

**Small Group on Financing  
Bureau  
7 July 2015**

**Convention on the Transboundary  
Effects of Industrial Accidents**

## **Background paper**

### **Attracting new financing: Potential donors and development cooperation agencies**

**Informal note by the secretariat**

#### **Introduction**

1. At its meeting on 29–30 January 2013, the Bureau discussed how to ensure sufficient funding for the implementation of the workplan, given the priorities decided upon by the Conference of the Parties. The meeting established a small group comprising the Bureau Chair and others interested that, having identified target countries and institutions, would act on financing as a pilot exercise in 2013–2014. The small group on financing (small group) had then met for the first time on 14 August 2014. At its meeting on 28–29 January 2015, the Bureau decided to continue the work of the small group on financing in the biennium 2015–2016, with a new composition.

2. At its first meeting, the small group considered how to approach Parties to contribute financial resources in line with economic strength. It also considered potential additional financing sources, project opportunities and the experiences of other organizations such as the European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL). As a result of the meeting, the secretariat prepared an overview of possible additional financing sources for the Assistance Programme in the form of a website.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, the small group requested the secretariat to further analyse potential financing sources on the basis of an overview prepared by Andersson Elfers Felix who had previously been engaged as consultant. A separate overview resulting from this analysis will be circulated in advance of the present meeting.

3. At its present meeting, the small group might like to identify additional financing sources from donor countries and potential donor organizations. In this regard, the small group will be invited to determine actions, responsibilities and next steps.

#### **I. Potential donors**

4. There are several organizations which could be considered as potential donors, such as:

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<sup>1</sup> Available from: <http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/industrial-accidents/areas-of-work/assistance-programme/financing.html>.

(a) Competent authorities: Ministries of Environment, Emergency Situations, Defence, Interior, etc., and related agencies for civil protection, emergencies, industry inspections, etc. — *most of these are already being contacted with letters inviting contributions*;

(b) Other ministries with an interest in the substance: Ministries of Industry and Economy, Foreign Affairs, International Development;

(c) Embassies and other representations of donor countries in countries with economies in transition (or developing countries), where these are the potential beneficiaries of an activity;

(d) EC Directorate-Generals for Environment, International Cooperation and Development (*DevCo*, formerly *EuropeAid*), Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (*ECHO*), Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (*NEAR*), Joint Research Centre (JRC, incl. Major Accident Hazards Bureau) and Research and Innovation (incl. *Horizon 2020*), as well as the European External Action Service and its country-based missions;

(e) International funding mechanisms, organizations and initiatives: Global Environment Facility, Environment & Security Initiative (EnvSec), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, incl. Development Assistance Committee), Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW);

(f) Regional organizations: Eurasian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Organization of Cooperation and Security in Europe (OSCE), others.

(f) Industry: associations (CONCAWE, EPSC, CEFIC, etc.) and major industrial companies (e.g. in oil & gas sector).

5. The right organization will share the aims of the Convention and will wish to be involved, whether substantially or superficially. Each approach must be tailored to match the potential donor.

6. Cooperation is ongoing with some of the above-mentioned organizations through the Convention's programme of work e.g. with the EU including EIB and JRC, OECD and OPCW. Opportunities may exist with regard to strengthening cooperation and engaging in new partnerships in order to enhance synergies and attract new financing. The small group will be invited to consider with which organizations it may merit strengthening partnerships conducive to attracting new financing sources.

7. Several approaches have been made by the secretariat to support the efforts by Parties, in cooperation with the European Commission, to develop project and funding proposals targeted at Directorates-General DevCo, NEAR and ECHO. At the same time, the support of Parties is crucial to these initiatives. The small group may like to consider how it could support ongoing initiatives and how it could engage in additional actions to attract EU project financing to the Convention, considering its synergies with the Seveso III Directive and the Civil Protection Mechanism.

## **II. Development cooperation agencies**

7. Identifying donors that have a development aid policy for beneficiary countries under the Assistance Programme could be a way to attract financing. The table below provides examples (OECD countries in ECE region). Members of the small group may have additional information on the beneficiary countries in the ECE region supported by their national Ministries of Foreign Affairs and/or Development cooperation agencies. Belgium, Denmark (Danida), Iceland (ICEIDA), Ireland (Irish Aid), the Netherlands and Spain (AECID) do not have an interest in specific countries in the ECE region. No

information was available (at least in English) on Greece (Hellenic Aid), Israel (MASHAV) and Portugal. In addition to the donor countries listed, there may be opportunities with non-ECE OECD members, such as Japan and, in particular, the Republic of Korea.

8. Priorities of development cooperation shift regularly. Several development cooperation agencies have, for example, redirected financing to Ukraine. In other cases, financing is being redirected to the Syrian refugee crisis and no longer available for the assistance of countries in the ECE region.

<i>Donor country</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Beneficiary countries of interest (not EU, Turkey, Russian Federation)</i>
Austria	ADA	Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Republic of Moldova,
Canada	CIDA	Ukraine
Czech Republic	CzDA	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Moldova_Georgia, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Serbia, Ukraine
Estonia	EDC	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine
Finland	MoFA FiDA	Central Asia, with priority to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Central Asia
France	AFD <sup>2</sup>	
Germany	GIZ	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Hungary	MoFA	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine
Italy	Dgcs	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Serbia
Luxembourg	LuxDev	Kosovo (SCR 1244), Montenegro, Serbia
Norway	NORAD	Developing countries <sup>3</sup>
Poland	Polish Aid	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine
Slovakia	Slovak Aid	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Kosovo (SCR 1244)
Slovenia	MoFA	Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova
Sweden	SIDA	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the

<sup>2</sup> Priority countries include the so-called “priority solidarity zone” and do not include countries from the ECE region.

<sup>3</sup> While countries in the ECE region are not among the priority countries for Norad currently listed, the following countries in the ECE region have been eligible for funding: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Republic of Moldova, Serbia, and Tajikistan.

<i>Donor country</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Beneficiary countries of interest (not EU, Turkey, Russian Federation)</i>
		former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine
Turkey	TIKA	Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
United Kingdom	DfID	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan
United States of America	USAID	Albania, Georgia, Montenegro, Kosovo (SCR 1244), Serbia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

9. Some of these development cooperation agencies have already provided financing to the Convention. Through EnvSec, ADA and the Finnish Development Cooperation have provided financing. Through EnvSec, SIDA had been approached by UNEP, in cooperation with ECE, with a proposal which included financing for activities on the Industrial Accidents Convention in the Caucasus and Eastern Europe. Unfortunately, this proposal has not been considered positively. GIZ had provided limited financing to a workshop under the Assistance Programme in Kyrgyzstan in 2013.

10. Members of the small group will be invited to consider which of these development cooperation agencies merit being approached with targeted project proposals conducive to the further implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention, and to determine respective roles, responsibilities and next steps.

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