

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**  
**COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

Nineteenth session

Geneva, 22–25 October 2013

Item 10 (c) of the provisional agenda

**Cross-sectoral activities: environment and security**

Information paper No. 7/Rev.1

10 October 2013

## **UNECE activities in the framework of the Environment and Security Initiative**

**Note by the secretariat**

### *Summary*

The present paper provides a brief overview of the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), as well as a summary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe ongoing activities carried out under ENVSEC. The Committee on Environmental Policy may wish to consider the information provided.

### **I. The Environment and Security Initiative**

1. Shared natural resources, including transboundary waters, croplands, pastures and forests, open pathways for enhanced cooperation and confidence building. Environmental problems ignore political boundaries and call for cooperation among countries and Parties to MEAs in order to sustainably manage limited natural resources. Joint environmental monitoring programmes, international river basin management, dam safety initiatives and environmental impact assessments are some examples of how environmental initiatives can increase dialogue and strengthen cooperation.

2. The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) is a multi-stakeholder partnership that supports this development of cooperation and confidence building through concrete projects that build capacity across the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region. Established in 2003, ENVSEC provides a platform for regional cooperation on assessing and addressing environmental challenges. The partnership consists of six international agencies: the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UNECE and the Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC-CEE). The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an association member and participates through its Science for Peace and Security Programme.

3. All ENVSEC projects are agreed among the partners, in cooperation with the concerned Governments or Parties, and when necessary, in consultation with national experts and non-governmental organizations. Key elements in the project selection include: identifying hotspots for rising tensions over environmental resources; strengthening policies, awareness and participation; building capacities and frameworks to prevent and

address environmental problems; supporting coordination and concrete actions at country and regional level; solutions for safe environment and sustainable development; and mobilizing financial support and technical expertise for environmental clean-up and remediation.

4. Representatives from each of the ENVSEC partners make up the ENVSEC Management Board, which has a rotating Chair and a joint Secretariat, to administer projects and their assessment. The ENVSEC Secretariat is hosted by UNEP (Geneva) and consists of the Coordinating Unit, representatives of each partner organization and Regional Desk Officers (RDO) from each of four regions (Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Southeast Europe).

5. The ENVSEC Secretariat works closely together to coordinate activities, report periodically on progress made and share experience for an optimal functioning of the Initiative across the different regions. In 2013, as agreed by the ENVSEC Management Board, an ENVSEC Task Force was convened for three meetings, with representatives from each partner organisation. The Task Force examined the future strategic directions of the Initiative, the functions of the ENVSEC secretariat and the RDOs and made recommendations for a streamlined ENVSEC, in light of expected reduced funding in the coming years.

6. Key results achieved by the ENVSEC Partners over the past year include:

(a) Improved monitoring, information exchange and cooperation on environmental risks in several transboundary river basins;

(b) Remediation solutions for hazardous mining sites and the elimination of hazardous chemicals such as obsolete pesticides and rocket fuel;

(c) Strengthened regional coordination and capacities for radioactive waste management and affected site rehabilitation;

(d) Improved policies and regulations on environmental challenges such as dam failures, illegal loggings and wild fires;

(e) Increased regional coordination on adaptation to the impacts of climate change in transboundary basins; and

(f) Increased awareness and participation of civil society in decision making at local level.

## **II. Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Environment and Security Initiative**

7. The Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) administered by UNECE are an important pillar of ENVSEC's activities and provide a value-added to the partnership. ENVSEC supports the implementation of several MEAs and enables UNECE to implement activities on the ground, in cooperation with ENVSEC partners. A list of ENVSEC projects involving UNECE is found in the annex to this paper.

8. In the work programme of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), ENVSEC projects play a prominent role. There are several examples of projects supporting the development of transboundary cooperation in specific basins (Kura, Dniester, Aral Sea basin). Most of the Convention's pilot projects on water and adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins are funded and implemented under ENVSEC.

9. The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment provide legal obligations and institutional frameworks for addressing risks and developing transboundary cooperation. Pilot and capacity building projects implemented with ENVSEC partners contribute to effective national and regional application of these instruments.

10. The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accidents Convention) promotes active international cooperation between countries, before, during and after an industrial accident. The Assistance Programme of the Industrial Accidents Convention benefits from cooperation with ENVSEC Partners in regions such as South-East Europe and Central Asia.

