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Water and Environment Support
in the ENI Southern Neighbourhood region

RW-2-REG - Regional training on Water Accounting

Training report

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WATER AND ENVIRONMENT SUPPORT IN THE ENI SOUTHERN NEIGHBOURHOOD REGION

The "Water and Environment Support (WES) in the ENI Neighborhood South Region" project is a regional technical support activity funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI South). WES aims to protect the natural resources in the Mediterranean and to improve the management of scarce water resources in the region. WES mainly aims to solve the problems linked to the pollution prevention and the rational use of water.

WES builds on previous similar regional projects funded by the European Union (Horizon 2020 CB/MEP, SWIM SM, SWIM-H2020 SM) and strives to create a supportive environment and increase capacity all stakeholders in the partner countries (PCs).

The WES Project Countries are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Libya, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia. However, in order to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of EU funding or to promote regional cooperation, the eligibility of specific actions can be extended to neighboring countries in the Southern Neighborhood region.

DISCLAIMER:

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ABBREVIATIONS

CIS	Common Implementation Strategy for the European Water Framework Directive
DPSIR	Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact and Response
EEA	European Environment Agency
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EU	European Union
GW	Ground Water
IMS	Indicator Management System
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IWRS	International recommendation for Water Statistics
MDIAK	Monitoring — Data — Indicators — Assessments — Knowledge
NKE	Non-Key Expert
PSUT	Physical supply and use tables
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA-CF	UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting Central Framework
SEEAW or SEEA-Water	System of Environmental Economic Accounting for Water
SNA	System of National Accounts
SEIS	Shared Environmental Information System
SW	Surface Water
UN	United Nations
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
WA	Water Accounting
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WIS	Water Information System
WISE	Water Information System for Europe

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

As part of the Water and Environment Support (WES) project workplan for the first year (2019-2020) related to the Regional Activities on the "Water Accounting", a five-day regional training (activity No. RW-2-REG) was planned to be organized and held in Athens, Greece (June/July 2020). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to revisit and amend the structure and the organisation of the regional training in order to hold an online one to be carried out along different sessions **to be held twice weekly from 12 to 26 October 2020.** This change had the implication of significant reduction of available training time (when compared with the original physical meeting) for the participants as long online trainings are proposed to have short sessions with limited duration (2-4 hrs) throughout a training day.

The activity **is in line with** the Water Financing Strategy of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and is closely connected with the UfM Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform. It refers to International Standards – the United Nations (UN) System of Environmental Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF), and the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting for water (SEEA-water) **and ensures complementarity with the ENI SEIS II South Support Mechanism** (Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) principles and practices in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) South region) implemented by the European Environment Agency (EEA). EEA aims at improving the availability and access to relevant environmental information to the benefit of effective and knowledge-based policymaking in the Neighbourhood South region. The programme of this regional training has been co-developed with the ENI SEIS II South Support Mechanism.

1 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the specific regional training on Water Accounting - (Activity No. RW-2) is to introduce water accounting as a tool to achieve integrated water governance for all users and a sustainable water balance between availability and use, and to reflect the important role of accounting in planning, in assessing water resources and uses and in providing a framework for the development of indicators that could feed into the water related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 target (Clean water and sanitation).

Throughout the training event, **participants will have the opportunity to**:

1. Get a comprehensive introduction to the overall concept of water accounts (environmental and economic components) and its different approaches (e.g. FAO, EU)
2. Learn about the benefits of water accounting and the use of the accounting tables outputs (e.g. assessment, planning, policy decision, UN SDG process)
3. Get familiar with the Physical Flow accounts and Physical Assets accounts, using the UN System of Environmental Economic Accounting for Water (SEEA-Water)
4. Get introduced to the economic accounts using the SEEA-Water
5. Discuss and review data needs and requirements for water accounting based on UN International recommendation for Water Statistics (IWRS) and the role of the different institutions in water accounting and data collection strategies
6. Explore the practical use of water accounting through countries' case studies (preferably from the MENA region)
7. Implement water accounting practical exercises
8. Share experience on real situations in their own countries where water accounting can be implemented

Other objectives include promotion of North to South and South to South exchange and experience sharing through:

1. Presenting practical examples from a European context, as needed
2. Facilitating the exchange of experiences between participating practitioners

2 EXPECTED RESULTS OF ACTIVITY

The capacity of the participants is developed with regards to the following:

- Increased awareness on the benefits of applying the Conceptual Framework of SEEA for IWRM planning and policy assessment
- Improved knowledge on guidelines, standards and examples of good practices related to the implementation of physical water accounts at different geographical and temporal scales
- Enhanced understanding of the added value of building multidisciplinary teams and sharing data for developing a systemic and transparent evidence-based water governance framework.

3 ELEMENTS OF THE WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION

The online regional training was organised over 5 days (ranging from 10:00-14:00 CET) as shown in Table 3-1. **It included 4 main presentation modules** with breakout groups sessions involving activities to engage the participation of trainees into exchange of national experiences as well as deeper understanding of water accounts thinking. **An additional 5th module** was dedicated to the presentation of case studies from external experts. **Interactive quizzes were also conducted** during the plenary sessions to stimulate more active participation. The training included a total of 15 sessions. In the following Figure 3-1, a schematic representation of the distribution of the different elements of the agenda is given to present the respective load during the training.

FIGURE 3-1: TYPE OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

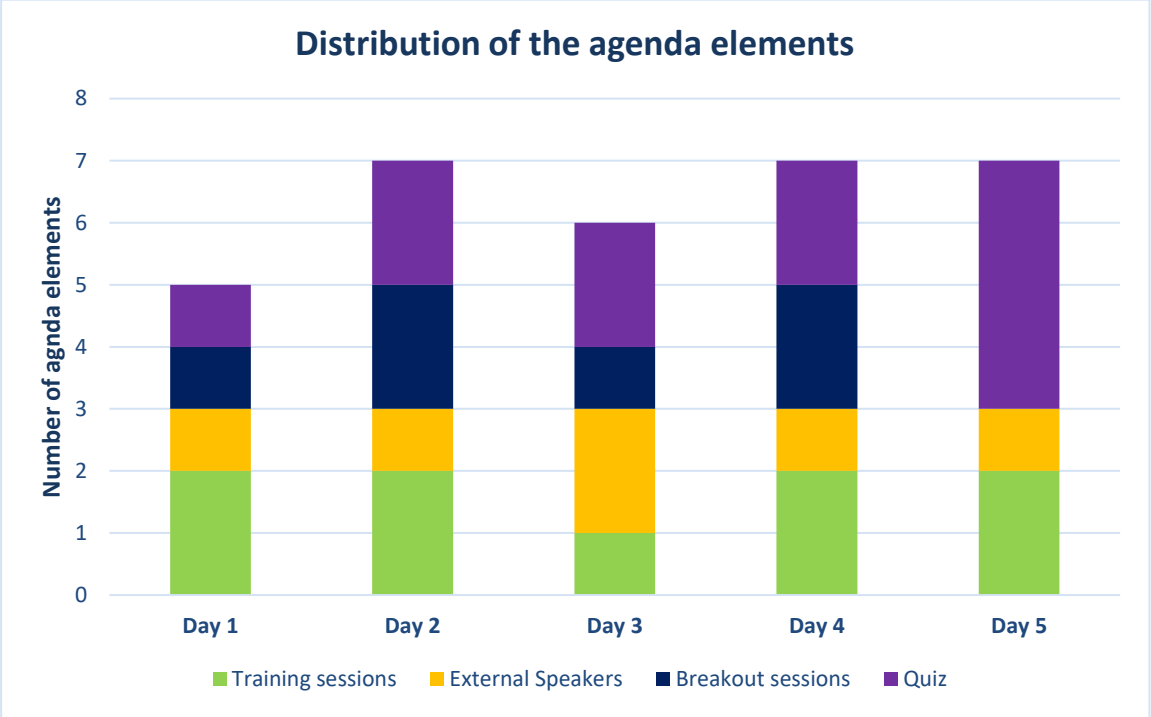


TABLE 3-1: OVERALL TRAINING PROGRAMME

Dates	Module title	Session Number	Session Title
Monday 12/10/2020	Module 1: Introduction to Water Accounting + how to use the accounts	S1.1	Introducing SEEA-W
		S1.2	Use and benefits of Water Accounting
	Module 5: Practical use of water accounting - Case studies	S5.1	FAO water accounting experience in MENA countries
Wednesday 14/10/2020	Module 2: Flow and assets accounts - The UN Standard System of Environmental Economic Accounting for water	S2.1	Water in the Economy
		S2.2	Main water accounting tables

Dates	Module title	Session Number	Session Title
	(SEEA-water)		
	Module 5: Practical use of water accounting - Case studies	S5.2	Spanish experience on the water balance
Monday 19/10/2020	Module 2: Flow and assets accounts - The UN Standard System of Environmental Economic Accounting for water (SEEA-water)	S2.3	Deriving indicators from physical water accounts tables
	Module 5: Practical use of water accounting - Case studies	S5.3	National physical water flows accounts (physical supply and use tables and data collection strategies)
	Module 5: Practical use of water accounting - Case studies	S5.3	Jordan case study on SEEA-W (2012)
Thursday 22/10/2020	Module 3: Introduction to Economic Accounts	S3.1	Hybrid and economic accounts: hybrid supply and use table & water-related activities carried out for own use
		S3.2	National expenditure and financing accounts & derived indicators for policy assessment
	Module 5: Practical use of water accounting - Case studies	S5.3	Israeli case study on SEEA-W
Monday 26/10/2020	Module 5: Practical use of water accounting - Case studies	S5.4	Implementation of water accounts at EEA covering 39 member states
	Module 4: Data needs and requirements for water accounts - Apply the International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRWS)	S4.1	Data needs and requirements for building water accounts
		S4.2	Development of indicators

Table 3-2 below lists the number of the different types/elements of the training

TABLE 3-2: TYPE OF ACTIVITIES

No. of presentations on examples/case studies (sharing of experiences, good practices, etc.)	5	FAO, Jordan, Israel, Spain, Belarus, EEA
No. of international speakers from the Region	1	FAO
No. of international speakers from the EU	2	Spain, EEA
No. of training-oriented presentations (on concepts, methodologies, etc.)	9	4 modules with 2 or 3 sessions per module
No. of interactive/participatory activities (open discussions, brainstorming sessions)	16	2 parallel breakout meetings by session, except for the last session which was in plenary only

Following up the transformation of the physical meeting into web-based, a cloud service access was provided to the trainees to ease the sharing of all the materials as below:

- Background and supportive documents – see list in Annex
- All presentations in PDF format
- Documents used for the exercises during the breakout sessions

For this reason, breakout sessions have also been transformed to e-classes divided to English and French speaking experts. Relevant spreadsheets have been prepared for this purpose by the trainers to ease the whole process and make it more custom controlled for each of the participants.

