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UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2018
Annual Report

I.   INTRODUCTION

1.   The present report is submitted per the UNECE Technical Cooperation Strategy adopted by the Commission at its sixty-second session, by which member States requested the Secretariat to submit annual reports on UNECE technical cooperation.

2. In 2018, the Secretary-General continued implementation of the reform of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) to strengthen the effectiveness of the UNDS for supporting Member States in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the proposal for the reform of the United Nations regional system will be presented to Member States in 2019, the Executive Secretary has continued strategic realignment of UNECE's programme, including the technical cooperation component, to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2018, the Executive Secretary launched the nexus approach (nexus 1 "Sustainable use of natural resources", nexus 2 "Sustainable and smart cities", nexus 3 "Sustainable mobility and smart connectivity"; nexus 4 "Measuring and monitoring SDGs") to ensure that UNECE is giving due consideration to the interlinkages and complexity of SDGs. This approach, when fully operationalized in 2019, shall be reflected in future Annual Reports on Technical Cooperation.

3. The present report presents technical cooperation activities structured by the core SDGs where UNECE has the strongest impact. The report aims to identify the best SDG-fit for technical cooperation activities implemented during 2018. However, considering that the SDGs are multidisciplinary in nature, it should be noted that almost all UNECE technical cooperation activities contribute to several SDGs. The Secretariat will continue to adjust the structure and presentation of future reports based on the feedback from UNECE member States and the ongoing reform of the UNDS.

4. The UNECE core SDGs are: SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), together with the overarching contribution to SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals).

5. UNECE technical cooperation activities are implemented through three pillars, namely: 1) "Economic Development in Europe" (Section 20 of the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019[1] with extrabudgetary resources; 2) "Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation" (Section 23 of the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019); and 3) the "United Nations Development Account" (Section 35 of the programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019).

6. A chapter on Section 23 and Section 35 of the regular budget, as well as extrabudgetary resources, presents trends in contributions and expenditures. This information is supplemented by additional data in the Annexes.

II.   HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2018

7.   In 2018, UNECE completed 208 technical cooperation activities. All activities were delivered as part of the programmes of work of the subprogrammes (planned activities) or upon the request of the target countries ("demand-driven" activities). Information about project activities is openly available on the Project Monitoring Tool (PMT)[2].

8.   Countries of Central Asia and Eastern Europe benefitted the most from the UNECE technical cooperation activities. They accounted for 26% and 19% of the UNECE technical cooperation

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[1] Section 20 includes activities funded by extrabudgetary resources. UMOJA functionality limits the Secretariat's ability to disaggregate extrabudgetary funding by technical cooperation and other activities.

[2] http://www.unece.org/info/open-unece/pmt.html.

activities respectively, followed by the countries of South-Eastern Europe (9%), and the Caucasus (8%). Most (33%) technical cooperation activities were regional, involving two or more subregions.[3]

Graph 1. UNECE technical cooperation activities by subregion, 2018

Non-UNECE countries
5%

Regional
33%

Central Asia
26%

The Caucasus
8%

South-Eastern Europe
9%

Eastern Europe
19%
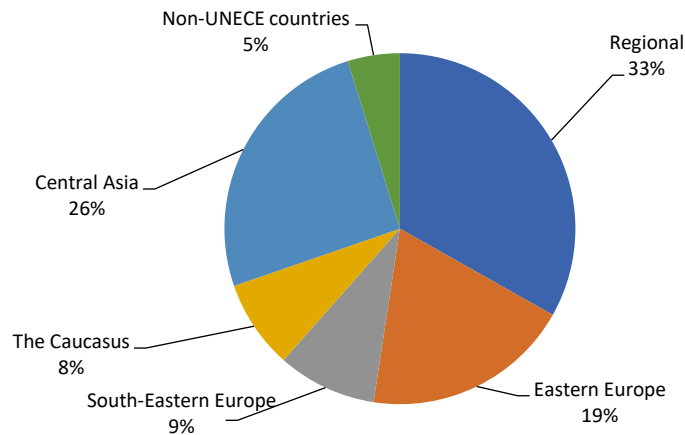
9.   SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) SDG 3 (good health and well-being), and SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) accounted for the largest share of the UNECE expenditures under Section 20, Section 23 and Section 35 in 2018. They are followed by SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 15 (life on land) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production). It is important to note that SDG 13 (climate action) is presented in this report as a cross-cutting SDG with no specific activities/expenditures reported.

Graph 2. UNECE technical cooperation activities by SDG, 2018

SDG 17
21%

SDG 3
18%

SDG 15
4%

SDG 12
3%

SDG 6
23%

SDG 11
10%

SDG 9
12%

SDG 8
4%

SDG 7
5%
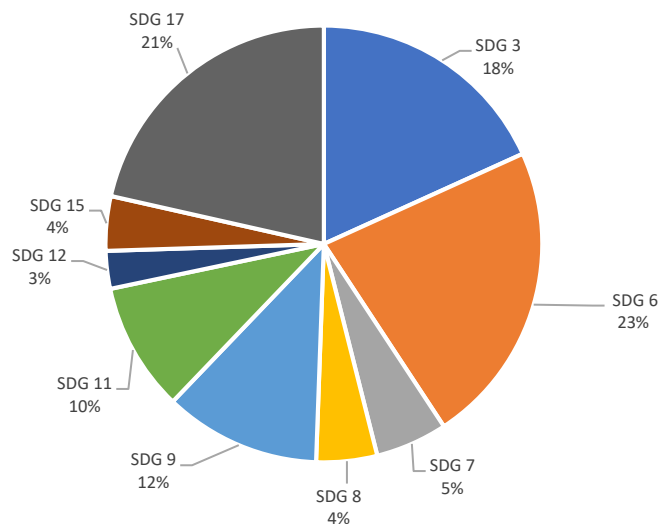
10.   In the 17 programme countries in the UNECE region, technical cooperation activities were delivered in an integrated and coherent manner through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), in cooperation with UN Country Teams. Through its Working Group on Technical Cooperation, UNECE regularly organized teleconferences with the United Nations Resident Coordinators to ensure coordination and cooperation on technical cooperation, in line with the Executive Secretary's nexus approach. This has enabled UNECE to enhance national ownership and better align its technical assistance to national priorities, strengthen

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[3] Based on data from the UN Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System (IMDIS) and the RPTC

cooperation with development stakeholders at the country level, establish necessary cross-sectoral synergies and linkages in the work of UNECE subprogrammes and with the work of other UN entities, and enhance the impact and sustainability of UNECE technical cooperation activities. In 2018, UNECE participated and/or co-led two Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support (MAPS) missions in Albania (16-20 April 2018) and Serbia (3-7 September 2018). Further, as a result of dedicated efforts to maximize the resources and mandates between UNECE and UNDP during 2018, an agreement was reached for cooperation on addressing the negative impacts of industrial accidents in the UNECE region.

III.   TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES BY SDGs

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages

Target 3.6. By 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

11.   The UNDA project "Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition" (2014-2018, 9th tranche) improved road safety management in Albania, Georgia, Dominican Republic and Viet Nam. In 2018, UNECE concluded the Road Safety Performance Reviews (RSPRs) supported by capacity-building and policy dialogues on implementation of recommendations in Albania (Durres, Albania, 6-7 February 2018) and Georgia (Kachreti, Georgia, 15-16 February 2018). The RSPRs were supported by ten capacity-building workshops with more than 450 participants in total in the four countries, which equipped policy makers with knowledge of technical and policy instruments for addressing challenges to road safety. The project raised the capabilities of policy makers on road safety management, safer vehicles and roads, road safety statistics, and for addressing drink-driving and speeding. It also increased awareness of the importance of acceding to and implementing key United Nations road safety legal instruments. The project was completed in June 2018. Extending the efforts of this project, the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Road Safety supported a RSPR in Uganda and Cameroon (Sections 23, 35).

12.   A workshop "Road safety development – trends and challenges" (Tbilisi, Georgia, 13-14 November 2018) strengthened the knowledge of policymakers in Central Asia, the Caucasus and Eastern Europe on defining national road safety policy and improving road safety. The workshop helped participants to better understand international and regional best practices on road safety management, collection and utilization of robust and reliable road safety statistics and tools and methodologies for setting road safety strategic goals (Section 23).

13.   Two international conferences, "Better decision making for road safety" (Vienna, Austria, 22-23 March 2018), and "Road safety in local communities" (Kopaonik, Serbia, 18-21 April 2018) improved knowledge of policymakers from South-Eastern Europe countries on road safety. Special emphasis was made on UNECE passive safety regulations for child restraint systems and safety belts and on the new SafetyCube web-based repository (Sections 20, 23).

14.   The UN Secretary General Special Envoy for road safety organized three road safety capacity-building workshops (Accra, Ghana, 20-21 August 2018; Yaounde, Cameroon, 22 August 2018; Beirut, Lebanon, 27-28 November 2018) contributing to strengthening capacities on road safety in urban planning, sustainable and safe urban mobility, and enhancing regional cooperation towards improving road safety governance and data management (Section 20).

15.   Capacity-building and awareness raising activities on the transport of dangerous goods and the globally harmonized system of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS), and the transport of perishable foodstuffs for governments or industry enhanced national capacities for the implementation of UN legal instruments related to the transport of dangerous goods (Rabat,

Morocco, 10-12 July 2018; Geneva Switzerland, 15-16 March and 18 September 2018) (Section 20).

Target 3.9. By 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination

16.   Capacity-building activities were implemented to strengthen the implementation and to encourage ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Protocol in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. In Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, workshops on emission inventories (Yerevan, Armenia, 6-8 June 2018; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 26-28 June 2018; Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 9-11 July 2018; Kiev, Ukraine, 19-21 September 2018, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 13-15 November 2018) improved the skills of national experts for developing national emission inventories in accordance with the Convention requirements. In the Republic of Moldova, a workshop on gridded data (Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 31 October–1 November 2018) improved understanding of national experts on the methods and tools used to collect and process relevant data for the calculation of grid emissions (Section 20).

17.   A special session for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, organized back-to-back with the annual meeting of the UNECE Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections (TFEIP) (Sofia, Bulgaria, 25-27 April 2018), enhanced understanding of experts from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Russian Federation on emission projections development, and assisted countries to ratify the Gothenburg Protocol to the Air Convention (Section 20).

18.   A sub-regional workshop on the Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) model (Laxenburg, Austria, 15-19 October 2018) provided experts from Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova with in-depth training on the methodology and capabilities of GAINS. Enhancing the ability of national experts to use the GAINS model helps countries in setting their emission reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, which is a necessary step in the ratification process for the amended Gothenburg Protocol (Section 20).

19.   A workshop organized as part of the Coordinating Group for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan under the Air Convention (St. Petersburg, the Russian Federation, 19-20 September 2018), enhanced knowledge on the guidance documents on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emissions accounting, Emissions Reduction Investment and Cost Calculation Methodology (ERICCa) tool, Clearing House on Best Available Techniques (BAT) managed by the Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues (TFTEI), and on the guidance document on small combustion and residential fuel burning. Representatives from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Tajikistan also improved their understanding for ratifying the Air Convention at the workshop "Clean Air for a Sustainable Future – Goals and Challenges" (Gothenburg, Sweden, 19-21 March 2018) (Section 20).

20.   A high-level meeting and a roundtable on legislation analysis attended by policy makers (Tbilisi, Georgia, 3 October 2018; Kiev, Ukraine 25 September 2018) raised the political profile of the Air Convention and increased awareness of the benefits of accession to its Protocols. Georgia and Ukraine were assisted in aligning national legislation with the provisions of the Protocols and determining the next steps towards ratification (Sections 20, 23).

21.   Within the European Union Water Initiative plus for the Eastern Partnership programme, the revision of targets under the Protocol on Water and Health was supported in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine. A consultation meeting on the Protocol on Water and Health and equitable access to water and sanitation (Baku, Azerbaijan, 5 July 2018) raised awareness on the targets set under the Protocol and validated the findings of the assessment of the situation of equitable access to water

and sanitation in Azerbaijan. A national consultation workshop on the target revision under the Protocol on Water and Health (Kiev, Ukraine, 19-20 December 2018) discussed the updated national targets under the Protocol and facilitated consultation on the draft chapter "Water and Health" to the Water Strategy of Ukraine (Section 20).

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

22.　A consultative workshop for the development of an action plan to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation in the region of Sumadija and Pomoravlje (Belgrade, Serbia, 15 August 2018) enabled participants to identify and develop specific measures and priorities for the development of the plan (Section 20).

23.　Two national workshops "Accessing equitable access to water and sanitation in Bulgaria" and "Supporting progress to achieve equitable access to water and sanitation (Sofia, Bulgaria, 7-8 June 2018; 18-19 January 2018) enabled participants to self-assess the equity of access to water and sanitation and developed recommendations for future actions (Section 20).

Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

24.　A national inception workshop (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan 7-8 November 2018), organized within the framework of the UNECE pilot project to strengthen the safety of mining operation, in particular tailings management facilities (TMFs), resulted in establishment of a national inter-institutional working group on tailings safety and water management by Kazakhstan. The group will improve cooperation and coordination to prevent industrial accidents at TMFs and the related accidental water pollution, including with transboundary consequences (Section 20).

25.　An exercise on accidental water pollution with possible transboundary effects on the Danube River (Danube Refinery Plant, Százhalombatta, Hungary, 2 October 2018) improved understanding of national stakeholders on the importance of water pollution prevention for industrial accidents with a potential impact to transboundary water (Section 20).

Target 6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Target 6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

26.　Within the framework of the National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) under the European Union Water Initiative plus for the Eastern partnership countries (EUWI+) programme, ongoing policy reforms were further supported in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Countries were supported to bring their national policies and strategies in line with the EU Water Framework Directive and multilateral environmental agreements. In Armenia, UNECE supported the development of a draft roadmap for harmonizing national legislation with five EU Water Directives in line with the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement between the EU

and Armenia and the revision of targets under the Protocol on Water and Health. In Azerbaijan, the process of formal adoption of the national targets under the Protocol on Water and Health was completed. In Belarus, bilateral meetings contributed to transboundary cooperation with neighboring Latvia and Lithuania. In Georgia, the draft new Water Law was consulted with stakeholders and submitted to the Parliament for adoption. In the Republic of Moldova, a set of amendments to the Water Law to address the requirements of the Water Framework and other EU water directives was adopted by the Parliament in November 2018. In Ukraine, the draft revised national water and health targets were completed (Section 20).

27.   National Policy Dialogue Steering Committee Meetings supported progress in national water policy reforms (Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 15 June 2018; Baku, Azerbaijan, 4 July 2018; Tbilisi, Georgia, 2 October 2018; Yerevan, Armenia, 19 October 2018). National Policy Dialogues on Integrated Water Resources Management were also supported in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan in 2018 (Section 20).

28.   The project on the transboundary Chu-Talas basin between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan "Enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacity in the transboundary Chu Talas basin" (2015 – 2018) resulted in a completed Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and a draft Strategic Action Plan, which included proposals for adaptation measures to increase resilience to changing climate and water-use efficiency. As a result of the project, for example, valuable floodplain forests were restored and capacity of water managers to implement water efficiency measures increased (Section 20, 23).

29.   A workshop for the follow up to the water-food-energy ecosystems nexus assessment in the Drina river basin (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25-26 June 2018) agreed to jointly investigate options for formalizing river flow regulation, occurrence of erosion and sedimentation, development of guidance for monitoring, and ways to promote sustainable investment into renewable energy (Section 20).

30.   Within the project "Strengthening cooperation on hydrology and environment between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River basin" (2017 – 2020) training (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 10-12 May 2018) strengthened capacities of both countries for improving hydrology monitoring systems, and water quality and quantity (Section 20).

31.   Within the project "Capacity-building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia" (2017 – 2020) a regional meeting (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 30-31 May 2018) discussed institutionalizing a regional body to address dam's safety issues at the subregional level. With the aim to strengthen the institutional and legal framework of the Agency on Dam Safety Services in Tajikistan, a training seminar (Nurek, Tajikistan, 2-4 October 2018) obtained preliminary agreement for the development of bilateral cooperation on dam safety between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. A regional training workshop (Taraz, Kazakhstan, 16-18 October 2018) improved the skills of water management specialists in Central Asian countries in the field of hydraulic structures safety. The participants also visited the Talas hydrotechnical unit and the Ters-Ashchibulak reservoir to deepen their knowledge of its operation and equipment (Section 20).

32.   Within the project "Enhancing transboundary cooperation and governance in the Drin river basin" (2017 – 2019), an institutional and legal study was finalized to inform further actions and identified key intersectoral resource management issues. A nexus dialogue was conducted at the 6th Drin Stakeholders Conference (Ohrid, North Macedonia, 20-21 November 2018) which allowed stakeholders to identify key intersectoral resource management issues and learn about the value of the nexus approach. The meeting of the Expert Working Group on Monitoring and Information System (Tirana, Albania 20-21 February 2018) facilitated the development of a joint information system including agreement of Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, as well as Kosovo[4], on thematic data sets for exchanging water management data. A capacity building

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[4] S/RES/1244 (1999)

training on preparation of the bankable projects in the Drin River Basin (Tirana, Albania, 26-27 November 2018) increased the capacity of stakeholders in Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia, as well as Kosovo,[5] for developing bankable climate change adaptation projects and accessing various funding opportunities (Sections 20, 23).

33.   Capacity building events organized within the framework of celebrating Chad's accession to the Water Convention (N'Djamena, Chad, 19-21 November 2018) strengthened the capacity of national and regional stakeholders to address climate change and other risks related to transboundary water governance in the region. Participants were equipped with knowledge for designing bankable projects and the role of the Water Convention in transboundary cooperation (Section 20).

34.   The contribution of the Water Convention to the Seventh African Water Week (Libreville, Gabon, 29 October-1 November 2018) facilitated better understanding of participating countries on thematic issues such as finance, adaptation to climate change and ground-water resources management, as well as legal and institutional frameworks for transboundary water cooperation. A workshop on the Water Convention (Kathmandu, Nepal, 26 July 2018) contributed to a dialogue among civil society from South Asia on the benefits of joining the Convention (Section 20).

35.   A high-level workshop on Financing Transboundary Basin Development (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 9 October 2018) improved understanding of policy makers on how to mobilize funding for transboundary basin development including preparation of investment plans and financing strategies (Section 20).

36.   A sub-regional workshop (Douala, Cameroon, 4-6 July 2018) improved understanding of policy makers and experts on the monitoring of SDG indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary water cooperation, as well as the instruments of governance of the shared water resources in Central Africa, including the Water Convention. A workshop on water governance and international water law (Entebbe, Uganda, 25-27 June 2018), organized jointly with Global Water Partnership, raised awareness of participants from interested African countries and promoted the value of international legal frameworks in fostering national, regional and international cooperation (Section 20).

37.   A national workshop on the Water Convention for Senegal (Dakar, Senegal, 15 February 2018) informed stakeholders on the benefits of the Water Convention and resulted in Senegal's accession to the Convention on 31 August 2018. A national workshop (Accra, Ghana, 25 January 2018) explored the benefits of Ghana joining the two global Conventions (Water Convention and Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses) and kicked off the accession process. The project on the Sio-Malaba-Malakisi river basin shared by Kenya and Uganda resulted in an agreed Basin Investment Strategy and a draft revised Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries (Section 20).

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
38.   The ninth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development (Kiev, Ukraine, 12-15 November 2018) supported UNECE member States in tackling key challenges to and identify options for measures for sustainable energy. These include attaining energy-related sustainable development goals, reducing the carbon intensity of the energy sector, improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy in energy mix, carbon capture and storage and methane management in extractive industries, and protecting critical energy infrastructure (Section 20).

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[5] S/RES/1244 (1999)

39.   In response to a request from the Government of Kazakhstan in 2018, UNECE completed a national study "Promoting clean and affordable energy to empower women and girls in Kazakhstan and beyond in Central Asia" aimed at increasing the participation of women in energy-related decision-making in Kazakhstan. The study mapped the gender gaps in energy related decision making in the energy sector and provided in-depth analysis on the differences in the use of the current energy services by women and men in rural and urban areas. Practical recommendations from the study supported strengthening the gender–responsiveness of the energy sector in Kazakhstan, the development of policies to ensure gender equality in access to sustainable energy, and the participation of women in decision-making and management of the energy and related sectors. To support the dissemination and validation of the best practices for empowering women in the energy-decision making, advisory services were provided to national stakeholders from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. A subregional capacity building workshop (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 1 October 2018) brought together key decision-makers from Central Asian countries, endorsed the findings and recommendations of the study, and led to sharing best practices related to diversity and empowering women energy related decision-making across governments and energy companies. It increased understanding of national and local government officials, energy and industry actors, on the importance of strengthening women's leadership and participation in sustainable energy policy decisions (Section 23).

40.   The project "Strengthening capacity of the UNECE member States to achieve the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals ("Pathways to Sustainable Energy")" (2016 – 2019) presented interim modelling of sustainable energy scenarios towards 2050 as a contribution to the development, implementation and tracking of national sustainable energy polices. Subregional workshops in Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Europe (Vienna, Austria, 5-6 March; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 12-14 June; Geneva, Switzerland, 25 September; Kiev, Ukraine, 14-15 November 2018) supported experts to identify key sustainable energy challenges and opportunities for countries in the region (Section 20).

41.   A subregional workshop (Moscow, the Russian Federation 30-31 May 2018) launched the project "Improving national capacities of Central Asian countries to harmonize and implement internationally applicable system of classification and sustainable management of energy and mineral resources" (2017 – 2019) and validated the terms of reference for assessment reports, and developing policy recommendations for the adoption of UNFC in national regulatory frameworks (Section 20).

Target 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

42.   Within the framework of the project "Application of biogas technology model for rural areas in Kyrgyzstan" (2016 – 2018) installed a biogas unit in Nurmambet village near Kant town in Kyrgyzstan, that produces 115,000 m3 biogas output annually for heating purposes and 200 tons of bio-fertilizers to replace mineral fertilizers. A capacity building workshop on small-scale renewable energy solutions in Central Asian countries (Kant, Kyrgyzstan, 19 September 2018) enhanced knowledge in renewable energy solutions for rural areas. It provided an opportunity to inform stakeholders from all Central Asian about the challenges and prospects for implementation of similar projects in other countries. Experts from Central Asia requested UNECE to implement similar projects in their countries (Section 20, 23).

43.   A multi-stakeholder dialogue on "Sustainable Development of Renewable Energy in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Drina River Basin applying a Nexus Approach" under the umbrella of the Renewable Energy Hard Talk (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4-5 December 2018) provided recommendations for jumpstarting investments in renewable energy for improving the environment for the development of the bankable projects in the target country (Section 20).

44. Within the framework of the project "Enhancing transboundary energy cooperation through introduction of wind and solar energy into power systems of the CIS countries to support achievement of SDG 7" (2018 – 2020) a methodology for assessing wind and solar energy potential was developed, that will be further validated in 2019 (Section 20).

Target 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

45. The project "Strengthening capacities of national governments for development and implementation of policies and standards to improve energy efficiency in buildings" (2017 – 2019) prepared the studies "Mapping of energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region" and "Mapping of existing technologies to enhance energy efficiency in buildings in the UNECE region" and conducted related validation workshops (Yerevan, Armenia, 14-15 May 2018, Geneva, Switzerland, 3 October 2018, and Kiev, Ukraine, 13 November 2018) (Sections 20, 23).

46. The project "Promoting the application of high-performance energy efficiency standards in buildings in member States of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC) and UNECE" (2018) enhanced capacity of policy makers and professionals in the building sector on the use of advanced high-performance energy efficiency standards, technologies and practices, to increase energy efficiency of both new and retrofitted buildings in the participating countries (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, North Macedonia, and Uzbekistan). Training on high-performance energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region (Saint Petersburg, the Russian Federation, 5-7 September 2018) drew a successful closure to the project. The training programme is accessible to interested policy makers, building sector professionals and other stakeholders, and will serve as the basis for future possible capacity building events (Section 20).

47. The UNDA project "Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia" (2016-2019, 10th tranche) assisted Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in the preparation of national action plans for sustainable energy by identifying best practices on sustainable energy. Multi-stakeholder consultations (Minsk, Belarus, 10-11 April 2018; Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 26-27 April 2018; Tbilisi, Georgia, 8 June 2018; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 12-14 June 2018) helped countries to assess the potential applicability of best practices to the national circumstances, and develop national models for improvement of sustainable energy policies (Sections 23, 35).

48. The UNDA project "Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia" (2018-2021, 11th tranche) completed an assessment of the existing gaps in data collection related to water and energy resources management and monitoring in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Serbia. Training on data collection related to sustainable energy and water resources management and monitoring and UNFC application as a tool for policy and strategic decision making held in the framework of the "Ninth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development", (Kiev, Ukraine, 12-15 November 2018) improved understanding of policymakers in target countries on methods for collection, verification, aggregation and reporting of data, as well as statistical indicators relevant for monitoring of sustainable energy and water resources management (Sections 20, 35).

Target 7A. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy

49. A session within the framework of the 25th World Mining Congress "Turning Coal Mine Methane into an Asset: Implementing Best Practices and Policies" (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 20June 2018) improved understanding of participants from Georgia, Germany, Kazakhstan,

Poland, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Ukraine, United States, Australia, China, and India on best practices in drainage and utilization of methane from active underground and surface mines, abandoned and closed mines. The session further promoted policies to facilitate the development of Coal Mine Methane (CMM), Abandoned Mine Methane (AMM), and Ventilation Air Methane (VAM) projects (Section 20).

