

UNECE

UNECE participates in 21st OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum



The Executive Secretary with Lamberto Zannier, OSCE Secretary General

The Executive Secretary was one of the keynote speakers at the Opening Plenary session of the [21st OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum](#) in Prague (11-13 September). The conference gathered representatives of the OSCE participating States, international and non-governmental organizations and experts, to discuss how the organization and its partners can contribute to energy sustainability and prevent adverse environmental impacts of energy-related activities.

Ukrainian Foreign Minister, OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, Leonid Kozhara called on the conference participants to promote sustainable production, transportation and consumption of energy in their own countries. "We should try to focus on the interrelated challenges of climate change, effective management of natural resources and energy efficiency," he said.

In his address, the Executive Secretary stressed that the UNECE region produces and consumes half of the world's energy. Energy security is thus a priority for the majority, if not all, UNECE member States. UNECE and other UN agencies that have strong energy programmes can collaborate with OSCE and other relevant international organizations - such as the Energy Charter Secretariat - to help member States secure affordable and sustainable energy services, he said.



He recalled that 2014-2024 will be the International Decade of Sustainable Energy for All. The goals of this initiative, launched by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, are ensuring universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.

The challenge is thus to design and implement effective and equitable policies that reduce the environmental footprint of energy activities, which in turn can help address energy security, environmental and economic challenges.

In this respect the results of a study conducted with OSCE on improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities in the OSCE region can offer some insight on potential solutions. The study makes several key recommendations, including:

- increasing awareness, which enables populations to support governments' actions;
- facilitating the deployment of new technologies,
- disseminating comprehensive solutions through engaged multilateral dialogue;
- engaging with all stakeholders, particularly the private sector, to ensure that changes take place at the pace and scale needed to meet the challenges.

The Executive Secretary underlined that UNECE's work is expected to have a direct impact and to catalyse or accelerate the transition to a sustainable energy future in all these areas.

"Improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities requires a high level of political consensus", he said. "For many years OSCE has proven to be a constructive forum for forging and articulating such a consensus. UNECE, through its Committees on Sustainable Energy and on Environmental Policy, and their expert bodies, could help translate these commitments in the field of energy and environment into tangible action on the ground", he concluded.

On the occasion of the Forum, the Executive Secretary met with OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier to discuss bilateral cooperation. In addition to energy issues, UNECE and OSCE enjoy a fruitful cooperation under the [Environment and Security Initiative \(ENVSEC\)](#). The main focus is on security implications of climate change in the OSCE region, with various projects on water or environmental impact assessment in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The two sides also discussed the important role of OSCE in the implementation of the Aarhus Convention and Principle 10 of Agenda 21 by promoting, establishing and supporting Aarhus Centres. □

Environment

Experts meet in Rabat to discuss first Environmental Performance Review of Morocco



On 11 and 12 September 2013 the UNECE Expert Group on Environmental Performance Reviews met in Rabat to examine the draft Environmental Performance Review (EPR) of Morocco, the first EPR to be undertaken by UNECE outside of the region.

The meeting, which was organized in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), agreed on a set of recommendations to Morocco that will help the country to improve its environmental management, integrate environmental policies into

sector-specific economic policies, promote accountability to other countries and the public and strengthen cooperation with the international community. The recommendations will be then submitted to the UNECE Committee on Environmental Policy in October for adoption.

The event was opened by Mr. Mohamed Nbou, Director of the State Secretariat of Water and Environment of the Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment of Morocco and gathered together representatives from numerous Governmental institutions, local governments, non-governmental organizations and business associations. Other national and international stakeholders also participated, including the European Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the German Agency for International Cooperation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank. Northern African countries interested in undergoing an EPR in the future were also represented, including Algeria and Libya. A representative of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia also attended the meeting.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the methodology deployed by the UNECE EPR programme have attracted the attention of other bodies inside and outside the region, leading to requests for a transfer of know-how from UNECE to other United Nations regional commissions. □

For more information on the Review Programme, please visit: <http://www.unece.org/env/epr> or contact: info.epr@unece.org.



Transport

UNECE workshop on the Measurement of Inland Transport CO₂ Emissions and Mitigation Policies in Chile

UNECE organized a workshop on the measurement of inland transport CO₂ emissions and mitigation policies in Santiago de Chile from 26-28 August. Organized in partnership with the [Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean](#) (ECLAC), the session gathered more than 30 technical experts from Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Ecuador.



UNECE presented its emissions measurement model, the so-called For Future Inland Transport Systems (ForFITS) model, developed under a UN Development Account (UNDA) project (2011-2013), and explained the policies intended to reduce transport CO₂ emissions that can be evaluated through the model. Presentations were also made by ECLAC and the Chilean Ministry of Transport. The workshop included a training session to enable participants to use the model. An application of the model to Chile was also presented.

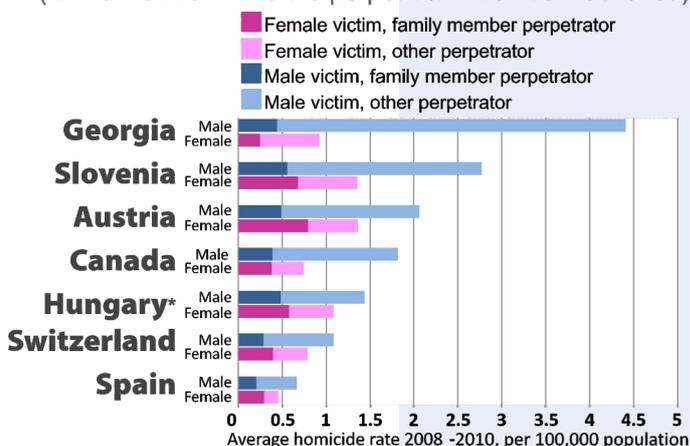
The representatives of Chile showed interest in using ForFITS to produce an in-depth study of Chile's emissions arising from transport. ECLAC mentioned its intention to use ForFITS to analyse the transport, energy consumption and CO₂ emission trends of three of Latin America's largest metropolitan areas (Santiago de Chile, Sao Paulo and Mexico City). UNECE and ECLAC will discuss the possibility to work jointly on these two initiatives. □

For more information, please visit: http://www.unece.org/trans/theme_forfits.html.

Facts and Figures

Women more likely to be victims of homicide involving a family member than men

Average homicide rate 2008-2010, by relationship to perpetrator (for homicides where the perpetrator has been identified)



*For Hungary and Switzerland, rates are averages for the 2009-2010 period.

Notable differences exist between male and female victim profiles when examining the relationship between homicide victims and the crime perpetrator. The rate of homicide victims per 100,000 population, for cases where the perpetrator was identified, is illustrated in this graph.

In all countries studied, the homicide rate in 2008-2010 was higher for men than for women. In most cases involving a male victim, the perpetrator was not a family member. This was not necessarily the case, however, for female victims. While most female victims were killed by a family member in Austria, Hungary and Spain, the opposite occurred in Georgia. Some countries had very similar rates for family and non-family member perpetrators among female victims. Nonetheless, in most countries, women were more frequently victims of homicide at the hands of a family member than men. □

Source: UNECE Statistical Database www.unece.org/data
Family perpetrators include spouses and other family members, while other perpetrators include non-family acquaintances and strangers. Cases with no identified perpetrator are excluded from the figures.

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