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UNECE Technical Cooperation Activities 2013

Annual Report

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

2. The report is structured around three major UN programmes implemented by UNECE: “Economic Development in Europe”, “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation”, and “United Nations Development Account”.

3. It also includes separate chapters on (a) Delivering as One and (b) Funding of UNECE technical cooperation activities. Additional information about technical-cooperation activities and their funding is provided in Annex I. A list of technical cooperation projects implemented in 2013 is available in Annex II.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2013

4. During the reporting period, UNECE carried out 202 advisory missions and capacity-building activities (workshops, trainings and seminars) and implemented 31 projects including seven projects funded from the United Nations Development Account.

5. The countries that benefited the most from technical cooperation activities were Central Asia and Eastern Europe countries, at 17 and 11 per cent respectively, followed by countries of Caucasus (4 per cent) and South-East Europe (3 per cent). However, about 65 per cent of technical cooperation activities were interregional and involved two or more subregions. Such approach to technical cooperation enabled UNECE to focus on cross-border and transboundary issues, facilitate exchange of national experience and best practices, and optimise the use of limited resources.

6. At the national level, UNECE supported country-led efforts to achieve international development goals by providing assistance in national capacity-building in the framework of the UNDAF and One UN programmes. Participation in UNDAF enabled to increase impact, sustainability and visibility of UNECE technical cooperation at the country level, and strengthen cooperation with UN Country Teams.

7. Most of these activities were implemented in collaboration with other UN entities and international organisations. In particular, the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) was implemented jointly with the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) in collaboration with the WHO; the Environment and Security Initiative in partnership with OSCE; the Regional Environment Centre for Central and Eastern Europe in cooperation with UNDP and UNEP; and activities within the UNDAF and One UN programmes in cooperation with the UN CEB Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity. Most of the UNDA projects were implemented by UNECE in close collaboration with other UN regional commissions, UNDESA, UNCTAD and WHO. Technical cooperation support was also further strengthened through close cooperation with national development agencies (GIZ, SDC, SIDA), the private sector, civil society and research institutions.

8. UNECE technical cooperation services were provided through the following programmes: “Economic Development in Europe”, “Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation” and “United Nations Development Account”.

2.1. Programme “Economic Development in Europe”

9. Under the Programme “Economic Development in Europe”¹, UNECE technical cooperation aimed at assisting countries with economies in transition to accede to, and implement international legal instruments, norms and standards, as well as at supporting their regional cooperation and integration. These countries were the main beneficiaries of UNECE technical cooperation, including policy advice, capacity-building and field projects.

Subprogramme 1 – Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to safeguard the environment and health, improve environmental management throughout the region and further promote integration of environmental policies into sectoral policies.

¹ Programme 16, Economic development in Europe, of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013 (A/65/6/Rev.1)

10. Under the *Industrial Accidents Convention*, an online training platform for the prevention of, preparedness for, and response to industrial accidents, including the provisions of the Convention, was established, in collaboration with UNEP and OCHA. In the framework of a three-year project involving the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, safety and land-use planning principles were mainstreamed into national legislations, and regulations were strengthened through national capacity building activities (Zagreb, October 2013, and Belgrade, November 2013) and a workshop (Turkmenistan, 28-29 October 2013). The project also contributed to strengthening national capacities to conduct risk assessments through the organisation of a workshop on “Risk Assessment and Enforcement of Cross-Border Obligations” (Chisinau, September 2013) and a training workshop on “Risk Assessment and Accident Lessons Learned” (Ispra, November 2013).

11. To advance the implementation of the *Aarhus Convention*, analytical studies on access to justice and an on-line database with case-law and an electronic compendium of good practices on promoting public participation were developed and disseminated. Two web-portals (the Aarhus Convention Clearinghouse and PRTR.net) were used to raise awareness on environmental democracy and the development and improvement of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs). The subregional workshop “Get Your Right to A Healthy Community” (Sarajevo, May 2013) played a catalytical role in promoting the PRTR Protocol in South-Eastern Europe and led to the ratification of the PRTRs Protocol by the Republic of Moldova on 23 December 2013.

12. Under the *Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution*, a project in Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation facilitated implementation and the ratification of the three key protocols to the Convention by the participating countries and was completed in 2013. In addition, in February 2013, Georgia acceded to the Convention’s Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe. A workshop for national emission experts (Saint-Petersburg, March 2013) presented and discussed the results of the project in each country, notably the assessment of emission sources by activity sectors, analysis of relevant data and the list of priority sources proposed for pilot emission inventories development. The subprogramme further strengthened national capacities in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to develop legislations and implement the *Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in a Transboundary Context* and its *Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)*. This was achieved by supporting regulatory and legislative reviews on EIA in Georgia; reviews on SEA in Belarus and in the Republic of Moldova; and by strengthening capacity for the implementation of the Protocol through legal drafting and national training workshops in Armenia and Ukraine.

13. A seminar on International Water Law (Issyk-Kul, September 2013) increased awareness on, and advanced the implementation of the UNECE *Water Convention*. Under UNECE auspices, National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) were launched in Kazakhstan to support implementation of an ambitious national programme for management of water resources until 2040. Within their National Policy Dialogues (NPDs), Georgia and Turkmenistan drafted their new Water Law and new Water Code to advance the implementation of the Water Convention. Under the UNECE-UNDP pilot project on river basin management and climate change adaptation on the Neman River basin, a draft transboundary adaptation framework was developed and consultations among different regions and water-related sectors were promoted. The UNECE-OSCE pilot project on water and climate change in the Dniester River basin resulted in the development of a transboundary vulnerability assessment and a draft strategic framework for basin-wide adaptation.

14. In the framework of the UNECE Monitoring and Assessment Programme, the subprogramme further strengthened the capacity of the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe in applying and assessing environmental indicators to improve environmental governance. Two meetings organised for these countries (Geneva, 5-7 November and 16-17 April) promoted an exchange of experiences and good practices on developing water and waste indicators and on preparing indicator-based state-of-environment report. The capacity-building workshop “Green and Health-friendly Sustainable Mobility: Focus on Urban Central Asia” (Almaty, 26-27 September 2013), organised by the Environment and Transport subprogrammes, in the framework of the Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme, led to the agreement on Action Points for Policymakers, to reduce transport-related air emissions, develop sustainable urban transport systems and promote safe and healthy active mobility in urban areas.

Subprogramme 2 – Transport. The objective of the subprogramme is to facilitate the international movement of persons and goods by inland transport modes and improve safety, environmental protection, energy efficiency and security in the transport sector to the levels that contribute effectively to sustainable development.

15. In 2013, the subprogramme completed the *Euro-Asian Transport Links (EATL)* project Phase II, which resulted in a multi-country transport investment plan consisting of 9 rail and 9 road corridors that link 27 countries. In the framework of Phase III of the project, a workshop on “Financing Transport Infrastructure” (Geneva, 10 September 2013) promoted coordination and facilitation of financing of infrastructural projects, as well as facilitation and removal of physical and administrative bottlenecks when crossing borders in overland transport between Europe and Asia.

16. The *Trans-European Motorways (TEM)* and *Trans-European Railway (TER)* projects were renewed in 2013. The revised TEM and TER Master Plan includes 294 motorway/road constructions and/or rehabilitations, and 191 rail projects with a total cost of approximately €188 billion. South-Eastern European countries are the main beneficiaries of these two projects.

17. A training seminar “Construction of customs secure vehicles of TIR operations (Helsinki, 18-19 June 2013) contributed to advancing the *TIR Convention*, by strengthening the capacity of authorities to more effectively implement the technical provisions of the Convention. The subprogramme further advanced the implementation of the TIR Convention and the Harmonization Convention, by supporting a number of capacity building activities (OSCE-BSEC Workshop, Istanbul, 3-4 April 2013; WCO workshop on effective solutions for coordinated border management, Dubai, 12-13 May 2013; Asian Pacific Trade Facilitation Forum, Beijing, 9-13 September 2013).

18. In the framework of the EUROMED project, the subprogramme promoted accession to and implementation of UN Road Transport and Safety Conventions, through trainings in Algeria, Tunisia and Jordan.

19. Continued support on transport and border crossing facilitation was provided through training courses at the OSCE Border Management College in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. A handbook on “Best Practices at Border Crossings- A Trade and Transport Facilitation Perspective”, officially published by UNECE and OSCE in English and Russian, was also translated into Albanian and Macedonian in 2013. In addition, the subprogramme contributed to strengthening capacities of the SPECA countries on transport of dangerous goods through a capacity building workshop (Almaty, October 2013).

Subprogramme 3 – Statistics. The objective of the subprogramme is to improve the reliability of national official statistics and their comparability at the international level, and to ensure the coordination of international statistical activities undertaken in the region.

20. In 2013, technical cooperation aimed at enhancing the capacity of national statistical systems of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe to produce timely and accurate statistics according to international standards and guidelines, and in line with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Implementation of international standards and compliance of countries with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics were promoted through advisory services and technical assistance in the region.

21. By training 257 experts in statistics in 8 training workshops, the subprogramme strengthened national capacities of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe to apply new guidelines and recommendations on statistics pertaining to environment, sustainable development, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), population and national accounts. Furthermore, 7 advisory missions focused on building statistical capacity in applying internationally comparable statistical classifications, measuring migration in a reliable and regionally comparable way, improving education indicators that are part of MDGs and using modern tools for disseminating MDG indicators.

22. Technical cooperation activities in 2013 covered 12 statistical areas in which member States requested UNECE assistance. The results of a survey conducted to measure participants’ satisfaction of capacity building activities showed that 89% of experts who took part in UNECE statistical training workshops considered them of high quality and useful to their work.

23. Technical cooperation activities delivered by the subprogramme strengthened statistical and inter-institutional capacities for monitoring MDGs and measuring migration through training workshops, advisory missions, and sharing knowledge on methodology issues and exchanging statistical data. In this respect, the UNECE database, migration clearing house, proved to be a useful tool for sharing statistics and improving data comparability across countries. UNECE started to use the MDG database as a resource for capacity building and improving data quality. The database was also useful for preparing national training workshops in Azerbaijan and Georgia (July 2013) on presenting metadata for MDGs.

