

The **Protocol** on Water and Health

Financing the Protocol



-
- The good Samaritan not only had good intentions...
 - He had money, too...

Margaret Thatcher

Aims

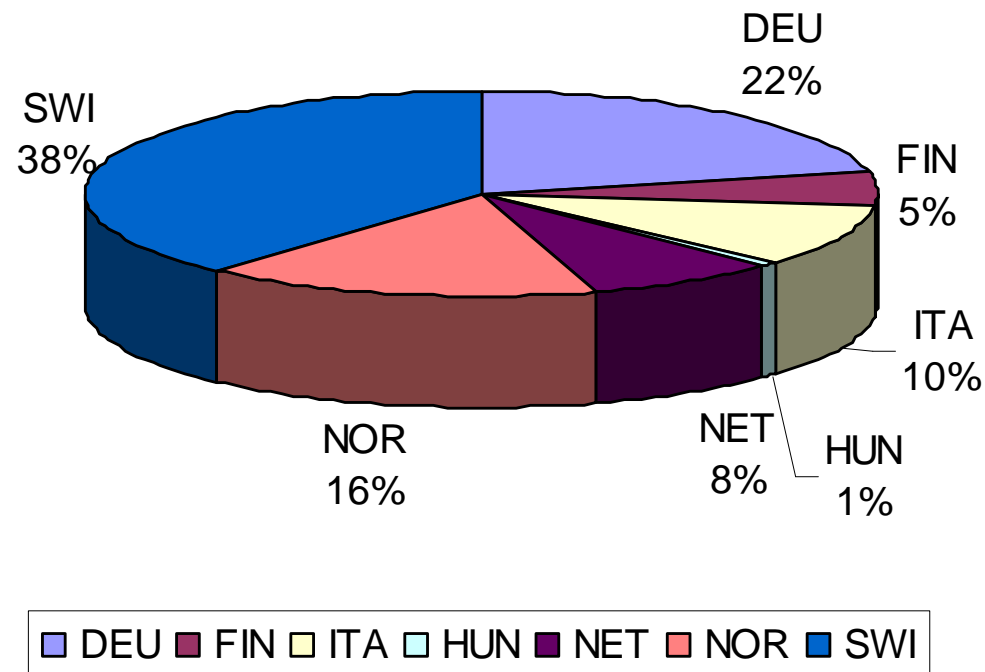
- Take stock of the experience since the MOP-1
- Summarize other funding mechanisms
- Explore assessment schemes
- Suggest action by the WHWG

Financial status

	UNECE	WHO	Direct support	Additional
WGWH1	\$184,737	\$58,560	\$160,000	\$324,000
WGWH2	\$306,520	\$5,724	\$36,230	\$41,200

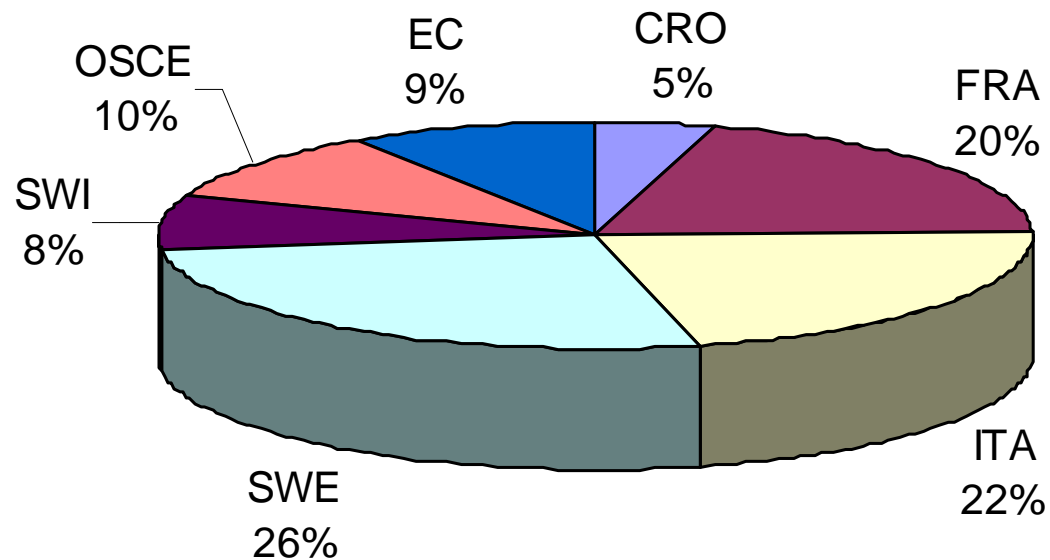
Origin of contributions through trust funds

