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**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

**MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON  
THE PROTECTION AND USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY  
WATERCOURSES AND INTERNATIONAL LAKES**

Fifth session

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Items 5, 6, 9 and 12 of the provisional agenda

**INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND RELATED ECOSYSTEMS  
MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION PROJECTS  
PARTNERS IN COOPERATION**

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN FOR 2007–2009,  
INCLUDING AN OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES**

Note by the secretariat

*Summary*

This document reports on the implementation of the workplan for the period 2007–2009 adopted at the fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties (Bonn, Germany, 20–22 November 2006: ECE/MP.WAT/19/Add.2). It includes a summary of highlights, considerations of success factors and challenges encountered as well as consequences for the future work under the Convention. This is followed by a summary of activities under each area of work. The document concludes by an overview of contributions and expenditures.

1. This document informs the Meeting of the Parties about the implementation of the workplan for 2007–2009 (ECE/MP.WAT/19/Add.2) by the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management, the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment, the Legal Board, the Bureau, the Convention's task forces and expert groups, and the secretariat. It also informs Parties about financial contributions to the Convention's trust fund and the use of these and other extrabudgetary resources for programme implementation, in accordance with decision III/2 (ECE/MP.WAT/15/Add.2, annex II). The Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management at its fourth meeting (Geneva, 8-9 July 2009; ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2009/2) and the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment at its tenth meeting (Bratislava, 10-11 June 2009; ECE/MP.WAT/WG.2/2009/2) discussed the implementation of the current workplan and requested the secretariat to submit the present document to the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties.

2. The Meeting of the Parties may wish:

(a) To endorse the report on the implementation of the workplan for 2007–2009 and on contributions and expenditures (annexes I and II);

(b) To commend the members of the two Working Groups, the Bureau, the other bodies and the secretariat for their excellent work to provide support for the implementation of the Convention through guidance documents, reports, pilot projects and publications, and for their assistance in the organization of workshops, conferences, training courses and other meetings;

(c) To express its gratitude to Parties and non-Parties to the Convention, especially to the lead Parties of activities, which have provided human and financial resources to implement the workplan.

## Annex I

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN 2007–2009

#### A. Highlights of the 2007–2009 workplan

1. The following are probably the most important outputs of the workplan:
  - (a) The draft Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change (ECE/MP.WAT/30);
  - (b) The draft Guide to Implementing the Convention (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.2);
  - (c) *First Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters* (ECE/MP.WAT/25) and draft second Assessment of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/8, ECE/MP.WAT/2009/9, ECE/MP.WAT/2009/10, ECE/MP.WAT/2009/11);
  - (d) The Safety Guidelines and Good Practices for Tailing Management Facilities (ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2008/5 - ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/9).
2. The development of the Guide to Implementing the Convention, initiated by a request from Georgia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, was broadly welcomed and supported by numerous Parties. The Guide preparation has therefore progressed very quickly. It responds to a concrete need of Parties and countries interested in accession, and has already been used in several occasions. It is expected to become an important reference document to support the Convention's implementation in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) region and beyond.
3. The draft Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change, a pioneering product, is also recognized by many Parties and partners. Its focus on transboundary aspects and its joint development with the Protocol on Water and Health make it unique. Active participation in its preparation by Parties, non-Parties and international partners underlines its timeliness and usefulness. Its preparation, however, had to rely on the very limited experience available on climate change adaptation, even less in the transboundary context. This further underscores the need for the region to strengthen its capacity for climate change adaptation and advance with adaptation strategies and measures in the transboundary context, building on the Guidance. The proposed programme of pilot projects in the 2010–2012 workplan aims to support such progress.
4. As many international and other organizations are starting to work on climate change adaptation, it will be challenging to ensure visibility and recognition, as well as funding. It will therefore be important to support the Guidance's implementation by further promoting it and building on its main added values, including the ownership and commitment by the Meeting of the Parties.

5. The first Assessment has proven to be a central product for the Convention from many perspectives. Its preparation process brought together, around a common objective, almost all UNECE countries – both Parties and non Parties – and many international partners, demonstrating the Convention’s capacity to catalyse concrete cooperation. The Assessment’s quality and importance have been recognized at the political level by the Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe” and it is extensively used by those active in transboundary cooperation in the region, including bilateral and multilateral donors. Above all, it provides a strong foundation for all the other activities under the Convention.

6. In recent years, Central Asia has become an important focus, and water problems have attracted more and more the attention of international organizations and donors. UNECE has increased its activities in the last 10 years and has accrued expertise and recognition, through activities strongly supported by the Central Asian countries. The Berlin Water Process, partly implemented by UNECE, evinces the important work of UNECE and the Water Convention in the subregion. Central Asia will continue to be a strategic area of work for the Convention in terms of enhancing ratification and implementation, and possibly opening the Convention to neighbouring non-UNECE countries.

7. Despite their rather short tenure and limited resources, the National Policy Dialogues, part of the European Union (EU) Water Initiative and supported mainly by the European Commission, have produced solid, politically successful outputs, contributing to the Convention’s implementation. This is also demonstrated by the increasing number of Parties that provide in-kind and/or financial support (e.g. Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Romania and Switzerland), and by the interest of countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) in joining the programme (see ECE/MP.WAT/2009/6).

8. Implementation projects have become an important focus of work under the Convention. Also thanks to the work of the Regional Advisor, activities helping specific countries and subregions to strengthen their capacity in integrated water resources management (IWRM) and cooperation have increased. The Convention has proven to be a fertile ground for developing such projects which have been quite successful, with strong ownership from the participating countries.

9. The transfer of the International Water Assessment Centre (IWAC) to the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute was completed in April 2009. Its opening was accompanied by the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between UNECE and the Slovak Government. The Centre should further strengthen the operational capacity of the Convention, by supporting projects on the ground and capacity-building (see ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.4).

