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**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE CONVENTION ON THE TRANSBOUNDARY
EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS**

Fifth meeting
Geneva, 25–27 November 2008
Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda

**ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE,
CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE TO ENHANCE
THEIR EFFORTS IN IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION**

Progress report on the Assistance Programme

Note by the Chairperson of the Conference of the Parties, the Chairman of the Working
Group on Implementation

INTRODUCTION

1. Recognizing that countries of Eastern Europe Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) and South-Eastern Europe (SEE) faced many challenges in implementing the Convention, the Conference of the Parties, at its third meeting (Budapest, 27–30 October 2004), adopted and launched an Assistance Programme to assist the countries in overcoming their challenges, in particular in establishing necessary policies under the Convention's main areas of work.
2. At its fourth meeting (Rome, 15–17 November 2006), the Conference of Parties reviewed the results achieved by EECCA and SEE countries under the Programme's preparatory phase on the basis of the report of the results of the preparatory phase (ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/3). It adopted the report and initiated the implementation phase for all those EECCA and SEE countries that had successfully accomplished their preparations – i.e. implemented the basic tasks (see paras. 5–8). Furthermore, it mandated the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation to keep

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an operational approach, to organize the first assistance activities (based on ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/4) and at the same time to elaborate the action plan for the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme in such a way that it would establish specific activities and priorities for both the short and long term. Last but not least, the Conference of the Parties, taking into account the results of the preparatory phase, decided to continue the activities of the preparatory phase aimed at the review of the implementation of the basic tasks by further countries and also requested the Bureau and the Working Group to provide guidance to the countries which felt unable to implement the basic tasks due to lack of capacities.

3. The Conference of the Parties requested the Chairpersons of the Bureau and the Working Group to report to the fifth meeting on the outcome of the work carried out in the biennium 2007–2008 under the Assistance Programme (ECE/CP.TEIA/15, para. 57).

4. The present document contains the report on all activities that took place under both the preparatory and implementation phases of the Assistance Programme in the biennium 2007–2008, in particular focusing on the progress achieved. This report does not include detailed information on the decisions taken by the Bureau in accordance with its mandates, which are contained in the report of the Bureau on the activities under the Convention (ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/1).

I. BACKGROUND¹

5. The Assistance Programme was adopted and launched for 20² EECCA and SEE countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan from the EECCA region, and Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from the SEE region.

6. All of these countries except for Albania and Turkmenistan participated in the High-level commitment meeting (Geneva, 14–15 December 2005), adopted the commitment declaration and through it joined the Assistance Programme.

7. Eleven countries – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine – organized and hosted fact-finding missions before November 2006 and presented how they had implemented the basic tasks to the teams visiting the countries. Bosnia and Herzegovina hosted a pre-mission in this period.

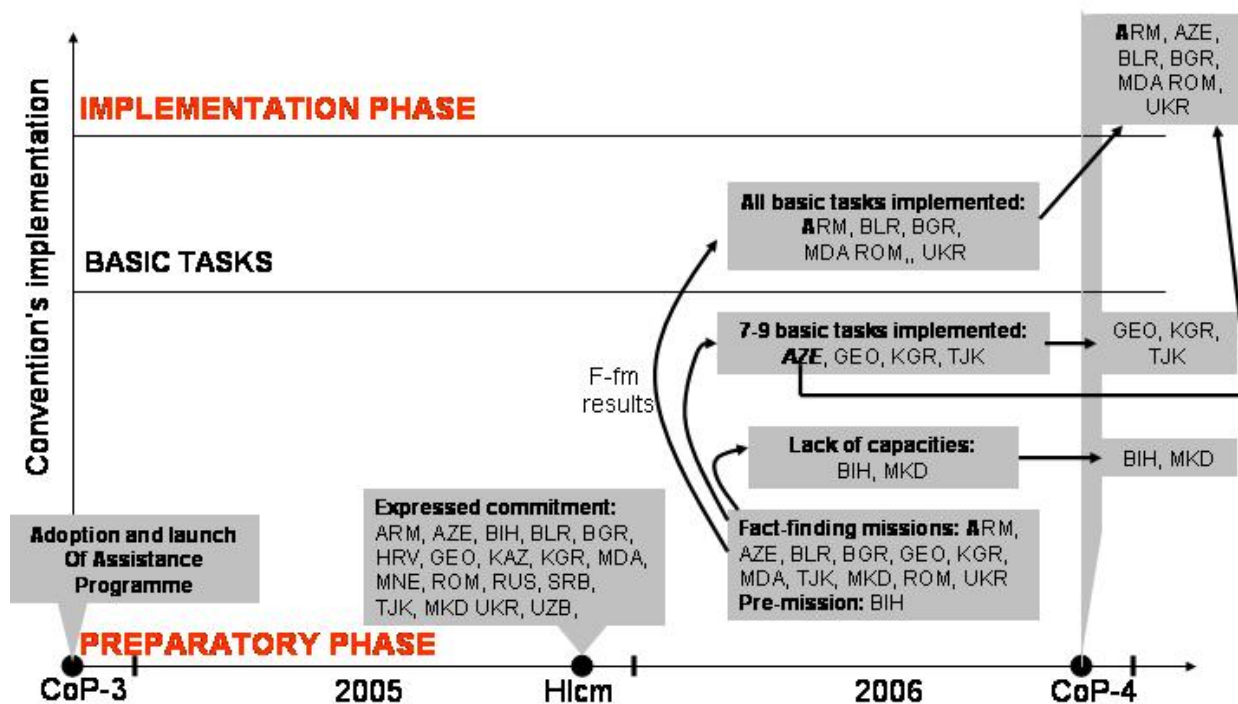
8. The reports of the missions were reviewed at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. As a result: (a) Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were invited to finalize the implementation of the basic tasks and to report on them to the Bureau; (b) Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were to be provided with