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration. The objective of the subprogramme is to promote a policy, financial and regulatory environment that is conducive to economic growth, innovative development, and the greater competitiveness of enterprises and economic activities in the UNECE region.

24. In the area of Public-Private Partnership (PPP), the subprogramme contributed to strengthening South-South and triangular cooperation by sharing PPP experiences and best practices from countries with similar socio-economic backgrounds. In recognition of its significant contribution in this area, the UNECE International PPP Centre of Excellence received a Special Award at the Global South-South Development Expo (Nairobi, 2013).

25. In the area of innovation, the subprogramme fostered improvements to national innovation systems and policies in Belarus and Kazakhstan based on recommendations contained in their Innovation Performance Reviews (IPR). These included, for instance, a new initiative to set up technology platforms based on the interaction between governments, businesses and science in Kazakhstan, and changes to the system of public support for innovation in Belarus. In 2013, the IPR for Ukraine was completed and the IPR for Armenia was initiated. The subprogramme also effectively contributed to strengthening capacity of governments in the region to develop and implement innovation policies. This was achieved through several policy advisory services and capacity-building activities, such as a workshop on “Developing the regional dimension of innovation policies” (Minsk, May 2013), a joint national seminar on “Promotion and Financing of Innovative Green Technologies” (Astana, October 2013) and two capacity-building workshops targeting policy makers on innovation policy and financing for green technologies (Ashgabat, May 2013, and Haifa, December 2013).

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy. The objective of the subprogramme is to move towards a more sustainable development path for the production and use of energy and the fuller integration of the energy infrastructure and energy markets of the countries in the region.

26. The Fourth International Forum: Energy for Sustainable Development (Tbilisi, September 2013) provided an opportunity for sharing best practices and lessons learned, in particular on energy efficiency, clean energy technologies, and energy efficient housing, for more than 25 countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe and Asia.

27. The subprogramme further supported strengthening the CIS countries’ planning and financial capacity to identify and develop energy efficiency investment projects and prepare bankable project proposals. In the framework of the project “Enhancing Synergies in CIS National Programmes on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving for Greater Energy Security”, UNECE contributed to developing Regional Action Plans and Recommendations, and implementing energy efficiency and energy saving measures in CIS countries.

28. Through the project “Analysis of Advanced Technologies in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Framework of the Global Energy Efficiency 21 Project and Preparation of Recommendations on its Application with Special Emphasis on Central Asian Region”, the subprogramme supported the Governments and other stakeholders in the Central Asia region in their efforts to overcome barriers, introduce advanced technologies in energy efficiency and renewable energy, and facilitate low-carbon economic development. Key achievements of the project were the development of a regional network among the national experts/governmental officers involved with energy efficiency and renewable energy, the preparation of national studies for each country, and the organisation of regional meetings of experts to endorse the findings and recommendations of the studies. The project also contributed to identifying appropriate energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

29. As part of the “UN Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources” (UNFC, 2009), UNECE contributed to building national capacity of a number of UNECE and non-UNECE member countries, to implement the UNFC, by organising three technical workshops (Geneva, 23 April 2013; Santiago, 9-12 July 2013; and New Delhi, 29-30 October 2013).

Subprogramme 6 – Trade. The objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate trade and trade-related economic cooperation among countries of the UNECE region and with the rest of the world.

30. In 2013, the subprogramme further promoted the development and implementation of national trade facilitation strategies, as well as the Trade Facilitation and Single Window projects in the transition economies. These activities aimed at reducing the costs of trade transactions through the introduction of targeted measures, such as streamlining documentary flows, and implementing concrete instruments.

31. In support of Aid for Trade (AFT) processes in SPECA countries², the subprogramme organised regional workshops in Geneva (July 2013) and in Tajikistan (October 2013) to facilitate the exchange of successful experiences and best practices in implementing reform measures and initiatives for removing regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in the region.

² SPECA is the United Nations Special Programme for Central Asia, which covers Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. SPECA is supported by the UNECE and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). SPECA countries are members of both Commissions, with the exception of Afghanistan which is not a member of UNECE.

32. In the area of agricultural quality standards, the subprogramme supported the activation of the Northern Caucasus Regional Centre for Seed Potato Production comprising biotechnological and diagnostics laboratories. The production of healthy virus-free seed potatoes started in a special protected seed zone, the first in the Russian Federation. In addition, UNECE delivered training to policy-makers from the countries of Central Asia in a Regional Trade Capacity Building Training Programme organised by UNIDO (Issyk Kul, May 2013), which strengthened the capacity of government officials, trade and industry leaders and quality management professionals in areas related to standardisation, regulatory cooperation and quality infrastructure. The subprogramme also supported the organisation of a Conference on the approximation of regulatory systems of Russia and the EU (Moscow, March 2013), which led to the development of joint recommendations on regulatory convergence between the EU and the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

33. In 2013, the subprogramme provided advisory services to the Greek Government to implement a comprehensive trade facilitation reform programme³ aimed at reducing time and costs to export, while increasing the value of exports and creating new jobs. The Roadmap developed under this programme has become part of the lending agreement between Greece and the international donors. It contained 25 strategic reform activities, such as customs reform and automation, assessment of trade obstacles through process analysis, reform of agriculture trade, and implementation of modern electronic business instruments. In the framework of this programme, the Greek customs administration implemented state of the art, computerised, customs procedures and risk assessment methods in 2013.

Subprogramme 7 – Timber and Forestry. The objective of the subprogramme is to promote sustainable forest management, including the sound and legal use of wood, other forest products and services throughout the UNECE region.

34. In 2013, the subprogramme contributed to fostering forest sector innovation in the Europe and Central Asia regions, through the organisation of a seminar on “Innovation in the forest-based sector, a prerequisite for the Green Economy” in collaboration with InnovaWood (Geneva, April 2013). The seminar identified policy and legal frameworks required for an enabling environment for innovations, including innovation strategies, action plans and innovative financing tools. The subprogramme also enhanced visibility of the forest sector and of its contribution to a sustainable economy through the organisation of the European Forest Week celebrated in Finland (9-13 December 2013).

35. In collaboration with the Federal Forestry Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the subprogramme organised a workshop on “Forest Products and Technologies for the Future” at the Saint Petersburg Forestry Research Institute from 22 to 24 May 2013. The workshop promoted the modernisation of the Russian forest sector, to maximise its potential as a global contributor to climate change mitigation and an important source of timber, in response to the growing demand for sustainable forest bio-energy.

36. Two workshops organised in cooperation with FAO (Geneva, 16-18 October) for national experts in monitoring, assessment and reporting on forest resources, wood products and energy in Caucasus and Central Asia, contributed to enhancing their knowledge on the purpose, method and use of the questionnaire on global reporting on forests, wood products and energy. Capacity created through these workshops will be critical for ensuring a better regional coverage and monitoring the quality and reporting in this region. In addition, through the organisation of a workshop on the impact of climate change on forest work (Geneva, November 2013), the UNECE/FAO/ILO Joint Expert Network identified the means to address the effects of climate change on forestry, reviewed existing solutions and possible innovations, and formulated recommendations for forest entrepreneurs, forest owners, as well as policy makers and training centres.

Subprogramme 8 – Housing, Land Management and Population. The objective of the subprogramme is to improve housing, urban planning and land management in the region as well as the knowledge base on population issues, strengthen the formulation and implementation of policies, enhance social cohesion, and develop capacities at the local and national levels.

37. The subprogramme supported housing and land policy reforms in countries in transition, through the preparation of country profiles on housing and land management. In May 2013, the country profile for Tajikistan was launched. In addition, the country profile for Ukraine was completed, and the planning of country profiles began for Armenia, Croatia, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan.

38. The subprogramme strengthened support to energy efficiency in the housing sector. The workshop “A Road Map to an Energy Efficient Residential Sector” was organised during the Fourth International Energy Forum (Tbilisi, September 2013). It contributed to identifying policies, legislations and financial frameworks

³ http://www.mindev.gov.gr/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Greece_Trade_Facilitation_Strategy_Roadmap_Oct-2012.pdf

necessary for improving energy efficiency in the residential sector. As a follow-up to the workshop, a concept paper on the preparation of a National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency in Housing in Georgia was also developed.

39. In the area of land management, the subprogramme organised two workshops. The first workshop “Land Administration in Central Asia: Building systems for 21st-Century Challenges” (Bishkek, March 2013), analysed the rapidly evolving land administration and management systems in Central Asia, and contributed to identifying tools to further develop them. The second workshop “Collaborating for Secured Ownership” (Uppsala, May 2013), contributed to improving land administrations, by providing recommendations on how to better serve citizens.

40. The Population section further supported mainstreaming ageing and improving implementation of related policies. In 2013, the development of a new Road Map on Ageing was initiated in Georgia, in close collaboration with representatives from the government, the private sector, civil society and international organisations with country presence. The subprogramme also contributed to the joint UNDESA and UNFPA workshop “National Policy Responses to Population Ageing” (Kiev, 16-19 September 2013) for countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

2.2. Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC)

41. The Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC) was established by General Assembly resolution 58(I) in 1946 with a view to providing the United Nations with flexibility to respond to urgent needs of developing countries in technical assistance when funding from other parts of the regular budget is not available. Since then the mandate of the Programme has evolved and it is increasingly used to support the efforts of the developing countries and countries with economies in transition to achieve international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in the context of a broader development agenda. However, the demand driven nature of the Programme remains its strong and distinct feature.

42. Most of the RPTC activities were undertaken by Regional Advisers, who provided technical and advisory services and carried out capacity-building activities (workshops and seminars) and field projects in the following areas of work.

Subprogramme 1 - Environment. The objective of this subprogramme is to support the ratification and implementation of UNECE environmental conventions in the region.

