of projects on behalf of UNEP and UNECE, including a break-down of expenditures for the Coordination Unit of the ENVSEC Secretariat.

Table 1. Overview of the Financial Performance of the ENVSEC Trust Fund

SUMMARY	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Total Donor Contributions	2,729,429	3,823,665	3,399,258	3,140,602	13,092,954
Interest	2,444	2,108	16,391	6,636	27,578
Refund of Transfer (UNDP Act. CA 2_1)	-	-	49,099	-	49,099
TOTAL RECEIVED	2,731,872	3,825,773	3,464,747	3,147,238	13,169,631
Transfers to Implementing Agencies (including allocable charges)	-	2,774,403	2,034,970	2,899,147	7,708,520
Transfer to UNOPS for UNEP implementation				1,351,209	1,351,209
UNOPS Implementation (not including SPM)	-	602,079	1,125,598	639,994	2,367,671
Senior Programme Manager (SPM)	-	275,350	353,487	355,912	984,749
UNOPS Fees		179,821	139,949	140,614	460,384
TOTAL SPENT	-	3,831,653	3,654,004	5,386,876	12,872,533
				BALANCE	297,098

Table 2. Donor Contribution to the ENVSEC Trust Fund 2010-2012

Name of Donor	Activity	Contribution 2009 (USD)	Contribution 2010 (USD)	Contribution 2011 (USD)	Contribution 2012 (USD)	Total Contribution (USD)
Government of Finland	WEI I	2,440,828.40	1,159,944.60	-	-	6,770,825.21
Government of Finland	WEI II	-	736,271.27	985,907.94	1,447,873.00	
Government of Finland	SEE	288,600.29	1,233,039.01	1,091,397.86	643,497.19	3,949,771.93
Austrian Development Agency	SEE	-	419,647.11	273,590.47	-	
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	EE	-	274,763.02	310,135.22	303,250.85	888,149.09
Swedish International Development Agency	Belarus	-	-	738,226.21	745,981.07	1,484,207.28
TOTAL		2,729,428.69	3,823,665.01	3,399,257.70	3,140,602.11	13,092,953.51

UNOPS, on behalf of the ENVSEC Initiative, signed contribution arrangements with the Government of Finland, the Development Agency of Austria, the Environmental Protection Agency of Sweden and the Swedish International Development Agency.

The total amount of funds received in 2012 was **USD 3,140,602**. The largest contributor to the ENVSEC Trust Fund in 2012 was the Government of Finland with USD 2,091,370.19 covering 66% of the contributions. SIDA contributed USD 745,981.07 (24%) and SEPA, USD 303,250.85 (10%). The Austrian Development Agency did not contribute to the ENVSEC Trust Fund in 2012.

Cumulatively, as of 31st December 2012, the Trust Fund received donor contributions amounting to **USD 13,092,954**. The Government of Finland is the largest contributor to the ENVSEC Trust Fund, with contributions totalling USD 10,027,360 covering 76.6% of the total contributions.

Table 3. Summary of total ENVSEC TF expenditures by donor 2010-2012

Name of Donor	Activity	Total Contribution	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Expenditure 2012	Total Expenditure	Balance
Government of Finland	WEI I	6,770,825	2,476,932	2,308,214	1,987,246	6,772,392	- 1,567
Government of Finland	WEI II						
Government of Finland	SEE	3,949,772	1,304,749	1,017,095	1,619,907	3,941,751	8,021
Government of Austria	SEE						
Government of Sweden	EPA	888,149	49,972	328,695	335,382	714,049	174,100
Government of Sweden	IDA	1,484,207	-	-	1,444,340	1,444,340	39,867
Interest Income		27,578	-	-	-	-	27,578
Refund of transfer		49,099	-	-	-	-	49,099
Total		13,169,631	3,831,653	3,654,004	5,386,875	12,872,532	297,098

* Kindly note that the negative balance for Government of Finland WEI I and WEI II is offset by the refund of transfer of USD 49,099 which belongs to that programme

The above table includes the total amount transferred to partner organization through the ENVSEC Trust Fund and spent by the ENVSEC Trust Fund for the ENVSEC Coordination Unit and UNEP projects implementation.