50.   A workshop on reducing methane emissions from the gas sector (Geneva, Switzerland, 21March 2018) improved knowledge of experts from UNECE member States on how emissions could be monitored, measured, reported and ultimately reduced. A workshop "Coal Mine Methane as a Valuable Energy Source" (Krakow, Poland, 28 February 2018) improved the knowledge of experts from Georgia, Germany, Poland, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, the United States of America and Australia on pre-mine drainage, directional drilling, ventilation air methane, abandoned mine methane, and CMM utilization (Section 20).

51.   A national capacity-building workshop on best practices in coal mine methane capture and utilization (Bogota, Colombia, 24-25 July 2018) increased capacity of experts in Colombia for calculating methane gas reserves in coal beds, developing and adhering to mine safety regulations, designing and setting up efficient mine ventilation systems, draining and co-developing coal and gas resources, managing abandoned mine methane, and developing CMM/AMM/VAM projects. Experts from Poland, Sweden and the United States of America also benefited from the event (Section 20).

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation

52.   Under the project "Enhancing usage and uptake of the standards for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals" (2018 – 2019), UNECE developed a mapping tool to identify standards that support the implementation of selected SDGs. The project has identified over 1600standards from 11 different institutions and shown how they support the achievement of specific goals. Additionally, the project developed case studies that demonstrate how implementing standards advances the implementation of specific SDGs (Section 20).

Target 8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to de-couple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

53.   Environmental impact assessment (EIA) and the strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in accordance with the UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (the Espoo Convention) and its Protocol on SEA help countries to integrate green economy considerations into development planning and making production patterns more sustainable. In 2018, to support the Central Asian countries in the practical implementation of transboundary EIA, UNECE finalized the revision and update of the Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context for Central Asian Countries. In a subregional workshop (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 4 June 2018) for Central Asian countries, participants discussed and validated the draft revised guidelines, as well as challenges and solutions regarding the application of the transboundary EIA at the national and subregional levels (Sections 20, 23).

54. UNECE assisted Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in reviewing their existing national legislative and institutional frameworks vis-à-vis the provisions of the of the Espoo Convention, and provided pre-accession technical advice on the legislative requirements to implement the Protocol on SEA. In Kazakhstan, UNECE, jointly with OSCE facilitated the preparation of amendments to the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan (Chapter "Environmental Impact Assessment," "Strategic Environmental Assessment" and "Transboundary Environmental Assessment") and the development of related secondary legislation. Draft legislation was submitted for consideration of the Government in November 2018. In addition, the proposed SEA scheme was tested through its pilot application for development of the energy strategy, including determining key environmental aspects related to energy production and consumption patterns, identifying the main drivers impacting green economy considerations, evaluating a wide range of impact, and facilitating communication among the key stakeholders related to environmental impacts of the energy sector (Section 20, 23).

55. Based on the review of national frameworks vis-à-vis the requirements of the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on SEA, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan expressed interest in initiating a comprehensive legislative reform with a view to aligning their EIA systems with the provisions of the Espoo Convention and the Protocol. UNECE assisted Uzbekistan to prepare a Concept Note for amending its Environmental Assessment legislation in October-December 2018. In addition, workshops (Kazakhstan, 15-16 February, 25-26 April, 5-6 March, 5-6 September and 14November 2018; Tajikistan, 22-23 November 2018; Uzbekistan 26-27 August, 24-25 October 2018) raised awareness of policymakers of the benefits of SEA and EIA and increased the capacities of participants in their practical application (Sections 20, 23).

56. Within the "Greening Economies in the European Union's Eastern Neighbourhood" (EaP GREEN) project (2013 – April 2018), UNECE supported the six Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) in efforts to green their economies by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion. In 2018, final events shared key project results in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ukraine (Yerevan, Armenia, 6 April 2018; Baku, Azerbaijan, 4-5 April 2018; Kiev, Ukraine, 4 April 2018). The key results under the EaP GREEN project included adoption of EIA and SEA legislation by all target countries and improved capacities in application of SEA. The project developed national guidelines to carry out SEA at the national level, training manual and other methodological materials for training courses on SEA (Section 20).

57. A working meeting on management tools and standards in support of SDG 14 "Life below water", co-organized with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) (Reykjavik, Iceland, 9-11 October 2018), with participation of Australia, Belgium, China, Denmark, Germany, Iceland, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, elaborated recommendations for ICES and UNECE on technical measures and the use of risk management processes and institutional support needed to improve regulatory frameworks (Section 20).

 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

58. UNECE co-organized events at the Danube Region Transport Days within the framework of the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) (Ljubljana, Slovenia, 4-5 December 2018) to increase knowledge of more than 120 participants from thirteen South-Eastern

and Central Europe countries on the strategic framework for development of transport infrastructure, importance of Euro-Asian Transport Links for the Danube region, and the strategic framework for development of efficient road safety policies (Sections 20, 23).

59.   A workshop on strengthening regional rail transport connectivity (Athens, Greece, 29November 2018) improved understanding of representatives of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia, Poland and the Russian Federation on the importance of UN transport legal instruments and required improvements in the area of rail transport connectivity in the South Eastern Europe (Section 20, 23).

60.   A SPECA Workshop on Connectivity and Inland Transport Competitiveness (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 26-27 November 2018) further promoted subregional cooperation and inland transport competitiveness. The workshop strengthened national capacities to design a harmonized transport legal framework, and implement an evidence-based transport policy for inland transport that fosters sustainable transport connectivity and the implementation of transport-related SDGs. The 23rd SPECA Thematic Working Group on Sustainable Transport, Transit Connectivity (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 27-28 August 2018) contributed to improvement of connectivity through coordinated sub-regional transport infrastructure development and future investments in all inland transport modes, accession and implementation of UN transport-related conventions and agreements, identification and elimination of major bottlenecks along international transport routes, and improvement of road safety (Sections 20, 23).

61.   Within the framework of the Euro-Asian Transport Linkages Project (Phase III) (2014 – 2018), an international conference "Making Euro-Asian Transport Corridors Operational" (Geneva, Switzerland, 3 September 2018) successfully concluded, resulting in increased knowledge of national stakeholders on the importance of further developing effective transport linkages between Europe and Asia. Participants discussed the potential impact that the elimination of physical and non-physical bottlenecks, the implementation of intelligent transport systems, the digitalization of transport, the full computerization of border crossing points, and the use of satellite track and trace services for rail and road services have on transportation along Euro-Asian transport routes (Section 20).

62.   The workshop "Operational challenges of regional intermodal transport and innovative solutions" (Geneva, Switzerland, 19 November 2018) organized within the framework of the 61st session of the Working Party on Intermodal Transports and Logistics raised awareness of the Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland and Turkey on modalities in which intermodal transport contributes to the realization of SDGs (Section 20).

63.   In the framework of Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM) project, three thematic reports (TEM Network Report 2018, Business models for road sub-sector and TEM road and motorway maintenance standards) were prepared. The workshop "Road and motorway maintenance and business models for road sub-sector" (Warsaw, Poland, 10 October 2018) strengthened capacities of UNECE member States for the sustainable development of road infrastructure. The 25th TEM iHEEP Area V 2018 Annual Meeting (Prague, Czech Republic, 28-30 May 2018) supported sharing of experiences and best practices on the preparation of transportation asset management plans (Section 20, 23).

64.   A workshop "Smarter Roads for Smarter Mobility" (Geneva, Switzerland, 5 April 2018), organized within the framework of the special session of the Working Party on Road Transport, with participation of Belgium, Finland, Germany, Iran, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, strengthened capacities of UNECE member States on practices, trends and perspectives in smart road infrastructure (Section 20).

65.   The Symposium on the Future Networked Car (Geneva, Switzerland, 8 March 2018), jointly organized with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) within the 88th Geneva International Motor Show, strengthened knowledge of participating UN member States on vehicle communications and automated driving analyzing the crucial roles of connectivity, cybersecurity, blockchain, virtual reality and artificial intelligence (Section 20).

66.   The TIR Secretariat participated in national, regional and global seminars which strengthened capacities of national stakeholders in the implementation of border crossing facilitation-related UN legal instruments throughout 2018 (Fourth World Customs Organization (WCO) Global Authorized Economic Operator Conference, Kampala, Uganda, 14–16 March 2018; Inauguration workshop for the accession of Qatar to the TIR Convention, Doha, Qatar, 10 April 2018; WCO Regional Transit Workshop, Asuncion, Paraguay, 21–23 May 2018; OSCE Training for Border Guards and Customs Officers Serving at the Border Crossing Points on the International Railway and International Road Crossings, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, 28 May–2 June 2018; 2018 WCO IT Conference and Exhibition, Lima, Peru, 6–8 June 2018; WCO Regional Workshop on Simplification and Acceleration of Customs Procedures, Baku, Azerbaijan, 20–21 June 2018; International trade and transport facilitation through digitalization of TIR procedures, Baku, Azerbaijan, 4–6 September 2018) (Section 20).

67.   The project "Logistic and transport competitiveness review of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan" delivered two studies with a comprehensive analysis of the transport and logistic situation in each country, and identified recommendations to improve connectivity. The project was completed in 2018 (Section 20).

68.   A high-level workshop within the context of International Transport Forum 2018 (Leipzig, Germany, 23-25 May 2018) improved understanding of participating countries on potential and actual security threats on the railways. The International Ministerial Conference on Connecting by Inland Navigation (Wroclaw, Poland, 18-19 April 2018) improved knowledge of participants from Europe, Asia and Africa on the benefits of inland navigation in terms of reduced logistics costs, improved safety, environmental protection and addressing road traffic congestion with a strong focus on helping countries to achieve the SDGs (Sections 20, 23).

Target 9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

69.   Within the project "Strengthening industrial safety in Central Asia through the implementation of and accession to the UNECE Convention on the transboundary effects of industrial accidents", National Expert Group meetings were conducted in Turkmenistan (Ashgabat, 24-26 January 2018), Uzbekistan (Tashkent 7-9 February 2018) and Tajikistan (Dushanbe, 13-14 March 2018), following the holding of such meetings in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in 2017. A subregional workshop (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 25-26 September 2018) provided the platform for participating countries to exchange experiences and progress made on the implementation of the Convention. Central Asian countries appointed competent authorities for the implementation of the Convention, a national focal point and four out of five countries designated a point of contact for the Industrial Accidents Notification (IAN) System. An Implementation Guide on the Industrial Accidents Convention for Central Asia was prepared (Sections 20, 23).

70.   An awareness-raising workshop for Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan (Geneva, Switzerland, 6 June 2018) familiarized policy makers from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan on the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, and presented benefits of accession to the Convention as a tool to promote safe management of industrial installations (Section 20).

71. A high-level awareness-raising meeting (Kyiv, Ukraine, 19 April 2018) resulted in the designation of a competent authority to lead the work under the Convention, appointment of a focal point responsible for liaison with the Convention's secretariat, appointment of a Point of Contact under the Convention's IAN System and, most importantly, announcement at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention decision of Ukraine to accede to the Industrial Accidents Convention within several years (Geneva, Switzerland, 4-6 December 2018). Acceding to the Convention will allow Ukraine to increase industrial safety standards, by improving safety of ageing industrial installations and upgrading infrastructure (Section 20).

Target 9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including by 2030 encouraging innovation and increasing the number of R&D workers per one million people by x% and public and private R&D spending

Target 9B. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

72. Within the framework of the project "Strengthening capacity of CIS countries in innovative development to improve competitiveness and achieve the SDGs" (2017 – 2019) a workshop on national technology foresight methodology (Minsk, Belarus, 8 November 2018) built national capacities to carry out national technology foresight exercises as a critical input to innovation and sustainable development strategies. A national workshop "Sharing best practices: innovation for sustainable development" (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 13 December 2018) built capacity of national policy makers to design innovation policies to promote national sustainable development priorities, focusing on policies that improve cooperation between academic research institutions and businesses, policies that improve the capacity of enterprises to absorb and adapt foreign technologies, and policies to support upgrading technology based on existing sectoral specialization patterns (Sections 20, 23).

73. A regional workshop "Innovation Strategy, Technology Applications and Infrastructure for the SDGs" and the 10th Session of the SPECA Working Group on Knowledge-based Development (Baku, Azerbaijan, 4-5 July 2018) enhanced knowledge and capacity on innovation and frontier technology for implementation of SDGs in the SPECA countries (Section 20, 23).

74. A capacity building workshop "Strengthening technology transfer of countries in Central Asia" (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 30-31 May 2018) improved knowledge of policy makers on promoting the transfer of technologies from abroad, and thus to contribute to technological upgrading, productivity growth and sustainable development. The workshop improved the capacity of policy makers to design and implement policies to attract foreign investment, projects that generate positive spill-over effects to the domestic economy, and projects with economic, environmental, and social benefits (Section 20).

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

75. A country profile of housing and land management in Belarus assessed the status of the housing sector, identified priorities, and provided recommendations for improving national legislation for affordable and energy efficient housing and promoting smart sustainable development. The key recommendations included proposals to increase the volume of housing construction, to create equal conditions for public and private housing developers. To meet the

housing needs of low-income households and to ensure labour mobility, it was recommended to develop a strategy for the development of an affordable rental sector, including non-public rental housing and to improve the management and maintenance of multi-family housing (Section 20).