## **B. Success factors and opportunities for future work under the Convention**

10. The achievements in the 2007-2009 workplan underline the strengths and comparative advantages of the Convention. Success factors that also offer opportunities for further work include:

- (a) The increased focus on supporting implementation and compliance and the growing number of countries requesting assistance with implementation and compliance. Discussions during preparations of the Guide to Implementing the Convention, as well as in other meetings (e.g. the workshop on Transboundary Flood Risk Management (Geneva, 22-23 April 2009) and the seminar on International Water Laws and Negotiations of Mutually Beneficial Multilateral Water Agreements in Central Asia (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 19–21 April 2009)) have called for further work to facilitate implementation and compliance that can further strengthen the Convention's impact on the ground;
- (b) The growing number of countries in the process of accession or considering accession in SEE, Caucasus and Central Asia. Past efforts in these subregions are clearly bearing their fruit and show the need for continued focus on countries with economies in transition;
- (c) The ability to respond to Parties' changing needs and priorities, and to tackle emerging issues such as work on climate change adaptation and on ecosystems;
- (d) The capacity to deliver quality products through a broad process of participation;
- (e) Ownership by Parties and the important role played by lead Parties in several activities;
- (f) Established partnerships and cooperation with intergovernmental organizations within and outside the United Nations system and with NGOs, including local and subregional organizations. New partners in the last three years include the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA);
- (g) Contributions to regional and global policy development and implementation, such as the EU Water Initiative, the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) Initiative, Phase II of the Petersberg/Athens Declaration Process and the work of UN-Water;
- (h) The reinforcement of the links with other water-related policy sectors (e.g. biodiversity, forests and wetlands management, energy and security), broadening the political impact of the Convention;
- (i) The provision by Parties and international organizations of extrabudgetary financial resources to support implementation of the workplan, totalling some US\$ 2,123,870 for 2007–2009. Many countries have also provided in-kind contributions, mainly to the National Policy Dialogues. More Parties than before are providing extrabudgetary resources, including some new EU Member States and even countries with economies in transition;
- (j) The growing recognition and increased visibility of the Convention achieved through intensive promotional work by the secretariat, Bureau members and focal points.

### **C. Main challenges**

11. The workplan adopted by the Meeting of the Parties at its fourth session proved to be overly ambitious and some activities were not implemented. In particular, the capacity of the secretariat did not match the workload, resulting in delays in documents and publications, inadequate preparation of events, and personal difficulties with servicing the Convention in the best possible way. When adopting the workplan for 2010-2012, Parties should ensure that the requisite resources are available: they should also clearly prioritize activities.

12. Although the number of ratifications of the amendments opening the Convention to countries outside the UNECE region has grown since the Meeting of the Parties' fourth session, the amendments are still far from entering into force six years after their adoption (see ECE/MP.WAT/2009/1). This is creating misunderstandings and sending a negative signal to non-UNECE countries, who wonder when and if the Convention will be open to them. It is therefore crucial to send a clear sign by ensuring the entry into force of the amendments prior to the sixth session of the Meeting of the Parties in 2012.

13. There has been no progress made with the entry into force of the Protocol on Civil Liability. One difficulty is the claimed incompatibility of the Protocol and the EU legal framework, which however does not seem substantiated. A possible solution would be strong support for the Protocol by non-EU countries; however, there is both a general lack of capacity and a need to build broader understanding of the Protocol in countries with economies in transition, for example through pilot projects.

14. Due to the late arrival of financial resources, preparations for the second Assessment started with significant delays. It will be a challenge to finalize it by the next Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe", scheduled to be held in Astana in 2011. To ensure success, predictable funding, together with a strong commitment and timely provision of high-quality information by Parties and non-Parties, are vital. Another important aspect is promoting the role of the second Assessment and its findings in the "Environment for Europe" process.

15. The transfer of IWAC to the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute took longer than expected which caused delays with the start of activities. Timely and adequate allocation of human and financial resources plus strong drive from IWAC will be very important for the future implementation of its workplan.

16. The Joint Ad Hoc Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents went through a process of reform, triggered by difficulties in implementing its workplan. Reasons included a lack of adequate participation from the competent authorities under the two Conventions, but especially the Water Convention, as well as a workplan that did not seem to match needs and priorities of both sectors. The Draft Strategy for the Joint Expert Group (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.3), jointly elaborated by the Bureaux of the two Conventions, will hopefully ensure revitalization of the Group's work and a focus on demand-driven activities supported by experts from both Conventions.

17. A further challenge is ensuring the engagement of lead countries in activities, in particular involving more countries as lead and/or participating countries in programme implementation. It is a particular challenge for Western European countries that have not yet been involved in this way to become lead countries and designate experts so that there is a broader sharing of experience and the burden is more fairly distributed. It is also a challenge for EECCA and SEE countries to help organize workshops and actively participate in all programme elements.

18. Awareness of the Convention and its activities and products still needs to be stronger to support proper implementation and better use of the guidance documents. Communication and promotion remain important priorities for the Convention and the Protocol on Water and Health.

19. Even if financial contributions to the trust fund have steadily grown, fund-raising efforts and related administrative duties have been a heavy burden for the secretariat. In many cases, funds for agreed activities were not available at the beginning, and the secretariat had to focus on fund-raising rather than on the substantive and practical tasks. The unavailability of funds for ongoing activities also created major administrative burdens, in particular when this was linked to contracts of extrabudgetary staff members. New administrative rules adopted by the United Nations in July 2009 will require a stricter approach, and activities will only start when long-term funding is secured.

## **I. PROGRAMME AREA I: PROMOTION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS ACTIVITIES AND ADVISORY SERVICE**

### **1.1 Promotion and dissemination of information**

20. Activities under this programme element aimed to promote the Convention and its achievements to foster accession by new countries, ratification by Parties of the amendments to articles 25 and 26 as well as new partnerships and synergies. To raise the profile of the Convention and its protocols and to provide Parties and non-Parties with information to help them implement the Convention, the following publications and brochures were prepared and distributed:

(a) The brochure “The Water Convention ... at your service”, available in English, French, Russian and Spanish<sup>1</sup>;

(b) The brochure “Protocol on Water and Health”, available in English, French, Russian and Spanish<sup>2</sup>;

(c) The publication *Recommendations on Payment for Ecosystem Services in Integrated Water Resources Management*, in English, French and Russian (ECE/MP.WAT/22)<sup>3</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup> Available at: [www.unece.org/env/water/text/text.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/text/text.htm)

<sup>2</sup> Available at: [www.unece.org/env/water/text/text\\_protocol.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/text/text_protocol.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Available at: [www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub74.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub74.htm).