Table 4. ENVSEC Initiative Actual Expenditures

The actual ENVSEC Initiative expenditure for 2012, which includes the actual expenditures by the ENVSEC partner organizations and the actual expenditures by UNOPS for the coordination unit and UNEP project implementation is **USD 3,689,547** (ENVSEC partner organization expenditure for 2012 = USD 2,531,012 + Coordination Unit, UNOPS implemented UNEP projects and UNOPS fees = USD 1,158,535)

The cumulative total actual ENVSEC Initiative expenditure for 2010-2012 is USD 9,473,244.

ACTIVITY	USD
Total Donor contribution, including interest and refunds	13,092,953.51
TOTAL FUNDS ENVSEC INITIATIVE 2010-2012	13,092,953.51
Total ENVSEC partner organization expenditure 2010-2012	5,572,007.00
Total UNOPS expenditure 2010-2012 (including Coord. Unit, SP Manager, UNEP project impl. and fees)	3,901,237.00
TOTAL ENVSEC INITIATIVE EXPENDITURE 2010-2012	9,473,244.00
Balance	3,619,709.51

Table 5. Transfer of funds to and expenditure reported by ENVSEC partner organizations

Agency	UNOPS Transfer 2010	UNOPS Transfer 2011	UNOPS Transfer 2012	TOTAL TRANSFER	Org. Exp. 2010	Org. Exp. 2011	Org. Exp. 2012	TOTAL EXP.	BALANCE	Fin. Del. Rate %
UNECE	-	444,507	240,312	684,819	-	104,515	262,797	367,312	317,507	53.6
OSCE	823,044	646,539	641,958	2,111,541	258,421	380,417	534,258	1,173,096	938,445	55.6
UNDP	1,273,329	257,880	1,058,708	2,589,917	388,658	817,639	682,638	1,888,935	700,982	72.9
REC	342,025	361,495	180,509	884,029	163,808	398,720	306,653	869,181	14,848	98.3
UNEP	223,897	156,667	695,145	1,075,709	223,897	162,178	674,201	1,060,276	15,433	98.6
ICPDR	100,000	57,543	25,500	183,043	4,624	96,551	21,761	122,936	60,107	67.2
GRID	-	56,029	35,000	91,029	-	57,000	33,271	90,271	758	99.2
TOTAL	2,762,295	1,980,660	2,877,132	7,620,087	1,039,408	2,017,020	2,515,579	5,572,007	2,048,080	73.1

The transfers to the ENVSEC partner organizations and implementing organizations were all based on an approved budget and transfer request from the Management Board of the ENVSEC Initiative and by direct approval of the ENVSEC Secretariat Senior Programme Manager. UNOPS, in its capacity as the trust fund manager from 2010 to 2012 made 100% of the requested transfers to the ENVSEC partner and implementing organizations.

As per the MOU between the ENVSEC participating organization and UNOPS, upon request from an ENVSEC participating organization, UNOPS in its capacity as the Trust Fund Manager could also provide implementation support. UNOPS has been providing such support to UNEP and to UNECE projects between 2010 and 2012. The details of the approved budget and expenditures as per activity and per year are shown below.

