

**ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE
ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE
TASK FORCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION
PROGRAMME FOR CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE, CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA**

**PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE "GREENING ECONOMIES
IN THE EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD" PROGRAMME
(JANUARY–JULY 2013)**

Second EaP GREEN Steering Committee Meeting

16-17 September 2013, Tbilisi, Georgia

Agenda item: 3

ACTION REQUIRED: For discussion and approval.

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PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE EAP GREEN PROGRAMME OF WORK (JANUARY–JULY 2013)

1. The current Progress Report provides a brief overview of activities carried out by the four implementing partners (OECD, UNECE, UNEP, and UNIDO) under the Long-term Programme of Work [ENV/EPOC/EAP(2013)1] of the “Greening economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood” (EaP GREEN) Programme. It covers the period from January to July 2013. A project-by-project report, presented in Part 2, complements the overview presented in Part 1.

PART 1: AN OVERVIEW

General information

2. EaP GREEN targets six countries of the European Union’s Eastern Partnership (EaP): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. The programme is supported by the European Commission and other donors, and involves joint implementation by four international organisations – OECD, UNECE, UNEP, and UNIDO. The total EaP GREEN budget for a period of implementation of 48 months is 12.5 million Euros.

3. The programme’s overall objective is for the EaP countries to move towards a green economy by decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation and resource depletion. More specifically, the Programme aims to:

- Mainstream sustainable consumption and production (SCP) into national development plans, legislation and regulatory framework with a view to provide a sound legal basis for future policy development, in line with the regional and international agreements and processes and consistently with existing EU acquis in the relevant policy areas;
- Promote the use of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as essential planning tools for an environmentally sustainable economic development;
- Achieve a shift to green economy through the adaptation and adoption of sustainable consumption and production practices and techniques in selected economic sectors (manufacturing, agriculture, food production and processing, construction).

4. Accordingly, the EaP GREEN is structured around three components: (1) governance and financing tools; (2) SEA and EIA: accompanying SCP policy implementation; and (3) demonstration projects.

5. The programme is targeted primarily at government authorities and the enterprise sector in the EaP countries. Various arms of the government are involved in its activities, most importantly ministries of environment and ministries of finance and economy, statistical offices and sectoral ministries. The International Finance Institutions (IFIs) and the domestic banking sector representatives are important partners as well. The programme is implemented in close cooperation with the NGO community. Its activities are coordinated with relevant projects in the EaP countries.

Establishing the governance structure and conducting the First Steering Committee Meeting

6. In response to a letter addressed to Prime Ministers in the EaP countries, National Focal Points (NFPs) were designated. The NFPs represent both environment and economy ministries, and are the main counterparts of the programme at the operational level.

7. Following NFPs nomination, the Programme's Steering Committee (SC) was established by end of April 2013. The SC will oversee programme implementation. Its members include NFPs, the European Commission and the four implementing partners. The SC will meet at least annually. Such meetings will be open to the NGO community and donors, as well as other international organisations.

8. The First Meeting of the Steering Committee was convened on 26 April 2013 in Berlin, Germany. Its participants discussed the key elements of the Programme's governance structure and the work methods to be used; endorsed the long-term programme of work; discussed the draft proposal for activities in 2013 and demanded that this proposal be amended after national-level stakeholder consultations. The draft summary record of this first meeting is available from document [ENV/EPOC/EAP/M(2013)3].

Launch missions to the EaP countries

9. A series of country-level launch events were conducted in the EaP countries following the First Steering Committee Meeting. These events aimed at informing key stakeholders and consulting them on issues of high priority for each country, as well as identifying synergies with relevant on-going initiatives. Official letters announcing the launch missions were sent to ministers, as requested by countries during the Berlin Meeting. An overview of participation and feedback on national priorities received during these events is summarised in Annex 1. The launch missions, typically of 2-3 days, also comprised bilateral meetings with the EU Delegations, Ministers and Deputy Ministers from key governmental authorities (Annex 2), and some of the NGOs and development partners. Whenever possible, efforts were made to disseminate information about the launch of EaP GREEN, including internet posting, press releases and video interviews. The EaP GREEN National Focal Points played an important role in the effective organisation of the launch events.

