

Report on progress of the project funded by the European Commission with co-funding provided by Norway, Sweden and Switzerland entitled “Support to the implementation of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution in the EECCA region” (2014– 2017)

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- a) Raise the political profile of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (Convention) in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA);
- b) Encourage ratification of the protocols, in particular the EMEP Protocol, the Protocol on Heavy Metals, the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), and the Gothenburg Protocol among countries of the region;
- c) Increase cooperation and exchange of information through expanding emission inventories, the modelling and monitoring activities;
- d) Support the EECCA countries involvement in the activities of the Convention.

The expected results of the action are linked to its specific objectives and correspond to the components of the Action Plan for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/2007/17):

1. Increased political profile of the Convention and raised awareness among decision-makers of EECCA countries in the mentioned sub-region;
2. Improved access of the EECCA countries to information and tools on air pollution abatement and their strengthened involvement in emissions reporting, monitoring and modelling activities under the Convention;
3. Increased ratification of the Convention and its EMEP Protocol, the Protocol on POPs, the Protocol on Heavy Metals and the Gothenburg Protocol promoted through workshops and advisory services to support the development of national action plans for ratification and implementation of the Convention's protocols, cost benefit analysis for ratification and implementation and identification of emission reduction targets and base year emission levels;
4. Increased participation of national experts from EECCA countries in the workshops and meetings, including those of relevant Task Forces targeted to building their capacities.

1. Increased political profile of the Convention and raised awareness among decision-makers in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

In November 2014, the secretariat participated in the meeting of the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development composed by Environment Ministers of countries in Central Asia to inform participants (including civil society and international organizations) about the effects of air pollution, the relevance of the problem for countries in Central Asia and the benefits of joining the Convention and its protocols and of using the tools the Convention offers. The agenda of the meeting is annexed to this report for reference.

On 27 November 2014, the secretariat took part in the final conference of the project Air Quality Governance in ENPI-East countries funded by the European Commission to inform its participants about the recent developments under the Convention and the capacity-building activities managed by UNECE.

Throughout the year 2015, the secretariat produced numerous press articles to raise the profile and awareness of the Convention and to increase visibility of its activities, including on capacity building in EECCA countries (see Annex III).

In 2016, the secretariat produced a brochure entitled “Clean Air for Life”¹, both in English and Russian, for decision-makers in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, providing a brief overview of the effects of air pollution on health, environment and economic development and to explain in a simple and clear way the benefits of implementing the Convention and its protocols and their key requirements. The brochure was launched at the 8th Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe” in Batumi, Georgia (8-10 June 2016).

As regards the Batumi Conference itself, it became a highlight event within the reporting period as an important opportunity to raise awareness at the high political level of the importance of air quality, of the Convention and its protocols as tools to curb air pollution, and to encourage countries to commit to improving air quality and protecting public health and ecosystems. The secretariat of the Convention played an active role in organizing the session of the Conference on improving air quality, its roundtable discussions, a side-event, and a ceremony for the adoption of the Batumi Action for Cleaner Air (BACA). To date, six EECCA countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Uzbekistan) have submitted voluntary commitments to the BACA initiative.

The BACA initiative has also inspired other countries to commit to and showcase their actions, including countries from the EECCA region. For example, at the thirty-sixth session of the Executive Body (Geneva, 15-16 December 2016), the secretariat organized a special panel discussion chaired by the UNECE Executive Secretary on the BACA initiative, in which Georgia, among other countries, presented progress on its commitments. To promote the initiative further, side-events were organized at the sixty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva, 26-27 April 2017), the Sixth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Health (Ostrava, Czechia, 13-15 June 2017) and the twenty-third session of the Committee for Environmental Policy (Geneva, 14-17 November 2017). Since the fifty-fifth session of the Working Group on Strategies and Review (Geneva, 31 May to 2 June 2017), the sessions of the Working Group on Strategies and Review also provide a regular platform for Parties to showcase progress on the Batumi initiative.