¹The background provides a brief summary of the report on the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme (ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/3)

²Before the separation of Serbia and Montenegro, the Assistance Programme comprised 19 countries.

guidance on implementing the basic tasks; and (c) all other countries which hosted fact-finding missions were accepted to the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme, in which they would be provided with needs-driven assistance.

Figure 1. EECCA and SEE countries in the Assistance Programme from the third to the fourth conference of the Parties



II. PREPARATORY PHASE IN THE BIENNIUM 2007–2008

9. Work under the preparatory phase in biennium 2007–2008 focused on: (a) organizing the remaining fact-finding missions; (b) providing guidance on implementing the basic tasks; and (c) reviewing reports on the completion in the implementation of the basic tasks.

A. Fact-finding missions

10. Four fact-finding missions were organized in the period 2007–2008, to Croatia, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Uzbekistan. The exact dates and the composition of teams for the missions are included in the table 1 below. The missions were arranged following the same concept as in 2006 (see ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/3, paras. 12–16).

11. In the period 2007–2008, Albania also expressed interest in joining the Assistance

Programme and organizing a fact-finding mission. Such a mission could be arranged once the country has informed the secretariat that it was ready to do so, i.e. that it felt it had implemented the basic tasks.

Table 1. Missions, dates and teams

Country visited / mission's report	Date	Team leader	Team members
Kazakhstan ECE/CP.TEIA/AP.12	17–20 April 2007	Mr. Ernst Berger (Switzerland)	Mr. Jan Roed (Norway) Mr. Viktor Novikov (UNEP ³)
Serbia ECE/CP.TEIA/AP.13	11–14 June 2007	Mr. Cornelius van Kuijen (Netherlands)	Mr. Giorgio Mattiello (Italy) Ms. Jasmina Bogdanovic (UNEP)
Uzbekistan ECE/CP.TEIA/AP.14	9–12 July 2007	Mr. Bruno Frattini (Italy)	Mr. Massimo Cozzone (Italy) Mr. Viktor Novikov (UNEP)
Croatia ECE/CP.TEIA/AP.15	20–22 Aug. 2007	Mr. Ludwig Dinkloh (Germany)	Mr. Tomas Trcka (Slovakia) Ms. Jasmina Bogdanovic (UNEP)

12. The results of the fact-finding missions, as described in the missions' reports, showed that three countries (Croatia, Kazakhstan and Serbia) had implemented all the basic tasks. Uzbekistan, however, had not finalized two of the basic tasks, namely: (a) the designation of an authority responsible for notification of hazardous activities to neighbouring countries; and (b) the implementation of the UNECE Industrial Accident Notification System at the national level.

13. The reports and recommendations of the fact-finding teams were reviewed at the respective Bureau meetings and the Bureau decided to invite Croatia, Kazakhstan and Serbia to the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme, and asked Uzbekistan to complete the implementation of basic tasks.