10. Feedback received from stakeholders can be summarised as follows:

- ***Though none of the EaP governments opposes the green model of development, the understanding of growth and business opportunities related to green economy is still low and relatively narrow-based:*** The majority of EaP countries are concerned about loss of competitiveness and other economic impacts if major investments in traditional sectors are required, or if some of these sectors, currently providing jobs and tax revenue, are scaled down. The emergence of new sectors faces many barriers. Nevertheless, energy efficiency and renewable energy promotion are very high on the political agenda in countries with very different energy endowment such as Azerbaijan and Moldova. In the majority of the EaP countries, green business opportunities have been linked to the energy and organic (or sustainable) agriculture sectors, although other options exist. The participants in launch events suggested that regional EaP GREEN meetings should promote the exchange of experience, and further enhance the understanding of green business opportunities. Relevant examples could come, for example, from Georgia where green business opportunities in four sectors were identified and an in-depth analysis of the textile sector was conducted.

- Green economy initiatives exist in all countries but more should be done to establish priorities and integrate them into a coherent development strategy:*** Green economy and sustainable development have been recognised as “guiding principles” in a number of national development strategies, such as “Azerbaijan 2020” and “Moldova 2020”. Not only their titles, but also some their priorities and targets are aligned with “Europe 2020” strategy which emphasises energy and resource efficiency. Many EaP countries had recently updated (e.g. Georgia and Ukraine) or are updating (e.g. Belarus and Moldova) their national environmental strategies or strategies for sustainable development aiming to integrate sustainable consumption and production and green economy concepts. Many sectoral strategies and components of environmental strategies also aim to support green economy promotion. Despite these positive developments, none of the EaP countries has established a vertically and horizontally coherent policy planning framework that would enable these objectives to be adequately reflected in operational plans and programmes of the government and budgetary plans. An initiative in Ukraine to draft a Green Economy Concept to enhance policy coherence is an interesting development in this regard. These issues could be addressed under Component 1 of the EaP GREEN which includes work on strategic priority setting. There might be a need to further strengthen those elements, e.g. by bringing in strategic financial planning aspects. Many stakeholders mentioned the need to clarify the costs associated with the transition to a green economy.
- There is an increased demand for analytical tools to support decision-making at the interface of the environment and economy:*** This demand can be partly satisfied within Components 1 and 2 of the EaP GREEN programme. For example, UNEP will assist three countries’ modelling to forecast the required investment and returns (economic, social and environmental) as part of the Component 1 of the EaP GREEN programme. UNECE will support the development of capacity for strategic environmental assessment and environmental impact analysis. OECD will support the development of green growth indicators. These initiatives require a careful identification of national-level stakeholders that have the relevant competence. Such stakeholders should include national statistical offices, research institutes, units in charge of economic forecasting within Ministries of Economy, independent think tanks, etc.
- Innovation and diffusion of resource-efficient technologies should be a key element of green economy in the EaP countries:*** Economies in the EaP countries are commonly concentrated in low value-added sectors. All EaP governments therefore aim at structural adjustments, including the promotion of sectors with a higher value added. This switch requires innovation and the diffusion of modern technologies. The greening of innovation strategies, which are currently being developed in Moldova and Ukraine, for example, provide an entry point for promoting eco-innovation. This also implies additional efforts at the level of enterprises, as already planned under the EaP GREEN’s Component 3. Some countries expressed an interest in environmental technology verification schemes and establishing eco-industrial parks attracts the interest of several countries, though these are beyond the scope of the EaP GREEN programme.
- Changes in pricing and patterns of government support, as well as environmental fiscal reforms, are often mentioned as crucial policy instruments; their more effective application could be enhanced by better analysis:*** While market signals in support to green economy promotion, especially energy prices, are becoming stronger in some EaP countries, the incentives for more efficient use of resources remain weak. EaP GREEN work on the identification of environmentally-harmful subsidies and product taxation is designed to address this issue. Stakeholders in several countries, including Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova have mentioned the need to examine subsidies and their potential environmental impacts at the national level. The interest to improve product taxation was signalled in Armenia, Moldova and Ukraine.