The key points of the training sessions are presented below:

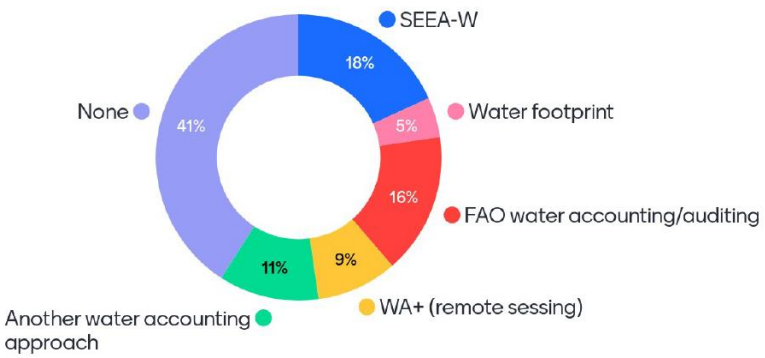
3.1 DAY 1

Module 1 – Session 1.1 Introducing SEEA-W
Key points: • Environmental data (data types, Monitoring — Data — Indicators — Assessments — Knowledge (MDIAK) information chain • Key accounting concepts from SEEA- Central Framework (CF) (assets, flows, stocks, emission accounts) • Tools and approaches – introduction to the SEEA-Water main types of accounts (assets, emission, quality, valuation of water resources • Broader context: SEEA-W relations with Natural Capital Accounting and Ecosystem Accounting

Module 1 – Breakout session 1.1 Game role positioning in MDIAK reporting chain
Key points: • Participants had the opportunity to introduce themselves, • Declaration and discussion on the role of institutions from each country on Monitoring

Data Indicator Assessment Knowledge (MDIAK) information chain.

Module 1 – Session 1.2 Use and benefits of Water Accounting
Key points: • Benefits of water accounting for policy making • SDG Reporting using SEEA-CF Other approaches of water accounting (FAO –water accounting and auditing; Water accounting plus using remote sensing; EU Water Balance; EU Environmental Economics Accounts)

Interactive Quiz – have you already applied or followed a training course on water accounting


Module 5 – Case study: FAO water accounting experience in MENA countries
Key points: • FAO water accounting concepts and steps • Activities in MENA countries in the framework of NENA-WePS project: Implementing the Agenda 2030 on water efficiency/productivity and sustainability in the NENA region" (2017-2022)

3.2 DAY 2

Module 2 – Session 2.1: Water in the Economy
Key points: • Water in the Economy; introduction to physical supply and use tables • Flows of water from environment to the economy and vice versa; identification of

pressures; economic agents, evaluation of policy strategies

- Main elements of water flows; water abstractions, water reuse, water returns; losses
- The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) standard for the classification of economic activities
- Detailed descriptions of the major blocks of economic sectors
- Examples

Module 2 – Session 2.1 – Break out session – Exercise 1

- The purpose of this breakout session was to introduce the participants to the terminology and approach of ISIC Rev 4 standard to successfully identify and organize the economic activities in their countries. An indicative list of economic sectors was given along with a list of activities to be assigned. The exercise was conducted for each of the participants in separate columns. By the end of the session along with questions there was a short discussion based on difficulties faced

Module 2 – Session 2.2: Main water accounting tables

Key points:

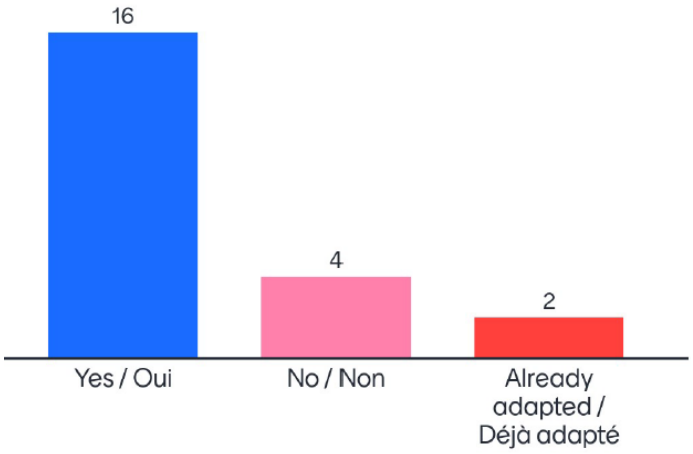
- Water accounting tables; physical supply and use, water asset tables
- Structure of water accounts as a workflow
- The concept of water stocks
- Water balances in the inland water systems and the hydrological cycle
- Water exchanges as major hydrological modelling outputs
- Examples

Module 2 – Session 2.2 – Break out session – Exercises 2 & 3

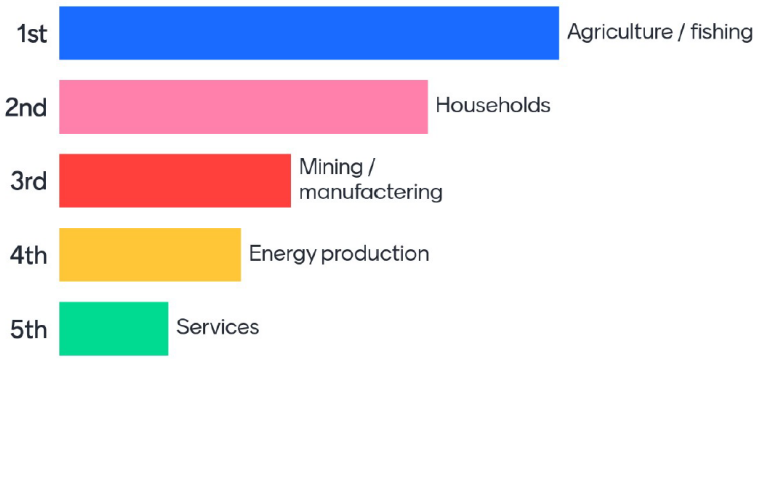
- The purpose of this breakout session was to introduce the participants to the water flows approach (Exercise 2) as well as of the impact of water flows on the variation in water stocks (Exercise 3)
- In Exercise 2 an indicative list of water demanding activities has been given. The purpose of this exercise was to properly identify and assign the three types of flows (Environment (ENV) to Economy (ECO), ECO to ECO and ECO to ENV) to the corresponding water related activities. The exercise was conducted for each of the participants in separate columns. By the end of the session along with questions, there was a short discussion based on difficulties faced
- In Exercise 3 an indicative list of water assets components has been given. The purpose of the exercise was to properly identify the variation in water asset (increase, decrease or water exchange among assets) with the respective water flow from the indicative list. The

exercise was conducted for each of the participants in separate columns. By the end of the session along with questions there was a short discussion based on difficulties faced

Interactive Quiz – Does your national statistics can easily adapt to ISIC standard?



Interactive Quiz – Which sectors consume most water in your country (decreasing order)?



Module 5 – Case study: Spanish experience on the water balance

Key points:

- Water balances in the framework of River Basins Management Plans (revised every 6 years)
- Deployment of a water allocation model (Aquatool) on all Spanish river basins
- Results from pilot projects implementing water accounting at river basin level with a

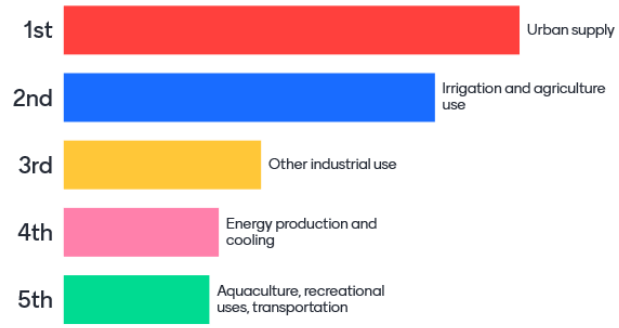
monthly time scale, calculation of WEI+ (Water Exploitation Index) • Importance of SEEA-W for natural capital accounting

3.3 DAY 3

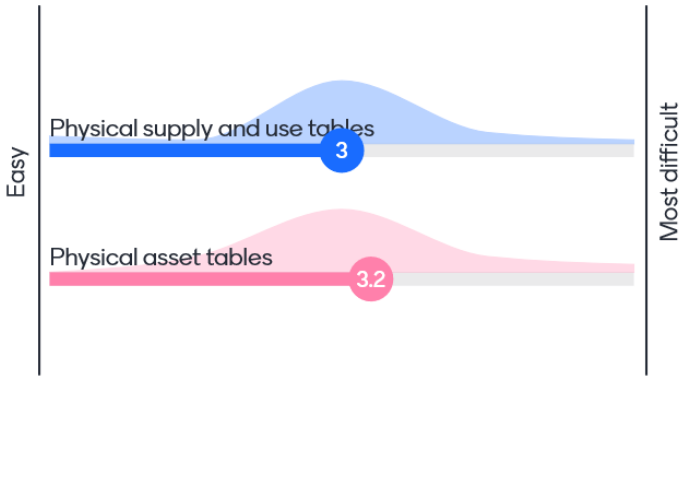
Module 2 – Session 2.3: Deriving indicators from physical water accounts tables
Key points: • Introduction to environmental indicators; definitions, scope, link with MDIAK chain • Indicator specifications and assessments based on the Drivers, Pressures, State, Impact and Response (DPSIR) assessment framework • The direct use of water accounts tables/data for the derivation of water related indicators (water use, water availability) • Climate indicators – Copernicus example for droughts • The United Nations (UN) SDG 6 – group of indicators, examples of 6.4.1 & 6.4.2 • The European Union (EU) work on water balances