(d) The first *Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters* (ECE/MP.WAT/25)<sup>4</sup>.

21. The following publications are being finalized:

(a) The *Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change* (ECE/MP.WAT/30);

(b) The report of the workshop on transboundary flood risk management, held on 22-23 April 2009 in Geneva (ECE/MP.WAT/31);

(c) *River basin commissions and other institutions for transboundary water cooperation* (ECE/MP.WAT/32), under the Capacity for Water Cooperation (CWC) Project;

(d) The CWC publication *Water and Health* (ECE/MP.WAT/33).

22. Other means of promoting the Convention and its activities included press releases and articles by the secretariat in the newsletter *UNECE Weekly*, in other newsletters such as the *Water-L list*, *MEA Bulletin*, and in journals and on relevant websites.

23. In addition, members of the secretariat and of the Bureau and representatives of Parties presented the work and outputs of the Convention at events such as the fifth World Water Forum, the World Water Week in Stockholm, and intergovernmental meetings of other Conventions such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and meetings of ENVSEC and EU projects.

24. A new innovation in promotion efforts was the increased engagement by not only members of the Bureau but also focal points. To support promotional efforts by focal points, a guide was developed by the Chairpersons of the Meetings of the Parties to the Convention and the Protocol on Water and Health (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/13).

25. Efforts to promote the Convention and its products outside the UNECE region were limited. Regional workshops in Latin America, Asia and North Africa, foreseen in the workplan, were not organized due to lack of capacity and resources.

26. The Convention's website was revised during 2009.

## **1.2 Advisory Service**

27. Advice was provided, upon request, to help countries comply with the Convention's provisions. The focus of such activities was on SEE and EECCA countries through projects mostly implemented by the Regional Advisor. Members of the Legal Board and experts from Parties were crucial in providing legal and technical expertise. The secretariat played an

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<sup>4</sup> Available at: [www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub76.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub76.htm). At the time of writing, the document is available in English; a Russian version is forthcoming.

important role in fund-raising and matching EECCA and SEE countries needs with donors' support.

## **A. Projects in Central Asia**

### **1. Capacity building for cooperation on dam safety in Central Asia**

28. The first phase of the project, funded by Finland, resulted in: (a) a model national law on safety of large hydraulic facilities, including dams, intended as a basis for national harmonized legal frameworks: and (b) a draft regional agreement on cooperation on dam safety, which stipulates, inter alia, the exchange of information and notification of other countries in case of dams accidents. In the ongoing second phase, all the Central Asian countries are improving or revising existing legal provisions and institutional modalities for dam safety. All have shown keen interest in pursuing subregional cooperation on dam safety by setting up legal and institutional frameworks along the lines of the proposed sub regional agreement. The project is being undertaken in cooperation with the Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (EC-IFAS).<sup>5</sup>

### **2. Chu and Talas rivers project**

29. On 26 July 2006, water relations in Central Asia took a significant step forward when the Kazakh-Kyrgyz Chu and Talas Rivers Commission was inaugurated with the support of UNECE. The establishment of the Commission created a mutually beneficial way for Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan to share responsibility for water infrastructure used by both countries. A new project in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) - started in 2008 and funded by Finland - supports the further broadening of cooperation to improve the joint management of the Chu and Talas rivers, to include, among other things, protection of ecosystems and stakeholder participation in the river management.<sup>6</sup>

### **3. CAREWIB – the Central Asian Regional Water Information Base Project**

30. CAREWIB, implemented by the Scientific Information Centre of the Inter-State Commission for Water Coordination, improves the availability and exchange of information in the water and environmental sectors in Central Asia. The project is making information flow on water issues more efficient and transparent. A second phase of the project, funded by Switzerland, started in autumn 2007. It focuses on improving the availability of information at the national level.<sup>7</sup>

### **4. Water quality in Central Asia**

31. The United Nations Development Account has made funding available to UNECE for a project to improve cooperation and policy related to water quality in Central Asia. The project started in the beginning of 2009 and is being undertaken with the Regional Environmental

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<sup>5</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/water/damsafety.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/damsafety.htm).

<sup>6</sup> For more information, see [www.chutalascmission.org](http://www.chutalascmission.org).

<sup>7</sup> For more information, see [www.cawater-info.net](http://www.cawater-info.net).

Centre for Central Asia (CAREC). A first step is to establish common principles for measurement, exchange of information and joint assessment. The development of more efficient national policies, including the standards and principles applied in the permitting of environmentally harmful activities, is another key aspect. As the water quality monitoring has seriously deteriorated since the early 1990s, it is a challenge to establish a basic monitoring network.<sup>8</sup>

## **5. Berlin Water Process**

32. Following a series of conferences in 2008 organized by UNECE and the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Government entrusted UNECE to implement one of the components of the Berlin Water Process, which aims to improve transboundary water management in Central Asia. This programme component seeks to increase the capacity and strengthen the institutional framework for transboundary water cooperation in the subregion, in particular EC-IFAS. Project implementation started in early 2009 with the organization, together with UNRCCA, of a seminar on “International Water Laws and Negotiations of Mutually Beneficial Multilateral Water Agreements in Central Asia” (Almaty, 19-21 April 2009).

33. The Berlin Water Process is a part of the environment and water pillar of the EU strategy for Central Asia; cooperation with the overall strategy, coordinated by Italy, has also been established and should be pursued.