2. Increased access of the EECCA countries to information and tools on air pollution abatement and their strengthened involvement in emissions reporting, monitoring and modelling activities under the Convention

On 5 and 6 June 2014, a training on calculating gridded data and emission projections was held in the Republic of Moldova upon request by its Ministry of Environment. The training raised awareness of the participants of the reporting standards related to gridded data, the types and sources of information, and the tools and expertise necessary for gridding. In addition, the trainees became aware of the types of scenarios, data sources, and the use of the GAINS model. A detailed report by the consultant, who prepared and facilitated the training, is included in the annex.

From 21 to 23 October 2014, a workshop on emission inventories development was held in Georgia. It raised awareness of national experts on general issues (reporting obligations, elements and legal framework for the national inventory system, etc.) and improved their skills in drafting the Informative Inventory Report (IIR), analysing the key categories, gridding data with particular focus on ‘Industrial Processes’ sector. The workshop sessions were prepared and facilitated by International experts from the EMEP Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections (CEIP). As a result, Georgia submitted the inventory tables in the 2015 reporting round with data recalculated in accordance with the guidance, as well as the IIR and information on large-point sources. The second workshop on further improvement of emission inventories and development of emission projections was organized from 28 to 30 June, 2017 in Tbilisi. The training programme focused on both theoretical and practical work, covering a

¹ <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=43167>

number of activities in various sectors. In particular, participants discussed the methods and tools used to collect and process relevant data for the calculation of grid emissions and emission projections. This was followed by practical work on activities covering various sectors, as well as interactive discussions and exchanges. As a result of the workshop, Georgia submitted its first data on gridded emissions in 2017. Detailed reports by the consultants, who prepared and facilitated the workshops, are annexed to this document.

From 11 to 13 November 2014, a similar workshop on emission inventories development was held in Azerbaijan. The workshop was facilitated by experts from the EMEP Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections hosted by Environment Agency Austria. In Azerbaijan, in accordance with the need expressed by the Government, the practical sessions were focused on the energy sector. As a result of the workshop, Azerbaijan submitted for the first time its IIR and NFR tables in the 2015 reporting round, including the information on large-point sources, and thus became eligible for the inventory in-depth review in 2015. A detailed report of the workshop is annexed to this document.

A workshop on emission inventories organized in Uzbekistan (19-21 May 2015) focused on the practical work with national data within the sectors of energy and agriculture. The workshop participants developed recommendations on further steps to harmonize the national inventory system with the Convention's requirements. Working with national data sets, experts calculated ammonia emissions from agriculture for the first time. It was concluded that available national data is sufficient for developing good-quality and accurate emission inventories. A detailed report of the workshop is annexed to this document. The link to the workshop webpage containing the programme and presentations is indicated below (see Annex II).

From 2 to 4 June 2015, a workshop on national emission inventories was held in Armenia. Among general issues, it covered the reporting requirements, an overview of the national inventory system, introduction to IIR, and key category analysis. The specific sessions included the emissions from stationary fuel combustion, industrial processes (mining, non-ferrous metals and cement) and from product use (NMVOC). As a result of the workshop, a draft action plan for the air pollutant inventory for Armenia was elaborated. An important conclusion the participants came to by the end of the workshop was that the coordination between the air quality and the greenhouse gases (GHG) emission inventory teams was crucial (ideally, it should be the same team). As a follow-up, UNECE informed the Minister of Nature Protection about the result of the workshop and, upon request by its participants, brought his attention to the necessity of coordination between the air pollutant and GHG inventory teams and of support/resources needed for the air pollutant inventory team, with reference to the draft action plan developed during the workshop. A detailed report of the workshop is annexed to this document.