43. A total of 19 regional advisory activities were undertaken by the subprogramme in 2013, including 15 advisory services and 4 workshops that targeted 93 beneficiaries, including 18 women. The work undertaken by the Regional Advisor in 2013 continued to focus on the establishment and strengthening of transboundary water cooperation. Capacity building activities and a field project supported the cooperation between riparians and stakeholders in the Drin Basin. Negotiations between Azerbaijan and Georgia on the Kura River agreement were also revitalised in 2013. In the framework of the Water Convention, UNECE support facilitated the preparation of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia’s accession to the Convention. Cooperation between Afghanistan and Tajikistan on hydrology and environment in the upper Amu Darya basin was strengthened through the establishment of a bilateral working group. In addition, transboundary water cooperation in Central Asia was further promoted through dam safety support and strengthened cooperation between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan on the Chu and Talas rivers. In 2013, UNECE further contributed to advancing the EU Water Initiative National Policy Dialogues on Integrated Water Resources Management, through technical assistance in nine countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

44. Technical cooperation activities in the Environment sector, implemented in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe, were of crucial importance for millions of people that benefitted from improved transboundary water cooperation, improved national policies on water quality management, and safety of hydraulic structures, such as dams. UNECE projects leveraged extra-budgetary resources, and strengthened partnerships with a number of donors and organisations, such as the Global Environmental Facility, the Global Water Partnership, SDC, SIDA and GIZ. For instance, in the framework of UNECE-GIZ programme, the subprogramme organised the capacity building seminar “Regional Dialogue and Understanding on Water Resources Management in Central Asia” (Issyk Kul, September 2013) which finalised plans in collaboration with authorities and institutions in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan with regard to the preparation of the GEF project “Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the Chu and Talas River Basins”. The seminar also further developed the opportunities of future funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

45. The workshop “Particulate matter: the impact on health and development of national emission inventories” (Tashkent, 20-21 November 2013), organised under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, raised national experts’ awareness on the need for a policy response to the problem of air pollution,

improved their understanding of the Convention's reporting requirements and approaches for compiling a national emissions inventory, and provided recommendations on how to harmonise national inventory systems with the Convention's standards.

Subprogramme 2 – Transport. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacity of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe to implement effectively UNECE legal instruments, norms, standards and recommendations on transport-related issues.

46. A total of 8 regional advisory activities were undertaken by the subprogramme in 2013, including 4 advisory services and 4 workshops that targeted 144 beneficiaries, including 51 women. In 2013, technical cooperation activities in the transport sector contributed to improving transit transport development, road safety, international transport of dangerous goods by road, and national capacity to implement UNECE legal and regulatory frameworks for international land transport, infrastructure and services, vehicle inspections and border-crossing facilitation. Several capacity building activities and advisory missions were undertaken in support of these areas.

47. The subprogramme further strengthened national capacities of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to accede to and implement legal instruments for international land transport and border-crossing facilitation. In particular, UNECE facilitated the annual meeting of the SPECA Programme Working Group on Transport and Border Crossing Facilitation (Almaty, April 2013), a workshop on Rail Security (Geneva, October 2013) and a workshop on International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road (Almaty, October 2013).

Subprogramme 3 – Statistics. The objective of this subprogramme is to enhance the implementation of international standards and good practices by national statistical systems, in particular in the economically less developed subregions of UNECE.

48. The subprogramme undertook a total of 20 regional advisory activities in 2013, including 14 advisory services and 6 workshops that targeted 344 beneficiaries, including 177 women. In 2013, the subprogramme strengthened the technical capacity of countries in the process of developing or strengthening their national statistical systems. UNECE technical cooperation contributed to implementing international standards and good practices in official statistics, with a special focus on the measurement of poverty and migration. A seminar on poverty measurement (Geneva, December 2013) for countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia contributed to increasing knowledge of the participants on methodological issues in poverty measurement and best practices.

49. A workshop on the measurement of international migration for data producers and policymakers in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (Almaty, October 2013) contributed to reducing data gaps on migration and development, and provided recommendations on the related indicators for the post-2015 development agenda.

50. Countries' progress in implementing international standards and ensuring compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics was analysed through Global Assessments of National Statistical Systems. In 2013, these assessments were carried out in collaboration with Eurostat and EFTA in Belarus, Tajikistan and Mongolia. The Global Assessments provided country-specific recommendations for the development of national statistical capacity, and were used to plan capacity-building activities and mobilise resources from donor organisations. As a follow-up, most of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia incorporated these recommendations in their respective national strategies for the development of statistics, and five countries started implementing them.

51. In 2013, the subprogramme also facilitated two workshops to develop a global strategy for the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe (Ankara, 10-13 September 2013, and Istanbul, 20-22 November 2013). As a result of regional advisory services, South-Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia significantly improved quality of statistical information and indicators, and timeliness of their dissemination. Most targeted countries developed user-friendly websites providing information on metadata and methodological tools.

Subprogramme 4 – Economic Cooperation and Integration. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen subregional economic cooperation and integration among countries with economies in transition, with special focus on those participating in the SPECA.

52. The subprogramme undertook a total of 10 regional advisory activities in 2013, including 9 advisory services and 1 workshop. The SPECA Economic Forum held during the SPECA Week in November 2013 provided policy guidance on capacity building in financing innovative green technologies, including through more effective regional cooperation in this area. The Forum also highlighted the role of the Programme in integrating regional aspects in Rio+20 and in identifying post-2015 development priorities for Central Asia. A study on strengthening the Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development, i.e. the environmental pillar of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, developed with UNECE support, was successfully presented during the SPECA Week. On

the basis of the study, a Road Map containing concrete steps for the institutional and legal strengthening of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development was also elaborated.

53. Following the high-level consultations between UNECE and UNESCAP, the SPECA Governing Council approved their proposal on strengthening the Programme, including through increased ownership by participating countries, improved governance structure and donors' coordination.

54. Afghanistan was elected for the first time ever as the Chair of the Programme for 2014. This chairmanship is expected to further strengthen economic cooperation of Afghanistan with other SPECA countries.

Subprogramme 5 – Sustainable Energy. The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the national capacity of countries with economies in transition to integrate energy efficiency issues in their sustainable development programmes.

55. In 2013, UNECE technical cooperation support on Sustainable Energy was constrained by the absence of a regional advisor during the year. Nevertheless, UNECE contributed to further strengthening institutional and human capacity of countries with economies in transition to develop energy efficiency and renewable energy strategies, policies and legislation. The capacity-building workshop “Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Financing Energy Efficiency Investments and Advanced Energy Efficiency Technologies” (Tbilisi, September 2013) and a meeting “Investments in energy efficiency and cleaner energy projects in the context of climate change mitigation and sustainable development” (Tbilisi, September 2013) were conducted in the framework of the Fourth International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development. These events strengthened the knowledge of Government officials and experts from countries in South-East Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia on financing options for energy efficiency projects and cleaner energy technologies, by facilitating sharing of experiences and best practices on formulation and implementation of national energy action programmes, energy efficiency and cleaner energy projects.

Subprogramme 6 – Trade. The objective of the subprogramme is to assist less developed countries in the UNECE region to implement trade facilitation and development measures using international standards and best practices, and to develop trade policies and strategies to facilitate their integration into the global economy.

56. The subprogramme undertook a total of 16 regional advisory activities in 2013, including 8 advisory services and 8 workshops that targeted 505 beneficiaries, including 166 women. In 2013, technical cooperation activities in the trade sector further enhanced UNECE contribution towards trade policy development and trade facilitation in transition economies, by supporting them to implement international norms, standards and best practices. As a result, 12 countries established or strengthened their cooperation mechanisms involving trade control agencies and the business community in support of specific trade facilitation instruments, 1 national and 1 regional trade facilitation strategies and mechanisms were developed, and 4 regional and 8 national networks of experts in trade development and facilitation received technical support.

57. Within the framework of the Single Window, the subprogramme continued a pilot project on a Port Community System in Odessa, Ukraine, to build a system for trade information exchange on the basis of the UNECE recommendations and standards for trade facilitation (operational since April 2013). The project raised interest in Single Window systems and trade facilitation in several partner organisations, including the Eurasian Economic Commission and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Two seminars (Moscow, 23-24 April and 25-26 November 2013), promoted international best practices and standards for trade information exchange and planning models for Single Windows' implementation. UNECE also contributed to establishing an interagency information exchange systems in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan through advisory services and technical assistance. In addition, the Eurasian Economic Commission agreed on a draft strategic action plan to implement a Single Window and other trade facilitation instruments in the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

58. In 2013, the subprogramme's regional advisory services further supported activities to strengthen capacity of SPECA, CIS and South-Eastern Europe countries to address trade challenges. Among others, the subprogramme contributed to the organisation of two capacity-building workshops on the Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide (Turin, January 2013, and Bishkek, May 2013). The UNECE support also resulted in the SPECA countries' agreement to produce trade development and facilitation strategies.

59. The UNECE advisory support was instrumental in the development of the “Batumi Declaration” on strengthening regional cooperation on trade and transport which was adopted by the third regional South Caucasus Conference (Batumi, June 2013). Following the UNECE advice, GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova) developed a protocol on customs transit data exchange in advance of the arrival of goods to be adopted in 2014.

2.3. United Nations Development Account (UNDA)

60. During the reporting period, 7 UNECE-led projects funded from the UNDA were under implementation. Of these, the following 4 projects funded from the 7th tranche were completed in December 2013.

61. The inter-regional project *“Facilitating climate change adaptation in transport through addressing the energy-environment linkage”* aimed to support standard and transparent evaluation of CO2 footprint of transport, with special focus on raising awareness among governments and other relevant stakeholders and on providing a rational basis for sustainable transport policies. As a result of the project, a Global Status Report on CO2 emissions from inland transport was produced in collaboration with all Regional Commissions (UNECE, UNESCAP, UNECA, UNECLAC and UNESCWA) and with contributions from about 60 countries from all continents. The project’s main achievement was the in-house development of the *“For the Future Inland Transport Systems”* (ForFITS) model, an assessment tool applicable worldwide and addressing a broad range of possible mitigation policies. The model, developed according international modelling standards (Vensim), was piloted in seven countries 5 regions of the world (Chile for UNECLAC, Ethiopia for UNECA, Thailand for UNESCAP, Tunisia for UNESCWA, and France, Hungary and Montenegro for UNECE). The ForFITS model was also disseminated to a broad number of policymakers and stakeholders from different countries at several awareness-raising events and at a final training workshop (December 2013) attended by experts from 92 countries. The project has raised the interest of Canada that has pledged funding for the development of an additional module of the ForFITS model.