14. With respect to the identified needs for assistance during the four missions, the reports showed that there were needs for assistance in most of the areas under the Convention and that many of these needs were shared by the countries. This was also true when compared to the results of missions organized earlier. Some of the most quoted needs referred to assistance with respect to:

- (a) Identification of hazardous activities;
- (b) Implementation of preventive measures, in particular being apprised of good practices in risk assessment and the safe management of hazardous activities;
- (c) Training and education for inspectors, especially in assessing the quality of safety reports, improving international cooperation and promoting capacity-building activities on establishing and implementing preventive measures;
- (d) Assessment of legal and institutional frameworks;
- (e) Enhancement of preparedness measures, in particular training sessions or projects on contingency planning.

³ United Nations Environment Programme.

B. Guidance on implementing the basic tasks

15. The Bureau, together with the Working Group on Implementation, agreed that the best way in providing guidance on implementing basic tasks to Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Republic of Macedonia would be through organizing awareness-raising missions. During these missions, the team would:

(a) Raise awareness among the country's authorities about the purpose and provisions of the Convention and ensure common understanding of the basic tasks;

(b) Provide the necessary assistance to the country's authorities so that they will be able to establish a plan of action aimed at the implementation of the basic tasks under the Convention, including a time frame for its completion.

16. The awareness-raising missions were to be carried out by a team consisting of four experts with practical experience in implementing the different provisions of the Convention. During the mission, the team would meet with all the authorities charged with the prevention, preparedness and response aspects of industrial accidents.

17. Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were invited to participate in the awareness-raising missions by letters dated 9 July 2007. Montenegro was also informed that that country could take advantage of similar assistance.

18. The invitation was accepted by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, whereas the other two countries informed that they missed the institutional capacity to arrange the missions.

19. The awareness-raising mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia took place on 26 and 27 November 2007 in Skopje at the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning. Representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, the Centre for Crisis Management and the Directorate for Protection and Rescue participated in the meeting. The composition of the team is provided in the table 2 below. The detailed information on the mission is contained in the short account of mission.

Table 2. Awareness-raising mission date and team

Country	Date	Team leader	Team members
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	26–27 Nov. 2007	Mr. Lajos Katai-Urban (Hungary)	Ms. Jasmina Karba (Slovenia) Mr. Giorgio Mattiello (Italy) Ms. Virginia Fusé (secretariat)

20. The awareness-raising mission was a successful event, which allowed its participants to gain a better understanding on the main provisions under the Convention and of ways to address their implementation. This mission resulted in an agreement between the different authorities to:

(a) establish a working group, whose members would prepare an action plan listing the shortcomings in the country's safety policy and the steps to be undertaken to overcome them,

including a tentative time frame; and (b) subsequently to implement the action plan. The work carried out in the working group, with the involvement of all authorities should lead to an efficient sharing of responsibilities between the authorities.

21. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia submitted its action plan to the Bureau through the secretariat on 7 March 2008. The Bureau welcomed the preparation of the action plan. The Bureau invited the country to present the action plan and progress in its implementation to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

C. Completion of the implementation of the basic tasks

22. The Bureau accepted the report on the completion of basic tasks by Georgia and invited the country to join the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were invited to provide additional information.

