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**Draft Proposed Programme Budget for 2020**

**Section 20 Economic development in Europe**

**Part II. Programme plan for programmes/subprogrammes and  
programme performance**

### **Note by the secretariat**

In December 2017, the 72<sup>nd</sup> session of the General Assembly adopted resolution A/72/266 “Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations.” In this resolution, Member States approved the proposed change from a biennial to an annual budget period on a trial basis, beginning with the programme budget for 2020, and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a review of changes to the budgetary cycle in 2022, following the completion of the first full budgetary cycle. The General Assembly also decided to review at its seventy-seventh session, with a view to taking a final decision, the implementation of the annual budget.

The first annual proposed programme budget will be prepared for 2020. The proposed programme budget of the Organization will consist of three parts: (i) Part I: the plan outline, which presents the long-term priorities and the objectives of the Organization; (ii) Part II: the programme plan for programmes and subprogrammes and programme performance information; and (iii) Part III: the post and non-post resource requirements for the programmes and subprogrammes.

While Part I is prepared by the secretariat at the UN Headquarters, Parts II and III are developed by Secretariat Departments, including ECE, on an annual basis.

The final instructions on the preparation of the programme budget are expected from the UN Controller by the end of November 2018. Based on guidance already provided by the Department of Management, the ECE secretariat has prepared the draft of Part II of the proposed programme budget for 2020 which is presented to the EXCOM for comments.

Modified as appropriate, the ECE proposed programme budget will subsequently be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at their respective sessions in mid-2019. Their conclusions and recommendations therein will be transmitted to the 5<sup>th</sup> Committee and the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session in 2019 when they consider the Secretary-General’s proposed programme budget for 2020.

As outlined in Secretary-General’s report “Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations: ensuring a better future for all” (A/72/492), one of the goals of streamlining the planning and budget process was to ensure a stronger focus on results and a more effective communication of the added value of the Organization’s work.

In cooperation with member States, the ECE secretariat will continue to ensure that the organization addresses the most relevant, innovative, and impact generating work according to ECE’s mandate. Dialogue with member States will be aided through regular updates on the tangible results and impact achieved by ECE in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

# **Draft ECE Proposed Programme Budget for 2020<sup>1</sup>**

## **Part II. Programme plan for programmes/subprogrammes and programme performance**

### **Foreword**

When I joined the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in 2017 during the celebrations of its seventieth anniversary, I was impressed by its significant record in generating closer cooperation in the region.

ECE is known for a wide body of conventions, norms and best practices that provide practical solutions to problems shared by countries in the region and beyond. ECE public goods also contribute to increased efficiency both in the public and the private sectors and to savings which demonstrate value for money relative to the Commission's size and budget. For example, a testing method for pedestrian safety of cars introduced by ECE is estimated by the German Federal Highway Research Institute to lead to annual cost savings in Germany close to \$87 million, due to reduced number of road fatalities and severe injuries. According to official estimates from the United States Department of Labor, the use of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals will result in savings to local businesses of \$475 million in productivity improvements and of \$250 million in reduced occupational risks annually. Critically, ECE contributes to saving lives. The Scientific Assessment Report 2016 of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (1979) estimates that abatement measures for the reduction of air pollutants, including particulate matter, have increased the average life expectancy in Europe by one year. I was particularly encouraged by international support of our work on mobilizing all UN and member States' efforts to halve the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2020, which is critical to sustainable development in the region.

Through its efforts to promote economic development, ECE contributes to closer cooperation and improving the living conditions of the population on the continent. However, to ensure effective support to member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda, our 71-year-old organization must embrace change. The global universal scale of the 2030 Agenda requires intensive international cooperation and partnership which are at the center of ECE work, prompting us to rethink the focus of our activities and working methods. Going beyond the alignment of ECE programme of work with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), I have launched a comprehensive exercise to enhance the impact of our work and to ensure that ECE is fit for purpose for responding to emerging needs, development challenges and opportunities in the ECE region through 2030. This includes, but is not limited to, expanding cooperation with our network of over 10,000 experts, fostering greater internal synergies and building closer partnerships and collaboration with stakeholders across the region to produce practical global public goods.

The history of ECE is a practical demonstration of how international cooperation delivers a positive impact for people and the planet. The budget proposal contained in this document provides concrete information on ECE results achieved in 2018, and planned for 2020, to address challenges in the region. In that context, ECE looks forward to serving its member States in advancing economic cooperation and integration and implementing the 2030 Agenda in the ECE region in the years to come.

(Signed) Olga Algayerova

Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe

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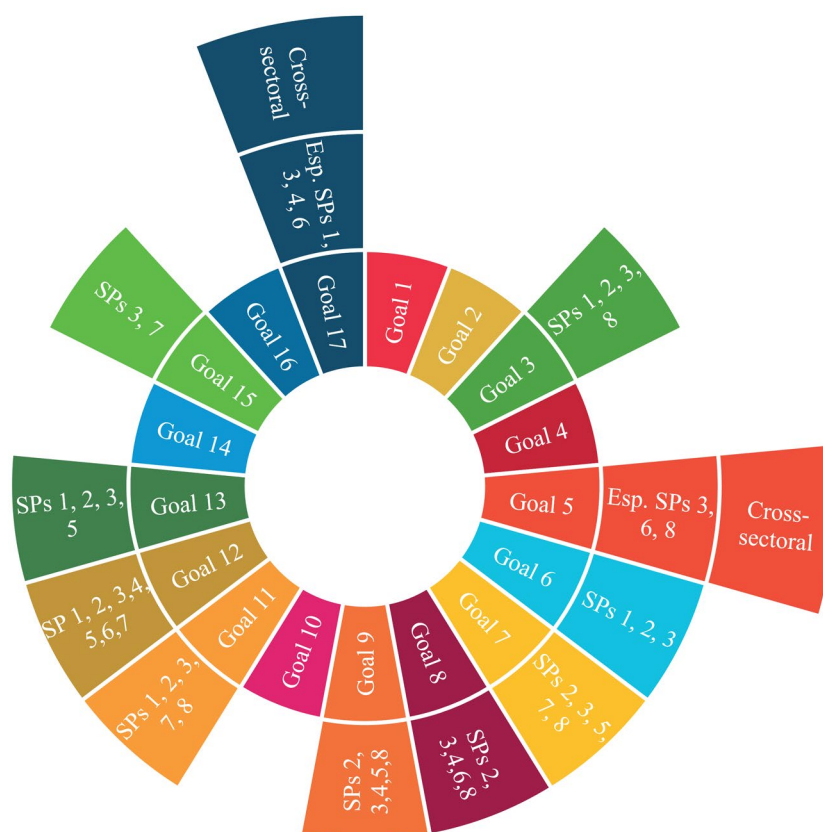
<sup>1</sup> The actual figures for 2018 and planned figures for 2020 for deliverables of the subprogrammes will be finalized by the end of 2018 based on the official Budget Instructions from the UN Controller.

## Overall orientation

1. The Economic Commission for Europe is responsible for facilitating economic integration and cooperation among its member States and promoting sustainable development and economic prosperity in the ECE region. The mandate derives from the priorities established in ECOSOC resolutions, including on the Workplan on Reform of the ECE and the Outcome of the Review of the 2005 Reform of the ECE (ECOSOC resolutions 2006/38 and 2013/1 respectively).

2. ECE provides a regional intergovernmental platform to address economic and environmental challenges which remain a source of primary concern to member States, such as promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable mobility in the ECE region, facilitating trade and economic integration, protecting the environment, ensuring flexible and efficient energy supply, strengthening capacity for measuring sustainable development, and addressing the implications of demographic trends.

3. The mandates of the programme guide its subprogrammes in producing the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of each subprogramme's objective. These objectives are aligned with the Organization's purpose to promote international co-operation in solving international economic problems, as stipulated in article 1 of the UN Charter. In the context of Agenda 2030, this purpose is embodied by the SDGs. The chart below summarizes the SDGs that the objectives, and therefore the deliverables, of the respective subprogrammes (SPs) are aligned with:



4. The alignment of the subprogrammes' objectives with the above 11 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) builds on the core interlinked functions which are consistent with its legislative mandates: (a) policy dialogue; (b) normative work; and (c) technical assistance. ECE's intergovernmental structure, notably the Commission and its sectoral committees, provides the foundation for ECE to support national governments, including with other stakeholders, in advancing SDG implementation. Convening the

annual Regional Forum on Sustainable Development, ECE also provides a region-wide platform for SDG follow-up and review, focusing on peer learning and exchange of practical solutions.

### Recent developments

5. In May 2018, Member States approved the initial phase of the far-reaching reform of the UN Development System (UNDS), launched by the Secretary-General with a view to strengthening the UNDS and galvanizing its work in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

6. With the focus of the repositioning process firmly remaining on improving results at the national level, the General Assembly reaffirmed the critical role of the regional commissions in supporting the achievement of the SDGs and recognised the specificities of each regional context. Member States in the ECE region continued to face challenges in addressing the complexity of the SDGs which require an integrated response to multi-sectoral issues, such as ensuring inclusive and sustained economic growth, mobilizing large-scale development financing, addressing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, and environmental challenges. Tackling these challenges in a holistic and integrated manner required concerted and multi-sectoral efforts.

### New mandates, strategy and external factors for 2020

7. Mindful of challenges at the regional level, and cognizant of the vision of the UNDS reform, the ECE has initiated a strategic realignment of its work, reinforcing its partnerships with other international organizations, the private sector, and civil society, with a sharpened focus on delivering results at all levels.

8. The overall programme plan for 2020, as further detailed under each of the subprogrammes, is based on a number of planning assumptions.

9. In furtherance of General Assembly resolution 72/271 on improving global road safety, an expansion of activities of ECE is foreseen to ensure effective support of UN Member States' efforts on the implementation of the objectives and goals of the Decade of Action for Road Safety and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, as further detailed under subprogramme 2.

10. [New mandates] [XXX]

11. The strategy of the programme is based on an integrated approach to sustainable development and the implementation of its mandates, and builds on synergies between and results-oriented work of its eight subprogrammes: (1) environment; (2) transport; (3) statistics; (4) economic cooperation and integration; (5) sustainable energy; (6) trade; (7) forestry and timber; and (8) housing, land management and population.

12. Deepening the integrated approach of ECE, by providing multi-sectoral policy advice and capacity-building, will facilitate the countries' implementation of the 2030 Agenda. ECE will strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration between its 8 subprogrammes in four nexus areas where multiple SDGs converge, namely: 1) Sustainable use of natural resources; 2) Sustainable and smart cities; 3) Sustainable mobility and smart connectivity; and 4) Measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation. This type of collaboration will enable the ECE to maximize existing synergies, increase the efficiency of its work and have a multiplying effect on its actions to support countries to implement SDGs.

13. In implementing this strategy, ECE will provide a neutral platform for regional policy dialogue on economic and environmental issues among its 56 member States. The normative work of the programme will be focused on the development and implementation of international legal instruments, norms and standards and identification and dissemination of best practices in and outside the region. It will promote technical cooperation with economies in transition towards achieving sustainable development across the entire region.

14. The 2030 Agenda acknowledged that "realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all SDGs and targets... The systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is recognized as crucial" (General Assembly resolution 70/1, paragraph 20). As ECE aligns the work of its subprogrammes with the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 5 on gender equality, we will expand gender mainstreaming across all

areas of work, as well as in our organizational culture. In 2020, eight ECE sectoral committees will include gender mainstreaming in their work agenda, all ECE projects will be assessed against their impact on gender, and the Commission will continue its work on gender and economy, including capacity-building activities for women entrepreneurs from Central Asia.

15. The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA), jointly implemented by ECE and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), will continue to serve as the major framework for ECE cooperation with other relevant stakeholders in Central Asia and support to SPECA countries in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

16. The ECE work will build upon strategic partnerships already established with other UN entities, international and regional organisations and international financial institutions (for example, FAO, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNDP, ITC, FAO, WTO, OECD, OSCE, the World Bank, etc.). A renewed focus will be made on enhancing and building upon partnerships with the private sector and civil society in the spirit of the 2030 Agenda. Cooperation with other regional commissions will be pursued through joint initiatives, programmes and projects, and in order to strengthen knowledge management. ECE will continue its ongoing cooperation with other UN entities at both the regional and the country level. At the regional level, ECE will continue to lead the United Nations Regional Coordination Mechanism for Europe and Central Asia, promoting cooperation among United Nations regional entities and their partners in addressing regional, cross-cutting policy issues and providing regional perspectives to the global level. At the country level, ECE will continue work as a non-resident agency of the 17 UN Country Teams in the region through the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The programme will also promote interregional, including South-South and triangular, cooperation.

17. The ECE will operate on the premise that member States will continue to support its work, all relevant stakeholders at the national level have political will and sufficient capacity to cooperate in implementing the ECE legal instruments, norms and standards, and there is no critical impact on ECE voluntary resource availability owing to global, regional or national economic developments.

#### **Evaluation activities**

18. The following evaluations and self-evaluations are planned for 2020:

- (a) Internal evaluation “Review of the Innovation Performance Reviews & Regional Index”,
- (b) Internal evaluation “Review of UNECE collaboration with UN and other partners in delivering on energy for sustainable”, and
- (c) Internal evaluation “Review of the UNECE Active Ageing Index”.