62. The project *“Strengthening statistical capacity of countries with economies in transition to assess progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goal on environmental sustainability and provide data on environmental vulnerabilities”*, aimed to strengthen the national capacity of countries with economies in transition in Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, to identify environmental vulnerabilities, and to measure sustainable development. Among the project’s main achievements, is a desk study on sustainable development and environmental vulnerability indicators which was published in 2013. Several capacity-building activities were also organised under this project, to increase national capacity of beneficiary countries to produce environmental statistical data for measuring sustainable development. These included a workshop on agri-environmental statistics (Montenegro, May 2013), a workshop on waste statistics (Geneva, November 2013), a high-level workshop on measuring sustainable development and implementing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Geneva, June 2013), and a sub-regional training on production of statistical data on environmental vulnerabilities and sustainable development (Geneva, October 2013). Following these capacity-building activities, the Russian Federation and Ukraine began using the proposed procedures for the establishment of their sustainable development indicator system.

63. The project *“Building the capacities of SPECA countries to adopt and apply innovative green technologies for climate change adaptation”* aimed to build capacity of the five UN SPECA member countries to design effective innovation policies for green technologies’ adoption and diffusion, mainstream climate change considerations into policies, and mobilise resources through public-private partnerships (PPP). As a result of the project, national assessments to foster financing of green technologies were conducted in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. These assessments contributed to identifying related trainings on how innovation policies can support the introduction and dissemination of green technologies, and the use of PPP mechanisms to mobilise the necessary financing, and to strengthen stakeholders’ dialogue in the region. National capacity-building seminars (in Ashgabat, May 2013, with the participation of delegates from Turkmenistan, and in Astana, October 2013, with the participation of delegates from Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan) contributed to strengthening national innovation policies and promoting green technologies. They enabled policymakers and relevant stakeholders to gain insights on how to mobilise financing to undertake green technology projects, and on linkages between innovation policies and climate change across a range of sectors. The project also resulted in the establishment of five national networks of policymakers and stakeholders and a regional network, to exchange experiences and best practices. The inclusion of the regional component in the SPECA Economic Forum (November 2013) provided high political visibility to the project.

64. The project *“Strengthening the capacity of developing and transition economies to link to global supply chains through the reduction of trade obstacles”* aimed to strengthen the capacity of developing and transition economies from five regions (Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia) by linking to global supply chains through the reduction of trade obstacles at national and regional levels. The project effectively contributed to increasing awareness and capacities related to information exchange and to trade information flows both within supply chains (business to business; B2B) and between companies and governmental agencies (business to government; B2G). A Global Trade Facilitation Conference (Bangkok, 18-19 November) promoted trade facilitation for paperless trade implementation in Europe and Asia. Two regional training workshops (Bishkek, 10-13 June 2013, and Minsk, 10-11 October 2013) contributed to enhancing the capacities of beneficiary countries to implement the Trade Facilitation Implementation Guide, and presented the roadmap study on supply chains and UNECE study on supply chains in the CIS region. Through the exchange of

best practices and successful experiences, the project advocated for the development of administrative and technical infrastructures, based on international standards and approaches. As a result of the project, the number of documents required for import operations was reduced in Armenia and Russia, and for exports in Uzbekistan. In addition, UNECE, in collaboration with UNESCAP, organised a capacity-building workshop on data harmonization and business process analysis which resulted in the preparation of agreed and harmonized procedures and documents (Dushanbe, June 2013). A number of networks, consisting of representatives of the business community and of policymakers from leading control agencies, were also established at national and regional levels. The project had a particularly important impact on regions where trade facilitation was at its nascent level, i.e. Middle East, Africa, and Central Asia.

65. The following 3 projects funded by the UNDA 8th tranche were in progress during the reporting period. The project *"Promoting energy efficiency investments for climate change mitigation and sustainable development"* (2012-2014) contributed to strengthening the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to attract investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. In particular, all five Regional Commissions conducted training courses on project development, finance and business planning. Among these, UNECE conducted two training sessions on "Business Planning for Energy Efficiency Projects" (Almaty, April 2013, and Istanbul, June 2013) to strengthen the capacities of member states to attract investments in energy-efficiency projects. In addition, 11 national case studies on policy reform experiences on energy efficiency were produced, including 6 case studies in the UNECE region (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia and Montenegro), 3 in the UNESCAP region (China, Tajikistan and Thailand) and 2 case studies in the UNECLAC region (Brazil and Uruguay). Final results of the case studies were presented at the UNECE and UNESCAP Workshop "Case Studies on Policy Reforms to Promote Financing Energy Efficiency Investments and Advanced Energy Efficiency Technologies" (Georgia, September 2013). Following the project's capacity building activities, the major Latin American Development Bank (CAF) engaged in promoting regional energy efficiency along the lines pursued by UNECE in Central and Eastern Europe. CAF also jointly with UNECLAC agreed to create a regional energy efficiency financing Programme. This will include dedicated energy efficiency project credit lines and energy efficiency technical assistance funds in close collaboration with the German government-owned development bank (KfW). In addition, an inventory of 46 energy efficiency investment project proposals from 23 member countries was established.

66. Implementation of the project *"Sustainable Forest Management for Greener Economies in Central Asia and the Caucasus"* started in July 2013. The project aimed to strengthen the national capacity of countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia and to enhance the contribution of their forest sector to greener economies through sustainable forest management. The growing attention to the green economy agenda and to the role that forests play in Central Asia and the Caucasus resulted in solid commitment from the beneficiary countries to the implementation of project activities. UNECE, in close collaboration with the FAO Forestry and Timber section, developed training materials for addressing forest policy formulation in a green economy and climate change context, with particular attention to bio-energy generation from wood and data collection on forests and forest products. These training packages will form the basis of the capacity-building activities scheduled in 2014 and 2015. The project also aims to design a coaching programme for developing national action plans in a selected number of pilot countries.

67. In 2013, UNECE in close collaboration with UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNECA and UNECLAC started implementing the three-year project *"Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration"*. The project's objective is to strengthen capacities of targeted countries to facilitate legitimate border crossing, by increasing secure electronic exchange of information between customs' administrations, including the development and deployment of a secure Customs-to-Customs versatile electronic exchange platform. During the reporting period, UNECE developed a project website to improve information sharing and communication on the project objectives, activities and results. UNECE, UNESCWA and UNECA also initiated gap-analyses based on standardised criteria and principles to accurately assess the candidate countries' capacities to electronically exchange transit-related data with their neighbouring countries. Information and data from the gap analyses is expected to contribute to the selection of pilot countries. A number of candidates already expressed their interest to participate in this project. These were Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey in the UNECE region, Morocco and Tunisia in the UNECA region and Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, and Lebanon in the UNESCWA region.

III. DELIVERING AS ONE

68. Pursuant to the General Assembly's resolution on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), adopted in December 2012⁴, UNECE supported country-led development efforts through active involvement in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process and the "Delivering as One" initiative.

69. Through UNDAF, UNECE aligned its technical cooperation activities with national development priorities of countries in transition. Technical cooperation activities within UNDAF and DaO focused on promoting the implementation of UNECE legal instruments, norms and standards and building capacity in programme countries in such priority areas as environment and climate change, energy efficiency and/or clean energy, statistics, trade and trade facilitation, innovation and competitiveness, enterprise and public-private partnerships development.

70. In addition to its involvement in UNDAF implementation for the period of 2008-2015, UNECE also contributed to UNDAF planning processes for the period of 2016-2020. In particular, UNECE provided inputs to the development of UNDAFs of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

71. In the framework of the UNDAF planning and implementation processes, UNECE ensured close coordination with the UN resident coordinators and effectively built partnerships, including through the United Nations Inter-Agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity, with such entities as UNDP, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, ITC, FAO, World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, WTO, etc.

72. At the regional level, UNECE coordinated its involvement in the UNDAF programming process through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the Regional Peer Support Group. This resulted in maximised synergies and complementarities with other UN entities and national, regional and international stakeholders, and reduced overlaps and duplications of development efforts.

73. Participation in UNDAF and Delivering as One enabled UNECE to better align its support with the national development needs and priorities of programme countries and global development goals, and ensured more effective contribution to national development plans and strategies. In addition, it improved the impact, sustainability and visibility of its operational work, strengthened its collaboration with UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams in the region, and contributed to enhanced countries' ownership of development efforts.

IV. FUNDING OF UNECE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

74. Technical cooperation activities were funded from both the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources. Funding from the regular budget included three sources: 1. the Programme "Economic Development in Europe"; 2. the Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation; and 3. the United Nations Development Account.

75. Total extrabudgetary contributions to UNECE technical cooperation activities reached US\$ 14.76 million in 2013. These included voluntary contributions from member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations (including UN entities), the European Commission, and the private sector [Graph II].

76. Member States remained the largest contributors, providing 64 per cent of the total extrabudgetary resources to UNECE in 2013 [Graph II]. The top ten bilateral donors, by size of contribution, were as follows: Switzerland, the Russian Federation, Germany, Norway, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Italy, Finland and Austria. These ten countries accounted for 82 per cent of the total extrabudgetary contributions from member States to UNECE. Overall, 51 member States contributed to the Trust Funds of UNECE in support of its technical cooperation activities.

77. Intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations accounted for 21 per cent of extrabudgetary contributions, followed by the European Commission (12 per cent) and the private sector (3 per cent) [Graph II]. IRU and OECD were the biggest contributors among the intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions, both representing around 41 per cent of the funding from international organisations. OMV Gas GmbH (Austria) was the biggest private-sector donor, providing approximately 15 per cent of total voluntary private sector contributions to UNECE.

78. The analysis of the general trend of extrabudgetary resources from 2006 shows that overall contributions increased significantly from 2006 to 2009, and then remained rather stable despite the global financial and economic crises [Graph III]. More specifically, the analysis of the trend of voluntary contributions by source shows that donors have been following different patterns. The funding by international organisations and the private sector remained stable from 2012, respectively accounting for 21 per cent and 3 per cent of the total

⁴A/RES/67/226.

extrabudgetary contributions to UNECE. The European Commission's funding increased by about 8 per cent of the total extrabudgetary contributions, while funding from member States decreased by about 8 per cent from 2012 [Graph IV].

79. Analysis of the UNECE expenditures shows that extrabudgetary expenditures accounted for 86 per cent (US\$ 18.95 million⁵) of the total amount for technical cooperation activities in 2013. The remaining 14 per cent included regular budget expenditures from RPTC (8 per cent) and UNDA (6 per cent) [Graph V].

