

UPDATE

on National Policy Dialogues

in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia



EUWI
EU WATER INITIATIVE



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Dear friends,

I am happy to present to you the fourth Update on the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) National Policy Dialogues (NPDs), implemented in countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA).

The first half of 2012 has been quite intensive for the NPD process. Spring was marked by the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille (March 2012). The Forum sent a strong message that there would be no sustainable development in case water issues remain unresolved. The NPDs were included in the "Platform of Solutions" – one of the major outcomes of the forum in Marseille, being recognized as a successful platform for contributing to water sector reforms and river basin management, as well as addressing water management financing.

Steering Committee meetings in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan took place. A preparatory mission to Kazakhstan paved the way for the launch of the NPD in this country.

In April 2012 OECD and UNECE teams responsible for EUWI implementation held a meeting in Geneva to improve coordination and strengthen cooperation.

The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) ended a couple of days ago. As expected, water is among the most prominent items in the Rio+20 declaration "The Future We Want". The declaration clearly underlines the key importance of water for sustainable development. References to water are also found in many parts of the text: food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, sustainable cities and human settlements, health and population, biodiversity etc. This confirms the importance of the NPDs and their intersectoral approach.

On 2 July 2012, the EUWI EECCA Working Group will meet in Geneva, Switzerland, to assess progress made and approve a workplan for the future. I am looking forward to meeting many of you there.

*Gheorghe Constantin
Chairman of the EUWI EECCA Working Group
Director, Ministry of Environment and Forests,
ROMANIA*

About National Water Policy Dialogues

NPDs are the main operational instrument of the EECCA component of the EU Water Initiative. The EUWI, including its EECCA Component, was launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. It contributes to the implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

It is through the successful implementation of NPDs that the vision of the EUWI will materialise, key objectives will be attained and policies and institutions will be reformed.

The objective of each NPD is to facilitate the reform of water policies (covering both water supply and sanitation, and integrated water resources management) in a particular country/region. Each NPD involves high level representatives of all key partners, including national and basin authorities, representatives of relevant international organisations, civil society (NGOs) and the private sector.

The OECD and UNECE act as strategic partners of the EUWI in EECCA. The OECD specialises in the economic and financial dimension of water policies, and UNECE focuses on legal and institutional reforms for IWRM.

The National Policy Dialogues in Central Asia: Interview with Ambassador Pierre Morel, European Union Special Representative for Central Asia

NPDs are increasingly expanding their activities in Central Asia. The dialogue in Kyrgyzstan, on both WSS and IWRM issues, is the oldest one in the region. In Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, NPDs started in 2010 and have been actively developing in the last two years. In 2012, the NPD process comes to Kazakhstan.

His Excellency Ambassador Pierre Morel, EU Special Representative for Central Asia (on the photo below), kindly agreed to respond to our questions on the progress in implementation of NPDs and their role for Central Asia.



Environment and water are an integral part of the EU-Central Asia Strategy for a New Partnership. Is there enough progress in this area of cooperation?

Pierre Morel: As you know, after five years of its implementation, we are revising the EU-Central Asia Strategy for a New Partnership. This is a thorough process in which we are all engaged: the External Action Service, my team as well as the Commission, the EU Delegations in the regions and the Member States. Currently, our Central Asian partners are giving their input. We looked critically at the actions taken after 2007 and came to the

conclusion that overall the Strategy proved to be a useful instrument to strengthen our ability to engage with the countries of the region for mutual benefit. The Strategy remains valid as well as our focus on three regional challenges: water/environment, education and Rule of Law. At the same time, we are committed to increase our efforts in supporting the Central Asian partners in their development by developing tailor-made programmes for the individual needs of each country. The National Policy Dialogues on water management are an excellent example for this.