From 16 to 18 June 2015, a workshop on air pollutant emission inventories was held in Kazakhstan. The team of national experts participating in the workshop was also responsible for the national GHG inventory. The participants discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the national inventory system and potential ways for improvement. Among the issues covered by the workshop were: reporting requirements under the Convention; synergies between air pollutant and GHG inventories; development of the IIR; and emissions from energy, industrial processes and product use. As a follow-up to the workshop, the secretariat sent a letter to the Minister of Energy of Kazakhstan stressing the importance of sustainability of the work of an inventory team, the necessity for a respective legal framework and the use of synergies between the GHG and air pollutant inventories. As a result, Kazakhstan submitted for the first time its NFR and IIR tables in the 2016 reporting round. A report of the workshop is annexed to this document.

In November-December 2015, the secretariat organized the provision of expert support to Ukraine in the preparation of its IIR. As a result, a chapter for the energy sector (the major one for the country) has been drafted. Ukraine submitted its IIR in the 2016 reporting round.

As a result of activities organized within the project with the aim to support the target countries with their emissions reporting under the Convention, the data reporting by EECCA countries has considerably improved. This has been noted by the Co-Chair of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections and the head of the Centre on Emission Inventories and Projections. In particular, the

improved capacity of national experts to prepare emission data tables and Informative Inventory Reports (IIR) has been highlighted. In 2016, all Parties in EECCA reported their emissions under the Convention (8 Parties submitted their NFR tables and, in addition, 6 Parties submitted their IIRs, as compared to 5 NFR submissions and 1 IIR submission in 2013). However, in 2017, reporting by the Parties decreased slightly, which means that there is a necessity to continue this type of support to target countries with a view to further improve and maintain the data quality and completeness (Table 1). Most of the EECCA countries requested further support in reporting improvement, in particular with regard to gridded data and emission projections. There is also a need for assistance in estimating base year emissions and emission reduction targets for 2020 and beyond.

3. *Increased ratification of the protocols, in particular the EMEP Protocol, the Protocol on Heavy Metals, the Protocol on POPs, and the Gothenburg Protocol by the EECCA countries*

UNECE encouraged the ratification and provided timely response to Parties seeking advice on the provisions of the Protocol on EMEP and on the calculation of the amount of the mandatory contribution in case of ratification (Armenia, Republic of Moldova). Subsequently, Armenia acceded to the Protocol on EMEP in January 2014. The republic of Moldova ratified the EMEP protocol in 2016.

In accordance with the expressed need, the secretariat organized analyses of the national air quality assessment and management policies and legislation in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan identifying gaps with respect to the Convention's requirements and providing recommendations on further steps towards ratification. The results of the analyses were presented at roundtables organized by UNECE in the above countries, respectively. As a result of the analyses, the countries made progress towards ratification. More specifically, the recommendations contained in the analysis for Uzbekistan (22 May 2015) were presented to national authorities and taken into consideration during the revision of the national law on air protection, which will satisfy the preconditions for ratification of the Convention and its EMEP Protocol. The presentation and discussion of the results of the analysis for Kyrgyzstan (12 April 2016) and Kazakhstan (8 September 2016) with national authorities triggered the decision of the governments of both countries to develop national action plans for ratification of the Convention's key protocols. Following the discussion on the results of the analysis of national legislation and recommendations presented at the roundtable in Dushanbe (24 October 2017), the Committee on Environment Protection of Tajikistan decided to initiate the process of accession to the Convention and the EMEP protocol. Recommendations on possible adjustments for the introduction of best available technologies (BAT) in accordance with the requirements of the protocols including recommendations on the steps to be undertaken towards their ratification were presented in Baku (27 November 2017). Azerbaijan is considering step-by-step accession to the key protocols in the near future starting with the EMEP protocol.

The technical workshops aimed to improve the skills of national experts in emission reporting in Republic of Moldova (June 2014), Georgia (October 2014 and June 2017), Azerbaijan (November 2014), Uzbekistan (May 2015), Armenia (June 2015) and Kazakhstan (June 2015) mentioned in this report were used as opportunities to promote the Convention and its key protocols and to encourage their ratification.

