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

Fourth meeting
Bonn (Germany), 20–22 November 2006
Items 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the provisional agenda

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN FOR 2004–2006,
INCLUDING AN OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES***

Note by the secretariat

1. This document informs the Meeting of the Parties about the implementation of the workplan 2004–2006 (ECE/MP.WAT/15/Add.2) by the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management, the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment, the Working Group on Water and Health, the Legal Board, the Bureau and various task forces and expert groups, as well as the secretariat. The document also informs the Parties about financial contributions to the trust fund and the use of these and other extra-budgetary resources for programme implementation, in accordance with decision III/2 (see annex II in ECE/MP.WAT/15/Add.2).
2. The Meeting of the Parties may wish to:
 - (a) Endorse the report on the implementation of the workplan 2004–2006 and on contributions and expenditures (annexes I and II);
 - (b) Commend the members of the three Working Groups and the other bodies for their excellent work to provide further guidance on the implementation of the Convention

* This document was submitted on the above date because of processing delays.

through model provisions, rules, safety guidelines, strategy documents, reports, pilot projects and publications, and for their assistance in the organization of workshops, conferences, training courses and other meetings; and

- (c) Express its gratitude to Parties and non-Parties to the Convention that have provided human and financial resources to implement the workplan.

Annex I**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN 2004–2006**

1. The Parties at their third meeting in Madrid adopted a comprehensive workplan (ECE/MP.WAT/15/Add.2) covering 15 programme elements, some of them divided into two to five subtopics, for implementation by their fourth meeting, which marks the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention. The entry into force of the Protocol on Water and Health on 4 August 2005 was another milestone in the Convention's history and has speeded up the preparatory process for the first meeting of the Parties. The work under the Convention in general, and the implementation of the workplan 2004–2006 in particular, should be seen in the context of these events.

Highlights of the 2004–2006 workplan

2. The following products are probably the most important outputs of the workplan, as is also recognized in the draft Declaration of Bonn (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/19):

- (a) Model Provisions on Transboundary Flood Management (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/4);
- (b) Rules on Payments for Ecosystem Services in Integrated Water Resources Management (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/5);
- (c) Safety Guidelines and Good Practices for Pipelines (ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/11 - ECE/MP.WAT/2006/8);
- (d) Strategies for Monitoring and Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/12); and
- (e) Draft assessment of the status of and trends in transboundary rivers and lakes in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/16).

3. The Capacity for Water Cooperation (CWC) project, designed and implemented by the secretariat, has become a vital element for the successful implementation of the Convention. By providing long-term training to authorities in EECCA, it has not only strengthened transboundary water management in the region but also become a very useful framework for promoting the Convention's products, testing their usefulness, and identifying gaps and needs to be taken into account in future work.

4. The workshops on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) between EU and non-EU countries have shown the synergies and complementary roles of this Directive and the Convention for integrated management of transboundary waters in Europe, together with the advantages for EU and non-EU countries of joint implementation. The mutual reinforcement between activities under the Convention and the European Union is also evidenced by the work on flood issues.

5. Although the Convention, unlike its Protocols on Water and Health and on Civil Liability, does not provide for a mechanism to review compliance, a number of activities have shown the commitment of Parties to reviewing implementation of the Convention's provisions. Striking examples include: (a) the assessment of the status of, and trends in, transboundary waters, through which the countries' compliance with the obligation to prevent, control and reduce any transboundary impact becomes visible; (b) the reviews of achievements, policies and strategies regarding the protection and use of transboundary waters; and (c) the evaluation of the performance of countries with a market economy in implementing the recommendations of the 1999 Hamburg Seminar on the prevention of chemical accidents and the limitation of their impact on transboundary waters.

6. The centre of attention of activities under the Convention has been further defined and tailored to the needs and comparative advantages of the Convention. One should note a focus on:

- (a) Activities aimed at helping specific countries and subregions to strengthen their capacity in integrated water resources management, both nationally and in a transboundary context (i.e. South-Eastern Europe (SEE) and EECCA, including activities between EU countries and non-EU countries);
- (b) Emerging strategic issues, such as the work on payments for ecosystem services, on transboundary flood management and on pipeline safety; and
- (c) Contributions to solving water management problems in other regions of the world, including contributions to global conferences and the work of UN-Water.

7. A new method of work was developed which has given direct programme responsibility to the secretariat (e.g. the CWC project, policy reviews, and major programme elements under the Protocol on Water and Health). Programme responsibility was also given to the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties. The secretariat and the Bureau shared the burden of raising extra-budgetary funds. As in the past, a number of Parties acted as lead countries for programme implementation.

8. The Convention's profile and visibility and the awareness of its activities and products have been raised remarkably both inside and outside the region, thanks to the increased cooperation and coordination with other water-related programmes, the active role of members of the Bureau and the secretariat, and the preparation of brochures and publications.

Success factors and opportunities for future work under the Convention

9. In the 10 years since its entry into force, the Convention has played a crucial role in the region to support the establishment and strengthening of cooperation. The last three years have seen the development and/or entry into force of new agreements for transboundary cooperation (e.g. the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin) and the establishment of new joint bodies, such as the Chu-Talas Rivers Commission and the International Sava River Basin Commission.