- ***Access to finance is one of the major impediments for the green transformation, although when financing is available, financially viable projects are lacking:*** There was a strong interest from all countries to work on issues of access to finance within EaP GREEN. There are examples of improved access to finance for green projects in several countries (e.g. Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine) which benefit from credit lines established in local banks by development banks. Such credit lines typically aim at energy efficiency or renewable energy promotion. Such international initiatives could facilitate the development of national financing mechanisms. There are opportunities in some countries, for example Azerbaijan, to introduce an environmental element in existing mechanisms like the National Fund of Support to Entrepreneurs which offers credits through some 20 local banks.
- ***EaP GREEN policy recommendations should be translated into the language of policies, laws, and government decisions in order to have impact:*** Many stakeholders welcomed the relatively long time span of the EaP GREEN programme: this provides opportunities for governments to incorporate recommendations developed in the programme into the national policy and regulatory frameworks. This should be principally a government-driven process that would comply with national procedural requirements. In several instances the role of Parliaments was mentioned, the recommendation being to involve these institutions in the EaP GREEN activities as much as possible, with a full understanding of the fact that the degree of their support to environmental action is very variable across the region.
- ***Setting platforms for intra-government policy dialogue and dialogue with other stakeholders is needed:*** EaP GREEN is seen as a potentially useful mechanism for overcoming the silo approach to policy-making that persists within EaP countries. However, the establishment and operation of such platforms is clearly the responsibility of the governments themselves. EaP GREEN activities will help the development of national Green Economy & Sustainable Consumption and Production Strategies. This will require the establishment of inter-ministerial and/or multi-stakeholder groups which could be ad hoc or permanent. The EaP GREEN programme could try to draw some of the main lessons from these experiences.
- ***Private sector actors should be involved, including through public-private partnerships:*** There are strong expectations that the issue of private sector participation will be addressed under Components 1 and 3 of the EaP GREEN programme. Issues that were discussed in relation to the role of businesses included, for instance: voluntary initiatives, supply chain pressure, corporate reporting, the need for initiatives targeting small- and medium-sized enterprises, and public private partnerships. There are examples of private sector actors launching relevant initiatives, such as Green Energy in Ukraine, but generally the role of the private sector needs to be improved and strengthened.
- ***High-level policy dialogue involving the EU and EaP countries can help to promote the green economy, including with the involvement of the private sector:*** In the EaP countries, the green economy concept has been discussed at the political level during the 2011 Warsaw Summit¹. Some EaP countries considered that regular feedback to the same level of decision-making on progress with implementation could be useful to keep top level decision-makers fully informed and involved. It could also serve to transfer experience from EU to EaP countries. At this time, no resources have been budgeted for such activities in the programme.

¹ The topic will be re-affirmed during the Vilnius Summit in November 2013.

11. In addition to activities covered by the EaP GREEN, several issues were mentioned as important in almost all countries:

- Promotion of green economy at the sub-national level, in particular its role in regional development and for the development of cities;
- Green infrastructure development, including in the light of the EU environmental law implementation efforts in the region;
- Regulatory reform and regulatory compliance; and
- Education and awareness raising in support to green economy.

12. Finally, most countries called for transparency in the selection of projects for national-level implementation.

Progress under Component 1

13. Work under this Component aims to support countries in the development of comprehensive strategies of transition towards green economy, the establishment of adequate progress measurement frameworks, and reform of existing policy packages so that incentives are established for both public and private actors to adopt a greener model of development. During the reporting period, the following activities have been carried out under Component 1:

- ***Strategic policy setting:*** In Belarus, a national workshop was conducted in June and a similar event is planned for September in Ukraine. Preparations of a regional workshop in Ukraine are on-going. National level work started in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. This work will include scenario analysis to illustrate how selected green policy changes and investment will improve a country's sustainability outlook compared to business as usual, and to quantify potential benefits.
- ***Progress measurement:*** A regional expert meeting on measuring green growth was conducted on 5-6 March 2013 in Prague (see the meeting's summary record in document ENV/EPOC/EAP/M(2013)1). The meeting discussed examples of OECD countries, in particular European Union member states, that had adapted the OECD set of green growth indicators to their national context. Following requests from countries, a policy brief on measuring green growth was developed by the OECD Secretariat. Work on a handbook addressing the set of indicators and approaches to introduce them nationally is underway. In May-June 2013, national-level workshops to introduce the OECD set of green growth indicators were conducted in Armenia, Georgia, and Moldova. A project to adapt the OECD set of green growth indicators in Moldova is being launched. A national-level workshop on green growth indicators is planned for October in Ukraine.
- ***Identifying environmentally-harmful subsidies:*** A pilot project on the identification and reform of environmentally harmful subsidies (EHS) was launched in Moldova in cooperation with UNDP Moldova. Scoping discussions are under way with other countries on launching another country-level project in this area.
- ***Creating market incentives for greener products:*** A handbook on product-related economic instruments is under development. An outline was circulated to NFPs for their feedback. In addition, projects to support the establishment or reform of product-related economic instruments have been agreed with Ukraine and Moldova. Data gathering in Moldova has started.

