

## Appendix H Logical Frame Matrix – Project Tranche 2 (Objectives, Outputs, Activities, and Outcomes)

Objectives/Purpose	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)
<p><b>1. Long-term development Objective:</b> The long-term development objective of the proposed Black Sea Recovery Project is to contribute to sustainable human development in the Black Sea area through reinforcing the cooperation and the capacities of the Black Sea countries to take effective measures in reducing nutrients and other hazardous substances to such levels necessary to permit Black Sea ecosystems to recover to similar conditions as those observed in the 1960s.</p>	<p><b>Overall Project Objective:</b> All Black Sea countries have taken concrete measures (including investment activities) in the eutrophication causing sectors to avoid that discharge of nitrogen and phosphorus (and hazardous substances) to the Black Sea exceed those levels as observed in 1997. The major findings and recommendations of the project have been incorporated in national policies, strategies and, where possible, in national legislation. This will lead to the improvement of the Black Sea ecosystem by decreasing of loads of nutrients and hazardous substances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5-year State of the Environment Reports, with a revised TDA as an annex, of the BSC as from 2004 onwards;</li> <li>• Reports of Danube - Black Sea Joint Technical Working Group, available in 2004 and subsequent years.</li> <li>• Indicator based State of Environment Report (2007) shows the reduction of nutrient and hazardous substances load ultimately reaching the levels not exceeding those observed in 1997,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>R</b> Low priority for environmental issues;</li> <li><b>R</b> Unfavourable conditions in countries with transitional economies;</li> <li><b>R</b> Political instability in the region;</li> <li><b>A</b> The Black Sea countries will create favourable conditions for investment activities to mitigate nutrient emissions/discharges and pollution by hazardous substances,</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Overall Objective:</b> The overall objective of the Black Sea Recovery Project is to support participating countries in the development of national policies and legislation and the definition and implementation of priority actions to avoid that discharge of nitrogen and phosphorus to the Black Sea exceed those levels as observed in 1997. This will require countries to adopt strategies and measures that permit economic development whilst ensuring the rehabilitation of coastal and marine ecosystems through pollution control and reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances.</p>	<p><b>Objective 1:</b> At the end of the Project Tranche II, the institutional mechanism of the Black Sea Commission are reinforced and fully operational ensuring cooperation between all Black Sea countries to efficiently implement joint policies and actions and operate common management and control mechanisms;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual report of the BSC Secretariat;</li> <li>• Organisational and operational chart of the BSC</li> <li>• Progress reports from Activity Centres and Advisory Groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A</b> All Contracting Parties provide financial contributions in time and support national and regional bodies cooperating under the BSC;</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Specific Objective of Tranche II:</b> To reinforce regional cooperation under the Black Sea Convention, to set up institutional and legal instruments and define the priority actions according to the BSSAP at regional and national levels to assure sustainable coastal zone management, the protection of coastal and marine ecosystems and habitats in order to secure sustainable use of coastal and marine resources. To do this, the project will build up on the results of Tranche I.</p> <p><b>3. Purpose of the Project:</b> To support and reinforce the structures and the activities of the Black Sea Commission as well as to reinforce at the national level the development of legal and institutional instruments and investment programmes for pollution control, rehabilitation and sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems in providing a framework for coordination, dissemination and replication of successful measures for coastal zone management, protection of habitats and marine ecosystems and sustainable exploitation of resources.</p>	<p><b>Objective 2:</b> Policies and legal and institutional instruments in all Black Sea countries are revised and reinforced to assure sustainable coastal zone and marine resource management while reducing nutrients and hazardous substances through the application and translation into concrete actions of revised policies and legislation in the agricultural, industrial, transport and municipal sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revised Protocol for Land-based Activities adopted by BSC;</li> <li>▪ Revised national policies and measures for compliance in the agricultural, industrial, transport and municipal sectors and introduction of BAP and BAT for reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances;</li> <li>▪ Progress reports on implementation of Pilot Projects for ICZM;</li> <li>▪ Revised Fisheries Protocol adopted by BSC and ratified by 2006;</li> <li>▪ Resolution from BSC adopting the document on fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas as Annex to the Protocols of the Bucharest Convention;</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> LBA Protocol recognised as a useful political tool;</p> <p><b>A</b> Sufficient national support for implementation of pilot projects for ICZM provided;</p> <p><b>A</b> Political commitment existing and financial means sufficient to revise and apply legislation;</p> <p><b>R</b> Missing control and competition between fishermen leading to violation of fishing regulations and of fisheries-free zones.</p>
	<p><b>Objective 3:</b> Economic analysis in taking into account the principles of EU WFD guidelines is carried out in all Black Sea countries and most cost-effective measures for pollution control and water use are identified and control systems (incl. pollution charges, fines and incentives) are developed and accepted at the national level in the Black Sea countries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Summary report on socio-economic analysis in all Black Sea countries including evaluation of cost recovery mechanisms for water services;</li> <li>▪ Effective system for socially acceptable pollution charges, fines and incentives proposed for all Black sea countries;</li> <li>▪ DABLAS PPC donor conference organised and financial support for 1/3 of prioritised investment projects for municipal, industrial and transport sector obtained.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> Reports from DRP for BG, RO and UA available in time;</p> <p><b>A</b> Cooperation from national level and provision of data and information assured;</p> <p><b>A</b> Commitment of IFIs incl. GEF-WB and bilateral donors to support the implementations of investment projects with grants and soft loans.</p>