Table 6. Funds received and expenditure reported by UNEP

Agency	Activity	Reg.	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31.12. 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
UNEP	A_1_1_2	SEE	Mining for closure	Austria.Finland	14,109	-	43,656	57,765	14,109.00	-	43,656.00	57,765.00	-	100
UNEP	A_2_1_1	SEE	Mining expertise	Austria.Finland	20,458	-	80,302	100,760	20,458.00	-	80,302.00	100,760.00	-	100
UNEP	A_2_1_2	SEE	Mining Hotspots	Austria.Finland	21,818	-	93,662	115,480	21,818.00	-	93,662.00	115,480.00	-	100
UNEP	B_1_1_1	SEE	Dinaric arc and Balkan assessment	Austria.Finland	5,644	-	17,462	23,106	5,644.00	-	17,462.00	23,106.00	-	100
UNEP	B_1_1_2	SEE	Information on current state of environment	Austria.Finland	10,182	-	43,000	53,182	10,182.00	-	43,000.00	53,182.00	-	100
UNEP	B_2_3_1	SEE	Mountain Regions	Austria.Finland	10,909	-	32,831	43,740	10,909.00	-	32,831.00	43,740.00	-	100
UNEP	B_3_1_1	SEE	Transboundary arrangements	Austria.Finland	10,582	-	26,742	37,324	10,582.00	-	26,742.00	37,324.00	-	100
UNEP	B_3_2_1	SEE	Transboundary Protected Areas	Austria.Finland	10,582	-	26,742	37,324	10,582.00	-	26,742.00	37,324.00	-	100
UNEP	B_3_2_2	SEE	GIS Zonation	Austria.Finland	10,909	-	5,844	16,753	10,909.00	-	5,844.00	16,753.00	-	100
UNEP	B_3_2_3	SEE	Protected Areas Managers	Austria.Finland	6,349	-	9,151	15,500	6,349.00	-	9,151.00	15,500.00	-	100
UNEP	B_3_2_4	SEE	Three pilot activities	Austria.Finland	17,818	-	43,553	61,371	17,818.00	-	43,553.00	61,371.00	-	100
UNEP	C_4_1_1	SEE	Interregional meetings, study tours, website and newsletter	Austria.Finland	13,636	-	41,039	54,675	13,636.00	-	41,039.00	54,675.00	-	100
UNEP	D_1_1_1	SEE	Information stock-taking	Austria.Finland	7,054	-	21,828	28,882	7,054.00	-	21,828.00	28,882.00	-	100
UNEP	D_1_2_1	SEE	Climate change impacts in mountain regions	Austria.Finland	7,337	-	22,701	30,038	7,337.00	-	22,701.00	30,038.00	-	100
UNEP	D_2_1_1	SEE	Symposium on threats to human security	Austria.Finland	2,822	-	8,731	11,553	2,822.00	-	8,731.00	11,553.00	-	100
UNEP	D_2_2_1	SEE	Organization of workshops	Austria.Finland	6,364	-	19,151	25,515	6,364.00	-	19,151.00	25,515.00	-	100
UNEP	D_2_2_2	SEE	Shared mountain ecosystems	Austria.Finland	4,545	-	13,680	18,225	4,545.00	-	13,680.00	18,225.00	-	100
UNEP	UNEP SE RCOO	CU	Regional Coordination in SEE	Finland.WEI Phase I	42,779	-	-	42,779	42,779.00	26,667.00	26,667.00	96,113.00	-	100
UNEP	UNEP SE RCOO	CU	Regional Coordination in SEE	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	26,667	26,667	53,334						
UNEP	UNEP SECR COO	CU	Coordination Officer	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	130,000	59,920	189,920	-	135,511.00	86,909.00	222,420.00	-	100
UNEP	UNEP SECR COO	CU	Coordination Officer	Finland.WEI Phase I	-	-	32,500	32,500						
UNEP	UNEP SC 1_1	SC	Mountain Regions in SC	Finland.WEI Phase I	-	-	11,375	11,375	-	-	10,550.00	10,550	825.00	92.7
UNEP	UNEP SC 1_1	SC	Mountain Regions in SC	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	-	14,608	14,608	-	-	0	0	14,608.00	0

Transfers to UNOPS/UNEP for continued implementation of UNEP Projects by UNOPS after 31 December 2012.

Agency	Activity	Reg	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31 Dec 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
UNEP UNOPS	UNEP HR	all	UNEP HR	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	160,758	160,758	-	-	-	-	160,758	0
UNEP UNOPS	UNEP RCOO SEE	EE	UNEP RCOO EE	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	66,619	66,619	-	-	-	-	66,619	0
UNEP UNOPS	CA 2_4 Talco	CA	Talco	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	19,390	19,390	-	-	-	-	19,390	0
UNEP UNOPS	SC 2_1	SC	Armenia	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	12,490	12,490	-	-	-	-	12,490	0
UNEP UNOPS	SC 1_4	SC	Stakeholder Cooperation in SC	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	26,095	26,095	-	-	-	-	26,095	0
UNEP UNOPS	EE 1_1	EE	Danube	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	10,800	10,800	-	-	-	-	10,800	0
UNEP UNOPS	EE 3_1	EE	Dniester	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	26,444	26,444	-	-	-	-	26,444	0
UNEP UNOPS	EE 1_1	EE	Danube	Sweden EPA	-	-	22,356	22,356	-	-	-	-	22,356	0
UNEP UNOPS	EE 3_1	EE	Dniester	Sweden EPA	-	-	58,716	58,716	-	-	-	-	58,716	0
UNEP UNOPS	SIDA 1		SIDA Main	SIDA	-	-	903,726	903,726	-	-	-	-	903,726	0
UNEP UNOPS	SIDA 2		SIDA Regional	SIDA	-	-	43,815	43,815	-	-	-	-	43,815	0
TOTAL					-	-	1,351,209	1,351,209	-	-	-	-	1,351,209	0