In November 2009, a Joint Communiqué between the EU and the Central Asian states was adopted at the Third EU-Central Asia High Level Conference on Environment and Water in Rome. Environmental governance, climate change, and sustainable water management were defined as topics for enhanced co-operation. The Rome Declaration is the most extensive text adopted by the EU and the Central Asian states on environmental issues and serves as the basis and guidance for all activities in this sphere. Two working groups were established in the framework of this Platform: the working group on environmental governance and climate change, which is chaired by Italy, the co-ordinator of the platform, and the working group on water management chaired by Romania. In March this year, Germany invited the five Central Asian states and international actors to take stock of the achievements made in the “Berlin Process” in the past three years and to discuss options for further developing regional water co-operation. In the so-called Berlin Declaration the five states reaffirmed their desire to develop water management mechanisms acceptable to all sides which take into account the interests of all states in the region.

The next meeting of the EU-Central Asia environmental governance and climate change working group will take place in September in Almaty, back to back with the EUROSTAT Seminar for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia Countries on Water Statistics as an example of environmental governance.

The EU supports the Strategy implementation through various instruments, namely through the NPDs, development co-operation programmes, and partnership and co-operation agreements. At the same time, new mechanisms like the Investment Facility for Central Asia were developed to give additional resources to Central Asian initiatives.

How do NPDs contribute to the implementation of the EU-Central Asia strategy? What is their added value in relation to other EU projects and initiatives?

Pierre Morel: As mentioned above, the NPDs are an integral part of the EU efforts within the Strategy; they enable us – by making use of the expertise of our good partners UNECE and OECD – to develop a tailor-made approach to the needs of the Central Asian partners in the areas of integrated water resource management as well as in water supply and sanitation. NPDs serve as a platform for discussion and co-ordination. They not only bring together all national stakeholders dealing with water, but they increasingly serve as a very practical tool for donor co-ordination and for information exchange in order to avoid duplication of efforts. Their added value is that all necessary elements, from assessing and planning to prioritising, take place within one framework. This enables each Central Asian country to take informed steps in reforming national legislation, in drafting ordinances, identifying pilots and applying best practices and best available techniques.

Having been “designed” as national tools, many NPDs have a focus on developing, in an open and inclusive way, the national policies on transboundary cooperation. Do NPDs in Central Asia have a potential to contribute to the regional dialogue on water?

Pierre Morel: Within the territory of the EU around 60% of all surface waters are transboundary waters, some of the large rivers such as the Rhine, the Elbe or the Danube are shared by many riparian states. The European Water Framework Directive established a legal reference in order to protect and restore clean water across Europe and ensures its long-term and sustainable use. With the Directive, the EU found an innovative approach for water management based on river basins and sets specific deadlines for each Member State in order to achieve ambitious environmental objectives for aquatic ecosystems at regional level. In Europe, we went a long way in preserving our water resources and finding sustainable possibilities to finance water services. Under the Directive, the individual solutions in the water sector are combined and more than 120 river basin plans have been submitted by the EU Member States. Thus, the EU and national water policies fuel a constant dialogue within the Union. We are convinced that the NPDs do have the potential to expand in the same way and therefore contribute to a regional dialogue in Central Asia: the two big

ivers, Amydarya and Syrdarya, connect the region and its people for centuries, and make a dialogue necessary. In the moment, our Central Asian partners are all simultaneously working on reforming their national water sectors based on internationally recognised principles and best practices, a regional approach will come naturally over time.

Taking a critical look at the NPDs, how could they be improved?

Pierre Morel: As I mentioned already, water and environment continue to be a priority for the EU in its strategic partnership with the Central Asian countries. Therefore, we are continuing our co-operation on these issues with the five countries as well as with our international partners. We hope to even intensify the dialogue on integrated water resource management, water supply and sanitation; at the same time, we hope that all Central Asian countries start working on both issues with the same intensity. Through the NPDs and the working groups within the Platform, we also would like to see not only more dialogue, but also more co-operation. We have some promising examples between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, as well as between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Climate change becomes a pressing matter: we would like to build up a broad-based support for more ambitious climate action in our partner countries and we see a need for more support to the translation of international commitments into concrete domestic mitigation actions. And as usual, financial resources play a decisive role. The mobilisation of additional funds would be desirable to be able to finance more pilot projects in order to demonstrate the environmental and economic benefits of increased water efficiency, better irrigation systems and improved waste water treatment. The established NPDs as they are functioning now – in their differentiated way for each country - are something we value and we want to continue in the future. And for this continuation, we are happy to continue our partnership with UNECE and OECD.