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	<p><b>Objective 4:</b> Institutional and organisational mechanisms for transboundary cooperation in water quality monitoring and information management including GIS are established and fully operational at the regional and national level by 2006 to assess water quality and nutrient reduction to the Black Sea; at the same time, results from scientific research on nutrient reduction and eutrophication are available to enhance reporting on the status of the Black Sea.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Periodical reports on Black Sea status based on data and information provided by Black Sea Monitoring and Assessment Programme (BSIMAP) available to the public as a part of the BSC State of Environment Report;</li> <li>▪ Results of Black Sea surveys and other scientific research projects taken into account to specify indicators for the Black Sea Monitoring Programme;</li> <li>▪ Web site of Black Sea Information System including GIS and data bank user friendly designed (2005) and fully used by all Black Sea countries;</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> Timely supply of reliable data from all national monitoring stations;</p> <p><b>A</b> Support provided and Permissions granted by the countries in time to organise Black Sea surveys;</p> <p><b>A</b> Support from all Black Sea countries to establish national information units linked to the Black Sea Information System;</p>
	<p><b>Objective 5:</b> The civil society and in particular national NGOs in all Black Sea countries are at the end of the Project informed and proactively participating in national programmes for nutrient reduction, coastal zone management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NGOs are trained and are participating as from 2005 onwards in pilot projects for coastal zone management;</li> <li>▪ Environmental education is introduced as part of pilot programme in selected schools ;</li> <li>▪ The GEF Small Grants Programme is fully implemented in 2007 with at least 70% of all projects with sustainable results;</li> <li>▪ Waste/litter disposal on beaches and shores is reduced through environmental awareness campaigns.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Insufficient technical competence of NGOs;</p> <p><b>R</b> Governments reluctance to work with NGOs;</p> <p><b>R</b> Missing cooperation between NGOs;</p> <p><b>R</b> “Umbrella” NGOs have not sufficient capacities to mobilize sufficient own financial resources.</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Supporting the consolidation and operation of institutional mechanism for cooperation under the Black Sea Convention</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Operational structures and management tools of the Black Sea Commission further developed and functioning.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BS Project Steering Committee continues its operation and meets on a regular basis to follow-up and evaluate BSERP performance;</li> <li>2. National Coordinating Mechanisms reinforced or set by 2005 in all BS countries;</li> <li>3. TDA is reviewed by 2005 end and attached as an annex to the State of Environment Report (due in 2007);</li> <li>4. BSSAP is reviewed by mid 2006. National SAPs are produced by national governments in-line with the revised BSSAP by 2006 end.</li> <li>5. Advisory Groups operational through logistic support from BSERP (continuous);</li> <li>6. Work programme of D-BS JTWG fully implemented in 2006 through joint support from BSERP and DRP;</li> <li>7. Contacts established with the GEF UNDP Dnipro Regional Project,</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Progress reports of the Steering Committee;</li> <li>▪ Final evaluation report on establishment of inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms in all Black Sea countries;</li> <li>▪ An annex containing the TDA will appear in the SoE report of the BSC in 2007;</li> <li>▪ Minutes of the BSC Meeting approving the revised BSSAP</li> <li>▪ The national documents containing approval of national SAPs;</li> <li>▪ Expenditures on activities supporting the Permanent Secretariat;</li> <li>▪ Annual Progress reports of the D-BS JTWG presented to both Commissions;</li> <li>▪ Modalities of cooperation developed with the GEF/UNDP Dnipro Regional Project.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Insufficient budgetary means of the BSC Secretariat through delayed or omitted payment of contributions and insufficient support from Contracting Parties to the work of national and regional bodies of the BSC;</p> <p><b>R</b> Governments may rely on informal or not specialized coordinating mechanisms;</p> <p><b>A</b> Needed information for TDA is provided and accepted by the countries.</p> <p><b>R</b> Governments are unwilling to provide support/mechanisms for the implementation of national SAPs</p> <p><b>R</b> Insufficient support from national level to the work of the D-BS JTWG.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1 Continue supporting the BS Project Steering Committee to assure regional cooperation and efficient implementation of project activities,</li> <li>1.1.2 Assist the Black Sea countries to establish or strengthen national coordinating mechanisms to assure nutrient reduction and sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems (for Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine – cooperation with the GEF Danube Regional Project),</li> <li>1.1.3 Renew the Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis on the basis of the activities initiated in Tranche 1,</li> <li>1.1.4 Review and update the Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (BSSAP)</li> <li>1.1.5 Provide logistic support to the Black Sea Commission, its Permanent Secretariat and the Advisory Groups (co-ordinated by Regional Activity Centres) to facilitate implementation of the Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (BSSAP) and the project activities,</li> <li>1.1.6 Support the work of the Danube – Black Sea Joint Working Group, to assure efficient implementation of the MoU and of the related Joint Work Program (Black Sea indicators to demonstrate changes over time in Black Sea ecosystems),</li> <li>1.1.7 Support the cooperation with the GEF UNDP Dnipro Regional Project.</li> </ol>			

