ENVIRONMENT





Sounding the Alarm: SDG Progress in the UNECE Programme Countries and UNECE's Initiative to Reverse the Trend Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet in the ECE region

Supporting the 17 UNECE programme countries in achieving the SDGs

An approach to plan targeted assistance under UNECE's Environmental Instruments

















Implementing multilateral environmental agreements in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Note by the secretariat

Summary

At the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference (Batumi, Georgia, 8–10 June 2016), ministers recognized the need to strengthen the participation of civil society and the private sector in the implementation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe multilateral environmental agreements and recognized the opportunities

CEP 24 session, January 2019

Fugure 1: Progress made by the 17 UNECE programme countries in attaining sustainable development goals and contribution of UNECE Environmental Instruments

Source: Sustainable Development Report 2030

■ Major challenges ■ Significant challenges ■ Challenges remain ■ SDG achieved ■ Information unavailable → Decreasing → Stagnating → Modesately improving ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

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Table 1. Progress of the UNECE program countries in achieving SGD targets 3.9.1,12.4 and 11.6 and technical assistance provided by the Air Convention

Green – SDG a	chieved	Yellow – cl	hallenges remain	Orange – significant challenges	Red - Major challenges
	3.9.1. Mortality rate attributed ambient air pollution ((deaths per 100,000 population), 2019 Trend data is not available •	12.4. Production-based SO, emissions (kg/capita), 2018 Trend data is not available •	12.4. Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita), 2018 Trend - stagnating in majority of the countries	11.6.2. Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM ₂₂) (µg/m3),2019 Trend – moderate but requiring accelerated action in majority of the countries	Support provided or planned/ may be make a map Strengthening National Air Quality Legislation & Policies Developing emission reduction commitments Support in Emission Inventories Promoting Best Available Technologies Holistic Air Policy Promotion — national dialogues Promoting good Agricultural Practices Subregional workshops and consultations on the Air Convention and its protocols
Balkans					2016,2018,2019, 2024
Albania	59	3.9	14.3	17.5	n/a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	55	49.0	40.4	26.8	n/a 1025
Montenegro	60	NA	NA	19.6	n/a 🔟 2024 🛋 2025
North Macedonia	62	27.1	24.0	29.2	n/a 1025
Serbia	45	4.0	11.5	23.8	n/a
The Caucasus					2016,2018,2019, 2024
Armenia	70	2.6	25.2	32.2	T 2019 1 2016,2018,2019/ 1 2024 1 2025-2026
Azerbaijan	114	5.0	9.1	19.2	\$\Psi_{\text{2019}} \frac{\dagger_{\text{10}}}{\text{2014}}, 2017, 2019, 2023 \dagger_{\text{2025}} \frac{\dagger_{\text{2025}}}{\text{2025}} \dagger_{\text{2025}} \dagger_{\text{2025}} \dagger_{\text{2025}} \dagger_{\text{2025}} \dagger_{\text{2025}} \qua

	68	4.8	25.0	21.7	11 m A A
Georgia	68	4.8	20.0	21.7	4 2018 4 2014, 2017, 2021, 2022 2024 A 2025 4 2025-2026
Eastern Europe					2016,2018,2019, 2024
Belarus	68	1.7	73.0	18.3	n/a
Moldova	58	1.1	34.6	15.8	1 2014, 2018, 2020, 2021 2 2023 1 2025-2026
Ukraine	66	16.9	42.2	19.0	1 2018 1 2015, 2018 1 2025-2026
Central Asia					2016, 2018, 2019, 2024
Kazakhstan	68	68.2	57.9	13.6	\$\frac{1}{4} \cdot 2021 \left \frac{1}{44} \cdot 2021 \left \frac{1}{44} \cdot 2024
Kyrgyzstan	88	7.5	23.3	19.8	<u>III.</u> 2016, 2018, 2020, 2023
Tajikistan	159	1.2	15.9	44.6	<u>III.</u> 2017, 2018
Turkmenistan	87	5.7	55.3	19.9	n/a
Uzbekistan	118	2.4	29.4	26.9	<u></u> 2015, 2018 ≥ 2022 ₽ 2025
	With mortality rates due to air pollution significantly higher in the 17 Programme countries than in Western Europe (SDS target 3.9.1.), in perticular in Tojikishan, Uzbekishan, Uzbekishan, Kyngyashan and Azerbaijan, the Convention and He-Protocols target such health risks	While most Programme countries meintain production-based SO2 emissions within pan-European averages (15.3 kg/capita), Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kazaidhatan fall short. They need further support, including the application of best available technologies (BATs) promoted by by the Air Convention and its Protocols.	In most of the 17 Programme countries, nitrogen emissions seceed recommended levels. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Balanus, Ulmaine, Kazaldristan, and Turkmenistan have emissions surpassing twice the threshold of 17 leg/capits. These countries require assistance in implementing national agricultural practices to curb nitrogen pollution as a priority.	PM _{ss} levels in Programme countries are very high and significantly ecceed the Western European evenage of 11 µg/m3. Tajikisten, Uzbekisten, Armenia, North Macadomia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina show the highest concentrations. These countries urgently require technical assistance to address and mitigate their PM _{ss} levels effectively.	Selected example of impact of the assistance and further needs: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine identified gaps in their air relate legislative framework and are better equipped with concrete guidance for legislative changes aligning their laws with the Air Convention and its Protocols. Improving national air quality management legislation and policies will enable countries to effectively implement the Convention and its latest three amended protocols to reducair pollution. In particular, implementation of the Gothenburg Protocol which sets emission reduction targets (for SO ₂ , NOx, VOC, PM ₂ , and NH ₃) and contains measures relating to various economic sectors (energy, industry, transport, agriculture) will be an important step to reduce the world's largest environmental health risk for non-communicable diseases (SDG targets 3.4 and 3.9); tracing progress towards improving urban air quality (SDG target 11.6); and ensuring the environmentally sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and to reduce their release to air (SDG target 12.4).
					Going forward, the countries that completed gap analysis need additional legislative assistance to draft amendments to their existing laws. Other countries would also

Example: priority actions by country Priorities and instruments will be further verified in the course of the assessment

Central Asia		
Kazakhstan	3 MOS MACIN 12 MICHAELEON ACCOMPANDATION COO SELEM MACINE SAN	Air Convention Water Convention Water and Health Protocol
Kyrgyzstan		
Tajikistan	3 MOD MACIN 11 SHEEDWARD DIEG 6 SELAN MEETE A B B SANDERON TO SAND	Air Convention Water Convention Water and Health Protocol
Turkmenistan	12 SEPONDELLE DE CALLER MATTER AND SAMPLETON	Air Convention Water Convention Water and Health Protocol
Uzbekistan	3 soon scars 11 sections one 11 sections one 6 sec sacrate 5 sec sacrate 7 section sector 7 section section section section 7 section sec	Air Convention Water Convention Water and Health Protocol