76.   A workshop "Quality of life and factors of urban sustainability" (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 18-19 May 2018) improved knowledge of participants from UNECE member States on sustainability of cities in combination with improving the quality of life of the urban population. The workshop resulted in a formulation of a concept for the pilot project for the smart city district "Zhastar" with a focus on environmental sustainability, reconstruction of house roofing to adapt houses to the weather conditions, development of smart lighting, improvement of urban planning solutions, bike routes and supporting energy efficiency through the installation of smart meters. A workshop "Partnerships for Urban Development: First Meeting on the Smart and Sustainable Zhastar District" (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 13-14 September 2018) increased investor engagement and discussed financial options for the implementation of the district "Zhastar" project (Sections 20, 23).

77.   A workshop "Sustainable housing construction and urban development: national priorities of the Republic of Belarus and best international practices" (Grodno, Belarus, 31 May–June 2018) strengthened the capacity of national and local authorities in Belarus in the field of integrated urban planning and housing policy, and served as a platform to exchange best practices in green urban planning (Sections 20, 23).

78.   A workshop "Best practices on land consolidation legislations" (Skopje, North Macedonia, 19-21 June 2018) targeted for Central Asia, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, discussed the preliminary results of the joint research project on land consolidation and developed the publication outline (Sections 20, 23).

Target 11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

79.   A workshop "Strengthening the integration of health and environmental aspects into transport policies in Central Asian countries" (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 20-21 November 2018), delivered under the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP), improved knowledge of participating countries for reducing emissions of transport-related greenhouse gases, air pollution, and ways to integrate transport, health and environmental objectives into urban and spatial planning policies (Section 20, 23).

80.   A workshop "Integrated Transport and Urban Development including environmental, health and quality of life perspective" (Geneva, Switzerland, 4 September 2018), organized at 31st session of the Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics, strengthened capacities of participants from Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Malta, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan and Ukraine to develop integrated transport and urban planning and make progress on transport-linked environment and health objectives (Section 20).

Target 11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

81.   The UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents requires Parties to take the location of hazardous facilities into account in their land-use plans or policies, including those of neighboring countries where there is a risk of transboundary impact. A seminar

on land-use planning and industrial safety (Mechelen, Belgium, 16-17 May 2018), improved understanding of land-use planning and industrial safety experts from 35 UNECE member States on implementation of relevant legal instruments and presented real case studies that showcase practical examples of cooperation and coordination between land-use planners and industrial safety experts. It led to improved understanding of the need for policy integration among land-use planning and industrial safety considerations (Sections 20, 23).

Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

Target 12.2. By 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

82.   No activities specifically reported under this target, however activities reported under SDG 3, 6, 7, 8 15 and 17 have direct contribution to 12.2.

Target 12a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

83.   The UN/CEFACT Team of Specialist on Sustainable Fisheries supported experts from Thailand to implement a Fisheries Information Management to avoid illegal and unregulated fishing using the UN/FLUX (Fisheries Language Universal Exchange) standard, developed by the UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). The 2nd European Ocean Conference (Geneva, Switzerland, 16-17 July 2018), co-organized with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and others, disseminated the use of Fisheries Information Management to UN member States to support the work of fishermen, traders, fisheries management authorities and other relevant stakeholders (Section 20).

Target 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Target 12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

84.   Under the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (Protocol on PRTRs) to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) a Global round table on PRTRs (Geneva, Switzerland, 7-8 November 2018) took stock of successes and challenges in implementing the Protocol, and guided future activities towards implementation of new PRTRs and enhancement of existing PRTRs (Section 20).

Target 12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

85.   A national workshop "Promoting Sustainable Development through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Armenia" (Yerevan, Armenia, 19-20 April 2018) improved knowledge of national stakeholders for reorienting vocational education and training in support of sustainable development and green economies in Armenia. The workshop produced a series of practical recommendations for quality enhancement in TVET to be included in the "Technical and Vocational Education and Training Reform Program for 2018-2022" of Armenia (Section 20).

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

53. No activities are specifically reported under this SDG, however activities reported under SDGs 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15 and 17 also have a direct contribution to SDG 13.

15 LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

Target 15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

86. The UNDA project "Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in the Caucasus and Central Asia" (2016-2019, 10th tranche) aims at strengthening the capacity of five countries (Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) to monitor progress towards sustainable forest management. Workshops on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 25-26 April 2018; Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 26-27 September 2018; Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 8-10 August 2018; Tbilisi, Georgia, 28-30 November 2018; Yerevan, Armenia 27-30 February 2019) assessed the status of national and international forest reporting, and further advanced development of national criteria and indicator sets. A regional workshop "Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia" (Tbilisi, Georgia, 20-23 February 2018) enabled participating experts to share results and experience achieved so far, take stock and learn from each other on the process of developing national criteria and indicators (Sections 20, 35).

87. A workshop "Green Forest Jobs - Exploring opportunities and increasing the capacity of UNECE member States" (Geneva, Switzerland, 17-18 September 2018) within the framework of the project "Improving the capacity of the UNECE member States to create green jobs in the forest sector" improved capacities of Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United States of America to identify the new forest related activities for the creation of green jobs (Section 20).

88. The National Forest Policy Dialogue "Reforming the forestry institutional structure in Ukraine: prospects and implications" (Kiev, Ukraine, 5 July 2018) reviewed the most relevant examples of reforming the forestry institutional structure in countries of the UNECE region and discussed prospects of, and implications for reforms in Ukraine. The National Forest Policy Dialogue raised awareness among Ukrainian stakeholders on institutional forestry structures in the UNECE region and improved their capacity to analyze strengths and weaknesses of various reforms options (Sections 20, 23).

89. The National Forest Policy Dialogue "Updating the National Forestry Program (NFP) and restructuring the forestry institution in Azerbaijan" (Baku, Azerbaijan, 11-12 July 2018) reviewed the existing NFP and its relevance to the strategic objectives of Azerbaijan, as well reviewed the structure of forestry institutions in the country. The meeting resulted in a roadmap for the update of the NFP and restructuring of forestry institutions (Sections 20, 23).

90.   The project "Strengthening the capacity of the Caucasus, Central Asia, Eastern and South-East Europe to restore forest landscapes under the Bonn Challenge" (2019 – 2020) provided a forum for participating countries to discuss challenges, identify solutions and enhance commitments towards forest landscape restoration in the Caucasus and Central Asia region. At the "Ministerial Roundtable on Forest Landscape Restoration and the Bonn Challenge in the Caucasus and Central Asia" (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 21-22 June 2018) Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan committed over 2.5 million hectares of forest landscapes to be restored under the Bonn Challenge by 2030. The roundtable was preceded by the preparatory meeting (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 27 April 2018), which enhanced understanding of participating countries on the importance of the issue and opportunities offered by the Bonn Challenge (Sections 20, 23).

91.   Within the framework of the project "Strengthening capacity of CIS countries for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets" (2017 – 2020) two workshops on forest resource assessment (FRA) 2020 (Geneva, Switzerland, 18-20 April 2018; Tbilisi, Georgia, 3-5 December 2018) improved knowledge of experts from South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries on coherent reporting on sustainable forest management (including reporting on forest-related SDGs indicators). The workshop contributed to unification of criteria, clarification of definitions and improvement of the overall coherence between the various reports of target countries (Sections 20, 23).

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Target 17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

92.   The SPECA expert meeting (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 11-12 June 2018) and the 12th session of the SPECA Governing Council (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 20-21 September 2018) reaffirmed SPECA as an effective platform for advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the subregion (Sections 20, 23).

93.   The 2018 United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) publication "Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development" showcased good practices within the framework of the SPECA activities and Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme [6] (Sections 20, 23).

94.   UNECE presented its work in the area of sustainable urban development to the Global South-South Cooperation EXPO "Showcasing Institutions Supporting South-South and Triangular Cooperation in preparation for the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40 Conference)" (New York, the United States of America, 26 November–1 December 2018). In addition, UNECE actively engaged in efforts of Geneva-based and Rome-based UN agencies and partner organizations in preparation of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40) (Geneva, Switzerland, 1 November 2018). Results of these efforts will be reported in the Annual Report on Technical Cooperation 2019 (Sections 20, 23).

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[6] https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2018/09/12/good-practices-in-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation-for-sustainable-development-vol-2-2018/ pages 175 and 205

Target 17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

Target 17.11. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

95.   The UNDA project "Strengthening the national capacities of selected UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve SDGs" (2016–2019, 10th tranche) is helping Armenia, Serbia and Georgia to remove barriers to trade. In 2018, the national assessment on Georgia was completed, including a national action plan guiding the simplification, harmonization and streamlining of trade regulatory and procedural barriers (Sections 20, 35).

96.   The UNDA project "Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition" (2018-2021, 11th tranche) delivered a national workshop on Implementing Provisions of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) (Kiev, Ukraine, 25 October 2018) that improved understanding of the National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) on UNECE and UN/CEFACT tools for streamlining formalities, aligning trade and transport documents to international standards and managing a Single Window (Section 20, 23, 35).

97.   The UNDA project "Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade" (2018-2021, 11th tranche) commenced in 2018. A workshop "Quality matters – sustainable trade of fruits, vegetables and nuts" (Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 11-13 September 2018) led to the adaptation by Uzbekistan of 80 UNECE quality standards for agricultural produce, increased engagement of public and private sectors in international standardization resulting in the development of new standards for Central Asian produce and-increased understanding of food safety and food quality as mandatory prerequisites for export (Sections 20, 35).

98.   Within the framework of the project "Removing Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan" (2016 – 2018) a strategy and roadmap for guiding the establishment of a national paperless trading system in Belarus was prepared "Risk Management Approaches for A Successful and Sustainable National Paperless Trading System (NPTS)". The project also involved categorizing national legislation on non-tariff measures (NTMs) using the internationally recognized UN Multi-Agency Support Team (MAST) classification system. The national legislation was published online at the World Integrated Trade Solution [7] and UNCTAD Trade Analysis Information System [8], with a view to improve the transparency of trade. Two strategy papers on the alignment of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan NTMs with the WTO requirements were prepared. Three validation workshops on the strategy papers developed for Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 21 February 2018; Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 26 March 2018; Minsk, Belarus, 26 October 2018) successfully concluded the project (Section 20).

99.   Activities of the project "Strengthening the national capacity of trade-support institutions of Kyrgyzstan" (2016 – 2018) contributed to increased competence of Kyrgyz trade support institutions to provide trainings for traders and government officials. It further increased the knowledge of traders - including micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) - and government and customs officials, as well as women entrepreneurs of international and national trade-related regulations, policies, trends. Additionally, the project built the necessary skills to apply a risk-based approach in regulatory frameworks and resulted in the development of a generic sectoral implementation plan that can be applied within any economic sector. Kyrgyzstan has acquired all necessary elements that could allow it to become the first country in the region to systematically apply the risk-based approach in regulation, market surveillance and enforcement. A series of

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[7] https://wits.worldbank.org
[8] https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-Analysis/Non-Tariff-Measures/NTMs-trains.aspx

workshops (Bishkek, Osh and Jalal-Abad, Kyrgyzstan, 21 May-1 June 2018) raised awareness about the challenges faced by women entrepreneurs when trading internationally and improved national capacities in the area supply chain management, business process analysis, and e-business tools. The project was concluded in 2018 (Section 20).

100. A capacity building seminar (Minsk, Belarus, 12-13 December 2018) on the WTO TFA resulted in launching a field project on the assessment of Belarus' readiness to implement the TFA. The assessment is an important input for final preparations for Belarus accession to the WTO (Sections 20, 23).

101. A field project to assist Azerbaijan on implementing international standards for data exchange aligned five documents to the international standards. A seminar on the readiness assessment of Azerbaijan to implement the TFA (Baku, Azerbaijan, 20-21 June 2018) as part of the project reviewed the latest developments and assisted the Government of Azerbaijan in its preparations for the next round of WTO accession negotiations, and built capacity to establish a NTFC (Sections 20, 23).

102. The last phase of the project "Strengthening national capacities of the CIS countries to implement ECE agricultural quality standards" (2014 – 2018) was implemented, and a full set of model seed potato laboratory equipment for the Leningrad Region Branch of the Federal State Budgetary Institution "Russian Agricultural Centre" was delivered. The project was successfully completed in 2018 (Sections 20, 23).

103. A seminar on trade facilitation and international standards (Odessa, Ukraine, 1 June 2018) resulted in further progress of the development of the Port Community System in Odessa, the Ukrainian Single Window project (launched in June 2018), and broadened the use of international standards for data harmonization for Port Community and Single Window systems, and related projects (Sections 20, 23).