80. Within the UNECE extrabudgetary resources, the environment subprogramme accounted for the largest portion (69 per cent) of expenditures [Graph VI]. However, this also included contributions to Trust Funds for the Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs). Excluding these expenditures, the subprogramme maintained the largest account with a more modest share (24 per cent) [Graph VII]. The shares of the other subprogrammes were as follows: 19 per cent for Transport, 15 per cent for Trade, 12 per cent for Sustainable Energy, 8 per cent for Statistics, 8 per cent for Housing, Land Management and Population, 8 per cent for Economic Cooperation and Integration, and 6 per cent for Forestry and Timber [Graph VII].

81. Expenditures from Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation resources amounted to US\$ 1.86 million in 2013. These resources were mainly utilised for regional advisory services: advisory missions, capacity-building (workshops, seminars and training courses) and field projects in six areas, i.e. Statistics (20 per cent), Economic cooperation and integration (19 per cent), Trade (19 per cent), Environment (18 per cent), Transport (17 per cent), and Sustainable energy (7 per cent) [Graph VIII].

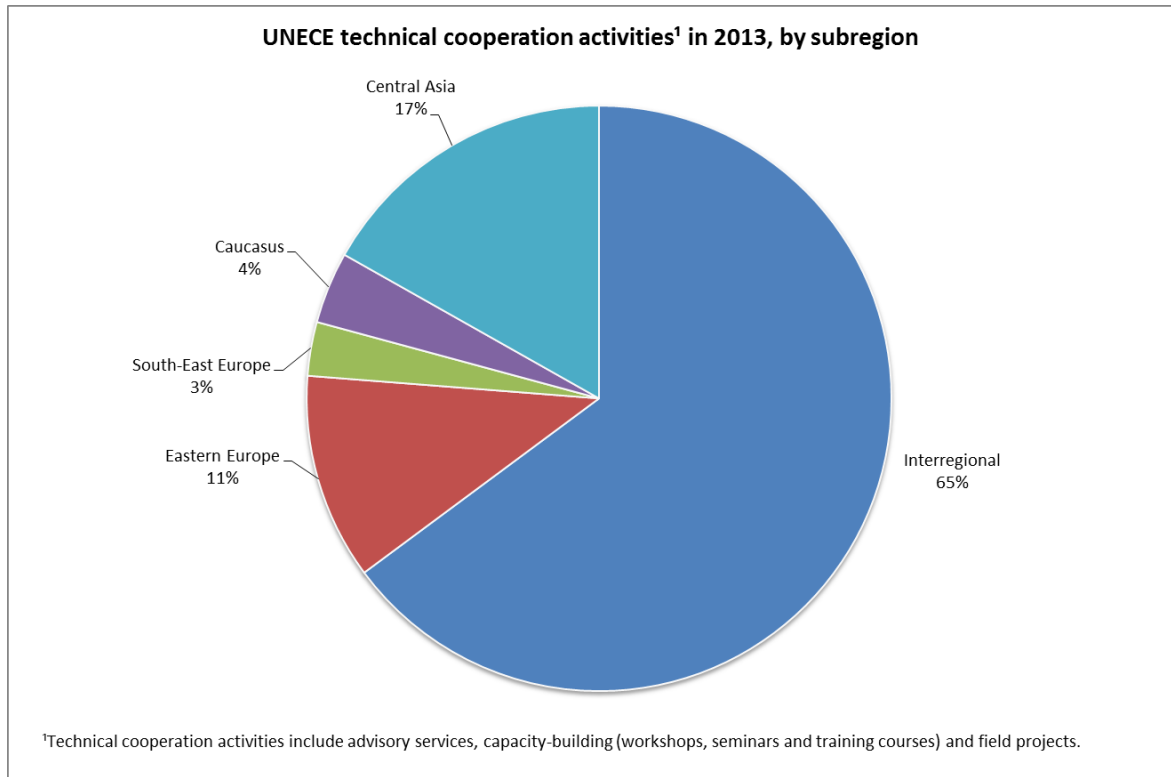
82. Expenditures from resources of the United Nations Development Account amounted to US\$ 1,233,719 in 2013. These were used for supporting the efforts of countries with economies in transition to achieve internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. The share of expenditures from UNDA was divided as follows: Sustainable energy (30 per cent), Economic cooperation and integration (19 per cent), Trade (19 per cent), Statistics (17 per cent), Transport (14 per cent), and Forestry and Timber (1 per cent).

⁵Total extrabudgetary expenditures (including disbursements plus obligations) were higher than the total extrabudgetary contributions due to unspent balances from previous years that were carried over to 2013.

