



**Economic and Social
Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

ECE/CEP/2007/10

22 March 2007

ENGLISH ONLY

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Fourteenth session

Geneva, 29 May 2007

Item 4 (c) of the provisional agenda

REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 2007-2008

**THE COMMITTEE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE "ENVIRONMENT FOR EUROPE"
CONFERENCE**

TABLE ON THE FOLLOW-UP TO THE KIEV CONFERENCE

Note by the secretariat*

Introduction

1. The table below has been prepared by the secretariat at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Environmental Policy in 2003 to serve as a working tool for the discussion on the follow-up to the Kiev Conference. It builds on the Kiev Declaration.

2. The Committee's Bureau at its last meeting in June 2006 invited the secretariat to circulate this document to the relevant organisations, to the ECE Sectoral Committees', as well as the Governing Bodies of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements concerned and responsible for undertaking the activities therein reflected. Their inputs on results achieved, are presented in this document to assess progress in the implementation of the Kiev Declaration, at the next Committee's session in May 2007.

* The text reflected in this document starts from paragraphs 23 as paragraphs 1 to 22 contain the Preamble.

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>23. ... support the work of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other relevant UN agencies in following up WSSD results at the global and regional level, and in supporting the implementation of these results and the outcome of the Regional Ministerial Meeting for WSSD at the regional and national levels, as appropriate. ...invite UNECE, within its mandate, to collaborate with other regional and subregional organizations and bodies, as appropriate, as well as regional offices of funds, programmes, international and trade institutions and other organizations of the UN system in contributing to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the decision of UNCSD at its 11th session regarding regional implementation, and providing inputs to the global sustainable development process as decided by UNSCD at its 11th session.</p>	<p>Regional implementation and global input</p>	<p>UNECE with other regional and subregional organizations</p>	<p>Organizing regional implementation meeting and promoting the integration of environment into other sectors</p>	<p>Following the decisions of the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-11), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held the first Regional Implementation Forum on Sustainable Development on 15 and 16 January 2004 in Geneva. This meeting evaluated progress made in implementing sustainable development goals and identified obstacles and constraints in the areas of water, human settlements and sanitation. The outcomes of the meeting provided substantial inputs to the review year within the first two-year implementation cycle (2004-2005) and contributed to CSD-12.</p> <p>In order to provide substantial inputs for the review year and contribute to the CSD-14 within the second two-year cycle (2006-2007), the ECE held the second Regional Implementation Forum on 15-16 December 2005 in Geneva. In accordance with the CSD's multi-year programme of work, the Forum assessed the region's progress in implementing sustainable development commitments in the areas of energy for sustainable development, atmosphere/air pollution, climate change and industrial development, as well as cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>To contribute to the third two-year cycle (2008-2009) and provide input to the CSD-16, the third Regional Implementation Forum is tentatively scheduled for January 2008, subject to decision by the UNECE Commission. In accordance with the CSD's multi-year programme of work, the Forum will assess the region's progress in implementing sustainable development commitments in the areas of agriculture, rural development, land, drought and desertification, as well as cross-cutting issues.</p>
<p>24. ...honour ... global commitments in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). We welcome the agreement of WSSD to promote mutual supportiveness between the multilateral trading system and the MEAs, consistent with sustainable development goals, in support of the work programme agreed through the World Trade Organization, while recognizing the importance of maintaining the</p>	<p>- Promotion of mutual supportiveness with multilateral trading system - Implementation of United Nations Framework</p>	<p>UNECE Trade Division UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy and MEAs</p>	<p>Following the work of Environment and Trade Commission of World Trade Organization (WTO) Periodically the Committee,</p>	<p>The UNECE Committee on Trade works among other issues on analyzing the impact of technical barriers to trade on bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and provides assistance to some extent to countries on WTO negotiations or the implementation of obligations under the WTO on trade facilitation (in understanding the use and applicability of UNECE standards); and technical barriers to trade (in the areas of transparency and regulatory harmonization).</p> <p>The CEP provides a catalysing forum in which government</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>integrity of both sets of instruments. ... work towards the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. ...promote regional coordination and cooperation among the relevant MEAs.</p>	<p>Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - Regional coordination and cooperation among relevant MEAs</p>	<p>governing bodies UNFCCC</p>	<p>together with the governing bodies of conventions, discusses strategic directions of work and shares information and new ideas</p>	<p>representatives , including governing bodies of the UNECE MEAs can share their experiences in promoting and assessing the implementation of these regional environmental instruments and identify means of improving compliance with them. Furthermore the CEP supports the implementation of the Conventions and Protocols (UNECE)</p> <p><i>on promotion of mutual supportiveness with the multilateral trading system</i></p> <p>In response to a note from the secretariat on the World Trade Organization (FCCC/SBSTA/2003/INF.7), the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),in 13 June 2003) encouraged Parties to coordinate issues relevant to the Convention and the WTO at the national level</p> <p><i>on regional coordination and cooperation among relevant MEAs among the Rio Conventions</i></p> <p>- The secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the UNFCCC jointly prepared a paper on options for enhanced cooperation among the three Rio Conventions for consideration by the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) in promoting information exchange, including on activities related to technology transfer, capacity-building and experience from the national capacity self-assessments.</p> <p><i>- between the UNFCCC and the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol</i></p> <p>- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (TEAP) completed a “Special Report on Safeguarding the Ozone Layer and the Global Climate System: Issues Related to Hydrofluorocarbons and Perfluorocarbons”, in response to an invitation from the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC - The SBSTA, encouraged the UNFCCC secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat to continue to cooperate (FCCC)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>25. ...continue in existing forums to work toward sustainable fisheries, the conservation of biodiversity, the strengthening of marine science, improved coordination and cooperation, the reduction and elimination of marine pollution and greater maritime safety. ...reaffirm the commitments made at WSSD to encourage the application of the ecosystem approach for oceans and seas by 2010, to make every effort to achieve substantial progress to protect the marine environment from land-based activities by the next Conference of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities in 2006, and to establish marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012. ...welcome subregional cooperation around the seas in the region, and the efforts to address maritime transport safety and we welcome in this context the work of the subregions on particularly sensitive sea areas.</p>	<p>- Sustainable fisheries, conservation of biodiversity, strengthening of marine science, reduction of marine pollution, greater maritime safety - Establishment of marine protected areas - Subregional cooperation on maritime transport safety and sensitive sea areas</p>	<p>UNEP International Maritime Organization (IMO)</p>	<p>technical and financial assistance. in support of capacity-building activities http://www.gpa.unep.org/documents/igr-</p>	<p>Black Sea a. In August 2006 UNEP submitted to the meeting of the Black Sea Commission the draft Revised Protocol for the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities. It is expected that this document will be used for the diplomatic negotiations leading to the adoption of the revised protocol at the Black Sea Ministerial Meeting in 2008. A number of national and local authorities of the Black Sea countries are being trained to help implement the protocol.</p> <p>Caspian Sea a) The latest draft of the Protocol for the Protection of the Caspian Sea Against Pollution from Land-Based Sources [and Activities] is expected to be discussed shortly in a regional meeting that will address the harmonization of all four protocols that are currently being developed under the Caspian Sea Framework Convention (biodiversity conservation, environmental impact assessment in a transboundary context, Preparedness, Response and Cooperation in Combating Oil Pollution Incidents and land-based sources of pollution). b) Early 2007, the Russian Federation has produced a first draft of the inventory of land-based sources of pollution of the marine environment of the Caspian Sea.</p> <p>Mediterranean Sea a follow-up project is currently being prepared by UNEP which aims at the implementation of the NAPs.</p> <p>http://www.gpa.unep.org/documents/igr2_key_outcomes_english.pdf. (UNEP)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>26. ...strengthen our efforts at the global, regional, subregional and national levels to promote good governance and to reverse the current trend of natural resource degradation as soon as possible, with a view to contributing to building social cohesion, reducing poverty and vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters, with mainstreaming of the gender perspective, and with a view to improving living conditions for children and vulnerable groups and to promoting sustainable development, peace and security. ...welcome and support the initiatives and partnerships designed to address these links to strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration and obtain better results.</p>	<p>- Global, regional, subregional and national promotion of good governance and prevention of natural resource degradation - Promote sustainable development, peace and security - Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy / Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Governing bodies of MEAs</p>	<p>Through the Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs) Through implementation of the Environment Strategy for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) and programme of work of MEAs</p>	<p>EPR Programme provided recommendations to the countries reviewed since the Kiev Conference (Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Tajikistan, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Serbia, and Montenegro) on improving governance on environment and addressing environmental problems with due attention to social and economic issues. For Tajikistan, particular emphasis was given to measures for reducing poverty and vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters. Political support for environmental problems and priorities, as well as effectiveness of environmental institutions with regard to proposing and implementing solutions are reviewed in a draft paper “Critical issues in implementation of environmental policies highlighted by the UNECE Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme” to be presented to the Belgrade Conference(UNECE)</p> <p>The EAP task force promotes the achievement of specific objectives of the strategy with several facilitating organizations to develop and implement programmes and partnerships to implement the Strategy (UNECE)</p> <p>Reports on the status of national implementation of the ECE conventions show their increasing application by a number of Parties in the Region. Still it appears that many countries struggle to coordinate government departments and agencies for effective implementation. (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>27. ...encourage national efforts to promote sustainable production and consumption as well as corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability. The integration of environmental considerations into sectoral policies, where appropriate, and the delinking of economic growth and environmental degradation, so as to promote both economic growth and environmental protection are crucial.</p>	<p>- Promote integration of environmental considerations into sectoral policies</p>	<p>ECE -CEP</p>	<p>ECE EPRs</p>	<p>Integration of environmental considerations into sectoral policies is a major focus of the second cycle of EPRs. Recommendations on improving such integration are provided in each second review Integration of environmental policies into sectoral policies and related implementation mechanisms are reviewed in a draft paper “Critical issues in implementation of environmental policies highlighted by the UNECE Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme” to be presented to the Belgrade Conference (UNECE)</p> <p>Capacity building for changing the consumption and production patterns;Developing methodologies and case studies to promote the sustainable consumption and production (REC)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>28. We underline the importance of the shift towards sustainable production and consumption patterns and encourage regions, subregions and countries, as appropriate, to devise programmes to accelerate this shift. As decided at WSSD, we will encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes in support of this, taking them to our next conference. Countries should decide which tools will be of most use to them in these efforts. Some important programme elements to be considered are: the promotion of environmental policy integration, including continued promotion of the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the costs of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment; partnerships; voluntary programmes; regulatory reform; tradeable permits; encouraging the reform of subsidies that have considerable negative effects on the environment and are incompatible with sustainable development; increasing market access for environmental goods and services; public awareness; as well as specific objectives for sectoral policies, in particular transport, energy and agriculture, taking into account the ongoing work of OECD. The greening of government at all levels is imperative. We will continue to work on the adoption of public procurement policies that encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally sound</p>	<p>-Promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes - Promote sustainable public procurement policies</p>	<p>-UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy -Governing bodies of MEAs - THE PEP Steering Committee UNECE EAP Task Force Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</p>	<p>Work programme of Committee on Environmental Policy/ EPRs and MEAs THE PEP programme of work (land-use planning and sustainable transport) Through its programme of work</p>	<p>The Parties to the the Water Convention adopted the Recommendations on Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) in Integrated Water Resources Management, making it possible to internalize environmental costs or benefits and facilitate the integration of relevant policies at all levels (e.g. agriculture and forestry, urban development, water, energy and transport), thereby promoting efficiency, effectiveness and equity (UNECE)</p> <p>EPR Programme pays particular attention to the financing for environmental protection, with emphasis on the use of economic instruments and application of “polluter pays” principle. Relevant recommendations are made in each Review. Mechanisms for enforcement and compliance and management of eco-funds were discussed as major policy issues at the twelfth session of CEP based on the results of the second EPRs of Belarus and Moldova. Financing of environmental policies and strategies is reviewed in a draft paper “Critical issues in implementation of environmental policies highlighted by the UNECE Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme” to be presented to the Belgrade Conference. See also response to item 27 (UNECE)</p> <p>Several networks established within the EAP Task Force promote sectoral integration. (OECD)</p> <p>THE PEP Steering Committee provides guidance for the effective integration of environment and health issues into transport; promotes sustainable urban transport and land-use planning in EECCA and SEE, through sub-regional workshops ; disseminates information and good practice through the web-based Clearing House on Transport, Environment and Health ; develops g guidance on methodological approaches to estimate transport-related health costs, with views of supporting their internalization, and to facilitate cost-benefit analysis that fully taken into account the health effects resulting from transport policies; (THE PEP)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
goods and services.				