Thank you for these encouraging words and for your personal contribution to the implementation of the EUWI NPDs.

NPD PROFILE: the dialogue process in Armenia

by Rainer Enderlein and Tatiana Efimova

Some history

The NPD process started in Armenia in 2006, initially focusing on financing rural water and sanitation¹ and then switching to broader IWRM issues. A pilot project with contributions from OECD and UNECE resulted in a draft river basin management plan for the Marmarik River Basin that meets the requirements of the Armenian Water Code and the EU Water Framework Directive; the plan takes account of additional studies by UNDP on climate change impacts. In 2009-2010, the OECD assessed the costs of water sector management in this basin, and proposed options to cover them. That work was replicated in a larger basin, Debed. Starting from 2011, under the auspices of the Steering Committee and with financial support of Switzerland, a scheme for applying the concept of “payments for ecosystem services” in the Hrazdan River Basin was developed.²

Strengthening economic dimension of IWRM



(photo from the 8th Steering Committee meeting in Yerevan, Armenia, 11 April 2012)

Recent activities focus on strengthening economic dimension of IWRM in Armenia. On 11 April 2012, the NPD Steering Committee met in Yerevan. Discussions focused on the progress in the on-going projects, including the two OECD-led projects on the use of economic instruments for water resource management in the Debed river basin in Armenia and on strengthening the economic dimension of IWRM in the Kura River Basin (Armenia,

¹ OECD (2007) National Policy Dialogue on Financing Strategy for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Armenia

² Water Resources Management in the Republic of Armenia: Achievements and next steps, Ministry of Nature Protection and Water Resources Management Agency, 2011

Azerbaijan and Georgia). The use of economic instruments in water management has been considered by the Steering Committee members as an important aspect of National Policy Dialogue to promote a more efficient, productive and equitable water allocation. The discussion stressed the need to further coordinate international initiatives on transboundary river basin management in the South Caucasus, through the EUWI Policy Dialogues in the region.

Water and health issues

The experience with the Marmarik management model plan also pointed to the need to pay more attention to health-related aspects, such as reducing water-related diseases and improving access to drinking water and sanitation. As early as 2009, the Steering Committee suggested to embark on actions to “improve health in Armenia through target setting [under the Protocol on Water and Health] to ensure sustainable water management, access to safe water and adequate sanitation”. As Armenia is a Signatory but not yet a Party to the Protocol on Water and Health, these actions would also facilitate the ratification process by Armenia.

Most recently Finland agreed to finance this activity under FinWaterWEI, the Programme for Finland's water sector support to the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) countries under its Wider Europe Initiative. The draft project document foresees the drawing up of a realistic plan for improvement with prioritized and time-bound targets adapted to the national and/or local situation. The status with launching this NPD activity was discussed at the last Steering Committee meeting in Yerevan.

Such targets will refer to the access to drinking water in rural areas. In 2008, for example, 560 settlements out of the total of 980 settlements were not covered by collective systems of drinking water and had to rely on unsafe local sources. Another challenge is to increase the daily hours of drinking water supplied by collective systems in urban areas, for example, Yerevan, where only 60% of Yerevan's population had a 24-hour service in 2011.

Targets will also refer to the improvement of sanitary and epidemiological management. In 2009, for example, 17.4% of samples taken from drinking water still failed to meet the standards for *E. coli*. On the other hand, significantly fewer children under 5 years were infected with diarrhoeal diseases in recent years. At the same time, intestinal infectious diseases showed a slight increase (in 2006,

166 persons in 100,000 compared to 179 in 2008). Better maintenance and upgrading of infrastructure would help to reduce the potential threat of incidents or outbreaks of waterborne diseases in some areas of Armenia.