Table 7. Funds received and expenditure reported by OSCE

Agency	Activity	Reg.	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31 Dec 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
OSCE	CA 4_1	CA	Aarhus Centers in CA	Finland.WEI Phase I	137,000	-	-	137,000	42,537.65	30,576.05	13,928.12	87,041.82	49,958.18	63.5
OSCE	EE 2_1	EE	Pesticides in Moldova	Finland.WEI Phase I	-	100,000	-	100,000	-	-	93,879.04	93,879.04	6,120.96	93.9
OSCE	EE 2_2	EE	Support to demarcation of Belarus-Ukraine border	Finland.WEI Phase I	-	-	8,730	8,730	-	-	-	-	8,730.00	0.0
OSCE	EE 2_2	EE	Support to demarcation of Belarus-Ukraine border	Finland. WEI Ph II	-	-	138,745	138,745	-	-	-	-	138,745.00	0.0
OSCE	EE 2_3	EE	Transport of hazardous waste	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	90,000	50,000	140,000	-	-	79,518.67	79,518.67	60,481.33	56.8
OSCE	EE 3_1	EE	Dniester River Basin	Sweden EPA	41,924	-	46,806	88,730	-	29,190.82	45,814.77	75,005.59	13,724.41	84.5
OSCE	EE 3_2	EE	Climate change and security scenarios	Finland.WEI Ph I	50,000	-	-	50,000	1,756.30	53,365.23	4,839.34	59,960.87	39.13	99.9
OSCE	EE 3_2	EE	Climate change and security scenarios	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	10,000	-	10,000						
OSCE	EE 4_1	EE	Aarhus Center in Chisinau	Finland.WEI Ph I	-	61,000	-	61,000	-	-	36,703.68	36,703.68	24,296.32	60.2
OSCE	SC 1_2	SC	Fire Management - Phase II	Finland.WEI Ph I	130,000	-	-	130,000	89,922.13	27,912.95	12,164.92	130,000.00	-	100
OSCE	SC 1_3	SC	Fire Management - Phase III	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	50,704	77,519	128,223	-	-	44,772.06	44,772.06	83,450.94	34.9
OSCE	SC 1_4	SC	Multi-stakeholder coop in SC	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	14,494	17,772	32,266	-	-	-	-	32,266.00	0.0
OSCE	SC 2_2	SC	Nubarashen Storage Site	Finland.WEI Ph I	52,000	-	-	52,000	22,754.33	10,970.61	18,261.22	51,986.16	13.84	100.0
OSCE	SC 2_3	SC	Regional Cities - Tbilisi	Finland.WEI Ph I	64,800	-	-	64,800	32,379.36	28,589.46	3,364.02	64,332.84	467.16	99.3
OSCE	SC 4_1	SC	Aarhus Centers in SC	Finland.WEI Ph I	92,157	-	-	92,157	33,367.04	47,916.96	3,606.97	84,890.97	7,266.03	92.1
OSCE	SC 4_3	SC	UNECE Convention implementation in Azerbaijan	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	15,016.58	15,016.58	4,983.42	75.1
OSCE	SC 4_4	SC	CASE	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	76,901	23,166	100,067	-	-	4,106.21	4,106.21	95,960.79	4.1
OSCE	SC 1_5	SC	UNECE Water Conv. Impl.	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	-	22,295	22,295	-	-	-	-	22,295.00	0.0
OSCE	SC ESPOO	SC	Espoo Convention	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	26,300	-	26,300	-	18,826.77	-	18,826.77	7,473.23	71.6
OSCE	SE C_1_1_1	SEE	Multilateral Env. Agreem.	Austria.Finland.SEE	22,520	16,153	9,524	48,197	30,522.61	108,983.97	55,360.97	194,867.55	130,785.45	59.8
OSCE	SE C_1_2_1	SEE	Aarhus Centers	Austria.Finland.SEE	73,039	52,387	30,888	156,314						
OSCE	SE C_1_2_2	SEE	Network of Aarhus & Public Env. Information Centers	Austria.Finland.SEE	15,216	10,914	6,435	32,565						
OSCE	SE C_2_1_1	SEE	Electronic Information Tools	Austria.Finland.SEE	12,173	8,731	5,148	26,052						
OSCE	SE C_3_3_1	SEE	Conflict prevention and Resolution tools	Austria.Finland.SEE	29,215	20,955	12,355	62,525						
OSCE	SIDA		Swedish Strategy for Cooperation with Belarus	SIDA	-	-	104,575	104,575	-	-	-	-	104,575.00	0.0
OSCE	SC RCOO	CU	Regional Coordination in SC	Finland.WEI Ph I	95,000	-	-	95,000	5,181.60	24,083.83	102,921.60	132,187.03	146,812.97	47.4
OSCE	SC RCOO	CU	Regional Coordination in SC	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	80,000	80,000	160,000						
OSCE	TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Ph I	8,000	-	-	8,000						
OSCE	TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Ph II	-	8,000	8,000	16,000						