## Programme of work

### Subprogramme 1: Environment



#### A. Objective

19. The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to improve environmental governance and performance throughout the ECE region for safeguarding the environment and human health.

#### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

20. Given its broad scope, the objective is aligned with all Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goals 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, and 17.

21. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will develop cross-sectoral activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas described in para. 12 above.

#### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

##### Environmental Performance Reviews show increased public awareness for air quality

In 2018, the environmental performance of both Kazakhstan and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was reviewed for the third time under the ECE Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Programme. Based on requests by the Governments of these two countries, ECE teams of international experts from a wide range of countries and organizations visited each of the countries and reviewed progress. The reviews are to help countries identify key environmental challenges, evaluate advances on relevant SDGs and establish concrete recommendations to improve environmental sustainability across all sectors.

The EPR of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia assessed progress since 2011 on air quality, water management, biodiversity, forestry and protected areas, waste and chemical management, climate change and greening the economy. The review also assessed the country's progress towards relevant targets and indicators of the SDGs, examined how the SDGs are being adapted to the national context and put into practice, whether the necessary resources have been allocated and responsibilities are clear, what obstacles have been encountered when targeting the Goals and what concrete results have already been achieved.

In Kazakhstan, the EPR focused on the country's progress in greening its economy, particularly the energy, industry, agriculture and health sectors. It evaluated past efforts and recommended to the Government actions to address air pollution, improve water quality, reduce waste and manage protected areas.

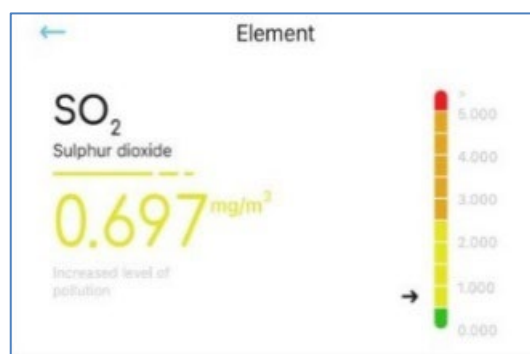


Figure 1. Public awareness-raising on air quality through the AirKz smartphone application



Building on the analysis of progress made in implementing the recommendations from the second EPRs of the countries, the third reviews resulted in about 120 practical recommendations to improve environmental governance and boost national efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Both countries have acted upon the majority of recommendations from the previous EPRs. As illustrated in the review of Kazakhstan, earlier recommendations in the area of public access to environmental information and participation in decision making resulted in improved national legislation and its application in practice. For example, this is evidenced by enhanced public information on the quality of air and provision of real-time data from measuring selected air pollutants. Kazhydromet, an agency under the Ministry of Energy of Kazakhstan, has developed an application for smartphones called “AirKz” and launched it in January 2018 (as illustrated in figure 1). This and other actions taken by the Government foster public awareness and debate on air pollution, which may also influence public policy.

The result of applying the EPR methodology demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. The methodology has continued to attract the attention of countries outside ECE region, leading to requests for a transfer of know-how from ECE to other regions. For example, in 2018, Mongolia launched its Environmental Performance Review carried out by ECE in cooperation with ESCAP.

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22. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, the most significant planned results for 2018, improved environmental performance of interested countries, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the implementation of earlier EPR recommendations by the two reviewed countries. With the EPRs, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus areas on sustainable use of natural resources; sustainable and smart cities; and measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

#### **D. Most significant planned result for 2020**

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##### **Lifetime Extension of Nuclear Power Plants**

Despite its Parties having recognized the valuable contribution of the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (or Espoo Convention) to the achievement of the SDGs, challenges remain in the application of the Convention, both in specific subregions and for addressing key types of economic development. One area where agreement has yet to be reached is on the applicability of the Convention to decisions on the extension of the lifetime of nuclear power plants. The next decade is expected to see many such decisions being taken each year in the ECE region, as a number of operational European reactors will reach their original technical design life-time.

At present, countries have differing views about when such decisions should be subject to the procedure set out in the Convention. That procedure includes public participation and the notification of other Parties that might be affected by the decision. The workplan adopted by the Convention’s Parties for 2017-2020 addresses such challenges.

In response, for 2020, the subprogramme plans to revise guidelines on environmental impact assessment in transboundary context in Central Asia. In addition, it plans to prepare guidance that will help Parties to the Convention to decide whether and how to apply the Convention to decisions on the lifetime extension of nuclear power plants.

In 2020, at their next regular meeting, Parties will take stock on the delivery of the above planned work. The expected result would be the broad use of these guidance materials, which will clarify and strengthen the application of the Convention, thus more closely aligning economic development with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. The result would be evidenced by the possible consensus decision on the adoption of the guidance materials, as shown in the figure below.



2018	2019	2020
Absence of guidelines on the lifetime extension of nuclear power plants	Development of guidelines on the lifetime extension of nuclear power plants	Guidelines on the lifetime extension of nuclear power plants in place and contributing to decision-making process on the matter

Figure 2: Guidelines on the lifetime extension of nuclear power plants

The expected result will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will contribute to the nexus areas on sustainable use of natural resources; and sustainable and smart cities.

23. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

#### E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

24. The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	Unit of measurement	2018		2019	2020
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Planned
Quantified deliverables					
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	270	239	301	270
Substantive services of meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	268	259	277	266
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge					
Seminars, workshops and training events	Number of days	42	42	40	40
Publications	Number of publications	10	10	11	11
Non-quantified deliverables					
C. Substantive deliverables					
Consultation, advice and advocacy					
D. Communication deliverables					
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					

#### F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

##### Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

25. The variance in Parliamentary documentation is mainly driven by the decision of the Committee on Environmental Policy to move the date of its 2018 annual session to January 2019.

26. The variance in Substantive services for meetings is driven by the reason mentioned in para 26 above.

##### Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020

27. The variance in Parliamentary documentation is mainly driven by the reason mentioned in para 26 above.

28. The variance in Substantive services for meetings is mainly driven by the decisions of the Committee on Environmental Policy to move the date of its 2018 annual session to January 2019, as well as to shorten the duration of its sessions to up to six half-day meetings.

## Subprogramme 2: Transport



### A. Objective

29. The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to improve sustainable inland transport system, by making it safer, cleaner, more efficient and more affordable, both for freight transport and personal mobility.

### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

30. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3 “Good health and wellbeing”, Sustainable Development Goal 6 “Clean water and sanitation”, Sustainable Development Goal 7 “Affordable and clean energy”, Sustainable Development Goal 8 “Decent work and economic growth”, Sustainable Development Goal 9 “Industry, innovation and infrastructure”, Sustainable Development Goal 11 “Sustainable cities and communities”, Sustainable Development Goal 12 “Responsible consumption and production”, and Sustainable Development Goal 13 “Climate action”.

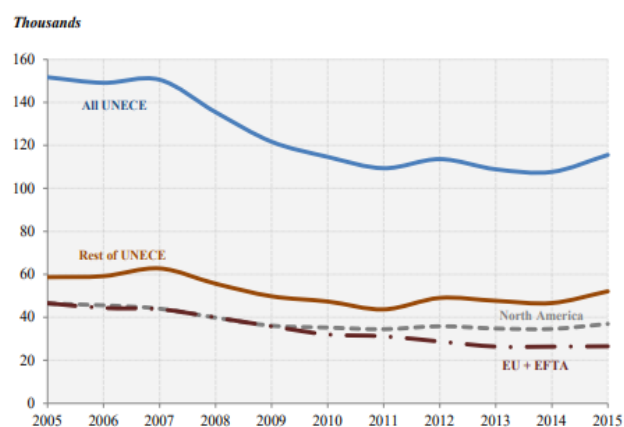
31. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will develop cross-sectoral activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas described in para 12 above.

### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### On the road to sustainable inland transport systems

The ECE Transport Subprogramme is effectively carried out by the programme of work adopted by the Inland Transport Committee (ITC). Inter alia, through its 20 Working Parties and more than 50 formal and informal networks bringing together more than 3,500 experts it promotes sustainable transport systems that are safe, green, efficient and affordable, both for freight transport and personal mobility. The core pillar of its work is to develop and constantly update the international regulatory framework for inland transport which currently includes 58 UN legal instruments under its purview. At the request of member States and Contracting Parties, the subprogramme provides the institutional platform for national governments and key transport stakeholders to maintain this regulatory framework, and complements this work by related policy dialogue, analytical work, technical assistance and capacity building activities.

In 2018, the work of the subprogramme resulted in a significantly revised regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport systems, as evidenced by: (a) the adoption of 100 new UN vehicle regulations and updates to existing ones, contributing to the 360-degree approach to road safety of the Inland Transport Committee, as well as the adoption of two UN Global Technical Regulations on electric cars and on electric-powered two-wheelers to promote decarbonization of transport. These regulatory changes are legally binding, affecting the global production of vehicles and, as such, have an immediate impact on road safety and environmental performance; (b) the adoption of provisions on the transport of dangerous goods for the Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by inland waterways (ADN) that



Source: UNECE Transport Database.

Note: Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and Turkmenistan are not included due to insufficient data availability. EU+EFTA refers to European Union and European Free Trade Agreement members.

Figure 3: ECE road traffic fatalities by region

introduce a modified concept for explosion protection on board inland waterway vessels; (c) the adoption of a set of amendments to the Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), that addresses emerging issues resulting from the increasing development of transport and use of lithium batteries and of vehicles powered by cleaner fuels (such as liquefied or compressed natural gas or hydrogen fuel cells); and (d) the acceleration of computerization of the TIR system, eTIR, which resulted in increased attractiveness of the TIR in countries with fast growing economies and those striving towards paperless administration. E-TIR operations in pilot projects between Iran and Turkey as well as Georgia and Turkey provided evidence of the system's functionality in real live environment. The effectiveness of these activities is evidenced by the increased accession to the TIR Convention by Asian and Middle-East countries. Among the latest contracting parties are China, India and Pakistan, which alone account for 40% of the global population.

The above results contributed to improvements of the sustainable transport systems in the areas of: (a) transport safety, especially road safety, as evidenced by a reduction in fatalities and severe injuries in the ECE region by 24%, as illustrated in figure 3, which brings the region's performance closer to SDG target 3.6 of halving road fatalities and injuries by 2020; (b) transport environmental performance (green transport), as evidenced by expected reduction of about half of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per electric vehicle as compared to the equivalent fossil fuel-powered vehicle; and (c) transport efficiency, as evidenced by 84 successful eTIR transport operations by the parties involved in the eTIR pilot project, who decided to continue conducting eTIR transports after the finalization of these operations.

The above results demonstrate progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

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32. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, a planned result for 2018, "Strengthened legal and regulatory framework for international inland transport (road, rail, inland waterway and intermodal transport), transport infrastructure, border-crossing facilitation, transport of dangerous goods, vehicle construction and other transport-related services", was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the 100 new regulations and updates to existing ones actually adopted. With this result, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus areas on sustainable use of natural resources; sustainable and smart cities; sustainable mobility and smart connectivity.

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#### **D. Most significant planned result for 2020**

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##### **Enhanced role to support sustainable inland transport systems**

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017 concluded that while considerable progress has been made over the past decade across all areas of development, advancements have been uneven across regions and the pace of progress is insufficient to fully meet the SDG targets by 2030. Nowhere is this illustrated more clearly than in road safety: in 2018, the General Assembly concluded that SDG target 3.6 of halving global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2020 will not be met. Despite the global efforts, including overall improvements in the ECE region, the global trend indeed appears to go in the opposite direction of actually meeting the SDG target.

In response, for 2020, the Subprogramme intends to scale up its efforts to ensure that its activities further benefit other regions in their own efforts to: curb the number of road traffic deaths and injuries; improve the environmental performance of the inland transport systems, including in the area of transport of perishable foodstuffs; and enhance the efficiency and connectivity, including through the digitalization and e-docs in transport. The Committee plans to do so through the implementation of its strategy by, among other things, encouraging participation by countries from outside the ECE region to the activities of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies, and scaling up outreach and capacity building activities, including through partnerships with the UN system and external stakeholders and participation in regional and global initiatives.

Evidence shows that countries with a higher number of accessions to conventions and agreements under the purview of the Committee have, for example, better road safety performance record. Therefore, the expected result of this enhanced role of the Subprogramme to support the development of sustainable inland transport systems internationally would be the strengthened legal and regulatory framework for sustainable inland transport. The result will be evidenced by increased worldwide accessions to

conventions and agreements under the purview of the Committee, especially by countries outside the ECE region, as shown in the figure below. The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will contribute to the nexus



areas on sustainable use of natural resources; sustainable and smart cities; sustainable mobility and smart connectivity; and measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

Figure 4: Number of Contracting Parties to United Nations legal instruments administered by ECE

33. The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: 58/9 on Global road safety crisis; 68/269 on Improving global road safety; 69/137 on Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024; 69/213 on Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development; 70/197 Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors; 70/217 on Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries; 72/212 on Strengthening the link between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals; and 72/232 on Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries.

34. The following new mandate was entrusted to the subprogramme in 2018: General Assembly resolution 72/271 on Improving global road safety.

35. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provides the legislative framework for its deliverables.