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<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<b><u>Output 1.1:</u></b>			
Operational structures and management tools of the Black Sea Commission further developed and functioning.			
<b><u>Outcomes:</u></b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BSERP activities are closely linked to the real needs of the riparian countries in the implementation of the Bucharest Convention through timely interventions of the Project Steering Committee established in Tranche 1</li> <li>2. Nutrient reduction strategies and sustainable management of the marine ecosystems in the counties are strengthened by effective national coordination (inter-ministerial) mechanisms. Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Mechanisms are functioning in at least 2 Black Sea in order to develop, implement and follow up national policies, legislation and projects for nutrient reduction and pollution control.</li> <li>3. Revised TDA becomes the basis of development of regional and national strategies for reduction of nutrients and hazardous substance until 2010,</li> <li>4. Regional and National SAPs provide for a coherent logistical implementation of the management of nutrients and hazardous substance in riparian countries and the Black Sea as a whole.</li> <li>5. Ability of 6 riparian countries to jointly manage the resources of the Black Sea through measures to protect the marine ecosystem led by the BSC and coordinated by the Permanent Secretariat.</li> <li>6. Joint policy-making framework established and functioning in the Black Sea region (including the Danube River Basin) for reduction of discharges of nutrients and hazardous substances into the Black Sea. The understanding of the impacts from the Danube and the Dniro to the Black Sea ecosystem is improved and potential risks associated with nutrients and hazardous substances is considerably reduced by 2010.</li> </ol>			

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<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Black Sea Project Implementation Unit of the BSERP (BSERP-PIU) fully operational for implementing Tranche II of the Project.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal and institutional instruments for control of the nutrient and hazardous substances input to the Black Sea from agricultural and municipal sectors in all BS countries improved. Monitoring and coordinating mechanisms of the BSC fully operational by end 2006;</li> <li>2. Project Support Structures established in the countries and operational starting mid-2004.</li> <li>3. Activities between BSERP and DRP fully coordinated and jointly implemented where appropriate (continuous);</li> <li>4. Information exchange with other BS environmental projects and Agencies established and implementation of activities coordinated (continuous);</li> <li>5. Specific indicators (e.g. process indicators) to demonstrate efficient implementation of project activities applied in GEF project evaluation as from mid 2005 onwards;</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Progress reports of the BSERP Steering Group;</li> <li>▪ Progress reports in line with reporting requirements of the BSERP;</li> <li>▪ Periodic activity reports from Project Support Structures;</li> <li>▪ Agreements with DRP on joint project implementation and respective progress reports;</li> <li>▪ GEF Project evaluation report using specific indicators developed;</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Insufficient support from Governments for project implementation due to political or financial constraints and insufficient human capacities;</p> <p><b>R</b> Inadequate adaptation of project objectives and activities to national conditions;</p> <p><b>R</b> Inadequate performance of sub-contractors and/or international consultants;</p> <p><b>R</b> Inadequate professional performance of national consultants proposed by Government and/or no access to information;</p> <p><b>A</b> Countries provide premises and logistical support to the Project Support Structure.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.1 Assure efficient implementation of the UNDP-GEF Black Sea Recovery Project (BSERP) with the aim to reinforce and support the activities of the Black Sea Commission,</li> <li>1.2.2 Further establish and operate the Project Support Structure at national level to facilitate cooperation between the BSREP and the National Commissioners, to provide support to the work of international consultants, to supervise activities of national consultants and to facilitate gathering of information at the national level,</li> <li>1.2.3 Reinforce cooperation with the DRP and the UNDP/GEF Dnepr Project to efficiently coordinate project activities to avoid duplication of interventions and assure effective use of funds,</li> <li>1.2.4 Reinforce cooperation with other projects of technical assistance operating in the Black Sea region to assure coordination and complementary of measures (e.g. W.B. Partnership Programme, EU EuropeAid projects, etc.),</li> <li>1.2.5 Development of indicators for project evaluation with particular attention to process indicators for GEF project evaluation.</li> </ol>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project is implemented according to the programme reaching at least 80% of envisaged tangible results.</li> <li>2. BSC/PS is efficiently supported through a continuous assistance from the PIU in order to implement the BSC's approved workplan and budget for 2004 (and further).</li> </ol>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b>  <u>Protocol for Land-based Activities</u> (LBA) revised and submitted for national negotiation.</p>	<p>1, Revised Protocol on LBA adopted by BSC and submitted for national negotiation by the end 2004.                      2, Protocol signed by countries in 2005?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resolution of the BSC Meeting on approval of LBA Protocol;</li> <li>▪ Report from Contracting Parties on results of national negotiation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> Cooperation of all Contracting assured for approval in BSC and in following national negotiation (taking into account that accession countries adopt national legislation in line with EU requirements).</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2.1.1 Finalise the revision of the LBA Protocol (follow-up activity from Tranche I) and submit to the BSC for approval,                      2.1.2 Facilitating the process for national negotiation.</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>1. Revised Protocol becomes a legally binding management document in 2005 used in the activities of the BSC and riparian countries in-line with the EU requirements.</p>			