Module 2 – Session 2.3 – Break out session – Exercises 4 & 5
• The purpose of this breakout session was to engage the participants into a discussion about water stress, based on the latest results of UN SDG 6.4.2 (Exercise 4), as well as introducing them into the DPSIR assessment framework (Exercise 5) • In Exercise 4 the latest updated map of FAO on SDG 6.4.2 for the MENA region countries was given as basis for the discussion among participants. By the end of the session along with questions, there was a short discussion based on difficulties faced approach the concepts • In Exercise 5, an indicative list of key words related to water was given. The purpose of the exercise was to properly identify and assign the keyword to the 5 DPSIR components. The exercise was conducted for each of the participants in separate columns. By the end of the session along with questions, there was a short discussion based on difficulties faced

Interactive Quiz – List the priority classes for water allocation in your country?



Interactive Quiz – What level of effort do you think is required to elaborate in your country for?



Module 5 – Case study: National physical water flows accounts in the Republic of Belarus

Key points:

- Implementation based on a robust approach supported by a legal and policy framework
- Methodological approach agreed by a multi-institutional team, supported by the EEA
- Physical water account tables
- Pending issues (reused water, valuation of water resources, water included in products, role of precipitation in economic activities)

Module 5 – Case study: Jordan case study on SEEA-W

Key points:

- Water accounting as part of Jordan National Statistical Strategy

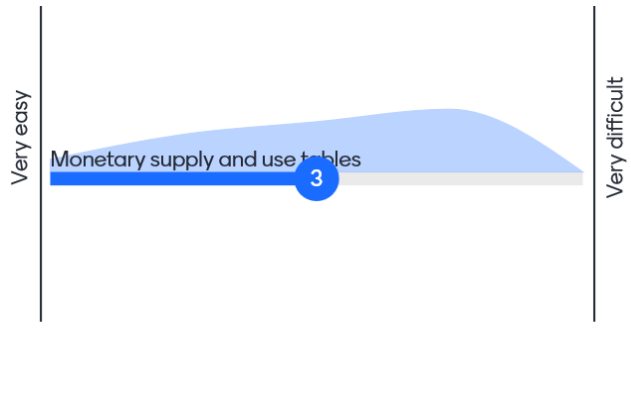
- Importance of the Jordanian Water Information System together with data sharing agreements for building water accounting
- Physical water accounts developed
- Assessment of data availability

3.4 DAY 4

Module 3 – Session 3.1: Hybrid and economic accounts
Key points: • Links between the System of National Accounts (SNA), SEEA and SEEA Water central framework • Interactions between Water resources & Economy (main economic agents) • Water exchanges within the economy • Main SNA concept & rules • Monetary supply & use table • Hybrid and economic accounts (tables V1, V2, V3, V4 of SEEA Water - ISBN: 978-92-1-161554-8))

Module 3 – Session 3.2: National expenditure and financing accounts & derived indicators for policy assessment
Key points: • Water-related collective consumption services (Table V.5 of SEEA Water) • Taxes, fees and water rights • Payment for water supply & sanitation • National expenditure & Financing accounts (table V6 of SEEA Water) • Financing accounts for Wastewater management (table V7 of SEEA Water) • Derived indicators • Examples of Water Productivity (Australia & Uganda)

Interactive Quiz – What is your estimation of the difficulty to elaborate SEEA-W monetary tables in your country?



Interactive Quiz – Rank the financing instruments used for the water sector in your country (1 most important)

Module 5 – Case study: Israel's water accounts and statistics

Key points:

- Overview of the water sector in statistics
- History of water accounts development from 2005,
- Data sources used
- Importance of an Information system for building annual water accounts
- Difficulties and challenges: staff turnover, building a new IT system considering new activity classification (ISIC4), budget, training, estimation of industrial pollution

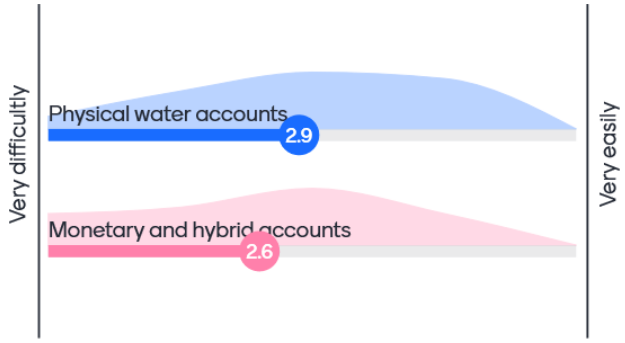
3.5 DAY 5

Module 5 – Case study: Implementation of water accounts at EEA
Key points: • EU Policy frameworks requiring robust and systematic water data and indicators at different scale • Accounting modules: assets and flow accounts plus emissions and ecosystems conditions accounts at experimental level • Practical examples of application and use of the water accounts • Lessons learnt importance of completeness and accuracy of data, refinement needed for some concepts (climatic parameters, reservoirs and returns components) • Next steps 2021- 2023

Module 4 – Session 4.1: Data needs and requirements for building water accounts
Key points: • Data needs and requirements for water accounts • Modular structure of water accounts as an advantage to progressively develop • Challenges among different administrative units responsible for data collection, water assessments and decision making • Data collection, sharing and prioritization strategies • EU and international dataflows (EEA – WISE 3, OECD/Eurostat JQ IW, FAO Aquastat)

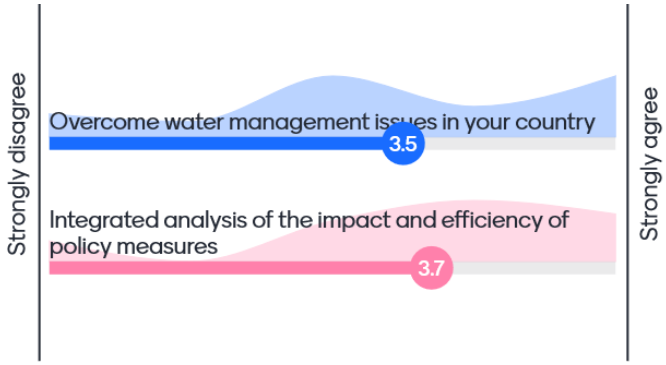
Module 4 – Session 4.2: Development of indicators
Key points: • Global challenges on water resources management • Policy objectives and historical background • The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) and the DPSIR assessment framework • Quantitative pressures and water dependent sectors • Integration frameworks – NEXUS approach • Indicative policy questions and decoupling of economic output linked with resource use.

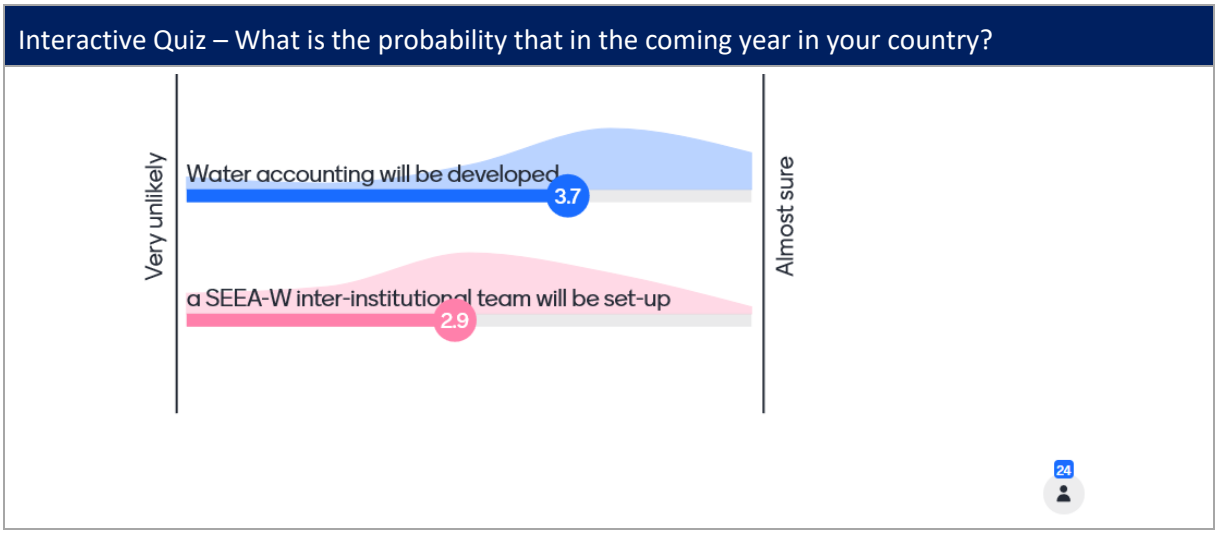
Interactive Quiz – Do you think existing Water and statistics Information Systems in your country could provide the necessary data items for SEEA-W?



Interactive Quiz – What would be the most challenging data issues from compiling SEEA-W in your country?

Interactive Quiz – Do you believe a reliable water accounting system will help?





