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Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on  
Water and Health to the Convention on  
the Protection and Use of Transboundary  
Watercourses and International Lakes

**Third session**

Oslo, 25–27 November 2013

Items 7 and 9 of the provisional agenda

**Review of past activities and discussion of future activities in  
the different areas of work****Programme of work for 2014–2016, terms of reference of  
bodies established to implement it and resources needed  
for its implementation****Report on the implementation of the programme of work  
for 2011–2013, including an overview of contributions  
and expenditures****Prepared by the Bureau with the assistance of the joint secretariat***Summary*

The Working Group on Water and Health, by its terms of reference (see ECE/MP.WH/2/Add.2–EUR/06/5069385/1/Add.2), is tasked by the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health with overseeing and directing the activities of the Protocol's subsidiary bodies and any other activities carried out under the programme of work. It may also advise the Meeting of the Parties in respect of the further development of the programme of work and its adaptation to changing circumstances. In pursuance of those responsibilities, at its sixth meeting (Geneva, 3–4 July 2013), the Working Group entrusted the Bureau, with the assistance of the joint secretariat, to prepare a report on the implementation of the programme of work for 2011–2013 for submission to the Meeting of the Parties at its third session (see ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2013/2–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/WGWH/06, forthcoming).

This document contains the report on the implementation of the programme of work

for 2011–2013 (ECE/MP.WH/4/Add.1–EURHP1003944/4.2/1/Add.1, forthcoming). It includes highlights of progress achieved and examines success factors and challenges encountered, as well as their consequences for the future work under the Protocol. This is followed by a summary of activities undertaken under each area of work. Annexed to the document is an overview of contributions and expenditures related to the Protocol on Water and Health to 31 July 2013.

The Meeting of the Parties may wish:

- (a) To endorse the report on the implementation of the programme of work for 2011–2013 and on contributions and expenditures;
- (b) To commend the members of the Working Group on Water and Health, the Bureau, the other subsidiary bodies and the joint secretariat for their work to provide support for the implementation of the Protocol through guidance documents, reports, 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 other cooperating States, especially to the lead countries and organizations of activities that have provided human and financial resources to implement the programme of work 2011–2013.

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## General overview

1. As of 1 September 2013, 26 countries<sup>1</sup> have ratified the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Rivers and International Lakes. Since the second session of the Meeting of the Parties (Bucharest, 23–25 November 2010), the Protocol has been ratified by Bosnia and Herzegovina (13 October 2011) and Serbia (16 April 2013). In addition, a number of other countries have expressed their intention of acceding to the Protocol.

2. At its second session, the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol adopted the Guidelines and template for summary reports<sup>2</sup> for the second reporting exercise in accordance with article 7 of the Protocol. The deadline for submission of summary reports was 29 April 2013. The results of the second reporting exercise (see regional report on the status of implementation of the Protocol (ECE/MP.WH/2013/3–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/MOP-3/10)) indicate that the exchange of ideas and expertise on the implementation of the Protocol on the subregional and regional levels has triggered improved implementation at the national level (see also report of the Compliance Committee to the Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health (ECE/MP.WH/2013/4–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/MOP-3/11)). The results also clearly showed progress achieved by countries on water and health-related issues, as well as an increased compliance of countries with the reporting requirements and related guidance documents. The improved overall quality of the reports, compared with the pilot reporting exercise conducted in 2009–2010, demonstrated the effectiveness of the capacity-building activities undertaken under the Protocol, especially those on target setting and reporting (see also the report on lessons learned and future work on target setting and reporting (ECE/MP.WH/2013/2–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/MOP-3/09)).

3. At the national level, countries received support through projects that had been formulated previously under the Project Facilitation Mechanism (PFM) to assist them in setting and implementing targets and target dates set in accordance with article 6. In this regard, the Parties and other States have consistently acknowledged the usefulness in their work at the national level of the *Guidelines on the Setting of Targets, Evaluation of Progress and Reporting*.<sup>3</sup> That usefulness was highlighted in particular during the meetings of the Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting, which have provided a platform for the exchange of experience on the projects implemented in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan.

4. The publication of several guidance documents under the Protocol in the previous programme of work (2007–2010) established a solid foundation for the Protocol's implementation. In 2011–2013, the work under the Protocol focused on the production of some more targeted guidance documents under thematic areas such as equitable access, small-scale water supplies and sanitation and public participation. Some of the most important achievements include:

(a) *No one left behind: Good practices to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation in the pan-European region*.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See [http://www.unece.org/env/water/pwh\\_status/legal.html](http://www.unece.org/env/water/pwh_status/legal.html).

<sup>2</sup> See ECE/MP.WH/2010/L.5–EUDHP/1003944/4.2/1/7 and ECE/MP.WH/4–EUDHP/1003944/4.2/1/06, forthcoming.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.II.E.12. Available from <http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub.html>.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.12.II.E.5. Available from

(b) *The equitable access score-card: Supporting policy processes to achieve the human right to water and sanitation* (ECE/MP.WH/8, forthcoming in September 2013);

(c) *Small-scale water supplies in the pan-European region: Background — Challenges — Improvements*;<sup>5</sup> and continuation of work on a relevant policy guidance document;

(d) *Guide on public participation under the Protocol on Water and Health* (ECE/MP.WH/9, forthcoming in September 2013).

5. Thanks to its flexibility and adaptability to the specific needs of countries, the Protocol was seen increasingly as a tool to reach key current and possible future international commitments related to water and sanitation.

6. In the work on equitable access to water and sanitation, which gained considerable momentum in the context of the Protocol, the Protocol was viewed by Parties as a practical instrument for progressively achieving the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation enshrined in resolution 64/292 of the United Nations General Assembly.

7. Different meetings under the Protocol also provided avenues for discussing the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Conference), especially focusing on possible water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and green economy. For example, at a side event on water in the post-2015 development agenda — “How to achieve an aspirational water SDG?” — held at the sixth meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health (Geneva, 3–4 July 2013), participants discussed how the process of setting of targets and target dates under the Protocol might provide a framework for achieving SDGs, just as it had contributed to achieving a water-related Millennium Development Goal.

8. In addition, a thematic discussion session, which was focused on identifying linkages between the Protocol and green economy in the light of the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference, was held in the course of the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health (Geneva, 11–12 October 2012) (see ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2012/2–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2012/2). The session was divided into three parts: an introduction to the concept of green economy, setting out some of the entry points for its consideration within the framework of the Protocol; an exploration of the perspective of the private sector in that area; and a panel discussion on how targets under the Protocol could contribute to greening the economy.

9. Another example was the work on small-scale water supplies and sanitation, which was increasingly prioritized by countries in the region, especially considering the challenges of improving the situation in rural areas. In the past three years the work under the Protocol in this area had focused on the elaboration of a policy guidance document, strengthening the evidence base and field projects. The policy and technical aspects of the adoption of a Water Safety Plan (WSP) approach, especially for small-scale applications, was also widely discussed.

10. Also during the current work programme period, Parties and other States, as well as the public, improved their knowledge on access to information and public participation under the Protocol. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also took a leading role in

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<http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub.html>.

<sup>5</sup> WHO Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, 2011. Available from <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/health-topics/environment-and-health/water-and-sanitation/publications/2011/small-scale-water-supplies-in-the-pan-european-region.-background.-challenges.-improvements>.

promoting the Protocol at the national and international levels. A recent example included a session dedicated to the Protocol at the Gender Forum on the side lines of the High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation (Dushanbe, 20–21 August 2013) organized entirely by NGOs active in the work under the Protocol. In Serbia, ministries responsible for the implementation of the Protocol organized a nationwide campaign to promote the Protocol in cooperation with civil society, which led to the country's ratification of the Protocol.

11. Subsidiary bodies under the Protocol continued to successfully implement their mandates. The Working Group on Water and Health gained additional importance as a forum to discuss a wide range of issues related to the Protocol related both to water and health issues. In the light of challenges in the operation of the Task Force on Water-related Disease Surveillance (Task Force on Surveillance), the Working Group informed Parties on health-related activities undertaken under the Protocol.

12. The Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting was successful in implementing all the activities entrusted to it in 2011–2013. It continued to provide guidance to countries on target setting and reporting and to discuss synergies with other programme areas under the Protocol, especially those on equitable access and small-scale water supplies and sanitation.

13. Finally the Compliance Committee strengthened its facilitative and advisory role by developing the Consultation Process under its auspices, which will serve as an additional instrument for Parties to receive assistance under the Protocol and to reinforce its implementation at the national level.

## **Success factors and opportunities for future work under the Protocol**

14. In analysing the implementation of the Protocol's programme of work for 2011–2013 (ECE/MP.WH/4/Add.1–EURHP1003944/4.2/1/Add.1, forthcoming), specific strengths and advantages of the Protocol's framework stood out. Those success factors, which also offer opportunities for new activities in the context of the programme of work for 2014–2016, include:

(a) The emphasis on capacity-building and supporting accession to the Protocol, in particular by countries in South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, leading to a growing number of countries, especially in that subregion, that are in the process of accession or considering accession to the Protocol, with specific needs for capacity-building activities;

(b) The focus on supporting implementation and compliance with the Protocol's provisions through a set of specifically tailored tools, from thematic guidance materials, to workshops and seminars, to projects and consultations on the ground;

(c) The capacity to deliver quality products through a broad process of participation and nurturing cross-sectoral coordination;

(d) The ownership by Parties, but also the increasing role played by NGOs in leading various activities;

(e) A growing number of partnerships and cooperative arrangements with intergovernmental organizations within and outside the United Nations system and with NGOs, including: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the component of the European Union Water Initiative for Eastern Europe,

the Caucasus and Central Asia and the National Policy Dialogues in those countries, networks of NGOs, such as the Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), professional and industry representatives, e.g., the International Water Association and the European Federation of National Associations of Water Services (EUREAU);

(f) Substantial technical support provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Centres (CCs), including the WHO CC for Health Promoting Water Management and Risk Communication at the University of Bonn, Germany; the WHO CC for Research on Drinking Water Hygiene at the German Federal Environment Agency (UBA), Bad Elster, Germany; the WHO CC for the Monitoring of Antihelminthic Drug Efficacy for Soil-transmitted Helminthiasis at Ghent University, Belgium; and the WHO CC for Drinking-water Safety at the Drinking Water Inspectorate, London;

(g) The provision by Parties and international organizations of voluntary donations, as well as in-kind contributions, to support implementation of the programme of work for 2011–2013;

(h) The growing recognition and increased visibility of the Protocol achieved through promotional work by the joint secretariat, members of the Bureau of the Meeting of the Parties and the national focal points.

## **Main challenges**

15. The lack of available funds for planned activities and to ensure an adequate level of secretariat support continued to be a major challenge in the implementation of the programme of work in the second intersessional period. This situation also caused substantial administrative burdens, in particular with regard to contracts for extrabudgetary staff members.

16. The lack of financial resources directly impacted on the human resources within the joint secretariat. The capacity of the joint secretariat did not match the workload of the ambitious programme of work. In addition, the secretariat staff had to invest a lot of its time in fundraising activities, leaving less time for substantive work. When adopting the programme for 2014–2016, Parties should ensure that the required resources are available and they should also clearly prioritize activities.

17. The work carried out over the past three years, and the support required from the joint secretariat for activities agreed by the Parties, continuously increased. The joint secretariat not only serviced intergovernmental meetings, but also supported implementation of field projects, assisted Parties in the development and conduct of capacity-building activities and carried out technical and strategic studies. More human resources would be needed in the next triennium to match the growing demand.

18. The lack of resources also prevented the full implementation of the programme of work as adopted by the Meeting of the Parties. The operation of the Task Force on Surveillance, a subsidiary body under the Protocol, stalled due to the absence of the necessary funds. In addition, a number of activities under different programme areas, and even some entire programme areas, were not adequately implemented for the same reason. One example were activities under the cross-cutting issue of water supply and sanitation under extreme weather events and the impact of climate change, which were largely suspended.

19. In addition to the general deficit of funds, the earmarking of contributions for specific activities, in particular field projects, created an additional challenge for the implementation of the core activities under the Protocol. For the WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO/Europe) Voluntary Fund, the amount of funds earmarked for the core

Protocol activities was only about 20 per cent of the total contributions. For the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Trust Fund, the funds that were not earmarked for specific areas of work under the Protocol were also very limited.

20. This situation led to a major mismatch between the funds needed to implement fully the programme of work and the contributions received, peaking at over US\$ 1 million at the end of 2012. Thus, the need to identify sustainable and predictable means to fund the Protocol's programme of work became critical.

21. The Working Group on Water and Health discussed this challenge in its meetings in 2011–2013 and acknowledged that the main reason for inadequate implementation in some areas of the programme of work was the lack of funding allocated to those areas. Taking stock of that experience, the Working Group underlined that the programme of work for 2014–2016 should be achievable and realistic, aiming to reinforce the implementation of the Protocol in the region. Taking that into account, the Working Group underscored the need to consider predictable sources of funding before embarking on new activities.

22. A further challenge was ensuring the leadership of countries for activities, in particular involving more countries as lead countries in programme implementation. A particular challenge was to encourage countries that had not led activities under the Protocol to engage more actively in this way.

23. Increasing awareness of the Protocol remained a priority that would require additional efforts in terms of communication and promotion.

## **Programme area 1**

### **Target setting and reporting**

#### **A. Setting targets, implementing measures, assessing progress and reporting**

24. Taking into account the considerable number of activities undertaken by the Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting during 2011–2013, the Working Group on Water and Health decided at its sixth meeting in July 2013 (see ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2013/2–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/WGWH/06, forthcoming) to entrust the Chair of the Task Force with the preparation of a document on lessons learned and future work on target setting and reporting (see para. 2 above), in addition to the general report on the implementation of the programme of work for 2011–2013.

25. The document summarizes information on activities undertaken under the programme area on target setting and reporting during 2011–2013, and highlights some common regional issues that could be addressed by Parties in the programme of work for 2014–2016. Switzerland was the lead country for activities under this programme area, with a number of Parties, notably Finland, contributing to the organization of different workshops. The ECE secretariat was responsible for implementation of this target area and serviced the Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting. A short summary of achievements under target setting and reporting is also provided here.

26. Three meetings of the Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting were held under the programme of work for 2011–2013 (ECE/MP.WH/2010/L.1–



EUDHP1003944/4.2/1/3),<sup>6</sup> in Tbilisi on 19 and 20 October 2011, in Bratislava on 10 and 11 May 2012 and in Geneva on 14 February 2013.

27. The last meeting was held back to back with a workshop on reporting (12–13 February) to assist Parties and other States in preparing their national summary reports in the framework of the second reporting exercise under the Protocol.

28. The regional report on the status of implementation of the Protocol (ECE/MP.WH/2013/3–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/MOP-3/10), prepared by the secretariat with the guidance of the Task Force, contains a comprehensive overview of the results of the second reporting exercise.

29. The Task Force also served as a forum for the exchange of experience and the provision of technical advice for national projects on setting and implementing targets. Most of these projects were formulated with the assistance of the PFM. Though such projects in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan were not explicitly included in the programme of work, they contributed greatly to the implementation of the Protocol, capacity-building and awareness-raising activities in the beneficiary countries and had spillover effects for other countries in their respective subregions through the sharing of experience.

30. During 2011–2013, the Task Force specifically focused on the implementation of measures to achieve targets and target dates and on building synergies with other relevant programme areas under the Protocol. To this end, the Task Force discussed the achievements with regard to small-scale water supplies and sanitation and equitable access, as well as the ways and means to link these activities to target setting and reporting. Close links were also established with the activities led by WHO/Europe and they were reported at the Task Force and Working Group meetings.

31. For instance, in order to raise awareness and build capacity among Parties and other States on global monitoring programmes such as the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) and the WHO/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), WHO/Europe organized two technical and regional meetings on monitoring of water supply and sanitation (Bonn, 29–30 October 2012 and 12–13 June 2013). The meetings acknowledged the synergies between the objectives of the Protocol, JMP and GLAAS, as well as their role as complementary information sources for baseline analyses, target setting, monitoring and reporting according to the provisions of articles 6 and 7 of the Protocol. The meetings particularly emphasized the need for the harmonization of global and national monitoring approaches.

32. With the support of WHO/Europe, the Atlas on Water and Health was updated and made available online.<sup>7</sup> The Atlas serves as a one-stop shop for retrieving national and regional data relating to access to drinking-water supply and sanitation and water-related diseases, and thereby as a complementary information source for Parties and other States in setting targets and reporting under the Protocol. The linkage with the Protocol is to be strengthened further under the umbrella of the Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting, particularly with respect to using the Atlas as an online platform for reporting progress according to the provisions of article 7.

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<sup>6</sup> As adopted by the Meeting of the Parties at its second session (ECE/MP.WH/4/Add.1–EURHP1003944/4.2/1/Add.1, forthcoming).

<sup>7</sup> The Atlas on Water and Health is accessible from <http://www.waterandhealth.eu>.

## B. Exchange of experience

33. In accordance with its workplan, the Task Force planned and organized a series of workshops on the exchange of experience on target setting and reporting under the Protocol in different subregions of the ECE region: Eastern Europe (Minsk, 5–6 April 2011); Central Europe (Bratislava, 8–9 May 2012); Nordic and Baltic countries (Oslo, 7–8 November 2012); and the Caucasus (Tbilisi, 27–28 May 2013). A final, fifth workshop for Central Asia is planned for October 2013 in Almaty. A detailed overview of the subregional workshops is available as an annex to the document on lessons learned and future work on target setting and reporting. The main objectives of the Task Force under the programme of work for 2011–2013 were to be accomplished with the completion of the last subregional workshop.

### **Programme area 2 Surveillance and early warning systems, contingency plans and response capacity**

34. Activities under programme area 2 aimed at: (a) assisting Parties and other States in implementing the provisions of articles 8 and 12 of the Protocol, in particular by promoting the implementation of the policy and technical guidance documents on water-related disease surveillance; (b) building capacities through the development of training programmes; (c) supporting the core activities under the Protocol, especially the work on target setting and reporting; and (d) mainstreaming of the work under the Protocol, particularly in the implementation of the commitments of Parma Declaration on Environment and Health. WHO/Europe was responsible for the implementation of this programme area.

35. The publications, *Policy guidance on water-related disease surveillance*<sup>8</sup> and *Technical guidance on water-related disease surveillance*,<sup>9</sup> drafts of which were prepared for and adopted by the second session of the Meeting of the Parties, were published in English and Russian in 2011 with the support of WHO/Europe. The documents were made available online and disseminated to the focal points of the Protocol, WHO country offices and through various WHO/Europe-hosted meetings and training events.

36. An expert group meeting on advancing approaches towards effective prevention and reduction of water-related diseases in the European region was held on 5 and 6 September 2013 in Bonn, with financial support from Norway. The objective of the meeting was to substantiate the work under programme area 2 with a view to the effective planning and realization of the proposed programme of work for 2014–2016 (ECE/MP.WH/2013/L.1–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/MOP-3/08). The meeting reviewed country situations in relation to the status of water-related disease, including capacities of surveillance and response systems; discussed country needs and possible approaches towards improving drinking-water quality surveillance systems; identified priorities for in-country

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<sup>8</sup> WHO (2011). *Policy guidance on water-related disease surveillance*. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen (available in English and Russian at: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-publish/abstracts/policy-guidance-on-water-related-disease-surveillance>).

<sup>9</sup> WHO (2011). *Technical guidance on water-related disease surveillance*. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen (available in English and Russian at: <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-publish/abstracts/technical-guidance-on-water-related-disease-surveillance>).

interventions aimed at preventing and reducing water-related diseases; and planned implementation steps and identified relevant partnerships supporting implementation.

37. On the basis of decision I/1 of the Meeting of the Parties (see ECE/MP.WH/2/Add.2–EUR/06/5069385/1/Add.2), the WHO/Europe secretariat emphasized support for activities under the Task Force on Surveillance through enhanced mainstreaming with the work of WHO technical programmes working in the areas of surveillance of infectious diseases and prevention of helminth infections, as well as the European Environment and Health Information System.

38. Since 2012 WHO/Europe has supported a range of activities related to the control and prevention of soil-transmitted helminth infections (STH). Two meetings held in Bonn (12–13 September and 17–18 December 2012) reviewed regional and country activities on STH, outlined key areas for a regional framework for control and prevention of STH and particularly recognized the important role of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in the prevention and reduction of STH infections. In 2012–2013, country assessments on STH and WASH were carried out in Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Romania. On 16 and 17 September 2013 an additional meeting was held in Bonn to review the outcomes of the country assessment missions and to advance further the WASH aspects in the proposed regional framework.

39. The work of the Task Force faced considerable challenges related to ensuring the continuing commitment and engagement of Parties and other States, as well as securing financing to support implementation of the planned activities. Due to limited resources a number of activities were not implemented, including the development of guidance on priority setting in water-related diseases; a generic training programme on surveillance of water-related diseases, outbreak detection and contingency planning; and individual fact sheets on chemical trace contaminants.

40. The Bureau and the Working Group on Water and Health reviewed the work undertaken by the Task Force and the lessons learned from implementing planned activities. Recognizing the expressed need for further support to Parties and other States in implementing the provisions of articles 8 and 12 of the Protocol, they recommended that Parties rethink the scope and focus of the programme area and establish different working arrangements with a view to adopting a more flexible, action- or project-oriented and cost-effective approach for the new programme of work for 2014–2016.

### **Programme area 3**

#### **Cross-cutting issues**

##### **A. Small-scale water supplies and sanitation**

41. Work on small-scale water supplies and sanitation was co-led by Germany, the Czech Republic and WECF. The work focused on the development of a policy guidance document, strengthening the evidence base of the situation of small-scale water supplies in the pan-European region and implementing field projects.

42. To support decision makers and regulators at the national and sub-national levels in defining policies and programmes addressing small-scale water supplies and sanitation, a draft of a guidance document, “Small-scale water supplies and sanitation in the pan-European region: policy instruments and programmes towards improvement”, was developed. The document was to address legislative, organizational and financial aspects as well as water safety planning, resource protection, sanitation zoning and surveillance aspects. It was to make extensive use of case examples of good practices for sharing

positive experiences of instruments already applied to improve the situation of small-scale water supplies and sanitation.

43. An expert group leading the development of the guidance document was established at the first extended lead Party meeting (Berlin, June 2011). At the second extended lead Party meeting (Berlin, June 2013) the draft document was critically reviewed and restructured, and steps towards final publication and responsibilities defined. Collaboration was established with the programme areas on equitable access and on target setting and reporting, with representatives of those activities actively contributing to the development of the document. Lead Parties envisaged that a consolidated, peer-reviewed draft of the policy guidance document would be presented at the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health in 2014 for its review. An extended outline of the guidance document, including brief notes on the contents of each chapter, was to be submitted to the third session of the Meeting of the Parties as an information document.

44. To improve the evidence base in the pan-European region, lead Parties developed a questionnaire addressing the situation of small-scale water supplies. The questionnaire requested country-specific information on regulations, numbers and types of supplies in countries, raw water sources used, operators and organization of such supplies and information on water quality. The questionnaire was developed by February 2012 and disseminated through WHO/Europe to ministries of health and the environment in June 2012. About 50 completed questionnaires from 43 Parties and other States were submitted, representing a return rate of 81 per cent. A preliminary analysis of the responses was presented at the sixth meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health in July 2013; a detailed data analysis and final assessment of the submitted questionnaires was to be concluded by the end of 2013.

45. To support the adoption of the WSP approach in rural areas, WHO published the guidance document *Water safety planning for small community water supplies: step-by-step risk management guidance for drinking-water supplies in small communities*.<sup>10</sup> The manual was designed to engage, empower and guide rural communities in the implementation of WSPs and to develop the capacity of responsible Government institutions to support them. With assistance from Germany, WHO/Europe had translated the document into Russian and disseminated it to Parties and other States (see also programme area 9 below).

46. The programme of work stipulated that field and pilot projects complementary to the core activities should be undertaken, provided that additional funding would be made available. Although lead Parties initially considered activities in the field to be optional, additional funding was raised and field projects in Georgia, Tajikistan and Bulgaria were implemented.

47. In Georgia, a project on the rapid assessment of drinking-water quality and sanitary conditions of small-scale water supplies in two pilot districts was completed in 2012. The project was led by WHO/Europe, funded by Germany and technically supported by the WHO CC at UBA. The project established a baseline analysis of the situation of small-scale water supplies in rural Georgia. The results of the assessment were described in a detailed project report. They serve as an evidence base for establishing targets under the Protocol, thereby raising the profile of the issue of small-scale water supplies on national and local government agendas, and supporting the future development of legislation and norms on drinking-water quality.

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<sup>10</sup> WHO (Geneva, 2012). Available from [http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/publications/2012/water\\_supplies/en/](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2012/water_supplies/en/).

48. In Tajikistan, a project on implementing WSP demonstration projects for small-scale water supplies in rural areas was completed in 2012. The project aimed at developing two pilot WSPs, building respective capacities in national and local authorities, training facilitators for further WSP implementation beyond the scope of the pilot project and developing adapted supporting tools for the national context. The project was funded by Germany, implemented by WHO/Europe and the WHO country office in Tajikistan and technically supported by the WHO collaborating centre at UBA. As a key outcome, a booklet documenting the advantages of WSP application and national success stories, as well as practical guidance and tools supporting WSP implementation, was developed in Tajik and English.

49. In Bulgaria, a project in five villages with the involvement of local schools and authorities was completed in 2012. It aimed at the development and implementation of WSPs for small-scale water supplies in rural areas, particularly targeting schools, youth groups and NGOs. With the financial support of Germany, the project was implemented by WECF together with the Bulgarian NGOs Earth Forever and Eco World 2007. One of the outputs was a WSP compendium with 19 educational modules in English and Bulgarian, which provided detailed background information on WASH issues and guidance for the implementation of WSP.

50. Finally, WHO/Europe and ECE initiated a partnership with the Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance led by UN-Habitat in order to establish Water Operators' Partnerships (WOPs) under the framework of the Protocol to enhance the capacities of small-scale service providers and to further field support for WSP uptake in countries. WOPs are peer-support arrangements between two or more water and sanitation operators, carried out on a not-for-profit basis with the objective of strengthening their capacities. It is envisaged to undertake a number of pilot WOPs in the programme of work for 2014–2016.

## **B. Water supply and sanitation under extreme weather events and the impact of climate change**

51. A number of activities had been planned under the cross-cutting programme area on water supply and sanitation under extreme weather events and the impact of climate change. The publication, *Guidance on water supply and sanitation in extreme weather events*,<sup>11</sup> was finalized, published in English and Russian and disseminated among Parties and other States, WHO country offices and other key partners. Further activities in support of this programme area could not be realized due to a lack of resources.

## **Programme area 4 Project Facilitation Mechanism**

52. The Meeting of the Parties at its first session (Geneva, 17–19 January 2007) established the Ad Hoc Project Facilitation Mechanism (ad hoc PFM) to assist Parties in implementing articles 12 (joint and coordinated international action) and 14 (international support for national action) of the Protocol by improving project formulation with a view to facilitating access to sources of finance (see ECE/MP.WH/2/Add.4–

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<sup>11</sup> WHO (Copenhagen, World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, 2011). Available in English and Russian from <http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/health-topics/environment-and-health/water-and-sanitation/publications/2011/guidance-on-water-supply-and-sanitation-in-extreme-weather-events>.

EUR/06/5069385/1/Add.4 for terms of reference of the ad hoc mechanism). At its second session, the Meeting of the Parties renamed the body as the Project Facilitation Mechanism. The PFM was serviced by the WHO/Europe secretariat.

53. Though no dedicated meetings of the PFM were held in 2011–2013, a number of projects that had earlier been developed under its auspices were launched or concluded during the reporting period.

54. Projects on setting targets in Armenia and implementing targets in the Republic of Moldova were implemented directly by the ECE secretariat and funded by Finland (through the Finnish Environment Institute) and Switzerland (through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation), respectively.

55. Projects on setting targets in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were funded and implemented directly by Norway. The project in Kyrgyzstan resulted in the official adoption of national targets, while in Tajikistan the finalized targets were pending adoption. In addition, in 2011 Ukraine officially adopted its national targets as a result of a project conducted in 2009–2010.

56. In the course of the operation of the PFM, it became clear that a new format for providing assistance to national actions should be found to attract new donors to support projects initiated under the PFM. In addition, it was suggested to contact international financial institutions to overcome the shortage of funds to support projects on setting and implementing targets.

57. The Bureau, at its meetings in the second intersessional period, discussed possible solutions and the need to maintain an assistance mechanism, allowing implementation of article 14 of the Protocol.

58. At its sixth meeting, the Working Group on Water and Health concluded that the PFM had fulfilled its mandate and that new ways forward for providing international assistance to the countries under the Protocol needed to be explored. The Working Group recognized the importance of maintaining a flexible means for ensuring mutual assistance under the Protocol. These decisions were subsequently reflected in the draft programme of work for 2014–2016 and its programme area 6, “Assistance to support implementation at the national level”.

59. One of the successes of the PFM was the establishment of the Water Fund at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in 2010. The work on building cooperation mechanisms with EBRD and, in particular, with its Water Fund continued during 2011–2013. The Chair of the Bureau and representatives of the joint secretariat presented concrete proposals for future cooperation with EBRD at the meeting of the Executive Board of the Water Fund (London, June 2013). The cooperation was welcomed by the partners to the Water Fund and was to be followed up in the near future once EBRD has initiated a new sustainable resource initiative, in which access to clean water is given particular attention.

## **Programme area 5**

### **Compliance procedure**

60. In the second intersessional period, the Compliance Committee, serviced by ECE, focused its work on the development of a consultative procedure to assist Parties in the implementation of the Protocol in accordance with decision II/1 of the Meeting of the Parties on general issues of compliance (ECE/MP.WH/4/Add.2–EUDHP1003944/4.2/1/Add.2, forthcoming).

61. To this end, at its sixth meeting (Geneva, 1–2 March 2011), the Committee developed a text on the main features of the Consultation Process constituting the rules governing the process (ECE/MP.WH/C.1/2011/2–EUR/DHP 1003944/4.2/2011/2, annex). The text was to be considered as an evolving document that might be amended in the future, taking into account experience gained.

62. The Committee was actively engaged in the promotion of the Consultation Process among Parties. This included sending a letter by the Chair of the Committee to Parties announcing the process as a new way to receive assistance under the Protocol and relevant presentations at the meetings of the Working Group on Water and Health.

63. In addition, the Committee members announced their availability for informal consultations with Parties on the modalities of the Consultation Process during the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health in October 2012. No Party, however, responded to the invitation.

64. Taking into account the above considerations and the assessment of the second reporting exercise, the Compliance Committee decided at its ninth meeting (ECE/MP.WH/C.1/2013/2–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/06 (forthcoming)) that it might invite a Party or a small group of Parties having identical or almost identical implementation problems to engage in a Consultation Process even if there was no guarantee that Parties would respond favourably to an invitation.

65. In accordance with its mandate under decision I/2 (see ECE/MP.WH/2/Add.3–EUR/06/5069385/1/Add.3), the Committee reviewed the compliance by Parties with the reporting requirements under article 7, paragraph 5, of the Protocol. Specifically, it looked into whether and how the Parties had prepared their summary reports, whether reports were submitted in a timely manner, the quality and the accuracy of data and information provided and the consultations in preparing the reports.

66. The Committee continued its close contacts and exchange of ideas with OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation to keep itself abreast of developments in the field of human rights and explore other initiatives in the area.

67. A detailed account of the activities of the Committee, including the findings of the Committee on the second reporting exercise, is contained in its report to the third session of the Meeting of the Parties (ECE/MP.WH/2013/4–EUDCE/1206123/3.1/2013/MOP-3/11). The report also contains a draft decision on general issues of compliance for possible adoption by the Meeting of the Parties.

## **Programme area 6**

### **Promotion of the Protocol and advocacy**

68. The work under programme area 6 included activities to promote the Protocol and disseminate information on its achievements to increase its visibility, gain political support and encourage countries to join the Protocol.

69. The Bureau, subsidiary bodies and the joint secretariat disseminated information on activities carried out under the Protocol or related to it at various events and in all possible contexts. They wished to raise the profile of the Protocol and provide Parties and other States with information to help them implement it. Many of those efforts are reflected under different parts of the present report.

70. National focal points reported at the meetings of the Working Group on Water and Health on activities to promote the Protocol in their countries and at the international level

in accordance with the guide for focal points on how to better promote the Convention and its Protocol on Water and Health (ECE/MP.WAT/2009/13), notably in connection with the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation.

71. Different promotional activities, which included side events, presentations and statements related to the Protocol, were conducted in conjunction with the following major events:

- (a) The Seventh “Environment for Europe” Ministerial Conference (Astana, 2011);
- (b) Annual World Water Weeks held in Stockholm in 2011–2013;
- (c) The Sixth World Water Forum (Marseille, 2012);
- (d) The High-level Conference on International Water Cooperation (Dushanbe, 2013);
- (e) The Budapest Water Summit (Budapest, 2013).

72. Materials developed under the Protocol, including publications, leaflets and brochures, were disseminated by the joint secretariat widely across the region to inform the public of the tools available.

## **Programme area 7**

### **Public awareness, access to information and public participation**

73. Work in programme area 7 was led by Romania and WECF. It aimed to enhance public participation in the implementation of the Protocol, in particular when setting targets in accordance with article 6, to respond to the gaps highlighted by the first reporting cycle under the Protocol.

74. The main outcome in this area of work was the publication of the *Guide on public participation under the Protocol on Water and Health*. The guide provides clarifications on public participation-related obligations in the framework of the Protocol’s implementation and includes concrete case studies. It aims to support Parties to plan and carry out the process of public participation under the Protocol and to take into account its outcomes effectively. It also aims to help other stakeholders, such as members of the public, to understand their rights in the public participation process.

75. The strong involvement of a drafting group of experts made it possible to develop this guide: the drafting group met three times in Geneva (on 8 June and 10 October 2012, and as an editorial group on 8 May 2013). The guide was developed with financial support from Norway. The Working Group on Water and Health, at its sixth meeting, agreed to submit the *Guide on public participation under the Protocol on Water and Health* to the Meeting of the Parties as a printed publication and not as an official document.

76. Moreover, a joint event on “Public participation in environmental decision making: Focus on water and health”<sup>12</sup> was held from 6 to 8 June 2012 in Geneva. It was organized under the auspices of the Task Force on Public Participation in Decision-making under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters and the Protocol on Water and Health. The meeting covered a broad range of issues regarding public participation in environmental decision-

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<sup>12</sup> See [http://www.unece.org/env/pp/meetings/tfppdm2\\_pwh.html](http://www.unece.org/env/pp/meetings/tfppdm2_pwh.html).



making with a special focus on decision-making on water and health-related matters. It provided useful input for the development of the guide, which was launched at the meeting.

77. In addition, with the assistance of the project “Raising awareness about the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Water Convention and its Protocol on Water and Health and strengthening the role of the civil society organizations in their promotion and implementation”, awareness was raised on the Protocol through regular newsletters and the organization of five subregional awareness-raising meetings. The project also facilitated increased cooperation and coordination between environmental NGOs involved in the Protocol’s implementation. It was implemented by a network of NGOs and carried out in the period May–December 2012.

78. Due to limited funding, some activities foreseen in programme area 7 could not be implemented, such as concrete projects on public participation on water and health.

## **Programme area 8**

### **Equitable access**

79. Work on equitable access was led by France and mostly supported by ECE; it aimed to support access to water and sanitation for poor, vulnerable and socially excluded people.

80. A main outcome of this area was the publication of *No one left behind: Good practices to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation in the pan-European region*. This publication provides policy options and possible measures to be enacted to provide equitable access to water and sanitation and presents existing good practices. It distinguishes three key dimensions of equitable access: geographical disparities; specific barriers faced by vulnerable and marginalized groups; and affordability concerns. The publication aims to support and encourage policymakers and decision makers at the national and local levels, as well as private and public operators, NGOs, international donors and other concerned stakeholders, to adopt or review measures to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation.

81. *No one left behind* was prepared by a group of experts on equitable access to water and sanitation, which met three times in Paris (27–28 January 2011; 31 March–1 April 2011 and 29–30 September 2011). The development of the publication was also based on the outcomes of the regional workshop on “Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation: Challenges, Good Practices and Lessons Learned”, held on 4 and 5 July 2011 in Geneva.<sup>13</sup> The workshop was organized under the leadership of France and in cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation. The publication was launched in March 2012 at the World Water Forum in Marseille, in accordance with the decision by the Working Group on Water and Health at its fourth meeting (Geneva, 1–2 November 2011) (see ECE/MP.WH/WG.1/2011/2–EUR/DHP1003944/4.2/2011/6), and subsequently presented during a side event to the joint meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Water Resources Management and the Working Group Monitoring and Assessment under the Convention (Geneva, 3–4 July 2012).<sup>14</sup>

82. Another achievement was the publication of *The equitable access score-card: Supporting policy processes to achieve the human right to water and sanitation*. This publication presents an analytical tool (or equitable access score-card) that aims to help

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<sup>13</sup> See [http://www.unece.org/env/water/workshop\\_equitable\\_access\\_july\\_2011.html](http://www.unece.org/env/water/workshop_equitable_access_july_2011.html).

<sup>14</sup> See [http://www.unece.org/env/water/joint\\_meeting\\_wgiwrm\\_wgma.html](http://www.unece.org/env/water/joint_meeting_wgiwrm_wgma.html).

Governments and other stakeholders to establish a baseline analysis of the equity of access to water and sanitation nationally, discuss further actions to be taken and evaluate progress through a self-assessment exercise. It includes recommendations on the way to organize the self-assessment process and to use the results.

83. The publication was developed by an ad hoc expert group, which met twice in Paris (on 27–28 September 2012 and 15–16 May 2013).<sup>15,16</sup> The development of the score-card also took into account the outcomes of and lessons learned from three pilot projects. The pilot projects were carried out in France, Portugal and Ukraine from December 2012 to April 2013 to apply and test the score-card at different scales and in different socioeconomic contexts.

84. The Working Group on Water and Health, at its sixth meeting, decided to submit the equitable access score-card report to the Meeting of the Parties as a printed publication and not as an official document.

85. In addition, under the umbrella of the JMP, WHO/Europe and WHO headquarters, with the support of France, case studies were conducted in three European countries (Hungary, Republic of Moldova and Serbia) analysing access to improved drinking-water sources and improved sanitation facilities disaggregated by wealth quintiles. The results provided information that made it possible to assess access to water and sanitation by service levels, particularly with regard to measuring disparities between the rich and the poor in rural and urban areas and observing trends in the progressive reduction of inequalities. Wealth quintiles analyses are complementary to information generated by the score-card approach and support informed decision-making at the national level in the targeting of resources to reduce prevailing inequities.

## **Programme area 9**

### **Capacity-building and sharing of experience**

#### **A. Education and training**

86. Following the WHO *Guidelines for drinking-water quality*<sup>17</sup> recommendations on using the WSP approach as an effective means of consistently ensuring the safety of drinking-water supplies, WHO published a number of WSP resource materials aiming at supporting WSP development and implementation. The materials included the e-learning tool, “water safety plan manual: step-by-step risk management for drinking-water suppliers”,<sup>18</sup> and the previously-mentioned publication, *Water safety planning for small community water supplies: step-by-step risk management guidance for drinking-water supplies in small communities* (see para. 45 above). The latter, in particular, was designed to engage, empower and guide rural communities in WSP implementation and to develop the capacity of responsible Government institutions to support WSPs. To enhance the scaling-up of the WSP approach in the European region, WHO/Europe with the support of Germany translated both guidance documents into Russian.

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<sup>15</sup> [http://www.unece.org/env/water/1st\\_expert\\_group\\_eqaccessscorecard.html](http://www.unece.org/env/water/1st_expert_group_eqaccessscorecard.html)

<sup>16</sup> See [http://www.unece.org/env/water/2nd\\_expert\\_group\\_eqaccessscorecard.html](http://www.unece.org/env/water/2nd_expert_group_eqaccessscorecard.html).

<sup>17</sup> WHO, fourth ed. (Geneva, 2011). Available from [http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/publications/2011/dwq\\_guidelines/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2011/dwq_guidelines/en/index.html).

<sup>18</sup> How to develop and implement a Water Safety Plan — A step-by-step approach using 11 learning modules (WHO, 2009). Available from [http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/publication\\_9789241562638/en/](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publication_9789241562638/en/).

## **B. Thematic workshops**

87. WHO/Europe held capacity-building workshops on WSPs in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, with technical support from the WHO CCs at UBA and the Drinking Water Inspectorate and EUREAU.

## Annex

### Overview of contributions and expenditures related to the Protocol on Water and Health

#### I. ECE Trust Fund

##### A. Contributions from 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2013

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount in US\$<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Earmarked</i>
Germany	28/9/2010	EUR	30 000	38 119	Second session of the Meeting of the Parties
Norway	30/11/2010	USD	14 572	14 572	Second session of the Meeting of the Parties
Norway	20/12/2010	USD	59 970	59 970	—
Finland	28/12/2011	EUR	5 000	6 693	—
Estonia	30/12/2010	EUR	500	669	—
Finland	30/3/2011	EUR	5 000	6 868	—
France	31/5/2011	EUR	155 000	221 745	Equitable access
Finland	20/6/2011	EUR	150 800	214 815	Target setting in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
Norway	8/7/2011	USD	19 970	19 970	—
Finland	29/7/2011	EUR	20 000	28 612	—
Germany	16/8/2011	EUR	15 000	21 398	—
Finland	18/10/2011	EUR	5 000	6 821	—
Switzerland	15/12/2011	CHF	50 000	54 289	Target setting
Norway	19/12/2011	USD	29 970	29 970	—
Belgium	19/12/2011	EUR	15 000	20 000	—
Estonia	21/2/2012	EUR	750	983	—
France	07/5/2012	EUR	200 000	264 901	Equitable access and others
Finland	10/5/2012	EUR	81 200	107 550	Target setting in countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
Switzerland	06/8/2012	USD	110 975	110 975	Republic of Moldova project
Finland	18/9/2012	EUR	20 000	25 094	—
Germany	26/9/2012	EUR	10 000	12 547	—
Finland	28/9/2012	EUR	150 000	188 205	Armenia project
Norway	30/10/2012	USD	29 970	29 970	—
Finland	19/11/2012	EUR	5 000	6 477	—
Switzerland	17/12/2012	CHF	50 000	53 996	Target setting and reporting
Norway	21/12/2012	USD	9 970	9 970	—
Germany	27/12/2012	EUR	20 000	25 974	Small—scale supplies
Finland	14/1/2013	EUR	5 000	6 494	—
France	24/5/2013	EUR	100 000	130 890	Equitable access and others

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Amount in US\$<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Earmarked</i>
Switzerland	29/5/2013	USD	272 000	272 000	Republic of Moldova project
<b>Total</b>			<b>1 990 537</b>		

<sup>a</sup> The exchange rate from the currency of the contribution to dollars is calculated on the date of funds transfer.

## B. Expenditures up to 31 July 2013<sup>a</sup>

1. Second session of the Meeting of the Parties of the Protocol: US\$ 53,000.
2. Meetings of the Bureau: US\$ 8,150.
3. Meeting of the Working Group on Water and Health: US\$ 124,400.
4. Cost of staff in ECE secretariat (one staff member from August 2010 until July 2013): US\$ 482,300.
5. Strategic workshop on future work under the Protocol: US\$ 15,800.
6. Target setting and reporting:<sup>b</sup>

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount in US\$</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Travel of experts <sup>a</sup>	170 300	Meetings of the Task Force on Target setting and Reporting, regional and subregional workshops under the Protocol
Consultancy costs	14 050	Preparation of the analytical study based on national summary reports, translation of documents
<b>Total</b>	<b>184 350</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Includes estimated costs for a subregional workshop for countries of Central Asia, scheduled for October 2013 (US\$ 40,000).

<sup>a</sup> All expenditures include 13 per cent programme support costs.

<sup>b</sup> A number of activities under this programme area were funded from other funds and reported under different ECE trust funds. The subregional workshop for countries in Eastern Europe (Minsk, 5–6 April 2011) and the fourth meeting of the Task Force on Target Setting and Reporting (Tbilisi, 19–20 October 2011) were funded from a United Nations Development Account project, while the subregional workshop on the Protocol for countries in Central Asia (Almaty, 26–27 October 2011) was funded from the ECE project in Central Asia financed by the German Agency for International Cooperation.

7. Compliance procedure:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount in US\$</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Travel of Compliance Committee members	64 500	4 meetings
<b>Total</b>	<b>64 500</b>	

8. Equitable access:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount in US\$</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Travel of experts	107 000	1 regional workshop and 5 expert group meetings
Consultancy costs	76 700	Development, layout and printing of publications
Grants	31 300	Pilot project in Ukraine
<b>Total</b>	<b>215 000</b>	

9. Public awareness, access to information and public participation:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount in US\$</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Travel of participants	18 300	1 regional workshop, 2 drafting group and 1 editorial group meetings
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 300</b>	

10. Cross-cutting issues: small-scale water supplies and sanitation:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount in US\$</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Grants	24 800	Development of a policy guidance document
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 800</b>	

11. Travel of ECE secretariat staff, for all activities related to the implementation of the programme of work, including promotion of the Protocol and advocacy: US\$ 48,500.

12. Total for the ECE Trust Fund:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Amount in US\$</i>
<b>Total expenditures through 31 July 2013</b>	<b>1 239 100</b>
Approximate balance as of 31 July 2013	751 000
Planned/committed expenditures for projects	571 000
Available balance excluding projects as of 31 July 2013	179 900

## II. WHO/Europe Voluntary Fund

### A. Contributions from 1 January 2011 to 31 July 2013

<i>Source of funding</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Amount US\$</i>	<i>Earmarking</i>
ECE	January 2011	4 636	Task Force on Surveillance (carry forward from 2010)
Germany	January 2011	119 775	Small-scale water supply
Italy	January 2011	33 761	Extreme weather events
Norway	January 2011	30 000	Support Protocol activities
Hungary	October 2011	15 000	Support Protocol activities, recreational water
Norway	January 2012	10 000	Support Protocol activities
Hungary	April 2012	5 000	Support Protocol activities
France	September 2012	31 365	Support Protocol activities, equitable access
Norway	November 2012	10 000	Support Protocol activities
Norway	January 2013	50 000	Task Force on Surveillance
Hungary	July 2013	6 519	Support Protocol activities
<b>Total</b>		<b>316 056</b>	

*Note:* In addition to funds earmarked for the Protocol activities, WHO/Europe had to use other sources of funds to ensure continuity of the work under the Protocol. The sources of other funds were the Governments of Germany and Italy and WHO headquarters. The funds earmarked for the Protocol were approximately 20 per cent of the total funds spent for the Protocol-related activities.

### B. Expenditures from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013

(in United States dollars)

	<i>Expenditure of funds earmarked for Protocol (A)</i>	<i>Expenditure of funds not earmarked for Protocol (B)</i>	<i>Total expenditure (A + B)</i>
Core activities: Implementing bodies of the Protocol	20 270	7 170	<b>27 440</b>
Programme area 1: Target setting and reporting	11 151	1 641	<b>12 792</b>
Programme area 2: Surveillance and early-warning systems, contingency plans and response capacities	69 282	120 348	<b>189 630</b>
Programme area 3: Cross-cutting issues	151 882	18 717	<b>170 599</b>
Programme area 4: Project Facilitation Mechanism	1 298	1 228	<b>2 527</b>
Programme area 8: Equitable access	21 964	409	<b>22 373</b>
Programme area 9: Capacity-building and sharing of experience	24 288	113 788	<b>138 076</b>
<b>Total cost for activities</b>	<b>300 136</b>	<b>263 301</b>	<b>563 436</b>

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	<i>Expenditure of funds earmarked for Protocol (A)</i>	<i>Expenditure of funds not earmarked for Protocol (B)</i>	<i><b>Total expenditure (A + B)</b></i>
WHO staff costs	0	951 309	<b>951 309</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>300 136</b>	<b>1 214 609</b>	<b>1 514 745</b>

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*Note:* Some of the expenditures are projected, including staffing costs for July–December 2013 and costs for two meetings in support of programme area 2 that were planned for after 31 July 2013 (i.e. US\$ 50,000 in earmarked and non-earmarked funds each). The table follows the structure of the programme of work 2011–2013 approved by the Meeting of the Parties at its second session.