## E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

36. The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	Units of measurement	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables					
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	1645	1650	1514	1660
<i>Inland Transport Committee and its Subsidiary Bodies</i>		1320	1321	1320	1331
<i>ECOSOC Committee and related Subcommittees of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i>		321	324	190	324
<i>High-level meeting on Transport, Health and Environment</i>		5	5	5	5
Substantive services for meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	349	349	354	369

Category	Units of measurement	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
<i>Inland Transport Committee and its Subsidiary Bodies</i>		307	307	317	327
<i>ECOSOC Committee and related Subcommittees of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i>		40	40	35	40
<i>High-level meeting on Transport, Health and Environment</i>		2	2	2	2
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>					
Technical cooperation projects	Number of projects	2	2	2	2
Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events	Number of days	11	11	11	13
Publications	Number of publications	6	6	14	13
Technical materials	Number of materials	1	1	2	2
Non-quantified deliverables					
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>					
Consultation, advice and advocacy					
Databases and substantive digital materials					
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>					
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					

## F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

### Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

37. Subject to further review based on actual figures at the end of 2018.

### Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020

38. The variance in Quantified Deliverables is mainly driven by Parliamentary Documentation, caused by a structural asymmetry in parliamentary documents issued in even and odd years for the work under the ECOSOC Committee and related Subcommittees of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

## Subprogramme 3: Statistics



### A. Objective

39. The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance official statistics at the national and international levels.

### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

40. Given its enabling nature, the objective is aligned with all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

41. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will develop cross-sectoral activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas described in para 12 above.

### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Stronger legal basis for modern official statistics

Strong legal backing is a key element for countries to ensure the production of impartial and reliable statistics according to the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This will be especially relevant when developing statistics in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

East European countries were the first to request the development of international guidance on statistical legislation, which led to the Generic Law on Official Statistics endorsed by chief statisticians of 65 countries in 2016. The Republic of Moldova in 2017 and Armenia and Kyrgyzstan in 2018 were the first countries that modernised their legal frameworks for statistics according to the Generic Law.

As the landscape of information producers is rapidly changing, statistical offices need a legislative and institutional infrastructure that can support statistical offices in developing new business models, engaging in partnerships and using new data sources and technologies. Based on these needs and the experience with the Generic Law, member States requested the development of common elements of statistical legislation that could be applicable to all countries of the ECE region and beyond.

In 2018, ECE completed the Guidance on Modernising Statistical Legislation, which was endorsed by the Conference of European Statisticians. The Guidance supports countries in reinforcing their legal frameworks to guarantee independence, integrity and accountability of national statistical systems and high quality of official statistics, and help remove legislative barriers to releasing the full value of official statistics.

The development of the Guidance resulted in an increasing number of countries modernising their statistical legislation. This result is evidenced by the fact that Chile, Malta, Norway, Rwanda, Slovakia and Switzerland are using the Guidance in revising their laws on statistics. For example, Malta has "found [the Guidance] to be extremely useful especially now that the Malta Statistical Act (MSA act) is being discussed with a view to amend it." Switzerland considers the Guidance "very helpful tool to elaborate a revision project. It has collected the most important principles for a Statistic Act which corresponds to existing national practices"; for Finland, "the document provides excellent guidance on general level for all interested to develop legislation for National Statistical Systems."

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of advancing official statistics at the national and international levels.

42. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, the most significant planned result for 2018, was to prepare three updated and newly developed standards and recommendations to enhance



the quality and international comparability of statistics and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals. The planned result was exceeded, as evidenced by the five recommendations approved by the heads of statistical offices in June 2018, namely *Guidance on data integration for measuring migration*, *Measuring international labour mobility*, *Guidelines on the use of registers and administrative data for population and housing censuses*, *Guidelines on the use of statistical business registers for business demography and entrepreneurship statistics* and *Guidance on modernising statistical legislation* described above. With this result, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus area on sustainable mobility and smart connectivity; and measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

#### D. Most significant planned result for 2020

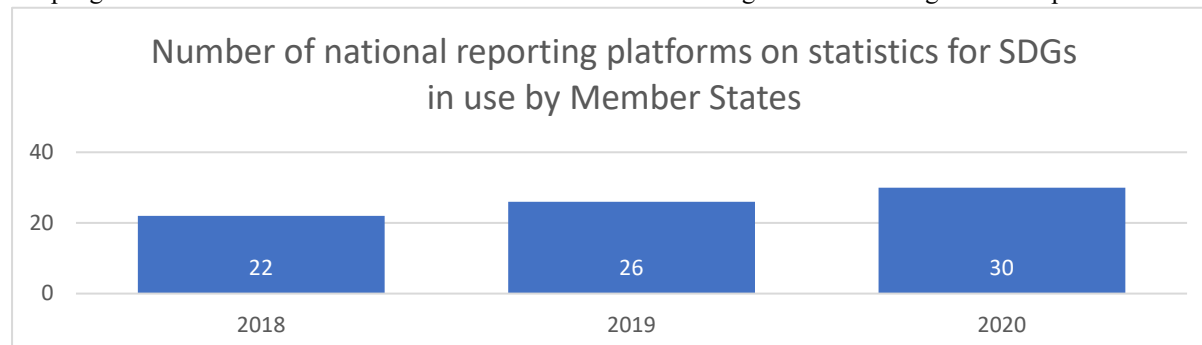
##### Support countries producing statistics for Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda calls for participation of all United Nations Member States in providing national statistics to measure progress against seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. ECE as a facilitator of regional innovation, supports practical, country-led approaches to providing official statistics to inform policymaking for SDGs. In 2016-2018, ECE developed a regional *Road Map on statistics for SDGs* that provided guidance to countries how to set up the system of providing SDG statistics. The Road Map was approved by the chief statisticians of about 60 countries from the ECE region and beyond in June 2017. Based on the guidance from the Road Map, countries have started to set up their national systems, with the statistical office as the main national coordinator.

By 2020, ECE plans to develop new practical guidance, to help countries implement the Road Map by consolidating best practice from the first years of its use. A revised Road Map on Statistics for SDGs to reflect the emerging challenges was mandated by the Conference of European Statisticians to assist countries in their future work. One of the challenges is that the data needs of the SDGs are so vast that they cannot be met by official statistics alone. That requires new types of partnerships between the national statistical office and other data producers, such as other government agencies, private companies, academia, or civil society. These kinds of partnerships are new to the statistical system. ECE is currently working on guidance how to establish such partnerships in a way that would preserve the independence and impartiality of official statistics. In addition, the ECE is advancing new work on the integration of geospatial and statistical information which is crucial for the measurement of the SDGs.

Following the ECE Road Map, a number of countries are establishing national reporting platforms on statistics for SDGs. Such a national reporting platform provides a one-stop shop for national data on SDG indicators originating from the different sources in a country. It is an authoritative source of country data in line with the 2030 Agenda that states that its follow-up and review “will be primarily based on national official data sources” (2030 Agenda, para 74b). First countries started to set up such a platform in 2016 working together with ECE on common approaches that could be used by other countries. By 2018, 27 countries in the ECE region had set up their national reporting platforms, and 7 countries were in the process. Increasing this number further will require new approaches, including establishing of new partnerships, which the new ECE guidance will support. By 2020, it is expected that most of the countries in the region who decide to use a national reporting platform will have set it up, reaching close to 40 countries (as an estimate). Building on the experience in the ECE region, these platforms are now set up also in African and Latin American countries.

The expected result of the new guidance would be countries’ improved capacity to produce and communicate statistics for SDGs. The expected result would be evidenced by increased availability of data on SDGs through national reporting platforms, as shown in the figure below. The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will contribute to the nexus area on measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.



*Figure 5: Number of national reporting platforms on statistics for SDGs in use*

43. The following resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: General Assembly resolution 68/261 “Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics”, and ECOSOC resolutions 2015/10 “2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme”, 2016/17 “Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management” and 2017/7 “Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

#### **E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020**

44. The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables					
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	81	81	81	81
Substantive services for meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	82	82	85	84
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>					
Technical cooperation projects	Number of projects	2	2	1	1
Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events	Number of days	6	6	6	6
Publications	Number of publications	7	6	4	9
Non-quantified deliverables					
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>					
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions					
Consultation, advice and advocacy					
Databases and substantive digital materials					
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>					
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					

#### **F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

##### **Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

45. The variance in Publications is caused by the fact that one of the publications originally planned for 2018 (Conference of European Statisticians' road map on statistics for SDGs) was printed in 2017.

##### **Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020**

46. The variance in Publications is mainly driven by the variation in the work schedule of expert task forces who prepare the publications. In fact, most of the publications are outputs of the work of expert

task forces. The number of publications planned in 2020 is higher compared to those planned for 2019 because several task forces will complete their work in 2020.

## Subprogramme 4: Economic cooperation and integration



### A. Objective

47. The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen innovation, competitiveness and Public-Private Partnerships policies in the ECE region.

### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

48. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 8, which is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors (target 8.2); and promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services (target 8.3).

49. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 9, which is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all (9.1); 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 (9.4); enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending (9.5); facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (9.A); and 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 (9B).

50. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 12, which is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities (12.7); and support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (12.A).

51. Furthermore, the objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17, which is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to 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 (17.6); and encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships (17.17).

52. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will develop cross-sectoral activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas described in para 12 above.

### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

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#### Standard against corruption in PPPs for Sustainable Development

It is estimated that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will require investments in infrastructure of US\$3.3 trillion per year globally. The 2030 Agenda recognizes that it is beyond the capacity of Governments alone to mobilize these funds, and that public-private partnerships (PPPs) should be used to complement more traditional approaches to infrastructure financing.

The ECE Working Party on PPPs has recognized that corruption has been one of the most significant potential obstacles to scaling up the PPP model for financing the SDGs. For instance, the OECD estimates that bribes consumed 10.9 percent of the total transaction value in public procurement globally in 2014. According to the World Bank, bribes paid in connection with public procurement amount to US\$1 trillion per year around the world.



Figure 6: [caption to be added later]

In 2018, ECE organized an extensive consultation process with Governments, infrastructure providers, financial institutions, and civil society from the ECE region and beyond, to address this issue. That resulted in the ECE Working Party on PPPs developing a voluntary international standard on a Zero Tolerance Approach to Corruption in PPP Procurement. The standard was endorsed by the Working Party on PPPs in 2018. For the first time, this standard provides an internationally agreed framework for systematically preventing corruption in PPP procurement. The relevance of the standard is evidenced by the fact that the standard has already been used by Brazil and Saudi Arabia to improve legislation regulating PPP procurement.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

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53. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, the most significant, planned result for 2018 was “Enhanced national implementation of ECE policy recommendations and standards on promoting a policy, financial and regulatory environment conducive to sustained economic growth, innovative development and greater competitiveness”. The result was achieved in 2018 as planned, as evidenced by 7 new measures taken by countries to implement ECE policy recommendations and standards. Measures included implementation of the standard on zero tolerance to corruption in PPP procurement, the Guidelines on People First PPPs as well as new laws and implementing regulations promoting innovation policies. With this result, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus areas on sustainable use of natural resources; sustainable and smart cities; and sustainable mobility and smart connectivity.

### D. Most significant planned result for 2020

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#### Innovation Policy Index

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies science, technology and innovation as key means of implementation. Promoting innovation is also part of Sustainable Development Goal 9. There

are a number of existing efforts to measure innovation in a comparative perspective, including the Global Innovation Index and the Global Competitiveness Index.

One finding that emerges clearly from these efforts is that countries differ significantly not only in how many resources they put into innovation, and on how much innovation they are able to generate, but also in how effective they are in translating innovation inputs (i.e. spending) into innovation outputs (i.e. new products and services). Much of this variance comes down to differences in government policies. Policies have a key role to play in encouraging investments in innovation, in steering these investments into areas critical for sustainable development, and in ensuring that investments generate a high social return.

In response for 2020, to expand the evidence base for improving such policies, ECE will pilot an Innovation Policy Index with a set of interested member States. The index will allow the subprogramme to analyze in a comparative perspective the innovation policies of different countries, to identify which policies are effective, and to recommend policy improvements to our member States on this basis.

The expected result would be a stronger evidence base for providing advice on innovation policy, and more relevant policy recommendations on innovation for sustainable development. The expected result would be evidenced by the number of new policy recommendations on innovation for sustainable development implemented by member States, as shown in the figure below.

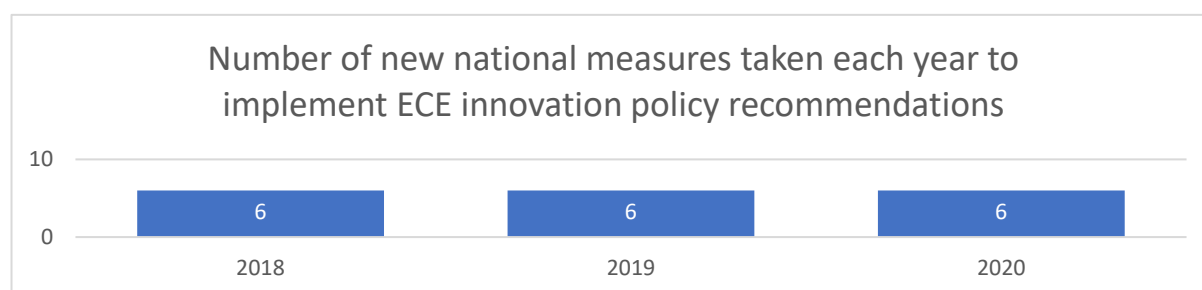


Figure 7: Number of new national measures taken to implement ECE innovation policy recommendations

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will contribute to the nexus areas on sustainable use of natural resources, and measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

54. The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 72/228 Science, technology and innovation for development, and resolution 72/200 Information and communications technologies for development. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provides the legislative framework for its deliverables.