4 PROFILE OF THE PARTICIPANTS

4.1 REGISTRATION PROCESS

WES countries' focal points were asked to nominate up to 10 candidates with the following profile:

- Working experience (at least 3 years) on water resources management (water quantity issues) including water policy analysis and indicator-based assessment
- Representing different stakeholders: ministries of water, irrigation authorities, river basins authorities, statistics offices, water authorities, water utilities
- Computer literacy (particularly MS-Excel)
- Knowledge on water data and existing data sets in their country
- Knowledge on national and local water policy
- Fluency in English or French with adequate English reading skills (most background documents being available only in English).

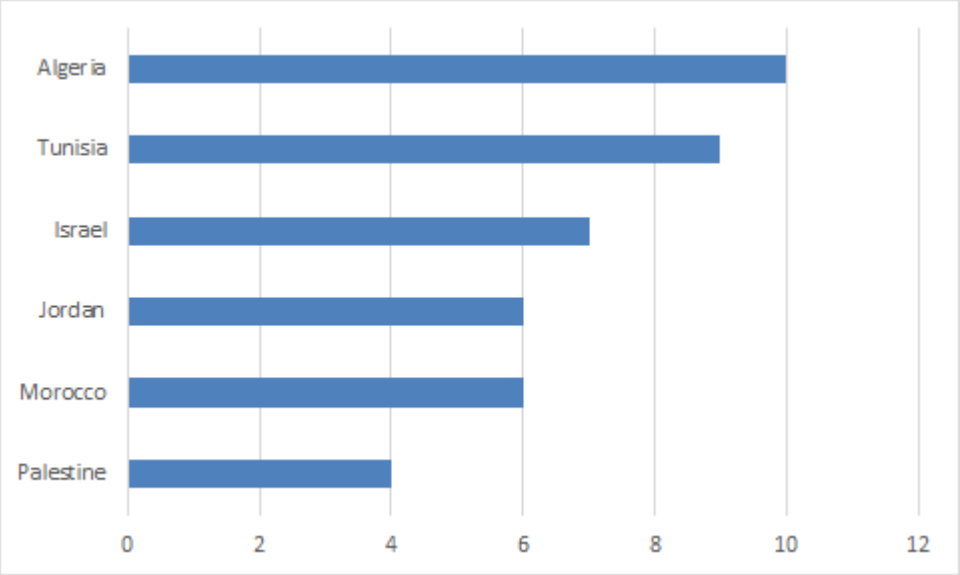
A CV and a letter of motivation were provided by each candidate and were assessed with the following criteria:

- Relevance: In order to reap the intended benefit from the training, the PCs participants/ representatives have to be directly involved in the topics of the training, and be able to demonstrate a direct professional relationship or function in this area
- Knowledge: An adequate scientific/ technical background on water resources management, including experience on water policy analysis and indicator-based assessment
- Potential: Expected years ahead of the candidate/trainee in relevant position(s) and opportunities to apply and impact others/ further disseminate the knowledge/information/expertise gained
- Motivation: Evidence of motivation and willingness to improve the situation through implementing new and innovative ideas

- Communication: Expressed willingness to share/transfer the knowledge/expertise gained
- Language: strong ability to follow the activities in English or French, Fluency in English, or in French, but with good understanding of written English
- Previous participation in other similar activities and evidence of their impact
- Direct involvement (or keen interest) demonstrated in any of the WES priority areas (e.g. information about the scope of the specific activity undertaken or in the pipeline, etc.)
- Willingness to actively cooperate with WES: Time availability, willingness to provide information during and after the completion of the project, and to take initiatives for the mainstreaming and implementation of the knowledge he/she had acquired, etc.

The following Figure (4-1) presents the number of candidates nominated by each country. Due to the recent catastrophe in Beirut, Lebanon was unable to nominate any candidate.

FIGURE 4-1: NUMBER OF CANDIDATES BY COUNTRY



In addition to these nominations, other stakeholders were invited by EU delegations and by the UfM labelled BlueGreen project and network.

4.2 OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

A total 57 persons participated in the training:

- 34 trainees nominated by WES focal points
- 7 trainees registered via EU delegations or civil society
- 10 WES staff (trainers, experts and support staff –interpreters, technicians)
- 7 invited speakers, 3 invited speakers also took part in the different sessions as trainees (Israeli and Jordanian statistics office)

In total 44 trainees participated in the web-training

FIGURE 4-2: REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES PER COUNTRY

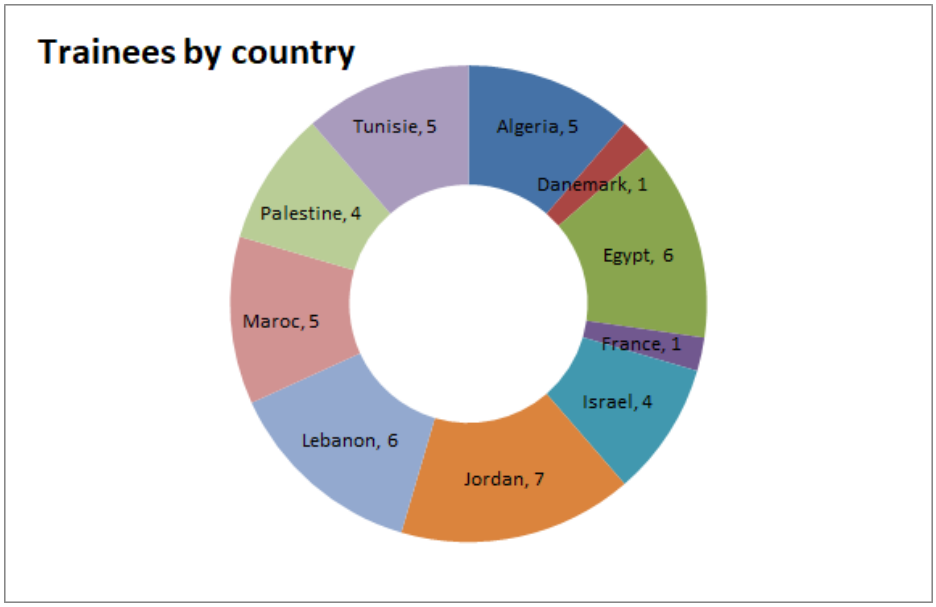


FIGURE 4-3: REPRESENTATION OF TRAINEES PER TYPE OF INSTITUTION

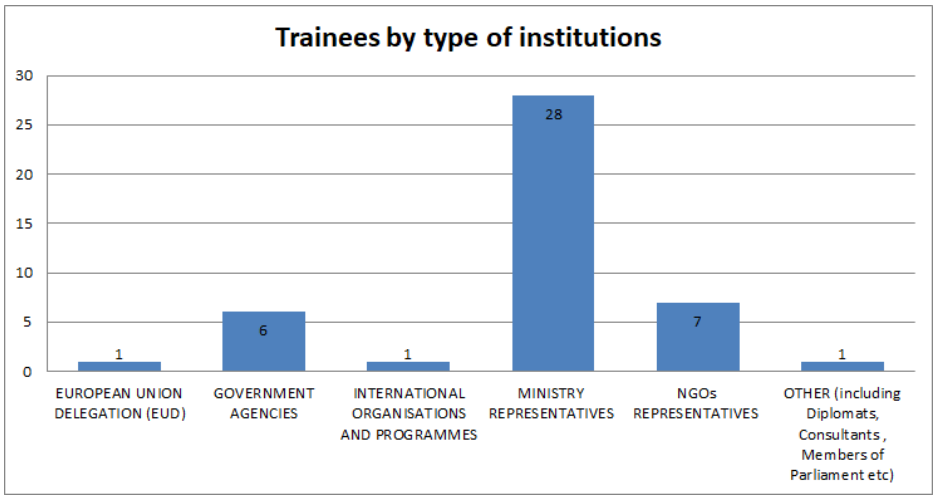
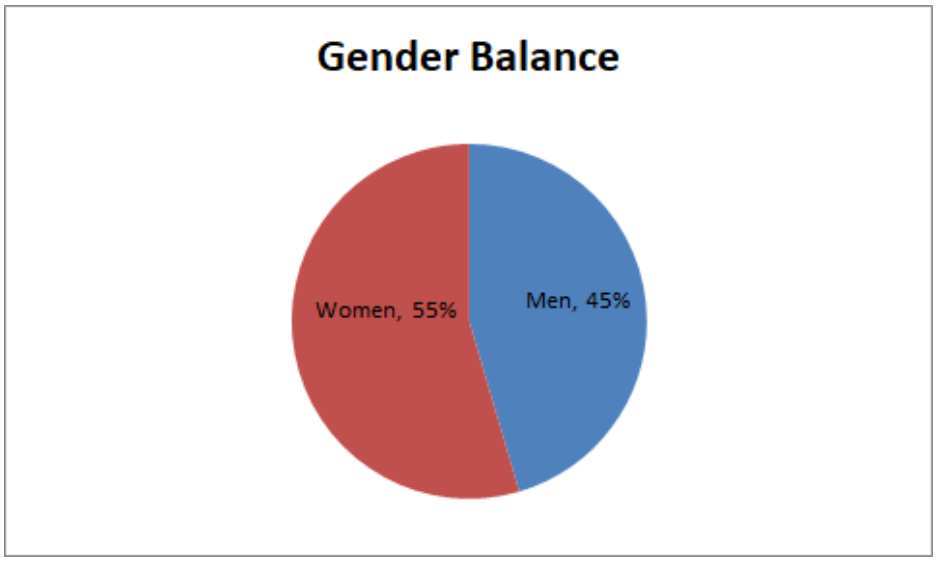


FIGURE 4-4: GENDER BALANCE AMONG THE TRAINEES



5 EVALUATION OF THE EVENT

Two categories of indicators have been used to evaluate the workshop: i) evaluation indicators, reflecting the quality of the workshop logistics/ organisational aspects (see section 5.1 below) and the assessment of the technical quality of the workshop (See section 5.2 below), as perceived by the participants, ii) impact indicators, reflecting the direct impact of the workshop (see Chapter 6).