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<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Strengthen <u>Integrated Coastal Zone Management</u> in line with EU Directives and promotion of Best Practices for ICZM as developed by BSC/TACIS, to assure reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances from coastal areas into the Black Sea.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concepts and guidelines for coastal zone management reviewed by the end 2004 and concepts for national strategies developed for inclusion in the planning at the local level in all riparian countries;</li> <li>2. Outline and work program for Pilot Project for testing of ICZM concept developed by end-2004 and project successfully implemented by end-2006; final evaluation report available by March 2007;</li> <li>3. Preparation of a pilot project for marine protected area is Finalised by Dec 2004 and implementation successfully started demonstrating new concepts for the marine protection;</li> <li>4. Preparation of a pilot project for restoration and management of wetlands is Finalised by Dec 2004 and implementation successfully started demonstrating new concepts for wetland management;</li> <li>5. ICZM National Focal Points of the BSC are strengthened and supported throughout the Tranche II in all Black Sea countries.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reviewed concept paper and guidelines for coastal zone management;</li> <li>▪ Project outline and work program for ICZM Pilot Project;</li> <li>▪ Progress reports on implementation of ICZM Pilot Project;</li> <li>▪ Project outline and progress reports on restoration and management of wetlands;</li> <li>▪ Progress reports on implementation of pilot project for marine protected areas;</li> <li>▪ Reports of the Advisory Group on ICZM to the Black Sea Commission.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> All Black Sea countries will cooperate in adopting and introducing concept of ICZM;</p> <p><b>R</b> Insufficient support from Government and local administration for implementation of Pilot Projects on ICZM, wetlands restoration and protection of marine ecosystems;</p> <p><b>R</b> Insufficient interest and support from private stakeholders and NGOs to cooperate in the implementation of Pilot Projects;</p> <p><b>R</b> Insufficient engagement (financial and human capacity constraints) from national and local Government to support activities of ICZM Centres.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2.2.1 Assist in finalizing concept and guidelines for coastal zone management (developed by TACIS Project) and in developing national strategies for ICZM, taking into account principal objectives of the EU WFD and other existing and emerging EU Directives for management of marine ecosystems;</p> <p>2.2.2 Develop pilot project for testing concept and guidelines for ICZM as developed by BSC/TACIS,</p> <p>2.2.3 Conceptualise, design and assist in implementing pilot project for restoration and management of wetlands and transitional waters with the aim to enhance nutrient absorption capacities (in association with the WB project<sup>23</sup> in Bulgaria);</p> <p>2.2.4 Conceptualise, design and assist in implementing pilot project for marine protected areas (e.g. Vama -Veche, in Bulgarian-Romanian trans-boundary zone);</p> <p>2.2.5 Strengthening of the ICZM National Focal Points of the BSC to implement recommendations and guidelines prepared by pilot projects for coastal zone management and for rehabilitation of coastal wetlands and transitional waters and support efficient management of relevant information and indicator based data on coastal and marine ecosystems in all Black Sea countries.</p>			

<sup>23</sup> The World Bank financed project on the wetlands is coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Water in Bulgaria.



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<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Strengthen <u>Integrated Coastal Zone Management</u> in line with EU Directives and in testing concept for Best Practices for ICZM as developed by BSC/TACIS, to assure reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances from coastal areas into the Black Sea.</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The concepts and guidelines for ICZM are incorporated in the national strategies and local planning by 2006 in all of the Black Sea riparian countries.</li> <li>2. A Pilot Project Is Developed For Testing Concept And Guidelines For ICZM As Developed By BSC/TACIS by mid-2005 and implemented within the life-time of the project.</li> <li>3. The capacity of the BSC to coordinate the ICZM planning process is strengthened through tools and mechanisms developed.</li> <li>4. National FPs are trained to provide relevant information and indicator-based data on the coastal and marine ecosystems in all Black Sea counties, which will contribute to the effective production of a regular reporting on the state of the environment.</li> </ol>			