104. A seminar "Single window: interoperability, data sharing and digital trade" (Minsk, Belarus, 10-11 December 2018) improved national capacities on the implementation of international (UN/CEFACT) standards and best practice recommendations on Single Window and data harmonization. The seminar resulted in further alignment of the work on Single Window and related projects in the Eurasian Economic Union to international standards for trade data exchange. As a result of the seminar, Belarus adhered to the e-CMRe Protocol to the Convention on the "Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) concerning the Electronic Consignment Note", a recommendation to move from document exchange to data exchange in international trade (Sections 20, 23).

105. A seminar "Single Window Implementation Approach and data sharing: Connectivity for the Western Balkans" (Skopje, North Macedonia, 15-16 October 2018) improved capacities of policy makers from the Western Balkans to use standards and tools supporting Single Window development and data harmonization and modelling based on UN/CEFACT tools (Section 20, 23).

106. The 12th Session of the SPECA Working Group on Trade (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 19 September 2018) reviewed national and regional plans and strategies of the SPECA countries for sustainable trade development and facilitation. The meeting supported the work on a regional trade facilitation strategy, principles for sustainable regional trade, and non-tariff measures in trade in the region (Sections 20, 23).

107. A workshop "Single Window, Port Community Systems and Global Data Sharing" (Gibraltar, 11-12 September 2018) organized with the ASYCUDA centre of excellence in Gibraltar improved understanding of Tajikistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Afghanistan on the innovative approach for linking the ASYCUDA World Customs clearance system to the Single Window concept (Sections 20, 23).

108. A training on trade facilitation (Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 23-25 July 2018) with participation from Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan contributed to improving regional cooperation in trade and developing cross-border supply chains in Central Asia (Sections 20, 23).

109. A regional seminar on Single Window interoperability and data sharing, co-organized with the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) (Minsk, Belarus, 10-11 December 2018), advanced work on the Single Window and data sharing in the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) countries as well as UN/CEFACT tools for building Single Window, data harmonization and modelling (Sections 20, 23).

110. As part of a broader effort to support the removal of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in the Republic of Tajikistan, under the project "Supporting the removal of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in the Republic of Tajikistan" (2017 – 2019) a technical background was prepared on the current conditions of non-tariff measures and their implication for regional integration. Face to face interviews with traders and freight forwarders to assess trade facilitation reform achievements to date, including progress in implementing recommendations, emerged from the UNECE study. The results will be used to draft the Trade Facilitation Roadmap for Export Diversification (Section 20).

Target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Target 17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

111. In 2018, the Environmental Performance Reviews (EPRs) of Mongolia and Albania were finalized. The EPRs were the third round for Albania and the first for Mongolia. A peer learning workshop (Minsk, Belarus, 21-22 November 2018) "Policies for implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: exchange of best practices on the basis of UNECE EPRs" facilitated discussion and exchange of experience and good practice among UNECE member States, thus strengthening capacities of national environmental authorities to integrate environmental considerations into sectoral policies in line with the 2030 Agenda (Sections 20, 23).

112. A Policy Seminar on Ageing and the Sustainable Development Goals (Geneva, Switzerland, 21 November 2018) fostered learning of policy makers from 30 UNECE member States, including Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, North Macedonia and Ukraine on how to ensure that ageing is integrated into national sustainable development strategies and policy measures (Section 20).

113. The Second International Seminar on the Active Ageing Index (Bilbao, Spain, 27-28 September 2018) improved understanding of policy makers, researchers, civil society representatives from Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan on the use of the Active Ageing Index (AAI) for the development of better inclusive policy measures at different levels. The seminar provided a multidisciplinary forum for those interested in the use of AAI to enhance the knowledge about ageing and older people, leading to the development of better policies, and enhanced the capacity of participants to work with composite indicators to measure complex social phenomena (Section 20).

Target 17.16. Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Target 17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

114. Two international conferences on the people-first public-private partnerships in support of SDGs (Kiev, Ukraine, 5-6 June 2018; Minsk, Belarus, 12 September 2018) organized within the project "International Centre of Excellence on PPPs: development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations" (2016 – 2021) improved capacities of policymakers from Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine for assessing PPP infrastructure projects against the UNECE People First PPP criteria (Section 20).

115. Under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) in 2018, UNECE supported countries to develop expertise of the representative of authorities, judiciary and other professionals. The activities focused on strengthening capacities of the judiciary and other review bodies to handle cases related to access to information, on strengthening capacity of authorities to organize effective public participation in chemicals and product related decision-making, and to enhance protection of environmental defenders. UNECE convened two region-wide thematic meetings, the Task Force on Access to Justice (Geneva, Switzerland, 27-28 February 2018) and the Task Force on Public Participation in Decision-making (Geneva, Switzerland, 8-9 October 2018). In addition, support was provided through demand-driven advisory assistance, specialized guidance material, sharing good practices and other online resources through the Aarhus Clearinghouse and PRTR.net. With the support of OSCE and in cooperation with UNECE, 60Aarhus Centres across 14 courtiers in the UNECE region promote the implementation of these treaties at the national and local levels. UNECE continued strengthening expert capacities of Aarhus Centres at their annual meeting (Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, 18-20 September 2018), which focused on the role of Aarhus Centres in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ways to ensure their sustainable functioning (Section 20).

Target 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Target 17.19. by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

116. Within the framework of the UNDA project "Strengthening national capacity in most vulnerable UNECE countries for sustainable development of statistics" (2014–2018, 9th tranche), a workshop on statistics for SDGs (Geneva, Switzerland, 20-21 June 2018) reviewed progress made in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia countries in implementing the Conference of European Statisticians' Roadmap on Statistics for the SDGs. Participants shared experiences and lessons learned, and identified areas for future capacity development activities including revising statistical legislation, developing national SDG reporting platforms and coordinating national data flows. Advisory missions were conducted to continue, review, and/or initiate the next round of Global Assessments of the National Statistical Systems (Armenia, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan). National workshops for Kyrgyzstan on gender statistics (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 29-31 May 2018), for the Republic of Moldova on supply-use tables (Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, 5 October 2018) and for Armenia on statistics for the SDGs (Yerevan, Armenia, 14-15 November 2018) improved capacities of national government officials in the respective areas. The project was completed in 2018 (Sections 23, 35).

117. In addition to support provided to national governments for monitoring SDGs within the above-mentioned project, assistance was provided to the Government of Serbia (23-26 October 2018) and Albania (Tirana, Albania, 3-7 July 2018) to assess the availability of SDGs, identify sources for the different indicators, and establish cooperation mechanisms with data providers outside the national statistical office (Sections 20, 23).

118. A workshop on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework and SDG indicators (Minsk, Belarus, 15-18 January 2018) improved the technical expertise of participants in SEEA implementation and supported Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan in drafting action plans for the implementation of SEEA in the context of the SDGs (Section 20).

119. A sub-regional workshop on Statistical Production Architecture and Software Sharing (Belgrade, Serbia, 4-7 December 2018) built on an existing regional "south-south" collaboration project between Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Albania to jointly develop new software tools for statistical production. Collaboration was further extended to Turkey, the Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The workshop promoted the greater use of open-source statistical tools to reduce licensing costs, including training in the use of the "R" programming language, more automated data exchange and integration of statistical, administrative, geospatial and other data sources between different national government agencies (SDG statistics as a strong driver), and moving to more process-oriented organization structures including further implementation of the UNECE's Generic Statistical Business Process Model (Sections 20, 23).

120. Within the framework of the project "Strengthening statistical capacity for producing comparable and reliable poverty indicators for monitoring of the sustainable development in the CIS region" (2016 – 2018) a workshop on harmonization of poverty statistics (Vienna, Austria, 28November 2018) attended by 33 countries, completed testing of the model set of survey questions for poverty measurement and improved methodology and survey technology. The project was completed in 2018 (Sections 20, 23, 35).

121. A workshop on migration statistics (Geneva, Switzerland, 23-24 October 2018) exchanged experience and built statistical capacity of participants from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan for producing comparable statistics on migration and remittances using household surveys and administrative data sources (Sections 20, 23).

122. A workshop on Statistical Data Dissemination and Communication (Cork, Ireland, 25-27 June 2018) helped the national statistical offices of Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan to strengthen their capacities to communicate official statistics more efficiently and effectively, including through the development of strategic communication strategies and techniques to broaden the audience for official statistics (Sections 20, 23).

123. The UNDA project "Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus" (2018-2021, 11th tranche) was launched in 2018. Gap analysis reviews (a total of seven for Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, North Macedonia and Tajikistan) are under development, addressing the establishment of the Shared Environmental Information Systems (SEIS), environmental data and information to cover the production of regional and international environmental indicators (e.g. UNECE set of environmental indicators and indicators for the SDGs), and developing national roadmaps for enhancing national SEIS establishment. The analyses use environmental data and information in decision-making processes and communication. Upon finalization in 2019, the reports will inform the development of training materials on production of regional and international environmental indicators and national training sessions to provide guidance on how to streamline the production of regionally and internationally agreed environmental data flows and indicators [9] (Sections 20, 35).

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[9] Many statistics activities contribute to other SDGs such as 3,6,7,9,11, 12, and 15, in addition to SDG 17 where all statistics are reported.

IV.   REPORTING ON REGULAR BUDGET (SECTIONS 23, 35) & EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDING

124. Total extrabudgetary contributions to UNECE [10] increased by US$694,103 (4.2%), totaling US$17,074,986 in 2018. UNECE member States remained the largest contributors to UNECE technical cooperation activities, providing 67.4% of the total extrabudgetary resources. The top ten bilateral donors (Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Germany, Italy, France, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Finland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) accounted for 84% of all voluntary contributions from UNECE member States. Switzerland, the Russian Federation and Germany were the largest donor countries, providing US$1,908,794 and US$1,401,660, and US$1,356,645 in 2018 respectively. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contributed 27.4% of all extrabudgetary resources, and the European Commission provided 5.2% (Graph 3).

125. Compared to 2017, contributions from UNECE member States increased by 18.3% (from US$ 9,721,567 in 2017 to US$ 11,508,372 in 2018). The contribution from the European Commission decreased from US$ 2,219,505 in 2017 to US$ 891,024 in 2018. There were no significant fluctuations in contributions from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (Graph 4 and 5).

126. In 2018, total extrabudgetary, Section 23 and Section 35 expenditures was US$18,606,286. Extrabudgetary expenditures amounted to US$15,914,144, being 85.5% of total expenditures in 2018 (Graph 6). The remaining expenditures for technical cooperation included regular budget expenditures from the Regular Programme on Technical Cooperation – Section 23 (RPTC) (8.5%) and the UN Development Account – Section 35 (UNDA) (6%).

127. The environment subprogramme accounted for the largest share (66.6%) of the UNECE extrabudgetary expenditures. The share of other subprogrammes was as follows: transport (15.5%), housing, land management and population (3.9%), trade (3.7%), sustainable energy (3.4%), forestry and timber (2.7%), economic cooperation and integration (2.2%), statistics (1.7%), and Executive Direction and Management (0.3%) (Graph 7).

128. Expenditures from RPTC resources decreased by 15.3% from US$1,862,581 in 2017 to US$1,577,597 in 2018. These resources were used for providing regional advisory services in: environment (17.7%), transport (17.3%), statistics (18.7%), economic cooperation and integration (17.1%), sustainable energy (15.4%), trade (4.5%), forests, land and housing (6.9%), Executive Direction and Management (2.5%) (Graph 8).

129. Expenditures from the United Nations Development Account (9th, 10th and 11th tranches) amounted to US$1,114,543. The share of expenditures from UNDA by subprogramme was: environment (4.1%), transport (7.3%), statistics (36%), sustainable energy (9.6%), trade (13.3%), forestry and timber (17.1%), and housing and land management (12.6%), (Graph 9).

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[10] This section provides information on all extrabudgetary contribution and expenditures in line with the EXCOM decision contained in the informal document 2014/41/ Rev.1 "Transparency, accountability and approval of extrabudgetary funding". UMOJA functionality limits the Secretariat's ability to disaggregate extrabudgetary funding by technical cooperation, and other activities.