- ***Improving investment policies and access to finance:*** Contacts are being established or re-established with IFIs and local banks so that credit lines for in-depth analysis could be identified by end 2013.
- ***Promoting Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP):*** Preparations are underway to organise a regional awareness raising and capacity building workshop on SPP, probably in Ukraine October or November 2013. National level activities are being discussed with countries, in particular workshops aimed at ensuring buy-in at the local level. Training materials on SPP have been developed and will be used within the framework of both regional and national activities.
- ***Promoting more sustainable production processes:*** Work on the project focusing on greening Small and Medium-sized Enterprises has started with a review of existing policies and instruments. Information, though of variable depth and quality, was received from all countries. The results of analyzing current practices will inform the development of the outline for a policy reform handbook and will be included as one of its chapters.

Progress under Component 2

14. Component 2 aims to support the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of laws, policies, plans, programmes and projects. This is to be done by facilitating the adaptation of the EU Directives on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as well as the Espoo Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context and its Protocol on SEA. During the reporting period, the following activities have been carried out under Component 2:

- ***Revision of the existing national regulatory and legislative framework:*** National legislation, procedures and institutional structures related to SEA of the Republic of Moldova and Belarus were reviewed and draft reports, with recommendations for their improvement, were developed. These reports have been provided to national authorities and stakeholders for comments and will be further discussed during national roundtable events scheduled in the two countries for September 2013. In Georgia, a review of the national legislation and institutional structure related to the SEA implementation has been initiated, and the subsequent steps and their scheduling agreed.
- ***Capacity building on SEA/EIA procedures:*** A generic training programme, training materials and case studies tailored to national and local conditions and needs are being developed for Ukraine and Belarus; the development of a similar package is foreseen for Armenia. Two national level (training of trainers) workshops on SEA have been scheduled and will be delivered in Ukraine (1-4 October) and Armenia (28-29 November). Three local level training events on SEA, involving a tailored case-study, have been scheduled to be held in three border provinces in Belarus in October. The training events will bring together local authorities, SEA practitioners and civil society representatives. To improve cross-border cooperation on SEA, representatives from neighbouring provinces of Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine have also been invited.

A pilot project on post-project analysis of the transboundary environmental impacts of exploitation of the chalk deposit 'Hotislavskoe' was initiated between Belarus and Ukraine, with a kick-off meeting held in Brest (Belarus) in April 2013. Representatives of Poland also attended. A bilateral monitoring programme was agreed between Belarus and Ukraine, and a bilateral working group established to oversee the joint monitoring. The joint monitoring and evaluation of the environmental impacts of the project activities is focusing on surface water and

groundwater resources. An addendum on post-project analysis to the bilateral agreement between Belarus and Ukraine for the implementation of the Espoo Convention is also being developed.

The participation of representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine in the second meeting of the Working Group on EIA and SEA (Geneva, 27-30 May 2013) was financially supported.

- ***Strengthening the administrative capacities:*** A review of the existing procedures and institutional structures has been carried out during the revision of SEA related policy and legal frameworks in Belarus and Moldova (as described above). The roles and responsibilities of various actors, including the arrangements for public participation have been identified. Suggestions for improving institutional structures and procedures will be discussed during national events that will be organised in Ukraine, Armenia and Belarus in September. These events will involve all relevant stakeholders, including decision makers from sectoral, environmental and health authorities working at the central and local levels.

Progress under Component 3

15. A set of projects to demonstrate the benefits of sustainable production and consumption at the sectoral and corporate level is envisaged under Component 3. The proposed sectors are: manufacturing, agriculture, food production and processing, and construction materials. During the reporting period, the following activities have been carried out:

- ***Resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP) human and institutional capacity development:*** The UNIDO effort has focused on inventorying existing institutional capacities that could be further supported and developed for RECP service delivery to enterprises, governments and other stakeholders. In Moldova and Ukraine, where UNIDO has ongoing RECP projects, this has focused on seeking synergies, whereas in other countries work to prepare an inventory has been initiated. Start-up missions on the RECP component were organised to all six countries and will be completed in August. The missions will provide the basis for formalizing the institutional arrangements in each country. Potential partner institutions have been invited to attend the biennial global RECP Conference (on 4th-6th September in Montreux, Switzerland), to become familiar with international best practices in RECP implementation.
- ***RECP Implementation, Dissemination and Replication:*** The first round of RECP demonstrations is expected to start in each country in the fall of 2013. In preparation therefore, UNIDO initiated consultations with the NFPs in each country and business representatives to agree upon target subsectors for each country. This is expected to be confirmed in August, where after calls for expression of interest will be launched to the business community.
- ***RECP technology support:*** activities in support of transfer and deployment of RECP technology are only foreseen after completion of the first round of demonstration projects, scheduled in mid 2014.
- ***Demonstration projects in support to sustainable public procurement:*** Demonstration projects in the field of SPP are expected to be implemented after 2015.
- ***Promoting organic agriculture:*** A detailed internal planning of the project was undertaken. Background and outreach material on the project and organic agriculture were produced. UNEP initiated discussions with EaP governments regarding national level activities.

Communication Strategy

16. A Communication Strategy for the programme was developed. Its key elements include:

- Dissemination of general information about the initiative through a dedicated web site in English and Russian that will provide its description and news on implementation progress and impact;
- Production of regular electronic newsletters (with a variable frequency depending on the number of news to be communicated but not less than every six months);
- Upload of selected EaP GREEN products to the OECD's iLibrary² and similar tools of the UN Partners;
- On-going communication with target groups, including timely response to ad-hoc questions sent to the generic account eap.contact@oecd.org ;
- Organisation of international and national press-conferences in relation to flagship products, etc.

17. The programme's dedicated web page was set up in spring 2013 and is accessible at www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eapgreen.htm. The above-mentioned generic account has been active since early 2013. The first issue of the EaP GREEN electronic newsletter is under preparation. The feasibility of using social media such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube is being assessed.

²OECD iLibrary (www.oecd-ilibrary.org) is the online library of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) featuring its books, papers and statistics. OECD iLibrary access is available at over 2 000 subscribing institutions worldwide, resulting in some 25 million users in over 100 countries.

PART II: PROJECT-BY-PROJECT PROGRESS REPORTING

Activity	Completed products/activities (January – July 2013)	Outputs/events still planned in 2013	Donors	Comments
Component 1: Governance and financing tools				
1.1: Supporting strategic policy setting (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a Regional Workshop is on-going. Background materials are under preparation. A national consultation on Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production took place in Minsk, Belarus on 26th June 2013. The first national stakeholder consultation for Green Economy and Sustainable Consumption and Production will be organised at the 4th week of September (dates will be confirmed shortly) in Ukraine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of a regional workshop on GE/SCP in Ukraine November 2013; A scenario analysis for Resource Efficient Greener policy changes for Belarus by November 2013; National consultation for SCP/GE strategic policy setting in Ukraine (September 2013); Preparation of GE/SCP assessment for Moldova 	European Commission UNEP (Environment Fund)	
1.2: Progress measurement: Green Growth Indicators (OECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regional meeting on GGIs conducted on 5-6 March 2013 in Prague, Czech Republic; National-level GGIs workshops conducted on 31 May 2013 (Tbilisi, Georgia); 7 June 2013 (Chisinau, Moldova); and 21 June 2013 (Yerevan, Armenia); A policy brief on GGIs developed; The development of a handbook on the use of GGIs was launched. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of a national workshop in Ukraine in October 2013; Launch of pilot activities on GGIs in Moldova; Finalisation of the handbook on GGIs. 	European Commission Switzerland Norway Netherlands	The project is, partly, a contribution to the development of a Shared Environmental Information System in the pan-European region. The OECD Secretariat cooperates in this area with several international organisations, in particular with EEA, UNEP and UNECE.

Activity	Completed products/activities (January – July 2013)	Outputs/events still planned in 2013	Donors	Comments
1.3: Identifying environmentally-harmful subsidies (EHS) and launching subsidy reform (OECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pilot project on EHS identification was launched in Moldova in cooperation with UNDP; Data analysis and drafting of the case study report for Moldova has started. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National workshop to discuss results from the Moldovan case study on EHS, planned for end of October 2013; Finalisation of the EHS case study in Moldova; Launch of a second country-level project. 	Norway European Commission	Within this project, the Secretariat is mobilising substantive input from OECD's core programme on EHS.
1.4: Reforming tax policies: creating market incentives for greener products (OECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outline of a policy manual "Creating market incentives for greener products" was discussed with EaP country experts via written procedure; Data gathering and analysis for a project in Moldova has started. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of a national workshop in Moldova on 18 October 2013; Organisation of a national workshop in Ukraine on 24 October 2013; Preparation of a draft policy manual on product-related economic instruments by the end of 2013; Preparations for a regional meeting to be conducted in early 2014. 	European Commission Netherlands Switzerland	
1.5: Improving investment policies and access to finance (OECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion on the project within OECD and contacts with relevant IFIs underway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country-level activities to be launched in 2014. 	European Commission	