5.1 ORGANISATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING ISSUES BEFORE AND DURING THE EVENT

A set of 11 criteria; A1-A11 (See table below) were assessed by the participants, using a qualitative description ranging between "Excellent" to "Poor". The indicators and associated ratings are presented in Tables 5-1, 5-2 and 6-2 respectively.

TABLE 5-1: ORGANISATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING ISSUES BEFORE AND DURING THE EVENT

A. ORGANISATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING ISSUES BEFORE AND DURING THE EVENT		EXCELLENT	GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR	Total Replies	Average Score (max = 4)
A1	Appropriate handling of invitations, information sharing and smoothing obstacles	19	3	0	0	**22**	3.86
A2	Efficient logistics: location of venue and interpretation	21	1	0	0	**22**	3.95
A3	Provision of support (if requested) for participants' preparation for the event	20	1	1	0	**22**	3.86
A4	Efficient and effective follow-up of preparations and progress towards the event	19	2	1	0	**22**	3.82
A5	Planning for the event: selection and design of methodology, programme/daily agenda and work rules	19	1	2	0	**22**	3.77
A6	Smooth flow of programme, efficient handling of emerging needs and attentiveness to participants concerns	19	2	1	0	**22**	3.82
A7	Presentations correspond and contribute to the planned objectives and are conducive to enhanced shared understanding and participation on addressed topics	18	3	1	0	**22**	3.77
A8	Clarity, coverage and sufficiency of concepts, objectives, anticipated outputs	17	4	1	0	**22**	3.73
A9	Usefulness of the distributed material	18	3	1	0	**22**	3.77
A10	Efficiency and effectiveness of the facilitation	17	5	0	0	**22**	3.77
A11	Overall rating of the event	17	5	0	0	**22**	3.77

The following figures illustrate in a graphical way the responses on questions A5 to A10.

FIGURE 5-1: PLANNING FOR THE EVENT (A.5)

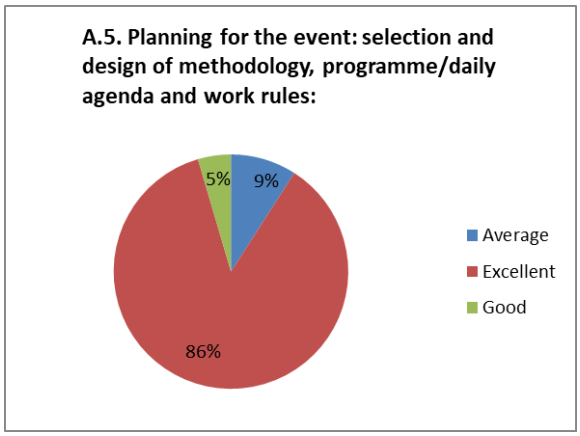


FIGURE 5-2: FLOW OF PROGRAMME, HANDLING OF EMERGING NEEDS (A.6)

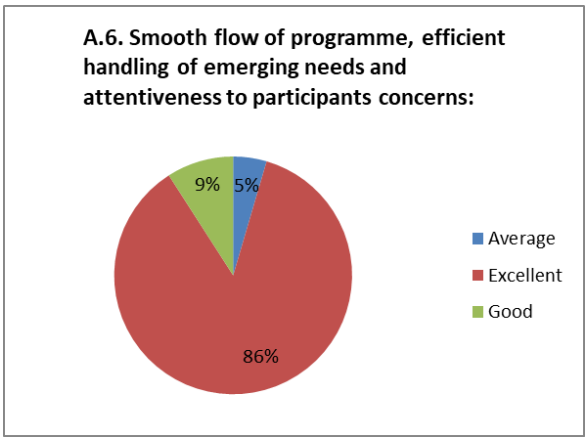


FIGURE 5-3: EVALUTION OF PRESENTATIONS (A.7)

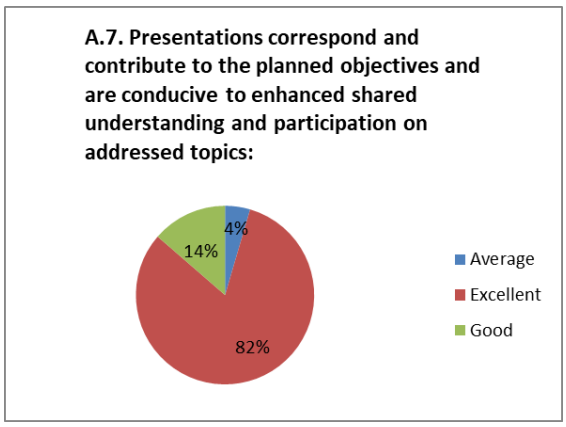


FIGURE 5-4: CLARITY, COVERAGE AND SUFFICIENCY OF CONCEPTS, OBJECTIVES, ANTICIPATED OUTPUTS (A.8)

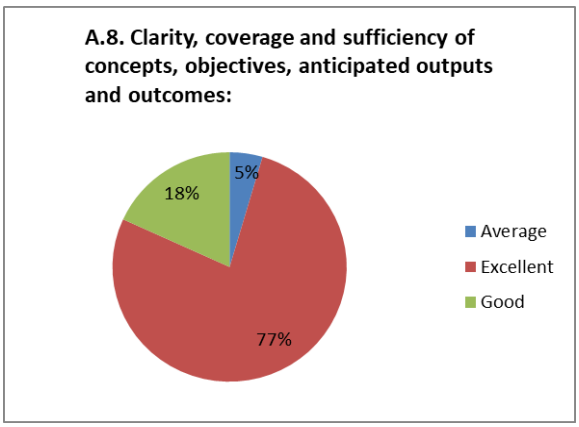


FIGURE 5-5: USEFULNESS OF THE DISTRIBUTED MATERIAL (A.9)

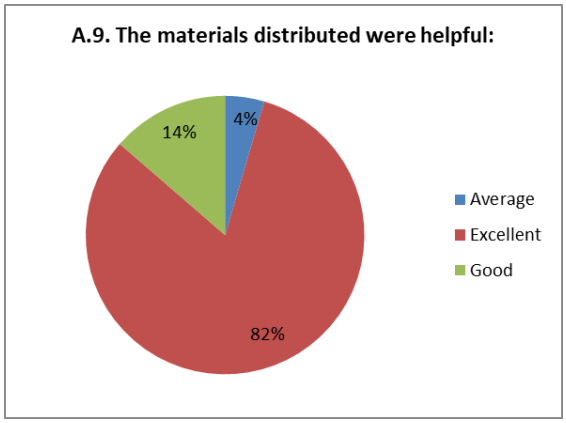
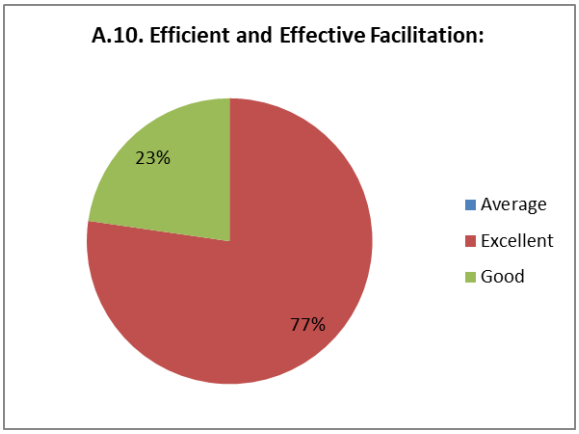


FIGURE 5-6: EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FACILITATION (A.10)



5.2 FEEDBACK ON TECHNICAL ASPECTS BY PARTICIPANTS

The figures below present the trainees' feedback on questions B1 to B3, of the questionnaire related to the technical aspects of the training (see table below).

B.1. Coverage of the event In your opinion did the event cover (tick one of the following): ☐ All the topics necessary for a good comprehension of the subject nothing more ☐ Some topics covered are not necessary ☐ Some additional topics should be included
B.2. Level of difficulty (tick one of the following): ☐ Difficult ☐ Adequate ☐ Elementary
B.3. Length of the training In your view the workshop duration (tick one of the following): ☐ Longer than needed ☐ Sufficient ☐ Shorter than required

Figures 5-7 to 5-9 present a visual result of the feedback obtained on the above questions

FIGURE 5-7: FEEDBACK ON WORKSHOP COVERAGE

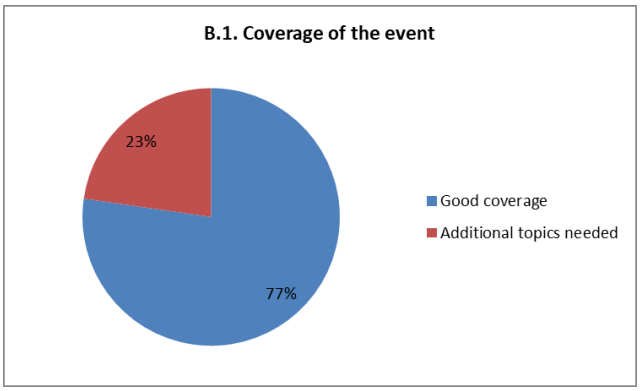


FIGURE 5-8: FEEDBACK ON WORKSHOP DIFFICULTY

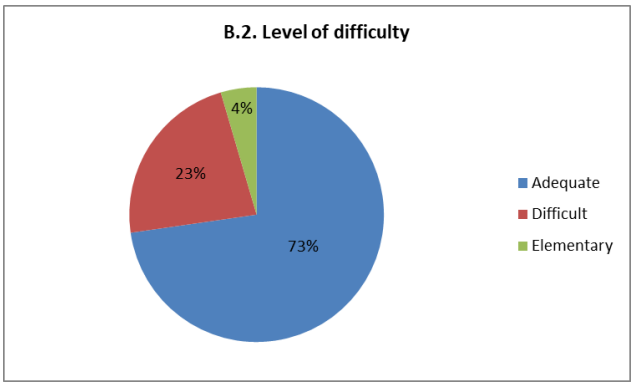
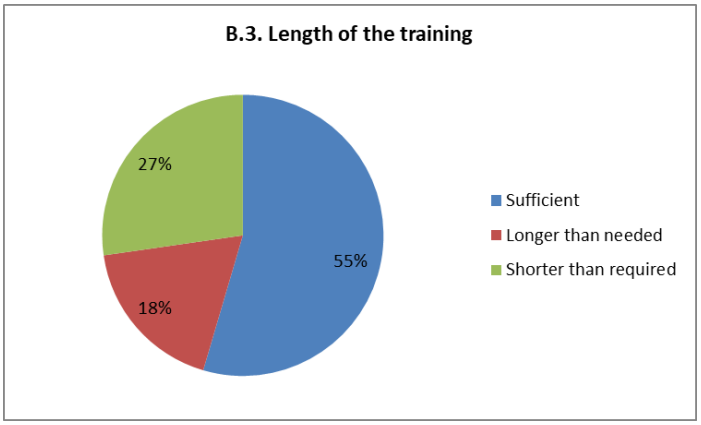


FIGURE 5-9: WORKSHOP LENGTH



Additional remarks made by the participants related to questions B4-B8 are summarized in table 5-2.