## E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

55. The table below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	Units of measurement	2018 plan	2018 actual	2019 plan	2020 plan
Quantified deliverables					
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	18	18	18	18
Substantive services for meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	19	19	19	19
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>					
Technical cooperation projects	Number of projects	2	2	2	2

<i>Category</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events	Number of days	12	12	12	12
Publications	Number of publications	2	2	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables					
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>					
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions					
Consultation, advice and advocacy					
Databases and substantive digital materials					
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>					
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					

**F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

**Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

56. No variances.

**Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020**

57. No variances.



## Subprogramme 5: Sustainable Energy



### A. Objective

58. The objective of the subprogramme is to assist member States in ensuring access to affordable and clean energy for all and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint of the energy sector in the region.

### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

59. The Sustainable Energy subprogramme will support member States in implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of energy-related Sustainable Development Goals by ensuring the energy needed for sustainable development. Alignment with the energy-related Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme.

60. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 7, which is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Progress towards the attainment of this objective will help i) ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services; ii) increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix; iii) double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency; iv) facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promoting investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology; and v) expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular landlocked developing countries.

61. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 9 (build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation). Progress will help i) develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all and ii) 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.

62. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 12 (ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns). Progress to attain this objective will help i) achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; ii) reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; and iii) rationalize inefficient subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts.

63. Furthermore, the objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts). Progress to attainment of this objective will i) strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; ii) integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning; and iii) improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

64. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will develop cross-sectoral

activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas described in para 12 above.

### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Mobilizing National Action on Sustainable Energy

Early in 2018, ECE published a regional chapter of the World Bank's Global Tracking Framework reporting on progress on the implementation of SDG 7. As reported in the Global Tracking Framework, the world's energy system is not meeting agreed targets and urgent action is needed to achieve SDG 7. This conclusion is true as well in the ECE region. Countries whose energy system is based primarily on fossil energy face multiple social, economic, and environmental challenges that must be balanced if they are to meet their commitments to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement. Policy dialogues held by the ECE Committee on Sustainable Energy in 2017 and 2018 regarding non-attainment of SDG 7 in the region led to proposal of a balanced set of options on what countries could do effectively to implement the 2030 Agenda. In order to do so they need to reduce the environmental footprint of energy, transform the energy sector to support a green economy, and adapt management of their national natural resources.

Building on the proposed options, Kazakhstan applied a range of ECE initiatives in 2018, notably in the area of renewable energy. The actions by Kazakhstan were motivated as well by the outcomes of the Energy Ministerial and 8<sup>th</sup> International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development that the country hosted in 2017 with ECE and the other four United Nations Regional Commissions.

The example from Kazakhstan demonstrates the contribution of ECE's energy sub-programme to the attainment of the energy-related objectives of the 2030 Agenda in the region. To address challenges related to its coal-based economy, Kazakhstan has applied a range of ECE initiatives since 2017, aimed to transform its energy sector in line with its "Concept on the Transition to a Green Economy". In 2018, Kazakhstan took steps to accelerate uptake of renewable energy in a new national energy strategy which, in its implementation, took advantage of the help of ECE's network of energy experts. The Government of Kazakhstan organised a "Renewable Energy Hard Talk" in collaboration with ECE to explore opportunities and obstacles for investment in renewable energy and launch a round of renewable energy auctions. ECE's "Renewable Energy Hard Talks" are organised throughout the region at the request of countries, bringing together major players to identify priorities and propose concrete recommendations for policy changes needed to overcome policy, legal, regulatory, and technical barriers to investment in renewable energy.



Figure 8: Modernizing Energy Infrastructure in Kazakhstan: Mining Site

The outcome of the hard talk in Kazakhstan was identification of priority actions that the country is now implementing as core elements of its energy strategy: 1) increase investments in clean energy infrastructure, including renewable energy; 2) strengthen interconnections with neighboring markets; and 3) implement renewable energy capacity auctions. During the second half of 2018, Kazakhstan contracted 858 MW of renewable energy capacity through auctions. The auction scheme was promoted in Kazakhstan to achieve deployment of renewable energy in a cost-efficient way through a structured, transparent and competitive process. To extend its experience in the region, Kazakhstan instituted a green technology centre to serve as a regional platform for knowledge sharing and training. The results over the longer term are expected to be improved economic, social, and environment performance of the energy system as well as improved energy security and enhanced opportunities for energy export and technology transfer. The experience in Kazakhstan also confirmed the interest of countries to explore the challenges they face on a neutral, technically-sound platform. In 2018 three countries in the region requested that additional Hard Talks be organised.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

65. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, the most significant, planned result for 2018, increased awareness of the role of energy efficiency and renewable energy in achieving sustainable energy development, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the increased number of members States implementing the following measures: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kazakhstan organised national renewable energy hard talks which produced specific recommendations on new policies to accelerate the uptake of renewable energy in their national energy mixes; Georgia has established targets for renewable energy and Ukraine adopted its electricity market law, both in line with ECE recommendations; Kazakhstan established its green technology centre and implemented its renewable energy auctions in line with ECE policy recommendations; ECE has collaborated with countries, cities, and private sector partners in establishing an academic consortium and a centre of excellence (United States of America) in support of the high performance buildings initiative with a focus on developing standards and carrying out capacity building in energy efficiency in buildings; in line with ECE recommendations, Azerbaijan and Georgia have developed draft laws on energy efficiency for promulgation in 2018; Ukraine is establishing an energy efficiency fund in line with ECE recommendations. With these results, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus areas on sustainable use of natural resources; sustainable and smart cities; sustainable mobility and smart connectivity; and measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

#### **D. Most significant planned result for 2020**

##### **Achieve a Step-Change in the Efficiency with which we use Natural Resources**

Supporting production of renewable energy at scale will require a broad range of materials. Development of a 3 MW wind farm will require 335 tonnes of steel, 4.7 tonnes of copper, 1200 tonnes of concrete, 3 tonnes of aluminium, 2 tonnes of rare earth elements and zinc. An effective UN resource management tool will allow production of these materials in an environmentally, economically, and social acceptable manner while incurring minimal waste. Such a tool will enable countries to manage their national natural resource endowments in line with their objectives. Broad adoption will create a universally accepted standard, thereby channeling investment in resources in a coherent, socially-responsible, and cost-effective manner.

UN Member States have recognised that current approaches to management of resources such as energy or raw materials do not deliver the systematic resource efficiency that is needed if the 2030 Agenda is to be achieved. There is no universally-accepted methodology for national natural resource management that enables optimal resource production and use and that accommodates environmental and social considerations in line with the 2030 Agenda. ECE's existing United Nations Framework Classification for Resources (UNFC) provides the basis for filling this gap.

In 2018, the ECE Committee on Sustainable Energy noted that attaining the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will require efficient production, transformation and use of resources and agreed to pursue development of a United Nations Resource Management System (UNRMS).

In response, ECE has mobilized a global, multi-sector network of experts to develop a resource management system to meet this challenge. This process is expected to be a multi-year endeavor starting in 2019. By 2020 the experts will have advanced development of a draft of the eventual resource management system based on the progress that continues to be made with UNFC that is at the core of the new resource management system.

The expected result therefore would be evidenced by 10 more countries taking up UNFC by 2020. UNFC is being taken up progressively by countries around the world, including notably the European Union, the Russian Federation, the Nordic countries, China, the African Union, and India, and it is being considered in Latin America and throughout Asia. Also, UNFC has been extended to embrace both renewable energy sources and anthropogenic resources.

In addition, the Russian Federation, China, the EU and the African Union are supporting development of ECE's resource management system, and financial institutions are anticipated to require use of the system, once approved, in their project finance documents. Building on the success of the work of the experts, ECE will undertake to deploy and disseminate the resource management system globally through training seminars, publications, case studies, and certification procedures. The outcome of broad deployment of the resource management system will be acceleration of optimal finance of resource development. The expected result would be evidenced by the number of countries applying UNFC and by progress in the development of the UNRMS, as shown in the figure below.

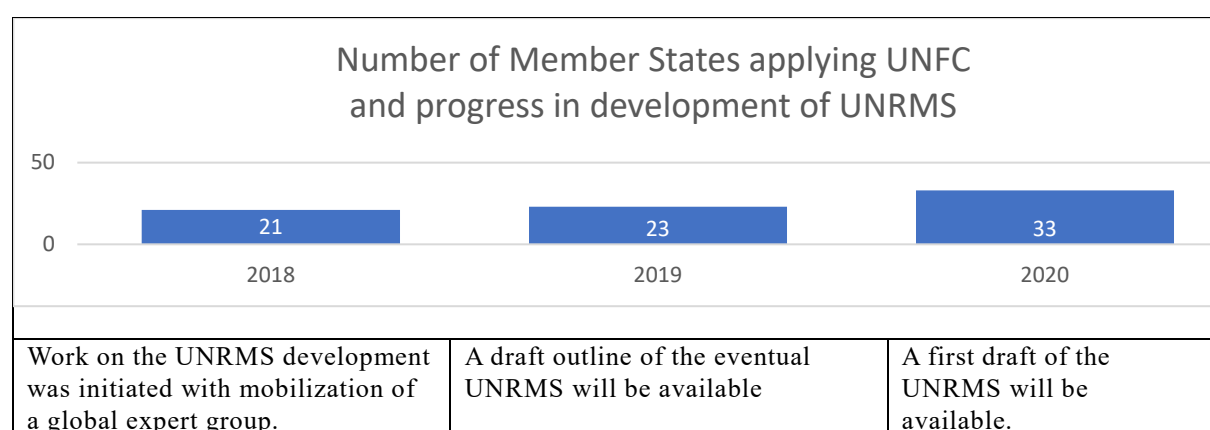


Figure 9: Number of countries applying UNFC and progress in the development of UNRMS

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will contribute to the nexus areas on sustainable use of natural resources; sustainable and smart cities; sustainable mobility and smart connectivity; and measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

66. The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 69/225 on the Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy; resolution 70/213 on Science, technology and innovation for development; and resolution 72/224 on Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

## E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

67. The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	Units of measurement	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables					
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	60	60	60	60
Substantive services for meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	38	38	38	38
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>					
Technical cooperation projects	Number of projects	8	8	6	6
Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events	Number of days	10	10	10	10
Publications	Number of publications	1	1	10	2
Non-quantified deliverables					

<i>Category</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>					
Consultation, advice and advocacy					
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>					
Outreach programmes, special events and information material					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					

## **F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

### **Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020**

68. The variance in Generation and Transfer of Knowledge is mainly driven by Publications that is caused by the two-year work cycles of the expert groups. In the first year of a cycle the analytical work is completed, and in the second year of the cycle the publications are prepared.

## Subprogramme 6: Trade



### A. Objective

69. The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to enhance trade facilitation, agricultural quality standards, regulatory and trade-related economic cooperation for the transition to sustainable economic growth and sustainable production and consumption in the ECE region and beyond.

### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

70. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 8, which is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to: achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors; promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; and increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries.

71. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 12, which is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to by 2030: halve per capita global food waste and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses; encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices; promote public procurement practices that are sustainable; ensure that people have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development; and support developing countries to strengthen their technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

72. The objective is further aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 17, which is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to: promote a multilateral trading system; increase the exports of developing countries; strengthen domestic resource mobilization to improve domestic capacity for revenue collection; enhance the use of information and communications technology; enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development to share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources; encourage and promote public, public-private and civil society partnerships; and enhance capacity-building support to developing countries.

73. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to: ensure women's effective participation for leadership at all levels of decision-making in economic life; undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and financial services; enhance the use of information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women; and adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

74. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will develop cross-sectoral



activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas described in para 12 above.

### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Improving opportunities for women to trade in Kyrgyzstan

In 2017-2018, ECE addressed trade-related regulations and trade facilitation tools in a project in Kyrgyzstan, in response to a request from the Government of Kyrgyzstan in 2016 to support the implementation of the recommendations in the ECE study on regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in Kyrgyzstan by traders, government officials and trade support institutions. In addition, women traders were trained on how to benefit from trade-related regulations and access trade facilitation tools, for example, access to information on import and export procedures. The project resulted in increased capacity of, amongst others, customs authorities, ministry of trade and other government agencies of Kyrgyzstan to formulate national trade-related regulations and policies, such as simplifying customs procedures and risk-based market surveillance and policy making, that would particularly help women traders. As a result, the beneficiaries can use a risk-based approach to inspections based on ECE Recommendation S. The result is evidenced by the self-evaluation of training-workshops.