## **B. Projects in South-Eastern Europe**

### **1. Timok River Basin**

34. “Bilateral arrangements for transboundary management of water resources: the Timok River Project” was implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC-CEE) in cooperation with UNECE under the umbrella of ENVSEC. The objective was to help develop a legal framework and other arrangements for shared water resources between Bulgaria and Serbia, focusing on the Timok River. The project resulted in the Environmental and Risk Assessment of the Timok River Basin and in the Timok River Forum, a stakeholder consultative mechanism. Other expected deliverables, such as a transboundary draft agreement and an interim action plan, did not materialize. Consultations are now being held with Bulgaria and Serbia on possible follow-up to the project.

### **2. Sava River Basin**

35. Thanks to funding from the Swedish Environment Protection Agency, a pilot project was undertaken by the Sava River Basin Commission in 2008–2009. The project was a useful step in the preparation of the first Sava River Basin Management Plan and was also instrumental for the Sava River Basin Commission to getting access to additional funding from the European Union to support the full development of the plan.

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<sup>8</sup> For more information, see [www.carecnet.org/en/programmes/water/water\\_quality](http://www.carecnet.org/en/programmes/water/water_quality).

### **3. Petersberg Phase II/Athens Declaration Process and Drin Basin project**

36. UNECE has been cooperating with the Petersberg Phase II /Athens Declaration Process by contributing to several workshops as a partner in planning and implementation of activities.<sup>9</sup> In particular, UNECE supported, thanks to Swedish funds, the organization by Global Water Partnership Mediterranean (GWP-Med) of two consultation meetings on integrated management of the extended Drin River in November 2008 and May 2009 that brought together governmental and non-governmental representatives from Albania, Greece, Montenegro, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as Kosovo (UN administered territory under UN Security Council resolution 1244) and international organizations and donors. The meetings concluded that future basin-wide cooperation should be based on the existing mechanisms for cooperation in the three transboundary lakes. Participants agreed on a first preliminary action plan, which is expected to result in the development of an application for a Global Environment Facility (GEF) project in 2010.

### **4. Workshop on Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in South-Eastern Europe**

37. This workshop (Sarajevo, 18-20 May 2009) was jointly organized with RCC, GWP-Med and the International Sava River Basin Commission with the financial assistance of Sweden and Switzerland. It was part of the preparatory process for the second assessment for SEE, but also allowed for discussing key issues for transboundary waters and cooperation in the subregion linked with: (a) institutional and legal settings for cooperation, in particular the implementation of the Convention and the European Union Water Framework Directive (EU WFD); (b) multipurpose use of water resources; and (c) climate change adaptation.<sup>10</sup>

### **5. Support to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to accede the Convention**

38. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia approached the secretariat requesting assistance with acceding to the Convention. In addition to the *Guide to Implementing the Convention*, developed in response to this and other requests (see 2.1.1), several national activities are being planned thanks to Swedish support.

## **C. Projects in Eastern Europe**

### **Dniester River Basin**

39. The “Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management in the Dniester River basin: Phase III - Implementation of the Action Programme” (Dniester III) is a project funded by Sweden and Finland under the umbrella of ENVSEC and implemented by OSCE and UNECE in close collaboration with authorities and NGOs from the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. It aims to improve the joint management of the basin, mainly through: (a) promoting adoption of the new Dniester River Basin Agreement; (b) facilitating cooperation between the sanitary-

<sup>9</sup> For more information on the Petersberg Phase II/Athens Declaration Process, see [www.watersee.net/](http://www.watersee.net/).

<sup>10</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/Sarajevo\\_workshop.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/Sarajevo_workshop.htm).

epidemiological services of the two States; (c) supporting activities on biodiversity conservation (with a focus on fisheries); (d) facilitating information exchange at the national and basin levels; and (e) raising public awareness and promoting media coverage of the environmental issues of the Dniester River basin.<sup>11</sup>

## **D. Projects in the Caucasus**

### **Azerbaijan and Georgia**

40. OSCE and UNECE have started a joint project under the ENVSEC umbrella on the implementation of the Convention by Georgia as well as development of a bilateral agreement on the management of transboundary waters shared by Georgia and Azerbaijan, including the establishment of a joint body. Despite the delay due to the war in Georgia, the project is now proceeding well, and a report on the technical and legal requirements for accession by Georgia has been completed.

## **II. PROGRAMME AREA II: INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND RELATED ECOSYSTEMS**

### **2.1 Implementation of the Convention**

#### **2.1.1 Guide to implementing the Convention**

41. After expressing their intention to accede to the Convention at the fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties (November, 2006), Georgia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia approached the secretariat with requests for assistance. The requests underlined the need to concretely address the legal, practical and economic implications of accession.

42. To undertake this new task, the Bureau, in consultation with the secretariat, agreed that the most effective way to address these and possible future requests would be through a practical guide designed to support both ratification and implementation of the Convention, providing directions for work at the national level. This document substituted for the strategic guidance on integrated management of transboundary water resources, originally designed as the focus of programme element 2.1.1.

43. A draft guide to implementing the Convention has been prepared by the Legal Board and the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management, in consultation with Parties and non-Parties and with inputs from academic institutions, NGOs and international organizations.

44. The Guide constitutes a comprehensive commentary to selected provisions of the Convention, providing explanations of the procedural, legal, administrative, technical and practical aspects of implementation. These are coupled with numerous examples of good

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<sup>11</sup> For more information, see <http://dniester.org/>.

practices from the region. The document was shaped to reflect the concerns and specificities of countries considering accession (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.2).

45. While the Guide was prepared to assist Governments in the UNECE region, it is also seen as a valuable manual for countries outside the region, in particular non-UNECE countries cooperating with UNECE countries on shared waters. In the long term, the Guide will become a useful document for non-UNECE countries wishing to accede to the Convention once the amendments to articles 25 and 26 are in force.