11. The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) and its Protocol on Pollutants Release and Transfer Registers (Protocol on PRTRs) promote effective engagement of the public in decision-making, providing a comprehensive framework for Governments to ensure transparent and accountable governance and democracy in environmental matters. Cooperation with ENVSEC reinforces countries' capacities for implementation of both instruments. Furthermore, ENVSEC Partners, such as OSCE, are engaged in strengthening Aarhus Centres in regions where ENVSEC is active.

### **III. Future challenges of the Environment and Security Initiative**

12. Challenges and priorities for the future development of ENVSEC include: further development of cooperation and achievement of synergies between ENVSEC Partners as well as improved financial sustainability and broadening of the donor base. Current main donors are Austria, Finland, Sweden and the European Union. The ENVSEC portfolio currently includes 47 projects with a budget of US\$ 41 million.

## **Annex**

### **List of selected ENVSEC projects with the involvement of or linked to the UNECE MEAs**

#### **I. ENVSEC projects under the Water Convention**

1. ENVSEC projects under the Water Convention in cooperation with other agencies include:

- (a) Capacity building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia (Phase II and III);
- (b) Enhancing Regional Exchange of Water Resource Information in Central Asia (CAREWIB II);
- (c) Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management of the Dniester River basin – Phase III;
- (d) Ratification of the Water Convention in Georgia and development of an agreement on the management of transboundary watercourses shared by Georgia and Azerbaijan;
- (e) A project on the Drin River, shared by Albania, Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council resolution 1244) and Montenegro aiming to improve transboundary cooperation in the basin;
- (f) Bi-/multilateral arrangements for prevention of transboundary environmental conflicts: the Timok River shared by Bulgaria and Serbia;
- (g) Pilot projects on water and adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins:
  - (i) Testing of the Guidance document developed under the Water Convention - Climate change adaptation and transboundary flood risk management in the Sava River Basin;
  - (ii) Reducing vulnerability to extreme floods and climate change in the Dniester River basin (Dniester III Flood and Climate); followed by the project “Climate change and security in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus- climate change adaptation in the Dniester basin;”
  - (iii) Adaptation to climate change in the Chu-Talas river basin;
  - (iv) River basin management and adaptation to climate change in the Neman river basin.

#### **II. ENVSEC projects under the Espoo Convention**

2. ENVSEC projects under the Espoo Convention in cooperation with other agencies include:

- (a) Joint environmental monitoring, assessment and exchange of information for integrated management of the Danube delta region (Phase II) (on-going, led by UNEP, with currently no further involvement of the Espoo Convention);

- (b) Development of capacities for application of the Espoo Convention in Eastern Europe (Belarus) with participation of Lithuania (2009-2011);
- (c) Training and capacity development for reaching EU standards and multilateral Conventions (monitoring, pollution prevention and control, EIA and permitting, etc.) (in South-Eastern Europe, led by REC-CEE, with currently no involvement of the Espoo Convention);
- (d) Strengthening implementation of the Espoo Convention in Azerbaijan (2010-2013);
- (e) Capacity building workshop on the implementation of the Espoo Convention in the Caucasus (Tbilisi, May 2011);
- (f) Pilot project in Belarus and Ukraine on post-project analysis of environmental impact in a transboundary context and technical advice and training on strategic environmental assessment in Belarus (on-going, implemented with UNEP and UNDP).

### **III. ENVSEC projects under the Industrial Accidents Convention**

- 3. ENVSEC projects under the Industrial Accidents Convention include:
  - (a) Assistance to Central Asian countries to implement the Industrial Accidents Convention;
  - (b) Trainings and capacity development with Industrial Accidents Convention's Assistance Programme in South-Eastern Europe.

### **IV. ENVSEC projects under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)**

- 4. ENVSEC projects under the Aarhus Convention in cooperation with other agencies include:
    - (a) A number of Aarhus Centres are being established and supported by ENVSEC Partners such as OSCE;
    - (b) Strengthening the implementation of the Aarhus Convention and promoting its Protocol on PRTRs in Belarus (2013-2014);
    - (c) Strengthening access to justice in environmental matters in South-Eastern Europe (2013-2014).
-