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>29. Business and industry have an important role to play in the promotion of sustainable development. As our Governments stated in Johannesburg, governments, relevant international organizations, the private sector and all major groups should play an active role in changing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, including actions at all levels. Although governments and international organizations should establish a supportive and enabling environment for sustainable development, business and industry also have a responsibility and should take actions. We support continuing improvement in corporate practices in all countries and welcome efforts by multinational enterprises, in both developed and developing countries, to increase their contribution to the protection of the environment by continuing to develop methods to manage their operations in cleaner and more resource-efficient ways, initiating dialogues with all stakeholders and reporting publicly on their efforts to do so. With a view to enhancing corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability, we, inter alia, encourage industry to improve environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental management systems, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Standardization Organization and the Global Reporting Initiative, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. We will continue to</p>	<p>- Encourage business and industry to improve environmental performance</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy (UNECE) EAP Task Force</p>	<p>Through, inter alia, its Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA) (UNECE) Follow-up to the Guidelines</p>	<p>WGEMA prepared, in cooperation with business and industry, Guidelines on Environmental Monitoring and Reporting by Enterprises. Enterprise Consultative Council has been established at WGEMA. (UNECE)</p> <p>EPRs contain information on how business and industry in the reviewed countries apply voluntary initiatives, such as environmental management systems, certification, environmental audits, introduction of best available techniques (BATs) and public reporting on environmental issues to improve environmental performance. Reviews provide recommendations on the ways for the Governments to cooperate with business and industry in creating appropriate conditions to improve environmental performance (UNECE)</p> <p>The Environmental Finance network supports structured dialogue between economics/finance and environment ministries.</p> <p>Through its environmental policy network (REPIN), the EAP Task Force also carried out substantial work on policy instruments, in particular on integrated permitting and economic instruments, and contributed to the dissemination of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in EECCA</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>support frameworks for the better coordination of the initiatives of business and industry in the follow-up to WSSD under the United Nations Secretary-General's Global Compact Initiative, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and others.</p>				
<p>30. We call on EEA to prepare the fourth assessment report for the next "Environment for Europe" (Efe) ministerial conference building on new partnerships, especially with UNECE and UNEP. We encourage international collaboration to enhance the international comparability of environmental information in priority areas such as air emissions, urban air quality, transboundary inland and groundwater pollution, marine pollution, chemicals, hazardous waste, waste management, human health and biodiversity. We recognize the importance of the document on Lessons Learned from Data Collection for the Kiev Assessment and invite the relevant organizations and institutions, including UNECE, EEA and UNEP, in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of fourth assessment report - Improve comparability of information, data collection and monitoring capacities - Joint implementation of recommendations for improving monitoring capacities 	<p>European Environment Agency (EEA) with UNECE UNEP and the EAP TF</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy's Ad Hoc Working Group on Environmental Monitoring to strengthen environmental information and observation capacity in the 12 EECCA countries (replaced by the text below UNECE)</p>	<p>The EEA is preparing the fourth assessment for the Belgrade Conference with the active participation of all concerned organization in this process. All stakeholders are invited to make comments. The final publication will be available in June 2007 so that the main finding could be discussed in Belgrade.</p> <p>WGEMA assisted in the preparation of and reviewed the draft Belgrade Assessment prepared by EEA (UNECE)</p> <p>UNEP has closely cooperated with the EEA on the preparation of the Belgrade Assessment report.</p> <p>WHO collaborated with EEA in preparing the report for Efe particularly in the areas of Climate Change, Air Quality and Water and Sanitation (WHO)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>accordance with their mandates, to join us in implementing the recommendations for improving monitoring capacities in the region.</p>				
<p>31. We support the UNECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring in its activities, particularly on strengthening environmental information and observation capacity in the 12 countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and we endorse the Recommendations on Strengthening National Environmental Monitoring and Information Systems, and the Guidelines on the Development of State-of-the-Environment Reports in these countries. We recognize that, at the regional level, further development of the cooperation framework provided by the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring is required. We invite donors to support the Working Group and the work for the fourth assessment report by EEA.</p>	<p>Development of recommendations for improving monitoring and observation capacities (UNECE)</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy via its Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment in cooperation with EEA, UNEP and CAREC (UNECE)</p>	<p>Development of recommendations and guidelines and implementation of a Tacis monitoring programme (UNECE)</p>	<p>WGEMA prepared Recommendations to EECCA Governments on indicators and indicator-based reporting supported by two sets of guidelines. Training workshops were organized in EECCA. (UNECE)</p>
<p>32. We welcome the report</p>	<p>Continuation of</p>	<p>UNECE</p>	<p>Committee's</p>	<p>The second cycle of UNECE Environmental Performance Reviews</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>“Environmental policy in transition: Lessons from 10 years of EPRs” and support the implementation of its recommendations. We reaffirm our support for the EPR programme of UNECE, which was initiated at the Lucerne Ministerial Conference, and we note that it has been an important instrument for countries with economies in transition. The UNECE and OECD programmes of EPRs should continue to assist individual countries to assess progress, to promote policy dialogue through peer reviews, to help stimulate greater accountability and to offer the Governments concerned tailor-made recommendations on how to reduce the overall pollution burden.</p>	<p>the Environmental Performance Reviews</p>	<p>Committee on Environmental Policy (first and second reviews) in countries in transition</p> <p>OECD for its member countries</p>	<p>work programme</p> <p>- Promote policy dialogue through reviews</p> <p>- Offer tailor-made recommendations to reduce pollution burden</p>	<p>is being carried out since the decision as well as the recommendations made in Kiev, All countries in transition, but Turkmenistan, have been examined a first time. Belarus, Bulgaria, Estonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine went through second reviews. The launching of the reviews has become a stronger component of the programme and is increasing the visibility of the recommendations in the reviewed countries. (UNECE)</p> <p>Since Kiev, the OECD conducted EPRs for the following member countries (2nd cycle): Poland (2003), Netherlands (2003), Austria (2003), Canada (2004), Spain (2004), Sweden (2004), France (2005), Czech Republic (2005), United States (2006), Belgium (2007), Switzerland (2007), Denmark (in preparation, 2007) (OECD)</p>
<p>33. We recognize the importance of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in the region, which offers a way to assess the impact of plans and programmes on a broad scale and facilitates timely environmental assessment of specific actions that have been addressed at the programmatic level. We invite all countries in the region to consider adopting, if they have not already done so, domestic procedures for the preparation of environmental assessment documents that can address plans and programmes.</p>	<p>Ratification and implementation of the Protocol</p>	<p>UNECE members States/ governing body, with active participation from the health sector</p>	<p>Promoting ratification and implementation</p>	<p>The Protocol has 38 signatories and has been ratified so far by 6 countries. Meetings of the Signatories to the Protocol have been held in order to prepare for the first Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, which is expected to be held back-to-back with the Meeting of the Parties to the convention in 2008 in Romania. (UNECE)</p>
<p>34. In this regard, we, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of States adopting and signing the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, welcome it. This Protocol</p>				<p>1. Capacity development in EECCA (see http://www.unece.org/env/sea/eecca_capacity.htm for details):</p> <p>a) Under the UNOPS supported project "Legal and Policy Framework for SEA in the EECCA countries": analysis and overview of the capacity development activities on SEA in EECCA region were done and the Bulletin "SEA Protocol: Initial Capacity Development in Selected Countries of the Former Soviet union" was</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>underlines the cross-sectoral approach by integrating environmental, including health, considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans, programmes, and, to the extent appropriate, policies and legislation and thus further contributes to sustainable development. We invite all interested UNECE States to sign this Protocol and to work actively for its ratification and implementation. We recognize the close cooperation between the governing bodies of the Espoo and Aarhus Conventions and the active participation of the health sector and NGOs in the negotiations of the Protocol on SEA, and we encourage these organizations to support its implementation. We also invite all interested UNECE States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Espoo Convention to do so at the earliest opportunity.</p>				<p>produced by UNDP, REC-CEE and UNECE.</p> <p>b) Under the UNDP supported project "SEA Promotion and capacity development in 5 EECCA countries": evaluation of capacities and needs for an effective SEA process in the beneficiary countries (4 countries that signed the UNECE SEA Protocol and Belarus) was done; training resource manuals were produced in national languages in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine based on information provided in an early draft of the "Resource Manual to Support Application of the UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment" with adaptation to the needs of local stakeholders; and pilot SEA projects were conducted in Armenia and Belarus. Further pilots projects are to be carried out in 2007 and 2008.</p> <p>c) Under the UNECE supported project "Support to the implementation of the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment", and further to the Espoo Convention's workplan, reports describing the legal and regulatory frameworks for future capacity development (CD) actions (strategies), which have created the bases for the national and sub-regional CD action plans or strategies, were developed</p> <p>2. Further to the Espoo Convention's work plan, drafting of the above-mentioned Resource Manual in English and Russian, with input from the health sector, to be submitted to the Signatories to the Protocol at their next meeting.</p> <p>3. Since the Kiev Conference, ratification of the Espoo Convention by Belarus and of the first and second amendments to the Convention by 6 and 5 States, respectively (see http://www.unece.org/env/eia/ratification.htm for latest).</p> <p>4. Preparations for a workshop on public participation in strategic decision-making, to be hosted by Bulgaria in autumn 2007 and funded by Austria, are under way under the auspices of the Aarhus Convention, in consultation with the Espoo Convention bodies</p>
<p>35. We recognize the importance of civil liability regimes at the national, regional and, in certain cases, even the global level, to serve as mechanisms for internalizing the effects of industrial accidents and environmental harm. We emphasize the importance of insurance and other financial instruments to making these regimes work effectively.</p>	<p>Ratification and implementation of the Protocol</p>	<p>UNECE member States/ governing body in collaboration with industry</p>	<p>Promoting ratification and implementation</p>	<p>To address the low level of ratifications to the Protocol, the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention and the Conference of the Parties to the Industrial Accidents Convention will organize a workshop in spring 2007 to analyze obstacles to the ratification of the Protocol on Civil Liability and propose future steps (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>36. We, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of States adopting and signing the Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters to the 1992 Conventions on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, welcome it. This new Protocol may prove to be an important tool for ensuring adequate and prompt compensation for damage caused by transboundary effects of industrial accidents on transboundary watercourses and for preventing industrial accidents. We invite all States that are eligible to do so to become parties to the new instrument. We also invite all interested UNECE States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Conventions to do so at the earliest opportunity.</p>				
<p>37. We encourage all States to take steps to promote good governance, transparency and accountability and to enhance the role of the public in decision-making processes, inter alia through capacity-building measures aimed at implementing principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. Today, we reaffirm our commitment to that principle and underscore the importance of having legislative and regulatory frameworks in place to provide access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making, and effective access to judicial and</p>	<p>Ratification and implementation of Aarhus Convention, and the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)</p>	<p>UNECE member States/ governing body, regional environmental centers, NGOs (UNECE)</p>	<p>Promoting and monitoring implementation Coordination of regional capacity building (UNECE)</p>	<p>Support to SEE for developing national strategies, ratification and implementation of the Aarhus Convention, PRTR Protocol; Capacity building in SEE and EECCA for implementing Aarhus Convention; support to selected CEE countries for PRTR implementation (REC)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
administrative proceedings in environmental matters at the national level.				
38. In this respect, we, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of Signatories and Parties to the Aarhus Convention, welcome its entry into force; invite all interested States that have not yet ratified or acceded to this Convention to do so at the earliest opportunity; underline the importance of effectively strengthening the implementation of the Aarhus Convention as outlined in the Lucca Declaration of the first meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention; and, in this regard, welcome also the innovative compliance procedures agreed at that occasion, which reflect the special nature of this Convention, allowing the public to play a role directly in compliance by having the right to address the Compliance Committee, and inviting NGOs to nominate candidates for this Committee.				Parties to the Aarhus Convention by Jan 2007. Second meeting of the Parties held in Almaty, May 2005. Broadening and deepening of implementation, successful experiences with the institutions established at MoP-1 (compliance, reporting, financial arrangements etc)
39. We endorse the value of national pollutant release and transfer registers (PRTRs) as important mechanisms to facilitate both access to environmental information and the reduction of potentially harmful releases and transfers of pollutants. Governments in the region should ensure that they have the legislative and regulatory frameworks necessary to operate effective PRTRs at the national level.				
40. In this respect, we, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of States adopting and signing the Protocol on Pollutant				The Kiev Protocol on PRTR was signed by 37 States and the European Community. The EC has also ratified the Protocol and, in order to implement it, has adopted a regulation on PRTR, which is