### **2.1.2 Ecosystem services and payments for such services in integrated water resources management**

46. The *Recommendations on payment for ecosystem services in integrated water resources management* were printed in English, French and Russian (ECE/MP.WAT/22) and successfully launched at a side-event to the sixth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe”.<sup>12</sup>

47. Dissemination of the Recommendations has taken place through awareness-raising activities such as presentations at several occasions and the organization of events on ecosystem services and IWRM. These included a seminar organized during World Water Week 2008 and a session on water and ecosystems at the fifth World Water Forum in 2009, both organized by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment in cooperation with the secretariat and a number of other partners. In addition, the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, together with the secretariat, the UNECE Timber Committee, the Working Party on Mountain Watersheds of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the Liaison Unit Oslo of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), organized two events focusing on the link between forest and water: a special session on forests and water which was part of the official agenda of the 2008 European Forest Week<sup>13</sup> and the Workshop on Forests and Water (Antalya, Turkey, 12–14 May 2009).<sup>14</sup> At all these occasions, the Recommendations raised much interest and were recognized as a useful and innovative tool.

48. A pilot project implemented by the CAREC aims to establish payment for ecosystems services (PES) in the Lake Issyk Kul basin. The project is partly funded by Switzerland. GEF, the European Commission and the United Nations University are providing additional funds. Ukraine has shown interest in a pilot project on the Tisza basin; however, lack of capacity has not allowed for following up on this.

49. Payments for ecosystem services continue to be an issue garnering international attention. However, progress is hampered by the difficulties of implementation and a lack of capacity in countries given the complexity of the issues, as well as the lack of capacity in the secretariat to support such work.

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<sup>12</sup> An unofficial Spanish translation is also available on the Convention’s website at: [www.unece.org/env/documents/2007/wat/PES\\_Recommendations.Spanish.pdf](http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2007/wat/PES_Recommendations.Spanish.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> For more information, see [www.europeanforestweek.org/home/en/](http://www.europeanforestweek.org/home/en/).

<sup>14</sup> For more information, see [www.mcpfe.org/forests\\_and\\_water](http://www.mcpfe.org/forests_and_water).

### **2.1.3 Water and adaptation to climate change in transboundary basins, including flood and drought risk management**

50. The Task Force on Water and Climate, established at the fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties under the joint leadership of Germany and the Netherlands, has focused its work on two main areas:

- (a) Transboundary flood management and;
- (b) Water and adaptation to climate change.

51. In the area of climate change adaptation, the Task Force prepared the draft Guidance on water and adaptation to climate change (ECE/MP.WAT/30). Following the decision of the joint meeting of the Bureaux of the Water Convention and of the Protocol on Water and Health (13 September 2007), the Guidance was prepared in cooperation with the Task Force on Extreme Weather Events under the Protocol on Water and Health, led by Italy; thus, it also covers health issues. The Guidance represents the first joint product under both the Convention and the Protocol on Water and Health.

52. The Guidance was prepared by a drafting group comprised of representatives of national authorities, international organizations and NGOs on the basis of indications and comments received at the two Task Force meetings and the third and fourth meetings of the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management. It was also circulated for comment to the Convention focal points three times and was submitted for review to 20 experts.

53. An important step in the Guidance's development was the workshop on "Water and Adaptation to Climate Change: Joining Efforts to Adapt" (Amsterdam, 1–2 July 2008) jointly organized by the Netherlands, Italy and Germany. The event illustrated different components of adaptation strategies, including legal, institutional, technical and financing aspects, and promoted good practices and lessons learned among UNECE countries.<sup>15</sup> In addition, UNECE co-organized a workshop on climate change adaptation and water (Brussels 12–13 March 2009) together with the European Water Partnership, the Government of the Netherlands and the Cooperative Programme on Water and Climate. The workshop aimed to define messages from Europe on climate change adaptation for the fifth World Water Forum and to further discuss the Guidance.

54. In the area of transboundary flood risk management, a workshop was organized on 22 and 23 April 2009 by the Governments of Germany and the Netherlands, UNECE and the World Meteorological Organization. The goal of the workshop was to exchange experiences and knowledge between EU and non-EU countries, in order to improve international cooperation in the field of flood management. It included presentations and discussion of ten case studies from the whole UNECE region. The workshop concluded with a call for pilot projects, for further implementation and enforcement of the Convention's obligation and for regional workshops.

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<sup>15</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/water\\_climate\\_workshop.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/water_climate_workshop.htm).

The publication *Transboundary flood risk management in the UNECE region* (ECE/MP.WAT/31) contains the workshop's findings.<sup>16</sup>

55. The Task Force on Water and Climate will pursue possible follow-up activities to be included in the workplan for 2010–2012, following the expected adoption of the Guidance at the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties. It has proposed setting up a programme of pilot projects, including a structure for sharing experience between the projects. Initial consultations have been held in this regard. The concept of a pilot project programme on water and adaptation to climate change was adopted by the ENVSEC management board and will become part of the ENVSEC programme of work. All ENVSEC partners have expressed interest in cooperation and in the joint implementation of the future pilot projects.

#### **2.1.4 Management of transboundary groundwaters in the region**

56. Croatia, in cooperation with UNECE and with the support of the Netherlands organized a workshop on "Protection of Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water in Karst Areas" in April 2008 on the Croatian island Krk. The workshop was held under both the Convention and the Protocol on Water and Health. It promoted exchange of experience regarding the protection, sustainable utilization and management of karst groundwater resources. It also addressed the health-related risks for drinking water quality due to karst groundwater contamination.<sup>17</sup>

#### **2.1.5 European Union Water Initiative and National Policy Dialogues**

57. Since late 2006, National Policy Dialogues (NPDs) on IWRM – one of the main operational instruments of the EU Water Initiative, with UNECE as strategic partner<sup>18</sup> – have been implemented in line with the requirements of the EU WFD, the Convention and the Protocol on Water and Health. The European Commission has provided major funds.

58. In general, the policy dialogue process covers a period of up to three years per country. Currently, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine participate in the dialogues, with country-specific objectives such as the implementation of the principles of the EU WFD and the Convention in a pilot river basin, the sustainable use of water resources taking into account climate change, the protection of water ecosystems, and water and health issues. A final goal of the dialogue process is the implementation of policy packages (e.g. new governmental regulations). Involvement of major stakeholders, including representatives of the parliamentary bodies responsible for environmental issues, has been crucial in all countries.