TABLE 5-2 : ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK BY PARTICIPANTS

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants	
B4	**What is the most valuable thing you learned during the workshop (knowledge or skills)?**
	• Water accounting • Water in the economy • Physical Supply table and flow tables • The SEEA-Water system and methodology • Information about the integration of national information • Better understanding of the hydrological system • Practicing the online platform
B5	**How do you think that the current event will assist you in your future work on the subject?**
	• Gain in knowledge on water accounting to build on some future pilot activities • Applying the concept in water resources management • This training will help us in understating where to start regarding the water accounting from scratch • By the introduction of the accounting component in our balance sheet calculations and in the management and planning of water resources • On the national level we have some efforts to develop our national water account, this event allowed us to involve more colleages in the knowledge of national water accounts. • In enhancing our integrated Water Resources plans • It will help to improve the current account • It showed us what information we need to collect and how we could manage it by different parties. Also, what skills we have to improve to work on water accounting. • It is a general intro/guidance into the topic. • This training is interesting because we would like to work on integrated water management

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants	
	in order to take an adequate decision especially in drought period. • Opened my eyes to expertise from other countries that can be transferred to my country • This event will help us to communicate internally on the subject and find out if further assistance is needed • In my country there is an account in a different methodology, we will take the time to think about the advantages and disadvantages of each method • Establish water accounting during the development of River Basin Management Plans (Morocco: PDAIRE) according to state of the art rules. • This MDIAK pyramid has allowed me: to better situate myself in the information and decision-making process, better situate the economic agents involved in water use, integrate the monetary economy at all levels. The benefits to be gained have been summarized in tables that meet our needs as well as those of effective water managers. • Water accounting is very useful for efficient water management • Through the exchange of experience from all countries • Case study in filling tables • With the project for the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for water efficiency and productivity and water sustainability in the countries of the Near East and North Africa region recently launched in the AHS basin (HAMIZ perimeter) in Algeria, this event will help us to apply it at different scales of the 5 large basins that Algeria has at its disposal and to develop water management plans.
B6	**Please indicate whether (and how) you could transfer part of the experience gained from the event to your colleagues in your country?**
	• Sharing this presentation and knowledge with them • I will share all material provided with collaborators from research institutions and water authorities and try to develop some pilot activities • I'll pass the training materials and prepare a brief session about the training. • Sharing the documentation • Maybe through small sessions. • To transfer knowledge, we coordinate with our colleagues in Water authority and during the event we hold an internal workshop with our colleagues in water authority who discuss the physical table and physical flow of water. • It's possible if the materials will be available after the course is over • Mainly by identifying knowledge resources such as the SEEA technical notes • We will use it as we are working on the water resources • Sharing information is the key to successful work. Therefore, working in a team will lead to overcome many problems. • Yes, if there will be other trainings on the SEEA-Water system to better understand in details the water accounting and the methodology used. • During working sessions around planning documents • First of all, my country lacks the accuracy and sharing of the needed information...so we

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants	
	need to start working together • There is currently no one else in my country who does water accounts, so it's hard for me to answer that, but if my colleagues set up accounts in their fields, I can help them finding where there are tangent points between the accounts. • Organize training days with case studies from a perimeter of our region. • Transfer of all presentations and training materials • Due to my position as a manager in a water management organization (sanitation), collection, treatment and reuse, this training allowed me to visualize the transversal links between the economy and the environment, and to better monetize our actions. It's less abstract.
B7	**What did you like most about this event?**
	• Physical assets and physical use and supply tables training • All. Material presented, trainers, organizers and participants • The lectures were interesting • The breakout rooms and the discussions there were very beneficial • The water accounts subject is very interesting subject in the water and water related filed of information, the most important thing is sharing knowledge and experience between participant • The use of an integrated approach and also very informative speakers particularly "George" • The presentations were very clear and the presenters were attentive • Everything was totally organized and good prepared • Having access to the background materials • the atmosphere was valuable, the presenters • I liked work exercises related to use the table by assessing the input and output components • The clarity of information and the involvement of all trainers to provide all the information that can help us • Efficiency and clarity • The very efficient and excellent preparation for the training. it's very difficult to manage online training with more than 50 participant and you manage it excellently • The exhibitors had a lot of knowledge, in the break room the exercises were good overall • The approach used • System of National Accounts (SNA) System of Environment of Economic Accounting (SEEA) • The involvement of the speakers and their clarity of intervention. The diversity of the participating countries which brings richness to the debate as well as a better knowledge of the water issue and to compare our experiences.
B8	**What needs to be improved?**

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants
• More step by step exercises • Since it is online, it will be better if we have more meetings with less time per each • Nothing • The level of details need to be improved such as integration of current information to the water accounts tables , and making some examples about using current information to fill the national water accounts tables , also some example about doing some estimation especially in wastewater information and data . • Maybe some practical examples • In general, nothing but when possible, we need a face-to-face workshop in order to work on a real water account here in Palestine. Thank you. • More time for interactions/breakout sessions maybe?! • Maybe need more courses advanced, 2 days extra for practical exercises • An application in a real case study • I think the training is complete • Group work • Practical exercises to better understand the methods of calculating outputs and inputs for the account of water • More practical exercises and in-depth case studies • Continuous follow up and having a plan for the progress so everybody feel they are connected and responsible. Computerized system with shared platform to ensure the accuracy of data • On the technical side: it was a good idea to use Google Drive. However, I think it would have been better to work with links rather than a shared account, it would allow you to lock parts in each file and see who works in each column • Always with more exercises. The difficulties of the project. The limits of the project. • Work on a pilot case and do a quick water accounting exercise to better assimilate water accounting and auditing • More presentations in French, as well as PowerPoint materials that are exclusively in English. Slightly longer debates? Working group sessions were too short.

5.3 REMARKS BY THE TRAINER

A set of 9 criteria; B1-B9 (See table below) are assessed by the trainer(s). Please use either the qualitative descriptions used in Section A or open text, as appropriate.

TABLE 5-3 : REMARKS BY THE TRAINER

B1	**Efficient and effective performance and interaction by participants** Excellent.
B2	**Efficient and effective cooperation and team spirit** Excellent.
B3	**Level of achievement of planned objectives** Average.
B4	**Did the event contribute to helping participants practice skills or gain knowledge related to course concepts?** Yes, participants expressed their satisfaction in the training evaluation. They increased their knowledge on water accounting and expressed their willingness at least to share the water accounting concepts with their colleagues.
B5	**What worked well during the event** • Automatic distribution of English/French speaking participants in breakout rooms, communication with technical team using WhatsApp, debriefing sessions • Trainees felt comfortable with the web-training set-up as substitute to physical meeting
B6	**What didn't work well and why** Some misunderstanding with the technical team during the first session (wrong presentations files or survey, disturbing layout with video/audio time lag, participants lost when moving back from breaks) that introduced delays. These were all resolved after a team debriefing and all the other sessions went smoothly.
B7	**What components/concepts did participants seem to understand well** Flow accounts were well understood.
B8	**Were there any components/concepts that participants appeared to not understand** • Assets accounts were more difficult to explained during the breakout sessions • There are still some confusions on the benefits of water accounting: participants are overestimating the benefits
B9	**What aspects of the event could be improved and what to be kept?** More time should be dedicated to the breakout sessions in smaller groups (i.e. more groups and therefore more trainers) Knowledge assessment quiz should be individualized (even without being nominative) to effectively track progression. For very technical and complex issues such as SEEA-W, quiz options should be more distinct to avoid confusion.

6 ANALYSIS OF THE TRAINING COURSE RESULTS (quiz results)

Trainers have prepared a set of multiple-choice questions covering all the aspect of water accounts; principles, standard (assets, physical supply and use) and hybrid (economic value) tables to evaluate the positive effects for the participants. In the following Table 6-1 there are presented the results of the 10 questions' list before and after the web-training (see questionnaire in Annex 8.3). The quiz in the beginning has been answered by 36 participants while after the completion of the training it was answered by 31.

TABLE 6-1: CHANGES IN AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE

Changes in awareness, knowledge, and skills. New acquired knowledge	Before	After	Before the training		After the training		
No. of completed Q2 (Training Assessment Questionnaire) received by the PC participants	36	31	**Correct replies before the event**	**Correct %**	**Correct replies after the event**	**Correct %**	**Improvement based on right answer**
Question No 1			11	31%	11	35%	0%
Question No 2			17	47%	27	87%	59%
Question No 3			1	3%	0	0%	-100%
Question No 4			8	22%	1	3%	-88%
Question No 5			10	28%	13	42%	30%
Question No 6			3	8%	3	10%	0%
Question No 7			8	22%	7	23%	-13%
Question No 8			11	31%	14	45%	27%
Question No 9			5	14%	6	19%	20%
Question No 10			14	39%	16	52%	14%

An initial assessment of the results indicates that in 5 questions there has been an improvement, 2 questions indicated no change, while in 3 questions there were fewer good results than in the first round of questionnaire. Overall, in the first quiz 24% of the participants answered correct (88 entries) while after the training 32% of them (98 entries).