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>Release and Transfer Registers to the Aarhus Convention welcome this new instrument, which will provide an important mechanism for generating information on potentially polluting activities and bringing it into the public domain. The implementation of this new Protocol is expected to increase corporate accountability. We invite all interested States to sign, ratify and implement the Protocol at the earliest opportunity and to work towards its early entry into force. We note that the active and constructive participation of environmental NGOs and industry has been an important feature in the negotiation of the Protocol and urge these main groups to remain involved in its implementation and further development.</p>				<p>directly binding on EU member States. Many other Signatories to the Protocol are working towards ratification and preparing for implementation.</p> <p>Two meetings of the new International PRTR Coordination Group held (March 2006, February 2007). Development of an online matrix of PRTR capacity building activities.</p>
<p>41. We welcome work on PRTRs in other international forums, including the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety and the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation.</p>		<p>International PRTR Coordinating Group (UNECE, UNEP, UNITAR, OECD, UNECE member States, other Region's member States, NGOs and industry); International Conference on Chemicals Management / Strategic Approach to International Chemicals</p>		<p>Promoting coordination of capacity building in developing countries and countries in transition - support for implementation of SAICM national pilot projects (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
		Management (ICCM / SAICM); OECD Task Force on PRTRs (UNECE)		
<p>42. We, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of Signatories and Parties to the 1998 Protocols on Heavy Metals and on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone, are pleased to note that the Protocols on Heavy Metals and on Persistent Organic Pollutants will soon be entering into force, but are concerned about the low number of ratifications of the Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone. We invite Signatories to all three Protocols that have not yet ratified them to do so as soon as possible. We take note of the statement addressed to our Conference by the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and we welcome its decision to facilitate funding from Parties for its core activities and ask Parties to take action to facilitate the necessary contributions, in cash or in kind, for this important work. We encourage the Executive Body to continue its work on identifying areas where concerted action could lead to a significant reduction of air pollution.</p>	<p>Ratification of the Gothenburg Protocol (UNECE) , Facilitate funding to core activities, identify new areas for reducing air pollution</p>	<p>Convention's Executive Body, Signatories (UNECE)</p>	<p>Promoting ratification and implementation of the Protocols to the Convention Through review of the Protocols and consideration of further measures for air pollution control. (UNECE) Further preparations by the Executive Body of a mechanism on funding</p>	<p>The Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on POPs entered into force in 2003. Currently they have 28 Parties each. The Gothenburg Protocol entered into force in 2005. It has 20 Parties to date.</p> <p>The Executive Body adopted decision 2002/1 on the funding of core activities. However, this decision has not been effective in attracting the necessary contributions for funding of the activities. Further consideration will be given in order to identify more effective alternatives to decision 2002/1.</p> <p>The reviews of sufficiency and effectiveness of the Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Protocol on POPs have been completed. A number of substances are being reviewed with a view to their possible inclusion in the Protocol on POPs. The review of the Gothenburg Protocol is under way and its results will be reported to the Executive Body in December 2007. (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>43. We endorse the Guidelines for Strengthening Compliance with and Implementation of MEAs in the UNECE Region as an important tool to strengthen compliance with and implementation of regional environmental conventions and protocols, recognizing that each agreement is negotiated in a unique way and enjoys its own independent legal status. We will support countries with economies in transition, as appropriate, to build their capacities to comply with the obligations arising from MEAs.</p>	<p>- Support countries in transition to build capacities</p> <p>- Share experience and develop good practice</p>	<p>MEA governing bodies with the support of the Committee on Environmental Policy</p> <p>EAP Task Force</p>	<p>Regular meetings between the Committee and the governing bodies of MEAs and country-oriented capacity-building workshops geared to specific issues</p>	<p>A commentary on the application of the Guidelines in South East Europe will be prepared in the framework of the AIMS project (Acceptance and Implementation of MEAs in South East Europe), funded by the Netherlands under ReREP.</p> <p>A number of workshops and capacity-building activities have taken place, such as: the development of guidance materials and manuals for implementation of the Espoo Convention and the LRTAP Convention, the Assistance programme under the TEIA Convention, the EECCA Action Plan under the LRTAP Convention, etc.(ECE)</p> <p>The EAP Task Force has implemented a major programme to strengthen environmental enforcement and compliance in EECCA countries. In addition, a report was prepared on the assessment of the costs of achieving MDG 7 – target 10 on water supply and sanitation for the Conference of EECCA Ministers of Economy/Finance, Environment and Water and their OECD partners, held in Yerevan, in November 2005 (OECD)</p> <p>The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties (CMP) to the Kyoto Protocol adopted decision on procedures and mechanisms relating to compliance under the Kyoto Protocol, with the objective of facilitating, promoting and enforcing compliance with the commitments under the Protocol. It includes provisions for facilitation for all Parties, as well as flexibility for countries with economies in transition. The CMP also adopted rules of procedure for the Compliance Committee, adopted decisions which are intended to allow Annex 1 Parties, including countries with economies in transition, to participate in the Kyoto market mechanisms, in order to meet their commitments under Article 3.1 of the UNFCCC, CMP also adopted decisions with respect to capacity building for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, respectively, to implement the Kyoto Protocol.; to establish a dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the Convention; on transfer of technologies, in support of implementation of the Convention.</p>
<p>44. We welcome the continuing development of compliance procedures under many UNECE environmental instruments, recognizing that such procedures provide useful and effective tools to address and solve compliance</p>				<p>At their first meeting in January 2007, the Parties to the Protocol on Water and health adopted a procedure for review of compliance to the Protocol (UNECE).</p> <p>Eighteen cases brought to Aarhus compliance mechanism, mainly as</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
difficulties.				a result of the public ‘trigger’, of which 13 have been processed by the Committee, with findings of non-compliance in seven cases.
<p>45. We welcome the efforts of the various enforcement and compliance networks within the region to share experience and develop best practices. We also welcome the Guiding Principles for Reform of Environmental Enforcement Authorities in Transition Economies of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia developed within the EAP Task Force. We invite the environmental enforcement authorities in these countries to implement the Guiding Principles and donor countries to help them to do so.</p>	National implementation and international support (OECD)	EECCA environmental authorities EAP Task Force Donor community (OECD)	<p>The Regulatory Environmental Programme Implementation Network (REPIN), established within the EAP Task Force, facilitated reforms through policy dialogue, technical guidance, and training provided to EECCA environmental inspectorates. The Network has also begun to engage enterprises – the regulatees – in its work. Donor support was provided on multi-lateral and bilateral level, in particular by the Czech Republic, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and the UK.(OECD)</p>	<p>To monitor progress in the reduction of transboundary impacts on transboundary waters, the Parties to the Water Convention decided at their third meeting in November 2003 to prepare regular assessments on the status of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters in the UNECE region. The first assessment will be presented at the Belgrade Ministerial Conference. The assessment will to evaluate compliance with the Water Convention and effectiveness of water policies in the region. (UNECE)</p> <p>Countries made progress in improving laws and institutional frameworks for environmental enforcement, but less was done to change working methods. Despite a slow progress, the reform achievements motivate for further modernisation. (OECD)</p> <p>Results emerging from country-level and regional work will be submitted to the Belgrade Ministerial Conference in the following documents: (1) Guiding Principles of Effective Environmental Permitting Systems in EECCA countries (Category 1 or 2) and (2) Assessment of Reform of Environmental Compliance Assurance Systems in EECCA (Category 2) (OECD)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
46. We recognize the variety of initiatives undertaken for integrating environmental aspects and sustainable development into energy policy in the region including multilateral initiatives such as the European Union (EU)-Russia Energy Dialogue, the Energy Charter process, the EU Northern Dimension, the Baltic Sea Region Energy Cooperation, the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership in the Field of Energy, UNECE Energy Efficiency 21, the Global Village Energy Partnership, the United States Clean Energy Initiative and the EU Energy Initiative “Energy for Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development”.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set national targets, policies, programmes and instruments - Energy partnerships - Implement UNECE Guidelines 	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy and UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy</p>	<p>Wide dissemination of the Guidelines</p> <p>Follow-up work on renewable energy under the Committee on Sustainable Energy</p>	<p>As a follow up to the Kiev decision which called for further efforts to improve energy efficiency and to promote renewable energy sources as a means of meeting environmental objectives, the Committee on Sustainable Energy recommended at its 13th session to include renewable energies in the Energy Efficiency 21 Project Programme, to which the CEP was considering to contribute. New activities were not initiated due to lack of resources, however the Energy Efficiency 21 Programme will provide technical assistance with the aim of creating an investment fund for energy efficiency and renewable energy investment projects.(UNECE)</p>
47. We welcome the elements of the Plan of Implementation adopted at the WSSD concerning a sustainable energy future and stress the need to implement them, including the goal of diversifying energy supply by developing advanced, cleaner, more efficient, affordable and cost-effective energy technologies, such as fossil-fuel technologies and renewable energy technologies, hydro included. With a sense of urgency actions should be taken to substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources with the objective of increasing its contribution to total energy supply, recognizing the role of national and voluntary regional targets as well as initiatives, where they exist. In this respect, States in the region are invited to work towards establishing clear and ambitious time-bound national targets and/or other policies, programmes and instruments in order to				