59. The programme has proven to be extremely successful and very strategic to supporting different activities under the Convention's and Protocol's programme of work. It has already led to measurable outputs and has attracted the interest of several other countries such as Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, where the process will start in 2010. In addition, there

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<sup>16</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/transboundary\\_flood\\_workshop.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/transboundary_flood_workshop.htm).

<sup>17</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/karst\\_groundwater\\_workshop\\_Croatia.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/karst_groundwater_workshop_Croatia.htm).

<sup>18</sup> The water supply and sanitation pillar of the National Policy Dialogues is carried out with OECD as strategic partner.

are already country proposals to include, in due time, IWRM issues related to transboundary waters.<sup>19</sup>

## **2.1.6 Water and industrial accidents**

### **2.1.6.1 Protocol on Civil Liability**

60. The workshop on “Transboundary Accidental Water Pollution, Liability and Compensation: Challenges and Opportunities” was organized in Budapest on 21 and 22 May 2007 by Hungary and UNECE in cooperation with Greece and Switzerland. The workshop discussed the perceived difficulties of carrying out the obligations of the Protocol, with a view to finding solutions. It also cleared up certain doubts about the alleged incompatibility of the Protocol with EU and international legislation. However, the needed analysis of compatibility between the Protocol and the EU laws seems to be still pending at the Community level.<sup>20</sup>

61. The workshop’s outcomes were presented to the Sixth Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe” (see ECE/BELGRADE.CONF/2007/INF/2 - ECE/MP.WAT/24 - ECE/CP.TEIA/17).

62. The workshop and following discussions at meetings of the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management highlighted a lack of political support to the Protocol, especially in EU countries. EECCA countries, on the other hand, continued to recognize the importance of the Protocol; however, they are hampered by a general lack of capacity.

### **2.1.6.2 Joint Ad Hoc Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents**

63. The Joint Expert Group elaborated the Safety Guidelines and Good Practices for Tailing Management Facilities (ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/9 - ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2008/5), which were endorsed by the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management at its third meeting (Rome, 22–24 October 2008) and thereafter endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the Industrial Accidents Convention at its fifth meeting (Geneva, 25–27 November 2008: ECE/CP.TEIA/19). In the process of developing the guidelines, a workshop on the safety of tailing management facilities was held in November 2007 in Yerevan with the support of Armenia and Germany.<sup>21</sup>

64. The Joint Expert Group faced certain challenges in implementing its workplan, mainly due to lack of adequate participation from competent authorities under both Conventions, but especially the Water Convention (see ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2008/6 - ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/8). Following a decision by the third meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management and the Conference of the Parties to the Industrial Accidents Convention, a group composed of members of the two Bureaux developed a Draft Strategy for the Joint Expert Group, which addresses the Group’s future functioning (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.3).

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<sup>19</sup> More information is available in the Progress report on National Policy Dialogues in countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/6).

<sup>20</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/civil-liability/welcome.html](http://www.unece.org/env/civil-liability/welcome.html).

<sup>21</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/teia/water/tailingdams/yerevan-document.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/teia/water/tailingdams/yerevan-document.htm).

## **2.2 Capacity-Building for Integrated Water Resources Management**

### **2.2.1 Integrated management of transboundary waters in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia**

65. This programme component is mainly implemented through the “Capacity for Water Cooperation” (CWC) Project. The fourth CWC workshop on “River basin commissions and other institutions for transboundary water cooperation” (Almaty, 23–25 October, 2007) was co-organized by UNECE, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and OSCE. The workshop’s objective was to build capacity and exchange experience between EECCA countries, organizations and projects with regard to institutions for the joint management of transboundary waters, and to promote the establishment of efficient joint bodies in the subregion.

66. The fifth CWC workshop on the topic “Water and Health” (Bucharest, 14– 16 May 2008), organized with the support of Romania, OSCE, UNDP and the European Commission, was devoted to the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health. The workshop focused on the relationship between water, health and related aspects, namely: access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation; prevention, control and reduction of water-related disease; sustainable management and protection of water resources; and social and equity aspects related to the human right to water. It allowed for an exchange of experience between EECCA countries regarding national strategies and plans designed to facilitate and integrate all these components, and the challenges related to their implementation.

67. The CWC Project has proven to be very useful in terms of: (a) promoting and contributing to products and activities under the Convention and the Protocol; (b) providing a reality check on needs and capacity in EECCA countries; (c) broadening the network of EECCA experts involved in all activities under the Convention and the Protocol, and thus in generally benefiting work in many areas.<sup>22</sup>

### **2.2.2 Synergies between the Convention and the Water Framework Directive**

68. Activities in this area have mostly occurred through the development of the draft Guide to Implementing the Convention and through the National Policy Dialogue Process (see 2.1.1 and 2.1.5).

### **2.2.3 Third international conference on sustainable management of transboundary waters in the region**

69. This activity could not be implemented due to lack of resources, in particular in the lead country (see ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2009/2 and ECE/MP.WAT/WG.1/2008/2).

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<sup>22</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/water/cwc.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/cwc.htm).

### **III. PROGRAMME AREA III: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1 Assessment of the status of transboundary waters and international lakes**

70. The *First Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters* was successfully launched at the sixth Ministerial Conference during a side-event. Ministers noted the Assessment with appreciation and invited the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention to prepare the second Assessment for the next Ministerial Conference, expected to take place in Astana in 2011.

71. Preparations for the second Assessment started in 2008 under the leadership of Finland. Both Working Groups took a number of decisions related to the scope and focus of the second Assessment, its outline and method of preparation. A steering group was also created.<sup>23</sup>

72. The Assessment is being prepared by subregion. SEE is the first subregion to be reviewed and the Workshop on Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in SEE was an important step in the preparation of the assessment of SEE transboundary waters (see para. 37). The draft Assessment for South-Eastern Europe will be reviewed by the Meeting of the Parties at its fifth session (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/8, ECE/MP.WAT/2009/9, ECE/MP.WAT/2009/10, ECE/MP.WAT/2009/11).

