Interim mapping of activities by international organizations in support of greening the economy in the pan-European region

Introduction

This paper summarizes the steps taken by international organizations to fulfill commitments made under the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy, using information gathered through a survey. Nine agencies submitted information on 95 programmes that were implemented in 28 countries across five subregions, in addition to region-wide and globally-implemented programmes. The contributing agencies were: the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organization for the Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The mapping of green economy activities was intended to provide a summary of programmes conducted in the pan-European region. To this end, an analysis was conducted by sector, type, subregion, focus area and budget. This summary will be useful for international agencies implementing programmes for green economy to identify programming gaps and opportunities for collaboration and assist in designing programmes that target underserved subregions and sectors.

Among 13 specified categories that were chosen for the survey, energy is the best-served individual sector, with seven of nine agencies implementing 27 programmes for the energy sector. Waste is also well-served, with seven of nine agencies contributing to 17 different programmes. The mining, tourism and education are among the least represented sectors in programming across the UNECE region, with only five programmes impacting the mining sector, two in tourism and one in education.

Five specified types of programmes were identified for the mapping survey: knowledge development and sharing, institutional and capacity development, policy implementation, strategy and policy development and monitoring. Of the 95 individual programmes implemented under the green economy, nearly 90% are categorized as knowledge development and sharing. There are 23 programmes implemented region-wide that are categorized as knowledge sharing, with Central Asia being the best-served individual subregion with 20 knowledge sharing programmes.

From 95 programmes in total, Central Asia is the best-served subregion with 36 programmes implemented across the five Central Asian nations.

From nine focus areas specified in the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy Focus area 2 (promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital) receives the most programming, with 17% of all programming.

Of the 95 separate programmes listed by these nine agencies, funding information was provided for 49 programmes. Funding and budget information was submitted by GGKP, ITU, OECD, OSCE, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP and WIPO. Total investment in green economy related programmes across the pan-European region for reported programme funding is currently valued at $107 million (USD).
Analysis by sector

**Methodology for analysis by sector.** In order to identify which agencies harbour expertise across sectors, an analysis of sectors by agency was conducted. Each programme implemented by an individual agency was counted as a single programme within a sector, regardless of how many subregions the programme is implemented in. A single programme may target multiple sectors. The survey proposed thirteen specific sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Education, Energy, Mining, Manufacturing, Transport, Water, Waste, Tourism, Housing and Buildings/Construction. In addition, agencies could choose to mark “economy-wide” for those programmes that impacted all sectors. They could also specify an “other” sector as necessary.

![Figure 1. Sector programming by agency](image1)

Energy is the best-served individual sector, with seven of nine agencies implementing 27 programmes for the energy sector. Waste is also well-served, with seven of nine agencies contributing to 17 different programmes. Education is the least-served sector, with UNECE implementing a single education-oriented programme. Tourism is also not well-represented, with only two projects, implemented by UNECE and OECD.

![Economy-wide Programmes](image2)

**Economy-wide Programmes.** Economy-wide programmes are those that convey an impact across all sectors of the economy, including the thirteen specified categories of the survey. UNEP is the most prolific agency in implementing economy-wide programmes, accounting for nearly 70% of all programmes implemented economy-wide. UNEP’s programmes include the Scientific Network for the Caucasus Mountain Region, Achieving...
Biodiversity Conservation, Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme and the Partnership for Green Economy.

**Energy.** Energy is the most targeted sector for programmes for green economy with 21 programmes targeting the energy sector. UNECE implements approximately 45% of these programmes. UNECE (Sustainable Energy Division) programmes include the UNECE Renewable Energy Status Report, implemented in 17 countries. UNDP implements 19% of energy related programmes, with implementation in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

The remaining energy-related programmes are spread across five additional agencies, making it the second most widespread sector across the agencies. Nearly half of energy-related programmes are implemented region-wide, with the Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern Europe being the most regular beneficiaries of subregionally-focused energy programmes. Many programmes impacting the energy sector are energy-specific, such as the ITU’s Sustainable Electric Energy Supply to Telecommunications/ICT Facilities in Rural Areas project, while others incorporate the energy sector into a wider focus, such as the UNECE (Forests, Land and Housing Division) programme for Capacity-Building in Housing, Urban Development and Land Administration.