Table 8. Funds received and expenditure reported by UNDP

Agency	Activity	Reg .	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31 Dec 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
UNDP	UNDP CA RCOO (Activity 4)	CU	Regional Coordination in CA	Finland.WEI Phase I	145,000	-	-	145,000	82,422.34	76,507.34	95,860.80	254,790.48	150,209.52	62.9
UNDP	UNDP CA RCOO	CU	Regional Coordination in CA	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	130,000	130,000	260,000						
UNDP	UNDP CA 1_1	CA	Isfara River Basin	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	15,500	-	15,500	-	6,514.00	8,986.00	15,500.00	-	100.0
UNDP	UNDP CA 2_1	CA	Radioactive waste management	Finland.WEI Phase I	500,000	(45,000)	-	455,000	159,560.34	299,470.84	968.82	460,000.00	-	100.0
UNDP	UNDP CA 2_1	CA	Radioactive waste management	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	5,000	-	5,000						
UNDP	UNDP CA 2_3	CA	Dam Safety in CA, Phase III	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	7,000	-	7,000	-	1,458.00	5,542.00	7,000.00	-	100.0
UNDP	UNDP CA 3_1	CA	Glacial melting impact on water supply	Finland.WEI Phase I	159,000	-	-	159,000	72,494.30	86,505.70	-	159,000.00	-	100.0
UNDP	UNDP CA 3_2 (inception phase)	CA	Chu-Talas River Basin	Finland.WEI Phase I	96,135	-	-	96,135	32,341.00	98,711.00	50,559.00	181,611.00	54,934.00	76.8
UNDP	UNDP CA 3_4 (implementation phase)	CA	Chu-Talas River Basin	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	59,380	81,030	140,410						
UNDP	UNDP EE 1_3	EE	Neman River Basin	Sweden EPA	-	78,000	92,000	170,000	-	-	127,023.81	127,023.81	42,976.19	74.7
UNDP	UNDP SE A_1_1_1	SEE	Tailings dams improvements	Austria.Finland.SEE	328,675	-	374,740	703,415	28,643.69	240,784.06	378,796.35	648,224.10	133,347.90	82.9
UNDP	UNDP SE A_1_1_3	SEE	Institutional mechanism & monitoring	Austria.Finland.SEE	36,519	-	41,638	78,157						
UNDP	UNDP SIDA 1		Swedish Strategy for Cooperation with Belarus	SIDA	-	-	331,300	331,300	-	-	-	-	331,300.00	0.0
UNDP	UNDP TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Phase I	8,000	-	-	8,000	13,196.16	7,688.14	14,901.56	35,785.86	11,785.86	149.1
UNDP	UNDP TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	8,000	8,000	16,000						