#### **3.2 Strengthening capacity for data administration for monitoring and assessment of transboundary waters**

73. Because of its experience, the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment invited the International Office for Water to lead this activity on behalf of France. The original objective for this area of work was the establishment of a metadata database for transboundary waters in the UNECE region. However, it was considered preferable to proceed step-by-step and to test the approach in a number of pilot basins. To this end, the International Office for Water, in cooperation with the secretariat and IWAC, submitted a project proposal to the French Global Environment Facility, which was accepted in the pre-selection phase. The project, to be implemented in two basins in EECCA countries, aims to build capacity in data administration in the main national and regional authorities concerned with transboundary water management.<sup>24</sup>

#### **3.3 Technical guidelines**

74. The Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment considered that work on technical guidelines was not a priority for the Convention as no demand had emerged. As for the updating of the existing inventory of technical guidance, the Working Group decided that the labour required was not justified given the importance of the activity. Therefore, this area of work was discontinued.

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<sup>23</sup> For more information see the Note on the second Assessment of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/7).

<sup>24</sup> See also the document Strengthening capacity for data administration and exchange for monitoring and assessment of transboundary water resources in EECCA: proposal for a pilot activity (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/12).

### **3.4 Pilot programmes on monitoring and assessment and International Waters Assessment Centre**

75. The Aggtelek/Slovak Karst groundwaters pilot project has been successfully finalized by Hungary and Slovakia, and a number of follow-up proposals are being considered. Under this area of work, a pilot project was implemented, supporting the development of the Sava River Basin Management Plan (see para. 35).

76. Several countries including Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine have expressed interest in new pilot projects, which might be implemented as part of the new programme of pilot projects under the workplan for 2010-2012 (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.1).

77. IWAC was transferred to the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute and was officially inaugurated on 7 April 2009 in Bratislava. A draft strategy for IWAC and a workplan for 2010–2012 have been prepared (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.4). The Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment agreed that IWAC should focus its work on supporting pilot projects, providing input to the preparation of the second Assessment, and organizing capacity-building activities upon request.<sup>25</sup>

### **3.5 Capacity-building for monitoring and assessment of transboundary waters**

78. A seminar on monitoring and assessment of transboundary waters (Geneva, 16–17 June 2008) was organized with the support of Germany and Finland. The seminar provided a forum for: (a) the exchange of experience among EU countries on the implementation of monitoring programmes in line with the EU WFD; (b) sharing applicable lessons learned with non-EU countries; and (c) learning about experience, good practices and challenges in non-EU countries and considering possible ways forward.<sup>26</sup>

### **3.6 Assistance to Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health on issues related to target setting, assessment and reporting**

79. The two Working Groups have followed up on the progress achieved under the Protocol on Water and Health, in particular the work of the Task Force on Indicators and Reporting, by preparing the draft Guidelines for setting targets, evaluating progress and reporting (ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2009/4-EUR/09/5086340/9) and the draft Guidelines for summary reports in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol (ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2009/5 - EUR/09/5086342/7). The involvement of the water sector and water experts is necessary for the work under the Protocol to ensure its effective implementation, in line with its spirit of integrating policy and prevention of risks for the environment and human health.

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<sup>25</sup> More information on IWAC activities can be found in the draft strategy for IWAC and the workplan for 2010–2012 (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/L.4).

<sup>26</sup> For more information, see [www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/monitoring\\_workshop.htm](http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/monitoring_workshop.htm)

## Annex II

## OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 2007–2009

1. This annex provides an overview of contributions to and expenditures from the Water Convention's trust fund for the period 1 September 2006–31 August 2009.<sup>1</sup> It also provides information on contributions made directly by Parties/to implement the 2007–2009 workplan.

**I. BALANCE ON 31 AUGUST 2006.....\$156,805**  
**of which unearmarked..... \$ -8,728**

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CONVENTION'S TRUST FUND from 1 September 2006 up to 31 August 2009**

Country	Date received	Currency	Amount	Amount in USD <sup>2</sup>	Earmarked
Spain	4/10/06	EUR	45,000	57,100	Unearmarked
Finland	17/10/06	EUR	5,000	6,350	Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment (WGMA)
Netherlands	11/12/06	EUR	40,000	52,700	Climate change
Switzerland	05/01/07	CHF	15,000	12,290	Civil Liability
Switzerland	05/01/07	CHF	80,000	65,570	PES
Sweden	22/02/07	USD	168,138	168,130	Water Cooperation in SEE
European Commission	09/03/07	EUR	86,400	114,430	EU Water Initiative
Germany	02/05/07	EUR	10,000	13,660	Climate change
Finland	14/05/07	EUR	5,000	6,830	WGMA
Spain	09/10/07	EUR	45,900	65,100	Unearmarked
Germany	12/10/07	EUR	20,000	28,370	First Assessment
Finland	11/10/07	EUR	1,230	1,740	First Assessment – side-event
Switzerland	20/11/07	CHF	50,000	43,100	Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management (WG IWRM)

<sup>1</sup> The overview reports on contributions and expenditures through 31 August 2009. It therefore does not include expenditures related to the support of eligible participants to the fifth session of the Meeting of the Parties.

<sup>2</sup> The exchange rate from the currency of the contribution to United States dollars is calculated on the date of funds transfer. Figures are rounded.