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>increase their contribution to the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. We will support energy partnerships to work together to remove barriers to renewable and energy-efficient technology. We welcome the offer of Germany to host a global conference on renewable energy and energy efficiency in June 2004. We, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of States that adopted the Joint Declaration on “The Way Forward on Renewable Energy” at Johannesburg, invite all countries to do so.</p>				
<p>48. We endorse the Guidelines on Reforming Energy Pricing and Subsidies prepared jointly by the UNECE Committees on Environmental Policy and on Sustainable Energy as a means of implementing the energy-related provisions of the Aarhus decisions, in particular the decision supported by most countries which relates to the promotion of action to progressively reduce and, where possible, remove energy price subsidies which counteract an efficient use of energy and/or have harmful effects on the environment. We encourage States to consider implementation of these Guidelines. We support the use of market-based and economic instruments, as appropriate, which can provide incentives and flexibility to delink economic growth and energy use, so as to promote both economic growth and environmental protection through improving efficiency and sustainability in the use of resources and production processes. We invite both Committees, as a follow-up, to examine the role of economic instruments in promoting the</p>				<p>Since the Kiev Declaration of May 2003, the Committee on Sustainable Energy has, worked to promote emissions trading internationally. At the end of 2003, the UNECE Energy Efficiency 21 Project launched the United Nations "Carbon Emissions Trading Handbook", which takes the form of an eBook. This handbook explains how carbon emissions trading can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the development of energy efficiency projects. The booklet explores some of the policy and commercial issues of global warming and environmental programmes based on credit trading mechanisms that have been in use for 25 years.</p> <p>The Energy Efficiency 21 Project has also been involved in a project on "Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation in Selected Countries of Southeast and East Europe, as well as CIS Countries". (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
use of renewable energy taking into account the work of OECD and other international organizations.				
49. We support further efforts to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources as a means of meeting environmental objectives. Our Statement on Energy Efficiency reaffirms these goals. We also note the progress report by the Energy Charter Secretariat on implementing the provisions in the area of energy efficiency and invite it, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to report on further progress on energy efficiency efforts at our next conference.	Report on further progress for the next "Environment for Europe" Conference	Energy Charter Secretariat	Information to be provided and progress monitored at sessions of the Committee on Environmental Policy and more recently the structure of the report was discussed at the WGSO meeting in October 2006.	The report "Delivering Energy Efficiency" will be prepared for the Belgrade Ministerial Conference. The report discusses both progress and challenges in the area of energy efficiency, and provides a basis for Ministers to take a decision on the opportunity to undertake further commitments in this area. (Energy Charter)
50. We are committed to the goals of the WSSD on water, in particular to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation, and to develop integrated water resource management (IWRM) and water efficiency plans by 2005. We welcome the recent decision of UNCSD to have water, sanitation and human settlements as a priority thematic cluster for 2004-2005, and to invite the United Nations regional commissions and other regional groups to focus on these issues.	Monitor implementation	UNECE with regional partners EAP Task Force	Regional implementation forum was held in Geneva on 15-16 January 2004 (UNECE) UNEP/GPA provided substantive inputs to the preparatory reports of the Commission on Sustainable Development, , specifically with respect to	Participants assessed the region's progress in implementing sustainable development commitments with a particular focus on human settlements, water and sanitation. The forum also considered inter-linkages between these three themes, cross cutting issues relating to them, and the role of the UNECE region in the global context.(UNECE) The entry into force of the Protocol on Water and Health in August 2005 provides the region with a sound legal framework for the implementation of the goals of the WSSD on water. Furthermore the Protocol offers a platform to go beyond the water MDGs since its final objective is to grant access to drinking water and sanitation to everybody. (UNECE) The Secretary General's report to the CSD contained recommendations to implement the 10 Keys and the Guidelines on Municipal Wastewater Management, thus supporting a wide dissemination of these outputs. They promote a holistic approach to sanitation, comprising wastewater collection, treatment, reuse and safe re-allocation to the environment.