**Waste.** The waste sector includes several programmes that specifically target waste management; however, many programmes have a broader scope and have an impact on several economic sectors besides waste. The waste sector is the second most represented sector, accounting for 20% of all programmes for the green economy. Waste is the most widely targeted sector across agencies, with 7 agencies implementing 17 programmes.

ILO implements 23% of all waste programmes including programmes on the Exploring the Economic Organization of Waste Pickers and a Study on Green Jobs in Recycling in Serbia. UNEP also accounts for 24% of waste-related programmes including the Regional Waste Management Outlook and Delivering Integrated Waste Solutions at the National and Local-level. The UNECE is responsible for 23% of the waste programmes including those implemented by UNECE/CEFACT (Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business) for transboundary movement of waste and UNECE Sustainable Transport Division for regulating transport of waste, as well as programmes with a broader scope such as urban development (UNECE Forests, Land and Housing Division).

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Other. Other covers a variety of sectors not indicated by the 13 specified sectors. These sectors include urban planning, health risk, land management, telecommunications and ICTs, chemicals, climate change and nexus issues (involving water, agriculture, climate, etc.). Five agencies implement programmes for other sectors, with UNEP programmes on chemicals being the greatest proportion of other-sector programmes (six programmes).

Manufacturing. The manufacturing sector is among the best-served sectors in the UNECE region, with 13 programmes that impact the manufacturing sector. UNECE (primarily CEFACl) implements 54% of all manufacturing-related programmes. UNECE (CEFACT) programmes are oriented towards sustainable trade, while UNECE Sustainable Transport Division implements programmes to regulate transport of goods. OECD programming (23% of programmes) impacts the manufacturing sector, primarily through the water-production nexus, reflected in programmes such as the Economics of Water Security.

Transport. There are 12 programmes that directly or peripherally impact the transport sector for the green economy. Of these, three quarters are implemented by UNECE. The UNECE Transport Division programmes are primarily targeted at the transport sector and include programmes on topics such as Sustainable Urban Mobility, Regulating the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the Transboundary Movement of Waste. UNECE (CEFACT) implements additional programmes that impact the transport sector such as the e-Business Standards for Sustainable Trade and the Transboundary Movement of Waste. WIPO, OECD, and UNDP implement the remaining transport programmes, although few of these are singularly transport-focused. Seven of the 12 transportation programmes are implemented region-wide, with 3 programmes implemented on a global scale. Transport sector programmes are also implemented in the Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern Europe subregions.
The water sector includes 11 programmes implemented by 6 agencies. OSCE is the most prolific implementer of water programmes, responsible for 42% of all water sector-related programmes. OSCE’s programming in the water sector includes programmes on transboundary water cooperation in the Caucasus and Eastern Europe as well as programmes related to water management in the context of climate change and security. OSCE’s programme on Strengthening the Role of Aarhus Centres in Addressing Environmental Challenges in Eastern Europe supports water-related objectives by addressing entry points for public participation in transboundary water management.

UNECE is responsible for an additional 25% of programming that impacts the water sector including servicing the International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development (Sustainable Energy Division) and implementing the programmes on Regulating Transport of Dangerous Goods and Services (Sustainable Transport Division) and Smart and Sustainable Urban Development (Forests, Land and Housing Division).

Activities that impact the agricultural sector – directly or peripherally – include those that specifically target sustainable trade, the regulation of food transport, sustainable urban development and water security.

Four agencies administer 11 separate programmes for the agricultural sector. Of these agencies, UNECE administers nearly half of agricultural programmes for green economic development.