Figure 10: Women traders in Kyrgyzstan

Through another project, ECE organised a number of capacity-building activities for women producers involved in agricultural supply chains in the Fergana Valley, an area that extends across Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan where ethnic violence erupted in 2010. This project was focused on promoting the adoption of a harmonized standard for apricots and to pool their small-scale production of dried apricots. This resulted in enhanced cross-border trade, improved the quality of produce, and thus increased women producers' competitiveness in cross-border trade in the valley and for export. Since the introduction of the standard, similar approaches were taken for many other produce and resulted in the diversification of cross-border agricultural trade flows and in international value chains in the region and beyond. The result is evidenced by an improved ranking of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in the World Bank's 'Doing Business Report 2019'.

These results demonstrate a coherent approach by ECE in addressing the request for support of the Government of Kyrgyzstan through policy recommendations and following up on the implementation of these recommendations. They also demonstrate progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

75. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, a planned result for 2018, increased consensus on and strengthened implementation of ECE recommendations, norms, standards, guidelines and tools for trade facilitation and electronic business, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by adoption of 12 new and/or revised recommendations, norms, standards and tools by the UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). The standards and policy recommendations included two updates for UN/LOCODE, two updates for UN/EDIFACT, two updates for Core Component Libraries, two XML schemas and four Business Requirement Specifications. With this result, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus area on sustainable mobility and smart connectivity.

### D. Most significant planned result for 2020

#### Cutting red tape for boosting trade in Central Asia



In 2018, based on the 2017 Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade, the average implementation rate of trade facilitation measures in Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) was 41%, which was lower than other sub-regions. Cutting through the red tape for faster and efficient global trade was not making as much progress as in other sub-regions and, as landlocked countries, there was an urgent need to offset this disadvantage by reducing the burden of bureaucratic processes and increasing automation of trade-related regulatory procedures.

In 2018, Central Asian countries requested ECE support to improve the performance in trade facilitation, in particular, policies and actions that make trade simpler and easier for traders. In response, for 2020, through the outreach and capacity-building support, ECE will help Central Asian countries to implement its policy recommendations. The expected result would be operationalizing the National Trade Facilitation Committees, and implementation of standards or tools in trade facilitation and e-business tools, such as the Single Window to speed up import and export processes. It is expected in 2020, that the Central Asian countries would implement many of the policy recommendations, standards and tools to reduce bureaucratic burdens and unnecessary trade procedures. The expected result would be evidenced by an increased average trade facilitation implementation rate for the Central Asian countries in the planned UN Regional Commissions (UNRC) Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade 2019-2020, as shown in the figure below.

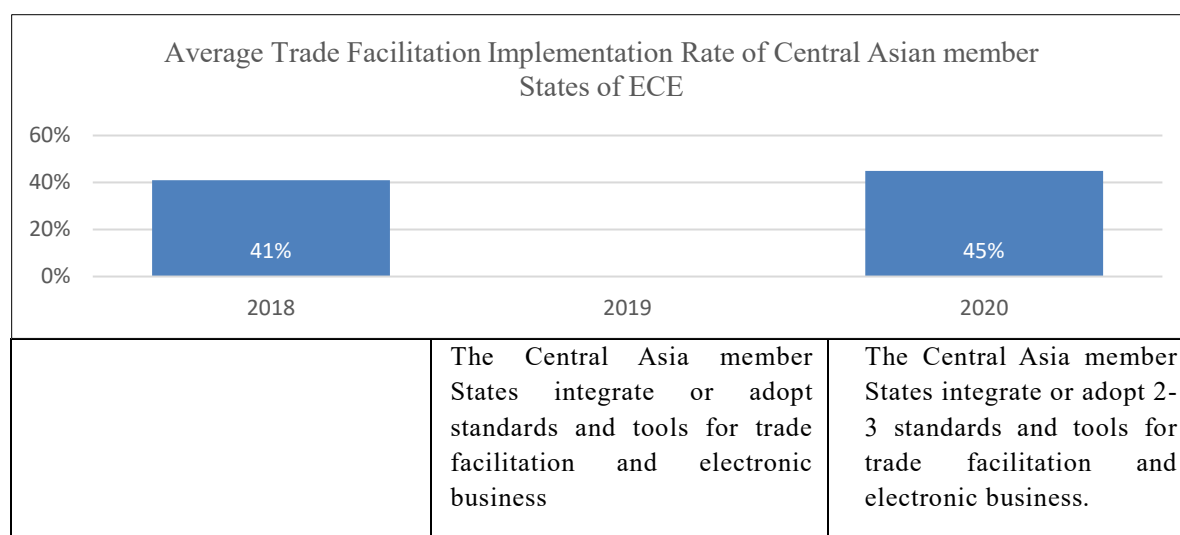


Figure 11: Average trade facilitation implementation rate of Central Asian member States of ECE

Note: The UNRC Global Survey is undertaken every two years. The data for 2018 is taken from the 2017-2018 survey and the data for 2020 will be taken from the 2019-2020 survey. The Central Asian countries are expected to adopt standards and tools during 2018-2020.

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will also contribute to the nexus areas on sustainable mobility and smart connectivity and sustainable use of natural resources.

76. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provides the legislative framework for its deliverables.

#### E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Quantified deliverables					
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	110	112	110	110
Substantive services for meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	89	88	89	91
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>					
Technical cooperation projects	Number of projects	4	5	4	4
Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events	Number of days	18	17	15	18
Publications	Number of publications	7	2	9	8
Technical materials	Number of materials	8	11	8	8
Non-quantified deliverables					
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials					

## **F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

### **Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

77. The variance in Publications is mainly driven by a decrease in the number of publications, caused by continuation of the deliverables in 2019. The planned publications will be delivered in 2019 and will be included in the actual figures for 2019.

### **Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020**

78. The variance in Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events is mainly driven by an increase in the number of 3-hour sessions in 2020 plan figures, caused by additional sessions on trade procedures, supply chain management, conformity assessment and market surveillance.

## Subprogramme 7: Forestry and Timber



### A. Objective

79. The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to strengthen sustainable management of forests and enhance the contribution of forests and forest products to sustainable development in the ECE region.

### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

80. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 12, which is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

81. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 15, which is to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. Furthermore, it will help to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, in line with obligations under international agreements.

82. Furthermore, the objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 7, which is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

83. Finally, the objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 11, which is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities.

84. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will develop cross-sectoral activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas described in para 12 above.

### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Over 2.5 million hectares from degraded land to healthy forests

In 2018, the subprogramme focused on building capacity and reach political commitment to restore degraded land in the countries of Caucasus and the Central Asia.

A study on restoration and afforestation opportunities was developed, shared and discussed with forest stakeholders. The interaction that followed the study informed expert discussions on cost-effective ways to restore ecosystem functions (e.g. reduce erosion, purify water, air and soil, conserve biodiversity) while generating income and job opportunities for local communities.

Recommendation of experts, which address how to realize the potential of turning degraded land into healthy and productive forest, in accordance with the Bonn Challenge, were discussed by Ministers in a roundtable organized in Astana at the invitation of Kazakhstan. This resulted in the Astana Resolution, a commitment of countries to restoration and afforestation. This is evidenced by 6 countries Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, who committed to restore and afforest [2.6 million] hectares, which is an additional 24% of forest land in the region (figure 12).



*Figure 12: Countries of Caucasus and Central Asia committed to restore an area bigger than the size of Sicily*

This corresponds to an area larger than the size of Sicily. Unproductive, sterile land would thus turn into healthy and productive forest, contributing to well-being and wealth of local communities as well as the ecological resilience of their eco-systems.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

85. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, the most significant, planned result for 2018, “increased national capacity of countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia and South Est Europe in sustainable forest management (SFM)”, was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the increased capacity of the countries to monitor and report about SFM and the related commitment to land restoration and afforestation, as described above under section C. With this result, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus area on sustainable use of natural resources.

### D. Most significant planned result for 2020

#### Are we there yet? Measuring Sustainable Forest Management under SDG 15

ECE covers 40% of the global forest. Over the past 70 years, the subprogramme collected data on the state of forests and their management. Following the adoption of the SDGs, there was a need for a more specific focus on reporting on the achievement of SDG 15. For the region, collection of the respective reporting data for SDG 15 is undertaken by the subprogramme in cooperation with FAO (custodian agency).

In 2018, at the request of member states, a new reporting system containing, for the first-time, indicators to measure targets 15.1 and 15.2, was launched and guidance on reporting provided through 3 face-to-face trainings to national correspondents, covering the entire ECE region. Countries identified their challenges in collecting high quality data and their needs for assistance.

In response to this challenge, for 2020, ECE will provide support and assistance to national correspondents, who are responsible for the reporting, including on SDG indicators. For 2020, it is envisioned that all data will be compiled by the subprogramme allowing for a very precise picture of the state of forests and forest management in the region.

The expected result would be extensive and high-quality, standardized data, which will provide an answer to the question ‘are we there yet?’ with respect to the achievement of SDG 15, targets 15.1 and 15.2 on Sustainable Forest Management for all countries in the region. This will further allow to identify and address specific challenges in the achievement of these targets.

The success of the data collection will be evidenced and measured by the response rate of countries reporting high quality data, as shown in the figure below. This information will also feed into global and regional publications such as the Global Forest Resource Assessment, the State of Europe’s Forest, the ECE Forest Sector Outlook Study, the United Nations Forum for Forests report, and media coverage. The results will also allow better planning of future capacity building activities to countries having challenges in meeting targets 15.1 and 15.2.

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will contribute to the nexus area on measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

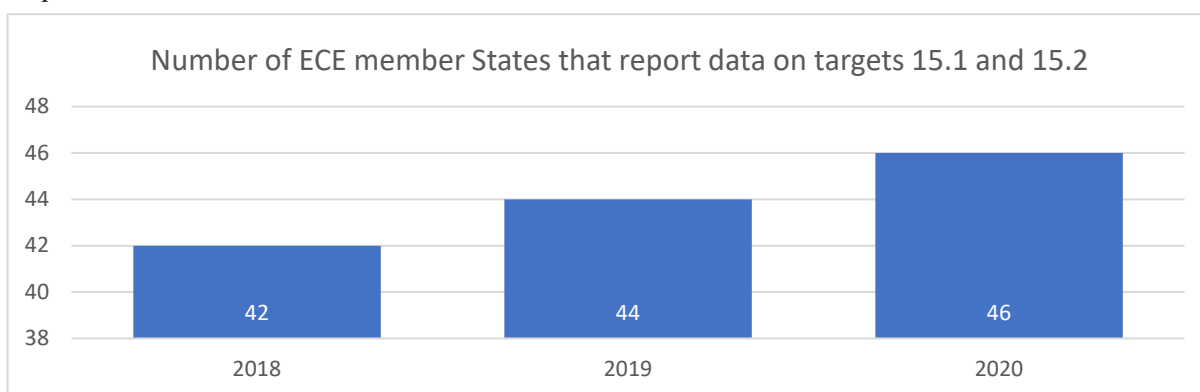


Figure 13: Number of ECE member States that report data on targets 15.1 and 15.2

86. The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 62/98 Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, resolution 67/200 International Day of Forests, and 72/224 Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provides the legislative framework for its deliverables.

## E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

87. The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	Units of measurement	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables					
<b>Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	14	12	16	18
Substantive services for meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	39	38	45	26
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>					
Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events	Number of days	10	28	10	10
Publications	Number of publications	7	7	6	7
Non-quantified deliverables					
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>					

<i>Category</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Consultation, advice and advocacy					
Databases and substantive digital materials					
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>					
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					

## **F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

### **Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

88. The variance in parliamentary documentation is mainly driven by a decreased number of documents of the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI), caused by the request of the Bureau to limit documents to a minimum.

89. The variance in seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events is mainly caused by a series of capacity building workshops under the UN Development Account project “Accountability Systems for Sustainable Forest Management in the Caucasus and Central Asia” undertaken in 2018.

### **Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020**

90. The variance in substantive services for meetings is mainly driven by an asymmetry in the number of meetings between a joint session of the COFFI/European Forestry Commission held in odd years and a COFFI session serviced in even years. Thus, there will be less sessions in 2020 as compared to 2019. Furthermore, it is driven by the decreased number of official meetings of the Team of Specialists, caused by an increasing use of electronic means and informal meetings back-to-back to other formal meetings.

91. The variance in parliamentary documentation is mainly driven by an increased number of documents of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, caused by the fact that in the year 2020 reports to this body will officially be reported as parliamentary documentation (reproduction only).

92. The variance in the publications is driven by the increased number of forestry and timber study papers, caused by the fact that planning is now on an annual basis instead of biannual, and the subprogramme’s number of publications used to be 13 for the biennium.

## Subprogramme 8: Housing, land management and population



### A. Objective

93. The objective, to which this subprogramme contributes, is to advance decent, adequate, affordable, energy efficient and healthy housing for all in liveable cities and human settlements; sustainable land management; and to advance evidence-based population and social cohesion policies.

### B. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

94. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3 “Good health and well-being”, Sustainable Development Goal 5 “Gender equality”, Sustainable Development Goal 7 “Affordable and clean energy”, Sustainable Development Goal 8 “Decent work and economic growth”, Sustainable Development Goal 9 “Industry, innovation and infrastructure”, and Sustainable Development Goal 11 “Sustainable cities and communities”.

95. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals serves as a framework for contributing to the objective of the subprogramme. Within this framework, the subprogramme will implement specific sectoral deliverables and develop cross-sectoral activities with other ECE subprogrammes where there is complementarity between the respective SDGs and targets in line with the nexus areas as described in para 12 above.