10. The success in the UNECE region confirms the soundness and strength of the Convention's approach to transboundary water management, which will provide valuable guidance to other regions in the world.
11. The achievements under the Convention in general and the 2004–2006 workplan in particular have shown the strengths of the Convention. The decisive factors in successes to date, which also provide opportunities for further work, include:
- (a) The longstanding cooperation among Parties and the established involvement of Parties' ministries, environmental protection agencies, research institutions and environmental inspectorates in the work under the Convention;
 - (b) The trust of Parties in the work of the secretariat, which has contributed, through its own studies and methodological work, to achieving the purposes of the Convention, and has supported and intensified the Parties' activities concerning information dissemination, exchange of experiences and know-how, training and capacity-building;
 - (c) The established partnerships and cooperative arrangements with governmental organizations within and outside the United Nations system, and with non-governmental organizations, which have been broadened in the last three years to include new partners such as the Global Environment Facility;
 - (d) The synergies and complementary roles of the Convention and the Water Framework Directive for integrated management of transboundary waters, including flood management;
 - (e) The focus of implementation activities on countries in particular need of assistance, such as the countries in EECCA and SEE;
 - (f) The capacity to prevent conflicts regarding transboundary waters and therefore increase security in the region, which will be an asset for the Environment and Security Initiative;
 - (g) The ability to respond to changing needs and priorities, such as the development of model provisions, safety guidelines, strategies, methodologies and policy analyses;
 - (h) The contributions to regional and global policy development and implementation, such as the EU Water Initiative, Phase II of the Petersberg Process, the Athens Declaration Process, the work of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and UN-Water;
 - (i) Capacity-building and sharing of experience, particularly through the workshops under the CWC project;
 - (j) The development of field projects, including to test the application of guidelines with a view to further developing them in light of practice and lessons learned, scientific and technological advances, and economic and social factors;

- (k) Broad dissemination of the Convention's products, such as publications, brochures and leaflets; and
- (l) Assistance to countries by the UNECE Regional Adviser on Environment to help them comply with the provisions of the Convention (see ECE/MP.WAT/2006/10).

12. The provision by Parties and international organizations of extra-budgetary financial and human resources, and the establishment – at the third meeting – of a trust fund under the Convention were other decisive factors for successful programme delivery.

Main challenges

13. As was stated above, among the factors for the successful implementation of the workplan were extra-budgetary financial resources made available through the Convention's trust fund, totalling some US\$ 496,000 for the period 2004–2006. A few Parties made the bulk of these contributions, particularly those that offered to act as lead countries. It is a particular challenge for 2007–2009 to secure funding for programme implementation, including from countries that have not yet provided extra-budgetary resources.

14. Given the considerable reduction of financial support by the Government of the Netherlands, announced at the third meeting, the other Parties have unexpectedly faced a significant decrease in the output of the International Water Assessment Center (IWAC), particularly related to its former decisive role in steering pilot projects on monitoring and assessment. The generous offer of the Government of Slovakia to take a lead in IWAC from 2007 onwards is a promising development. It will be crucial that this be accompanied by adequate financial and in-kind resources to support IWAC in general and the pilot programme's activities for 2007–2009 in particular. Other countries should consider cooperating with Slovakia in this effort.

15. A further necessity is the involvement of a broader number of countries as lead and/or participating countries for programme implementation. It is a particular challenge for countries in Western Europe which have not yet been involved in programme implementation to become lead countries or designate experts so that there is a broader basis for the sharing of experience and the burden is more fairly distributed. It is also a challenge for EECCA and SEE countries to assist in the preparation of workshops and provide their expertise through active participation in all programme elements.

16. Successful programme delivery by the secretariat has certainly increased the trust of the Parties in the secretariat services, which have not been limited to the administrative issues stipulated in the Convention. The timely programme delivery was also enabled by the financial contributions by countries to hire consultants to compensate for a vacancy in the secretariat caused by the retirement of the secretary to the Convention at the end of January 2006. Even if the normal human resources capacity in the secretariat were to be restored shortly, the pressure on the secretariat will continue to increase over the next programme period. Reasons include: (a) the secretariat functions for the Protocol on Water and Health, which will require more

secretariat time given the draft workplan under the Protocol; (b) the secretariat's commitment for programme implementation under the Convention's 2007–2009 workplan; and (c) the promotion of the ratification of the amendment to articles 25 and 26 of the Convention and the provision of support in the implementation of the Convention and its soft-law tools in countries outside the UNECE region. It is a challenge for Parties to agree on the 2007–2009 workplan and at the same time secure programme delivery by making available adequate human and financial resources. Parties should therefore consider opportunities to strengthen the secretariat, including secondment of staff and provision of junior professional officers.

Implementation of the future workplan

17. Document ECE/MP.WAT/2006/3 provides a comprehensive draft workplan for 2007–2009, including a number of themes which have not been taken up under any activities to date. Examples include strategic guidance on integrated management of transboundary water resources; management of transboundary groundwaters in the UNECE region, including groundwater-dependent ecosystems; the implementation of the *UNECE Rules on Payments for Ecosystem Services in Integrated Water Resources Management*; and National Policy Dialogues in EECCA countries.

18. Other programme elements will build on the outcome of earlier activities, such as those related to flood management, the joint implementation of the Convention and the WFD, joint activities with the Parties to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accidents Convention), pilot projects on monitoring and assessment, and assessments of the status of transboundary waters. Quite a number of activities – for example, those under the CWC project – will strengthen the capacity of countries that still need to come into compliance with the Convention. The Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health and the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention will make cooperative arrangements for programme implementation on water- and health-related issues.

19. A number of these activities will lead to new guidelines or other kinds of soft-law instruments, and it is imperative to envisage their testing in field or pilot projects after the fifth meeting of the Parties. Policy analysis and the assessment of transboundary waters will provide Parties and the secretariat with an increasing amount of data and information, and the establishment of a well-designed information system under the Convention, linked to those established by some joint bodies and international organizations (in particular the European Environmental Agency), becomes crucial.

I. PROGRAMME AREA “PROMOTION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS ACTIVITIES AND ADVISORY SERVICE”

20. Work under this programme area was carried out under the auspices of the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties. The implementation of the programme element was also a responsibility of the secretariat and the Regional Adviser on Environment.