UNECE programmes impacting the agricultural sector include strategic policy initiatives (Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy), trade initiatives (CEFACT e-Business Standards for Sustainable Trade), transport regulation (Regulating the transport of dangerous goods and perishable foodstuffs) and sustainable development (Smart and Sustainable Urban Development).

OECD implements approximately one third of projects for the agricultural sector, including the European Union Water Initiative Plus for Eastern Partnership Countries, Economics of Water Security in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and Improving Incentive Frameworks and Capacity for Green Climate Related Investment. UNDP implements several agricultural-specific programmes include those that focus on farming practices and the energy-food production nexus.

The forestry sector includes activities that specifically target data collection, policy development and analysis of the forest sector in the green economy, sustainable energy development and climate investment. Four agencies administer 10 separate programmes for the forestry sector.
Of these agencies, UNECE (Forest, Land, and Housing Division) implements nearly 60% of programmes, the majority of which are implemented across the UNECE region. OSCE also implements two forestry-specific programmes: Enhancing National Capacity on Fire Management and Wildfire and Improving Radiological and Environmental Awareness in Territories Affected by Chernobyl with a Focus on Wildfire. OECD implements Improving the Incentive Frameworks and Capacity for Green Climate Related Investment across 11 countries, which supports finance for green projects including those within the forestry sector. Finally, UNDP contributes to forestry sector efforts through sub-projects in the consolidated Programmes for Central Asia such as the Poverty and Environment Initiative.

**Housing / Buildings and Construction.** Although the housing sector and buildings and construction were specified as separate sectors, every project that includes impacts on housing also includes impacts on buildings and construction, reflecting the close relationship between improved and sustainable housing and sustainable construction. There are six programmes currently implemented for the green economy that target or impact housing, buildings and construction. UNECE (Forests, Land, and Housing Division) implements four of them, including projects for housing and urban development, sustainable and affordable housing and sustainable development, both as region-wide programming and within eight individual countries in the Caucasus, Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe. WIPO Green is a programme that promotes green technology within the housing sector region-wide. UNECE (Sustainable Energy Division) is responsible for the International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. The OECD programme on Improving the Incentive Frameworks and Capacity for Green Climate Related Investment is implemented in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. It promotes investments to support green economic development, including in the housing and buildings and construction sectors.
Fishing. Only three agencies administering programmes that impact the fishing sector. The OECD administers 60% (3) of these programmes, oriented towards water management and green climate investment. OECD efforts are complemented by single programmes from UNECE (CEFACT) and WIPO, which cover sustainable trade and investment for the green economy. The five programmes for the fishing sector are distributed across the Caucasus, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, with two programmes implemented region-wide.

Mining. The mining sector is among the least represented sectors in programming across the UNECE region, with only five programmes impacting the mining sector. UNECE is the primary driver of mining-related programming with the UNECE Sustainable Energy Division implementing two programmes for the mining sector under a programme for Dissemination of Best Practices in Abatement, Recovery and Use of Methane as well as Developing Social/Environmental Guidance for Classification and Management of Resources under the United Nations Framework Classification of Resources. The UNECE programme on Regulating Transport of Dangerous Goods also targets the movement of hazardous materials related to the mining sector. WIPO is the final agency conducting a programme for mining; the WIPO Green programme promotes the diffusion of green technology in the mining sector.

Tourism. The tourism sector is among the underrepresented sectors for green economy programmes with only two programmes. UNECE and the OECD implement a single programme each to influence the tourist sector. These two programmes cover tourism infrastructure as a function of smart and sustainable development (UNECE) and Green Climate-related Investment (OECD).

Education. The education sector is the most underrepresented sector for green economy programmes. The UNECE implements the programme for Promotion and Implementation of Education for Sustainable Development, the only programme to target the education sector. Although they are included under economy-wide programmes for the sector analysis, the OSCE and UNDP consolidated programmes for Central Asia also include several education-related sub-projects.
Analysis by type of activities

Methodology for analysis by type of activities. In order to identify which agencies harbour expertise across types of programmes implemented for the green economy, an analysis of types by agency was conducted. Five specified types of programmes were identified for the mapping survey: knowledge development and sharing, institutional and capacity development, policy implementation, strategy and policy development and monitoring. Agencies were also invited to identify an “other” category.