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<p><b>Output 2.3:</b>  <u>Agricultural sector policy reviewed and concepts of BAP</u> proposed for application at national level to assure reduction of nutrients and other hazardous substances from agricultural point and non point sources or pollution in coastal areas of the Black Sea.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emission Inventory for pollution from agriculture prepared for BG and RO by end 2004 (in cooperation with the DRP), for UA, RU, GE and TR by mid 2005;</li> <li>2. Report on agricultural policy review and programs for BAP for RU, GE and TR available by end 2005 based on common methodology developed by DRP;</li> <li>3. Inventory on important agrochemicals for RU, GE and TR available by end 2005, based on common methodology developed by DRP;</li> <li>4. Concepts for introduction of BAP for RU, GE and TR available by end 2005 based on common methodology developed by DRP; identification of appropriate policy, legal and institutional country specific reforms and preparation for adoption into national policies. Practical application at least in coastal zones expected by end 2006;</li> <li>5. Concepts for nutrient reduction accepted and application of BAP by Government and stakeholders (farmers associations, NGOs) in the countries through information and training workshops in 2005.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emission Inventory for agricultural point and non point sources of pollution;</li> <li>▪ Report on agricultural policy review;</li> <li>▪ Inventory on important agrochemicals;</li> <li>▪ Evaluation report on adoption and application of BAT by the Governmental agencies and farmers at national level in 6 Black Sea countries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> Cooperation of Governments in providing necessary information and data assured;</p> <p><b>A</b> Cooperation with the DRP assured for activities in BG, RO and UA, extension of activities in RU, GE, and TR;</p> <p><b>A</b> Preparedness of Government and local administration to revise agricultural policies and to introduce BAP through national extension services (limited financial means and human capacities);</p> <p><b>R</b> Taking into account special know-how, financial and marketing considerations farmers might not adopt BAP without subsidies.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2.3.1 Establish Coastal Zone Agricultural Emission Inventory (CAEI) on agricultural point and non point sources of pollution, taking into account emissions of nutrients and hazardous substances in the coastal zones of the Black Sea;</p> <p>2.3.2 Review relevant agricultural policies, legal instruments and their actual state of enforcement, and identify existing programs for promotion of Best Agricultural Practices (BAP) in Black Sea countries; identification of appropriate policy, legal and institutional country specific reforms related to nutrient management and the implementation of BAP.</p> <p>2.3.3 Undertake an inventory on important agrochemicals in terms of national production, import and their use (mode of application, misuse and its root causes, environmental impact) and potential for reduction;</p> <p>2.3.4 Prepare or, where existing, further develop mechanisms for introduction of Best Agricultural Practices in all Black sea countries, taking into account country specific institutional, administrative and economic issues (e.g. incentives);</p> <p>2.3.5 Organise workshops to disseminate information about best agricultural practices with participants from relevant ministries (e.g. outreach staff from agricultural ministries), agricultural associations (farmers' associations), financing institutions and international agencies (EC, UNDP, WB, bilateral donors, etc) on modalities for introduction of BAPs in Black Sea countries with particular attention to agriculture in coastal zones (Cooperation with GEF DRP in organising workshops in Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine).</p>			

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<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b><u>Output 2.3:</u></b>  <u>Agricultural sector policy reviewed and concepts of BAP</u> proposed for application at national level to assure reduction of nutrients and other hazardous substances from agricultural point and non point sources or pollution in coastal areas of the Black Sea.</p>			
<p><b><u>Outcomes:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The integration of water quality objectives related to agriculture nutrient pollution (i.e, N and P) into agriculture policies increased in 6 Black Sea countries.</li> <li>2. New agricultural policies for controlling non-point sources of pollution from agriculture accepted by policy makers based on broadly disseminated nation-specific BAP concepts.</li> <li>3. Identification of country-specific policy, legal and institutional reforms essential for nutrient reduction and the implementation of BAP in all riparian Black Sea countries and preparation for integration of measures into national policies;</li> <li>4. Agricultural emission/load inventory will contribute to the updating/identifying of key areas for both pollution and biodiversity/sensitive areas as a part of TDA and SAP</li> <li>5. BAP accepted by farmers in the field in the Black Sea riparian countries; appropriate application of country-specific measures demonstrated in coastal zones of each riparian country by 2006 end;</li> <li>6. 50 farmers in each riparian coastal region aware of and applying best agricultural practices by 2007.</li> </ol>			

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<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 2.4:</b>  <u>Policies and legislation for application of BAT in the industrial and transport sectors</u> reviewed and proposed for national adoption to assure reduction of nutrients (N and P) and dangerous substances, and adopted (at least in coastal zones by 2006)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industrial Emission Inventory prepared for coastal zone of all BS countries by the end 2004;</li> <li>2. Industrial and transport emission related “hot spots” for all BS countries in coastal zone identified and impact evaluated by mid 2005;</li> <li>3. Analytical report on industrial production involving N and P and hazardous substances in coastal areas of the BS finalised by end 2005;</li> <li>4. Analytical report on policies and legal and institutional instruments to control industrial pollution with focus on dangerous substances for RU, GE and TR available by end 2005 (BG, RO, and UA under DRP); identification of appropriate policy, legal and institutional country specific reforms related specifically to the management of nutrients and hazardous substances; identification of relevant BAT for management of industrial pollutants entering the Black Sea;</li> <li>5. Concepts for introduction of BAT for industrial and transport sector for RU, GE and TR available by mid 2005;</li> <li>6. Adoption of BAT in national policy and practical application at least in coastal zones expected by end 2006;</li> <li>7. Concepts for reduction of nutrients and dangerous substances and for application of BAT are known and accepted by Government officials and stakeholders (industrial and transport firms, NGOs) in RU, GE and TR through information and training workshops organised in 2005.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report on emission inventory and hot spot analysis;</li> <li>▪ Study on industrial sources and uses of N and P;</li> <li>▪ Report on industrial policies and regulations for emissions and storage of waste;</li> <li>▪ Concept paper for policy change and introduction of BAT;</li> <li>▪ Evaluation report on introduction of BAT in the industrial sector in Black Sea countries;</li> <li>▪ Workshop(s) documents.</li> <li>▪</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> Cooperation of Governments and industrial private sector in providing necessary information and data;</p> <p><b>A</b> Preparedness of Government and local administration to revise industrial emission standards and to introduce BAT through national advisory services for cleaner industrial technologies (limited financial means and human capacities);</p> <p><b>A</b> Cooperation is established with the GEF DRP for Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine; BSERP other BS countries.</p> <p><b>A</b> Preparedness of public and private industrial sector to adopt BAT (technological know-how and financial considerations);</p>