A particular focus will be the improvement of sanitation, with upgrading the infrastructure in urban areas (95% of the urban population had access to improved sanitation in 2010) and in rural areas (80% of population covered). In rural areas, the use of such small treatment systems as artificial wetlands will also be a goal. Other major concerns to be addressed by the project include the protection of waters, which are used as sources for drinking water, and the rehabilitation of particularly contaminated areas.

Armenia is prone to floods and therefore climate change adaptation to minimize potential vulnerabilities would also be considered. The project would also lead to more efficient management, development and use of water resources, a process that is embedded in the 2006 Law on the National Water Programme with mid-term (2015) and long-term (2020) objectives.

For more details on Armenian NPD see the policy brief "Summary of results and lessons learned from the implementation of the Armenian NPD on IWRM"³.

EU Water Initiative NPD activities in EECCA in January – June 2012

Working group meeting of the National Policy Dialogue in Georgia

21 February 2012, Tbilisi, Georgia - The NPD in Georgia focuses on three major topics included in the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment Protection signed in October 2011: (a) establishment of a legal framework for water management based on the principles of the EU Water Framework Directive; (b) setting up targets for implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health to the UNECE Water Convention; and (c) transboundary water cooperation including preparing a bilateral agreement with neighbouring Azerbaijan and supporting the accession of Georgia to the UNECE Water Convention.

Meeting participants included national experts involved in the work of the three NPD working groups. It was agreed that the focus of the first Steering Committee meeting will be a concept

for new water legislation that is being developed with the support of Finnish experts. The other two themes, target setting and transboundary water cooperation (including the accession to the UNECE Water Convention) will also be included in the agenda.

On-going NPD in Ukraine

21-22 March, Kiev, Ukraine - In Ukraine, a NPD was initiated in 2009, with the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Economy of Ukraine as a leading partner. It supports the development and implementation of a roadmap of reforms to stimulate inter-municipal cooperation in the water sector. Further work is being considered on the incentives that can promote inter-municipal cooperation for WSS in Ukraine. This work is relevant for most EECCA countries and there are opportunities for replication.

In 2012, OECD extended activities in Ukraine to water resources management and launched a project on strengthening the economic and financial dimensions of water resources management of the Kalmius River Basin (Donetsk region); the immediate objective is to develop a sustainable business model for the Kalmius basin council. This work is financed by Finland.

NPD IWRM Working Group meeting in Tajikistan

13 April 2012, Dushanbe, Tajikistan - A meeting of the NPD IWRM Working Group was organized by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan. Twelve representatives of relevant ministries, state enterprises and other government structures met to discuss the NPD Roadmap, the latest version of the Water Sector Reform Strategy and the agenda of the next meeting of the Steering Committee. The NPD Roadmap was adopted and the implementation of its policy packages was discussed. Comments about the draft strategy were exchanged in writing and orally. The road ahead for the finalization of the strategy was discussed and agreed upon. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Sulton Rahimov, First Deputy Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. An international expert from the EU, which is providing technical assistance to the government, also participated in the meeting.

The seventh Steering Committee meeting in the Kyrgyz Republic

18 April 2012, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan - The seventh meeting of the Steering Committee of the NPD on IWRM brought together over 40

³ See <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=25663>.

representatives of governmental institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to discuss key issues of water policy in Kyrgyzstan.



The meeting was organized in cooperation with the Department of Water Management and Land Reclamation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.

Under the National Policy Dialogue, steps are taken to apply the principles of integrated water resources management embedded in the national Water Code. As part of these efforts, a river basin management plan is under preparation for the Chu River Basin. The work on the River Basin Management Plan, approved by the Steering Committee, envisages a comprehensive approach to managing water quantity and ensuring water quality and protection of ecosystems. It also stresses the need for coordination of efforts with Kazakhstan on this transboundary basin. Key findings and draft recommendations of a pilot project led by OECD focusing on improving the use of economic instruments for water resources management, implemented in Issyk-Kul basin, were discussed and useful comments on the draft final report collected⁴.