Each programme implemented by an individual agency was counted as a single programme within a type, regardless of how many subregions the programme is implemented in. A single programme may be counted in multiple types. When counting the number of programmes by type by subregion, programmes were counted once for every subregion they are implemented in. Thus, it is possible for a single programme to be counted in multiple subregions.

Knowledge development and sharing. Knowledge development and sharing type programmes are programmes that target increased intellectual capital to improve practices in sectors across a green economy. The preponderance of programmes implemented under the green economy are categorized as being of the knowledge development and sharing type. Of the 95 individual programmes implemented under the green economy, nearly 90% are categorized as knowledge development and sharing. Of UNEP’s 37 programmes under the green economy in total, 26 are categorized as knowledge sharing programmes, representing 35% of all knowledge sharing programmes. UNECE implements 27% of such programmes.

Knowledge sharing is the only programme type that is implemented by all nine contributing agencies.
There are 23 programmes implemented region-wide that are categorized as knowledge sharing, with Central Asia being the best-served individual subregion with 20 knowledge sharing programmes.

**Institutional and capacity development.** Institutional and capacity development programmes are those that seek to improve high-level oversight, coordination, mechanisms for stakeholder dialogue and capacity-building for implementation within government and civil society.

Fifty-four programmes are categorized as institutional and capacity development type. UNECE and UNEP are the most heavily involved in implementation of institutional and capacity development programmes, with 15 and 14 programmes, respectively. OSCE also contributes strongly to institutional and capacity development programming, accounting for 15% of the total programming for this type.

Programmes implemented region-wide are dominant among institutional and capacity development programmes. Central Asia and Eastern Europe capture 20% of all capacity development programming while the Caucasus follows at 18%
**Policy implementation.** Policy implementation programmes are those programmes related to improving regulatory, policy, fiscal, educational and information-based instrument and public expenditure programmes.

UNECE implements more than a third of policy implementation focused programming, with UNEP and OECD also being major contributors. Only six contributing agencies implement policy implementation programmes, with GGKP, ITU and WIPO being the three exceptions.

The subregional distribution of policy implementation programmes is roughly equivalent to other types, with most programmes implemented region-wide and Central Asia capturing the greatest fraction of subregional programming. Eastern Europe captures 21% of subregional programming for policy implementation, with the Caucasus following at 18%. Region-wide programming accounts for approximately 19% of the policy implementation programming.

**Strategy and Policy Development.** Strategy and policy development programmes include national green economy strategies and action plans.

UNECE implements 37% of all strategy and policy development programmes while UNEP implements 24%. Seven of nine reporting agencies implement programmes in strategy and policy development with the exceptions being GGKP and ITU. However, both of these agencies have relatively few programmes for green economy that are accounted for in other type categories. Central Asia captures 24% of all programming for strategy and policy development with Eastern Europe and the Caucasus capturing 19% and 17%, respectively. Region-wide programming accounts for an additional 18% of all strategy and policy development programming.
**Monitoring.** Monitoring programmes are programmes that establish monitoring frameworks and indicators.

With only 25 programmes categorized as monitoring programmes, it is the smallest specified type category. Five of the nine reporting agencies implement monitoring-related programmes. As with other programme types, UNECE dominates implementation of monitoring programmes, with more than 40% of the programming. UNEP and OECD follow with 30% and 15% of monitoring programmes, respectively.