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
			<p>the CSD12 and CSD13 thematic cluster of water, sanitation and human settlements.</p> <p>The UNEP support project to achieving the IWRM 2005 target aims to provide assistance to governments upon request and in collaboration with appropriate partners to accelerate the implementation of this IWRM 2005 target</p>	<p>For more information, please see: www.gpa.unep.org</p> <p>The main outcomes of the project include sub-regional road maps and work-plans and context- as well as awareness raising, capacity-building and enhanced capabilities for developing and implementing national IWRM and efficiency plans.</p> <p>For more information, please see: http://www.unep.org/Themes/Freshwater_new/index.asp (UNEP)</p>
<p>51. We welcome water-related initiatives and partnerships from all donors and the support that they will provide to the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, including: the “Strategic Partnership on Water for Sustainable Development” launched at the WSSD by the EU and the 12 countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, aiming at urban water supply and sanitation</p>	<p>- Encourage the governing body of the UNECE Water Convention to participate actively with key partners</p>	<p>World Health Organization’s Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Euro) and UNEP</p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder conference in 2005 to promote the implementation of the Almaty ministerial decisions on urban water supply</p>	<p>The EECCA Component of the EU Water Initiative, previously know as Strategic Partnership on Water for Sustainable Development, has successfully started the development of National Policy Dialogues (NPD). By the Belgrade Ministerial Conference, a NPD should be well established and in the implementation phase in Moldova, a second one should be initiated in another country, most likely Armenia, (UNECE)</p> <p>WHO and UNECE member countries work towards the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health. With 21 Parties, the protocol is the first legally binding mechanism to</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>including work on innovative financing mechanisms for water infrastructure and water resources management, including transboundary river basin and regional seas issues among countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia; the United States Water for the Poor initiative launched at WSSD, focusing on increasing access to clean water and sanitation services, improving watershed management, and increasing the productivity of water; the United States initiatives on:</p> <p>Central Asian transboundary water planning for water management, Caucasian data for integrated water management, and</p> <p>The Infrastructure Development Facility.</p> <p>We further welcome the Statement on the Strategic Partnership on Water for Sustainable Development – East European, Caucasian and Central Asian Component of the EU Water Initiative. We invite other countries in the region and other interested parties to consider joining these important initiatives so that a critical mass of resources can be mobilized to achieve their goals. We look forward to the multi-stakeholder conference that will be organized in 2005 within the framework of the EAP Task Force to promote the implementation of the 2000 Almaty Ministerial Conference on Urban Water Sector Reform.</p>				<p>promote sustainable water management and prevent water-related diseases and hence supports the MDG 7/10 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. Parties adopted an action plan aimed at increasing access to water supply and sanitation and improving the quality of the drinking water supplied. (WHO)</p> <p>OECD/EAP Task Force and the Government of Armenia co-organised a Conference of Ministers of Economy/ Finance, Water, and Environment from EECCA countries and representatives of OECD member countries, international organisations, the private sector and civil society on 17-18 November in Armenia. The Ministers provided guidance on measures to reform the water supply and sanitation sector. A series of events were organised on the margins of the Conference, including the Roundtable on private sector participation, side events and poster exhibitions. (OECD)</p> <p>A report on Financing Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in EECCA countries, including progress in achieving water-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will be submitted by the EAP Task Force to the Belgrade Conference as a Category 2 document. It will build on the discussions at the 2005 Yerevan Conference, and provide updated information on EECCA countries' progress in implementing the 2000 Almaty Guiding Principles for the Reform of the Urban Water Sector, including progress in achieving water-related MDGs.</p> <p>The EAP Task Force's work on water has been effectively consolidated with that of the EU Water Initiative in the EECCA region. The main focus of work is on policy dialogues based on realistic finance strategies in several EECCA countries for achieving the water-related MDGs.</p> <p>In addition, several tools for the improvement of capacity to conduct reforms at the national and local levels of governments have been developed, including: (OECD)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>52. We welcome the initiatives and intentions of the countries of South-East Europe and the Mediterranean to promote peaceful and productive cooperation for the introduction of integrated water resource management approaches for transboundary waters. In this context, we note the outcomes of the International Conference on “Sustainable Development for Lasting Peace: Shared Water, Shared Future, Shared Knowledge”, organized by Greece and the World Bank, in May 2003, as a building block of the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative.</p>				
<p>53. We will work to implement effectively the newly established Transport, Environment and Health Pan-European Programme, as a successful example of the integration of the environment and public health into sectoral policies, carrying out the activities under the rationalized priorities as outlined in its work plan and ensuring adequate participation of representatives of South-East and East European, Caucasian and Central Asian countries in accordance with the eligibility criteria adopted within WHO and UNECE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement effectively - Ensure participation of countries in transition 	<p>THE PEP Steering Committee</p>	<p>Steering Committee to review progress in its programme of work at its annual sessions</p>	<p>Support for sustainable urban transport development in SEE (REC)</p> <p>Since 2002, THE PEP Steering Committee assisted by its Bureau and project specific task forces, has held five annual sessions, to review progress in its programme of work (see para. 28). In 2008, the third High-level Meeting is convened to evaluate the implementation of the process; to reinforce the role of THE PEP as the regional platform for promoting policy integration and sustainable transport; to further support the EECCA and SEE and to determine the future priorities. (THE PEP)</p>
<p>54. We recognize the essential role of sound management of chemicals for sustainable development and for the protection of human health and the environment. We invite all interested States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratify Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions - Implement Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling 	<p>UNEP UNECE Executive Body of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution</p>	<p>Meeting of the Parties and Working Groups</p>	<p>The Protocol on POPs entered into force on 23 October 2003 (see also para. 42). Seven new substances were proposed by Parties for possible inclusion in the Protocol. The Implementation Committee of the Convention completed its in-depth review of the implementation of the Protocol in 2005 (UNECE)</p> <p>The Rotterdam Convention entered into force on 24 February 2004 and as of 31 January 2007, 112 Governments had become Parties to it.</p> <p>The Stockholm Convention entered into force on 17 May 2004 and</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
International Trade to consider doing so.	of Chemicals - Prepare for entering into force of Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)			as of 31 January 2007, 138 Governments had become Parties to it.(UNEP)
55. We welcome the adoption in December 2002 of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. We encourage countries to implement this System without delay to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the sound management of chemicals, with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008. We also note with satisfaction that the WSSD adopted clear targets on chemicals aiming to achieve, by 2020, that chemicals are used and produced in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment; and called for actions to further develop a strategic approach to chemicals management by 2005, and to promote a reduction of the risks posed by heavy metals and obsolete pesticides that are harmful to human health and the environment. We are fully committed to continuing this work, reflecting the decision taken by the UNEP Governing Council earlier this year. We encourage Parties to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to prepare for the entering into force of the Protocol on POPs.				
56. We recognize the efforts made so far by the Pan-European Biological and	- Implement Resolution on	Biodiversity Convention	Follow the work	The PEBLDS has been working since Kyiv on the implementation of the Resolution on Biodiversity and has focused on agriculture and

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) in its emerging role as an important instrument for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the pan-European region and as a vehicle for promoting the integration of biodiversity and landscape concerns in all relevant horizontal and sectoral policies. We, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of States participating in the PEBLDS process, endorse the Resolution on Biodiversity submitted by the PEBLDS Council and we commit to achieving the nine targets for halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 through national efforts and regional cooperation. In doing so we highlight as key issues for Europe: forests and biodiversity, agriculture and biodiversity, the Pan-European Ecological Network, invasive alien species, financing of biodiversity, biodiversity monitoring and indicators, and public participation and awareness.</p>	<p>Biodiversity - Implement regulatory frameworks on GMOs - Ratify Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p>	<p>National governments in the pan-European region, regional governments, national and international NGOs, UNEP and Council of Europe with a number of partners such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Environment Agency, CEEWEB, EcoForum, European Centre for Nature Conservation, IUCN, WWF (UNEP)</p>		<p>biodiversity (workshops on identification of High Nature Value farmland), biodiversity indicators and monitoring -Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators (participation of EECCA countries in the expert group meetings), protected areas and ecological networks (establishment of functioning ecological networks; indicative cartography, pilot projects for development of the Emerald Network), invasive alien species (adoption of guidelines by Bern Convention Parties), forests and biodiversity (implementation of the joint framework for cooperation with the MCPFE); public participation and awareness (2010 Countdown Initiative) and financing of biodiversity (through the European Biodiversity Resourcing Initiative) (UNEP)</p>
<p>57. We reiterate our commitment to effective national and international regulatory frameworks in the field of genetically modified organisms (GMO) and to cooperating further on this matter. In this regard, we, the Ministers and Heads of delegation of States that have ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, recall the invitation issued in Johannesburg to all States that have not already done so to ratify this Protocol.</p>				