### C. Most significant actual result in 2018

#### Realizing the potential of living longer

The Population component of the Subprogramme conducts on regular basis regional reviews on implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) and of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), develops Policy briefs and Road maps on mainstreaming ageing as well as monitoring tools to support evidence-based policies in the ECE countries. In 2018, in response to the ECE member States’ decision to advance ‘active ageing’ as the central concept and operational approach of national and regional policies on ageing, the subprogramme expanded the use of the Active Ageing Index (AAI) as a monitoring tool and a framework for integrated policymaking by computing it for additional non-EU countries and time periods as well as supporting and guiding its development at subnational and local levels.

The AAI - a composite measure that integrates the multifaceted nature of active ageing and indicates the contribution and potential of older people - has been developed by ECE together with the European Commission over the last five years. The index consists of 22 indicators grouped under four domains: employment; participation in society; independent, healthy and secure living; and capacity and enabling environment for active ageing. It offers a flexible framework to depict the current active ageing outcomes and highlights areas where future gains can be made. AAI allows to monitor progress over time and helps to identify successful policy measures.

The AAI country ranking and/or benchmarking against the goalposts provides an impetus for policymakers to adopt an integrated approach as was the case with the development of new active ageing strategies in Poland, Malta, and Slovenia in the last few years. Bulgaria and the Czech Republic are currently finalizing their national strategies on ageing based on the AAI conceptual frame. There is also a strong interest of policymakers at subnational and local level to use AAI evidence for better targeted policy measures and actions: among them Biscay Province (Spain), Friuli Venezia Giulia and Umbria regions (Italy), and others.



In 2018, to foster dialogue between academia and policymakers, ECE held a second international seminar on the Active Ageing Index which attracted close to 180 participants. By disseminating state-of-the-art developments and research results related to the AAI method and highlighting its relevance for evidence-based policymaking, the seminar provided impetus to a number of governments at both national and subnational level to adjust their policies or introduce new measures promoting active ageing. The result is evidenced by the fact that the governments of Italy, Poland and Romania have indicated their interest to advance the use of AAI at subnational level, and the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine – for the development of a national policy framework. The AAI is also used by the civil society organizations to raise awareness of the contribution of older persons to society in order to combat ageism.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme.

96. As referred to in the Proposed Programme Budget for 2018-2019, the most significant, planned results for 2018, were: (i) Enhanced national formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies on population ageing and intergenerational and gender relations. The result was achieved as planned, as evidenced by the new policies on ageing adopted by the Republic of Moldova and Slovenia; and (ii) Improved capacity for formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies in housing, urban development and land management. The result was achieved as planned, as evidenced by new measures adopted by Kazakhstan in areas of housing and land management based on recommendations of the Country Profile on the Housing Sector of Kazakhstan developed by ECE. This included the preparation of a technical demonstration project on the smart sustainable district in Astana and the development of a law on multiapartment buildings. With these results, the subprogramme contributed to the nexus area on sustainable and smart cities, and sustainable mobility and smart connectivity.

#### **D. Most significant planned result for 2020**

##### **Regional observatory on urban related SDGs for the ECE Region**

The Subprogramme develops on regular basis regional reviews, Country Profiles on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management and smart sustainable city profiles to support evidence-based policies in the ECE member States on urban development, housing and land administration and management. Since the start of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Housing and the New Urban Agenda in 2015 and 2016 respectively, there was a need in scaling up the activities on evidence based urban and housing policies not only at national but also at the regional and local level.

In response for 2020, Guidance on urban and housing related data collection will be published and a regional observatory on urban related SDGs will be launched to provide evidence from across the ECE region on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the New Urban Agenda, the Geneva UN Charter on Sustainable Housing and other key agreements. The observatory will include: 10 Geneva UN Charter centres of excellence in countries in the ECE region to be established in order to provide targeted capacity-building and policy advice to national and local governments and other stakeholders in the respective countries; an interactive webportal containing regularly updated data and information on the state of housing and urban development at national and local level in countries of the ECE Region; and a set of training materials, including e-learning, on data and knowledge collection for the review of achievement of the SDGs, relevant reports and publications with best practices. The centres of excellence will translate the ECE instruments, including guidelines and standards, to the national and local policies and action programmes and ensure their ownership in countries. In addition, they will promote more effective implementation of these instruments by engaging national and local stakeholders. The centres will also conduct research and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and other global and regional commitments in the countries, thus supporting the evidence based housing and urban development policy at the national level. The ECE, in partnership with governments, experts and academia will use the webportal to systematically conduct surveys of countries' needs in capacity building. Based on the results of the surveys, the centres of excellence will develop studies and guidelines and organize workshops tailored to the countries' needs. The ECE regional

observatory will therefore support two-way communication with the member States and offer tailored knowledge and solutions to the countries and cities in the region.

The expected result of the establishment of the regional observatory would support capacity of national and local governments and stakeholders to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achieving the SDGs, especially the SDG 11 on cities and human settlements.

The expected result would be evidenced by an increased number of ECE member States which apply ECE guidelines on urban development, housing and land management at national and local level, as shown in the figure below.

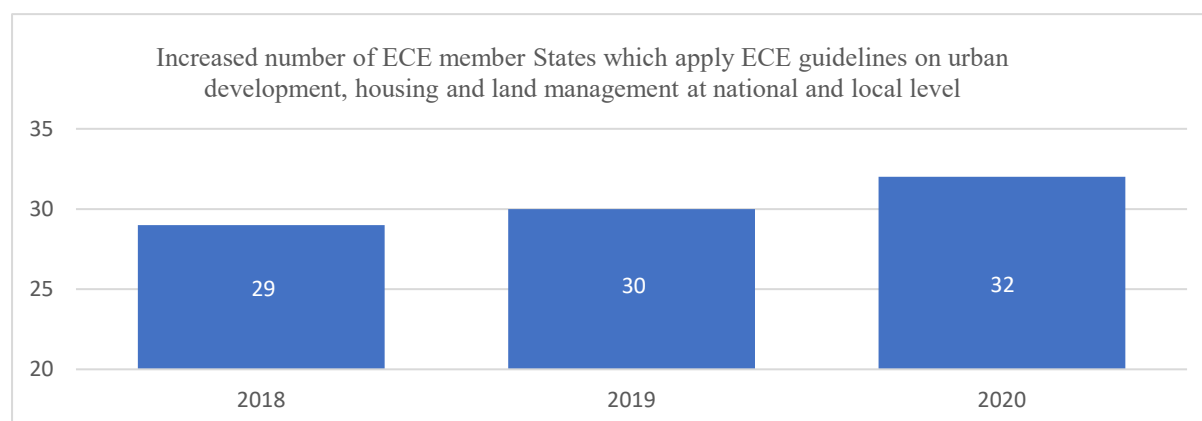


Figure 14: number of ECE member States which apply ECE guidelines on urban development, housing and land management at national and local level

The expected result would demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective of the subprogramme. It will contribute to the nexus areas on sustainable and smart cities; sustainable mobility and smart connectivity; and measuring and monitoring SDGs implementation.

97. The following General Assembly resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the subprogramme: resolution 71/256 on the New Urban Agenda; resolution 72/226 on the Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); resolution 65/234 on the Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014; and resolution 72/144 on the Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted in it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

## E. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

98. The below table lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018-2020 that would contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Category	Units of measurement	2018 plan	2018 actual	2019 plan	2020 plan
Quantified deliverables					
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies</b>					
Parliamentary documentation	Number of documents	13	18	17	15
Substantive services for meetings	Number of 3-hour meetings	33	29	32	29
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge</b>					
Technical cooperation projects	Number of projects	3	3	1	2

<i>Category</i>	<i>Units of measurement</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events	Number of days	6	7	5	5
Publications	Number of publications	3	4	5	5
Technical materials	Number of materials	1	2	1	1
Non-quantified deliverables					
<b>C. Substantive deliverables</b>					
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions					
Consultation, advice and advocacy					
Databases and substantive digital materials					
<b>D. Communication deliverables</b>					
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials					
External and media relations					
Digital platforms and multimedia content					

## **F. Most significant relative variances of deliverables**

### **Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018**

99. The variance in Generations and transfer of knowledge is mainly driven by Publications item, caused by issuing additional Policy Brief on Ageing as requested by the Working Group on Ageing.

100. The variance in Generations and transfer of knowledge is mainly driven also by Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events, caused by the request from member States to facilitate an additional capacity building workshop.

101. The variance in Parliamentary documentation is mainly driven by additional documents on the alignment with the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda, produced at the request from member States to facilitate the implementation of both Agendas.

### **Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020**

102. The variance in Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies is mainly driven by the decrease in the number of Parliamentary documents and Substantive services for meetings, caused by the biennial nature of meetings of the Working Party on Land Administration which has no sessions in the even years.

**Draft ECE Proposed Programme Budget for 2020**  
**Part II. Programme plan for programmes/subprogrammes**  
**and programme performance**

**Supplementary information on the programme plan**  
**and performance information<sup>2</sup>**

**Programme of work**

S.20.1. The programme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

**List of mandates:**

*General Assembly resolution(s)*

<a href="#">66/288</a>	The future we want
<a href="#">67/10</a>	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
<a href="#">67/290</a>	Format and organizational aspects of the high-level political forum on sustainable development
<a href="#">69/277</a>	Political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations
<a href="#">69/313</a>	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)
<a href="#">70/1</a>	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
<a href="#">70/133</a>	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
<a href="#">70/221</a>	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
<a href="#">71/10</a>	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States
<a href="#">71/13</a>	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative
<a href="#">71/14</a>	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
<a href="#">71/16</a>	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
<a href="#">71/18</a>	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

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<sup>2</sup> The actual figures for 2018 and planned figures for 2020 for deliverables of the subprogrammes will be finalized by the end of 2018 based on the official Budget Instructions from the UN Controller.

71/162	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
71/212	Information and communications technologies for development
71/243	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
72/216	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
72/218	Disaster Risk Reduction
72/224	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
72/230	Development cooperation with middle-income countries
72/234	Women in development
72/237	South-South Cooperation
72/266	Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations
72/303	Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

*Economic and Social Council resolutions*

1998/46	Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
2006/38	Workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe and revised terms of reference of the Commission
2013/1	Outcome of the review of the 2005 Reform of the Economic Commission for Europe
2016/2	Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

*Economic Commission for Europe decisions*

A (64)	The Work of the Economic Commission for Europe
A (65)	Outcome of the review of the 2005 reform of ECE
A (66)	Endorsement of the High-level statement on the post-2015 development agenda and expected sustainable development goals in the ECE region
A(67)	Adoption of the High-level statement
B(67)	Establishment of the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

## Subprogramme 1 Environment

S.20.2. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

### List of mandates:

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

27/2994	United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (observance of the World Environment Day)
47/193	Observance of World Day for Water
62/68	Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm
64/200	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
67/291	Sanitation for All
69/172	Human rights in the administration of justice
69/215	International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources
69/235	Industrial development cooperation
70/169	The human right to water and sanitation
70/209	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014)
71/222	International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018-2028
71/313 E/CN.3/2017/2, Annex III	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development- Adoption of SDG global indicator framework and the Report of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
72/222	Education for sustainable Development in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development

#### *Economic Commission for Europe decisions*

CEP/AC.13/ 2005/3/Rev.1	UNECE Strategy for Education for Sustainable Development adopted at the High-Level Meeting of Environment and Education Ministries, 2005
ECE/BEL GRADE.CONF / 2007/4/Add.1	Statement on Education for Sustainable Development by the Ministers of Education and of the Environment of the UNECE region adopted at the joint session on education for development of the Sixth Ministerial Conference entitled “Environment for Europe”, 2007
ECE/AC.21/ 2014/2	Report of the High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment, 2014

[ECE/ASTANA](#). Declaration: “Save water, grow green!” by Ministers of the region of UNECE, report of the Seventh Ministerial Conference entitled “Environment for Europe”, 2011

[ECE/BATUMI](#). Declaration: “Greener, cleaner, smarter!” by Ministers of the region of ECE, report of the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference, 2016

[ECE/BATUMI](#). Batumi Ministerial Statement on Education for Sustainable Development adopted by the High-level Meeting of Education and Environment Ministries of the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, report of the Eighth Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference, 2016

[ECE/AC.21/2019/2](#) Report of the fifth High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment, 2019

*Relevant decisions of the governing bodies of the multilateral environmental agreements of the Economic Commission for Europe*

[ECE/EB.AIR/140 and Add.1](#) Report of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution on its thirty-seventh session.

[ECE/MP.PRTR/2017/6 and Add.1](#) Report of the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters on its third session

[ECE/MP.PP/2017/2 and Add.1](#) Report of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) on its sixth session

[ECE/MP.PP/2017/16 - ECE/MP.PRTR/2017/2 and Add.1](#) Report of the joint High-level Segment of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) on its sixth session and the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers on its third session, and the Budva Declaration on environmental democracy for our sustainable future adopted by the two Meetings of the Parties

[ECE/MP.EIA/23 - ECE/MP.EIA/EA/7 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3](#) Report of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context on its seventh session and of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment on its third session.