1.1 Promotion and dissemination of information

21. The promotion of the Convention and its achievements in order to encourage new Parties to ratify it, and to develop new partnerships and synergies, was the main aim of this programme element. To raise the profile of the Convention and its protocols, and 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 – what it is, why it matters”, available in the six official United Nations languages;¹
- (b) The brochure “Water for nature – protecting water-related ecosystems for sustainable development”;²
- (c) The brochure “Nature for water – innovative financing for the environment”;³
- (d) Water Series publication No. 4, “Cooperation on transboundary waters: trends in the newly independent States” (ECE/MP.WAT/16),⁴ which also contains an updated list of agreements in EECCA countries; and
- (e) The publication of the text of the Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters (ECE/MP.WAT/11); and
- (f) The CWC publication “Good practices for monitoring and assessment of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters”.

22. The following publications are being finalized:

- (a) The publication of the text of the Protocol on Water and Health (ECE/MP.WAT/17);
- (b) The publication “Strategies for monitoring and assessment of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters” (see ECE/MP.WAT/2006/12);
- (c) The CWC publication “Legal basis for transboundary water cooperation”; and
- (d) The CWC publication “Information management and public participation in transboundary water cooperation”.

23. Other means of promoting the Convention included press releases, statements in the newsletter *UNECE Weekly*, information in newsletters and relevant websites, and videotaping by

¹ For downloads, go to <http://www.unece.org/env/water/>.

² See http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/ecosystem/Brochure_final.pdf.

³ See http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/payment_ecosystems/brochure.pdf.

⁴ Water Series No. 4, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2006. At the time of writing, the document was available in Russian; an English translation is under way.

the secretariat. The International Water Assessment Centre regularly issued information on the Convention's activities and related water management subjects.

24. Focal points (including from EECCA and SEE) for activities under the Convention and representatives of joint bodies participated in seminars, workshops under the CWC project and workshops on the WFD. These events helped to strengthen the network of focal points and cooperation among joint bodies. The Bureau therefore decided not to hold a separate meeting of representatives of focal points, as foreseen under the workplan.

1.2 Advisory service

25. In the period 2004–2006, the Advisory Service relied extensively on the activities of the Regional Adviser on Environment. Advice was provided, upon request, to countries to help them comply with the provisions of the Convention. Assistance was also provided to draw up, revise and/or adapt legislation on water management, and guidance was given to joint bodies in the region to strengthen their capability in integrated river basin management and water protection in line with relevant articles of the Convention.

26. Furthermore, the secretariat has been jointly carrying out a project with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to strengthen the capacity of water management institutions in the Southern Mediterranean region to implement sustainable forms of protection and management of transboundary groundwaters. The project aims to (a) increase awareness and application by Mediterranean countries in North Africa and Western Asia of the international norms for sustainable management of shared aquifers; (b) transfer and exchange know-how on various shared aquifer management issues and the management of data on shared aquifers; and (c) strengthen capacity to engage in inter-State cooperation regarding shared aquifers and to plan and manage their groundwater resources. The UNECE experience is seen as useful guidance for the other partners, in particular the other United Nations regional commissions.

II. PROGRAMME AREA “INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND RELATED ECOSYSTEMS”

27. Work under this programme area was carried out under the auspices of the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management, chaired by Mrs. Sibylle Vermont (Switzerland). Three ad hoc bodies assisted in programme implementation: (a) the Task Force on Flood Prevention, Protection and Mitigation (chaired by Mr. Otto Malek, Germany, until September 2005 and thereafter by Mr. Thomas Stratenwerth, Germany); (b) the Joint Ad Hoc Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents, established under the governing bodies of the Water Convention and the Industrial Accidents Convention, co-chaired by Mr. Peter Kovacs (Hungary) and Mr. Gerhard Winkelmann-Oei (Germany), who replaced Mr. Martin Schiess (Switzerland) from October 2004 onwards; and (c) a drafting group, chaired by Mrs. Sibylle Vermont (Switzerland), on the *UNECE Rules on Payments for Ecosystem Services in Integrated*

Water Resources Management. Legal advice was provided by the Legal Board, in particular regarding specific aspects of the work of the Task Force on Flood Prevention.

28. The Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management held two meetings (MP.WAT/WG.1/2004/2, MP.WAT/WG.1/2006/2). The eight programme elements under the Working Group's responsibility have been implemented as follows.

2.1 Flood prevention and protection

29. In view of the disastrous floods in various parts of the UNECE region in 2002, the Parties at their third meeting called upon UNECE countries to further develop and strengthen transboundary cooperation, including joint strategies and actions for flood protection, prevention and mitigation, and welcomed the offer by Germany to host a seminar to that effect in Berlin on 21–22 June 2004.

30. In the preparation for the Seminar on Flood Prevention, Protection and Mitigation (see report MP.WAT/SEM.3/2004/3), the Task Force examined the 2000 *UNECE Guidelines on Sustainable Flood Prevention* in the light of the practice and lessons learned during the most recent flood events (MP.WAT/SEM.3/2004/4), noting that these Guidelines became the basis for the best practice document on flood prevention, protection and mitigation drawn up under the auspices of the EU Water Directors. The preparatory work of the Task Force also included the examination of possible options to further develop and strengthen a common framework for flood protection, prevention and mitigation (MP.WAT/SEM.3/2004/5).

31. The seminar itself concluded that the UNECE Guidelines were an effective instrument to guide action on flood management at the local, national and transboundary levels, and that there was no to substantially revise them. To further develop the common pan-European framework on flood prevention, protection and mitigation, the seminar recommended continuing work on three major areas: (a) capacity-building; (b) policy guidance and advice; and (c) legal instruments and support, whereby efforts to draw up and implement legal instruments should build on existing processes in the EU and UNECE and among countries sharing transboundary waters.

32. Whereas topics (a) and (b), for which specific proposals were made (MP.WAT/SEM.3/2004/3, annex), were seen by the Task Force as issues for the workplan 2007–2009, the Task Force, with the assistance of the Legal Board, started its work on topic (c). This work culminated in model provisions on transboundary flood management (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/4), to be adopted at the fourth meeting of the Parties. A survey of provisions concerning transboundary river-basin cooperation in flood protection, prevention and mitigation in national legislation and in bilateral and multilateral agreements was also undertaken. The outcome of this analysis is documented in the explanatory notes of the model provisions.