Table 9. Funds received and expenditure reported by UNECE

Agency	Activity	Reg .	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31 Dec 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
UNECE	ECE SE A_2_2_1	SEE	Industrial Accidents Convention	Austria.Finland.SEE	-	94,070	23,166	117,236	-	-	76,811	76,811	40,425	65.5
UNECE	ECE SE B_2_1_1	SEE	Wider Drin Basin	Austria.Finland.SEE	-	31,356	7,722	39,078	-	-	32,100	32,100	6,978	82.1
UNECE	ECE SE D_2_3_1	SEE	Safa River Basin	Austria.Finland.SEE	-	184,581	46,563	231,144	-	74,900	72,619	147,519	83,625	63.8
UNECE	UNECE CA 2_3	CA	Dam Safety in CA, Phase III	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	23,000	50,560	73,560	-	-	21,317	21,317	52,243	29
UNECE	UNECE CA 3_2	CA	Chu-Talas River Basin	Finland.WEI Phase I	-	8,780	-	8,780	-	-	8,780	8,780	-	100
UNECE	UNECE CA 3_4	CA	Chu-Talas River Basin	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	18,620	30,000	48,620	-	-	10,045	10,045	38,575	20.7
UNECE	UNECE EE 1_1	EE	Danube Delta region	Sweden EPA	-	1,500	6,000	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500	0
UNECE	UNECE EE 3_1	EE	Dniester River Basin	Sweden EPA	-	38,000	1,545	39,545	-	26,430	25,232	51,662	42,491	54.9
UNECE	UNECE EE 3_1	EE	Dniester River Basin	Sweden EPA	-	30,000	24,608	54,608	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNECE	UNECE SIDA 1		Swedish Strategy for Cooperation with Belarus	SIDA	-	-	47,469	47,469	-	-	-	-	47,469	0
UNECE	UNECE TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Phase I	-	6,600	-	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNECE	UNECE TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	8,000	2,679	10,679	-	3,185	15,893	19,078	1,799	110.4
UNECE	UNECE TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Sweden EPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10. Funds received and expenditure reported by REC

Agency	Activity	Reg.	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31 Dec 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
REC	REC EE 1_2	EE	Drisviaty/Druksiai Lake Basin	Sweden EPA	-	78,033	-	78,033	-	28,764.00	61,785.00	90,549.00	7,484.00	92.4
REC	REC EE 1_2	EE	Drisviaty/Druksiai Lake Basin	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
REC	REC SIDA 1		Swedish Strategy for Cooperation with Belarus	SIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
REC	REC SE A_2_2_2	SEE	EU Standards and Conventions	Austria.Finland.SEE	25,563	18,336	10,811	54,710	24,054.30	31,692.70	- 1,037.00	54,710.00	-	100
REC	REC SE B_2_1_2	SEE	Cooperation in the Timok River	Austria.Finland.SEE	13,999	10,041	5,920	29,960	4,260.31	23,425.69	2,274.00	29,960.00	-	100
REC	REC SE B_2_2_1	SEE	SEE Regional Action Plan	Austria.Finland.SEE	42,606	30,559	18,018	91,183	36,214.19	45,653.81	9,315.00	91,183.00	-	100
REC	REC SE B_2_2_2	SEE	Environmental Crimes	Austria.Finland.SEE	45,649	32,742	19,305	97,696	45,691.01	52,650.99	- 646.00	97,696.00	-	100
REC	REC SE B_2_2_3	SEE	Coordination on illegal logging	Austria.Finland.SEE	18,259	13,097	7,722	39,078	18,258.35	21,969.65	- 1,150.00	39,078.00	-	100
REC	REC SE C_2_2_1	SEE	Facilitation of public participation	Austria.Finland.SEE	21,303	15,280	9,009	45,592	5,482.15	23,421.85	15,374.00	44,278.00	1,314.00	97.1
REC	REC SE C_3_1_1	SEE	Trainings for legal professionals	Austria.Finland.SEE	18,259	13,097	7,722	39,078	1,154.44	10,742.56	24,381.00	36,278.00	2,800.00	92.8
REC	REC SE C_3_2_1	SEE	PRTR and PRTR reporting	Austria.Finland.SEE	32,258	23,138	13,642	69,038	2,656.89	12,347.11	50,784.00	65,788.00	3,250.00	95.3
REC	REC SE D_1_1_2	SEE	Information related to CC & security	Austria.Finland.SEE	30,433	21,828	12,870	65,131	2,538.60	39,647.40	22,945.00	65,131.00	-	100.0
REC	REC SE D_2_1_2	SEE	Coordinated priority actions	Austria.Finland.SEE	18,259	13,097	7,722	39,078	1,174.77	33,218.23	4,685.00	39,078.00	-	100.0
REC	REC SE D_2_2_3	SEE	Mountain areas	Austria.Finland.SEE	15,216	10,914	6,435	32,565	-	14,775.00	17,790.00	32,565.00	-	100.0
REC	REC TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Phase I	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
REC	REC TRAVEL	CU	Travel	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	8,000	8,000	16,000	22,323.20	60,410.80	100,153.00	182,887.00	-	100.0
REC	REC SE RCOO	CU	Regional Coordination SEE	Finland.WEI Phase I	52,221	-	-	52,221	-	-	-	-	-	-
REC	REC SE RCOO	CU	Regional Coordination SEE	Finland.WEI Phase II	-	53,333	53,333	106,666	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11. Funds received and expenditure reported by ICPDR & GRID