D. Results of the preparatory phase

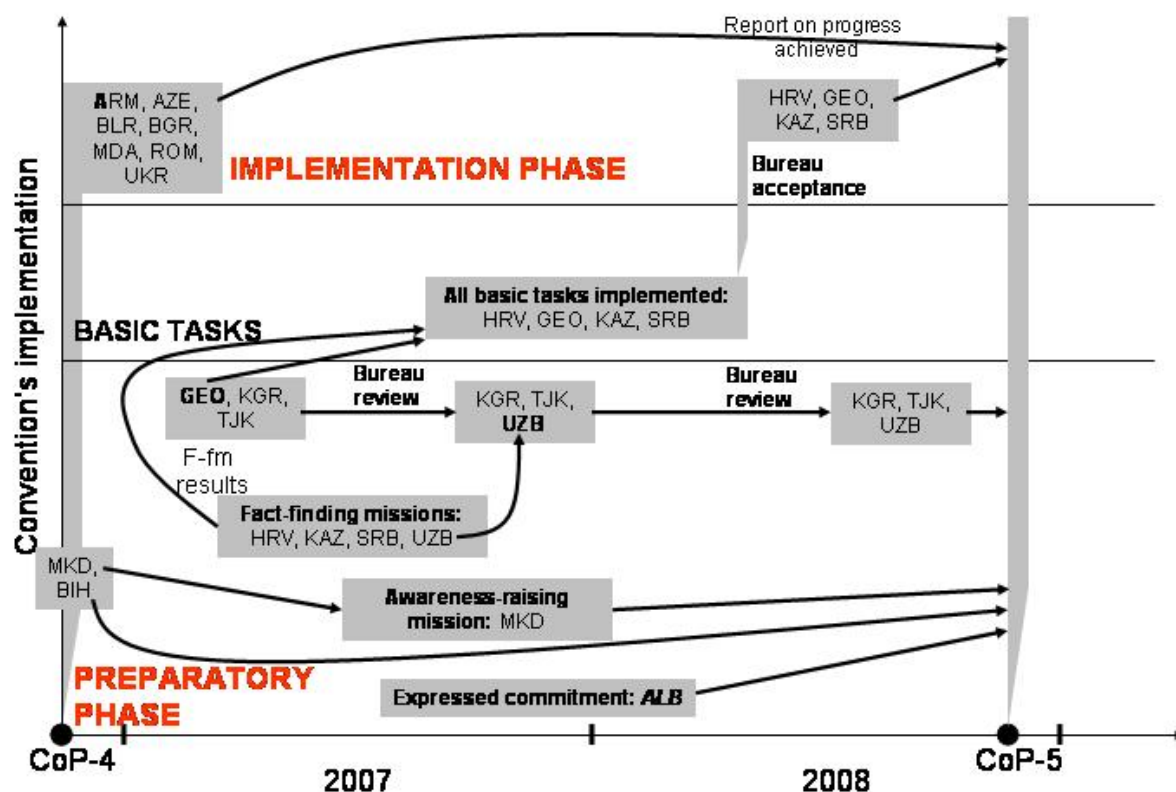
23. As a result of the work carried out in the biennium 2007–2008, four countries (Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Serbia) were invited to join the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme.

24. Three countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan) still needed to report on the finalization of basic tasks before being invited to the implementation phase.

25. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro should inform the secretariat about their readiness to organize fact-finding or awareness-raising missions.

26. Turkmenistan still has the possibility to join the preparatory phase of the Assistance Programme by expressing its interests to implement the Convention. This would be a welcome development.

Figure 2. EECCA and SEE countries in the Assistance Programme from the fourth to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties



III. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE IN THE BIENNIUM 2007–2008

27. The work in the implementation phase focused on: (a) the organization of first needs-driven capacity building activities; and (b) the elaboration of an action plan forming a strategic approach for the implementation phase.

A. Needs-driven capacity building activities

28. The representatives of the EECCA and SEE countries accepted to the implementation phase presented their priority needs to the Bureau and the Working Group on Implementation at their joint February 2007 meeting in Geneva. The presentations were extensively discussed and analysed with the active participation of EECCA and SEE representatives. As a result, it was decided to offer the following three assistance activities: (a) an activity aimed at further strengthening legal and institutional frameworks; (b) an activity aimed at strengthening safety measures at industrial facilities in The Republic of Moldova and neighbouring countries; and (c) a training session on the identification of hazardous activities, to be organized after the entry into force of the amended annex I to the Convention⁴. The secretariat was requested to elaborate

⁴ The new annex I entered into force in March 2008.

concepts for these activities, taking into account that EECCA and SEE participants would need to be involved in analysis and discussions and could learn from each other. During the training session, the external experts would assume the role of activity facilitators. It was also agreed that the activities should be conceived in such a way that, beyond the work carried out in a meeting, they could initiate processes demanding continuous effort from participating countries and a monitoring of the results being achieved.

1. Capacity-building activity with the aim of initiating a process to further strengthen the legal and institutional frameworks under the Convention in the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia and South-Eastern Europe

29. The objectives of this activity were to assist and train the representatives of EECCA and SEE in: (a) analysing their countries legal and institutional frameworks adopted for implementation of the Convention; (b) identifying shortcomings and challenges in these frameworks limiting the implementation; and (c) drawing up action plans to eliminate the shortcomings.