As with other programme types, Central Asia captures the largest proportion of monitoring programmes, followed by Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. Region-wide programmes account for 16% of all monitoring programmes.
Other. Reporting agencies were invited to report programme types other than the specified programme types. Four agencies reported five programmes with the other type, as indicated in table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Programme Title</th>
<th>Other Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OSCE</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction and Security in the OSCE Area</td>
<td>Development of online learning resources for residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>Developing social and environmental guidance for classification and management of resources under United Nations Framework Classification of Resources (UNFC)</td>
<td>International Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Global District Energy in Cities Initiative</td>
<td>Prefeasibility study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>Environmentally Sound Management of DDT and POPs waste in Central Asia</td>
<td>Pilot activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIPO</td>
<td>WIPO Green</td>
<td>Matchmaking and networking opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Other type programmes by agency

Analysis by subregion

Methodology for analysis by subregion. In order to identify which agencies harbour expertise across subregions, an analysis of subregions by agency was conducted. Each programme implemented by an individual agency was counted as a programme for each subregion in which it is implemented. A single programme may be implemented in multiple subregions. The subregions were consolidated into eight subregions: the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, the European Union, South-eastern Europe, region-wide programmes, globally implemented programmes and other (including programmes implemented in nine different countries ranging geographically from North Africa to Central America). Although other geographical areas were given in the survey, they were not included in the subregional analysis for the pan-European region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subregion</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus</td>
<td>Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Asia</td>
<td>Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>Belarus, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>EU member states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-eastern Europe</td>
<td>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region-wide</td>
<td>Programmes implemented across the pan-European region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Programmes implemented on a global scale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Countries by subregion

Based on the limited scale and cost of projects implemented by UNDP and OSCE, these agencies’ projects for Central Asia were each consolidated into a single “Programme for Central Asia”, which reflected the characteristics of the collective group of projects.
Central Asia. Central Asia is the best-served subregion with 36 programmes implemented across the five Central Asian nations. Twenty-four of the 36 programmes in Central Asia are implemented by UNEP and cover a range of topics from climate change to biodiversity strategies, to the Partnership for Green Economy (PAGE). UNECE, OSCE, OECD and UNDP contribute the remaining 12 programmes.

Programmes in Central Asia occur across all 13 specified sectors in addition to the other category.

Economy-wide programmes account for the largest number of programmes in Central Asia with 15 programmes in Central Asia, or 23% of the total number. The majority of sector-level programmes for Central Asia impact the energy and waste sectors (12% each). Agriculture and water account for 8% each of programming in Central Asia. The remaining sectors appear in relative parity, albeit with relatively low programming density (between one and three programmes per sector).
Central Asia receives relatively equal programming across nine focus areas\(^1\), as defined in the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy. Focus areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 are each targeted by between 13 and 15 programmes. Focus area 6 (Promote green and fair trade) is the least-served focus area in Central Asia with just three programmes: two implemented by OECD and one by the OSCE.

**Region-wide.** Programmes implemented across the pan-European region are considered “region-wide” programmes. There are a total of 32 programmes implemented region-wide by 7 agencies, 21 of which are sponsored by UNECE. ILO, OSCE, WIPO, GGKP, ITU and UNEP also implement region-wide programming. Notably, ILO, WIPO and GGKP do not implement any programmes below the regional level.

Region-wide programming is weighted toward the energy sector, with 16% of sector-level programmes targeting energy. Transport and forestry follow, accounting for 11% of sector-level programming each. Economy-wide programmes also represent 11% of region-wide programming. Other sectors are represented with relative parity; tourism is the single unrepresented sector in region-wide programming.

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\(^1\) Focus Area 1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital  
Focus Area 2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital  
Focus Area 3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure  
Focus Area 4. Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns  
Focus Area 5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns  
Focus Area 6. Promote green and fair trade  
Focus Area 7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital  
Focus Area 8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being  
Focus Area 9. Promote public participation and education for sustainable development
Focus area 2 (Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital) is overrepresented, being targeted by 14 programmes. Focus area 1 and 4 (Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital and Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns, respectively) follow with 10 and 9 programmes, respectively. The remaining programmes follow in relative parity, with the exception of Focus area 8 (Improve access to services, healthy living, and well-being), which is targeted by just three programmes implemented separately by UNECE, ILO and OSCE.