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>58. We recognize that education is a fundamental tool for environmental protection and sustainable development and that environmental education has increasingly addressed a wide range of issues included in Agenda 21. We invite all countries to integrate sustainable development into education systems at all levels, from pre-school to higher education and non-formal as well as informal education, in order to promote education as a key agent for change. We welcome the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly, at its 57th session (December 2002), of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development starting in 2005, and will take the lead in promoting it regionally in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other relevant organizations. We endorse the Statement on Education for Sustainable Development and invite Education and other relevant Ministers to take an active part in the development, in close cooperation with UNESCO, of the Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development by 2005.</p>	<p>- Integrate sustainable development into education systems at all levels</p> <p>- Development of a strategy for education for sustainable development</p>	<p>UNECE member States</p> <p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy in cooperation with UNESCO and Council of Europe</p>	<p>Establish an open-ended task force to work on the strategy</p> <p>The Committee set up an open-ended task force to develop a strategy. The task force set up a drafting group to assist in the preparation of a final draft document.</p>	<p>Green Pack-multimedia education tool- specific national versions available in 10 CEE and EECCA countries (REC)</p> <p>In the Lithuanian capital Vilnius, less than two years after the KievConference, Ministers and other officials from Education and Environment Ministries from across the ECE region adopted the Strategy and the Vilnius Framework for its Implementation at their joint High-Level meeting in 2005. Various stakeholders, including international organisations, business, non-governmental organisations, regional environmental centres and research institutions took part in the meeting and provided valuable contributions. . In order to facilitate coordination and review of the Strategy's implementation the Meeting did set up a Steering Committee, the principal decision-making body for the activities on the Strategy, and an expert group on indicators. The Meeting also launched the United Nations Decade for Education for Sustainable Development in the region.</p> <p>The objective of the Strategy is to incorporate key themes of sustainable development in all education systems. These themes include a wide range of issues: poverty alleviation, peace, ethics, democracy, justice, security, human rights, health, social equity, cultural diversity, economy, environmental protection, natural resource management.</p> <p>The next phase in the process is the implementation of the Strategy. Countries agreed to develop indicators to assess the implementation, organise thematic and sub-regional workshops and compile good practices in education for sustainable development. (UNECE)</p>
<p>59. We welcome the Good Practices of Public Environmental Expenditure Management in Transition Economies developed within the EAP Task Force and encourage countries with economies in transition to use them as a tool to strengthen environmental expenditure programmes. We also call on donors to support these efforts and to cooperate with countries with economies in transition to draw up realistic environmental investment and financing</p>	<p>Support to countries in transition for drawing up environmental investment and financing plans</p>	<p>EAP Task Force</p>		<p>REC: capacity building in environmental infrastructure planning, prioritisation and preparation implemented under REReP (REC)</p> <p>Since Kiev, the Good Practices on Public Environmental Expenditure Management have been used to develop recommendations for the reform of environmental funds in Moldova Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. They were subsequently adopted as OECD Council Recommendation. A Handbook for appraisal of environmental projects financed from public funds was also developed by the EAP Task Force, and disseminated through training sessions.</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>plans at national and local level. Further efforts are particularly needed to strengthen local finance and investment capacity by improving fiscal arrangements with higher levels of government, better budget management and multi-year investment plans in municipalities. We also call on donors and recipients to ensure that all funding arrangements respect environmental requirements and promote sustainable development. We invite donors to consider devoting a substantial part of their assistance to countries with economies in transition to environmental programmes.</p>				<p>The FEASIBLE method was refined, to draw up realistic financial plans, at national or sub-national levels, for water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management. The method is now available for urban and rural areas.</p> <p>A tool for multi-year investment planning in municipalities (MYIP) was developed and implemented by the EAP Task Force in Ukraine and in Russia. Trainers have been trained to disseminate this tool further.</p> <p>In Belgrade, the EAP Task Force will also present report on Trends in Environmental Finance in Transition Economies with an analyses of recent trends in environmental expenditure in EECCA countries and environment-related ODA in the region. Finally, a report will draw lessons from the preparation of debt-for-environment swaps in Georgia and the Kyrgyz Republic. It will be available in time for the Belgrade Conference. (OECD)</p>
<p>60. We note the reports on Trends in Environmental Expenditure and International Commitments for the Environment in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia prepared by OECD and in Central and other East European countries prepared by REC for Central and Eastern Europe. The environmental financing challenge in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia is particularly great, although the proportion of their national income that some are allocating for environmental purposes is comparable with that of West European countries. In this connection, we welcome the recent initiative by Georgia to develop a debt-for-environment swap. Other poor, indebted countries of the region may want to consider working with their creditors to develop similar initiatives.</p>				
<p>61. We adopt the “Environmental Partnerships in the UNECE Region: Environmental Strategy for Countries of</p>	<p>Facilitate and support implementation</p>	<p>EECCA Governments -EAP Task</p>	<p>Main coordinating functions with</p>	<p>In Kiev, Ministers invited EAP Task Force “to lead efforts to facilitate and support, in cooperation with other relevant international bodies and RECs, the achievement of the objectives of</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. Strategic framework” intended to contribute to improving environmental conditions and to implementing the WSSD Plan of Implementation in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia by strengthening the efforts of these countries in environmental protection and by facilitating partnership and cooperation between these countries and other countries of the UNECE region, including all stakeholders.</p> <p>We welcome the Strategy’s key objectives and areas of action to:</p> <p>Improve environmental legislation, policies and institutional framework; Reduce the risks to human health through pollution prevention and control; Manage natural resources in a sustainable manner; Integrate environmental considerations into the development of key economic sectors; Establish and strengthen mechanisms for mobilizing and allocating financial resources to achieve environmental objectives; Provide information for environmental decision-making and promote public participation and environmental education; Identify and address transboundary environmental problems and strengthen cooperation within the framework of international conventions, as applicable.</p> <p>62. We consider the Strategy as an important basis for developing action plans and partnerships and call upon UNECE member States, international</p>	<p>of the Strategy</p>	<p>Force, and relevant international organizations, Committee on Environmental Policy and NGOs UNECE member States (UNECE)</p>	<p>the EAP Task Force</p> <p>Implementation of Implementation of Recommendations on the more effective use of electronic information tools to provide public access to environmental information (UNECE)</p>	<p>the EECCA Environment Strategy”.</p> <p>To address this task, the EAP Task Force concentrated its efforts on three tasks: monitoring and facilitating partnerships involving EECCA countries; assessing EECCA country progress in achieving the objectives of the EECCA Environment Strategy (a Baseline report on Environmental Management in EECCA published in 2004); and providing a platform for improved communication and cooperation among stakeholders. The EAP Task Force organised a meeting of EECCA Environment Ministers and their partners in Tbilisi in October 2004 to review and provide further impetus to this process.</p> <p>A report has been prepared for the Belgrade Conference assessing EECCA countries’ progress in achieving the objectives of the EECCA Strategy. It has been prepared in cooperation with other international organisations, EECCA RECs, NGOs and other partners. A report analysing partnerships in support of the Strategy has also been prepared on the basis of a data base compiled from information provided by donor and EECCA countries, and other partners.</p> <p>A policy dialogue for institutional strengthening was organised in Georgia to examine how systemic obstacles to the operation of the Environment Ministry could be overcome. As a result, several donors are implementing technical cooperation programmes with the Georgian Ministry of Environment. (OECD)</p> <p>REC: contribution to the objectives linked to SEA, education and public participation, please see the EECCA report for details (REC)</p> <p>Capacity building for EECCA participation in Aarhus Clearinghouse for Environmental Democracy (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>organizations and institutions, RECs, NGOs and the private sector to support initiatives to achieve its objectives. We invite the Global Environment Facility (GEF), within its mandate and focal areas, and in accordance with its procedures, to support project proposals from the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The responsibility for achieving the objectives of the Environmental Partnerships Strategy lies with the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia with support from their partners.</p>				
<p>63. We applaud the efforts of the Central Asian States, through their Ministries of Environment and Water, non-governmental and international organizations to develop the Central Asian Initiative on Environment, Water and Security, "Invitation to Partnership". Contributions by donors and other interested parties will be central to supporting the efforts of the Central Asian countries to strengthen cooperation to protect water basin ecosystems, use water rationally and improve governance to ensure this subregion's sustainable development and its security. Pursuing the recommendation to start preparing a partnership agreement on transboundary water problems, environment and security in Central Asia, as proposed in the report on environment, water and security, would constitute a concrete follow-up to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and an important step in contributing to the EU Water Initiative and other water initiatives in the region.</p>	<p>- Strengthen cooperation among States</p> <p>- Prepare a partnership agreement as a follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy and UNECE Water Convention, in cooperation with OSCE</p> <p>EECCA countries</p>	<p>Implementation of the Convention's programme of work. Subregional workshop to address specific issues.</p> <p>The UNECE regional adviser on environment</p>	<p>Since the Kiev Conference the countries in the region and CAREC have sought political support for the Initiative through e.g. the UNCSD ESCAP and other entities in the UN system and have signed a memorandum of understanding with the European Union on cooperation with the EU Water Initiative. CAREC and Central Asian countries have carried out activities on environmental education, public participation and transboundary water. The EU and CAREC held a high level meeting in 1996 to strengthen the Initiative's implementation. The ECE will continue to support the initiative in particular by providing technical assistance in collaboration with other partner organizations. (UNECE)</p> <p>Transboundary cooperation on the Dniester river between Moldova and Ukraine, through</p> <p>Phase 1: collaborative study on the river .</p> <p>Phase 2: the legal and institutional aspects are being addressed. These results were achieved due to support from: the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the 1st phase and in the 2nd phase, from the Swedish Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>Creation of the Commission, including legal and financial agreements, for the Chu and Talas between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>These results were achieved thanks to the support from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs from the UK, Sweden and Estonia.</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved (OSCE)