30. The activity was organised from 5 to 7 December 2007 in Kyiv at the invitation of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine. It was attended by: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine, and was supported by experts from Germany, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and UNEP. A report on the activity (ECE/CP.TEIA/SEM.4/2008/1) is available.

31. The activity was a success in so far as it brought together representatives of different authorities of the same country, gave them the opportunity to work together and to learn from each other's work, jointly analyse their countries' legal and institutional frameworks and discuss their shortcomings. Participants also learned from other EECCA and SEE countries' experiences, as the analysis and discussion was done in groups, the composition of which changed for different areas of work under the Convention. The joint work with neighbouring countries allowed the possibility of establishing important contacts for transboundary cooperation.

32. The activity helped the participants to better understand the tasks under the Convention and what it took to implement them, especially thanks to the separate analysis of areas of work under the Convention. This allowed for identifying the shortcomings under specific areas regarding the legal and institutional frameworks and for preparing the action plans taking into account the steps to be undertaken to eliminate these shortcomings. It was also agreed that for the specific actions, whether or not their implementation would require external assistance should be evaluated, and if so, what kind of assistance should be offered.

33. Following the activity in Kyiv, the participating countries continued their work on the action plans and many submitted first versions of the plans to the secretariat in late spring 2008. These plans were reviewed by the Bureau and Working Group on Implementation with the assistance of the secretariat. In some instances, the countries were provided with some remarks for consideration, especially asking for more detailed elaboration of specific actions to be undertaken. The Bureau agreed also that two of the action plans, as well as actions undertaken so far, should be presented to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

34. The first versions of the action plans had already identified some shortcomings and needs for assistance requested to address and eliminate these shortcomings, inter alia:

(a) Searching for good practices in organizing the administrative structure for identification of hazardous activities – which was immediately adopted as part of the training session on identification of hazardous activities;

(b) Good practices in proved mechanisms or procedures for emergency response – a subject being addressed in the assistance project already approved by the Bureau and under preparations under the lead of Italy;

(c) Good practices in organizing an integrated approach for major hazard prevention – a subject being addressed in the project under preparation under the lead of the Czech Republic.

35. The action plans also included actions to be undertaken without external assistance, which were mainly related to elaborating bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries.

36. It is expected that the next versions of the action plans will follow-up on actions or steps already taken, will identify new shortcomings and will lead to further intensification of work under the Assistance Programme.

2. Workshop on strengthening the safety measures at hazardous activities

37. The workshop's objective was to discuss the legislation, standards and methods necessary for national authorities to ensure adequate safety at hazardous activities, including the legal basis for issuing licences and permits, as well as verification of safety documentation and conducting inspections. Its aim was also to promote cooperation and application of common standards on safety between The Republic of Moldova and its neighbouring countries, Romania and Ukraine. A report on the workshop (ECE/CP.TEIA/SEM.5/2008/1) is available.

38. The workshop was organized on 13 and 14 December 2007 in Vadul-lui-Voda, Republic of Moldova. It was attended by different authorities from The Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. The discussions were supported by experts from the Czech Republic and Italy.

39. The workshop was a fruitful event for the participants, as it provided them with a forum for an in-depth discussion on safety, allowing for an exchange of good practices and structural approaches. In particular, participants discussed: (a) what legislation should provide for regarding safety at hazardous activities; (b) what could be a model administrative structure for ensuring safety; and (c) what is the safety culture that should be established.

40. For the participating countries, the workshop constituted a continuation vis-à-vis analysing possible shortcomings in the legislation and administrative structures that needed to be overcome to achieve major hazard prevention. It also alerted participants to the need to learn more details about the integrated administrative approach (also included in the action plans discussed above). For this reason, a concept for a training session on organizing an integrated approach for major hazard prevention is under preparation under the lead of the Czech Republic.

3. Training session on identification of hazardous activities according to annex I of the Convention

41. The objectives of the training session are to build up the knowledge of participating experts from EECCA and SEE countries with respect to identifying hazardous activities, and to facilitate an exchange of good practices regarding the collection, processing and maintenance of information on hazardous activities.

42. The training session has been scheduled on 21 and 22 October 2008 in Minsk at the invitation of the Belarusian Ministry of Emergency Situations⁵. Representatives from the following countries have been invited to participate: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine. The training session is supported by experts from Bulgaria, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Switzerland.