Country	Date received	Currency	Amount	Amount in USD <sup>2</sup>	Earmarked
Estonia	10/12/07	USD	6,000	6,000	Synergies with EU WFD
Estonia	24/12/07	USD	15,000	15,000	EU Water Initiative
Finland	20/12/07	EUR	100,000	147,490	Dam safety
Switzerland	09/01/08	CHF	80,000	70,170	Second Assessment
Switzerland	09/01/08	CHF	50,000	43,860	Support to ratification and implementation
Finland	14/04/08	EUR	10,000	15,770	WGMA
European Commission	30/04/08	EUR	160,000	252,360	EU Water Initiative
Germany	27/05/08	EUR	10,000	15,570	Seminar on monitoring and assessment
Germany	09/06/08	EUR	20,000	31,100	Climate change
European Commission	27/06/08	EUR	21,600	33,590	EU Water Initiative- NPDs
Germany	21/10/08	EUR	20,000	26,960	WG IWRM
Georgia	07/11/08	USD	3,000	3,000	Second Assessment
Germany	19/11/08	EUR	5,000	6,450	Support to ratification and implementation
Hungary	21/11/08	USD	8,000	8,000	Unearmarked
Netherlands	05/12/08	EUR	10,000	12,950	Second Assessment
Netherlands	11/12/08	EUR	50,000	64,790	Climate change
Switzerland	18/12/08	USD	44,975	44,980	Promotion of the Convention- World Water Day
Switzerland	14/01/09	CHF	100,000	95,600	Second Assessment
Switzerland	14/01/09	CHF	50,000	47,800	Support to ratification and implementation
Finland	19/03/09	EUR	100,000	127,870	Dam safety
Netherlands	07/04/09	EUR	40,000	50,800	Climate change
Sweden	06/05/09	USD	124,414	124,400	Second Assessment
Germany	23/06/09	EUR	29,000	40,446	WGMA and WG IWRM
Sweden	07/07/09	SEK	170,000	21,437	SEE

Country	Date received	Currency	Amount	Amount in USD <sup>2</sup>	Earmarked
European Commission	30/07/09	EUR	40,000	56,260	EU Water Initiative- NPDs
Germany	31/07/09	EUR	17,741	24,950	Stockholm Water Week Seminar
Spain	14/08/09	EUR	46,840	65,790	Unearmarked
Italy	14/08/09	EUR	25,000	35,110	Support to ratification and implementation
<b>TOTAL IN USD</b>				<b>2,123,870</b>	

### III. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES UP TO 31 AUGUST 2009<sup>3</sup>

Fourth session of the Meeting of the Parties in 2006 (travel of participants and experts, translation of documents, consultancy): **\$10,700**

Three meetings of the Bureau in 2007, 2008, 2009 (travel of Bureau members): **\$7,000**

#### 1.1 Promotion and dissemination of information

Description	Amount in US dollars
Travel of UNECE secretariat and Bureau members <sup>4</sup>	30,000
Preparation of the Convention and Protocol Brochures and distribution to international events; redesign of the website	32,600
Seminar on the Convention during the Stockholm Water Week	17,850
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,450</b>

#### 1.2 Advisory services

Description	Amount in US dollars
Water Cooperation in South-Eastern Europe	131,600
Dam Safety Project	283,600

#### 2. Integrated management of water and related ecosystems

Description	Amount in US dollars
Travel of UNECE secretariat	24,800
Travel of participants and experts	192,000
Consultancy	60,800

<sup>3</sup> Not an official record. All expenditures include 13 per cent programme support costs, except those linked to funds provided by the European Commission for which programme costs are 7 per cent. Funds related to the Berlin Water Process are not included; the first report to the donor (Germany) will be made in 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Travel costs for staff and meeting participants include the cost of travel (air/train/bus ticket, transfer, terminal, as applicable) and daily subsistence allowances.

Description	Amount in US dollars
Grant	57,100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>334,700</b>

### 2.1.5 European Union Water Initiative and National Policy Dialogues

Description	Amount in US dollars
Travel of UNECE secretariat and experts, salary of staff, consultancy, grants	<b>620,400</b>

### 3. Monitoring and Assessment

Description	Amount in US dollars
Travel of UNECE secretariat	22,420
Travel of participants and experts	63,300
Grants, consultancy	134,840
Side-event on the first Assessment in Belgrade	1,740
Salary for second Assessment preparations (June-Dec 2009)	116,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338,500</b>

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2006 TO 31 AUGUST 2009**  
**1,807,000 US\$**

**IV. BALANCE IN US DOLLARS ON 31 AUGUST 2009.....\$473,725**

### **V. CONTRIBUTIONS DIRECTLY PROVIDED BY PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS<sup>5</sup>**

Donor country/organization	Amount	Sponsored activity
Hungary	\$14,600	Workshop on Civil Liability
Germany	\$370,969	Staff member in the Secretariat (Junior Professional Officer) for 3 years (until mid-December 2010)
UNESCO/ INBO	€7,610	Workshop on transboundary groundwaters in SEE for the first Assessment
UNESCO	\$15,000	Workshop on transboundary groundwaters in Central Asia for the first Assessment
OSCE	€2,000	
Finland	€9,600	Eight meeting of WGMA
Industrial Accidents Convention Trust fund	\$46,748	Workshop on Tailing Management Facilities (Yerevan) and eight and ninth JEG-meeting (Yerevan, Geneva)
Germany	€1,600	Task Force on Water and Climate, First Meeting

<sup>5</sup> As these amounts were not paid through the Convention's trust fund, the secretariat cannot certify them, and data are based on information received from Parties and other partners.

<b>Donor country/organization</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Sponsored activity</b>
Sweden OSCE UNDP	\$16,500 €13,700 \$27,750	CWC workshop on transboundary water cooperation (Almaty)
Sweden (through UNDP as an ENVSEC project) OSCE European Commission	\$74,900 €20,000 €18,500	CWC Workshop on Water on Health (Bucharest)
Slovakia	\$3,886	IWAC Inauguration (Bratislava)
Slovakia	\$20,135	Tenth meeting of WGMA (Bratislava)
Switzerland	50,000 CHF	Workshop on forest and water (Antalya)
Netherlands	€25,150	Workshop on water and adaptation to climate change (Amsterdam)
Germany	€34,500	Workshop on floods (Geneva)
Finland	€100,000	Chu-Talas II
Sweden	€79,863	Dniester II
Finland	€350,000	Dniester III
Sweden	€38,719	Dniester III
United Nations Development Account	€443,000	Water Quality in Central Asia project
Coca Cola-Ukraine	\$15,000	NPD in Ukraine (support to the NPD Steering Group)

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