33. Proposed future activities, described in the draft workplan 2007–2009, include the establishment of networks of expertise, supported by workshops, and further work on policy recommendations and the implementation of the model provisions.

2.2 Ecosystem approach in water management

34. Recalling earlier work on the ecosystem approach, which has guided UNECE countries in developing a new understanding of water as the key to sustainable development and food security, as well as an understanding of the fundamental role of good-quality water supplies in the eradication of water-related diseases and poverty, the Parties committed themselves at their third meeting to providing further guidance on the role of ecosystems as water suppliers as well as environmental services and financing for the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems.

35. With Switzerland as lead Party, two seminars were carried out under this programme element.

36. At the Seminar on the Role of Ecosystems As Water Suppliers (Geneva, 13–14 December 2004), participants made recommendations for effective implementation of the ecosystem approach. The importance of mechanisms to finance the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems was stressed. The seminar's recommendations are presented in the brochure "*Water for nature – protecting water-related ecosystems for sustainable development*".⁵ The recommendations focused on five essential pillars to promote the integration of the ecosystem approach into integrated water resources management and thereby counteract the degradation of these ecosystems.

37. The Seminar on Environmental Services and Financing for the Protection and Sustainable Use of Ecosystems (Geneva, 10–11 October 2005) focused on mechanisms for payment for services provided by water-related ecosystems such as forests and wetlands, which are constituent parts of river basins, whether transboundary or not. This seminar's recommendations appear in the brochure "*Nature for water – innovative financing for the environment*".⁶ The brochure explains how the establishment of payments for ecosystem services (PES) can contribute to solving water management problems, and what legal, administrative and institutional arrangements are needed to implement PES. A basic understanding of ways and means to value ecosystems is provided, together with an explanation of the underlying principles of various PES schemes. The brochure also highlights other measures to support the implementation of PES.

38. As a follow-up to the two seminars, participants proposed to draw up a code of conduct on PES in integrated water resources management for endorsement by the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management and final adoption by the Parties at their fourth meeting.

39. This document, now entitled *UNECE Rules on Payments for Ecosystem Services in Integrated Water Resources Management* (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/5), was prepared by a drafting

⁵ See: http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/ecosystem/Brochure_final.pdf.

⁶ See: http://www.unece.org/env/water/meetings/payment_ecosystems/brochure.pdf.

group led by Switzerland. The Rules consist of a set of strategic, rather than technical, recommendations for the various steps involved in the establishment and operation of PES schemes and a set of technical annexes.

40. As with other guidelines and recommendations adopted under the Convention, the experience in the application of the Rules should be reviewed at the next meeting of the Parties. The Rules may also be updated in light of practice and lessons learned in their implementation, technological and scientific advances, and economic and social factors.

2.3 Implementation of the Water Framework Directive

41. At their third meeting, the Parties recognized the WFD as a valuable instrument for EU countries that embodies the principles of the Convention and contributes to achieving its objectives in a large part of the UNECE region, in particular since the enlargement of the EU in May 2004.

42. To facilitate cooperation and exchange experience and information about good practices in the WFD's implementation, two workshops have been held: the Workshop on Transboundary Water Management at the Northeastern Border of the European Union (Debe, Poland, 18–19 October 2005, MP.WAT/SEM.6/2005/2) and the Workshop on Transboundary Water Management in South-Eastern Europe (Belgrade, 2–3 March 2006, MP.WAT/SEM.6/2006/2).

43. These workshops have shown the synergies and complementary roles of the Convention and the WFD in integrated management of transboundary waters in the European region; thus, common approaches in the implementation of both instruments in basins shared by EU and non-EU countries are to be further developed. As the strength of the Convention is in its transboundary dimension, the Convention will further facilitate coordination between EU member countries and non-members with regard to their shared waters, as required by the WFD. Non-EU members that are Parties to the Convention will further benefit from the experience of EU members in their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention and the WFD.

44. The workshops also provided insight into the involvement of international river commissions in the WFD's implementation and the role of international projects on transboundary waters. Account was also taken of other cooperation processes and international projects carried out in the region, in particular the Stabilization and Association Process of the European Union, Phase II of the Petersberg Process, the Athens Declaration Process and the EU Water Initiative.

45. Using a phased approach, the workshop programme will be continued in 2007–2009.

2.4 Integrated management of transboundary waters in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA)

46. One of the major objectives of the workplan 2004–2006 was assistance to EECCA countries to address this subregion's problems and strengthen the countries' capacity in

integrated river basin management and water protection. To this end, the Capacity for Water Cooperation (CWC) project was established. The project, designed and implemented by the secretariat, has been carried out in cooperation with a number of national and international partners.

47. The CWC project created a framework for cross-fertilization and exchange of experience between river basin organizations (including joint bodies) and countries on regulatory, institutional, methodological and other aspects of integrated management of transboundary waters, and at the same time brought in valuable experience from other parts of the UNECE region. Under the CWC project, a network of EECCA experts involved in transboundary water management cooperation and able to share their knowledge was established.

48. So far, three workshops have been held on specific issues such as (a) the legal basis for transboundary cooperation (Kiev, 22–24 November 2004); (b) information management and public participation in transboundary water cooperation (Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation, 8–10 June 2005); and (c) joint monitoring and assessment of shared water basins, including early warning and alarm systems (Tbilisi, 31 October – 2 November 2005).

49. Document ECE/MP.WAT/2006/11 describes the outcome of these workshops and indicates priorities for the period 2007–2009. Given the interdependencies between the CWC project and the National Policy Dialogues (see programme element 2.1.5 of the draft workplan ECE/MP.WAT/2006/3), the new workshops will also incorporate issues of primary importance for these policy dialogues.