43. The first part of the training session focuses on presenting and then discussing the approaches of Western countries that function well for collecting, processing, maintaining and updating information on hazardous activities. The second part will be devoted to hands-on session on processing and analysing data on industrial facilities.

44. To prepare for the training session and to collect the data for analysis, nominated experts from participating countries were asked to complete questionnaires on hazardous activities present in their countries. The questionnaires provide the material for the case studies carried out during the hands-on session.

45. The participating countries are expected to use the results of the training session to start a process to develop or improve their systems for identifying hazardous activities, including the collection, processing, and maintenance and updating of information. It should also lead them to review their current lists on hazardous activities and to correct them, if necessary, and to initiate national training sessions.

B. Strategic approach for the implementation phase

46. The Bureau and the Working Group established a task force to address the elaboration of the action plan forming a strategic approach for the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme. Experts from Bulgaria, Italy, Lithuania and the Netherlands, and at a later stage the European Commission and Switzerland, joined the task force.

⁵ At the time of the preparation of this document, the training session on identification of hazardous activities had not yet taken place.

47. The task force held two meetings. The first one took place in April 2007 in Geneva and consisted mainly of a brainstorming session on how to best address the matter. After this meeting, a first draft of the strategic approach was developed, submitted to the Bureau for comment and discussed in the October 2007 joint meeting of the Bureau and the Working Group. The second meeting was held in January 2008 in The Hague at the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment of the Netherlands, and was devoted to discussing the comments received and preparing the next draft version. After the meeting in The Hague, the task force continued its work communicating by e-mail and by telephone.

48. The final version of the strategic approach was appreciated by the Bureau and the Working Group, in particular because it introduced sustainability to the implementation of the Convention by a cyclic approach and provided sound mechanisms for the EECCA and SEE countries to enhance the implementation of the Convention, and for the Bureau and Working Group to support the work. It was decided to submit the document for adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting. The strategic approach is presented in document ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/5.

C. Results in the implementation phase

49. As of the time of the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, three assistance activities had been organized, and other two were under preparation.

50. The organized activities were attended by countries which at the time of the training sessions or workshops were accepted to the implementation phase.

51. Each of the specific activities addressed the specific needs expressed by the participating countries.

52. The organized activities, as mentioned above, were successful in initiating processes aimed at strengthening the implementation of the Convention. To ensure that these processes do not lose strength requires that the work be continued.

53. Certain countries which had hosted the fact-finding missions but had not yet accomplished the preparatory phase could not participate in the organized implementation phase activities, even though these activities addressed some of their specific needs. It should, however, be considered that once these countries enter the implementation phase, similar activities to those already organized could be offered to them – as well as to countries that have already participated – to consolidate their capacity.

54. It is expected that through the adoption of the strategic approach, EECCA and SEE countries should be able to further intensify and carry out their work in the more structured way under the implementation phase of the Assistance Programme.

IV. RESOURCES IN THE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN THE BIENNIUM 2007–2008

55. Implementation of the assistance activities under both preparatory and implementation phases required human and financial resources.

56. These resources were provided by the United Nations regular budget, the extrabudgetary financial contributions of Central and Western European countries to the Convention's trust fund as well as by in-kind contributions. The latter were mainly made by countries offering their experts to support the different assistance activities or to participate in the fact-finding or awareness-raising missions.

A. Financial and in-kind contribution in the biennium 2007-2008

57. The contributions both financial and in-kind were provided by a number of Western and Central European countries for 2007–2008. Detailed information is contained in table 3.

Table 3. Extrabudgetary financial and in-kind contributions in 2007–2008

Donor country	Financial contributions in 2007–2008 (in U.S. dollars, rounded)	In-kind contributions in 2007–2008
Italy	206,000	Expert services and travel expenses for: (a) the fact-finding missions to Serbia and Uzbekistan, (b) the awareness-raising mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, (c) the capacity-building activity in Kyiv (two experts), and (d) the training session in Minsk; (e) expert services for the workshop in Vadul-lui-Voda; (f) contribution to the task force on strategic approach with two experts (to cover travel expenses to task force meetings in Geneva and The Hague)
Switzerland	107,000	Expert services and travel expenses for: (a) the capacity-building activity in Kyiv; (b) the training session in Minsk; (c) contribution to the task force on strategic approach with one expert; and (d) expert services and travel expenses of UNEP experts for the fact-finding missions to Croatia, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Uzbekistan
Czech Republic	33,900 ⁶	Partial coverage of expert services for the workshop in Vadul-lui-Voda
Norway	28,000	Expert services and travel expenses for the fact-finding missions to Kazakhstan
Germany	13,000	Expert services and travel expenses for the capacity-building

⁶ Funds provided at the end of 2006 and earmarked for assistance to The Republic of Moldova within the Assistance Programme.