V.   ANNEXES

Graph 3. Extrabudgetary contribution by source, 2018

European Commission, 5.2%

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations , 27.4%

UNECE member States, 67.4%
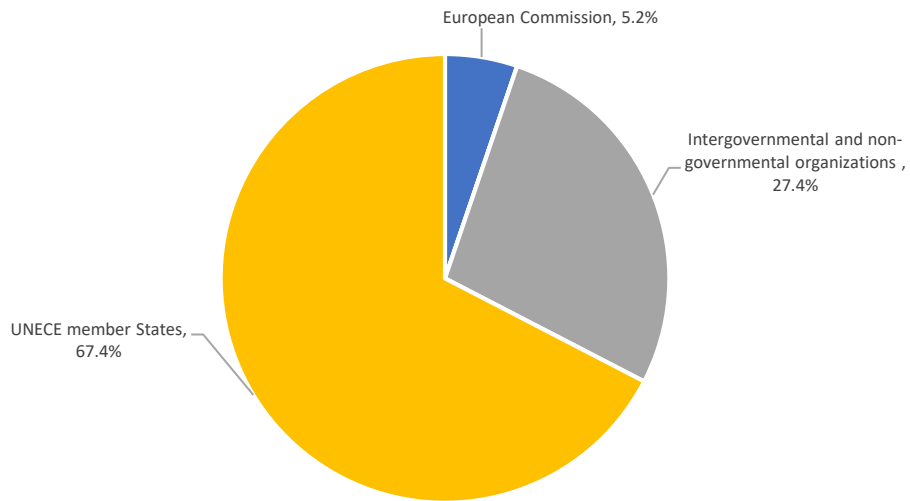
Graph 4. Trends in extrabudgetary contribution by source from 2006 to 2018

European Commission   Private Sector

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations   UNECE member States
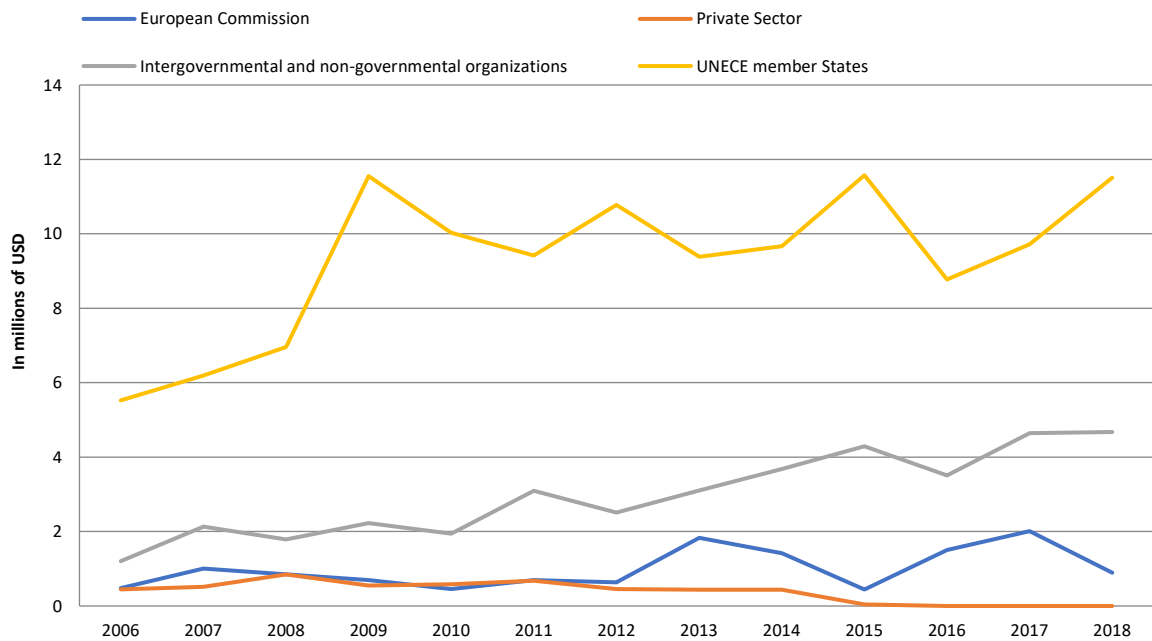
Graph 5. General trend in extrabudgetary contributions, from 2006 to 2018
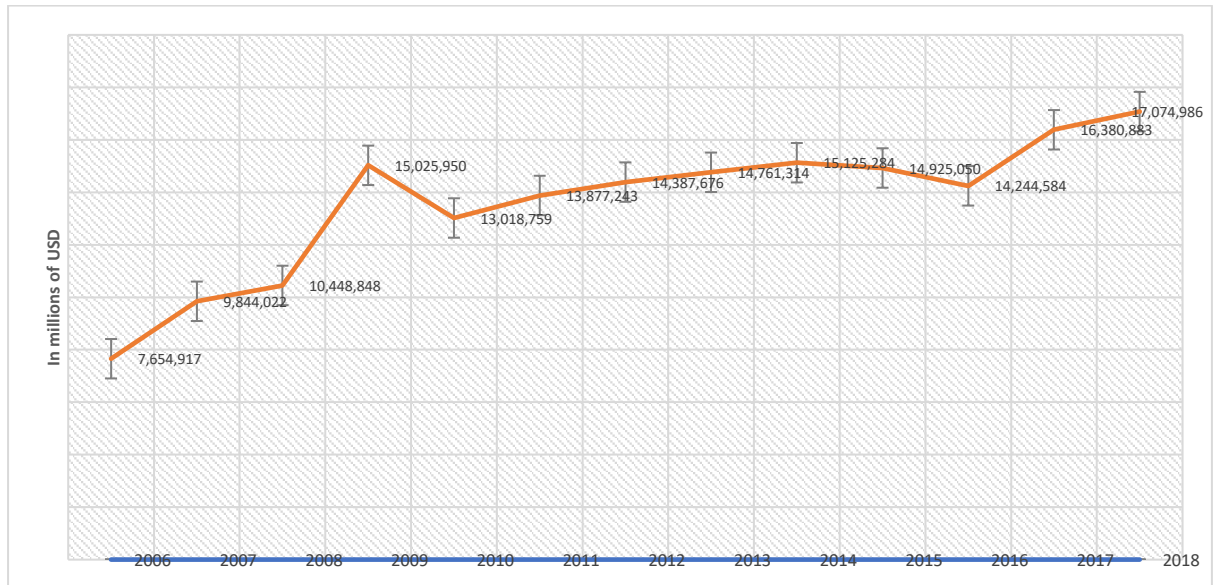
Graph 6. Expenditures for technical cooperation activities by source, 2018
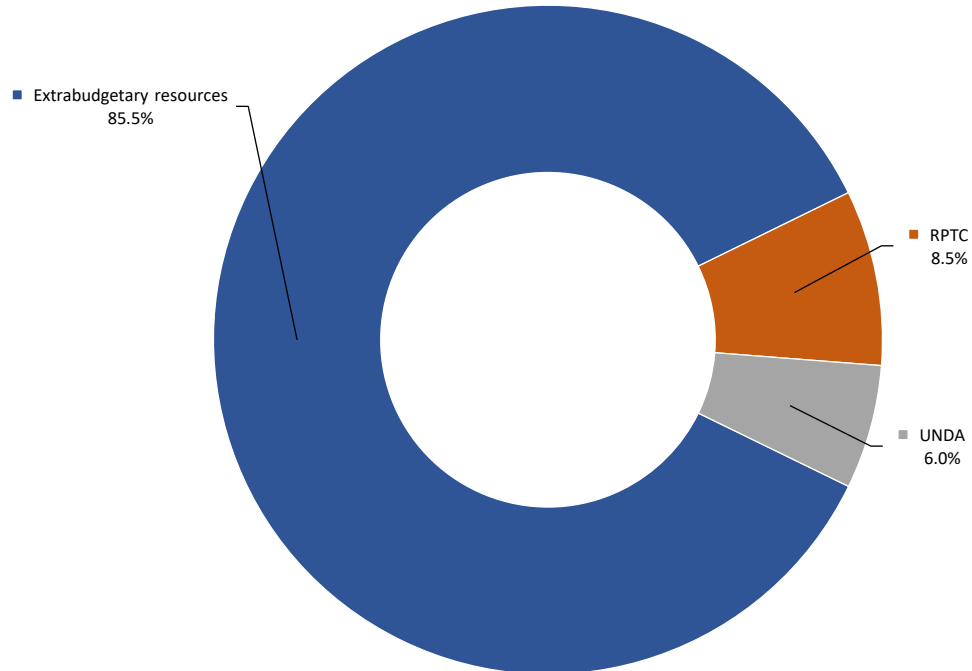
Graph 7. Expenditures under extrabudgetary resources, 2018
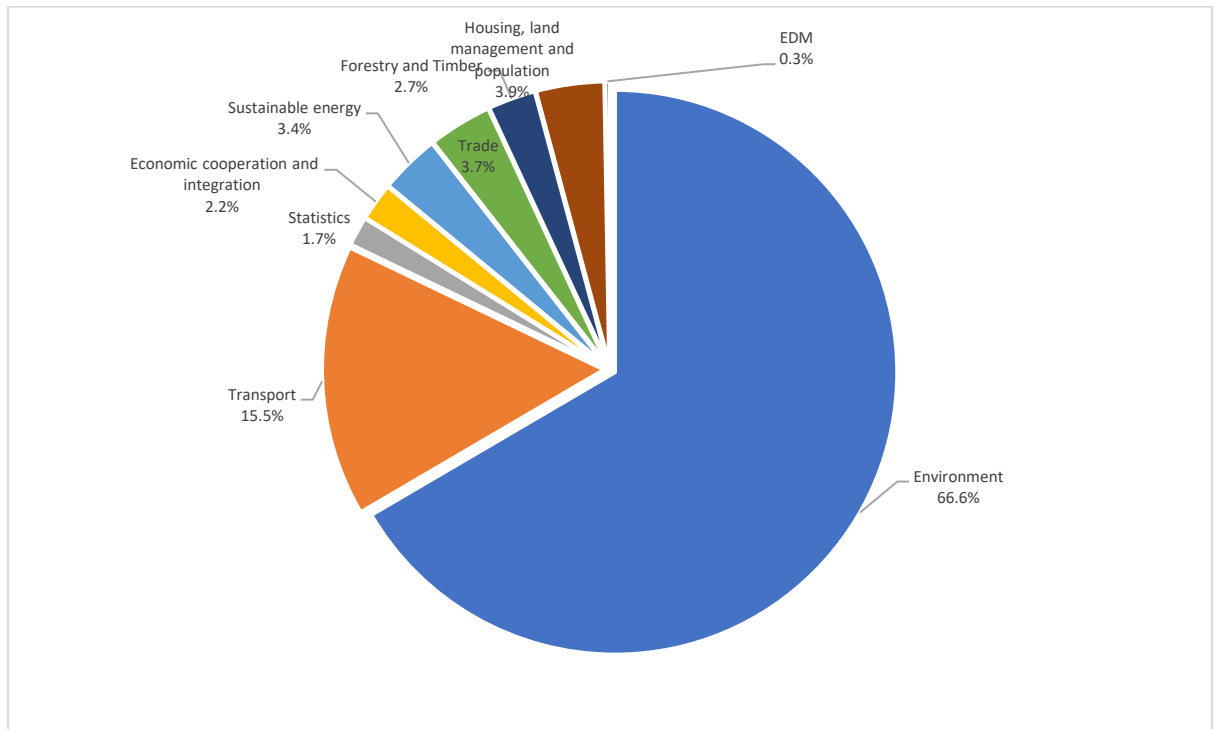
Graph 8. Expenditures under RPTC by use, 2018

Graph 9. Expenditures under the UNDA by use, 2018

Sustainable energy
9.6%

Forestry and timber
17.1%

Transport
7.3%

Housing and land
management
12.6%

Trade
13.3%

Statistics
36.0%

Environment
4.1%

Annex 2.

Extrabudgetary contributions (by donor & by year) (in US$)