2.5 Water and industrial accidents

50. The Parties at their third meeting were committed to further joint work with the governing body of the Industrial Accidents Convention for providing guidance to prevent, prepare for, and respond to industrial accidents capable of causing impacts on transboundary waters.

51. To improve the safety and management of transboundary oil and gas pipelines, two workshops were organized and followed up by a steering group, acting under the auspices of the Joint Ad Hoc Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents (JEG): the Workshop on the Prevention of Water Pollution Due to Pipeline Accidents (Berlin, 8–9 June 2005) and the Workshop on the Prevention of Accidents of Gas Transmission Pipelines (The Hague, 8–9 March 2006). These two workshops resulted in safety guidelines and good practices for pipelines (ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/11 – ECE/MP.WAT/2006/8).

52. One major undertaking of the JEG (see ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/9 – ECE/MP.WAT/2006/7) was an examination of work carried out by EU countries and countries members of the European Free Trade Association in response to the recommendations adopted at the 1999 Hamburg Seminar on the Prevention of Chemical Accidents and Limitation of Their Impact on Transboundary Waters. Document ECE/CP.TEIA/2006/10 – ECE/MP.WAT/2006/9 contains the outcome of this examination.

53. Given an analysis of pressure factors in transboundary waters (see programme element 3.3), the future work of the JEG on safety guidelines for tailings dams, on contingency planning and on integration of monitoring and early warning systems is of particular importance for the Convention.

2.6 Management of transboundary waters in the UNECE region

54. Following the outcome of the third meeting of the Parties, the third International Conference on Sustainable Management of Transboundary Waters in Europe was scheduled to be held, at the invitation of the Government of Poland, in 2007. Poland informed the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties at its meeting on 31 January – 1 February 2006 that preparations for this conference would soon start and that Poland would inform the Parties at their fourth meeting accordingly.

2.7 Interim implementation of the Protocol on Civil Liability

55. With ratification only by Hungary, progress toward entry into force of the Protocol has been unexpectedly slow. At its meeting on 31 January – 1 February 2006, the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties supported a proposal to organize in spring 2007 a seminar, workshop or consultation to share information on the implementation of the Protocol, investigate obstacles to the Protocol's ratification, and devise proposals for ways to speed up the ratification process. In conformity with the decisions adopted at the second joint special session of the governing bodies of the Water Convention and the Industrial Accidents Convention on 23 May 2003, the outcome of this activity will be presented to the sixth Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" (Belgrade, 10–12 October 2007).

56. This proposal, also supported by the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties to the Industrial Accidents Convention, is part of the draft workplan for 2007–2009.

2.8 Review of achievements, policies and strategies regarding the protection and use of transboundary waters

57. At their third meeting, the Parties underlined the importance of the decision of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development to establish water, sanitation and human settlements issues as the thematic cluster for the first phase of its multi-year programme of work. It welcomed the ongoing preparations by the secretariat for the UNECE Regional Implementation Forum on Sustainable Development to be held in January 2004 and the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in April 2004.

58. The secretariat, in consultation with the Bureau, prepared a review of major policies for, and methodological approaches to, the protection and use of water resources, including transboundary waters, and on steps taken by the Parties to implement the Convention and decisions taken at global high-level meetings. The review *Water and Sanitation in the UNECE region: Achievements in Regulatory Aspects, Institutional Arrangements and Monitoring since*

Rio, Trends and Challenges (ECE/AC.25/2004/5 and Add. 1 and 2)⁷ was submitted to the UNECE Regional Implementation Forum in January 2004, and thereafter as a background document to the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The various chapters analyse achievements, mainly following chapter 18 of Agenda 21, according to the commitments in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (A/RES/5-19/2) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

59. The secretariat, on the basis of the outcome of the 2003 Workshop on Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation on Transboundary Waters among the newly independent States (now referred to as EECCA), has also drawn up an analysis of achievements and future challenges, including an updated list of existing agreements among EECCA countries and proposals for new agreements. This analysis, published as Water Series No. 4 (ECE/MP.WAT/16), is supplemented by country reports also reflecting lessons learned in the implementation of assistance projects.

60. The above two reviews of developments in the protection and rational use of inland waters, both nationally and internationally, in the UNECE region, facilitate the establishment of policies and strategies, indicate priorities for policy discussions, and form a basis for identifying areas for cooperation, particularly under the Convention's workplan 2007–2009.

61. UNECE as a member of UN-Water⁸ contributed through the Convention's secretariat to UN-Water activities. In the compilation of the second issue of the *World Water Development Report*, UNECE was responsible for work related to indicators for the water sector and provided inputs to other chapters of the report. Other themes to which contributions were made include: water scarcity (led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), sanitation and hygiene (led by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund) and disaster risk management (led by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization), as these themes covered local, national and transboundary aspects of the Convention's work on water and health issues, ecosystem services and flood management. Furthermore UNECE, in cooperation with UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Programme, will lead activities on transboundary water management within UN-Water. The involvement of UNECE in UN-Water was a means of providing "European" experience and proved valuable for other regions in the world. Moreover, the visibility of the Convention was enhanced through these inputs.

III. PROGRAMME AREA "MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT"

⁷ See <http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2004/ece/ac.25/ece.ac.25.2004.5e.pdf>
<http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2004/ece/ac.25/ece.ac.25.2004.5.add.1e.pdf>
<http://www.unece.org/env/documents/2004/ece/ac.25/ece.ac.25.2004.5.add.2e.pdf>

⁸ UN-Water was established by decision of the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) in its meeting of 18-19 September 2003, replacing the former ACC Sub-committee on Water Resources. UN-Water is the United Nations inter-agency mechanism for all agencies, departments and programmes involved with water-related issues and responsible for following up on water-related decisions reached at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals.

62. Work under this programme area was carried out under the auspices of the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment, chaired by Mrs. Lea Kauppi (Finland). The International Water Assessment Centre (IWAC)⁹ at the Netherlands Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water Treatment, chaired subsequently by Mr. Jos Timmerman (Netherlands) who replaced Mr. Wim Cofino, the Core Group on Groundwaters (chaired by Mr. Pavol Caucik, Slovakia, who replaced Mr. Geo Arnold, Netherlands) and ad hoc expert groups assisted in programme implementation.

63. The Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment held three meetings (MP.WAT/WG.2/2004/2, MP.WAT/WG.2/2005/2, ECE/MP.WAT/WG.2/2006/2). The programme elements under the Working Group's responsibility were implemented as follows.

3.1 Strategies for monitoring and assessing transboundary waters – strategic and technical guidance

64. Assisted by an ad hoc drafting group led by Finland, the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment prepared and endorsed the *Strategies for Monitoring and Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters* (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/12). These strategies are based on experience gained in the implementation of earlier guidelines on monitoring and assessment of transboundary rivers, lakes and groundwaters. The strategies also draw on the experience gained with the implementation of these guidelines in pilot projects on rivers in Central Europe and in ECCCA countries. The strategies are also based on the results of workshops, training courses and other capacity-building activities carried out under the Convention.

65. The inventory of technical guidance for monitoring and assessment of transboundary waters was also developed under the auspices of IWAC (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/13).

3.2 Pilot programmes on monitoring and assessment

66. The Parties at their third meeting highly appreciated the achievements under the pilot projects for transboundary waters. Given the detailed report on the implementation of the pilot programme in the period 2004–2006 (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/15), only the following activities are highlighted:

- (a) The continuation of work on the implementation phase of a number of pilot projects on transboundary rivers in Central Europe;
- (b) The continuation of the pilot project on a transboundary groundwater aquifer shared by Hungary and Slovakia;
- (c) The further development of the earlier pilot project on the Bug River to encompass the groundwater aquifers in the Bug River basin, shared by Belarus, Poland and Ukraine;

⁹ The activities of the International Water Assessment Center (IWAC) are presented in document ECE/MP.WAT/2006/14.

- (d) The finalization of the management structure and the start of the implementation of the pilot projects, with Finland as lead Party, on Lake Peipsi (Estonia and Russian Federation) and Lake Pyhäjärvi (Finland and Russian Federation);
- (e) The securing of funding and the setting up of a management structure for a pilot project on transboundary groundwaters between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, with Slovakia as lead country; and
- (f) The exploration of opportunities for a new pilot project on the River Sava.

67. Despite these positive developments, the ever-decreasing support by IWAC, both financially and in-kind, caused by the substantial reduction of funding of IWAC activities by the Government of the Netherlands has substantially reduced progress as well as the potential of the pilot programme.

68. The Core Group on Groundwaters acted as advisory body for the ongoing Hungarian-Slovak pilot project and the planned pilot project between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. It provided advice for the implementation of the programme element on assessment and reporting (see programme element 3.3 below), in particular on data gathering on transboundary aquifers. The Core Group also assisted the secretariat in participating in the Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management Programme. Cooperation with UNESCO, which has supported a number of the above-mentioned activities both financially and in-kind, proved to be an asset.

69. With the draft workplan 2007–2009, the Core Group's activities will become much broader and encompass the management of transboundary groundwaters in the UNECE region and the assessment of the status and trends of selected transboundary aquifers in the Caucasus and Central Asia and in South-Eastern Europe.

3.3 Assessment and reporting

70. At their third meeting, the Parties committed themselves to assessing transboundary waters in the region in order to show the progress made in reducing transboundary impacts, including impacts on human health and safety. They also offered their assistance in the preparation of the fourth assessment of the state of the European environment as the Convention's contribution to the sixth Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" and regional assessments under the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme.

71. Following a project plan by the lead country, Finland, and with the support of the Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment, a draft preliminary assessment of major transboundary rivers and lakes in countries in EECCA has been prepared (ECE/MP.WAT/2006/16 and its addendums 1–6) by the Finnish Environment Institute on the basis of information submitted by countries or published elsewhere. Given the project plan, this draft preliminary assessment will be updated and completed for submission to the Ministerial Conference. It presents an evaluation of the capability of monitoring systems to respond to the

obligations under the Convention, provides a preliminary evaluation of pressure factors in transboundary water basins, and analyses the status and trends of transboundary rivers and lakes.

72. This assessment report is supported by a draft inventory of transboundary rivers and lakes in the entire UNECE region, and datasheets for gathering information on surface waters. Both the inventory and the datasheets constitute unofficial working papers, which may be the basis for a specific database under the Convention (see document ECE/MP.WAT/2006/17).

73. Work on the assessment of transboundary groundwaters has begun with a focus on countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia and in South-Eastern Europe. It is supported by a specifically designed datasheet for information gathering, which is also suitable for a future database.

74. To ensure that a complete and comprehensive report is submitted to the Belgrade Conference, in accordance with the decisions of the third meeting of the Parties and as specified in the project plan, the assessments of transboundary waters in Western Europe and in countries in South-Eastern Europe should also be carried out by the relevant Parties in early 2007.

IV. PROGRAMME AREA “WATER AND HUMAN HEALTH”

75. Work under this programme area was carried out under the auspices of the Working Group on Water and Health, chaired by Mr. Mihaly Kadar (Hungary) and co-chaired by Mr. Thomas Kistemann (Germany). In the period 2004–2006, the Working Group held four meetings (MP.WAT/WG.4/2004/3, MP.WAT/WG.4/2004/5, MP.WAT/WG.4/2005/2 and MP.WAT/WG.4/2006/2). At these meetings, the workplan adopted at the third meeting of the Parties was updated to reflect the new challenges arising from the entry into force of the Protocol on Water and Health in August 2005.

76. The Legal Board provided substantial input to the activities of the Working Group regarding compliance review and rules of procedure (MP.WAT/AC.4/2004/2, MP.WAT/AC.4/2004/6, MP.WAT/AC.4/2005/2, ECE/MP.WAT/AC.4/2006/2). UNECE and the Regional Office for Europe of the World Health Organization (WHO-EURO) carried out jointly the secretariat functions for the Working Group.