Agency	Activity	Reg.	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31 Dec 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
ICPDR	ICPDR	EE	ICPDR EE_1_1	Finland.WEI Phase I	100,000	40,157	-	140,157	4,623.70	96,551.18	21,760.91	122,935.79	60,107.21	67.2
ICPDR	ICPDR	EE	ICPDR EE_1_1	Sweden EPA	-	17,386	25,500	42,886						

Agency	Activity	Reg.	Activity Name	Name of Donor	UNOPS Exp 2010	UNOPS Exp 2011	UNOPS Exp 2012	Total Exp. UNOPS, 31 Dec 2012	Impl. Org. Exp 2010	Impl. Org. Exp 2011	Impl. Org. Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp 2010-2012	Balance	Fin. Del. %
GRID	GRID	EE	GRID EE_1_1	Sweden EPA	-	56,029	35,000	91,029	-	57,000.00	33,271.00	90,271.00	758.00	99.2

Table 12. UNOPS implemented activities and expenditure

The ENVSEC Coordination Unit

Agency	Activity	R	Name of Donor	Budget 2010	Budget 2011	Budget 2012	Total Budget 2010-2012	Exp 2010	Exp 2011	Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp. 2010-2012	Balance	Comments
UNOPS	SPM	All	Finland WEI I+II	332,000	200,000	354,740	886,740	275,350	353,487	355,912	984,749	- 98,009	Offset by Finland contingency
UNOPS	Coord. Unit	All	Finland WEI I+II	233,000	195,000	139,087	567,087	210,681	193,763	133,865	538,309	28,778	
UNOPS	Contingency	All	Finland WEI I+II			125,409	125,409					125,409	Used to cover SPM balance. Rest transferred to UNEP/UNOPS
UNOPS	Contingency	All	Austria.Finland. SEE			99,007	99,007					99,007	Transferred to UNEP/UNOPS
TOTAL				565,000	395,000	718,243	1,678,243	486,031	547,250	489,777	1,523,058	155,185	Balance transferred to UNEP/UNOPS

UNECE projects implemented by UNOPS

Agency	Activity	R	Name of Donor	Budget 2010	Budget 2011	Budget 2012	Total Budget 2010-2012	Exp 2010	Exp 2011	Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp. 2010-2012	Balance	Comments
UNOPS	Travel UNECE	-	Finland.WEI Ph I	1,400			1,400					1,400	
UNOPS	Travel UNECE	-	Finland.WEI Ph II			5,321	5,321		6,721		6,721	- 1,400	
UNOPS	CA 2_2 UNECE	CA	Finland.WEI Ph I		100,000		100,000		104,317		104,317	- 4,317	
UNOPS	CA 2_2 UNECE	CA	Finland.WEI Ph II		12,000	(1,445)	10,555			5,504	5,504	5,051	
UNOPS	CA 3_2 UNECE	CA	Finland.WEI Ph I	6,010		(967)	5,043		5,043		5,043		
UNOPS	D 2_3_1 UNECE	SEE	SEE Austria/ Finland	3,558		(231)	3,327		3,327		3,327		
UNOPS	EE 3_1 UNECE	EE	Sweden EPA	10,912		(1,545)	9,367		9,367		9,367		
TOTAL				21,880	112,000	1,133	135,013		128,776	5,504	134,280	733	