Activity	Completed products/activities (January – July 2013)	Outputs/events still planned in 2013	Donors	Comments
1.6: Promoting public consumption changes through green procurement practices (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations of a regional awareness raising and capacity building workshop on SPP are underway. • National level activities have started through discussions with countries and preparations of national workshops. • Training materials on SPP have been developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional awareness raising and capacity building workshop on SPP to be held in Ukraine on 16-17 November 2013. • National workshops in selected countries. 	European Commission	
1.7: Promoting more sustainable production processes: greening of SMEs (OECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft analytical framework and questionnaire on promoting better environmental performance of SMEs developed, information gathered and analysed; • A methodology for SME surveys in EECCA countries developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an outline of an SME Greening Toolkit. 	European Commission	
Component 2: SEA and EIA: accompanying SCP policy implementation				
2.1: Revision of the existing national regulatory and legislative framework (UNECE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of national SEA legislation and procedures initiated in Belarus, Georgia and Moldova, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in-country data gathering (Belarus, 3-7 July; Georgia, 9-13 September; Moldova, 23-29 June); - Development of a draft report (Belarus, 31 July, Moldova, 31 July); • Consultation with the national authorities on results of the reviews at round table events (Belarus, 5 September; Moldova, 3 September); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with national authorities on results of the reviews at round table events (Georgia, 5 November); • Development of a draft report (Georgia, by 15 October); • Development of final recommendations (Belarus, 30 September, Moldova, 15 October, Georgia, 30 November); 	European Commission ENVSEC	

Activity	Completed products/activities (January – July 2013)	Outputs/events still planned in 2013	Donors	Comments
<p>2.2: Capacity building on SEA/EIA procedures, following good practices including those in use in the EU (UNECE)</p>	<p><i>Capacity building workshops</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of generic training programme, training materials and case studies for trainings in Ukraine, Belarus and Armenia initiated (July-August); <p><i>Post-project analysis of environmental impact in transboundary context in Belarus and Ukraine (Exploitation of 'Hotislavskoe' chalky deposits) initiated, including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A start up workshop, 9-10 April (Brest, Belarus); - A meeting of a bilateral working group on monitoring of environmental impact of mining activities (WG), 28 June (Kyiv, Ukraine); - Monitoring programme development and approval (May-June); - Actual monitoring, evaluation of ex-post impacts and data exchange (June-October) 	<p><i>Capacity building workshops</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials finalized and translated into Russian by 30 September; - National training workshop on SEA, 1-4 October, Kyiv, Ukraine; 26-29 November, Yerevan, Armenia; - Local SEA training workshop in Belarus, 7-9 October (Hornel), 21-26 October (Brest, Hrodno); <p><i>Post-project analysis of environmental impact in transboundary context in Belarus and Ukraine (Exploitation of 'Hotislavskoe' chalky deposits)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Second meeting of the bilateral WG, October - Evaluation of the pilot case and development of draft recommendations for post project analysis, October 2013 -January 2014; - Meeting of the task force for project evaluation, November/December 2013 	<p>European Commission</p> <p>ENVSEC</p>	

Activity	Completed products/activities (January – July 2013)	Outputs/events still planned in 2013	Donors	Comments
2.3: Strengthening the administrative capacities of the authorities in charge of the environmental assessments (UNECE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in the SEA process conducted in conjunction with the activity 2.1: Revision of the existing national regulatory and legislative framework (Belarus, 3 June – 31 July; Moldova, 23 June – 31 July, Georgia, 9 September – 15 October); Identification of relevant stakeholders to participate in the national and local training workshops initiated in connection with the activity 2.2: Capacity building on SEA/EIA procedures, following good practices including those in use in the EU (August 2013). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations for improving institutional structures for SEA implementation based on the legislative and institutional review and roundtable discussions (Belarus, 30 September, Republic of Moldova, 15 October, Georgia, 30 November); Workshops on application of the SEA at the national level (1-4 October, Kyiv, Ukraine; 26-29 November, Yerevan, Armenia); 30-45 various stakeholders trained in application of SEA at the local level (Belarus, 7-9 October (Homel), 21-26 October (Brest, Hrodno)) 		
Component 3: Demonstration projects				
3.1: Development of human and institutional capacity for RECP (Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production) (UNIDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventoried existing national RECP capacities (AR, AZ, BE & GE) and assessed synergies with other RECP related initiatives (all countries) Missions to all EaP countries to discuss operational arrangements; Introductory seminar in Yerevan (19 June) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize national implementation arrangements and appoint national staff Start first cycle of RECP assessment training for national experts in all six EaP countries (from Oct 2013) 	European Commission Slovenia Austrian Development Bank UNIDO	
3.2: RECP implementation, dissemination and replication (UNIDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started discussions with NFP in all countries to prioritize and select target sub-sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commence first round of RECP assessments in selected subsectors in all six EaP countries 		