<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<b>Activities:</b>			
2.4.1 Establish Coastal Zone Industrial Emission Inventory (CIEI) on industrial and transport (e.g. harbours) activities, taking into account emissions of nutrients and toxic substances in the coastal zones of the Black Sea;			
2.4.2 Develop criteria and revise industrial and transport related “hot spots” having a significant impact on coastal waters (recreation resorts, fish spawning areas, etc.); define Significant Impact Areas (SIA) of pollution from industrial and transport activities (analyze cause-effect relationship);			
2.4.3 Review policies and relevant existing legislation for industrial pollution control and identify enforcement mechanisms at national level; identification of appropriate policy, legal and institutional reforms related to nutrient management and their implementation according to BAT in each of the Black Sea. Riparian countries;			
2.4.4 Develop appropriate mechanisms for step-by-step introduction of BAT, taking into account regulatory and legal issues, awareness raising, fines, economic incentives, etc.;			
2.4.5 Facilitate/ establish networking amongst technical and economic experts and decision makers to exchange information and to promote innovative and environment friendly technologies for reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances (see also Output 4.2);			
2.4.6 Organise workshops with participants from relevant ministries, industrial and transport managers, banking institutions, to discuss modalities for introducing BAT, and for obtaining financial support for innovative technologies.			

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<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 2.4:</b>  <u>Policies and legislation for application of BAT in the industrial and transport sectors</u> reviewed and proposed for national adoption to assure reduction of nutrients (N and P) and dangerous substances, and adopted (at least in coastal zones by 2006)</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The integration of water quality objectives related to industrial pollution (priority substances according to the Bucharest Convention list) into industrial policy and regulatory framework according to EU Directive on Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control enhanced in 6 Black Sea countries.</li> <li>2. Priorities for pollution reduction in National Action Programmes revised , based on the identification of appropriate policy, legal and institutional country specific reforms related to management of nutrients and hazardous substances;</li> <li>3. The adoption of BAT by national governments and industrialists for the management of industrial discharged nutrient and hazardous substance in each of the riparian countries</li> <li>4. Emission inventory and criteria for “hot-spot” will contribute to the updating/identifying of key areas for both pollution and biodiversity/sensitive areas as a part of TDA and SAP.</li> </ol>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 2.5:</b>  <u>Policies and legal instruments for pollution reduction for the municipal sector</u> assessed and affordable (cost recovery) technical solutions for municipal wastewater treatment provided for national/local implementation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Municipal Emission Inventory prepared for coastal zone of all BS countries by end 2004;</li> <li>2. Municipal “hot spots” in coastal zone for all BS countries reviewed and impact evaluated by mid 2005;</li> <li>3. Analytical report on existing legal and institutional instruments to control pollution from urban sources for RU, GE and TR available by end 2005 (based on methodology as applied in Danube countries) and concepts for harmonisation of national laws with EU requirements developed; identification of appropriate policy, legal and institutional reforms related to nutrient management from urban sources in each of the Black Sea. Riparian countries;</li> <li>4. Mechanisms for compliance with legislation developed and concepts for economic and technical solutions developed for RU, GE and TR by mid 2006 and proposed to Governments for application;</li> <li>5. Concepts for revision of legislation and practical solutions for municipal wastewater treatment are known and accepted by Government officials and stakeholders (municipalities, waterworks, NGOs) in RU, GE and TR through information and training in workshops organised in 2005.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report on emission inventory and hot spot analysis;</li> <li>▪ Report on existing legal and institutional instruments for pollution control from urban sources and proposed harmonization with EU legislation;</li> <li>▪ Concept paper for introduction of economic and technical solution for compliance with legal requirements in urban wastewater management;</li> <li>▪ Evaluation report on introduction of regulations and appropriate technologies for urban wastewater treatment in Black Sea countries.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> Governments, local administration and municipalities cooperate in providing necessary information and data;</p> <p><b>A</b> ICPDR and EMIS EG provide assistance to develop methodology as applied in Danube countries - Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine.</p> <p><b>R</b> Limited financial resources and insufficient technological know how will not allow municipalities to introduce appropriate technologies for urban wastewater collection and treatment.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2.5.1 Establish basin-wide Coastal Zone Municipal Emission Inventory (CMEI) for agglomerations over 5,000 PE, indicating emissions of BOD/COD, nutrients and toxic substances and compiling information on existing or planned sewer or collector systems and existing or planned WWTP in the coastal zones of the Black Sea;</p> <p>2.5.2 Develop criteria and identify in the coastal zones municipal “hot spots” having a significant impact on coastal waters, in particular recreation resorts, fish spawning areas, etc. (analyze the cause-effect relationship);</p> <p>2.5.3 Review relevant existing legal and institutional mechanisms for pollution control from urban sources and propose measures for harmonizing national legislation with the requirements of the EU Urban Wastewater Directive; identify appropriate policy, legal and institutional reforms related to nutrient management from urban sources in each of the Black Sea. Riparian countries;</p> <p>2.5.4 Review measures for compliance with national legislation and propose economic (incentives, fines) and technical solutions (appropriate and affordable technologies);</p> <p>2.5.5 Organise workshops in Black Sea countries with participants from relevant ministries, municipalities and local Government to develop and/or updated legislation and to introduce affordable technical solutions for municipal wastewater management.</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>1. Proposals are accepted for national/local policy options to improve collection of water and wastewater service tariffs and fees in all 6 Black Sea countries.</p> <p>2. Effective mechanisms for identifying “hot-spots” based on the internationally accepted criteria, including the EU WFD, are developed by 2005 end. This will contribute to the updating/identifying of key hot-spots for both pollution and biodiversity/sensitive areas as a part of TDA and SAP.</p> <p>3. Identification of appropriate policy, legal and institutional reforms related to nutrient management from urban sources in each of the Black Sea. Riparian countries and the integration of specified reforms into national legislation.</p> <p>4. Representatives from relevant ministries, municipalities and local Government are trained in approaches to develop and/or updated legislation and to introduce affordable technical solutions for municipal wastewater management.</p>			