UNEP projects implemented by UNOPS

Agency	Activity	R	Name of Donor	Budget 2010	Budget 2011	Budget 2012	Total Budget 2010-2012	Exp 2010	Exp 2011	Exp 2012	TOTAL Exp. 2010-2012	Balance	Comments
UNOPS	RC EE	EE	Finland.WEI Ph I	95,000			95,000	60,081			60,081	34,919	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	RC EE	EE	Finland.WEI Ph II		80,000	80,000	160,000		62,163	71,072	133,235	26,765	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	RC EE	EE	Sweden EPA	13,967	15,765	15,471	45,203		10,136	35,067	45,203	0	
UNOPS	Travel EE	EE	Finland.WEI Ph I		8,000	8,000	16,000		8,000	7,673	15,673	328	
UNOPS	CA 3_3	CA	Finland.WEI Ph I	42,389			42,389		42,680		42,680	- 291	
UNOPS	CA 3_3	CA	Finland.WEI Ph II		24,000		24,000			19,577	19,577	4,423	
UNOPS	CA 2_1	CA	Finland.WEI Ph I	45,000			45,000	32,659	12,341		45,000	-	
UNOPS	CA 2_1	CA	Finland.WEI Ph II		40,000	8,650	48,650		4,488	43,985	48,473	177	
UNOPS	CA 2_4 (Talco)	CA	Finland.WEI Ph II			26,676	26,676			8,722	8,722	17,954	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	CA 3_1	CA	Finland.WEI Ph I	41,000			41,000	2,656	38,289		40,945	55	
UNOPS	SC 1_2	SC	Finland.WEI Ph I	70,000		-11,375	58,625	29,291	29,643	- 309	58,625	- 0	
UNOPS	SC 2_1	SC	Finland.WEI Ph I	41,000			41,000		28,565	869	29,435	11,565	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	SC 2_3 (Tbilisi)	SC	Finland.WEI Ph I	95,200			95,200	32,295	41,568	3,905	77,768	17,432	
UNOPS	EE 3_1	EE	Finland.WEI Ph I	140,000	25,000		165,000		165,000		165,000	- 0	
UNOPS	EE 1_1	EE	Sweden EPA	4,800	7,000		11,800			11,800	11,800	-	
UNOPS	EE 1_1	EE	Sweden EPA	1,500		19,200	20,700				-	20,700	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	EE 3_1	EE	Sweden EPA	5,330	5,000	44,037	54,367				-	54,367	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	EE 1_1	EE	Finland.WEI Ph II		10,000		10,000				-	10,000	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	EE 3_1	EE	Finland.WEI Ph II			32,083	32,083		7,598		7,598	24,485	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	EE 3_2	EE	Finland.WEI Ph II		40,000		40,000			38,088	38,088	1,912	
UNOPS	SC 1_4	SC	Finland.WEI Ph II		28,169	20,838	49,007			24,845	24,845	24,162	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	SIDA 1		Sweden SIDA			836,783	836,783				-	836,783	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	SIDA 2		Sweden SIDA			40,569	40,569				-	40,569	transferred to UNEP/ UNOPS
UNOPS	A 112	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	46,757		25,740	72,497	49,409	60,680	15,000	125,089	52,592	
UNOPS	A 211	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	67,797		20,323	88,120	42,754	9,194	36,803	88,751	- 631	
UNOPS	A 212	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	50,899			50,899	41,818	8,608	-	50,426	473	
UNOPS	B 111	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	18,703		10,296	28,999	1,097	5,315	20,586	26,998	2,001	
UNOPS	B 112	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	28,329			28,329			12,542	12,542	15,787	
UNOPS	B 231	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	39,450			39,450	1,194	85,500	2,589	89,282	- 49,832	
UNOPS	B 311	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	35,067		25,305	60,372	23,689	15,829	4,203	43,720	16,652	
UNOPS	B 321	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	35,067		25,305	60,372	21,995	9,527	8,157	39,679	20,693	
UNOPS	B 322	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	36,310		39,798	76,108	6,701	41,939	37,245	85,885	- 9,777	
UNOPS	B 323	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	23,027		10,000	33,027		8,198	3,974	12,172	20,855	
UNOPS	B 324	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	60,666		25,444	86,110	15,967	20,134	9,642	45,744	40,366	
UNOPS	C 411	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	49,312			49,312	19,386	1,723	20,264	41,374	7,938	
UNOPS	D 111	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	23,379		12,870	36,249		9,111	3,900	13,011	23,238	
UNOPS	D 121	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	24,313		13,385	37,698	3,220	47,715	16,112	67,046	- 29,348	
UNOPS	D 211	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	9,351		5,148	14,499	1,148	5,339	10,000	16,487	- 1,988	
UNOPS	D 221	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	23,012			23,012		1,093		1,093	21,919	
UNOPS	D 222	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE	16,438			16,438		5,006	15,000	20,006	- 3,568	
UNOPS	SEE Travel	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE					4,099	12,724		16,823	- 16,823	
UNOPS	SEE Evaluation	SEE	Austria.Finland.SEE			15,444	15,444			13,125	13,125	2,319	
TOTAL				1,183,063	282,934	1,349,990	2,815,987	389,459	798,107	494,436	1,682,001	1,133,986	