Activity	Completed products/activities (January – July 2013)	Outputs/events still planned in 2013	Donors	Comments
3.3: RECP technology support (UNIDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No activity foreseen in 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No activities foreseen in 2013 		
3.4: Stimulating innovation and more sustainable goods and services through sustainable public procurement (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No activity foreseen in 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No activities foreseen in 2013 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of this activity will start in 2015.
3.5: Promoting organic agriculture (UNEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed internal planning of activities concluded; Production of background and outreach material showcasing project and planned activities on organic agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complement country studies and synthesis report for Ukraine, Moldova, and Armenia, with information on policy framework and trade barriers for organic produce; Conduct market analyses for these countries, looking at opportunities for organic farming, challenges and market access barriers, and mapping the market structure; Introduce farmers, traders and policy makers to findings of draft country studies, conduct capacity needs assessment, and provide training on organic agriculture in three national workshops 		

ANNEX 1. SUMMARY INFORMATION ON THE EaP GREEN LAUNCH EVENTS

Countries and dates	Participation of high-level officials	Participation of the EU Delegation	Number of participants	EaP GREEN issues identified as highly relevant	Other priority green economy-related issues
ARMENIA, 20 June 2013	Mr Khacik HAKOBIAN Deputy Minister of Nature Protection	Mr. John BARKER Sector Manager	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance • SME support • Cleaner production • Strategic environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment • Environmental fiscal reform • Green growth indicators • Sustainable public procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms of technology transfer • Impact on competitiveness • Compliance promotion, especial financial levers • Local-level development and green growth • Greening of the mining sector • Transition costs
AZERBAIJAN, 3 July 2013	None	Mr. Toralf PILZ Head of Political, Economics and Press and Information Section	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impact assessment • Strategic environmental assessment • Adoption of a holistic approach by the government • Identification of environmentally harmful subsidies • SME regulation (differentiation of regulatory regimes) and support • Access to finance • Organic agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green economy and regional development • Impact on competitiveness • Energy efficiency in the housing sector • Eco-industrial parks • Development of renewables • Waste management • Land use policies • Assessment of coherence of various policies • Establishing relevant governance structures
BELARUS, 26 June 2013	None	Ms. Elena RAKOVA Project Manager	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning for GE/SCP • EIA and SEA • Organic Agriculture • Resource efficient and cleaner production • Sustainable Public Procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Alternative energy • Fostering entrepreneurs, private sector development and R&D • Access to green technology • Introduction of ecosystem services • Green jobs and waste management

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Countries and dates	Participation of high-level officials	Participation of the EU Delegation	Number of participants	EaP GREEN issues identified as highly relevant	Other priority green economy-related issues
GEORGIA, 30 May 2013	Mr. Irakli MATKAVA Deputy Minister of Economy	Mr. Ramon REIGADA GRANDA Head of Operations Section	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance • Support to enterprises, including for costing green growth opportunities • Strategic environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment • SME sector development • Organic agriculture • Enabler role of the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and awareness raising • Energy efficiency in the housing sector • Green infrastructure and transport • Technology transfer • Eco-industrial parks • Transition costs
MOLDOVA, 6 June 2013	Mr. Lazar CHIRICA Deputy Minister of Environment	None	58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental fiscal reform and removal of environmentally harmful subsidies • Strategic planning and indicators • SME support • Support for activities under the UNIDO “Green Industry Platform” • Creation of a national green economy platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-cost technological solutions • Green growth and trade policies • Compliance with EU legislation • Green growth and regional development • Land use planning • Costing of eco-system services • Regulatory reform • Transition costs
UKRAINE, 27 May 2013	None	Mr. Jean Francois MORET Sector Manager	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning • Indicators • Environmental fiscal reform • Green technologies and innovation • Green investments • Development of environmental goods and services sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of framework policies • Green economy development at the sub-national level • Environmental technology verification schemes • Regulatory reform • Education and awareness raising • PPPs • Corporate reporting • Transition costs