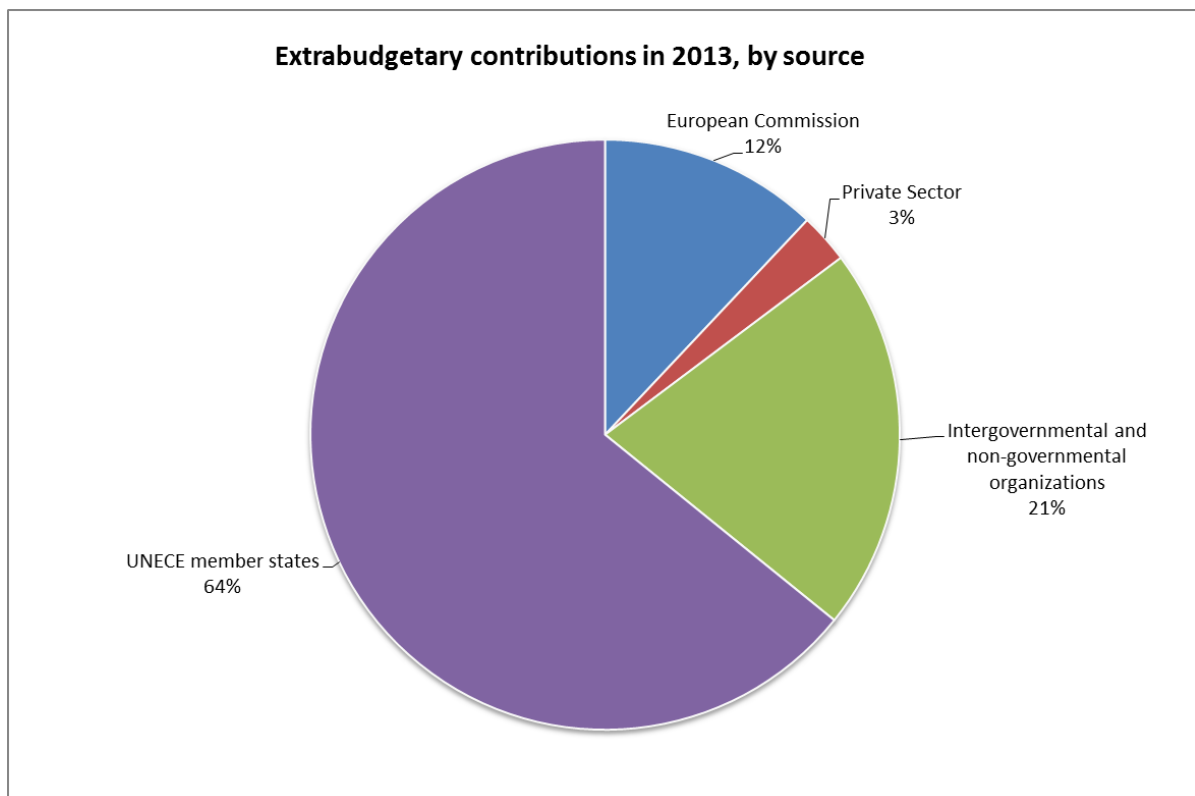
V. ANNEXES

Annex I- GRAPHS

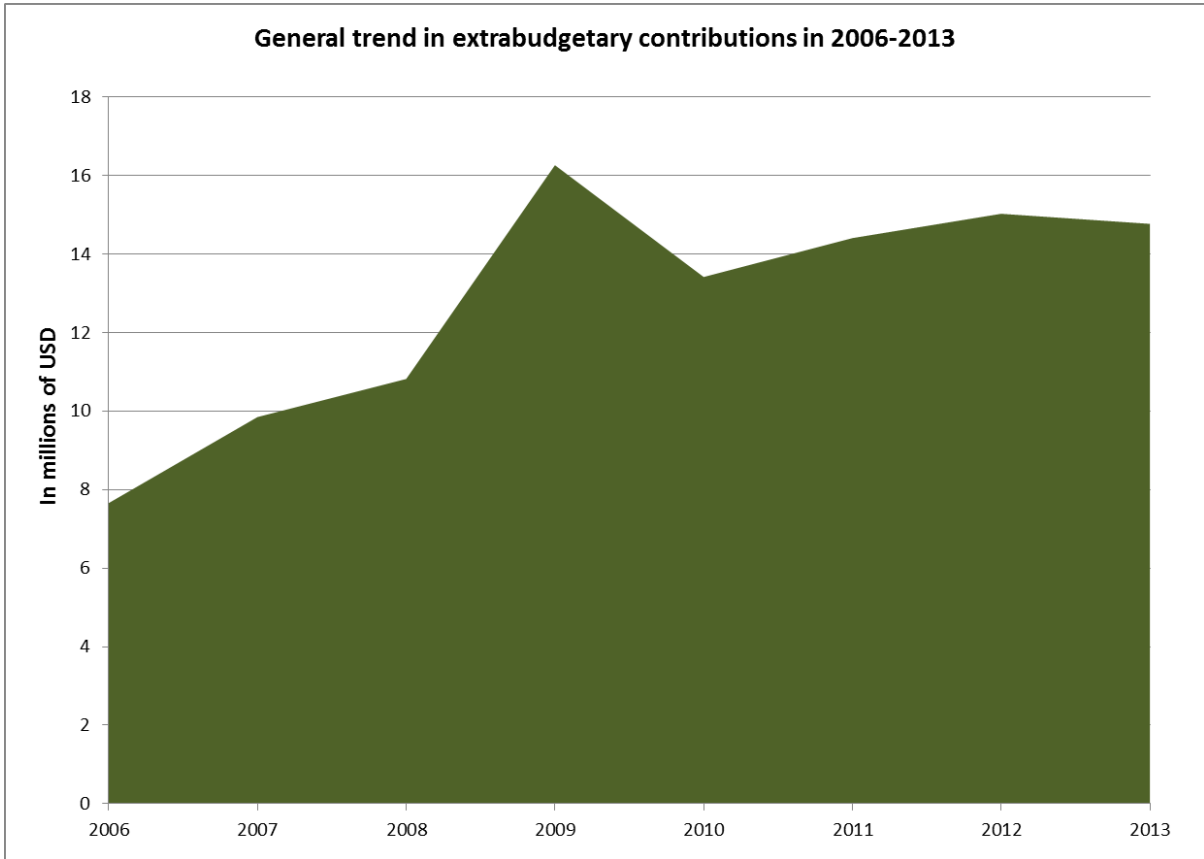
Graph I



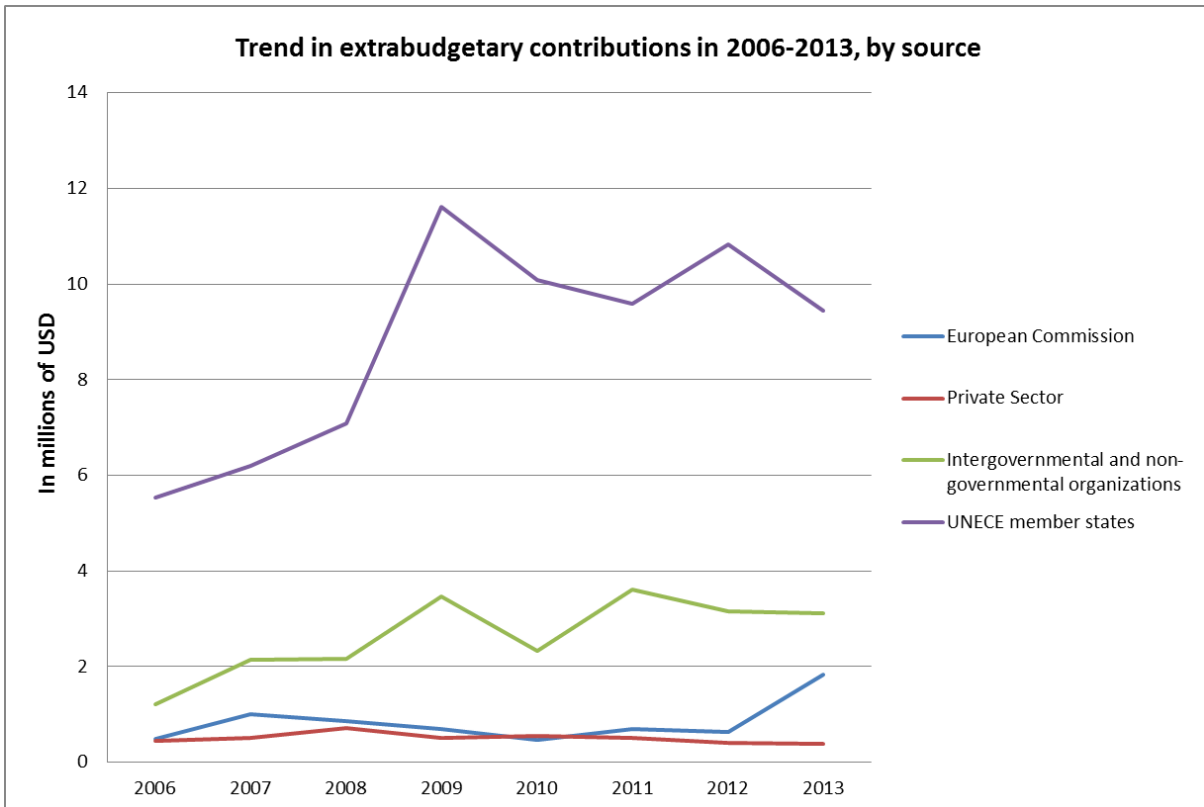
Graph II



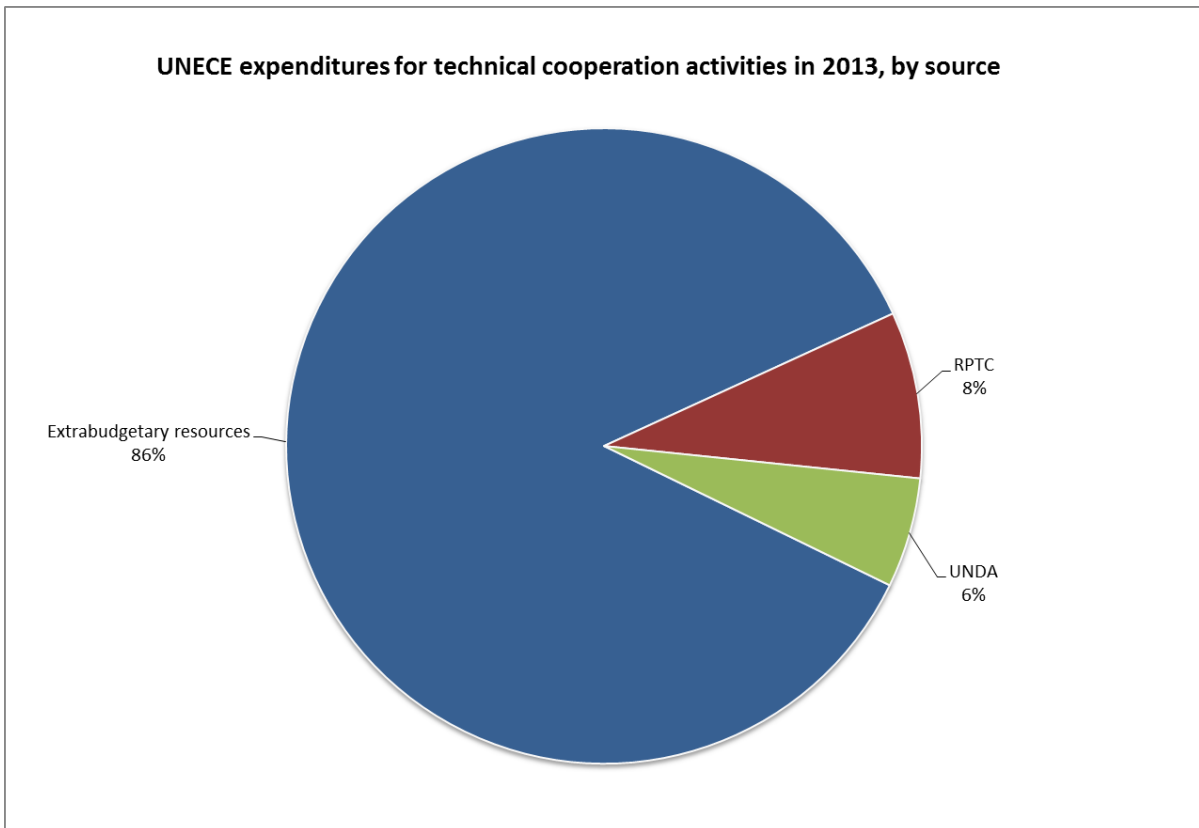
Graph III



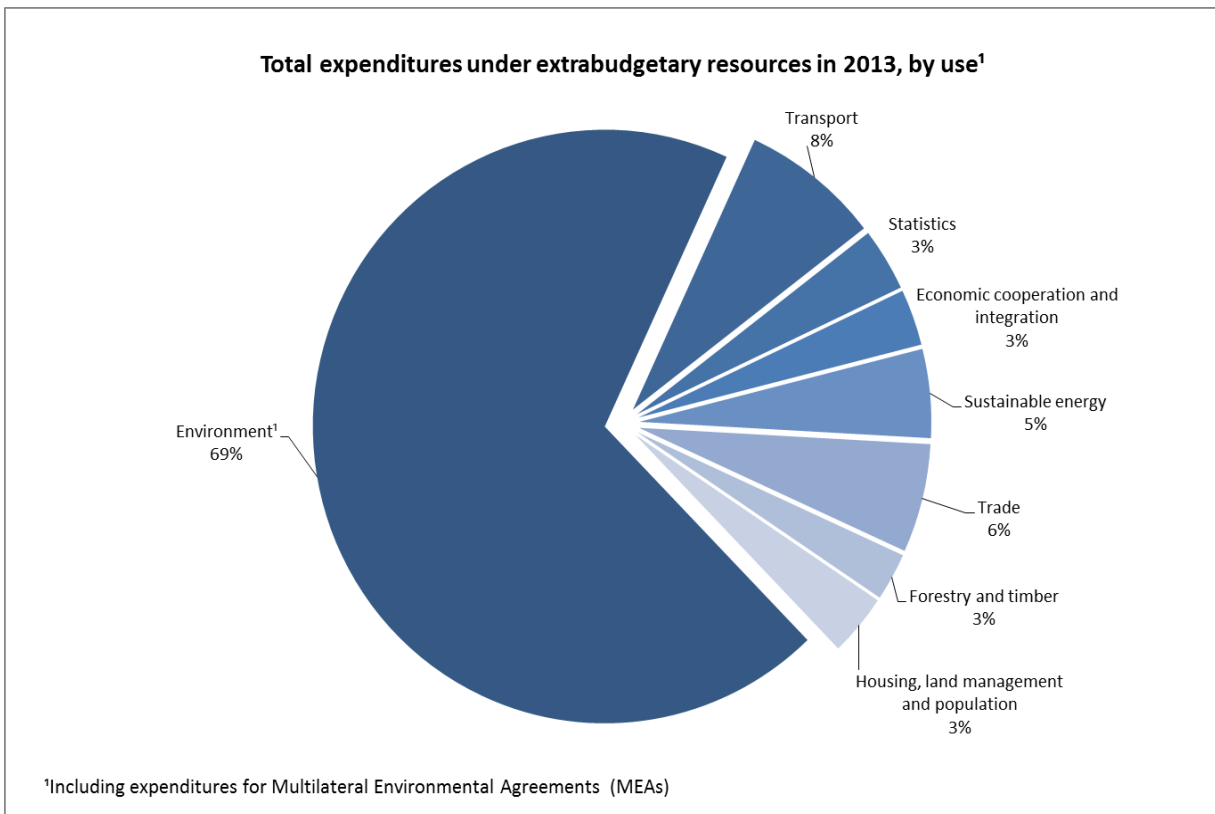
Graph IV



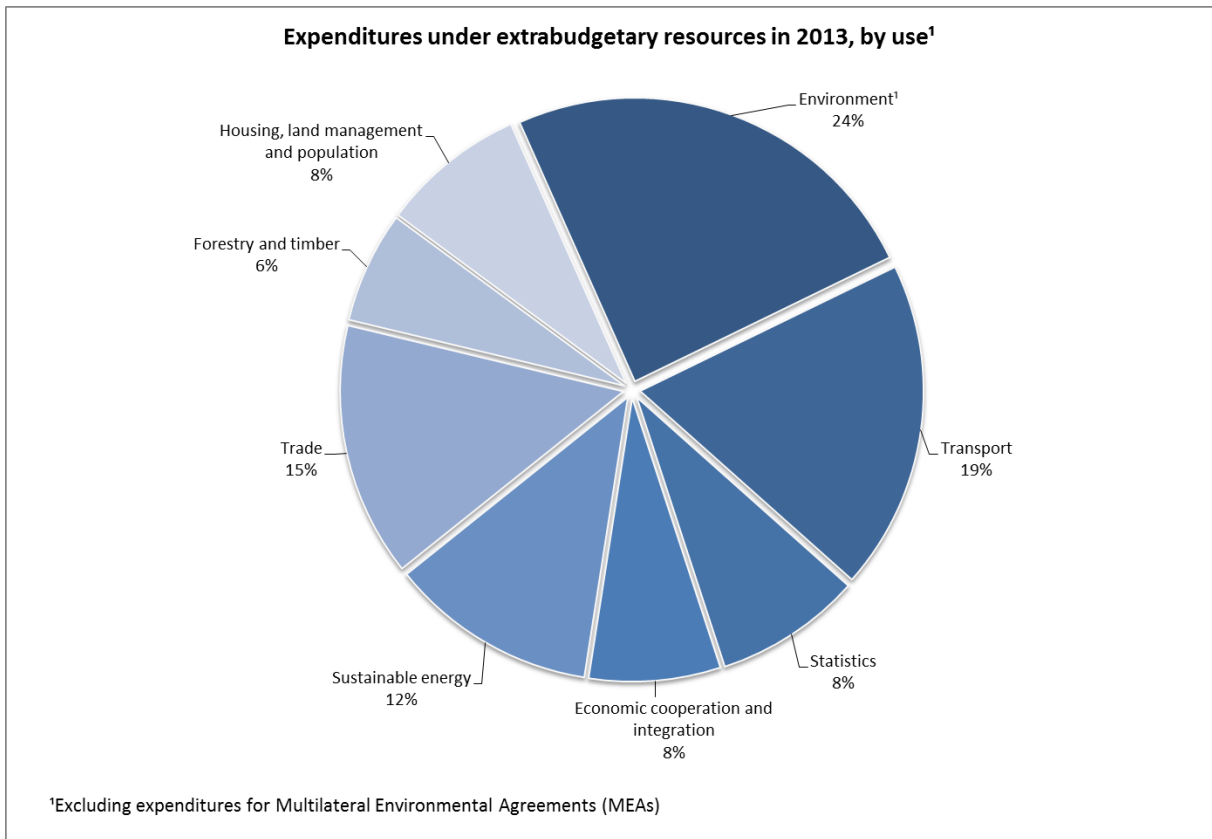
Graph V



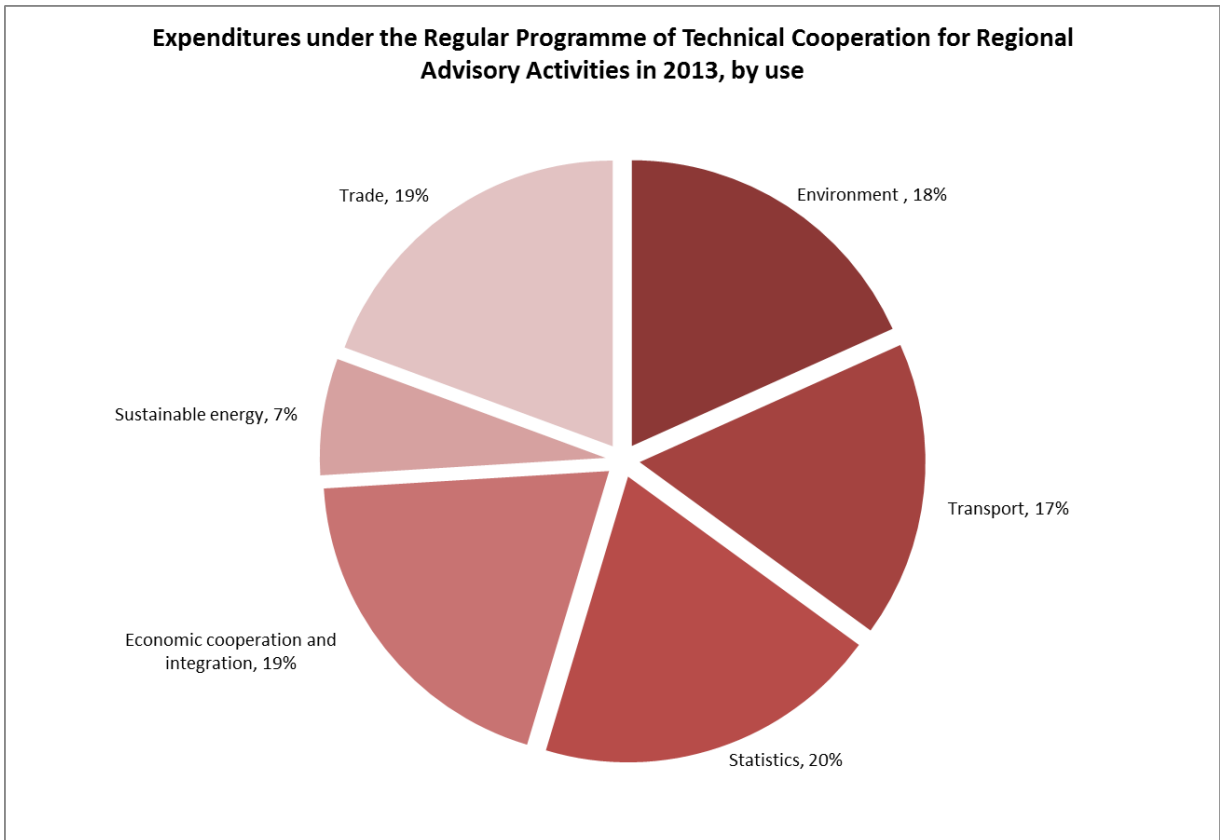
Graph VI



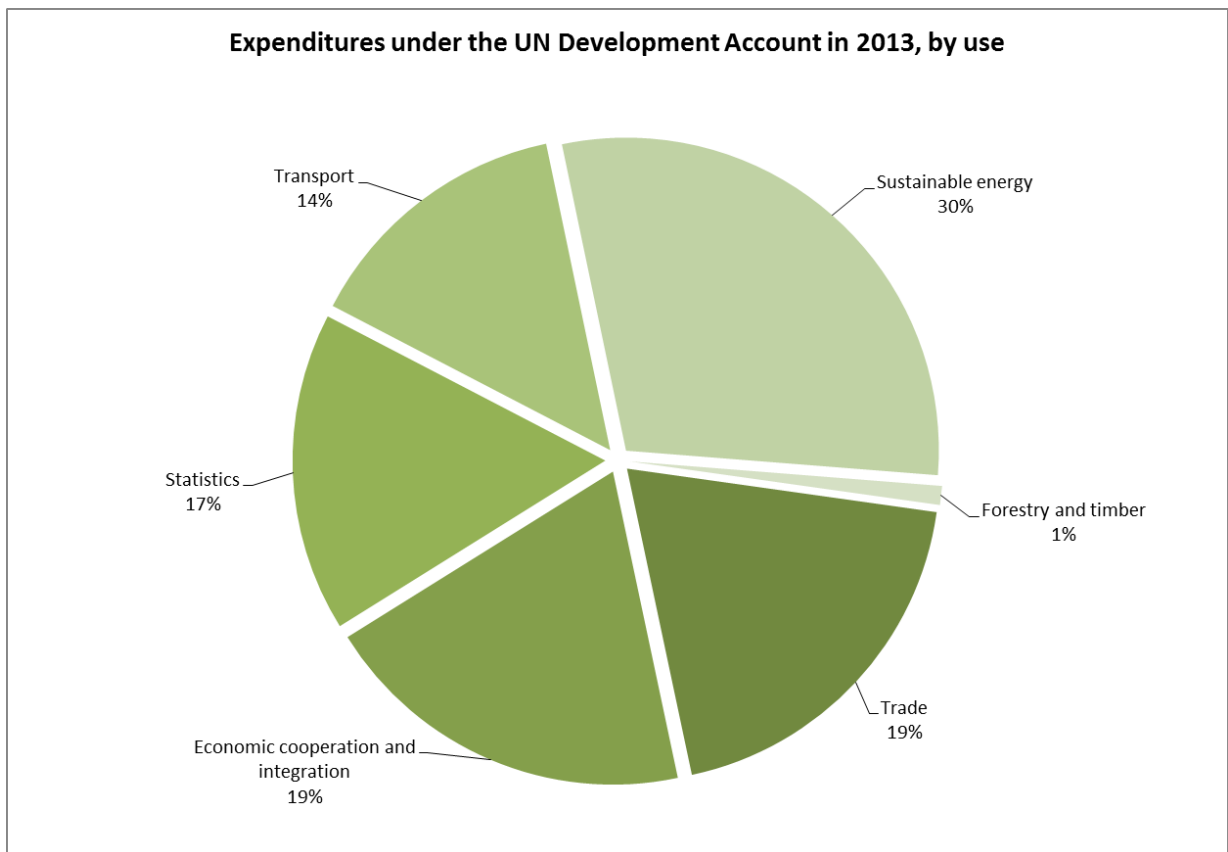
Graph VII



Graph VIII



Graph IX



Annex II – LIST OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

No.	Title	EXCOM approval	Expenditures in 2013	Start - End
Environment				
1.	Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin (EA01)	29 October 2012	US\$ 10,914	Oct 2012 – Dec 2016
2.	Promotion and Implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)(E112)	n/a Prior to 2005 reform	US\$ 200,874	Jan 2002 –
3.	Environmental Monitoring (E118)	n/a Prior to 2005 reform	US\$ 99,453	Oct 2002 –
5.	Efficient use of energy and water resources: participation of Russian specialist in the UNECE dam safety project in Central Asia (E166)	19 September 2011	US\$ 64,152	Aug 2011 – Dec 2014
6.	Improved information exchange on water resources in EECCA countries based on the Central Asian Regional Water Information Base (Phase II) (E167)	27 October 2011	US\$ 25,857	2011 – 2013
7.	Support to the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (E168)	27 October 2011	US\$ 54,945	2011 – 2013
8.	Transboundary Water Management in Central Asia: Regional Dialogue and Cooperation on Water Resources Management (GIZ) (E173)	13 July 2009	US\$ 249,584	Apr 2009 – Oct 2011
9.	National Policy Dialogues on integrated water resources management in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and central Asia under the European Union Water Initiative (E174)	13 July 2009	US\$ 289,802	Jan 2009 – Dec 2012
10.	Facilitating the ratification and implementation of the protocols of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: elaboration of national air pollutant emission inventory framework (E176)	27 October 2011	US\$ -4,976	2011 – 2013
11.	Water and Security (ENVSEC) (E183)	24 June 2011	US\$ 260,285	Jun 2011 – Dec 2012
12.	Managing Environment and security risks through environmental assessment in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (E184)	24 June 2011	US\$ 4,474	Oct 2011 – Sep 2014
13.	Strengthening cooperation on transboundary watershed management between Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the upper Amu Darya River basin (E188)	19 September 2011	US\$ 46,598	Oct 2011 – Oct 2012
14.	Capacity-building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia- Phase 3 (E190)	19 September 2011	US\$ 37,915	Aug 2011 – Dec 2014
15.	Industrial Accidents and Security (E191)	12 December 2011	US\$ 12,899	Jan 2012 – Dec 2013
16.	High-level meetings on strengthening the implementation of UNECE multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) and enhancing transboundary cooperation in Central Asia (E192)	17 April 2012	US\$ 994	2012

No.	Title	EXCOM approval	Expenditures in 2013	Start - End
17.	Strengthening the implementation of UNECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (E196)	15 March 2013	US\$ 109,801	2013 – 2015
18.	Reducing environmental risks through implementing Aarhus Convention and its PRTR Protocol in countries with economies in transition (ENVSEC) (E197)	Exempt from EXCOM (below US\$ 30,000 threshold)	US\$ 14,633	Dec 2012 – Dec 2014
19.	Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP-Green) (E 200)	24 January 2013	US\$ 288,417	Jan 2013 – Dec 2017
Transport				
20.	Development of Euro-Asian Transport Links (EATL) Phase II (E161)	27 October 2011	US\$ 20,651	2011 – 2013