<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 2.6<sup>24</sup>:</b>  <u>The Convention on Responsible fisheries</u> finalised and proposals for fisheries-free zones developed, Preparatory activities on transboundary fish stock assessment completed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Text of the Convention on Responsible Fisheries developed for presentation to the riparian governments by end 2005 and result on national negotiations reported and taken into account in the document</li> <li>2. Report on study on sensitive habitats and nursery grounds with recommendations for the establishment of fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas ready by end 2005;</li> <li>3. Concept paper and outline of study on migrating fish population and nursery grounds available by mid 2005 and search for financial support initiated.</li> <li>4. Fishermen communities informed and conscious on sustainable fishing practices and fisheries free zones by end 2006;</li> <li>5. The working plan to develop fisheries free zones is developed in association with the riparian governments by mid 2005,</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resolution of the BCS meeting on the legally binding Document on Fisheries;</li> <li>▪ Report with recommendations for the establishment of fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas;</li> <li>▪ Resolution of the BSC meeting on the prepared Annexes on fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas;</li> <li>▪ Resolution of the BSC meeting on the Concept paper on assessment of migrating fish population and nursery grounds</li> <li>▪ Information materials on sustainable fishing practices and fisheries-free zones.</li> <li>▪ A fishery free zone related section in the draft Fisheries Convention</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> National negotiation process successful to develop legally binding document on Fisheries;</p> <p><b>A</b> BSC reaches agreement in time on Annex for the establishment of fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas;</p> <p><b>A</b> Cooperation with GFCM and FAO assured to provide advice in migratory stock assessment;</p> <p><b>R</b> Financial resources and technical cooperation not available to carry out full-scale stock assessment.</p> <p><b>R</b> Ukraine is unable at the present stage to commit to further international conventions (by Decree)</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2.6.1 Assist the Black Sea Commission in developing a legally binding document on Fisheries and support the negotiation process at the national level;</p> <p>2.6.2 Prepare outline and carry out study on sensitive habitats and nursery grounds and prepare recommendations for the establishment of fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas in the Black Sea with particular focus on the NW Shelf;</p> <p>2.6.3 Support the preparation of annexes on fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas to be introduced in the Protocol on Protection of Biological and Landscape Diversity of the Bucharest Convention;</p> <p>2.6.4 Develop concept paper and methodology to reinforce the implementation of the future document on fisheries prepared under 2.6.1 for the assessment of migratory population of fish species and their relationship with sensitive habitats and current fishing practices;</p> <p>2.6.5 Prepare and implement training and information seminars for the fishermen community on proposed fisheries-free zones and sustainable exploitation of fish resources in the Black Sea;</p> <p>2.6.6 Working Plan to monitor observance of the fisheries-free zones,</p>			

<sup>24</sup> To carry out activities for Output 2.6, contacts shall be established with the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and FAO to provide advice and to participate in relevant meetings and workshops.

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<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Development of Policy Guidelines, Legal and Institutional Instruments for Pollution Reduction from LBA, and Protection of Ecosystems of the Black Sea and its Coastal Zones</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<b>Output 2.6<sup>25</sup>:</b>			
A <u>legally binding document</u> on fisheries and proposals for fisheries-free zones developed, as well as preparatory activities on transboundary fish stock assessment completed.			
<b>Outcomes:</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, The text of the Fisheries Convention on Fisheries is finalised and presented to riparian governments b y 2005 end.</li> <li>2. Recommendations for the establishment of fisheries-free zones and marine protected areas in the Black Sea are accepted by the BSC and riparian countries and a working plan is implemented in national strategies.</li> <li>3. Fishing communities in the Black Sea countries are aware of the fishery free zones, as well as of principles of the sustainable exploitation of stocks in-line with national strategies.</li> </ol>			

<sup>25</sup> To carry out activities for Output 2.6, contacts shall be established with the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM) and FAO to provide advice and to participate in relevant meetings and workshops.