[ECE/CP.TEIA/32 and Add.1](#) Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on its ninth meeting

[ECE/MP.WAT/49 and Add.1 and Add.2](#) Report of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes on its seventh session



[ECE/MP.WH/13](#) Report of the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes on its fourth session

S.20.3. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>270</b>
1. Parliamentary documentation for Committee on Environmental Policy and subsidiary bodies	55	24	86	55
2. Parliamentary documentation for Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and subsidiary bodies and Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health and subsidiary bodies	36	36	37	37
3. Parliamentary documentation for Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and subsidiary bodies	12	12	12	12
4. Parliamentary documentation for Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and subsidiary bodies	34	34	34	34
5. Parliamentary documentation for Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and subsidiary bodies and Meeting of the Parties to the Espoo Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment and subsidiary bodies	15	15	14	14
6. Parliamentary documentation for Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters and subsidiary bodies and Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and subsidiary bodies	107	107	107	107
7. Parliamentary documentation for High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment and subsidiary bodies	11	11	11	11
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>266</b>
8. Meetings of the Committee on Environmental Policy and subsidiary bodies	36	27	44	34
9. Meetings of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and subsidiary bodies and Meetings of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health and subsidiary bodies	55	55	50	50
10. Meetings of the Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and subsidiary bodies	30	30	30	30
11. Meetings of the Parties to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and subsidiary bodies and Meetings of the Parties to the Espoo Convention serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment and subsidiary bodies	41	41	40	40
12. Meetings of the Parties to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters and subsidiary bodies and Meetings of the Parties to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and subsidiary bodies	77	73	73	73

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
13. Meetings of the High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment and subsidiary bodies	5	5	5	5
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
14. Workshops on environmental issues, including on air quality, water, industrial safety, public participation, environmental assessment, monitoring and performance and education for sustainable development, for Government officials and other stakeholders in the UNECE region to improve environmental governance and performance	42	42	40	40
<b>Publications</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
15. Guidance, policy briefs, good practices publications relating to environmental issues and multilateral environmental agreements administered by the subprogramme	4	4	4	4
16. Progress reports and performance reviews on environmental issues	4	4	4	4
17. Reprint of the multilateral environmental agreements administered by the subprogramme, after amendments enter into force	1	1	1	1
18. Brochures on the multilateral environmental agreements administered by the subprogramme	1	1	2	2
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>C. Substantive deliverables:</b>				
• Consultation, advice and advocacy: Advisory services for Government officials and other stakeholders of countries members of the Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia on water, energy and other environmental issues				
<b>D. Communication deliverables:</b>				
• Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: Environmental performance review (synopsis and highlights); Electronic newsletter of the Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment				
• External and media relations: Press releases on environmental issues				
• Digital platforms and multimedia content: Update and maintenance of a website of the subprogramme				

## Subprogramme 2 Transport

S.20.4. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

### List of mandates:

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

<a href="#">58/9</a>	Global road safety crisis
<a href="#">68/269</a>	Improving global road safety
<a href="#">69/137</a>	Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024
<a href="#">69/213</a>	Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development
<a href="#">70/197</a>	Towards comprehensive cooperation among all modes of transport for promoting sustainable multimodal transit corridors
<a href="#">70/217</a>	Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
<a href="#">72/212</a>	Strengthening the link between all modes of transport to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
<a href="#">72/232</a>	Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
<a href="#">72/271</a>	Improving global road safety

#### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

<a href="#">1999/65</a>	Reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
<a href="#">2013/7</a>	Europe-Africa fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar
<a href="#">E/RES/2017/13</a>	Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

#### *Economic Commission for Europe decisions*

<a href="#">ECE/AC.21/2014/2</a>	Report of the High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment on its fourth session
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<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/224</a>	Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its seventy-fourth session (“UNECE Road Map for promoting ITS-20 global actions 2012-2020”)
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/236</a>	Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its seventy-fifth session (Joint Declaration on the promotion of Euro-Asian rail transport and activities towards unified railway law; and Joint Statement on Future Development of Euro-Asian Transport Links)
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/248</a>	Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its seventy-seventh session
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/254</a>	Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its seventy-eighth session
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/270</a>	Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its seventy-ninth session (Ministerial Resolution on embracing the new era for sustainable inland transport and mobility)
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/274</a>	Report of the Inland Transport Committee on its eightieth session
<a href="#">B (66)</a>	Endorsement of the Geneva United Nations Charter on Sustainable Housing

*Decisions of the Treaty Bodies of United Nations Transport Agreements*

<a href="#">E/ECE/TRANS/505/rev.3</a>	1958 Agreement Concerning the Adoption of Harmonized Technical United Nations Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these United Nations Regulations
<a href="#">ECE/RCTE/CONF/4</a>	1997 Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles and the reciprocal recognition of such inspections
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/132</a>	1998 Agreement concerning the establishment of global technical regulations for wheeled vehicles, equipment and parts which can be fitted and/or used on wheeled vehicles
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/ADN/CONF/10/Add.1 and Corr.1</a>	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
<a href="#">ECE/TRANS/WP.30/AC.2/125</a>	Report of the Administrative Committee for the TIR Convention 1975 on its sixty-first session (Annex II “Joint statement on the computerization of the TIR procedure”)

S.20.5. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>1650</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>1660</b>
<b>1. Parliamentary documentation for Inland Transport Committee</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>1321</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>1331</b>
a. Inland Transport Committee	31	32	31	31
b. World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations	837	<b>837</b>	837	<b>840</b>
c. Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs	33	<b>33</b>	33	<b>33</b>
d. Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	214	<b>214</b>	214	<b>214</b>
e. Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics	25	<b>25</b>	25	<b>32</b>
f. Working Party on Transport Statistics	14	14	14	14
g. Working Party on Road Transport	9	<b>9</b>	9	<b>10</b>
h. Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety	16	<b>16</b>	16	<b>16</b>
i. Working Party on Rail Transport	12	12	12	12
j. Working Party on Intermodal Transport and Logistics	11	11	11	11
k. Working Party on Inland Water Transport	47	47	47	47
l. Working Party on Customs Questions Affecting Transport	71	<b>71</b>	71	<b>71</b>
<b>2. Parliamentary documentation for Economic and Social Council</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>324</b>
a. Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	2	<b>5</b>	1	<b>5</b>
b. Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	257	<b>257</b>	157	<b>257</b>
c. Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	62	<b>62</b>	32	<b>62</b>
<b>3. Parliamentary documentation for High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>4. Meetings of Inland Transport Committee</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>327</b>
a. Inland Transport Committee	16	18	16	<b>16</b>
b. World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations	111	<b>111</b>	111	<b>111</b>
c. Working Party on the Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs	8	<b>10</b>	8	<b>8</b>
d. Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	58	<b>54</b>	68	<b>58</b>
e. Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics	12	<b>12</b>	12	<b>32</b>
f. Working Party on Transport Statistics	6	6	6	6
g. Working Party on Road Transport	6	<b>6</b>	6	<b>6</b>
h. Global Forum for Road Traffic Safety	14	<b>14</b>	14	<b>14</b>
i. Working Party on Rail Transport	6	6	6	6
j. Working Party on Intermodal Transport and Logistics	6	5	6	6
k. Working Party on Inland Water Transport	18	18	18	18
l. Working Party on Customs Questions Affecting Transport	46	<b>46</b>	46	<b>46</b>
<b>5. Meetings of Economic and Social Council</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>
a. Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>
b. Subcommittee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods	29	<b>29</b>	25	<b>29</b>
c. Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals	10	<b>10</b>	10	<b>10</b>
<b>6. Meetings of High-level Meeting on Transport, Health and Environment</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation projects</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
7. Project on Trans-European North-South Motorway (TEM)	1	1	1	1
8. Project on Trans-European Railway (TER)	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</b>	11	11	11	13
9. Workshops for Government officials and other stakeholders in the ECE region and in Contracting Parties to legal instruments under the purview of the Inland Transport Committee on: intelligent transport systems; transport statistics and trends; road, rail, inland water, intermodal and intersectoral transport issues; vehicle agreements and regulations	7	7	7	9
10. Seminars for national coordinators, experts, customs officials and transport industry on the TIR Convention and Trans-European North-South Motorway and Trans-European Railway projects	4	4	4	4
<b>Publications</b>	6	6	14	13
11. Publications on Transport of Dangerous Goods and special cargoes	2	2	4	3
12. Publications on Transport facilitation	0	0	3	0
13. Publications on Green and Safe Transport and cross-cutting issues	2	2	4	8
14. Publications on Vehicles Regulations	1	1	1	1
15. Publications on Statistics	1	1	2	1
<b>Technical materials</b>	1	1	2	2
16. Fact sheet: what you should know about tyres	0	0	1	0
17. Factsheet: what you should know about safety belts	0	0	0	1
18. Transport statistics - country profiles	1	1	1	1

## Non-quantified deliverables

### C. Substantive deliverables:

- Consultation, advice and advocacy: Set of advisory services for Contracting Parties of United Nations Transport Conventions administered by ECE on legal instruments relating to: inland transport; facilitation of transport; border crossing; road safety; vehicle construction; and transport of dangerous goods and other special cargoes
- Databases and substantive digital materials: Update and maintenance of the International TIR Databank on transport operators, including its online version; Development and maintenance of the International TIR Databank online project; Online register of customs sealing devices and customs stamps; TIR website; Internet-based inventory of standards on inland water infrastructure; Web-based inventory of existing European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC) and European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) standards and parameters; Databases on transport statistics, road traffic accidents, transport of dangerous goods, transport of perishable foodstuffs, urban transport and transport and environment; Development and maintenance of the web-based International Rail Security Observatory; Database for the Exchange of Type Approval (DETA); Electronic Convention on Road signs and signals (E-CoRSS)

### D. Communication deliverables:

- Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: Information materials on legal instruments and activities of the subprogramme
- External and media relations: Annual set of press releases for the subprogramme
- Digital platforms and multimedia content: Digital platforms and multimedia content on sustainable transport and mobility; Update and maintenance of the website of the subprogramme

## Subprogramme 3 Statistics

S.20.6. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

### List of mandates:

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

<a href="#">67/144</a>	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women
<a href="#">68/261</a>	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
<a href="#">69/210</a>	Entrepreneurship for development
<a href="#">69/229</a>	International migration and development
<a href="#">69/282</a>	World Statistics Day
<a href="#">70/147</a>	Protection of migrants
<a href="#">72/234</a>	Women in development

#### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

<a href="#">2006/6</a>	Strengthening statistical capacity
<a href="#">2014/7</a>	Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
<a href="#">2015/10</a>	2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme
<a href="#">2016/27</a>	Strengthening institutional arrangements on geospatial information management
<a href="#">2017/7</a>	Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

#### *Economic and Social Council decisions*

<a href="#">2010/235</a>	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-second session (Statistical Commission decision 41/112, Development indicators)
<a href="#">2011/245</a>	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-third session (Statistical Commission decision 42/104, Environmental-economic accounting)
<a href="#">2011/245</a>	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-second session and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-third session (Statistical Commission decision 42/107, Short-term economic indicators)
<a href="#">2012/230</a>	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fourth session of the



	Commission (Statistical Commission decision 43/115, Regional statistical development in Europe)
2013/235	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fourth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-fifth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 44/105, Environment statistics)
2014/219	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-sixth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 45/101, Implementation of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics)
2014/219	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-sixth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 45/103, Programme review: broader measures of progress)
2014/219	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-fifth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-sixth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 45/110, Big data and modernization of statistical systems)
2015/216	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-sixth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-seventh session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 46/101, Data in support of the post-2015 development agenda)
2015/216	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-sixth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-seventh session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 46/102, Population and housing censuses)
2015/216	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-sixth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-seventh session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 46/107, International trade and economic globalization statistics)
2016/220	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-eighth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 47/102 High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
2016/220	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-eighth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 47/104 Big data for official statistics)
2016/220	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-eighth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 47/106 Environmental-economic accounting)
2016/220	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-seventh session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-eighth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 47/112 Climate change statistics)

2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 48/101: Global indicator framework for the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 48/103: Transformative agenda for official statistics)
2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 48/104: Regional statistical development)
2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 48/107: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics)
2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 48/108: Integration of statistical and geospatial information)
2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 48/111: National accounts)
2017/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-eighth session and the provisional agenda and dates for the forty-ninth session of the Commission (Statistical Commission decision 48/114: Business registers)

S.20.7. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>
1. Documents for the Conference of European Statisticians	43	43	43	43
2. Documents for expert bodies	38	38	38	38
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>
3. Meetings of the Conference of European Statisticians and its Bureau	13	13	13	13
4. Meetings of expert bodies	69	69	72	72
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation projects</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
5. Project in social and economic statistics	1	1	1	1
6. Project in modernizing statistical production	1	1	0	0

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
7. Workshops in social and economic statistics	3	3	3	3
8. Workshops in innovating statistical production	3	3	3	3
<b>Publications</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
9. Publications cutting across multiple statistical areas	1	1	1	1
10. Publications in social and economic statistics	6	5	3	8

### Non-quantified deliverables

#### C. Substantive deliverables:

- Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: Global assessments of national statistical systems
- Consultation, advice and advocacy: Advisory services for Government officials (staff in the national statistical systems) and other stakeholders of countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia and South-East Europe on economic, social, demographic and environment statistics, statistics for SDGs, geospatial statistics and institutional issues and modernisation of official statistics.
- Databases and substantive digital materials: Update and maintenance of ECE Statistical Databases (Population and gender statistics database; Economic statistics database; Transport database; Forestry database).