The Steering Committee also endorsed the outcome of a study, which sets the scene for target setting and for a programme of measures on water and health in Kyrgyzstan on the basis of two pilot projects: one on the Chu River Basin, the other on the Issyk-Kul Basin. These activities improve coordination of efforts of the health, water and environmental sectors in achieving effective protection of water resources used as a source of drinking water.

The third Steering Committee meeting in Tajikistan

25 May 2012, Dushanbe, Tajikistan – The third meeting of the Steering Committee of the NPD in Tajikistan was organized in cooperation with

the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan. More than sixty representatives of national authorities, international organizations and other development partners and stakeholders took part in the meeting. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of Kyrgyzstan and of the Ministry of Water Economy of Turkmenistan were also present to share their experience in the framework of the NPDs in their respective countries.



Participants discussed the situation of drinking water supply and sanitation in Tajikistan and consulted about the status of legislation and regulations for policy, monitoring and control of the water sector. The need to improve the Water Code was emphasized, particularly in the light of the contents of the Water Sector Reform Strategy that is currently being developed. It was suggested that a task force on legal issues is created in the framework of the NPD. The development of targets on water and health was discussed. The main focus of the NPD in Tajikistan is the development of a Water Sector Reform Strategy, including implementation and investment plans in key subsectors such as irrigation and drainage, and drinking water.

Preparatory mission to launch the National Policy Dialogue on water in Kazakhstan

24-26 May 2012, Astana, Kazakhstan – In 2010, Kazakhstan requested to initiate an NPD on integrated water resources management. A joint UNECE-OECD preparatory mission to Kazakhstan was organized in May 2012 to discuss the launch of the NPD in this country. Bilateral meetings were held with the Ministry of Environment, the Committee of Water Resources under the Ministry of Agriculture, the Sanitary-Epidemiological Service of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Development, Kazhydromet, the Anti-Monopoly Agency, Center for Public-Private Partnership and EU Delegation in Kazakhstan.

Possible themes for the future NPD were identified. One of the key topics is water and health, including the issues of equitable

⁴ OECD (2012, *forthcoming*) Improving the Use of Economic Instruments for Water Resource Management in Kyrgyzstan: the Case of Lake Issyk-Kul Basin. This work is supported by Switzerland and the EC.

access/affordability, monitoring of water quality, methodologies to assess the links between water quality and diseases, and sustainable business models for rural water supply and sanitation. Another possible area would be water resources management in the Ural River basin, where the NPD could facilitate stronger cooperation with the Russian Federation. Also, public-private partnerships on water supply and sanitation emerged as a possible theme.

The final decision on the thematic priorities of the NPD will be taken by a joint meeting of interested ministries and agencies in summer 2012.

Preparatory mission to launch the National Policy Dialogue on water policy in Russia

An exploratory mission for resuming the policy dialogue in Russia⁵ was organized in May 2012. It is anticipated that new work will develop on the use of economic instruments for water resources management, at either national and/or basin level. This would be very timely as Russian authorities are developing river basins management plans in the country.

The second Steering Committee meeting in Azerbaijan



7-8 June 2012, Baku, Azerbaijan - A new draft National Water Strategy was presented and discussed in the Steering Committee of the NPD on IWRM in Baku. The meeting was organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources with support from the OSCE.

The overall objective of the Water Strategy is to introduce the principles of IWRM, as reflected in the EU Water Framework Directive and the UNECE Water Convention. This strategy has been developed with contributions from Finnish experts.

A decision was taken by the Steering Committee on the further development of the strategy, which will be presented to the Cabinet of Ministers in Azerbaijan at the end of 2012.

The Steering Committee further discussed development of transboundary water cooperation with Georgia, the need to

⁵ In 2010 the policy dialogue in Russia focused on private sector participation in WSS.

strengthen the financial aspects of water management and the opportunities for cooperation on on-going international projects in the framework of the NPD. The work done by OECD to promote the use of economic analysis and to bring financial realism in water management in the Kura river basin countries has contributed to the on-going discussions in Azerbaijan.