Activities and short-term staff funded through financial contributions to the UNECE Trust Fund and the WHO Voluntary Fund (by funding country)



Origin of direct contributions

Activities and short-term staff funded directly by countries and partner organizations



Legend: CRO (purple), FRA (maroon), ITA (yellow), SWE (cyan), SWI (dark purple), OSCE (red), EC (blue)

Conclusion 1

- Important resources have been mobilized, yet not all activities could be implemented.
- Seven countries have shouldered the totality of the contributions to the UNECE Trust Fund and the WHO Voluntary Fund
- Countries and organizations have delivered unexpectedly high direct contributions
- Human resources are an important cost factor
- Current funding leads to unstable staffing, inconsistent programme implementation, driven more by available funding than by unanimous planning, and limited operational budgets
- There is a need for **STABLE, ADEQUATE AND PREDICTABLE** resource generation

History 1: London Conference 1999

Concluding declaration

- Par 10: UN/ECE and WHO to assist by providing the necessary budget *within the framework of existing budgets*
- Par 63: [Countries] ... *will give technical and financial assistance within [their] available means*

History 2: MOP-1 2007 Decision I/5

- *Determined* to ensure that the necessary resources are available for implementing the **core elements** of the work programme
- *Recognizing that* in the longer term consideration should be given to establishing stable and predictable financial arrangements for the core elements of the programme of work, for example **using the UN scale of assessment** or other appropriate scales...

Conclusion 2

- Signatories at the London ministerial conference pledged to give financial support within the available means
- Parties recognized that in the long term financing is required that is stable and predictable
- The UN Scale of Assessment or other similar scales were identified as possible basis for such financing arrangements

Financing of environmental agreements

- Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea
- Commission on Protecting and Conserving the North-East Atlantic and its Resources – OSPAR Convention
- Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution
- **Mainly based on UN Scale of Assessment or similar**

Financing of environmental agreements 2

- Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Danube River Convention – ICPDR)
- Convention on the Protection of the Rhine (ICPR)
 - Sub-regional groupings with fixed contributions
- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution
 - 1984 Protocol on Long-term Financing of Cooperative Programmes for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe EMEP Protocol
 - Financing of core activities not covered by EMEP

Financing global health instruments

- Financing of the World Health Organization
- Financing the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- Comparable conclusions with MEA financing – reliance on the UN Scale of Assessment as the basis for the determination of the country contribution

Conclusion 3

- The UN Scale of Assessment is accepted in many MEAs and health conventions
- Equal distribution of contributions works between parties at comparable level of socio-economic development
- Contribution categories are an option to reflect “common but differentiated” responsibilities
- Predictability, adequacy and timeliness of funding is recognized as essential to the success of MEAs
- The MOP has a special role to play in formulating and communicating the expected contributions and developing a realistic work plan

Scale of Assessment Option

- Options

- Core funding
- Core funding, no staff costs
- Overall funding
- Overall funding, no staff costs
- Max and minimum cap

- Result

- Comparable payments to other MEAs
- Work needed on maximum and minimum assessments

Alternative and additional Human resource mechanisms

- Junior (or associate) experts
- Staff secondment to the Joint Secretariat
- Strengthening national institutes with clear responsibility for the work under the Protocol

General conclusions

1. Important resources raised, but no stable, adequate and predictable financial resource base.
2. Current economic crisis will make voluntary donations harder
3. Assessment scale are proven to work for MEAs and health conventions
4. WGWH may wish to instruct the Bureau, and such Parties as may be interested, to study the matter and prepare a proposal for equitable sharing of the financing Protocol to the 3rd WGWH
5. WGWH may request the Bureau to propose, based on (2), a reasonable ceiling for the workplan 2010-2012 for review at the 3 WGWH

Thank you!