The appreciation of the progression must be done very carefully due to the uncertainties related to:

- the difference in number of replies (more replies before than after), mainly linked to the fact that some "observers" from civil society only attened the 1st session to get an overall idea of water accounting.
- Individual progression cannot be assessed as the online questionnaire did not keep track of the identity of the responders. This is an issue that should be improved for future online trainings.

For these 2 reasons, small differences between before and after are not significant (e.g. Q3, Q7 and Q6).

it appears clearly that the relationship between WA and the concept of Environmental water flow (Q4) was not understood in principle. In most of South Neighboorhood countries, environmental flows are not a priority due to already arid or semi-arid climate profiles.

FIGURE 6-1: CHANGES IN THE PARTICIPANTS' AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

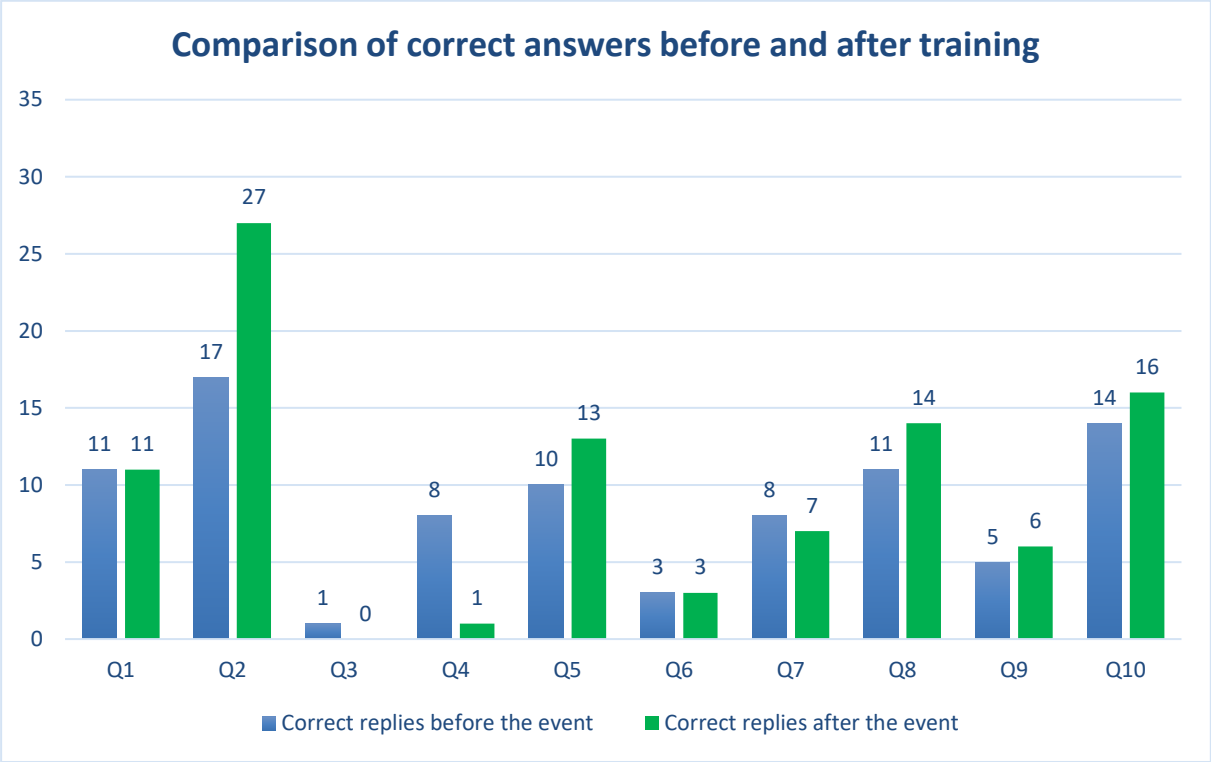
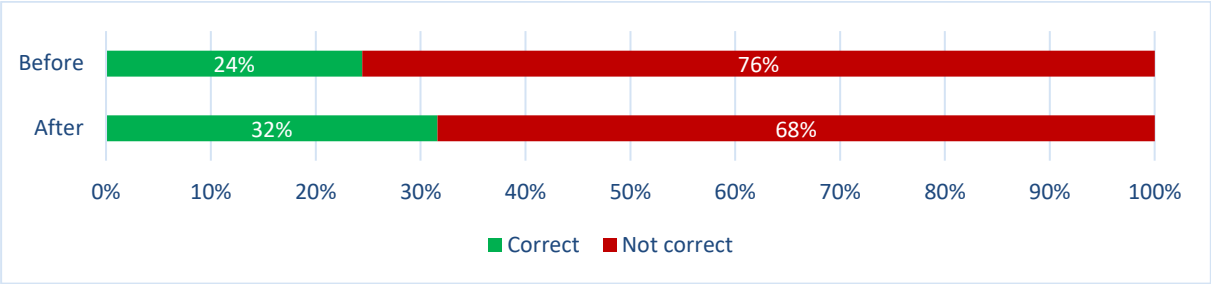


FIGURE 6-2: EVOLUTION OF CORRECT RESPONSES



7 CONCLUSIONS AND OVERALL ASSESSMENT

Objectives

The purpose of the specific regional training Activity No. RW-2 was to introduce water accounting as a tool to achieve integrated water governance for all users and to promote sustainability between water availability and demand. Further reflection of the SEEA-Water standard, is its important role in planning and assessing the availability of water resources, under a common conceptual framework by encouraging transparency, communication among different levels of administration and international cooperation. SEEA also allows to further develop environment and water related indicators (e.g. SDG 6 Target)

Set up and preparation

As part of the WES project workplan for the first year (2019-2020) related to the Regional Activities on the "Water Accounting", a five-day regional training was planned to be organized and held in Athens, Greece. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to revisit and amend the structure and the organization of the regional training to hold an online one. The training was organized andcarried out along different sessions and has been held twice a week from 12 to 26 October 2020. This change had the implication of significant reduction of available training time as it was initially planned (from 40 down to 20 hrs) and additional preparation work. In spite of this and with the necessary technical support of guidance of our team, the general set-up, the transformation of the initial program has been occurred.

Feedback from the quizzes

The interactive quizzes proved to be very useful during the training in the plenary sessions; as an instrument of instant and individual engagement of the experts from their remote sites, as well as providing the trainers immediate identification of the dynamics regarding expertise and background as of level of knowledge and overall understanding. Our feedback from the quizzes can be organized in 3 main groups as follows:

- Group identification: In terms of gender participation the training can be regarded as gender balanced. Moreover, 40% of the participants did not have any relative training on water accounts (only 18% knew about SEEA-W before the training), while more than 70% evaluated the training of average difficulty and 77% of adequate coverage on water accounting topics. Almost one third of the participants, believe that the training was shorter than required with more emphasis on breakout sessions required (even with more daily meetings). However as recognized by the trainers, leading, and operating a web training exercise in realtime with more than 10 people was very demanding as most of the participants were not familiar with these platforms (priority speakers – raise hand functions, stable network connections, open/closed cameras etc.)

- Water accounts adoption: All three water accounts modules (assets, physical supply and use and monetary tables) presented during the web-training have been regarded as of average difficulty to be adopted at national level in the MENA region in the years to come, despite the fact that most of the participants know specific administrative barriers especially in inter-administrative cooperation and data sharing strategies.

- Evaluation of the training: More than 75% of the participants considered the training of excellent level regarding the planning, flow of the program, efficient facilitation, and sufficient presentation of the planned objections with high quality materials. Considering the standard list of 11 evaluation criteria, the training was ranked as excellent with average grade score of 3.8 (max 4).

Overall assessment

The RW-2-REG activity has been conducted under volatile conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and international restrictions in action. Despite this fact, it gathered the expected number of participants from the MENA region countries and managed to fulfill its purpose to increase awareness and improve the knowledge of advanced water resources management topics under water accounts concepts. Now, the participants understand that water accounting can support integrated assessment of the impact and efficiency of water policy measures (see interactive quiz day 5)

It provided balanced content from plenary presentations to breakout sessions with focused and easy to follow background material and exercises. The inclusion of the additional module of external speakers from various European Union countries and organizations as well as from participants countries of the MENA region, provided the trainees the right perspective on the effort, time and economic resources needed to elaborate water accounts as well as the principles of ENI on data sharing and transparency of environmental information. This will boost international and transboundary cooperation around water issues and shall provide a good knowledge base towards the sustainable use and protection of water resources.

Although participants are willing to contribute to water accounting projects in their countries, barriers still exist on 2 main issues: building interinstitutional teams to jointly develop the water accounts; data availability and streamlining from existing databases. In this context, the main challenges are related to regulation and policy frameworks enabling joint production of the data necessary using adapted format with a sufficient frequency**. Therefore, external support is necessary and should be considered by WES project, ENI-SEIS activities and the UfM Mediterranean Water Knowledge platform in coordination with FAO pilot projects in the countries**. **In particular on job training should be provided at national level to take full advantage of this training for the development of water accounts based on country or river basin data and develop effective cooperation with other institutions (e.g. statistics offices).**

Regarding the quantified results of the evaluations, the performance and knowledge of the participants has been improved during the training weeks. Therefore, the training could be regarded as successful.