Eastern Europe. There are a total of 26 programmes for green economy implemented in Eastern Europe. UNEP and OSCE each implement seven programmes, accounting for a total of nearly 60% of programming for Eastern Europe. UNECE, UNDP and OECD also implement a substantial proportion of the green economy programming for Eastern Europe. ILO implements a single project in Eastern Europe: a subregional programme for e-waste under the EU IPA Cross-border programme for Roma.

Programming for Eastern Europe leans heavily towards the energy sector, with 10 of 26 programmes. There are 7 programmes for Eastern Europe targeting sectors other than the 13 specified sectors. These other sectors include: urban planning (implemented by UNECE), health risk management (UNICEF), land management and urban development (UNECE), water nexus issues (UNECE), chemicals (UNEP) and climate change (OSCE). The education and mining sectors are the only sectors not represented among programmes for Eastern Europe. Economy-wide programmes account for 12% of all programmes in Eastern Europe.
All nine focus areas are represented by programming for Eastern Europe. Focus Area 2 (Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital) is the most widely represented in Eastern Europe, with 23% of programmes applicable to this focus area. Focus Area 6 is the least represented, with only three programmes: two implemented by OSCE (Improving Incentive Frameworks and Capacity for Green Climate Related Investment and GREEN Action Programme Task Force) and a jointly-implemented programme (Greening the Economy in the EU’s Caucasus).

Eighteen programmes are implemented for the green economy in the Caucasus. UNEP implements six programmes, representing 33% of all programmes in the Caucasus. OSCE and UNECE each account for 22% of programming in the Caucasus. UNDP and OECD contribute the remaining programmes.

Economy-wide programmes make up the greatest proportion of programmes implemented in the Caucasus. Sector-specific programming is weighted toward the energy sector with six total programmes. Programmes categorized as other also make up a significant portion of sector-specific programmes including programmes for urban planning (UNCE), health risk management (UNCE), water nexus issues (UNCE), land management (UNCE), chemicals (UNEP) and climate change (OSCE).
The preponderance of programmes implemented in the Caucasus support Focus Area 2, reflecting the volume of energy-oriented programmes in the subregion. Focus Area 4 is also strongly represented with 15% of all programmes. All nine focus areas are represented, with Focus areas 6, 7 (Promote green and fair trade; and Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital) and 9 (Promote public participation and education for sustainable development) comparatively under-represented, with only three programmes supporting each of these focus areas, respectively.

South-eastern Europe. Fourteen programmes are implemented across four countries of South-eastern Europe. UNEP implements 43% (six) of these programmes, with ILO following at 29% (four programmes). UNECE and OSCE contribute the remaining programmes (two per agency).

One third of programmes for South-eastern Europe are implemented economy-wide. Other-category sectors account for 22% and include four programmes covering water nexus issues (UNECE), land management (UNECE), chemicals (UNEP) and disaster preparedness (OSCE). Energy and waste dominate the specified-sectors, with three programmes apiece. Buildings and construction and the housing sector round out the programmes for Southeastern Europe.
Five programmes fall under Focus area 5 (Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns), making it the best-served focus area in South-eastern Europe. Sixteen per cent of programmes in South-eastern Europe address issues to support each of Focus areas 1, 2 and 7. Focus Area 6 is not covered by any programming in South-eastern Europe.

**European Union.** UNEP and the OECD each implement one programme in European Union member States. Preparing for HCFC Phase Out in CEITs, implemented by UNEP, targets the chemical sector and falls under focus area 3 (Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure). The OECD programme on Green Growth is considered an economy-wide programme and falls under focus area 3 also.

**Global.** UNECE submitted three programmes with global implementation. All three programmes target the manufacturing and transport sector; the agriculture, energy, water and waste sectors are also covered by two of these programmes. The fishing and education sectors were not included in the scope of these three programmes. Two programmes contribute to objectives under Focus Area 2, while one contributes to Focus Area 5.