4. *Increased participation of EECCA countries in the activities of the Convention (including those of relevant Task Forces targeted to building their capacities) and improved access to information and tools for air pollution abatement*

Besides the organization of workshops on emission inventories development, the secretariat facilitated the involvement of EECCA experts in the meetings of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections in 2015 and 2017, where dedicated sessions for EECCA countries were organized. Experts from EECCA countries were also supported to participate in the workshop on best available techniques

organized under the auspices of the Task Force on Techno-Economic Issues in Berlin in April 2016, in a sub-regional workshop “Get your right to a healthy community” (Minsk, September 2016), which was co-organized with the secretariat to the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation and Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

Throughout the project implementation period, the participation of representatives of EECCA countries in the regular meetings under the Convention was encouraged and supported by the secretariat. In general, the participation of delegates from EECCA countries, in particular from Central Asia, in the regular meetings under the Convention has increased during the years 2014 to 2017. In addition, the secretariat provided administrative support to organize the meeting of the Coordinating Group for EECCA countries in Geneva in the years 2014 to 2017.

In addition to providing administrative support to the nominated delegates from the EECCA region to participate in the regular sessions of the Executive Body and its subsidiary bodies (the Working Group on Strategies and Review, the Working Group on Effects and the EMEP Steering Body), the secretariat facilitated the submission of information on the implementation of good practices for WGSR on an annual basis. In 2014, the secretariat organized a discussion on the progress made and remaining problems on the way to ratification of the Convention’s protocols in EECCA countries at the 52nd WGSR session. The secretariat also encouraged EECCA delegates to WGSR to present at the thematic session “Transport and Air Pollution” of WGSR-52 focusing in particular on the challenges they face in the transport sector and providing information on steps they are already taking to address these. Within the WGSR session in 2014, the following countries shared information either by making a presentation and/or by submitting a completed template with examples and good practices of air pollution-related policies, strategies and measures: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Experiences were also shared in advance of the 53rd session of the WGSR (15-17 December 2015) by Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan. At the 54th session (13-14 December 2016) Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova shared experiences and at the 55th session (31 May to 2 June 2017), Georgia provided a presentation on its experiences and best practices.

The secretariat also liaised with delegates from EECCA countries and encouraged those to provide information on the progress towards ratification and improved implementation, related challenges they face in the ratification process and potential solutions at the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh session of EB in December 2016 and 2017. As a result of these sessions, a list of remaining obstacles hindering the countries from further progress has been identified together with the list of needs requiring expert, financial or in-kind support and further steps to be undertaken.

In order to improve the access to information in Russian language, the secretariat created a Russian version of the Convention’s website. Besides that, some documents have been translated to Russian by the secretariat in order to facilitate submission of information by Parties in the EECCA region (e.g. templates for reporting on good practices to WGSR, a call for data by CCE on critical loads and biodiversity indicators, some in-session documents of the Executive Body, etc.).

The secretariat also provided an input to the 2016 assessment report of the Convention concerning capacity-building activities in the EECCA region.

To conclude, the action funded within agreement No 21.0401/2013/666118/SUB/ENV.C3 enabled the secretariat to implement the project activities funded within agreement No 21.0401/2013/666118/SUB/ENV.C3. Overall, the project has already brought significant impacts in terms of:

- 1) **Progress towards ratification:** The accession to the Protocol on EMEP by Armenia and the Republic of Moldova in 2014 and 2016 respectively. The feasibility to accede to the Convention and the EMEP protocol is currently considered by Tajikistan, the feasibility to accede to the Protocol on EMEP is being considered by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan. Uzbekistan has triggered in 2015 a process of internal consultation with a view to accede to the Convention and the Protocol on EMEP. At the 37th session of the EB, Belarus indicated its intention to ratify the key substantive protocols by the end of 2019.