<p>64. We welcome the progress made in the protection, sustainable development and management of mountain regions, and the strengthening of cooperation among transboundary mountain regions, such as the Alps, the Carpathians, the Caucasus and Tianshan, through the sharing of experiences and technical cooperation. We emphasize the importance of implementing the partnerships for sustainable development of mountain regions in order to effectively address imminent challenges in biodiversity conservation, sustainable local development, water management and flood prevention and control in mountains and adjacent lowlands. The adoption and signing of the Framework Convention for the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians contributes to the achievement of these goals for the Carpathian region. The Signatories are pleased to welcome the Convention and call upon other interested States to consider signing it and working towards its early entry into force and implementation. Contribution by donors and other interested parties will be essential to the effective implementation of the Convention. The decision of the Bishkek Mountain Summit also contributes to the achievement of these important goals and the States represented at the Summit call for support for the Central Asian Mountain Charter, which was adopted at this Summit.</p>	<p>Ratify and implement the Carpathian Convention Support and service the cooperation for the protection and sustainable development of mountain regions, in the framework of the Mountain Partnership. Support the implementation of innovative regional and local sustainable development approaches through partnerships and programmes. (UNEP)</p>	<p>Parties to the Alpine Convention. Parties and Signatories to the Carpathian Convention. Countries sharing major transboundary mountain regions, such as in South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The intergovernmental processes of experience-exchange within and between mountain regions are serviced by UNEP through its participation in the Mountain Partnership Secretariat. (UNEP)</p>	<p>UNEP Vienna ISCC is providing interim secretariat services to the Carpathian Convention. UNEP Vienna ISCC is servicing intergovernmental consultations for the protection and sustainable development of the mountain regions of South Eastern Europe and of the Caucasus. UNEP participates in the Mountain Partnership Secretariat hosted by the FAO in Rome (UNEP)</p>	<p>Carpathian Convention entered into force on 4 January 2006 1st Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Carpathian Convention, Kyiv 11-13 December 2006 The EU Carpathian Project strategically supports the transnational cooperation. Memorandum of Understanding between the Alpine and the Carpathian Conventions. IX Alpine Conference extended the cooperation areas of the Alpine Convention to South Eastern Europe (in addition to the Carpathians, the Caucasus and Central Asia), Mountain Partnership event held (UNEP) REC developed Guide for implementation of the Carpathian Convention (REC)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>65. We welcome and support the REReP in its efforts to strengthen institutions, enhance cooperation and reduce environmental and health threats in South-Eastern Europe. We appreciate the joint work done by the countries of South-Eastern Europe and REC for Central and Eastern Europe to facilitate REReP implementation and we invite the donor community to further support and develop the process.</p>	<p>Strengthen institutions Enhance cooperation among Southeast European countries</p>	<p>The Stability Pact. Southeast European countries and Regional Environmental Center (REC) with donor community</p>		<p>REC: REReP continued assistance in institutional strengthening, policy reform, civil society development, cross-border cooperation. Significant donor commitments for the region, IFIs also very active (REC)</p>
<p>66. We strongly support the continuation of the EfE process and welcome the document on its future as a basis for discussion. The goals for the future of the EfE process are:</p> <p>To promote the achievement of policy objectives through regional and subregional cooperation on policy responses based on environmental monitoring and assessments, integration with sectoral policies, and governance, including the involvement of civil society, business and industry, and other major groups;</p> <p>To strengthen the implementation of environmental instruments to which countries are party, including regional conventions and protocols, and to encourage efforts to improve their efficiency, effectiveness and coherence;</p> <p>To improve cooperation between the regional programmes of United Nations bodies and organizations and other international organizations and institutions;</p> <p>To mobilize financial resources from all sources, inter alia, from governments, IFIs, donors and the private sector, to</p>	<p>- Strengthen the implementation of regional conventions and protocols, and encourage efforts to improve their efficiency, effectiveness and coherence</p> <p>- Improve cooperation among the regional programmes of United Nations bodies and organizations and other international organizations and institutions</p> <p>- Mobilize financial resources, to support the implementation of regional environmental</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy governing bodies of conventions</p> <p>UNECE regional implementation meeting</p>	<p>Regular meetings, workshops</p>	<p>The Committee on Environmental Policy at its annual session reviews its programme of work bringing forward regional priorities. Furthermore the CEP adopted in October 2003 a series of strategic goals to help structure and adapt its programme of work for the next 5 –10 years and in line with the goals for the future of the EfE process. (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>support the implementation of regional environmental instruments and subregional initiatives including capacity building; To support interregional cooperation and links with the global environmental governance structure, where this adds value; To contribute to UNECE regional implementation of global sustainable development process; To improve and strengthen monitoring and assessment in the region.</p>	<p>instruments and subregional initiatives including capacity-building - Support interregional cooperation and links with the global environmental governance structure, where this adds value - Contribute to UNECE regional implementation of global sustainable development process - Improve and strengthen monitoring and assessment in the region</p>			
<p>67. Within the EfE process, a larger concentration of efforts on the East European, Caucasian and Central Asian countries is needed. The process should seek to build a broad political platform for environmental initiatives and perspectives for regional and subregional cooperation. It should particularly address those areas where the experience gained and the expertise of the EAP Task Force, PPC and RECs would add value. It should aim towards</p>	<p>Build broad political platform for regional and subregional cooperation</p>	<p>EAP Task Force UNECE/ Committee on Environmental Policy other “Environment for Europe” partners</p>		<p>Environmental initiatives for regional and subregional cooperation are reported to the annual session of CEP (UNECE)</p> <p>The EAP Task Force worked to facilitate the overall implementation of the EECCA Environment Strategy. In Belgrade, the EAP Task Force will present a report to assess progress in achieving the objectives of the EECCA Environment Strategy (EECCA Report). It reviews progress on policy actions taken by EECCA countries to achieve the objectives of the Strategy and environmental policy objectives more generally. It is prepared in close cooperation with other international organisations, EECCA Governments, NGOs and EECCA RECs.</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>the participation of the countries based on a strategic approach and a real understanding and commitment to reform, including administrative and legislative improvements. Further efforts to increase investment should continue, especially in the municipal sector.</p>				<p>In addition, the EAP Task Force worked directly with EECCA Governments to support the achievement of three EECCA Environment Strategy objectives: for water supply and sanitation; environmental finance; and environmental policy reform. Work was conducted through networks of EECCA experts in these three fields. Each network has met once a year, with an active participation of RECs, NGOs, industry and the donor community. (OECD)</p>
<p>68. We agree with the need to make cooperation with other ministerial processes in the region more effective and to limit the number of ministerial conferences. We invite the two distinct regional processes – Environment and Health, and Transport, Environment and Health – to keep us apprised of their progress and encourage communication to explore opportunities to strengthen joint action, as appropriate. In addition, we will further develop our cooperation with the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe. We agree to invite the above-mentioned Ministers to our future conferences and to involve them actively in the preparatory work, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Develop cooperation further, explore opportunities for strengthening joint action</p>	<p>WHO/European Environment and Health Committee (EEHC) and UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy</p>	<p>Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health (Italy 2009) through EEHC High-level meeting on transport, health and environment (2006/07)</p>	<p>5 members nominated by CEP to represent the environmental sector as well as a representative from the UNECE secretariat is selected for the European Environment and Health Committee in charge of the preparation of the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health (2009) and to insure communication between that process and the EfE process.(UNECE) THE PEP Steering Committee implements its programme of work and organises the 3rd High-level Meeting on Transport, Environment and Health to be convened in 2008 (see para 53). Synergies between the two processes are sought and information on progress achieved is provided. (THE PEP)</p>
<p>69. We decide that future EfE ministerial conferences should be held on a regular and predictable basis every four or five years, preferably in a host country. We affirm that the EfE process should continue as a broad framework bringing together a wide range of international organizations, with an effective division of labour and channels of communication and collaboration among them. An open-ended EfE Preparatory Group shall convene to coordinate the preparations not more than two years before the next conference, with the UNECE serving as secretariat. We strongly call upon the</p>	<p>Prepare next Conference to be held in 2007. Hold joint meetings with coordinated agenda to avoid duplication and ensure efficient decision-making</p>	<p>Preparatory Group to be established by UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy serviced by the UNECE secretariat</p>		