Donor country	Financial contributions in 2007–2008 (in U.S. dollars, rounded)	In-kind contributions in 2007–2008
		activity in Kyiv
Slovenia	6,800	Expert services and travel expenses for the awareness-raising mission to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
Slovakia	–	Expert services and travel expenses for: (a) the fact-finding missions to Croatia; (b) the capacity-building activity in Kyiv; and (c) the training session in Minsk.
Hungary	–	Expert services and travel expenses for the capacity-building activity in Kyiv. Expert services for the awareness-raising to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
Netherlands	–	Expert services and travel expenses for the training session in Minsk (3 experts), hosting the meeting of the task force on strategic approach; contribution to the task force on strategic approach with one expert (covering of the travel expenses to task force meeting in Geneva)
Bulgaria	–	Expert services and travel expenses for the training session in Minsk; contribution to the task force on strategic approach with one expert (covering of the travel expenses to task force meeting in Geneva)
Sweden	–	Expert services and travel expenses for the capacity-building activity in Kyiv
Ukraine	–	Arrangements for the organization of capacity-building activity in Kyiv (financial support was provided for meeting services)
Republic of Moldova	–	Arrangements for the organization of the workshop in Vadul-lui-Voda (financial support was provided for meeting services)
Belarus	–	Arrangements for the organization of the training session in Minsk (financial support was provided for meeting services)
European Commission	–	Contribution to the task force on strategic approach with one expert (covering travel expenses to the task force meeting in The Hague)
UNEP	–	Expert services for the capacity-building activity in Kyiv

B. Costs under the Assistance Programme in the biennium 2007–2008

58. The costs in the biennium 2007–2008 preparatory phase involved organization of fact-finding and awareness-raising missions as well as Programme support costs. The missions' costs are contained in table 4. The costs covered through in-kind contributions represent only an estimation of expenses when in-kind contribution is not provided.

Table 4. Costs of fact-finding and awareness-raising missions (in United States dollars):^{7 8}

Country	Total estimated cost of the fact-finding missions	Part covered from the trust fund	Estimated value of in-kind contribution
Kazakhstan	14,500	4,200	10,200
Serbia	9,500	4,000	5,500
Uzbekistan	14,500	5,000	9,500
Croatia	9,500	4,000	5,500
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (awareness-raising mission)	12,000	3,300	8,400
	60,000	20,500	39,100

59. The costs of the 2007–2008 implementation phase involved organization of assistance activities, which included: (a) renting the necessary services (meeting rooms, interpretation, etc.); (b) financial support for EECCA and SEE participants in the activities; and (c) covering the expertise and travel of experts to support the activities (if not provided as in-kind contributions). Resources were also used for elaboration of the strategic approach; these, however, were covered to high extent by in-kind contributions. The details can be found in the table below.

Table 5. Costs of the organized assistance activities (in United States dollars)

Activity	Organizational costs	Participants support, travel of secretariat and experts	Total
Capacity-building activity in Kyiv, 5–7 December 2007	19,200	33,000	52,200
Workshop in Vadul-lui-Voda, 13–14 December 2007	14,000	7,200	21,200
Training session on identification of hazardous activities according to annex I under the Convention ⁹	14,700	25,000	39,700
Task force meetings on	–	1,400	1,400

⁷ The Bureau agreed on the following costing for the experts' services: \$2,400 for countries of Central Asia, \$2,200 for countries of Caucasus and \$2,000 for other EECCA and SEE countries for team leaders, and 75 per cent of these values for team members.

⁸ The costs are rounded.

⁹ The costs represent only an estimation as the real costs will be known only after the training session would have taken place.

Activity	Organizational costs	Participants support, travel of secretariat and experts	Total
strategic approach			
	47,900	66,600	114,500

60. The Programme management costs were provided through the United Nations regular budget. The Programme support costs from January 2007 through August 2008 (amounting to approximately \$180,000) were covered from the Convention's trust fund.