21.	UN SPECA Meeting of the Project Working Group on Transport (E181)	n/a	US\$ 7,571	Jan 2011 –
Statistics				
22.	Training of Albanian experts in the area of Statistics (EA02)	17 September 2012	US\$ 18,072	Sept 2012 – Dec 2012
23.	Active Ageing (E147)	9 February 2007	US\$ 3,845	Mar 2007 – Dec 2009
24.	Ageing (E171)	n/a	US\$ 584	Apr 2009 – Jan 2015
25.	UNECE-UNFPA Project: Strengthening National Capacities to improve Population and Migration Statistics in Caucasus and Central Asia (E179)	12 July 2010	US\$ 21,599	Jun 2010 – Apr 2011
26.	20 year Assessment of the Status of Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in the UNECE Region (E194)	17 April 2012	US\$ 335,484	Apr 2012 – Dec 2013
27.	Modernizing Statistical Production (E195)	21 May 2012	US\$ 163,569	Aug 2012 – Dec 2013
28.	Preparation for the 2020 round of population censuses and the production of better migration data in CIS countries (E203)	27 May 2013	US\$ 123,534	Apr 2013 – Dec 2015
Economic Cooperation and Integration				
29.	Development of Sustainable Biomass Trade and Export Opportunities for selected regions of the Russian Federation (E157)	27 October 2011	US\$ 203,311	2011 –2013
30.	Capacity building for civil servants and business associations in the area of competitiveness and innovative policies, including through commercialization of intellectual property and promotion of public-private partnerships (E158)	27 October 2011	US\$ 95,758	2011 –2013
31.	Innovation Performance Reviews (E180)	12 July 2010	US\$ 64,594	Jul 2010 – May 2011
32.	Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) Initiative: PPP Toolkit and International PPP Centre of Excellence (E182)	7 February 2012	US\$ 145,996	Mar 2012 – Dec 2015
33.	Capacity Development to Support the Implementation of Public-Private Partnerships in Belarus (E202)	27 May 2013	US\$ 51,426	Jun 2013 – May 2015
34.	Industry Structural Change and Development (E209)	n/a Prior to 2005 reform	US\$ 21,233	Feb 1994 –

No.	Title	EXCOM approval	Expenditures in 2013	Start - End
Sustainable Energy				
35.	Energy Security Forum (E124)	n/a Prior to 2005 reform	US\$ 9,073	Mar 2005 –
36.	Development of Coal Mine Methane Project in Central and Eastern Europe and CIS (E141)	n/a Prior to 2005 reform	US\$ 15,219	Apr 2005 -
37.	Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation (UNEP/GEF Project) (E146 and QGA A144-ECE-INT-04-318)	14 July 2006	US\$ 23,474	2006 – 2010
38.	Enhancing Synergies in CIS National Programs on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving for Greater Energy Security (E185)	27 October 2011	US\$ 62,080	2011 – 2013
39.	Analysis of Advanced Technologies in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Framework of the Global Energy Efficiency 21 Project and Preparation of Recommendations on its application in countries in Central Asia (E186)	27 October 2011	US\$ 84,990	2011 –2013
Trade				
40.	UNeDocs: Development of United Nations Electronic Forms for Trade Documents (E108)	n/a Prior to 2005 reform	US\$ 1,009	Sep 2001 –
41.	International Forum on Trade Facilitation and Follow-up (E111)	n/a Prior to 2005 reform	US\$ 10,219	Mar 2002 –
42.	Development of a Guide to Trade facilitation Implementation (E144)	14 July 2006	US\$ 491,912	Jul 2006 – Jan 2009
43.	Establishing a mechanism of interagency cooperation for trade facilitation (national trade facilitation body); and building the environment for Single Window for export and import clearance in the Russian Federation (E159)	27 October 2011	US\$ 94,131	2012 – 2014
44.	Increasing involvement of Russian relevant bodies in development of internationally recognized UNECE standards for agricultural commercial quality and assistance in their practical application by Russian producers and exporters (E160)	27 October 2011	US\$ 300,629	2011 – 2013