#### D. Communication deliverables:

- Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: Leaflets and other promotional materials
- External and media relations: Articles for the “UNECE Weekly” and “EnvStats” newsletters
- Digital platforms and multimedia content: interactive digital workspaces (wikis); update and maintenance of the website of the subprogramme

## Subprogramme 4

### Economic Cooperation and Integration

S.20.8. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

#### List of mandates:

##### *General Assembly resolutions*

72/200 Information and communication technologies for sustainable development

72/228 Science, technology and innovation for development

S.20.9. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
1. Documents for the Committee on Innovation, Competitiveness and PPPs and its subsidiary bodies (number of documents)	18	18	18	18
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
2. Meetings of the Committee on Innovation, Competitiveness and PPPs and its subsidiary bodies	18	18	18	18
3. Meetings of the SPECA Working Group on Knowledge-Based Development	1	1	1	1
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation projects</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
4. Project on Capacity building for civil servants from CIS countries on innovation and competitiveness	1	1	1	1
5. Project on Capacity building for civil servants from CIS countries on PPPs	1	1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events (number of days)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
6. Capacity-building and policy advisory workshops, seminars and trainings on innovation and competitiveness policies for sustainable development	6	6	6	6
7. Capacity-building and policy advisory workshops, seminars and trainings on People-First Public-Private Partnerships	6	6	6	6
<b>Publications</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
8. Innovation for Sustainable Development Reviews	1	1	1	1
9. Comparative Reviews on Innovation Policy and/or PPP readiness	1	1	2	2
<b>Non-quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>C. Substantive deliverables:</b>				
• Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: preparatory and fact-finding missions for Innovation for Sustainable Development Reviews and PPP readiness assessments				
• Consultation, advice and advocacy: Advisory services by the PPP Business Advisory Board for Government officials and other stakeholders				
• Databases and substantive digital materials: Digital collection of case studies on People-First PPPs				
<b>D. Communication deliverables:</b>				
• Outreach programmes and information materials: newsletters on People First PPPs and on innovation for sustainable development				
• External and media relations: press releases, launch events for the above publications				

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<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
• Digital platforms and multimedia content: update and maintenance of the subprogramme's website				

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## Subprogramme 5 Sustainable Energy

S.20.10. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

### List of mandates:

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

69/225	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
70/213	Science, technology and innovation for development
72/224	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

#### *Economic and Social Council decisions*

1997/226	United Nations International Framework Classification for Energy Reserves/Resources: Solid Fuels and Mineral Commodities
2004/233	United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Resources
2011/222	Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines

S.20.11. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
1. Parliamentary documentation for the Committee on Sustainable Energy and related subsidiary bodies	60	60	60	60
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
2. Meetings of the Committee on Sustainable Energy, its Bureau and related subsidiary bodies	38	38	38	38
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation projects</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
3. Project on Pathways to Sustainable Energy	1	1	1	1
4. Project on Energy Efficiency in Buildings	2	2	1	1
5. Project on the application of the UNFC in Central Asia	1	1	1	0
6. Project on Global Tracking Framework	0	0	0	1
7. Project on UNRMS	0	0	0	1
8. Project on Methane Management	2	2	2	2
9. Project on Transboundary Cooperation on Renewable Energy	1	1	1	0
10. Project on Biogas Technology in Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0	0
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
11. Workshops for experts and government officials on the application of UNFC	2	2	2	2
12. Capacity-building seminars on energy efficiency measures, accelerators and standards	2	2	2	2
13. International capacity-building seminars on renewable energy development and policy reforms for climate change mitigation	2	2	2	2
14. International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development	4	4	4	4

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Publications</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
15. Best practice guidelines, case studies and other publications related to sustainable energy	1	1	10	2

### Non-quantified deliverables

#### C. Substantive deliverables:

- Consultation, advice and advocacy: Regional advisory services for Government officials and other stakeholders of countries of the ECE region on pathways to sustainable energy and national action plans related to the subprogramme's programme of work

#### D. Communication deliverables:

- Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: booklets on sustainable energy and related topics
- External and media relations: press releases, key note speeches, articles
- Digital platforms and multimedia content: update and maintenance of subprogramme's website



## Subprogramme 6 Trade

S.20.12. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

### List of mandates:

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

- [69/137](#) Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024
- [69/213](#) Role of transport and transit corridors in ensuring international cooperation for sustainable development
- [70/217](#) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
- [71/239](#) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries
- [71/242](#) Industrial development cooperation
- [71/245](#) Agriculture development, food security and nutrition
- [72/238](#) Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

#### *Economic and Social Council resolution*

- [1991/76](#) Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation

#### *Economic and Social Council decision*

- [1997/225](#) Economic Commission for Europe Recommendation 25, entitled “Use of the UN/EDIFACT Standard”

S.20.13. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>
1. Documents of the Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards	13	13	13	13
2. Documents of the Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies	13	13	13	13
3. Documents of the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards	60	60	60	60
4. Documents of the Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)	24	26	24	24
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>
5. Plenary and Bureau meetings of the Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards	7	6	7	7
6. Plenary meetings of the Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies	5	5	5	5
7. Plenary and specialized sections meetings of the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards	29	24	29	26
8. Meetings of the Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT)	48	53	48	53
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation projects</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
9. Trade Facilitation	4	4	3	3
10. Food loss and agriculture		1	1	1
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>
11. Seminars for standardization and inspection agencies and other stakeholders in transition economies and developing countries in the ECE region or beyond on ECE agricultural quality standards	3	3	6	6
12. Seminars for policymakers and experts in transition economies and developing countries in the ECE region or beyond to support the implementation of trade-related standards, recommendations and guidelines	9	8	9	9
13. Workshops for policymakers and experts in low and middle income countries in the ECE region on trade procedures, supply chain management, conformity assessment and market surveillance and women entrepreneurship	6	6	-	3
<b>Publications</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
14. Summary of ECE Trade Facilitation Best Practice and Recommendations	-	-	1	1
15. Guides on Trade standards in the following areas: traceability and risk management; e-business; education; and Sustainable development	3	1	3	3
16. Trade Facilitation recommendations, standards and strategies to support policymakers	2	-	2	2
17. Guides on agricultural trade and supply chains	1	-	1	1
18. Regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in a country to be decided	1	1	1	1
19. Publications on Risk-Based Inspections and Disaster and sustainable development	-	-	1	-
<b>Technical materials</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
20. Agricultural quality standards and Guidelines	4	4	5	4
21. Trade facilitation and electronic business	1	0	1	1
22. Posters for standards	2	4	2	2
23. Material for cross border trade	1	1	-	1
<b>D. Communication deliverables:</b>				
• Digital platforms and multimedia content: Update and maintenance of the website and databases of the subprogramme				
• External and media relations: Annual set of press releases for the subprogramme				
• Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: Booklets, fact sheets, information brochures				

## Subprogramme 7 Forestry and Timber

S.20.14. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

### List of mandates:

#### *General Assembly resolutions*

62/98	Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests
67/200	International Day of Forests
71/285	United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests
71/286	United Nations forest instrument
72/224	Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

#### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

2007/40	Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests
2015/33	International arrangement on forests beyond 2015
2017/4	United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 and quadrennial programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests for the period 2017–2020

S.20.15. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
1. Documents of the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry/European Forestry Commission	12	10	14	12
2. Documents of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management	2	2	2	6
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>
3. Meetings of the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry/European Forestry Commission	10	10	14	8
4. Meetings of the Bureau of the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry	6	3	6	4
5. Meetings of the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management and of Teams of Specialists	23	25	25	14
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
6. Seminars, workshops, fellowships and trainings for policymakers, experts and relevant stakeholders from countries in the ECE region on topics related to the ECE/FAO integrated programme	10	28	10	10
<b>Publications</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
7. Publication on Forest Products Annual Market Review	1	1	1	1

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
8. Publication on “Forecast of the Committee on Forest and the Forest Industry, Forest Products Production and Trade”	1	1	1	1
9. Forestry and timber study papers	2	1	1	2
10. Forestry and timber discussion papers	3	4	3	3

### **Non-quantified deliverables**

#### **C. Substantive deliverables:**

- Consultation, advice and advocacy: Forest policy dialogues on the request of countries
- Databases and substantive digital materials: Update and maintenance of databases: on forest resources; on forest policies and institutions; on forest products; production, consumption; and trade including prices; and on wood energy

#### **D. Communication deliverables:**

- Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: International Day of Forest; brochures on different forest-related topics
- External and media relations: Annual set of press releases for the subprogramme
- Digital platforms and multimedia content: Update and maintenance of the website of the subprogramme; videos on forest-related topics

## **Subprogramme 8**

### **Housing, land management and population**

S.20.16. The subprogramme will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it as detailed in the list below.

#### **List of mandates:**

##### *General Assembly resolutions*

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <a href="#">65/234</a> | Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014  |
| <a href="#">71/256</a> | New Urban Agenda   |
| <a href="#">72/144</a> | Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing   |
| <a href="#">72/226</a> | Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) |

##### *Economic and Social Council resolutions*

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">2014/7</a>  | Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002       |
| <a href="#">2016/25</a> | Future organization and methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development |
| 2018/6                  | Third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002   |

##### *Economic and Social Council decision*

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <a href="#">2014/239</a> | Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda for its forty-eighth session (Commission on Population and Development resolution 2014/1, Assessment of the status of implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development) |
|--------------------------|---|

##### *Economic Commission for Europe decisions*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <a href="#">ECE/AC.23/2002/2/Rev.6</a> | Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002   |
| <a href="#">ECE/AC.30/2007/2</a>       | Report of the UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing: “A Society for All Ages: Challenges and Opportunities”   |
| <a href="#">ECE/AC.30/2012/3</a>       | Vienna Ministerial Declaration “Ensuring a society for all ages: Promoting quality of life and active ageing”, 2012  |
| <a href="#">ECE/HBP/173</a>            | Report of the Committee on Housing and Land Management on its 74 <sup>th</sup> session (Strategy for Sustainable Housing and Land Management in the ECE region for the period 2014-2020) |

<b>B (66)</b>	Endorsement of the Geneva United Nations Charter on Sustainable Housing
ECE/HBP/190	Report of the Committee on Housing and Land Management on its 78 <sup>th</sup> session (Geneva Ministerial Declaration on Sustainable Housing and Urban Development)
ECE/AC.30/2017/2	Report of the UNECE Ministerial Conference on Ageing: “A Sustainable Society for All Ages: Realizing the Potential of Living Longer” (2017 Lisbon Ministerial Declaration)

S.20.17. The planned and actual deliverables of 2018, and the deliverables planned for 2019 and 2020, as guided by the mandates are presented in the table below:

<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
<b>Quantified deliverables</b>				
<b>A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies:</b>				
<b>Parliamentary documentation</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
1. Documents for Committee on Housing and Land Management	6	11	6	10
2. Documents for Working Party on Land Administration	0	0	7	0
3. Documents for Working Group on Ageing	7	7	4	5
<b>Substantive services for meetings</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>
4. Meetings of Committee on Housing and Land Management	14	12	14	14
5. Meetings of the Working Party on Land Administration and its Bureau	8	6	11	8
6. Meetings of Working Group on Ageing	11	11	7	7
<b>B. Generation and transfer of knowledge:</b>				
<b>Technical cooperation projects</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
7. Country profiles on housing, land administration and spatial planning	2	2	1	2
8. Generations and Gender	1	1	0	0
<b>Seminars, workshops, fellowships and training events</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
9. Workshops, seminars and training courses for policymakers and/or experts in the ECE region on housing and land administration (including real estate) and spatial planning	4	5	4	4
10. Workshop on population ageing for Government experts and practitioners in countries of the ECE region and an International Seminar on the Active Ageing Index for researchers and policymakers	2	2	1	1
<b>Publications</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
11. Publications on Housing and Land Management	2	2	2	2
12. Publications on Population	1	2	3	3
<b>Technical materials</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
13. Technical Guidelines on Housing and Land Management	1	1	1	1
14. Technical material on the Active Ageing Index	0	1	0	0

### Non-quantified deliverables

#### C. Substantive deliverables:

- Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: Fact finding missions and advisory services for policy makers, in preparation for and follow-up to the country profiles on housing, land administration and spatial planning; Fact-finding missions and advisory services for Government officials and other stakeholders, to develop national capacities on designing and implementing ageing-related policies and programmes
- Consultation, advice and advocacy: Generations and Gender Programme – support for the Council of Partners; country microdata submission and researchers’ access agreements
- Databases: Update and maintenance of the Active Ageing indicators dataset

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<i>Deliverables</i>	<i>2018 plan</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 plan</i>	<i>2020 plan</i>
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**D. Communication deliverables:**

- Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: Booklet and fact sheets of the Committee on Housing and Land Management and the Working Party on Land Administration; Booklet of the Working Group on Ageing
  - External and media relations: Annual sets of press releases related to housing, land management and population activities
  - Digital platforms and multimedia content: Update and maintenance of the websites related to housing, land management and population activities; Active Ageing Index wiki
-