ANNEX 2. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONSULTED DURING BILATERAL MEETINGS³

ARMENIA

Ministry of Nature Protection

Mr. Khacik Hakobian, Deputy Minister of Nature Protection
Ms. Anahit Aleksandrian, Head of Department (National Focal Point)

Ministry of Economy

Mr. Tigran Harutyunyan, Deputy Minister of Economy
Ms. Aneta Babayan, Head of Division (National Focal Point)

AZERBAIJAN

Ministry of Economic Development

Mr. Ruslan Rustamli, Deputy Head, Division on Cooperation with International Organizations
Mr. Natig Heydarov, Adviser of the Entrepreneurship Development Policy Division, National Focal Point of the EaP GREEN Programme

Ministry of Industry and Energy

Mr. Gulmammad Javadov, Deputy Minister
Mr. Feyzulla Muradov, Deputy Head of the Division on Investment and Reconstruction of Industry Objects
Mr. Elesger Hesenov, Deputy Head of the Industry Division

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

Mr. Firdovsi Aliyev, Deputy Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources
Mr. Rasim Settarzade, Head of Ecology and Environmental Protection Division
Mr. Emin Garabagli, Head of Division on International Cooperation
Mr. Ogtay Jeferov, Senior Adviser
Ms. Gulshen Hadjieva, National Focal Point of the Programme
Mr. Issa Aliyev, Director of REC Caucasus Azerbaijan Branch Office

National Statistical Committee

Mr. Rauf Selimov, Deputy Chairman of the Committee
Ms. Rena Lazimova, Department of Environmental Statistics
Mr. Nuru Suleimenov, Department of National Accounts
Mr. Gadji Dadishev, Department of Industrial and Construction Statistics

BELARUS

Ministry of Economy

Mr. Yury Zyuzenkov, Head of Department of Economic Analysis, National Focal Point of the EaP GREEN Programme
Ms. Tatiana Dubovik, Deputy Head of Department of Forecasts and Programs

³ This list does not include persons met outside government authorities, such as research institutes, NGOs, SME support agencies, UNDP offices, and the EU Delegations staff.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Ms. Irina Komosko, Head of Department of Environmental Management and Innovation Development, National Focal Point of the EaP GREEN Programme

Ms. Anna Klyut, Consultant of the Department of Expertise of Urban Planning Projects

Mr. Andrey Kuzmich, Head of Department of Land and Landscapes Department, Department of Biological and Landscape Diversity

Ministry of Industry

Ms. Oksana Voskobovcn, Consultant of the Department of Metallurgy and Machine Building Industry

GEORGIA***Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development***

Mr. Irakli MATKAVA Deputy Minister of Economy

Ms. Nino Kvernadze, Head of Department (National Focal Point)

Ministry of Environment

Ms. Khatuna Gongaladze, Minister

Ms. Nino Sharashidze, Deputy Minister

Ms. Nino Tkilava, Head of Department (National Focal Point)

MOLDOVA***Ministry of Environment***

Mr. Gheorghe Shalaru, Minister

Ms. Valentina Tapis, Deputy Minister

Ms. Maria Nagorniy, Head of Department (National Focal Point)

Ms. Tatiana Plesco, Principal Adviser, Policy Planning and Assessment Department

Ministry of Economy

Mr. Octavian Calmic, Deputy Minister

Ms. Lilia Palii, Head of Division (National Focal Point)

Ms. Iulia Iabanji, Director, SME Support Agency under the Ministry of Economy

Mr. Cezar Iliuş, Senior Consultant, General Division on Business Environment Development

National Statistical Bureau

Mr. Vitalie Valcov, Deputy Director General

Ms. Elena Orlov, Head of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics

UKRAINE***Ministry of Economy***

Mr. Anatoliy Maksiuta, Deputy Minister

Ms. Olena Kucherenko, Head of Department

Ms. Larisa Musina, Adviser to the Minister of Economy (National Focal Point)

Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources

Ms. Natalia Trofimeko, Deputy Head of Department (National Focal Point)

Mr. Ivan Ivanets, Deputy Head, International Relations Division