45.	Aid-for-trade needs assessments in transition economies (E177)	17 December 2009	US\$ 23,629	Jan 2010 – Dec 2012
46.	Support to the Implementation of the National Trade Facilitation Strategy of Greece (E199)	10 December 2012	US\$ 199,990	Jan 2013 – Dec 2014

No.	Title	EXCOM approval	Expenditures in 2013	Start - End
UNDA Projects				
Transport				
47.	Facilitating climate change adaptation in transport through addressing the energy-environment linkage (10/11E)	A/RES/64/242 7 th Tranche Budget Fascicle: A/64/6 (Sect.35)	US\$ 137,648	2011 – 2013
48.	Strengthening the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to facilitate legitimate border crossing, regional cooperation and integration (12/13AA)	A/RES/66/248 8 th Tranche Budget Fascicle: A/66/6 (Sect.36)	US\$ 36,200	2013 – 2015
Statistics				
49.	Strengthening statistical capacity of countries with economies in transition to assess progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goal on Environmental Sustainability and provide data on environmental vulnerabilities (10/11AG)	A/RES/64/242 7 th Tranche Budget Fascicle: A/64/6 (Sect.35)	US\$ 203,441	2011 – 2013
Economic Cooperation and Integration				
50.	Building the capacity of SPECA countries to adopt and apply innovative green technologies for climate change adaptation (08/09AN)	A/RES/64/242 7 th Tranche Budget Fascicle: A/64/6 (Sect.35)	US\$ 240,099	2012 – 2013
Sustainable Energy				
51.	Promoting Energy Efficiency Investments for Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development (12/13AB)	A/RES/66/248 8 th Tranche Budget Fascicle: A/66/6 (Sect.36)	US\$ 364,396 ⁶	2012 – 2014
Trade				
52.	Strengthening the capacity of developing and transition economies to link to global supply chains through the reduction of trade obstacles (10/11AO)	A/RES/64/242 7 th Tranche Budget Fascicle: A/64/6 (Sect.35)	US\$ 239,935	2011 – 2013
Forestry and Timber				
53.	Sustainable forest management for greener economies in the Caucasus and Central Asia (12/13AW)	A/RES/66/248 8 th Tranche Budget Fascicle: A/66/6 (Sect.36)	US\$ 12,000	2013 – 2015

⁶ For the biennium 2012-2013

Annex III- LIST OF ACRONYMS

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
EATL	Euro-Asian Transport Links
EE	Energy Efficiency
EECCA	Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
ENVSEC	Environment and Security Initiative
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FEEI	Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
ICSD	Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development
IMDIS	Integrated Monitoring and Documentation Information System
IRU	International Road Transport Union
ITC	International Trade Centre
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
OECD-ITF	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – International Transport Forum
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers
RE	Renewable Energy
RPTC	Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

SDI	Sustainable Development Indicators
SEE	South-Eastern Europe
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPECA (PWGS)	Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (Project Working Group on Statistics)
SWSingle Window	
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
TER	Trans-European Railway
THE PEP	Pan-European Programme on Transport, Health and Environment
TIR	Transports Internationaux Routiers (International Road Transport)
UN CEB	United Nations Chief Executives Board
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDA	United Nations Development Account
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
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
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation