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Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents

Twelfth meeting

Geneva, 29 November–1 December 2022

Report of the Conference of the Parties on its twelfth meeting

Addendum

Decisions taken



Decision 2022/1

Strengthening Natech risk management in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe region and beyond

The Conference of the Parties,

Alarmed by the findings of the second part of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, which articulates with ever-growing confidence the detrimental consequences of projected climate change on humans, societies and the environment,

Noting with concern the elevated risk of climate-related extreme weather events (such as high energy storms, wind gusts, heavy precipitation, flash floods and extreme temperatures), and slow onset climate events¹ (such as sea level rise, permafrost thaw, land degradation and glacial retreat), which may in turn cascade into natural hazard-triggered technological accidents (Natech), including at industrial facilities holding hazardous substances,

Noting with concern also how past Natech events at hazardous industrial facilities, including tailings management facilities, caused accidental air, soil and water pollution, the latter in particular with large-scale and transboundary consequences, affecting countries, regions and transboundary river basins,

Keeping in mind that natural hazards beyond climate-induced natural hazards, such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, among others, may also trigger technological/industrial accidents,

Underlining that adaptation to climate change needs to comprise the prevention of, preparedness for and response to Natech events, in efforts to pursue sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals,

Conscious of the fact that industrial areas are encroaching on human settlements and natural sites, leading to enhanced exposure and vulnerabilities, exacerbated by increased population density and growth in sectors dependent on industrial activities,

Recalling that the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Industrial Accidents Convention) applies, among others, to industrial accidents caused by natural hazards, requiring Parties to take measures to prevent, prepare for and respond to Natech events,

Recalling also that the Convention's long-term strategy until 2030 calls for consideration of Natech events in risk assessment and evaluation, safety measures and contingency planning, and in relevant guidance, policy and expert dialogues supporting national efforts to strengthen resilience to climate-related and (other) natural hazards,

Noting with concern the lack of reporting of Natech events in the national implementation reports of the Convention and related good practices,

Underlining the importance of achieving synergies between the implementation of the Convention, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and its European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Road Map 2021–2030, the 2030 Agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement and its global goal on adaptation,

Emphasizing that the management of industrial accident risks as part of technological risks, including those related to effects of natural hazards, and possible transboundary risks, should be strengthened, in line with a multi-hazard approach to disaster risk management, to take implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention and the Sendai Framework forward, as reiterated by the Co-Chairs' Summary: Bali Agenda for Resilience — From Risk

¹ Slow onset climate events are defined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change technical paper on slow onset events. The paper indicates a need to integrate disaster risk reduction, adaptation to climate change and sustainable development efforts to address the impacts of slow onset climate events.

to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World,²

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Regional Assessment Report for Europe and Central Asia 2022 (forthcoming), and Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2019, which show the common effort of international organizations, countries and research institutes working together to understand, govern and manage technological risks, including Natech, in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region and beyond,

Commending the highly valuable work by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the ECE Industrial Accidents Convention and the United Nations Environment Programme/Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Joint Environment Unit, in particular in relation to the development of resource documents, data sets and guidance on Natech risk management, including on past accidents and lessons learned, as well as good practices,³ and welcoming the strong cooperation among these organizations through the jointly implemented Natech projects,

Committed to preventing Natech events and their disastrous effects on human lives, the environment, infrastructure, regional security and economic development, and to enhancing transboundary cooperation to that effect,

1. *Emphasizes the important role of the Convention in the prevention of, preparedness for and response to industrial accidents caused by natural hazards, in line with article 2 (1) of the Convention, in particular by strengthening policy and governance at the national level, promoting transboundary cooperation, and fostering exchange of experience and good practices;*

2. *Takes note with appreciation of the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on Natech risk management (Geneva, 29 November 2022).⁴ and recommends further exchange of experience and good practices, facilitated by ECE, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and other organizations;*

3. *Urges Parties to strengthen cooperation in understanding, preventing and mitigating the effects of Natech events, including those with transboundary causes or consequences, and strongly encourages all other ECE member States and countries beyond the ECE region to do the same;*

4. *Also urges Parties to enhance their efforts to strengthen industrial safety and prevent accidents arising from Natech risks, in the light of their increasing risk as a result of climate change, and strongly encourages all other ECE member States and countries beyond the region to do the same;*

5. *Calls on Parties to include in their risk assessments current and projected natural hazards and possible cascading technological risks, and to consider these accordingly in their land-use planning and siting procedures so as to effectively manage Natech risks and reduce, as far as possible, the exposure and vulnerability of societies, people and the environment;*

² Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Indonesia, 23–28 May 2022). See www.undrr.org/publication/co-chairs-summary-bali-agenda-resilience.

³ Lessons learned and good practices have been compiled by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the German Environment Agency and are available at www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/topics/economics-consumption/plant-safety/examples-of-good-practice-in-natech-risk-management#why-a-record-of-good-practice-examples; The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has provided an overview of the Convention's provisions and activities on Natech, and the joint Natech-I, -II and -III Projects implemented with partners, which is available at <https://unece.org/industrial-accidents-convention-and-natural-disasters-natech>; The European Commission Joint Research Centre maintains the eNatech Database and developed the Rapid Natech Risk Assessment Tool, respectively available at <https://enatech.jrc.ec.europa.eu/> and <https://rapidn.jrc.ec.europa.eu>.

⁴ ECE/CP.TEIA/44, annex.

6. *Also calls* on Parties to make information on location-specific Natech risks available to communities and affected stakeholders, including those affected on a transboundary level;

7. *Further calls on* Parties to pursue effective and efficient preparedness and response actions by integrating Natech risks into contingency planning, including by developing joint and harmonized contingency plans on the transboundary level, as well as response measures, including such coordinated measures in the case of accidents with transboundary effects, and invites other ECE member States and countries beyond the region to do the same;

8. *Requests* Parties to ensure the integration of Natech risk management into policies on industrial safety, disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, and invites other ECE member States and countries beyond the region to do the same;

9. *Also requests* Parties to improve their inter-institutional and stakeholder coordination on managing Natech risks, at the national and local levels, as well as across borders, including through the review of existing, and the establishment of new, joint working groups and joint bodies, such as Sendai Framework National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, National Policy Dialogues and inter-institutional working groups on the prevention of accidental water pollution, and invites other ECE member States and countries beyond the region to do the same;

10. *Reminds* Parties and committed countries⁵ that the identification and notification of hazardous activities shall comprise hazardous activities capable of causing transboundary effects, including such effects arising from Natech risks, and requests Parties and committed countries to provide information in this regard in the reporting on identification and notification of hazardous activities, as per the updated reporting format for the tenth (and future) reporting round(s) on the implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention, prepared by the Working Group on Implementation;

11. *Requests* the Working Group on Implementation to analyze the results of the tenth reporting round regarding Natech risks, and to share its findings with the Parties as part of the consolidated report on implementation, to be presented at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and every four years thereafter;

12. *Encourages* all ECE countries to share relevant data on Natech events for inclusion in the eNatech Database, operated and serviced by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, and invites countries beyond the ECE region to do the same;

13. *Encourages* beneficiary countries of the Assistance and Cooperation Programme to use the tools under the Strategic Approach, notably the self-assessments and action plans, to signal needs and request support in overcoming capacity constraints to manage Natech risks, and invites Parties to the Convention to make available funds to strengthen Natech risk management in countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia;

14. *Encourages* Parties and all other ECE member States and countries beyond the region to develop good practices on Natech risk management, and share them, along with lessons learned, making use of the policy forums provided by ECE, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the United Nations Environment Programme/Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Joint Environment Unit and other international and regional organizations;

15. *Requests* the Bureau of the Convention, in cooperation with the Working Group on Implementation and the Joint Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents, to prepare, on the basis of the outcomes of the seminar on Natech risk management and for consideration at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties, a road map of actions that Parties and member States could take towards more effective Natech risk management in the ECE region, together with proposals for further actions under the Convention in this field, and to prepare an exchange, to be held in the framework of the thirteenth meeting, on

⁵ Signatories to the commitment declaration (CP.TEIA/2005/10) at the High-level Commitment Meeting (Geneva, 14–15 December 2005).

disaster risk reduction, Natech risk management and climate change and to discuss these findings and proposals.

Decision 2022/2

Guiding principles for financial assistance

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling that it has invited Parties to, where possible and appropriate, provide dedicated financing to support the participation of representatives of countries with economies in transition and of developing and least developed countries that have expressed an interest in the activities of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, whether intergovernmental or assistance-related,⁶

Recalling also that, subject to the availability of funding for this purpose and in accordance with the budget adopted by the Conference of the Parties, the secretariat shall examine requests for financial assistance for eligible countries, giving priority — in descending order — to Parties, non-Parties in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region, and representatives of developing and least developed countries beyond that region,

Decides that the following Parties are eligible, subject to the availability of funds, to receive financial assistance to support the participation of their experts and representatives⁷ in activities organized within the framework of the Convention and under its Assistance and Cooperation Programme:

- (a) From Eastern Europe: Belarus, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova;
- (b) From South-Eastern Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia;
- (c) From the Caucasus: Armenia and Azerbaijan;
- (d) From Central Asia: Kazakhstan;

Also decides that the following countries benefiting from the Convention's Assistance and Cooperation Programme that are not Parties to the Convention may also be eligible, subject to the availability of dedicated funds:

- (a) From the Caucasus: Georgia;
- (b) From Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan;

Further decides that developing and least developed countries outside the ECE region having expressed an interest in the Convention may also be eligible to receive financial assistance to support the participation of their experts and representatives in activities organized within the framework of the Convention, subject to the availability of dedicated funds;

Agrees that such financial support shall be supportive of the workplan priorities and to apply these guiding principles for financial assistance in the biennium 2023–2024.

⁶ ECE/CP.TEIA/38/Add.1, decision 2018/2.

⁷ The secretariat may provide financial support to help cover the expenses related to the participation of such experts and representatives, including, if possible, accommodation and air tickets.

Workplan and resource requirements for the Convention for 2023–2024

I. Introduction

1. Industrial accidents can have devastating effects on human beings and the environment. Breaches at mine tailings ponds, explosions involving hazardous substances at storage sites and fires at industrial facilities, among other accidents, have led to: the loss of lives, diseases and injuries; human displacement; the loss of animals and biodiversity; damage to natural resources, infrastructure and commercial and residential areas; and other ramifications for humans, the environment and economies. Such effects can also cross national borders. Moreover, the impacts of climate change are increasing the risks of industrial accidents and their potential transboundary effects in many situations. The Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents provides a basis for Parties thereto to prevent industrial accidents, particularly accidents capable of causing transboundary effects, and to prepare for and respond to them should they occur. It also supports non-Parties to the Convention, namely beneficiaries of the Convention's Assistance and Cooperation Programme.

2. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention adopts a workplan every two years, with activities to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and its Assistance and Cooperation Programme. The Convention's Bureau, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) secretariat, developed the present document to set out the proposed activities under the Convention for 2023–2024 and the resource requirements to implement them. This workplan was prepared on the basis of the: long-term strategy for the Convention until 2030 (ECE/CP/TEIA/38/Add.1); communication, outreach and engagement strategy for the Convention (ECE/CP.TEIA/38/Add.1); outcomes of past and ongoing projects, events and activities carried out under the Convention; strategic approach under the Assistance and Cooperation Programme (ECE/CP.TEIA/2008/5); needs expressed by beneficiary countries; and the priority needs identified by the Working Group on Implementation through its review of national implementation reports, the ninth report on the implementation of the Convention (2016–2018) (ECE/CP.TEIA/2020/5), adopted at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Geneva, 7–9 December 2020), and the conclusions of its Special session for a seminar on good practices and lessons learned in implementing the ECE Industrial Accidents Convention (Geneva (hybrid), 3–4 February 2022).

3. The workplan will guide the Convention's Parties, non-Parties in the ECE region, the Bureau, the Working Group on Implementation, the Joint Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents (Joint Expert Group) and the secretariat in their activities. While activities are mainly focused on the ECE region, they can also benefit States Members of the United Nations beyond the region, in line with the communication, outreach and engagement strategy.

4. The Bureau, in cooperation with the secretariat, held discussions on the development of the workplan for the biennium 2023–2024 at its forty-sixth (Geneva (hybrid), 23 February 2021), forty-eighth (Geneva (hybrid), 14–15 October 2021) and forty-ninth (Geneva (hybrid), 28–29 June 2022) meetings. The Bureau's small group on financing also convened a series of meetings to discuss elements of the workplan.

5. In its discussion, the Bureau thoroughly considered the invitation by the European Union at the last meeting of the Conference of the Parties to develop a proposal for a revised format for the workplan, which would:

- (a) Increasingly distinguish between core and non-core activities; and
- (b) Allow each activity to be matched with an expected deliverable and with a key objective/s of the long-term strategy until 2030.⁸

⁸ ECE/CP.TEIA/42, para. 30.

6. Against this background, the Bureau decided to provide more information for each activity, including the expected deliverables and an indication as to which key objectives of the long-term strategy, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 priorities for action and Sustainable Development Goals they support.

7. At the same time, the Bureau decided to remove the core and non-core activity distinction, considering that its introduction had not led to any change or increased stability in the financing of core activities over the past bienniums, while introducing an additional layer of complexity — in addition to regular budget and extrabudgetary, earmarked and non-earmarked contributions. Both core and non-core activities had been funded from both regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, as well as both earmarked and non-earmarked contributions. The Bureau also considered that priority activities were those included in the workplans. The introduction of table 3 into the workplans, listing activities not funded at the time of the respective Conference of the Parties, was a means of indicating activities of lesser priority to Parties at the time of the meetings of the Conferences of the Parties when the workplans were adopted.

II. Objectives of the workplan

8. The main objectives of the present workplan, aligned with the Convention’s long-term strategy and its vision, are to:

(a) Foster the full implementation of the Convention by its Parties and assist non-Parties in strengthening implementation and progress towards accession, in order to increase industrial safety in the ECE region, reduce the risk of technological (industrial/chemical) accidents and mitigate their effects;

(b) Also foster synergies in the implementation of the Convention, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework by promoting coherence and integration of policies and governance, building on the recognition of the Convention as a legal instrument for technological disaster risk reduction under the Sendai Framework and its contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(c) Address emerging risks and developments, for example, climate change, natural hazards triggering technological disasters (Natech) and urbanization;

(d) Strengthen transboundary cooperation in the prevention of, preparedness for and response to industrial accidents within and beyond the ECE region.

III. Relevance to the long-term strategy of the Convention until 2030

9. In pursuing the above-mentioned objectives, the workplan’s activities will advance implementation of the Convention’s long-term strategy. The long-term strategy provides an overall vision for the Convention until 2030 to significantly increase industrial safety and reduce the risk of technological disasters by ensuring its full implementation, its wide recognition as a legal instrument for risk reduction under the Sendai Framework and its contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It also articulates the desire for the Convention to serve as an example of the prevention of and preparedness for industrial accidents through transboundary cooperation, including beyond the ECE region.

10. The long-term strategy outlines specific elements of this vision, including:

(a) Improving industrial safety;

(b) Enhancing transboundary cooperation;

(c) Supporting implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework and other relevant policies; and

(d) Addressing emerging risks and developments.

Each of these elements has key challenges and objectives to be achieved by 2030. Activities within the present workplan support these long-term strategy objectives and take

into account the implementation of the Convention within the changing environment, including against emerging risks and developments.

11. The Convention is a powerful legal instrument that can support countries in implementing the Sendai Framework to reduce and manage technological disaster risks; in particular, it supports the Framework's four priority areas for action, by:

- (a) Raising awareness of technological hazards and related disaster risks to improve the understanding of disaster risk (priority 1);
- (b) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risks (priority 2);
- (c) Encouraging countries to invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience (priority 3); and
- (d) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction (priority 4).

Activities in the workplan support these priorities and promote the use of the Convention for taking related actions.

12. Implementation of the activities within the workplan also contributes to achieving the following targets of the Sustainable Development Goals:⁹

- (a) By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination (3.9);
- (b) Strengthen the capacity of all countries ... for risk reduction and management (3.d);
- (c) By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution ... and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials (6.3);
- (d) Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure (9.1);
- (e) By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable (9.4);
- (f) By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters (11.5);
- (g) By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards ... mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework ..., holistic disaster risk management at all levels (11.b);
- (h) By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals ... throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks (12.4);
- (i) Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (13.1);
- (j) Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (16.6);
- (k) Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (16.7);
- (l) Enhance ... international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level (17.6);

⁹ Further to the Sustainable Development Goals specifically referred to in the long-term strategy, additional Sustainable Development Goals are marked below and in the respective tables of the workplan. The Convention's "Treaty Text" web page on the United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (InforMEA) includes Sustainable Development Goal tags for each provision of the Convention: www.infornea.org/en/treaties/convention-transboundary-effects-industrial-accidents/text (see Sustainable Development Goal filter tool in left-hand column).

(m) Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation (17.9).

13. Each activity contained in tables 1 and 3 below has a description that indicates the specific long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priorities and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals that it supports. The activities are also interconnected and mutually reinforce each other in contributing to the achievement of the common objectives outlined in section B above. For example, certain activities, such as the development of guidance, maintenance of information repositories and exchange of good practices, support the full implementation of the Convention by Parties and provide a basis for Assistance and Cooperation Programme activities and projects to build capacity and assist non-Parties in acceding to the Convention. Some activities, such as those covering Natech risk management or land-use planning, specifically address emerging risks and developments. Furthermore, the outreach, communication and awareness-raising activities and strategic partnerships support all workplan and long-term strategy objectives.

14. The workplan is also aligned with the long-term strategy in terms of mechanisms for implementation of the Convention, in particular in terms of strategic partnerships. It fosters cooperation through strategic partnerships with other ECE multilateral environmental agreements — for example, the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice on Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) — and other ECE activities, including with regard to urban development, housing, land management, sustainable energy and transport.

15. It also envisages maintaining and further developing synergies with other organizations active in the field of industrial safety, including through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Industrial and Chemical Accidents. Strategic partnerships will be pursued, among others, with the: Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction; European Commission, including its Joint Research Centre; European Investment Bank; International Labour Organization (ILO); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNEP/Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Joint Environment Unit; other United Nations regional commissions; United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); and the World Health Organization. Cooperation will also be pursued with river basin commissions through the Joint Expert Group, as well as with representatives of industry, academia and civil society.

IV. Financing

16. The implementation of workplan activities requires extrabudgetary resources. The availability of resources will dictate the actual implementation of the workplan, guided by the Bureau. Sustainable and predictable financing is a prerequisite for the continuity of the Convention's activities, including servicing its intergovernmental bodies, organizing policy and expert meetings, coordinating guidance development, and maintaining the Convention's networks. It is also essential for sustainable capacity development and provision of assistance through the Assistance and Cooperation Programme — as recognized by the long-term strategy. In accordance with the sustainable financial mechanism, adopted at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Stockholm, 14–16 November 2012), the primary responsibility for securing the necessary resources needed to implement the workplans lies with the Parties.¹⁰ Parties, other ECE member States and stakeholders are invited to support the activities of the Convention in the period 2023–2024 by contributing to the Convention's trust fund, financing activities directly and making in-kind contributions.

¹⁰ ECE/CP.TEIA/24, annex I, para. 12.

17. By adopting decision 2018/2 on fostering implementation of the sustainable financial mechanism under the Convention (ECE/CP.TEIA/38/Add.1), the Conference of the Parties, at its tenth meeting (Geneva, 4–6 December 2018):

- (a) Urged all Parties to contribute to the sustainable funding of activities and to share the financial burden equitably and proportionately;
- (b) Encouraged the Parties to consider making predictable, and preferably multi-year, sustainable funding pledges prior to the adoption of the biennial workplans, at or in advance of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with the sustainable financial mechanism.

V. Structure

18. An overview of the areas of work under the Convention that form the structure of the workplan, as well as the respective workplan items, is provided in the figure below. The figure aims to demonstrate respective interlinkages, for example:

- (a) The Working Group on Implementation guides the implementation of the Strategic Approach and provides respective advice to beneficiary countries of the Assistance and Cooperation Programme;
- (b) The Joint Expert Group supports capacity development projects to strengthen mine tailings safety and the prevention of accidental water pollution.

19. The workplan is organized into three tables:

(a) Table 1 contains activities for which financial resources are expected to be available during the 2023–2024 biennium, based on the pledges and contributions expected to be made by Parties by the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and further financial and in-kind contributions during the 2023–2024 biennium expected to become available. Table 1 is divided into two parts:

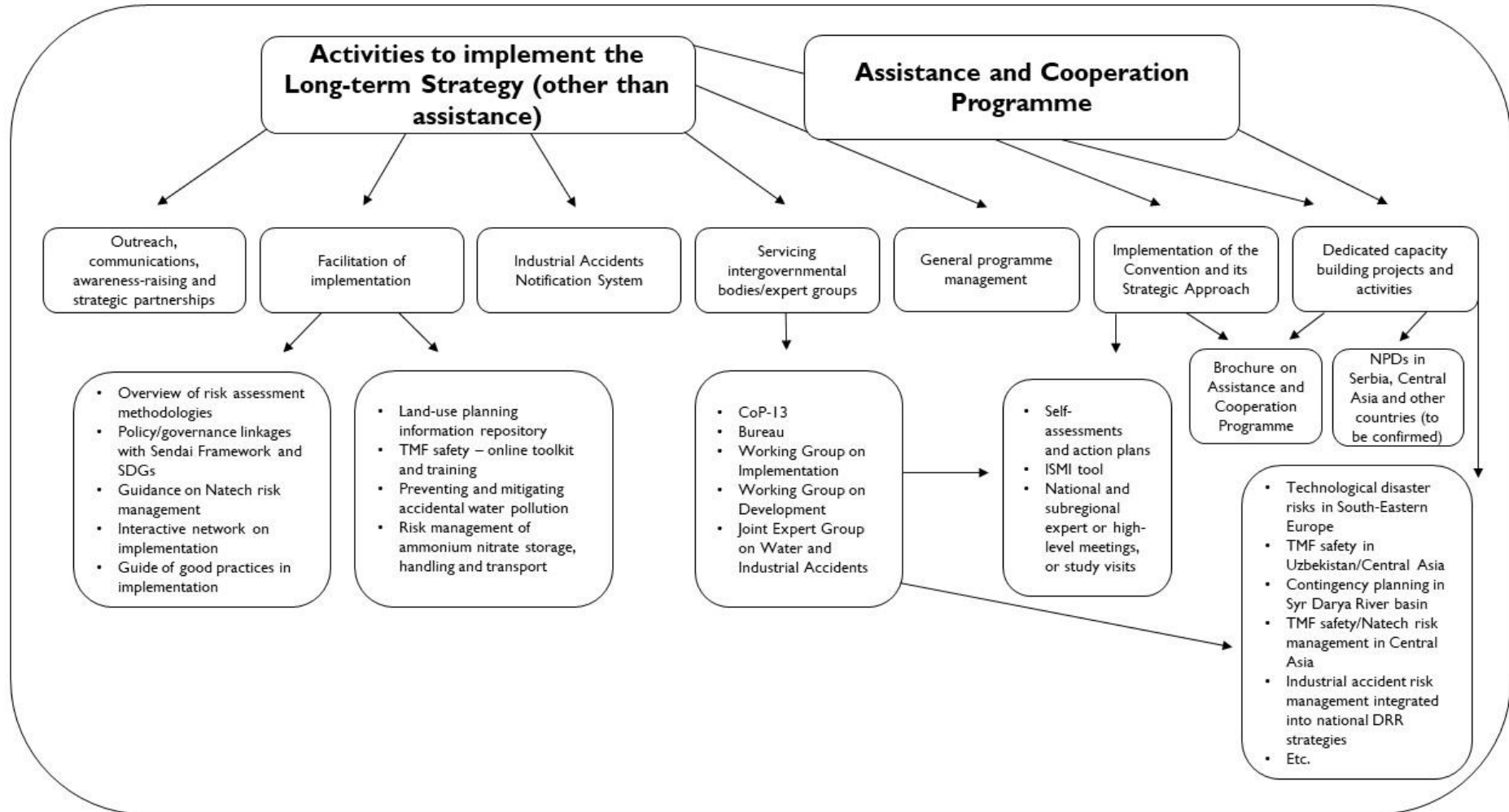
- (i) Part I includes activities to implement the long-term strategy (other than assistance activities) benefitting all Parties, ECE member States and selected countries beyond the ECE region;
- (ii) Part II includes Assistance and Cooperation Programme activities to support countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia;

(b) Table 2 below provides the total projected resources for the 2023–2024 biennium, including expenditures for secretariat staff (not included in table 1);

(c) Table 3 contains activities for which, at the time of preparation of the present document, lead countries and/or financial resources have not been identified. Additional resources (beyond those set out in table 2) for the period leading up to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties would be required for implementation of the activities in table 3. Should the respective pledges be made and lead countries identified in advance of the twelfth meeting, the activities in question will be moved to table 1 in the final workplan adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

20. In addition, the activities set out in tables 1 and 3 are organized under areas (first column on the left). Each workplan item includes the following information: title; description (including references to long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priority areas and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals it supports); expected deliverables; lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations; and the extrabudgetary financial and in-kind resources required to carry out activities, as well as the additional human resources in terms of staff months to enable the implementation of the respective activities.

Areas of activity and workplan items



Abbreviations: CoP, Conference of the Parties; DRR, disaster risk reduction; ISMI, Industrial Safety Measurement Indices; NPD, National Policy Dialogue; SDG, Sustainable Development Goal; TMF, tailings management facility.

Table 1
Workplan and resources for 2023–2024

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
Part I. Activities to implement the long-term strategy for the Convention until 2030 (other than assistance activities)				
<i>1. Outreach, communication, awareness-raising and strategic partnerships</i>	This area contains activities to enhance visibility through networking, communication, outreach and engagement in relevant processes within and beyond the region. It entails distributing key messages to increase awareness of the Convention, the tools available for its implementation and how its implementation contributes to enhanced industrial safety, the Sendai Framework priority areas and SDG targets. It involves developing and maintaining strategic partnerships and institutional linkages under relevant international policy frameworks. It thus contributes to all key objectives in the long-term strategy, all Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets. The Convention's Bureau and focal points will support the activities, which will include the following deliverables:			
	<i>1.1 Newsletters, press releases, leaflets, postcards, website updates, social media posts, promotion of brochures and online training on industrial accidents and participation in international and regional meetings and forums</i>	5 000	3	1.5
	<i>1.2 Working visits, communication, outreach and high-level missions to Parties and non-Parties, including donor meetings, as well as to other stakeholders</i>	9 000	1	0.25
	<i>1.3 Meetings with partner organizations to coordinate joint activities, including inter-agency coordination meetings</i>	5 000	2.75	0.5
	<i>1.4 Working visits, meetings and communication beyond the ECE region</i>	5 000	0.5	0.25
	<i>1.5 Participation of Parties and beneficiary countries in meetings of partner organizations</i>	20 000	0.25	0.5
Subtotal		44 000	7.5	3
<i>2. Facilitation of implementation</i>	This area contains activities that facilitate the implementation of the Convention by Parties and non-Parties. The activities are supported by the Convention serving as: an inclusive policy forum for dialogue among authorities, industry, academia and civil society; and a centre of excellence for guidance development and implementation and cooperation through strategic partnerships			
	<i>2.1 Risk assessment:</i> Building on the risk assessment reports prepared in the biennium 2021–2022, this activity supports key objectives in the long-term strategy on assessing and addressing risks, including transboundary and emerging risks, namely 1 (a) and (c), 2 (a) and (c), and 3 (a)–(b). It contributes to Sendai Framework priorities 1 and 2 on understanding technological disaster risks and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 11.5, 12.4 and 17.6 <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Risk assessment study (overview of risk assessment methods with selected case studies	20 000	3	1.5

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	<i>XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)</i>	<i>RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)</i>	
			<i>P</i>	<i>G</i>
	and available software tools) published in English, French and Russian, and promoted with focal points and counterparts <i>Lead Party:</i> Switzerland			
	<u>2.2 Linkages with Sendai Framework, SDGs and policy/governance integration:</u> This activity includes participation in and presentations at meetings and platforms, including those hosted by UNDRR and other partner organizations. In line with the long-term strategy, it aims to promote the use of the Convention, including its tools, safety guidelines and other guidance materials, to support countries in implementing the Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets. It also aims to foster policy and governance integration among national DRR policies/strategies and national platforms and policies, strategies and measures to implement the Convention. Moreover, it includes contributions to United Nations country team efforts to ensure coherent DRR-related interventions on the ground, and to contribute to United Nations Common Country Assessments and Cooperation Frameworks. As such, it supports key objectives in the long-term strategy, namely 1 (a), 2 (a) and (c) and 3 (a)–(c). It contributes to all Sendai Framework priority areas and relevant SDG targets <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Contributions to: meetings and reports on the Sendai Framework and SDGs; national DRR policies/strategies and platforms; and United Nations Common Country Assessments and Cooperation Frameworks <i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> Implemented with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with UNDRR	25 000	3	0.5
	<u>2.3 Natech risk management:</u> This activity aims to consider Natech events in risk assessment and evaluation, contingency planning and relevant guidance, policy and expert dialogues. It entails contributions to the Natech-III Project, notably: the development of OECD/United Nations/European Commission Joint Research Centre guidance on Natech risk management; follow-up to the seminar on Natech risk management held at the twelfth meeting of the CoP and decision 2022/1; and further activities to raise awareness of Natech risks and build related capacity. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a) and (c), 2 (a) and (c) and 4 (a)–(c), Sendai Framework priorities 1 and 4 and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 13.1 and 17.6 by supporting national efforts to become increasingly aware of, strengthen resilience and adapt to climate-related hazards, in view of their possible impacts on industrial sites <i>Expected deliverables:</i> OECD/United Nations guidance on Natech risk management; seminar report published (annex to CoP-12 report); Road map of actions by Parties towards more effective Natech risk management and proposals for further actions under the Convention <i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> Implemented with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with OECD and in partnership with UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, European	50 000	6	2

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	Commission Joint Research Centre and OECD Natech project steering group			
	<u>2.4 Land-use planning, siting and TMF Safety:</u> In follow-up to the exchange of information on land-use planning and industrial safety (2016–2022 seminars/workshops), this activity includes maintaining and updating the repository of good practices and lessons learned. It will also contribute to maintaining and updating the online toolkit and training on TMF safety created last biennium. It contributes to the long-term strategy objectives on land-use planning and transboundary cooperation, namely 1 (a) and (c), 2 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(b) and 4 (b), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4 and 13.1 <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Maintained and updated information repository and online toolkit and training	-	1	0.5
	<u>2.5 Fostering exchange of information and sharing of experiences:</u> This activity involves the establishment of an interactive network for exchanging information and sharing of experiences on the Convention's implementation, amongst competent authorities, focal points, through an existing provider or e-group. It can contribute to all long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets <i>Expected deliverables:</i> E-group to enable discussions on the Convention's implementation and exchange of experiences <i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> Sweden, with the support of the Working Group on Implementation	-	2	2
	<u>2.6 Risk management in relation to the storage, handling and transport of hazardous substances, such as ammonium nitrate, and related accident prevention, preparedness and response:</u> This activity builds on the outcomes of the UN/OECD seminar in follow-up to the 2020 Beirut port explosion (online, 14 December 2021) and its preceding survey. It entails preparation of an online web page/repository of information and good practice, which can be supplemented by promotional materials such as a video or an information brochure, to share information on: international legal and policy instruments for the storage, handling and transport of hazardous substances such as ammonium nitrate and related industrial accident prevention, preparedness and response; and existing guidance (including by industry), national experiences, lessons learned and good practices. It could also specifically build capacity on the above in one or several Parties or beneficiary countries, such as Ukraine, e.g., through a dedicated seminar/on-site training session. It spans most Convention work areas and thus contributes to all long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Web page/information repository on existing legal and policy instruments addressing the risks of ammonium nitrate storage, handling and transport, among other hazardous substances; lessons learned, experiences and good practices; promotional materials (video or brochure); seminar to build capacity in one or several countries (e.g., Ukraine) (to be confirmed)	40 000	12	4

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	<i>XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)</i>	<i>RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)</i>	
			<i>P</i>	<i>G</i>
	<i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> [to be determined], with financial support of EIB [and other donor(s) to be determined], in cooperation with ECE Sustainable Transport Division, ILO, IMO, OECD, UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, UNDRR			
	<i>2.7 Preventing accidental water pollution:</i> At the intersection of the Industrial Accidents and Water Conventions, in the framework of their JEG, this activity addresses long-term strategy objectives of facilitating cooperation between riparians and river basin commissions and promoting the prevention of accidental water pollution and preparedness, namely 1 (a)–(b), 2 (a)–(b), 3 (a)–(b) and 4 (a)–(c). It contributes to all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1 and 17.6 through the development and implementation of joint policies on industrial safety, water management and disaster risk management. This activity entails an exchange of experiences and good practices among riparians and river basin commissions, focused specifically on early warning and alert systems and Natech events, based on a collection of examples of Natech accidents. As such, it will support application of ECE Safety Guidelines, Good Practices and Checklists	40 000	3.5	1.25
	<i>Expected deliverables:</i> JEG workshop on preventing accidental water pollution, including early warning and alert systems, including identification and exchange of good practices and collection of examples of Natech accidents affecting transboundary waters			
	<i>Lead and supporting Parties:</i> Slovakia, in cooperation with Finland, Hungary, Rep. of Moldova, Romania and Serbia, with financial support from Germany, in cooperation with the Water Convention and river basin commissions, including ICPDR			
	Subtotal	175 000	30.5	12
<i>3. ECE Industrial Accidents Notification (IAN) System</i>	This area fosters preparedness for and response to industrial accidents through the IAN system. In the long-term strategy, a key objective is for countries to make use of established accident notification systems, including the IAN system, to notify each other of accidents, mitigate their consequences promptly, and request and render mutual assistance. This area thus contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a), 2 (a)–(c) and 3 (a)–(b), Sendai Framework priorities 2 and 4 and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 11.5, 12.4 and 17.6	-	1	0.25
	<i>Expected deliverables:</i> Online consultation with the Points of Contact; IAN connectivity test			
	Subtotal	-	1	0.25
<i>4. Servicing intergovernmental bodies and expert groups^b</i>	This area contains activities related to the servicing of intergovernmental bodies and expert groups under the Convention (e.g., organizing meetings, facilitating participation, preparing documents, etc.).			
	<i>4.1 Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties</i>	100 000	4	4
	<i>4.2 Meetings of the Bureau (estimated 4) and its subsidiary small groups, namely:</i>	44 000	8	2
	- <i>Small group on mine tailings safety</i>			

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	- Small group on Natech and DRR			
	- Small group on financing			
	4.3 Meetings of the Working Group on Implementation (estimated 4)	44 000	8	4
	4.4 Meetings of the Working Group on the Development of the Convention (none foreseen in this period)	-	-	-
	4.5 Meetings of JEG (estimated 1 and 1 teleconference)	30 000	1.5	0.5
	Subtotal	218 000	21.5	10.5
5. General programme management	This area accounts for other secretariat activities, including human resources, financial and other management-related functions, administrative actions needed to ensure the functioning of the ECE Industrial Safety Unit and, as part of the ECE secretariat, reporting on substantive and administrative issues	-	4	1
	Subtotal of part I	437 000	64.5	26.5

Part II. Assistance and Cooperation Programme activities to support countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

6. Assistance and Cooperation Programme ^e	This area comprises activities under the Assistance and Cooperation Programme, addressing the needs of beneficiary countries to strengthen industrial safety, in line with the Convention, and, in the case of non-Parties, to progress towards eventual accession. As per the long-term strategy, the Programme is an effective instrument for delivering assistance to countries of EECCA and of SEE in implementing the Convention and building capacity at all levels			
	<u>6.1 Fostering implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Approach:</u> Activities involve facilitating national and subregional expert and high-level meetings or study visits, aiming to foster application of the Strategic Approach in, e.g., Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Ukraine and/or other countries to be determined. The Strategic Approach pertains to all work areas of the Convention; therefore, these activities contribute to all long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets (estimate based on 3 national activities)	45 000	9	3
	<i>Expected deliverables:</i> Updated self-assessments and action plans by the identified countries; technical or high-level meetings/workshops or study visits with participation of representatives of relevant authorities <i>Lead/supporting countries:</i> Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Ukraine [and/or possibly other countries, to be determined], with funding through the Assistance and Cooperation Programme			
	<u>6.2 Awareness-raising of the Assistance and Cooperation Programme:</u> This activity aims to create a brochure explaining the evolution of the Assistance and Cooperation Programme, its purpose and the impact of activities implemented under its umbrella to enhance implementation of the Convention and incentivize accession. It could be issued on the occasion of the Programme's twentieth anniversary in 2024. As the	20 000	6	2

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	<i>XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)</i>	<i>RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)</i>	
			<i>P</i>	<i>G</i>
	<p>Programme pertains to all Convention work areas; this activity contributes to all long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Brochure on the Assistance and Cooperation Programme, enhancements on the website</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> [to be determined], with financial support of [donor to be determined]</p>			
	<p><u>6.3 Integration of the Convention's self-assessment indicators into Industrial Safety Measurement Indices (ISMI):</u> This activity includes work on and sharing information on ISMI and the related e-tool, which countries can use to assess their implementation of the Convention and the EU Seveso-III Directive. It pertains to all work areas of the Convention and therefore contributes to all long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Coordination meetings, ISMI tool with EC JRC</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> JRC, in cooperation with Rep. of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia and Ukraine, with support from ECE and the Working Group on Implementation</p>	20 000	2.5	-
	<p><u>6.4 Strengthening industrial safety in South-Eastern Europe:</u></p> <p><u>6.4.1 NPDs for industrial safety in Serbia:</u> This project aims to maintain sustainable coordination and policy dialogue among government authorities and between them and industry, to identify and address gaps in existing legislation and agree on measures to address, pursuing the finalization of a draft industrial safety programme developed in the previous biennium, and devising a related action plan. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a)–(e), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.b, 11.5, 12.4, 13.1 and 16.6–16.7 through advancing disaster risk reduction and related law, policy and governance</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> NPD meetings held (estimated 2); finalization of National Programme on Industrial Safety; development of a related action plan</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> Serbia, with the financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with OECD</p>	30 000	8	2.5
	<p><u>6.4.2 Improving understanding and governance of technological risks in South-Eastern Europe:</u> The project aims to improve understanding, management and governance of technological/industrial accident risks in Western Balkan countries, including at the river basin level, and to strengthen transboundary contingency planning for industrial facilities, including mine tailings, to prevent and mitigate accidental water pollution. It will contribute to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a)–(e), 2 (a)–(c), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1 and 16.6–16.7</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Governance mechanisms established and related meetings held in 2 countries; national and subregional meetings and workshops with agendas and outcomes; reports analysing gaps in</p>	250 000	6.5	2

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	national legislation and policies in 2 countries; inventory, map and report on technological disaster risks in the Drin River or Drina River basin; policy guidance and recommendations for improving transboundary cooperation (deliverables for a 3-year project period with an envisaged beginning in this biennium) <i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with ECE Water Convention and JEG			
	<u>6.5 Strengthening industrial safety in Central Asia:</u>			
	<u>6.5.1 Strengthening the safety of TMFs in Uzbekistan and beyond in Central Asia (continuation):</u> This project addresses challenges in managing TMFs as outlined in EPR action plans and national action plans under the Convention of Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives pertaining to TMFs, Natech events and the prevention of accidental water pollution, namely 1 (a)–(e), 2 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.5, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6–16.7, 17.6 and 17.9 by assisting Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries in strengthening accident prevention and preparedness, as well as transboundary cooperation <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Meetings of the inter-institutional working groups; subregional workshop <i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries, with the financial support of Switzerland (CHF 250,000 provided in 2019 and CHF 100,000 provided in 2021)	60 000	3	1.5
	<u>6.5.2 Developing joint measures to prevent and respond to pollution in the Syr Darya River basin:</u> This project aims to reduce and prevent accidental water pollution in the Syr Darya River basin during emergency situations and enhance cooperation in transboundary river basin management. It brings together representatives from competent authorities and other experts from four Central Asian riparian countries to take stock of and jointly develop measures for information exchange and managing pollution through contingency planning in the Syr Darya River basin. This project will contribute to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a)–(e), 2 (a)–(c), 3 (a)–(b) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1, 17.6 and 17.9 <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Workshops, technical and inter-institutional meetings; analytical reports and recommendations for improving transboundary cooperation; draft structure and final joint contingency plan for the Syr Darya River basin, including harmonized standard operating procedures to reduce pollution, tested and refined during transboundary exercises (deliverables for a 3-year project period with an envisaged beginning in this biennium) <i>Lead/supporting countries:</i> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with ECE Water Convention, its IWAC and JEG	200 000	8	3

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	<p><u>6.5.3 Supporting Central Asian countries' efforts to strengthen policies and governance for the safety of TMFs, including to integrate climate change impacts into Natech risk management:</u> This project assists Central Asian countries in addressing challenges regarding the safe management of TMFs and the prevention of accidental water pollution, including on the integration of climate change impacts, Natech risk management and early warning. It aims to assist countries in strengthening their policies and governance at the regional and national levels, establishing and maintaining sustainable governance mechanisms and enhancing transboundary cooperation. The project contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a)–(e), 2 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6–16.7, 17.6 and 17.9 by addressing emerging risks for disaster risk reduction</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Meetings of inter-institutional working groups in 4 Central Asian countries; conclusions and recommendations for strengthening Natech risk management for mine tailings in Central Asia, including with analysis of related legal and policy gaps; draft updates to the national legislation of 4 Central Asian countries; animated training and awareness-raising video on climate change impacts and Natech risks; subregional workshops on Natech events, climate change impacts and/or early warning for Central Asian countries (deliverables for a 3-year project period with an envisaged beginning in this biennium)</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in cooperation with Mongolia and Turkmenistan, with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with OECD and the ECE Water Convention</p>	150 000	9	3
	<p><u>6.5.4 Integrating technological disaster risk management into national DRR strategies:</u> This activity entails integrating technological/industrial accident risk management, including Natech, and transboundary considerations into national DRR strategies and developing dedicated annexes/action plans for an estimated 2–3 countries, based on joint activities among UNDRR and ECE initiated in 2022. It is related to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priority areas and relevant SDG targets</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Updated DRR strategies and their annexes with more emphasis on technological/industrial accident risk, Natech and transboundary cooperation, for 2–3 Central Asian countries</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan [and possibly others, to be determined], with initial financial support from the European Union through UNDRR provided in 2022, to be implemented in cooperation with UNDRR [and other donors to be determined]</p>	30 000	6	2
	Subtotal of part II	805 000	58	19
	Total for activities in table 1	1 242 000	122.5	45.5

Abbreviations: DRR, disaster risk reduction; EECCA, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia; EIB, European Investment Bank; EPR, environmental performance review; EC, European Commission; G, General Service; ICPDR, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River; IMO, International Maritime Organization; IWAC, International Water Assessment Centre; JEG, Joint Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents; JRC, Joint Research Centre; RB, regular budget; P, Professional; SEE, South-Eastern Europe; XB, extrabudgetary.

^a Excluding human resources.

^b Estimates for the servicing of intergovernmental bodies are based on the indicative amount for hosting such meetings as set out in the sustainable financial mechanism (ECE/CP.TEIA/24, annex I), in addition to costs arising from the participation in the work of these bodies by members from countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia and by the secretariat. An estimate of \$1,500 is assumed for three Bureau members from countries eligible for financial support (in accordance with the draft decision on guiding principles for financial assistance (ECE/CP.TEIA/2022/12)) and for two members of the secretariat to service the Bureau meetings and one member to service meetings of the Working Group on Implementation and the Joint Expert Group on Water and Industrial Accidents. In addition, as of 2023, the cost for the remote simultaneous interpretation into English and Russian for intergovernmental meetings with interpretation, such as the CoP, needs to be covered separately from the Convention's trust fund.

^c Activities under the Assistance and Cooperation Programme are demand-driven; their implementation depends on the needs communicated by beneficiary countries, including their needs communicated through the submission of self-assessments, action plans and project proposals, and on the availability of financial resources for their implementation. The Working Group on Implementation evaluates the substance of assistance requests, and the Bureau decides whether to approve the activities in the light of the available funds.

Table 2
Total projected resources for the 2023–2024 biennium
 (in United States dollars)

<i>Items/activities</i>	<i>Total</i>
Activities	1 242 000
Staff:	
RB, Professional (24 work-months) ^a	-
RB, General Service (22 work-months) ^a	-
XB, Professional (99 work-months)	1 578 212
XB, General Service (23.5 work-months)	244 306
Total	3 064 518

Note: One post (Professional or General Service) translates into 24 work-months per biennium. The staff resource estimates indicated above are based on the United Nations standard rates, in addition to 13 per cent Programme Support Costs. In terms of human resources, implementation of the workplan will require additional financing from XB resources for about four-and-a-half professional posts and one Programme Assistant post (General Service), depending on the workplan activities that receive funding.

^a Provided under the United Nations regular budget. The RB, Professional post involves oversight of the Industrial Safety Unit, the Convention secretariat and workplan implementation.

Table 3

Activities that would require additional resources for implementation during the period leading up to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
<i>1. Facilitation of Implementation</i>	<p>This area has additional activities to facilitate the full implementation of the Convention. The activities are linked to the following mechanisms of the Convention as per the long-term strategy: inclusive policy forum for dialogue; centre of excellence for guidance development and implementation; and cooperation through strategic partnerships. The activities support specific long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priority areas for action and SDG targets</p>			
	<p><u><i>1.1 Knowledge exchange on accidental water pollution (including multi-hazard) warning systems, good practice and lessons learned:</i></u> This activity entails the development of a catalogue/web page that will provide information on accidental water pollution events, including Natech events, good practice by countries and river basin commissions, and bilateral cooperation examples. It can be linked with above-mentioned JEG workshop on preventing accidental water pollution, including early warning and alert systems (see table 1 above, activity 2.8). It contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a)–(c), 2 (a)–(c), 3 (a)–(b) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 11.5, 12.4 and 13.1 through the development and implementation of joint policies on industrial safety, water management and risk reduction</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Questionnaire; catalogue or web page on accidental water pollution warning systems; recommendations on their deployment</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> [to be determined], with financial support to be determined, with the support of Finland, Romania, JEG and river basin organizations</p>	45 000	7.5	2.5
	<p><u><i>1.2 Fostering the Convention's implementation by identifying and compiling good practices:</i></u> This activity entails the development of a guide to explain the provisions of the Convention, including their scope, limitations and practical application within and across countries, and to showcase concrete examples of national implementation, such as the good practices presented at the Special session for a seminar on good practices and lessons learned in implementing the ECE Industrial Accidents Convention. It will involve the establishment and meetings of the drafting group of legal and industrial safety experts. The guide will span all work areas of the Convention and thus contribute to all long-term strategy objectives, Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets. It can possibly be supplemented by an e-learning course</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Extended outlines and full Guide of good practices on the implementation of the Convention, possibly supplemented by e-learning, meetings of drafting group of legal and safety experts</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting Parties/organizations:</i> [to be determined], with financial support of [donor to be</p>	80 000	12	6

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	determined] and the support of the Working Group on Implementation			
	<p><u>1.3 Integrating technological disaster risk management into national DRR strategies:</u> This activity entails developing, testing and supporting implementation and use of a guide that supports countries in integrating technological disaster risk management (comprising Natech, TMF and transboundary risks) into national DRR strategies and action plans in the ECE region, including with a multi-hazards/multi-stakeholder approach. It is related to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priority areas and relevant SDG targets</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Guidance document on the integration of technological/industrial accident risks into national DRR strategies and action plans; launch workshop</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> [to be determined], with financial support of [donor to be determined], to be implemented in cooperation with UNDRR</p>	95 000	15.5	5
Subtotal of 1. Facilitation of Implementation		220 000	35	14
2. ECE Industrial Accidents Notification (IAN) System	<p>This activity includes upgrading the IAN system. The upgrade will ensure that the IAN System is in full compliance with the United Nations standards and cyber security requirements, fix existing glitches and develop new functions to modernize it. The upgrade will also improve IAN System functionality and user-friendliness and develop linkages to a mobile device. This activity contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a), 2 (a) and (c) and 3 (a)–(b), Sendai Framework priorities 2 and 4 and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 11.5, 12.4 and 17.6</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Upgraded IAN System; manual for upgraded system; meeting to present upgraded system</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> [to be determined], with financial support of [donor to be determined]</p>	40 000	3	1
Subtotal of 2. ECE Industrial Accidents Notification (IAN) System		40 000	3	1
3. Assistance and Cooperation Programme	<p>This area contains additional activities under the Assistance and Cooperation Programme, to assist countries of EECCA and SEE in implementing the Convention, reducing risks of disasters and building capacity for prevention of, preparedness for and response to industrial accidents at all levels</p> <p><u>3.1 Danube Delta-II Project:</u> This project aims to prevent and reduce accidental water pollution from oil terminals in the Danube Delta, enhance preparedness and improve cooperation in transboundary river basin management amongst the riparians. It supports the long-term strategy by enhancing transboundary cooperation between riparians and addressing emerging risks and developments, including for the prevention of accidental water pollution. It will contribute to long-term strategy</p>	285 000	33.5	12

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	<i>XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)</i>	<i>RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)</i>	
			P	G
	<p>objectives 1 (a)–(e), 2 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(b) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3 and 11.5</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Workshops to raise awareness of preventing accidental water pollution and related preparedness and response to potential spills at oil terminals; developing a joint contingency plan, including standard operating procedures, joint exercises and drafting of a protocol by the beneficiary countries</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries:</i> Rep. of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine with financial support of [donor to be determined]</p>			
	<p><u>3.2 Strengthening industrial safety, disaster risk governance and management in Ukraine to support implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention:</u> This project aims to support Ukraine, following its accession to the Industrial Accidents Convention, to: enhance the safety of its hazardous facilities, such as TMFs (among others, in the area of Kalush); strengthen governance, policy, legislation and operational capacity to prevent and be better prepared for industrial accidents; and enhance transboundary cooperation, e.g., through a National Policy Dialogue, dedicated workshops or guidance, and transboundary preparedness and response exercises. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a)–(e), 2 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6, 17.6 and 17.9</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Meetings to enhance cooperation among relevant authorities and advance policy reforms; workshops and policy guidance on industrial, including TMF safety; table-top and field exercises and training workshops in a transboundary context to enhance joint contingency planning and transboundary cooperation (with, e.g., Poland, Rep. of Moldova, Romania)</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> Ukraine with the financial support of EIB [and other donors to be determined]</p>	190 000	15	5.5
	<p><u>3.3 NPDs for industrial safety in Central Asia (implementation):</u> This project implements National Policy Dialogues on Industrial Safety in order to enhance industrial safety through strengthening governance mechanisms and policymaking in Central Asia. It provides 5 Central Asian countries with a framework for dialogue for advancing policy reform in the fields of industrial safety, environmental governance and disaster resilience. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a), (c) and (e), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6–16.7, 17.6 and 17.9 through advancing industrial safety and strengthening disaster resilience and related law, policy and governance</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> 2 NPD meetings in each of the beneficiary countries; identification of hazardous activities and agreement on next steps for consultations and notifications; subregional forum for countries of</p>	425 000	47	15.5

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	Central Asia for transboundary consultations and exchanges of information, including notifications <i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, with the financial support of [donor to be determined]			
	<u>3.4 Subregional workshop on land-use planning and industrial safety in Central Asia:</u> This activity aims to enhance cooperation and coordination between land-use planners and industrial safety experts in and between countries of Central Asia, exchange experiences and good practices in coordinating land-use planning and industrial safety procedures, including in a transboundary context. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives pertaining to land-use planning and siting, in particular 1 (a) and (c)–(d), 2 (a), 3 (a)–(b) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and relevant SDG targets, notably: 3.9, 3.d, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6, 17.6 and 17.9 <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Subregional workshop with authorities and experts responsible for industrial safety and land-use planning, with a simulation exercise, including with discussion on measures to strengthen national procedures and transboundary cooperation <i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> Kyrgyzstan (to be confirmed) with the financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with the ECE Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management	50 000	5	2.5
	<u>3.5. NPDs for industrial safety in South-Eastern Europe:</u> This project aims to establish policy dialogues on the implementation of the Convention in South-Eastern European countries. It will address participating countries' needs in enhancing their implementation of the Convention, related legislation, policy and governance and coordination among government authorities. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a), (e), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6–16.7 and 17.6, through advancing disaster risk reduction and related law, policy and governance <i>Expected deliverables:</i> Outreach missions and consultations with Governments of beneficiary countries; review of national policies and legislation, to strengthen alignment with the Convention and other related policy areas (including disaster risk reduction); NPD meetings to present and review national self-assessments, action plans and countries' progress in implementing them; identification of hazardous activities; agreement on next steps for consultations and notifications; subregional forum for countries of SEE allowing for transboundary consultations and exchange of information, including notifications <i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with OECD	425 000	47	15.5
	<u>3.6 NPDs for industrial safety in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus:</u> This project aims to establish policy	500 000	55	18.5

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	<p>dialogues on the implementation of the Convention in countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus. It will address the needs of the participating countries in enhancing their implementation of the Convention, related legislation, policy and governance and coordination among government authorities. It contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a)–(e), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 11.5, 11.b, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6–16.7, 17.6 and 17.9 through advancing disaster risk reduction and related law, policy and governance</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Outreach missions and consultations with Governments of beneficiary countries; review of national policies and legislation to strengthen alignment with the Convention and other related policy areas (including disaster risk reduction); NPD meetings to present and review the beneficiary countries' national self-assessments, national action plans and their progress in implementing them; finalize identification of hazardous activities and agree on next steps for consultations and notifications; subregional forum for the countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus allowing for transboundary consultations and exchange of information, including notifications</p> <p><i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations:</i> Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Rep. of Moldova and Ukraine, with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with OECD</p>			
	<p><u>3.7 Supporting countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus in their efforts to prevent and mitigate accidental water pollution from industrial hazardous activities:</u> This project assists countries of Eastern Europe and the Caucasus in improving their understanding of technological risks, including climate change impacts and Natech risks, and to strengthen transboundary contingency planning for industrial/tailings facilities to prevent accidental water pollution. It aims to assist countries in strengthening their policies and governance at the regional and national levels, establishing and maintaining sustainable governance mechanisms and enhancing transboundary cooperation. This work contributes to long-term strategy objectives 1 (a) – (e), 2 (a) and (c), 3 (a)–(c) and 4 (b)–(c), all Sendai Framework priorities and SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 6.3, 9.1, 9.4, 12.4, 13.1, 16.6–16.7, 17.6 and 17.9</p> <p><i>Expected deliverables:</i> Meetings of inter-institutional working groups; conclusions and recommendations for strengthening Natech risk management in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, including with analysis of related legal and policy gaps; draft updates to the national legislation; report with conclusions and recommendations for preventing accidental pollution, adapting to climate change impacts and strengthening Natech risk management; completed notification templates, inventories and maps of hazardous activities in 5 countries, including 1 subregional map; national and subregional thematic seminars, meetings and workshops</p>	100 000	8	3

Area	Activities, lead/supporting countries, bodies or organizations	XB financial resources (in cash and in kind, in United States dollars)	RB/XB human resources to support the planned activities (in work-months of P and G secretariat staff)	
			P	G
	<i>Lead/supporting countries/organizations: [to be determined], with financial support of [donor to be determined], in cooperation with OECD and the ECE Water Convention</i>			
	Subtotal of 3. Assistance and Cooperation Programme	1 975 000	210.5	72.5
	Total for activities in table 3	2 235 000	248.5	87

^a Excluding human resources.