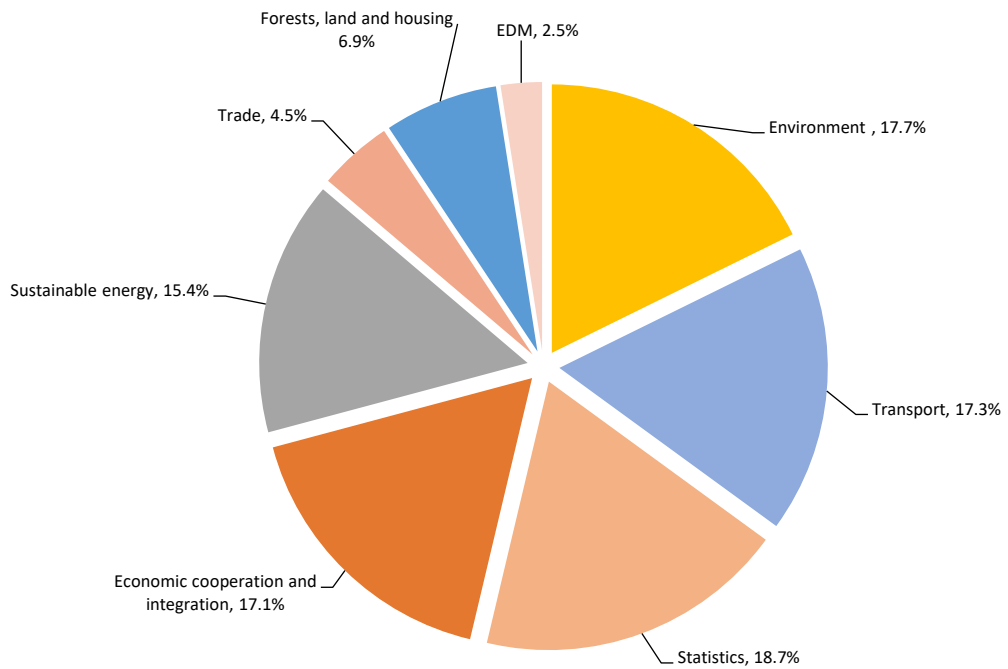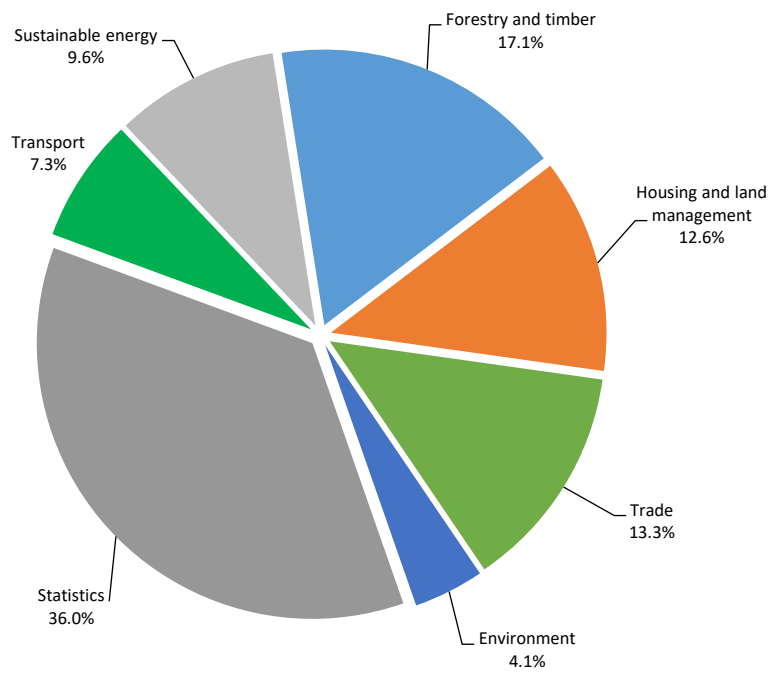| Donor Name	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Albania	1,400	1,800	780	429	4,429	6,433	19,583	14,871	11,055	2,952	7,768
Armenia	20,898	20,298	18,798	20,721	21,491	20,491	11,844	30,844	18,344	17,500	17,500
Australia	0	0	0	0	485,900	0	29,900	75,000	37,140	73,923	0
Austria	158,315	192,162	115,653	180,819	205,249	227,700	218,447	238,318	202,496	228,782	216,091
Azerbaijan	1,864	244	244	572	572	572	6,024	4,024	2,024	5,673	3,380
Belarus	2,345	2,345	2,345	3,702	3,940	3,702	6,262	6,462	6,462	7,123	7,123
Belgium	201,100	165,955	164,964	182,820	121,467	137,578	147,436	122,570	142,898	110,464	178,407
Bosnia & Herzegovina	33,113	10,613	10,613	21,300	620	42,039	11,811	24,691	24,011	25,732	13,552
Bulgaria	28,645	19,770	52,003	33,040	56,540	36,946	43,546	28,813	37,284	29,429	37,547
Canada	36,000	60,237	38,899	78,047	8,792	29,567	40,418	192,639	51,560	40,000	0
Croatia	27,254	26,333	63,832	94,876	41,464	39,423	48,114	47,455	45,061	43,307	43,669
Cyprus	4,260	25,357	12,668	12,910	5,551	5,205	4,620	2,620	2,620	25,199	22,786
Czech Republic	141,182	87,105	150,778	108,164	122,140	96,320	116,930	117,814	115,290	143,517	108,041
Denmark	70,920	90,127	88,239	175,092	116,862	124,784	110,331	174,444	83,070	191,579	166,474
Estonia	12,522	3,861	7,051	7,368	41,570	28,605	11,307	17,717	9,322	14,057	14,932
Finland	106,532	280,816	1,263,169	1,026,351	765,936	336,895	573,739	667,963	727,086	312,531	383,124
France	417,384	1,278,115	1,225,261	735,322	1,258,254	737,754	737,805	701,444	607,201	744,992	896,953
Georgia	14,704	22,103	659	524	988	489	1,734	2,234	1,934	2,652	2,652
Germany	696,893	2,420,760	1,109,360	1,040,175	987,760	1,259,862	1,024,156	1,021,790	726,544	828,131	1,356,645
Greece	39,732	56,982	20,000	0	0	115,580	0	1,096	1,062	112,590	31,473
Hungary	91,712	55,632	55,632	24,000	60,019	72,811	48,268	138,996	43,439	57,463	29,178
Iceland	1,804	1,804	1,804	0	2,051	2,361	4,316	1,480	2,836	2,772	1,500
Ireland	94,956	78,387	65,759	77,513	60,675	65,118	54,509	53,192	53,163	49,105	48,727
Israel	0	2,500	15,000	15,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	420,224	1,358,817	500,636	488,393	574,648	389,748	492,895	620,853	615,748	472,527	941,574
Kazakhstan	4,375	593	119,276	23,957	39,944	59,945	20,960	20,985	16,000	26,742	212,542
Kyrgyzstan	600	677	0	500	648	0	2,044	0	1,478	858	0
Latvia	20,551	8,704	5,816	6,059	7,647	7,874	8,360	4,258	7,618	6,285	7,492
Liechtenstein	1,058	1,028	1,551	500	899	470	1,351	970	500	452	860
Lithuania	27,271	23,171	23,171	26,511	34,303	29,211	35,707	36,296	29,378	40,053	27,219
Luxembourg	15,291	8,833	22,565	4,909	0	11,554	17,989	14,300	19,773	23,016	22,850
Malta	1,750	4,664	1,000	892	0	1,890	0	0	0	1,990	9,354
Monaco	305	306	306	294	303	303	839	670	1,273	1,180	1,180
Montenegro	49	49	224	0	0	426	2,184	512	1,999	1,793	7,568
Netherlands	582,057	463,445	502,642	647,297	468,830	467,561	448,258	592,273	566,679	617,236	672,604
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	36,154	0
North Macedonia	544	244	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	432,848	538,389	788,396	1,086,833	947,150	1,055,268	822,414	744,079	748,404	766,852	865,375
Poland	92,305	76,571	73,337	122,925	115,189	154,267	152,787	143,155	141,954	117,146	140,969
Portugal	52,570	28,380	31,096	63,521	25,483	26,990	107,370	1,467	990	14,881	1,044
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,209	30,000	27,000	0	30,000
Republic of Moldova	1,000	1,049	4,861	596	310	3,135	1,000	2,209	2,000	1,465	1,215
Romania	37,846	184,864	17,500	27,500	17,500	26,383	24,507	55,476	70,571	36,274	35,829
Russian Federation	1,264,208	1,274,208	1,274,242	1,268,192	1,488,130	1,278,120	1,545,780	1,645,780	1,345,750	1,401,660	1,401,660
Serbia	1,024	5,252	6,090	17,041	11,000	18,142	16,124	14,624	21,664	19,768	33,317
Slovakia	56,795	35,703	24,137	24,196	14,234	26,810	21,089	49,591	30,621	10,810	34,797
Slovenia	29,821	39,480	36,575	50,409	25,407	37,347	30,475	57,566	102,425	60,509	55,279
Spain	386,371	451,927	184,757	168,607	168,130	168,090	165,570	168,818	168,829	163,422	167,958
Sweden	108,390	320,067	270,737	198,406	650,400	188,446	159,659	343,156	101,760	214,191	886,476
Switzerland	718,241	1,228,694	1,148,693	813,605	1,315,726	1,544,313	1,786,168	1,781,444	1,425,512	1,640,695	1,908,794
Tajikistan	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0	175	500	500
Turkey	50,380	45,375	40,375	52,735	52,760	52,750	93,960	161,114	158,614	137,920	73,180
Turkmenistan	356	0	400	0	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	12,690	13,237	14,458	12,196	15,898	6,002	0	42,032	27,546	18,181	12,181
United Kingdom	355,580	408,058	438,467	456,326	397,004	441,219	334,942	288,380	288,380	370,034	369,034
United States of America	80,000	125,000	17,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	449,500	0
European Commission	854,279	698,775	458,275	692,592	639,278	1,832,407	1,416,794	363,478	1,506,145	2,219,505	891,024
African Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0
Asian Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
ASTM International	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
Ax Son Johnson Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
Black Sea Economic Cooperation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79,665
City University of Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179,171	0
Eurasian Development Bank	0	0	0	135,200	50,000	166,900	6,000	0	0	0	0
European Environmental Agency	0	0	0	157,500	181,769	0	151,101	100,000	0	0	0
European Investment Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	7,964
European Real Estate Institute (EREI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,013	0	0	0	0
FIA Foundation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	843,645	845,547	901,442	874,126
Global Water Partnership Mediterranean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174,251	188,702	0
World Bank	150,000	0	321,000	213,000	71,000	0	45,000	0	0	231,868	101,067
IBGE Institue Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,308	0	0	0
Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000
International Ground Water Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	0	0	0	0
International Road Transport Union (IRU)	1,274,000	715,067	959,000	1,473,937	1,029,762	1,042,946	1,488,984	1,646,462	1,090,822	1,858,056	1,496,294
Islamic Development Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168,000	0

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
International Union for Conversation of Nature (IUCN)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99,000	13,936
JFEJI-CICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,389
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	0	280,899	269,906	591,327	549,631	1,026,445	1,468,114	670,808	658,510	195,913	0
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	0	0	0	0	0	283,368	41,603	69,743	124,503	0	0
OIER Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,091
Tsinghua University	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178,771	0	0
University of Geneva	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,856	15,707
AFRIQUIA GAZ	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	14,227	0	0	0	0
Bank of International Settlements	7,021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botas A.S. (Turkey)	16,199	14,505	14,035	0	25,839	14,111	14,227	0	0	0	0
CEPI	7,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Industry Development Council	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDF FRANCE	0	0	32,059	35,714	32,298	35,278	35,763	0	0	0	0
EFTA European Free Trade Association	29,968	0	0	0	0	0	5,777	0	0	0	0
EGAS - EGYPTIAN NATURAL GAS	0	0	12,698	14,648	12,745	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essent N.V. (Netherlands)	63,025	27,404	28,070	29,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Europaforum Wien	0	0	0	26,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Business Congress (EBC)	115,464	104,987	126,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAIL (India) Limited	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,808	0	0	0	0
GasTerra B.V. (Netherlands)	41,009	34,256	36,415	17,711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GAS NATURAL FENOSA SDG, Barcelona, Spain	0	0	16,030	35,422	34,853	35,278	35,278	0	0	0	0
GAZ DE FRANCE	40,881	0	69,577	111,588	34,076	34,031	35,568	0	0	0	0
GAZPROM	40,881	34,256	34,993	35,422	34,076	35,278	35,568	0	0	0	0
Geoplin	16,404	14,150	14,566	14,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HELVETAS	0	0	0	0	30,654	0	61,247	0	0	0	0
INA - Industrija Nafte (Croatia)	16,174	13,299	0	29,121	13,941	0	0	0	0	0	0
JSC KazMunaiGas Exploration Production-KazMunayGas	0	0	0	0	33,206	0	0	0	0	0	0
MOL Hungary	0	0	14,035	14,286	13,941	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldovagaz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAFTOGAZ OF UKRAINE	16,174	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,775	13,559	14,305	0	0	0	0
National Grid Company Plc (UK)	37,901	36,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physikalish Tech Metrologieinstitut (PTB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,500
Plinacro Ltd, Croatia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,282	14,207	0	0	0	0
Plinovodi D.O.O. Slovenia	0	0	0	0	13,630	13,613	14,227	0	0	0	0
Polish Oil & Gas Company	16,404	13,299	14,035	14,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Donation (Gas Centre)	130,709	54,439	42,622	164,379	52,120	52,120	0	0	0	0	0
Shell Energy Europe (Netherlands)	40,498	34,483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S.N.G.N. ROMGAZ SA	16,404	13,702	14,035	14,169	13,941	13,282	14,227	0	0	0	0
Socar- State Oil Company of Azerbaijan	0	0	0	18,598	34,853	33,202	35,760	0	0	0	0
SONATRACH	24,260	0	20,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Srbijagas (Serbia)	16,174	15,385	14,035	14,648	13,049	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statoil (Norway)	40,498	34,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STEG (Tunisia)	16,199	13,702	13,999	14,835	13,901	13,282	14,150	0	0	0	0
SWISSGAS	32,808	26,598	29,132	28,338	27,882	28,223	28,454	0	0	0	0
Toyo University	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,000	0	0	0	0
The Institute of French International Legal Experts (IFEJI) & The Confederation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,293	0	0	0
Wintershall Holding AG (Germany)	32,808	26,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNDP	0	0	0	112,000	90,000	219,567	451,644	493,698	584,642	421,484	1,545,691
UNEP	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNESCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	33,000
UN Foundation	364,265	479,037	323,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNFPA	0	0	67,000	96,000	187,195	346,065	20,844	140,130	112,350	59,706	114,490
UNOPS	0	0	0	313,538	353,564	17,717	0	0	0	57,613	146,669
ONE UN Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	0	0
Grand Total	**10,448,848**	**15,025,950**	**13,018,759**	**13,877,243**	**14,387,676**	**14,761,314**	**15,125,284**	**14,925,050**	**14,244,584**	**16,380,883**	**17,074,986**

Annex 3.