- 2) **Reporting on emission inventories:** Improved emission data reporting under the Convention by countries in the EECCA region. In 2016, all Parties in EECCA reported their emissions under the Convention (8 Parties submitted their NFR tables and, in addition, 7 Parties submitted their IIRs, as compared to 5 NFR submissions and 1 IIR submission in 2013). However, in the 2017 reporting round emission data in the NFR format was submitted by 7 Parties in the EECCA region and only three parties submitted their IIR in the 2017 reporting round.
- 3) **Exchange of information and participation:** Improved exchange of information and participation of delegates and experts from EECCA countries in the meetings and activities under the Convention, including exchange of information on challenges and progress in implementation, good practices of air pollution-related policies, strategies and measures at the WGSR sessions and participation in the meetings of task forces (e.g. TFEIP meetings in 2015 and 2017 and a sub-regional workshop "Get your right to a healthy community", to explain synergies in data collection with the PRTR in 2016).
- 4) **Awareness-raising:** Awareness of decision-makers in the sub-region of the effects of air pollution and benefits of joining the Convention and its protocols has been increased (e.g. active involvement of the secretariat in the preparations to and carrying out of the Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" in Batumi in 2016, where air quality was one of the two major topics). Numerous follow-up activities to promote the Batumi Action for Cleaner Air initiative. In addition, a brochure explaining the effects of air pollution and the benefits of joining the Convention has been produced and translated into Russian.

2. Prospects for further work

The activities implemented by UNECE to assist countries in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia in the year 2018 in improving their ratification and implementation of the Air Convention and its protocols will continue to be fully in line with the objectives and expected outputs outlined in the project and the needs of the recipient countries, as expressed in bilateral correspondence with UNECE or at the sessions under the Convention (see Annex I). These will include:

- Further expert and hands-on support with emissions reporting (Emission data tables (NFR), Informative Inventories Report (IIR), gridded data, etc.);
- Support for estimating base year emission levels and reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, making respective projections;
- Advice on the ways the legislation on national air quality management can be aligned with the Convention's requirements or steps that can be undertaken towards ratification;
- Support to improved participation of delegates and experts from EECCA countries in the meetings and activities under the Convention;
- Raising awareness of decision-makers on the effects of air pollution and benefits of implementing the Convention and its protocols;
- Improving the access to information on the Convention and its implementation in Russian.

The success in the implementation of the assistance programme and the growing recognition of the harmful effects of air pollution attracted other donor Parties to complement the existing efforts.

The improved reporting by EECCA countries in the 2016 and 2017 reporting rounds was highlighted by the Co-Chair of the Task Force on Emission Inventories and the EMEP CEIP Project Manager at the joint meeting of the Extended Bureaux of the Convention's EMEP Steering Body and the Working Group on Effects in March 2016 and 2017. They underscored the necessity to continue supporting EECCA countries and enhancing their capacity to further improve the quality of the reported data.

Table 1. Status of reporting

#	Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	ARMENIA	other	other	other	NFR	
2	AZERBAIJAN			NFR, IIR	NFR, IIR	NFR, IIR
3	BELARUS	NFR, IIR				
4	GEORGIA	NFR	NFR	NFR, IIR	NFR, IIR	NFR
5	KAZAKHSTAN				NFR, IIR	NFR
6	KYRGYZSTAN	NFR	NFR		NFR	NFR
7	MOLDOVA	NFR	NFR, IIR	NFR	NFR, IIR	NFR, IIR
8	TAJIKISTAN					
9	TURKMENISTAN					
10	UKRAINE	NFR	NFR	NFR	NFR, IIR	NFR
11	UZBEKISTAN					

Table 2. Capacity-building activities

Year	Emission inventories	Legislation analysis	TFEIP	TFTEI/BAT	PRTR
2014	AZ, MD, GE				
2015	AM, KZ, UA, UZ	UZ	AZ, GE, KZ, KG, UA		
2106		KZ, KG		AZ, KZ, KG, MD, GE	AM, AZ, BY, GE, KZ, KG, MD, TJ, TK, UA
2017	GE,	AZ, TJ	GE, MD, UA, UZ	UA, BY	

Annex I

Priority needs expressed by the target countries in their letters to the secretariat and/or during the official meetings under the Convention

Armenia

- Improving reporting on emission inventories, development of gridded data and preparation of Informative Inventory Report;
- Estimating base year emission levels and reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, making respective projections;
- Development of activity database in accordance with the Guidebook and the Guidelines;

Azerbaijan

- Development of emission inventories, calculation of gridded data and preparation of Informative Inventory Report;
- Estimating base year emission levels and reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, making respective projections;
- Development of activity database in accordance with the Guidebook and the Guidelines;

Belarus

- No need for support requested.

Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An analysis of national policies and legislation on air quality management and update of the national action plan for ratification and implementation of the protocols; - Further support in emission reporting, including gridded data and emission projections to maintain and improve quality and completeness; - Implementation of GAINS model to set emission reduction targets;
Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further improvement of emission inventories; - Estimating base year emission levels and reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, making respective projections;
Kyrgyzstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further improvement of emission inventories and preparation of IIR; - Estimating base year emission levels and emission reduction targets, making emission projections;
Republic of Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calculating gridded data and development of emission projection in accordance with the requirements of the Convention;
Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further support in emission reporting in accordance with the requirements of the convention
Turkmenistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No response/request for support received to date
Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further development of emission inventories, including gridded emission data and preparation of Informative Inventory Report (IIR); - Estimating base year emission levels and reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, making respective projections; - An analysis of national policies and legislation on air quality management and update of the national action plan for ratification and implementation of the protocols; - Implementation of GAINS model to evaluate the regional and cross-border transport of air pollutants and GHG and to predict the environmental impacts
Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of emission inventories with particular focus on the main air pollutants including particulate matter; - Estimating base year emission levels and emission reduction targets under the amended Gothenburg Protocol, and respective emission projections; - Cost and benefits analysis of emission reduction scenarios

Annex II

Webpages of the workshops:

1. **Capacity-building activities:**
<http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/envlrapwelcome/capacity-building.html>
2. **Workshop on emission inventories, June 2015, Kazakhstan:**
<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=40531#/>

3. **Workshop on emission inventories, June 2015, Armenia:**
<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=40529#/>
4. **Workshop on emission inventories, May 2015, Uzbekistan:**
<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=40527#/>
5. **Workshop on emission inventories, November 2014, Azerbaijan:**
<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=37160#/>
6. **Workshop on emission inventories, October 2014, Georgia:**
<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=36996#/>

Annex III

Selected weblinks to news articles:

[Armenia joins the EMEP Protocol](#), UNECE weekly 564, 10-14 February 2014

[Visit of the Executive Secretary to Turkmenistan](#), UNECE weekly 543, 8-12 September 2014

[UNECE celebrates 35 years of successful cooperation for cleaner air and human well-being in the region](#),

UNECE press release, Published: 13/11/2014

Picked up by

UN Radio, 13/11/2014 (English, Russian)

[New initiative will reduce air pollution from agriculture](#), UNECE press release, Published: 12/12/ 2014

Picked up by

UzReport, 17/12/2014 (Russian)

UN Radio, 12/12/2014 (English, French, Russian)

[UNECE helps Uzbekistan tackle particulate matter](#), UNECE weekly 558, 16-31 December 2014

[Taking Action on Air Pollution Will Save Lives](#), Op-Ed by Christian Friis Bach, Published in the Moscow Times, 03/02/2015

Also published in:

Reuters, 03/02/2015 (English)

Le Temps, 04/02/2015 (French)

[Uzbekistan improves its air quality management, with help from UNECE](#), UNECE weekly 626, 25/05-05/06/2015

[Kyrgyzstan working towards improved air quality management with UNECE support](#)

19/04/2016

[Ministers from the pan-European region pledge renewed action for cleaner air](#)

09/06/2016

[Get your right to a healthy community](#)

22/09/2016

[Batumi Talk Show: Scoring SDGs through action on green economy and clean air](#)

27/04/2017

[UNECE supporting Tajikistan in its efforts to improve air quality](#)

26/10/2017

[Azerbaijan on its way to improve air quality with UNECE support](#)

30/11/2017

[November 2017 Batumi Talk Show: Scoring SDGs through action on green economy and clean air](#)

29/11/ 2017