77. As the meeting documents for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health will be available, at least in English, at the time of the fourth meeting of the Parties to the Convention, the following report on activities of the Working Group reflects achievements under the main directions of work, rather than programme element by programme element.

4.1 Protocol on Water and Health: interim implementation

4.1.1 Surveillance, early-warning and notification systems

78. Surveillance, early-warning and notification systems are decisive means under the Protocol to prevent, control and reduce water-related diseases. Based on the outcome of the first

and second meetings of the Signatories to the Protocol, the Working Group on Water and Health started developing draft guidelines for a surveillance system on water-related diseases. A first set of draft guidelines, drawn up by a group of experts led by Hungary, was further developed as an integral part of the iterative WHO model of risk management; its core elements were public health status and risk assessment. The draft guidance document covers both reactive and proactive surveillance, including its policy, legal and administrative preconditions.

79. At its fifth meeting, the Working Group also considered and adopted a document by the joint secretariat (MP.WAT/WG.4/2005/5 – EUR/05/5047554/5), which summarizes guidance available from WHO with regard to the surveillance of drinking-water systems. This document also formulates a proposal for joint international action on the evaluation of current surveillance mechanisms as a basis for joint action under the Protocol. It was further developed at a consultation on waterborne disease surveillance (Budapest, 9–10 May 2006); and the recommendations resulting from this consultation became part of the draft workplan 2007–2009 under the Protocol.

4.1.2 Workshops, conferences and other capacity-building initiatives

80. Workshops, conferences and other capacity-building events focusing on the Protocol have a double aim: they promote understanding of the public-health aspects by those responsible for water management, water supply and sanitation; and they promote understanding of the basic principles of water management, water supply and sanitation by those responsible for public health.

81. With the assistance of Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan as well as the Ukrainian NGO MAMA-86, the joint secretariat organized a Workshop on Sustainable Water Management and Health as a contribution to the 2004 international conference and exhibition ECWATECH-2004 (Moscow, June 2004), which was attended by some 80 participants from EECCA, and provided insight into the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health in EECCA countries. The planned follow-up workshop during ECWATECH-2006 was cancelled as the dates coincided with the dates of the sixth meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health.

82. With the aim of investigating health risks in enclosed recreational water environments and developing options for their management, the Government of Hungary organized a Conference on Health and Water Quality Aspects of the Man-made Recreational Water Environment (Budapest, 10–11 March 2005). The conference addressed standards, guidelines and regulations; water treatment and distribution; microbiological risks, in particular *legionella*; chemical risks in water and air; monitoring and assessment; and “natural” pools.¹⁰

83. The joint secretariat also made preparations for a Conference on Cyanobacteria and Drinking Water, to be hosted by Portugal. The aim was to assess the threat posed by cyanobacteria and their toxins on the production and distribution of safe drinking water, including the specific risks to immunocompromised sections of the population. Given the huge

¹⁰ See http://www.who.dk/watsan/WaterProtocol/20041021_1.

impact of the 2005 forests fires in Portugal on the national economy, the workshop was postponed.

4.1.3 Facilitating access to sources of finance by improving the formulation of programmes and projects

84. Insufficient capacity for disease surveillance and outbreak detection due to lack of technical training, inadequate laboratory means or a weak legal framework can make it difficult to set realistic targets and adequately monitor progress under the Protocol. The Protocol therefore calls for international assistance for the improved formulation of projects in pursuance of water-management plans and schemes for improving water supply and sanitation.

85. Consequently, WHO with the support of Norway and in close cooperation with UNECE organized a Roundtable on Water and Health in Europe, offering the possibility to make the needs of the public health sector match with the priorities and means of bilateral and multilateral donors (MP.WAT/WG.4/2004/8 – EUR/5047016/2004/8). Bringing together countries – both donors and recipient countries – and specialized institutions to evaluate the needs of the public health sector in the fight against water-related diseases, the roundtable laid the foundation for a realistic financing approach for non-infrastructure needs. The follow-up culminated in a proposal on an Ad Hoc Project Facilitation Mechanism under the Protocol for improved formulation and selection of possible projects for international support (ECE/MP.WAT/WG.4/2006/7 – EUR/06/5059736/7) to be examined by the Parties to the Protocol at their first meeting.

4.2 Preparations for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol

86. Although the activities reported under section 4.1 above are constituent parts of the preparatory process for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, the Protocol itself requires the drawing up of additional documentation to be adopted at the first meeting.

87. The documents of a legal nature, such as the strategy and framework for review of compliance with the Protocol on Water and Health and the draft rules of procedure for the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, were prepared with the assistance of the Legal Board.

88. Additional documents required include documents related to technical issues, particularly those laid down in articles 6, 7, 8 and 12 of the Protocol, aimed at providing guidance on the setting of targets and target dates, the establishment of response systems, and review and assessment of progress in the Protocol's implementation. These documents, prepared under the auspices of the Working Group, in some instances require inputs from water management experts. This particularly refers to the setting of targets and target dates under article 6, where the water-related targets (under article 6 paragraph 2 (g–i) and (l–m) of the Protocol) are missing and should be developed by water management professionals. The Convention's draft workplan for 2007–2009 (see programme element 3.6 in document ECE/MP.WAT/2006/3) therefore calls for the establishment of a joint expert group to assist the Parties to the Protocol in reviewing and assessing their progress towards the achievement of these targets and preparing guidelines for harmonized reporting on water management targets.

89. The Working Group also made arrangements for the preparation of other meeting documents, most notably on the follow-up to the Oslo Roundtable, including resource mobilization, a draft workplan for the period 2007–2009 and a draft declaration by the Parties.

90. Given the current 19 ratifications of the Protocol, the draft declaration encourages all UNECE member States to ratify the Protocol on Water and Health.

Annex II**OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 2004–2006**

1. This annex provides an overview of contributions to and expenditures from the Water Convention's trust fund for the period 1 January 2004 – 31 August 2006.¹ Contributions and expenditures for the Trust Fund for Assistance to Countries in Transition are not reflected.
2. The annex also provides information on contributions made directly by Parties for implementing the workplan 2004–2006. 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.

I. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WATER CONVENTION'S TRUST FUND UP TO 31 AUGUST 2006

Donor	Country	Date received	Currency	Amount	Amount in US\$ ²	Earmarked
Finnish Permanent Mission	Finland	08/04/2004	EUR	5,000	6,097.56	WGMA
Ministry for the Environment and Territory	Italy	09/07/2004	GBP	4,596.9	8,373.22	Water Convention brochure
Ministry for the Environment and Territory	Italy	02/08/2004	GBP	1,103.64	2,002.98	Legal Board
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Sweden	31/08/2004	US\$	75,470	75,470.00	CWC Workshop
Ministry for the Environment and Territory	Italy	17/09/2004	GBP	667.4	1,196.06	Legal Board
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape	Switzerland	23/11/2004	CHF	75,000	62,500.00	2004 ecosystems seminar and WG IWRM
Spanish Ministry of Environment	Spain	07/12/2004	EUR	45,000	59,681.70	-
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape	Switzerland	19/01/2005	CHF	85,000	75,221.24	2005 ecosystems seminar and WG IWRM
Finnish Environment Institute	Finland	24/05/2005	EUR	5,000	6,468.31	WGMA

¹ The overview reports on contributions and expenditures through 31 August 2006. It therefore does not include expenditures related to the support of eligible participants in the fourth meeting of the Parties.

² The rate for exchanging the currency of the contribution into dollars is calculated based on the date of funds transfer.

Donor	Country	Date received	Currency	Amount	Amount in US\$ ²	Earmarked
Spanish Ministry of Environment	Spain	08/07/2005	EUR	45,000	54,282.27	-
Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic	Czech Republic	19/07/2005	US\$	13,000	13,000	Water and Health
Federal Environment Agency	Germany	21/11/2005	EUR	5,000	5,847.95	Joint Expert Group
Interest income 2004					997.67	
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape	Switzerland	03/01/2006	CHF	40000	30,534.35	Guidebook on the Convention
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape	Switzerland	03/01/2006	CHF	40000	30,534.35	Code of conduct
Finnish Environment Institute	Finland	28/02/2006	EUR	52400	63,361.55	Dam safety project
UNESCAP		21/06/2006	US\$	523.90	523.90	Refund for World Water Forum stand
TOTAL US\$					496,089.06	

II. EXPENDITURES UP TO 31 AUGUST 2006³

3. In the following report, travel costs for staff and meeting participants include the cost of travel (air/train/bus ticket, transfer, terminal, as applicable) and daily subsistence allowances. All expenditures include 13% programme support costs.

A. Programme Area “Promotion of the Convention and Its Activities and Advisory Service”

Travel of staff ⁴	21,751
Travel of meeting participants ⁴	3,503
Rental of exhibition booths at the GEF IW Conference and at the Fourth World Water Forum	3,079
Printing of publications	1,727
TOTAL	US\$ 30,060

B. Programme Area “Integrated Management of Water and Related Ecosystems”

Travel of staff	13,825
Travel of meeting participants	98,579

³ All expenditures include 13% programme support costs.

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

Travel of experts	2,530
Consultants	11,017
CWC project	59,324
Dam safety project	35,703
TOTAL	US\$ 220,978

C. Programme Area “Monitoring and Assessment”

Travel of staff	7,674
Travel of participants	29,610
Travel of experts	8,384
Consultant	11,017
TOTAL	US\$ 56,685

D. Programme Area “Water and Human Health”

Travel of staff	3,961
Travel of experts	1,669
Travel of participants	25,930
TOTAL	US\$ 31,560

TOTAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH 31 AUGUST 2006 **US\$ 339,284**

TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS ON 31 AUGUST 2006 **US\$ 156,805**

of which unearmarked **-8,728 US\$⁵**

III. CONTRIBUTIONS DIRECTLY PROVIDED BY PARTIES

Donor country/organization	Amount in US\$	Sponsored activity
UN Development Account	360,000	Joint ECE/ESCWA/ECA/UNESCO project on transboundary groundwater management in the southern Mediterranean
Sweden, United Kingdom and Estonia	120,000	Commission on the Chu-Talas rivers
Sweden, Switzerland and United States	92,000	Cooperation on the Dniester River
Global Environment Facility's International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network and World Bank Institute	70,000	CWC workshop on information management and public participation

⁵ This shortfall will be covered with pledges received by the secretariat.

Donor country/organization	Amount in US\$	Sponsored activity
Finland	58,000	CWC Workshop on Monitoring and Assessment
Norway	120,000	Environmental Impact Assessment between Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan
Switzerland	274,000	CAREWIB
Germany	36,000	Flood activities
Poland	24,000	Debe workshop on WFD
European Commission	19,000	Debe workshop on WFD
Italy	26,000	Belgrade workshop on WFD
Germany	57,000	Workshop on the prevention of water pollution due to pipeline accidents
Netherlands	38,000	Workshop on the prevention of accidents of gas transmission pipelines ⁶
Hungary	1,000	5th meeting of the Joint Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents
Finland	37,000	Assessment of transboundary waters
UNESCO	3,000	Publication of the groundwater monitoring guidelines in Spanish
UNESCO	10,500	Core Group on Groundwater
Hungary	9,000	Working Group on Water and Health
Hungary	8,000	International Conference on Health and Water Quality Aspects of the Man-Made Recreational Water Environment
Hungary	4,000	Consultation on waterborne disease surveillance
Norway	82,000	Oslo Roundtable on Water and Health in Europe

⁶ Funded through the trust fund of the Industrial Accidents Convention.