UNECE extrabudgetary trust funds, 2018

Title of the project	Project ID	Expenditures (US$)
Enhanced policy dialogue on sustainable development in the UNECE region by organising the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development	ECE-E305	31,682
Evaluation of UNECE	ECE-E201	11,413
Aarhus Convention	ECE-E104	1,074,722
Industrial Accidents Convention	ECE-E106	427,025
To strengthen the implementation and ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) and its protocols in countries of Eastern, South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE-E112	271,122
Espoo Convention	ECE-E115	294,073
The Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP)	ECE-E126	102,756
Water Convention	ECE-E133	2,064,961
Protocol on Water and Health	ECE-E150	301,521
Strengthening the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	ECE-E196	267,631
Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP-Green)	ECE-E200	79,319
Environmental Performance Review	ECE-E205	311,430
Strengthening the implementation of the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE-E239	318,044
Kazakhstan Transition to Green Economy Model	ECE-E244	270,543
Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Chu and Talas River Basin	ECE-E252	16,957
Strengthening industrial safety in Central Asia through the implementation and accession to the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	ECE-E263	157,228
EU Water Initiative Plus for Eastern Partnership countries (EU WI+4 EaP)	ECE-E271	897,895
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (Support production and regular update of the ECE set of indicators and strengthening environmental statistics and accounting under the ENI SEIS II East Project	ECE-E279	138,982
Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E280	5,912
Strengthening the capacity of UNECE member States in implementation of the UNECE Strategy for Education on Sustainable Development	ECE-E285	102,574
Strengthening cooperation on hydrology and environment between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River Basin	ECE-E286	20,674
Capacity-Building for cooperation on Dam Safety in Central Asia (Phase III)	ECE-E287	120,554
Network of Russian-speaking Water Management Organisation	ECE-E288	35,316
UN-Water Inter-Agency Cooperation	ECE-E290	128,911
Enhancing trans boundary cooperation and governance in the Drin river basin	ECE-E291	71,576
Support to the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (WGEMA)	ECE-E299	24,267
Supporting the Removal of Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan	ECE-E303	67,259
Pre-accession legislative assistance to Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to ratify and apply the UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention	ECE-E309	93,201
Environment for Europe	EIA-E911	19,466
Mobile Sources of Air Pollution	LRA-E907	36,480
Financing of the Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	LRA-E908	68,700
Voluntary Contribution towards funding of effect-oriented activities under the Air Convention	LRA-E910	581,358
Trans-European Motorway	ECE-E206	105,082
Trans-European Railway	ECE-E208	81,606
Transport International Routier (TIR)	ECE-E211	1,114,187
Euro-Asian Transport Links Phase III	ECE-E218	31,505
SafeFITS	ECE-E229	32,000
Enhancing Regional Transport Infrastructure Connectivity and Establishment of Transport Geographical Information System (GIS) Database	ECE-E272	19,480
Road Safety Phase III	ECE-E284	802,508
Strengthening the logistics and transport competitiveness of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E295	55.923
Facilitate and support the full computerization of the TIR procedure (eTIR)	ECE-E296	140,043
Improved knowledge of UNECE member States on integrated transport and urban development including environmental, health and quality of life perspective	ECE-E307	41,668
Road safety phase IV	ECE-E313	46,123
Strengthening the capacity of the SPECA to support countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through subregional cooperation	ECE-E314	32,831
Secretariat to United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund (UNRSTF)	ECE-E316	4,693
Modernizing Statistical Production	ECE-E238	106,183
Strengthening statistical capacity for producing comparable and reliable poverty indicators for monitoring of the sustainable development in the CIS countries	ECE-E255	21,240
Enhancing coherence and integration of economic and social statistics in support of the implementation of 2008 SNA	ECE-E264	140,955
Competitiveness, innovative policies and public-private partnerships: capacity building for civil servants and business associations in the CIS countries	ECE-E226	25,400
Strengthening the capacity of SPECA countries for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	ECE-E262	74,096
International Centre of Excellence on PPPs: development and implementation of PPP standards and recommendations	ECE-E267	205,344
Strengthening the capacity of selected CIS countries in innovative dev. to improve competitiveness and achieve SDGs	ECE-E292	70,762
Strengthening capacity of CIS countries to advance their use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals	ECE-E294	42,844
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane	ECE-E251	11,886
Application of biogas technology model for rural areas in Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E273	21,830
Strengthening capacity of the ECE member States to achieve the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals ("Pathways to Sustainable Energy")	ECE-E274	66,340
Dissemination of best practices in the abatement, recovery, and use of methane - Phase II	ECE-E276	58,584
Methane Management in Extractive Industries (Upstream Oil and Gas/Downstream Gas)	ECE-E281	49,904
Enhancing national capacities for development and implementation of the energy efficiency standards in buildings in the UNECE region	ECE-E282	224,605
Improving national capacities of Central Asian countries to harmonize and implement an internationally applicable system of classification and sustainable management of energy and mineral resources	ECE-E298	10,187
Promoting the application of high-performance energy efficiency standards in buildings in member States of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	ECE-E306	75,617
Enhancing transboundary energy cooperation through introduction of wind and solar energy into power systems of the CIS countries to support achievement of SDG 7	ECE-E310	30,479
Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT)	EAA-E904	6,694
Strengthening national capacities of the CIS countries to implement ECE agricultural quality standards	ECE-E236	10,627
Removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E268	134,358
Strengthening the national capacity of trade-support institutions of Kyrgyzstan	ECE-E269	122,864
Strengthening the capacity of Central Asian countries to implement trade facilitation measures and better integrate into the international rules-based trading system	ECE-E293	73,112
Supporting the Removal of Regulatory and Procedural Barriers to Trade in the Republic of Tajikistan	ECE-E303	67,259
Enhancing usage and uptake of the standards for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals	ECE-E312	133,811
Strengthening the capacity of the SPECA to support countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through subregional cooperation	ECE-E314	32,831
Strengthening capacity of the UNECE region for monitoring sustainable forest management and forest products markets	ECE-E261	32629

European Forest Sector Outlook Study II	ECE-E278	21,730
Strengthening capacity of CIS for monitoring of sustainable forest management and forest products markets	ECE-E283	14,265
Strengthening capacity of Caucasus and Central Asia to restore deforested and degraded lands in support of the international Bonn Challenge and the achievement of SDGs 13 and 15.	ECE-E300	119,034
Improving the capacity of the UNECE member States to create green jobs in the forest sector	ECE-E301	39,739
Strengthening capacities of the UNECE member States to implement the Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy (RAP)	ECE-E302	13,193
Strengthening sustainable forest management monitoring and assessment in the Caucasus and Central Asia	ECE-E304	79,698
Communicating the role of Sustainable Forest Management in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	ECE-E308	24,913
Long-Term European Timber Trends and Prospects	LTA-E909	89,804
Ageing	ECE-E171	34,488
Strengthening national capacity for monitoring and assessing the progress in the implementation of MIPAA / RIS and 2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration goals: Active Ageing Index	ECE-E253	238,286
Energy Efficiency Standards in Buildings	ECE-E277	119,812
Enhanced integration of population dynamics into development planning: follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 in the UNECE region	ECE-E289	106,900
Strengthening the capacity of the Government of Belarus in sustainable housing and land management (Country Profile of Belarus)	ECE-E297	69,3990
Human Settlements	EHA-E906	53,414

<div align="right">**Annex 4**</div>

UNECE-led projects funded from the United Nations Development Account, by tranches (9-11 tranches)

Project title	Sub-programme	Budget	Beneficiary countries	Partners	Objective
11 tranche (2018 – 2021)					
1819BA Sustainable transport connectivity and implementation of transport related SDGs in selected landlocked and transit/bridging countries	Transport	$550,200	Georgia, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Paraguay, Jordan	UNESCWA UNECLAC, UNCTs	To enhance the national capacities of selected countries to design and implement an evidence-based transport policy framework, that fosters sustainable transport connectivity and the implementation of transport-related SDGs
1819AA Improved environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus	Environment	$500,000	Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	UNEP	To improve environmental monitoring and assessment in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus
1819AB Integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development in South-East Europe and Central Asia	Energy	$490,000	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	UNESCAP	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries in South-East Europe and Central Asia to implement integrated energy and water resource management in support of sustainable development
1819AC Evidence-based trade facilitation measures for economies in transition	Trade	$490,000	Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Georgia, North Macedonia	UNESCAP, UNCTAD	To strengthen national capacities of selected economies in transition in the ECE region to implement evidence-based trade facilitation measures for better integration into the international rules-based trading system
1819AD Increased policy coherence and sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade	Trade	$500,000	Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Kenya, Brazil, Lao PDR, Nepal, Côte-Ivoire	UNESCAP, UNECA	Improving policy coherence of transition and developing countries for increased sustainability of national production and consumption patterns in North-South and South-South agriculture trade
1819AE Evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of the 2030 Agenda in South-East Europe	Environment	$470,000	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia	UNCTs	To strengthen national capacities of selected countries of South-East Europe for evidence-based environmental governance and sustainable environmental policies in support of implementation of the 2030 Agenda
10 tranche (2016 -2019)					
1617AN Strengthening national capacities of the UNECE countries for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to achieve the SDGs	Trade	$500,000	Armenia, Georgia, Serbia	UNCTAD	To strengthen the national capacities of selected countries in the UNECE region for evidence-based regulatory and procedural trade policies to support the achievement of SDGs 1, 9, 10 and 17
1617X Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	Energy	$564,000	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	UNESCAP, DESA	To strengthen the national capacity of select economies in transition in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop National Action Plans for Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All)
1617V Accountability systems for sustainable forest management in Caucasus and Central Asian countries	Forestry and Timber	$501,000	Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	FAO	To strengthen the national capacity of countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia to develop accountability system for sustainable forest management
1617W Evidence-based policies for sustainable housing and urban development in the UNECE region	Housing and Land Management	$499,000	Albania, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine	UN-Habitat	To strengthen national capacity to develop evidence-based policies to achieve inclusive and sustainable housing and urban development in four selected countries with transition economies in the UNECE region; and to support the realization of the achievement of SDG 11
9 tranche (2014 – 2017)					
1415BC Strengthening the national road safety management capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition as a means to achieve sustainable, equitable and inclusive development	Transport	$498,000	Albania, Belarus Georgia, Dominican Republic, Viet Nam	UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCAP	To strengthen the national road safety management system capacities of selected developing countries and countries with economies in transition
1415AC Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition	Housing	$533,000	Armenia, Moldova, Tajikistan, Serbia	UN-HABITAT	To strengthen national capacities for sustainable housing in selected countries with economies in transition to support the realization of Rio+20 commitments and the achievement of MDG 7
1415AD Strengthening the capacity in the most vulnerable countries in the ECE region for the sustainable development of statistics	Statistic	$535,000	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	UNESCAP, Eurostat and EFTA	To enhance the national capacity of the most vulnerable ECE countries for sustainable development of statistics through the implementation of recommendations from the Global Assessments
1415AE Strengthening the capacity of transition and developing economies to participate in cross-border agricultural food supply chains	Trade	$440,000	Developing and transition economies in the UNECE and UNESCAP region	UNESCAP	To strengthen the capacity of selected target countries with economies in transition and developing countries to improve the planning, management and regulation of cross border agricultural food supply chains in order to support enhanced competitiveness and improved food security
1415AF Strengthening Governments' and water operators' capacity to ensure equity of access to water and sanitation in countries in transition in the ECE region with a particular focus on small-scale water supplies and sanitation in rural areas	Environment	$578,000	South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	WHO Europe	To strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities as well as water operators to develop policies and measures aimed at providing access to clean and safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in countries with economies in transition in the ECE region, with a particular focus on small-scale water supplies and sanitation in rural areas

List of acronyms

AAI	Active Ageing Index
AMM	Abandoned Mine Methane
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BSEC	Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CMM	Coal Mine Methane
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EC	European Commission
EEC	Eurasian Economic Commission
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
EPR	Environmental Performance Review
ERICCA	Emissions Reduction Investment and Cost Calculation Methodology
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
ForFITS	For Inland Transport Systems
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
GAINS	Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies
GHS	The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HRMT	Human resources management and training
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
IFAS	International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSD	Inter-State Commission on Sustainable Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems and Services
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support
MAST	Multi-Agency Support Team
MIPAA	Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, small and medium enterprises
NPD	National Policy Dialogues
NPTS	National Paperless Trading System
NTFC	National Trade Facilitation Committee
NTMs	Non-tariff measures
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PMT	Project Monitoring Tool
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
RSPR	Road Safety Performance Review
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPECA	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia
SW	Single Window
TFEIP	Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections
TFTEI	Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFIG	Trade Facilitation Guide
THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN/CEFACT	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNFC	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNNExT	United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOSSC	United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Ventilation Air Methane
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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