UNEP implements one programme on a global scale: Waste Management Outlook for Mountain Regions. This programme is considered to have impacts economy-wide and supports objectives under Focus areas 3, 5 and 8.

**Analysis by Focus Area**

**Methodology for analysis by sector.** In order to identify which focus areas of the Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy are best served by programmes for the green economy, an analysis of focus areas was conducted. Each programme implemented by an individual agency was counted as a single programme with a focus area, regardless of how many subregions the programme is implemented in. A single programme may contribute to multiple focus areas. The Pan-European Strategic Framework for Greening the Economy specifies the following nine focus areas:

Focus Area 1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital
Focus Area 2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital
Focus Area 3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure
Focus Area 4. Shift consumer behaviours towards sustainable consumption patterns
Focus Area 5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns
Focus Area 6. Promote green and fair trade
Focus Area 7. Increase green and decent jobs, while developing the necessary human capital
Focus Area 8. Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being
Focus Area 9. Promote public participation and education for sustainable development
Focus Area 1. Improve the measurement and valuation of natural capital

Twenty-six programmes implemented for green economy address issues related to focus area 1, which accounts for 12% of all programming. UNEP is the most prolific contributor to focus area 1, with 10 programmes, although UNECE is nearly on par with 9 programmes. GGKP and ITU are the only two agencies that do not contribute to this focus area. The majority of focus area 1 programmes
occur in Central Asia (13) although regionally-implemented programmes also account for 26% of all programming for the focus area.

Focus Area 2. Promote the internalization of negative externalities and the sustainable use of natural capital.

Focus area 2 receives the most programming of the nine focus areas, with 17% of all programming. Of the nine reporting agencies, eight contribute to focus area 2. UNECE implements 36% (14) of the programmes. UNEP is also a large contributor with 28% (11 programmes) of all focus area 2 programming.

Central Asia captures the preponderance of programmes for focus area 2. Eastern Europe also receives a significant proportion of programming, accounting for 24% of focus area 2 programmes along with region-wide programming.

Focus Area 3. Enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services as part of ecological infrastructure. Focus area 3 is addressed by 13% of all programmes for green economy. Six of the nine reporting agencies have programmes for this focus area. WIPO, GGKP and ITU do not address the focus area under their programming. UNEP is the primary contributor to the focus area with 18 programmes to address
ecosystem services. UNECE is the second largest contributor to focus area 3, but implements far fewer programmes than UNEP at just six.

Central Asia receives 37% of all programmes for focus are 3, while region-wide programming accounts for 21% of programming for the focus area. The Caucasus and Eastern Europe receive 16% and 13% of focus area 3 programming, respectively, while the European Union receives just 5%.

**Focus Area 4. Shift consumer behaviors towards sustainable consumption patterns.**

Focus area 4 is served by 14% of all programming for the green economy. UNEP implements 32% of programmes for focus area 4, accounting for 10 individual programmes. UNECE also implements a substantial portion of the programming in this focus area, with 19%. OSCE, OECD, UNDP, ILO, GGKP and WIPO make up the remaining programming.

As with other focus areas, Central Asia receives the greatest proportion of programming, with more than a third of focus area 4 programming going to the subregion. Region-wide programmes and Eastern Europe follow at 22% and 20%, respectively. South-eastern Europe receives just 7% of all programming for focus area 4, while the European Union ranks last with just 2%.
Focus Area 5. Develop clean physical capital for sustainable production patterns.

Thirteen per cent of programming addresses issues under focus area 5, making it the third most addressed focus area along with focus area 3. UNEP implements 15 programmes that address focus area 5, accounting for almost half of all programming in the focus area. UNEP and OECD are the next largest contributors.

Eight of nine reporting agencies contribute to the focus area, with GGKP being the sole exception.

Central Asia, region-wide programmes, and Eastern Europe are the top three recipients of programming for focus area 5. South-eastern Europe edges out the Caucasus, receiving 13% of programming and the European Union receives just 2%.

Focus Area 6. Promote green and fair trade.