The second NPD meeting in Moldova

08 June 2012, Chisinau, Moldova – Some 30 stakeholders participated in the NPD meeting which discussed two draft Final reports: *Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources and WSS Systems in Moldova and Possible Adaptation Measures*; and *Viable Business Models for Sanitation in Small Towns and Rural Settlements in Moldova*. The results of the UNECE/ENVSEC transboundary Dniester III project and the project "Reducing vulnerability to extreme floods and climate change", one of the pilot projects on climate change adaptation in transboundary basins were also discussed. The new UNECE-SDC project on implementation of targets set in the Republic of Moldova under the Protocol on Water and Health was also presented. It was agreed to ensure close cooperation between all projects and to consider merging the Steering Group for the SDC-UNECE project with the NPD Steering Committee.

The first Steering Committee meeting in Georgia



11-12 June 2012, Tbilisi, Georgia – The first Steering Committee meeting of the NPD on IWRM in Georgia approved some basic elements for new water legislation to be further developed into a draft law. The Steering Committee meeting, which was followed by a Stakeholders Workshop, was organized in cooperation with the Georgian Ministry of Environment Protection and Global Water Partnership Georgia.

The meeting gathered representatives of key authorities involved in water management as well as international partners to focus on the issue of new water legislation, including how to best implement the principles of IWRM, as well as the EU Water Framework Directive, given

the EU-Georgia Association Agreement currently under development. Participants confirmed the strong need for new legislation, and discussed the initiation of reform in the water management sector. Experts from Finland commented on a proposed outline for new water legislation, drawing on Finland's long experience in this field, as well as other countries' experiences in implementing the EU legislation. The Steering Committee decided that the outline should be further developed, with the possible addition of a draft national water strategy.

Participants also discussed Georgia's accession to the UNECE Water Convention and to the UNECE/WHO-Europe Protocol on Water and Health, as well as the development of transboundary water cooperation with Azerbaijan. Following the discussion at the Steering Committee meeting and proposal of OECD, financial aspects of water management were included as an additional component of the NPD. A session was also devoted to reviewing opportunities for strengthening cooperation and synergies between ongoing international projects in the country.

Meetings and events until December 2012 (the schedule is tentative, meeting dates may change)

27 June	2nd meeting of the NPD Working group on target setting in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
2 July	16th meeting of EUWI EECCA Working Group (Core Group on NPDs) in Geneva, Switzerland
August	Interagency consultation meeting in Astana, Kazakhstan
September	Steering Committee meeting in Kiev, Ukraine
end of Sept	Steering Committee meeting in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
October	Preparatory consultations in Moscow, Russian Federation
October	Steering Committee meeting in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
16 Nov	Steering Committee meeting in Dushanbe, Tajikistan
29 Nov	Steering Committee meeting in Yerevan, Armenia
November	Conference/NPD meeting in Chisinau, Moldova
Nov-Dec	Steering Committee meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan
Nov-Dec	Steering Committee meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia

Dear colleagues, we would be happy to include your contributions in the next issues of this newsletter. Please send your contribution, up to 300 words, in English and/or Russian by [20/11/2012](mailto:npd@unece.org) to npd@unece.org. Photos are very welcome!

Please also feel free to post your information on our [Facebook](#) page! Yours, EU Water Initiative NPD Team at UNECE.

Publications and reports

The **new EUWI NPD IWRM programme brochure** (March 2012) in English and Russian is available at

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=27283>

The **Second Revised Water Sector Reforms Strategy Plan for Tajikistan** (February 2012) is available in English and Russian at

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=29985>

The **Implementation and Investment Plan for the Irrigation and Rural Water Supply Sub Sector for Tajikistan** (February 2012) is available in English at

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=29990>

The **updated Roadmap on NPD on IWRM in Tajikistan** (April 2012) is available in English and Russian at

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=29981>

Other publications related to the process are available at Publications page

http://www.unece.org/env/water/npd_publications

Documents and presentations are available at Meetings and Events page

http://www.unece.org/env/water/npd_meetings

A number of **OECD publications** on on-going NPDs in EECCA are forthcoming. *All OECD publications are available at* <http://www.oecd.org/water>

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