8 ANNEXES

8.1 AGENDA

Day 1: Monday 12 October 2020 Module 1 - Introduction to Water Accounting and how to use the accounts		
Time	**Description**	**Speaker**
09:30	Connecting to the platform	
10:00	Welcome remarks	Michael Scoullos - WES Team leader
	WES General Information	Suzan Taha – WES Key Water Expert
10:14	Initial knowledge evaluation Quiz	Suzan Taha (WES Key Water Expert)
10:24	Training and Trainers introduction	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:32	S1.1 – Introducing SEEA-W	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:57	Short Quiz	All
	Questions and Answers	
11:07	Breakout sessions introduction	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
11:12	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Positioning participants in MDIAK reporting chain	room 1: Eric MINO (French speaking)
		room 2: George BARIAMIS (English speaking)
11:33	Break 15 mins	
11:48	S1.2 – Use and benefits of SEEA-W	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
12:13	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Policy questions and MDIAK reporting chain	room 1: Eric MINO (French speaking)
		room 2: George BARIAMIS (English speaking)
12:33	Concluding remarks from breakout sessions	Eric MINO, George BARIAMIS
12:43	Questions and Answers	All
12:50	Break 15 mins	
13:05	Introduction of panellist	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
13:08	FAO water accounting experience in MENA countries	Domitille Vallée (FAORNE)
13:38	Questions and Answers	All
13:47	Session closing	Suzan Taha
13:48	End of session	
The civil society component of WES is facilitated by the UfM labelled BlueGreen project and network		

Day 2 Wednesday 14 October 2020 - Module 2: Flow and assets accounts - The UN Standard System of Environmental Economic Accounting for water (SEEA-water)		
Time	**Description**	**Speaker**
09:30 – 10:00	Connecting to the platform	
10:00	Welcome remarks	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:01	S2.1 – Water in the Economy	George BARIAMIS (WES, NKE)
10:31	Questions and Answers	All
10:45	Introduction of breakout sessions	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:47	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Orienting participants on major links between inland water systems and economy	room 1: Eric MINO room 2: George BARIAMIS
11:20	Break - 15 mins	
11:35	Short quiz on session 2.1	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
11:41	S2.2 – Main water accounting tables	George BARIAMIS (WES, NKE)
12:09	Questions and Answers	All
12:24	Introduction of breakout sessions	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
12:25	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Orienting participants on major links between inland water systems and economy	room 1: Eric MINO room 2: George BARIAMIS
13:01	Break - 15 mins	
13:16	Introduction of panellist	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
13:18	Spanish experience on the water balance	Conchita MARCUELLO (FAORNE)
13:48	Questions and Answers	All
14:00	End of session	

Day 3 Monday 19 October 2020 - Module 2: Flow and assets accounts - The UN Standard System of Environmental Economic Accounting for water (SEEA-water)		
Time	**Description**	**Speaker**
09:30 – 10:00	Connecting to the platform	
10:00	Welcome remarks	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:01	S2.3 – Deriving indicators from physical water accounts tables	George BARIAMIS (WES, NKE)
10:21	Short quiz	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:26	Questions and Answers	All
10:36	Introduction of breakout sessions	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:38	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Orienting participants on major links between inland water systems and economy	room 1: Eric MINO room 2: George BARIAMIS
11:00	Break - 15 mins	
11:15	Introduction of panellist	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
11:17	Belarus national physical water flows accounts (physical supply and use tables and data collection strategies)	Ekaterina POLESHCHUK (BELSTAT)
11:47	Questions and Answers	All
11:58	Break - 15 mins	
12:13	Introduction of panellist	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
12:15	Jordan experience on SEEA-W	Enas ALARABYAT (DOS, Jordan)
12:45	Questions and Answers	All
14:00	End of session	

Day 4 Wednesday 22 October 2020 - Module 3: Introduction to Economic Accounts		
Time	**Description**	**Speaker**
09:30 – 10:00	Connecting to the platform	
10:00	Welcome remarks	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:02	S3.1 – Hybrid and economic accounts: hybrid supply and use table & water-related activities carried out for own use	Guillaume LE GALL (WES, NKE)
10:32	Questions and Answers	All
10:47	Introduction of breakout sessions	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:52	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Practical example of Physical Use and Supply Tables	room 1: Eric MINO
		room 2: George BARIAMIS
11:26	Break - 15 mins	
11:41	Welcome	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
11:42	Short Quiz	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
11:47	S3.2 – National expenditure and financing accounts & derived indicators for policy assessment	Guillaume LE GALL (WES, NKE)
12:12	Questions and Answers	All
12:25	Introduction of breakout sessions	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
12:29	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Practical example of Physical Asset Table	room 1: Eric MINO
		room 2: George BARIAMIS
12:50	Break - 15 mins	
13:05	Introduction of panellist	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
13:07	Israeli experience on SEEA-W	Dr. Moshe YANAI & Ms. Sivan ASSOR (ICBS, Israel)
13:37	Questions and Answers	All
13:50	End of session	

Day 5 Monday 26 October 2020 - Data needs and requirements for water accounts - Apply the International Recommendations for Water Statistics (IRWS)		
Time	**Description**	**Speaker**
09:30 – 10:00	Connecting to the platform	
10:00	Welcome remarks and introduction of panellist	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:02	S5.4 – Implementation of water accounts at EEA covering 39 member states	Dr. Nihat ZAL (EEA)
10:32	Questions and Answers	All
10:43	Break - 15 mins	
10:58	Welcome	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
10:59	S4.1 – Data needs and requirements for building water	George BARIAMIS (WES, NKE)
11:27	Questions and Answers	All
11:42	Introduction of breakout sessions	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
11:43	2 breakout sessions:	Facilitators
	Finalizing Physical Use, Supply and Asset Tables	room 1: Eric MINO
		room 2: George BARIAMIS
12:19	Break - 15 mins	
12:34	Welcome	Eric MINO (WES, NKE)
12:35	S4.2 – Development of Indicators	George BARIAMIS (WES, NKE)
12:55	Questions and Answers	All
13:05	Short Quiz and general discussion on	Eric MINO (WES, NKE), All
13:15	Final knowledge evaluation quiz	All
13:25	Training assessment questionnaire	All
13:35	Training closing	Suzan Taha, WES Key Water Expert
13:40	End of training	
13:50	End of session	

8.2 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY	TYPE OF INSTITUTION (please use the options provided*)	TITLE (Mr/Ms)	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	POSITION/ FUNCTION	ORGANISATION/ INSTITUTION	EMAIL
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8.3 QUIZ FORMS

Below is the list of questions that formed the training assessment questionnaire, with the correct answers highlighted in yellow:

1. MDIAK framework has been defined by (1 out of 3 is correct answer)
    a. The EEA to provide policy relevant information
    b. The UN to provide indicators based on SEEA-W
    c. A collective international framework for environment assessment
2. What is SEEA-W? (2 out of 3 are correct answers)
    a. Integrated approach for water monitoring based on an international standard
    b. A mandatory UN reporting framework for all countries
    c. A component of a broader framework enabling natural capital accounting using integrated statistics
3. What are the benefits of applying SEEA-W (3 out of 5 are correct answers)
    a. Improving the decision-making processes across sectors
    b. Support confidence and transparency
    c. Improve the understanding of water management planning decisions
    d. Become more effective and efficient in comparing investment opportunities
    e. Facilitate international reporting
4. Among the following Indicators, which one cannot be produced from SEEA-W:
    a. Per capita renewable water resources
    b. Water consumption index
    c. Environment water flow
    d. Water productivity ratio
    e. Cost and price of water supply and wastewater treatment
5. The SEEA-Water Assets and Flow accounts are
    a. Independent with each other
    b. Dependent only with valuation of water resources
    c. Dependent only with emission accounts
    d. Nothing of the above
6. SEEA-Water Asset accounts (2 out of 5 are correct answers)
    a. Describe all the water flows from the environment to the economy
    b. Calculate only the stocks of liquid forms of water
    c. Are based on the opening-closing stocks approach
    d. Include water abstraction from snow, ice and glaciers
    e. Include evapotranspiration from soil water
7. Standard Physical supply and use tables (2 out of 5 are correct answers)
    a. Are based on EU system of economic classification
    b. Are based on the international system of economic classification
    c. Can estimate the precipitation harvesting
    d. Include leakage losses
    e. Can only be elaborated in monthly resolution
8. SEEA-Water (2 out of 5 are correct answers)
    a. Is based on a simple structure of environmental data collection
    b. Requires a holistic approach from data collection assessment to assessment methods
    c. Is not linked with environmental policy objectives
    d. Can use only be elaborated at river basin district level
    e. Can promote Integrated Water Resources Management
9. What are hybrid use & supply tables (2 out of 4 are correct answers)
    a. Tables presenting a mix of water quantities that are used and supplied by each economic category
    b. Tables which juxtapose the standard SNA supply and use table with the corresponding physical tables
    c. Tables that summarize flows within the economy
    d. Tables which record the value of the production (supply) & consumption (use) of water and the corresponding flow.
10. What represents the indicator water productivity (1 out of 3 are correct answers)
    a. The rate of rainfed production over a period per surface area over a territory
    b. The rate of added value for a particular industry category by the volume of water consumed by that industry
    c. The rate of water supply delivered to a user by water supply produced

8.4 LIST OF BACKGROUND MATERIAL PROVIDED

Pre-event material

- Concept notes in English and French
- Lits of participants
- Day by day agenda
- SEEA-W briefing note (from UN-DS)

General background document

- SEEA Technical Note: Water Accounting (2017)
- SEEA-W reference manual in English and French (2012)
- International recommandations on water statictics in English and French (IRWS)
- Table with translation of IRWS in English, French and Sapnish
- ISIC revision 4 in English, French and Arabic
- UNESCO Water management curricula using ecohydrology and IWRM vol.1 (2017)
- UNESCO Water megacities and global changes (2019)
- UNESCO Water security and SDG (2019)
- USGS Statistical methods in water resources
- Water Framework Directive leaflet as part of the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources
- EU Guidance (34) on Water Balance (final version 2015)