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>UNECE Committee of Environmental Policy and the EfE Preparatory Group to hold joint meetings with a coordinated agenda to avoid duplication and to ensure more efficient decision-making and to streamline their work. In order to limit the frequency of intervening UNECE-region meetings on the environment, we invite UNECE to encourage the clustering of ministerial or high-level meetings in a back-to-back format, taking place not more than once a year.</p>				

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
			<p>Convene and coordinate preparations not more than two years before the next Conference</p> <p>Clustering of ministerial high-level meetings as appropriate. Main responsibility with ECE member States.</p>	<p>On 22 October 2003, at its extraordinary meeting, the Working Group of Senior Officials (WGSO) decided that the Sixth Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" would take place in Belgrade (Serbia), in September or October 2007 and agreed to start the preparations for the Conference in 2005.</p> <p>The Committee on Environmental Policy, at its eleventh session (Oct 2004), established the ad hoc WGSO for preparing the Belgrade Conference to take place on 10-12 October 2007.</p> <p>The WGSO had three meetings thus far on 12–13 October 2005, on 29–30 June 2006 and on 12-13 October 2006, respectively. The fourth and fifth meetings of the WGSO will take place in May and October 2007, respectively. The WGSO, at its meetings agreed that the Belgrade Conference should focus on implementation and become a “conference of delivery”. The WGSO agreed on the framework for the Conference with the three main themes: (1) evaluation and implementation; (2) capacity building and partnerships; and (3) the way forward. The following issues were identified to be addressed at the Conference: state of the environment; monitoring and assessment; water; MEAs; EPRs; EECCA Environment Strategy and perspectives; SEE perspectives; mountains; international competitiveness; energy; SCP; environment and security; environmental financing; and the future of the EfE process. Furthermore, the WGSO agreed to have a joint session on ESD of ministers of education and environment, as well as a joint session on biodiversity of ministers participating in the PEBLDS process and NGOs and other stakeholders.</p> <p>An open-ended drafting group has started work on the Ministerial Declaration to be adopted in Belgrade (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>70. We invite UNECE through its Committee on Environmental Policy and in consultation with other principal subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, and in cooperation with other relevant organizations and institutions, to monitor the outcomes of the Kiev Declaration, to consider reflecting the relevant commitments of the Kiev Declaration in its work programme and to assist us in assessing progress in the implementation of environmental commitments of this region emanating from the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation as well as the UNECE Regional Preparatory Meeting for WSSD. The results of this work should feed into regional implementation meetings organized in preparation for UNCSD meetings as recommended by UNCSD at its 11th session.</p>	<p>Reflect commitments in the Committee's work programme and assess progress in implementation of environmental commitments stemming from the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation and Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Summit</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy in consultation with other UNECE principal subsidiary bodies (PSBs) and in cooperation with other organizations active in the "Environment for Europe" process</p>	<p>Annual update of implementation by the Committee</p>	<p>The CEP in in cooperation with other organizations and institutions monitored on a continuous basis the implementation of the outcomes of the Kiev Declaration reflecting the relevant commitments in its programme of work and reviewing the outcomes on a yearly basis. Two Regional Implementation Forum were organized so far (see para.23). (UNECE)</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>71. The Central and East European sub-programme of work of the EAP Task Force should be phased out by 2004. Equally, PPC will phase out its work in the accession countries by this time. We invite the EAP Task Force and PPC to continue their work together, including through joint annual meetings and with a common Bureau. Participation in both bodies will be open to all countries of the UNECE region, international organizations, IFIs, RECs, and civil society and private sector representatives. We invite OECD and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to provide support for the secretariats of the EAP Task Force and PPC respectively. At our next conference, we will consider opportunities to relocate the secretariat functions to Eastern Europe, the Caucasus or Central Asia.</p>	<p>Continue working together</p>	<p>EAP Task Force and PPC</p>	<p>EAP Task Force and PPC joint annual meetings and common Bureau</p>	<p>The PPC and EAP Task Force have collaborated closely through four, joint Annual Meetings (Paris 2003, Tbilisi 2004, Yerevan 2005 and Berlin 2006) and by reporting approximately every six months to a joint Bureau. PPC activities have been opened up to wider range of stakeholders including RECs, NGOs and private sector. The EBRD has continued to host the PPC Secretariat, with financial support from the EC, Finland, Switzerland and the UK. The PPC has focused its efforts on the countries of EECCA and SEE, including by locating PPC Officers in Belgrade, St Petersburg Tbilisi and Zagreb. As of mid-2006, 52 out of a total of 65 PPC-supported projects were in EECCA or SEE countries. OECD continued to host the Secretariat of the EAP Task Force, with financial support from Austria, EC, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom. The annual budget of the Task Force is about 2-3 mln EUR. Since the Kiev Conference, the Task Force organised more than 120 meetings, trained about 1000 experts and produced over 14 tools and guidelines. www.oecd.org/env/eap.</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>72. We invite the EAP Task Force to lead efforts to facilitate and support, in cooperation with other relevant international bodies and RECs, the achievement of the objectives of the Environmental Partnerships Strategy by East European, Caucasian and Central Asian countries. Achieving these goals will include facilitating policy and institutional reform, capacity building, development of civil society, transfer of lessons learned and best practice, cross-border cooperation and environment-related investments in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The EAP Task Force, in cooperation with relevant international bodies, and on the basis of information provided by East European, Caucasian and Central Asian countries, should keep the Committee on Environmental Policy informed of progress in achieving the objectives of the Strategy. International organizations are invited to provide assistance and support to its implementation, in accordance with their respective mandates. We agree on the importance of sharing experience and knowledge within the UNECE region, and of transferring it to the countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The REC for Central and Eastern Europe should play a useful role in this respect, cooperating with the EAP Task Force and RECs operating in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in support of the implementation of the Strategy. We recognize the importance of supporting the activities of the EAP Task Force and PPC with adequate funding.</p>	<p>Facilitate and support implementation of the Strategy</p>	<p>EECCA Governments -EAP Task Force, and relevant international organizations, Committee on Environmental Policy and NGOs</p>	<p>Main coordinating functions with the EAP Task Force</p>	<p>In addition to preparing an assessment of EECCA countries' progress in achieving the objectives of the EECCA Environment Strategy, the EAP Task Force also carried out the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established a Partnerships Data base (in English and Russian) to monitor, describe and facilitate partnerships to achieve EECCA Strategy objectives (www.eecca.net). - undertook various other activities to facilitate communication among partners, including the production of a "snap-shot" document summarising the main activities of international organisations. - conducted several consultations with Facilitating Organisations, which include international organisations, NGOs, and EECCA RECs. - facilitated country-driven partnerships for institutional strengthening, e.g. through a Policy Dialogue carried out in the Georgian Ministry of Environment - facilitated cooperation with EECCA RECs by implementing joint projects and organising joint events and provided direct support for their institutional development.(OECD)

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>73. In developing its work plan, the EAP Task Force should establish, as appropriate, work-sharing arrangements with the international organizations and institutions which are invited to provide assistance and support to the Environmental Partnerships Strategy's implementation, in accordance with their respective mandates. A close link should be promoted with secretariats of regional environmental agreements, UNECE in the implementation of its EPR programme in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and capacity-building activities under the regional environmental agreements. The EAP Task Force should invite, as appropriate, subregional organizations and processes, such as the Inter-State Ecological Council (IEC), the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), regional mountain initiatives, the Caspian and Black Sea programmes, to the information exchange and cooperation. We also count on close cooperation with UNDP country offices and RECs in the subregion. RECs and major groups, as appropriate, including environmental NGOs and the private sector, will be invited to take part in the EAP Task Force's activities through participation in a multi-stakeholder dialogue and the development of environmental civil society.</p>				<p>See para. 72</p>

Kiev Declaration	Action required	Who?	How?	Results achieved
<p>74. We note with satisfaction that the East European, Caucasian and Central Asian RECs have started to implement their mandates in the subregion. We will continue to support these RECs taking into account their role, in particular, in making available an impartial platform for cooperation, partnership and the exchange of information and in supporting the involvement of civil society in decision-making. We invite REC for Central and Eastern Europe to strengthen cooperation with the East European, Caucasian and Central Asian RECs in developing a REC network.</p>	<p>- Continue supporting RECs - Develop a REC network</p>	<p>REC</p>		<p>REC: Joint programme for cooperation of the RECs for implementation of the EECCA strategy developed and presented at the EAP TF meetings in 2003 and 2004 Short term know how transfer implemented between the REC and the Russian REC and CAREC based on their request (REC)</p>
<p>75. We stress the need to develop a communication strategy to raise awareness of the EfE process among a wider audience of stakeholders and the general public based on the achievements of the process. We invite UNECE through its Committee on Environmental Policy, in consultation with other principal subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, and in cooperation with the EAP Task Force and other relevant organizations and institutions, to develop this strategy without delay.</p>	<p>- Develop a communication strategy</p>	<p>UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy in consultation with other PSBs and in cooperation with EAP Task Force and other relevant organizations</p>	<p>UNECE secretariat is preparing a communication plan in consultation with major stakeholders</p>	<p>A communication plan was prepared for consideration and discussion at WGSO in October 2006, together with a concept proposal on the training of journalists from the region on the EfE process and the Belgrade Conference. Communication activities will also target ministries that had an impact on environmental policies. WGSO suggested that the information materials for children be developed in consultation with the Steering Committee of ESD.</p>