Focus area 6 is the least-served focus area among programmes for the green economy with a total of 11 projects contributing to objectives under this focus area. UNECE contributes the greatest number of programmes related to this focus area, accounting for 37% of all programmes. OECD and OSCE are the second largest contributors to focus area 6 programming, but account for just two programmes each.

Region-wide programmes are logically the largest proportion of programmes for focus area 6, given the international nature of trade. Eastern Europe and the Caucasus receive 19% of programming, while there are currently no programmes for this focus area implemented in South-eastern Europe.
Focus Area 7: Increase green and decent jobs while developing the necessary human capital.

Focus area 7 is among the least-addressed focus areas for programmes for green economy, with just 8% of total programming. UNECE, OECD and ILO each contribute 21% of programmes under the focus area, while UNEP, UNDP and WIPO make up the remainder.

Central Asia and region-wide programmes each account for 26% of the total programming for focus area 7. The Caucasus receive just 11%, while the European Union lags, receiving a total of 4% of focus area 7 programmes.

Focus Area 8: Improve access to services, healthy living and well-being.

Nine per cent of all green economy programming targets focus area 8, making it among the least served focus areas. Six of nine reporting agencies implement programmes for this focus area. UNEP and OSCE each account for 30% of all programming, while OECD implements 20%.

Central Asia and Eastern Europe collectively account for nearly 90% of all programmes for focus area 8, with 14 and 9 programmes in these subregions, respectively. The Caucasus receive 18% of programming for the focus area, while South-eastern Europe and the European Union lag at just 3% each.
Focus Area 9. Promote public participation and education for sustainable development.

Nine per cent of programmes (20 in total) include objectives related to focus area 9. UNEP implements the preponderance of programming for the focus area, with 40% of all programmes falling under UNEP. UNECE and OSCE are also major contributors with five and four programmes implemented for focus area 9, respectively. ILO, OECD and UNDP implement the remaining programmes.

Central Asia receives more than a third of programming for focus area 9, with 35% of all programming occurring in Central Asia. Region-wide programmes account for 27% of programming in the focus area, while Eastern Europe is the second best-served subregion with 19% of programming. South-eastern Europe and the European Union receive just 4% of such programming each.

Analysis by funding and investment

Eight agencies provided limited funding information for programmes for the green economy. Of the 95 separate programmes listed by these nine agencies, funding information was provided for 49 programmes. Funding and budget information was submitted by GGKP, ITU, OECD, OSCE, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP and WIPO.

Total investment in green economy related programmes across the pan-European region for reported programme funding is currently valued at $107 million (USD).

Organizational Funding.

GGKP. A single GGKP programme is valued at $100,000.

ILO. ILO also provided funding information for one programme, implemented only outside the pan-European region. This programme is valued at $20,000.

ITU. ITU submitted funding information for two programmes, valued at a total of $110,000. Both programmes are implemented region-wide, with one programme for the energy sector ($100,000) and one for the waste sector ($10,000).

OECD. OECD provided the budget for three of the four programmes it submitted, totalling $7,400,000.

OSCE. OSCE submitted budget information for 10 of 13 programmes, totaling $4,933,338. Four programmes are implemented in the Caucasus, totaling $401,480. Four programmes are implemented
in Eastern Europe totaling $3,109,900. Two programmes are implemented in Central Asia totaling $594,505. One programme is implemented region-wide with a total budget of $409,453. Finally, one programme is implemented in South-eastern Europe with a total budget of $418,000.

**UNDP.** UNDP submitted budget information for 13 of 15 programmes, totalling $41,296,902, which reflects both on-going and recently completed projects. UNDP programmes in Central Asia is totalling $26,351,902.

**UNECE.** UNECE submitted budget information for 7 of 28 programmes, totalling $7,117,816.

**UNEP.** UNEP submitted budget information for 23 of 35 programmes, totalling $46,559,980.

**WIPO.** WIPO submitted budget information for one programme, WIPO Green, with a total budget of $145,385.