<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Development of economic instruments and promotion of investment opportunities in coastal zones for pollution control and protection of Black Sea ecosystems</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Overall <u>economic analysis</u> carried out to derive a set of socio-economic (performance) indicators linked to cost-effective measures in respect to reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guidelines and templates for socio-economic analysis prepared by end 2004 in line with existing methodologies<sup>26</sup>;</li> <li>2. First national reports on socio-economic analysis available by mid-2005;</li> <li>3. Consultation and information workshops organised end 2005 to amend and endorse national reports;</li> <li>4. Second draft of national reports available after workshop;</li> <li>5. Summary report on socio economic analysis, focusing on coastal zones, including programme of measures for agriculture, industry and urban sectors with cost estimation and selection of most cost-effective solutions available by beginning 2006 and endorsed by BSC Expert Group;</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Guidelines and templates for socio-economic analysis;</li> <li>▪ National reports on socio-economic analysis on the current status of water supply/wastewater legislation;</li> <li>▪ Summary report on socio economic analysis for costal zones of BS countries including programme of measures with cost estimation and selection of most cost-effective solutions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A</b> Cooperation of Governments, in providing necessary information and data;</p> <p><b>A</b> Preparedness of the Governments and local administrations to implement proposed programme of measures (limited financial means and human capacities);</p> <p><b>A</b> Required information is accessible for international and national experts deployed by the project.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1.1 Prepare guidelines and templates for the socio-economic analysis for Black Sea countries in applying the methodological approach developed for economic analysis under the EU WFD, and in building on results from Tranche I on root cause analysis of environmental degradation;</li> <li>3.1.2 Carry our socio-economic analysis at national level and identify significant deficiencies regarding water supply and wastewater legislation, including water pollution charges, fines and incentives);</li> <li>3.1.3 Organise consultation and information meeting with Government officials, national consultants and other holders of information to explore possibilities for cost recovery for water services;</li> <li>3.1.4 Summarise results of socio-economic analysis at national level and evaluate the mechanisms for cost recovery for water services in line with EU WFD guidelines;</li> <li>3.1.5 Prepare summary report on socio-economic situation in Black Sea coastal countries and make judgment about the most cost-effective combination of measures in respect to reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances<sup>27</sup>.</li> </ol>			

<sup>26</sup> Most activities for Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine accomplished in Phase I of the GEF DRP; same methodology can be applied by the BSERP for Georgia, Russia and Turkey.

<sup>27</sup> This activity can only be carried out when Outputs 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 as well as 3.2 are available.

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<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Development of economic instruments and promotion of investment opportunities in coastal zones for pollution control and protection of Black Sea ecosystems</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<b>Output 3.1</b>			
Overall <u>economic analysis</u> for the Black Sea countries carried out to derive a set of socio-economic (performance) indicators linked to cost-effective measures in respect to reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances,			
<b>Outcomes:</b>			
1. Socio-economic (performance) indicators linked to cost-effective measures in respect to reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances by mid-2005.			

<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Development of economic instruments and promotion of investment opportunities in coastal zones for pollution control and protection of Black Sea ecosystems</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b>  <u>Investment programme</u> for industrial and municipal wastewater treatment and other infrastructural measures in Black Sea coastal zones submitted to IFIs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. – 2. Investment programmes developed in line with templates set up for DABLAS data base (ICPDR) by mid 2005 for municipal, industrial and other infrastructural projects for all Black Sea countries (coastal zones) and priorities identified;</li> <li>2. Potential of local and/or regional financing institutions or intermediaries in RU, GE and TR are actively engaged by mid 2005;</li> <li>3. Pilot projects related to Public Private Partnerships in RU, GE and TR for agricultural, industrial or municipal sectors are developed by mid 2005 (implementation of the pilot projects is envisaged within a new GEF regional initiative);</li> <li>4. A Donor Conference for Black Sea coastal zones organised in 2005 in one of the Black Sea countries jointly with the IFIs.(i.e. EBRD/WB/EIB)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Programme with investment projects for the municipal, industrial and transport sectors available in database for consultation and defining of priorities according to chosen indicators;</li> <li>▪ Report and listing of regional and local banking institutions having capacities to function as intermediaries for project financing;</li> <li>▪ Report on the Donor Conference.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Necessary information and data might not be obtained from central and local Governments and public and private banking sector</p> <p><b>R</b> Uncertain legal conditions and administrative stumbling block discourage foreign investors to enter private-public partnerships;</p> <p><b>A</b> Cooperation of risk friendly financing institutions and donors to support implementation of investment projects<sup>28</sup>;</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>3.2.1 Prepare investment programmes for municipal, industrial and other infrastructural projects in coastal zones of the Black Sea to reduce nutrients and hazardous substances affecting Black Sea waters and coastal ecosystems (in line with guidelines established by the DABLAS-PPC);</p> <p>3.2.2 Prioritise investment projects at national and regional level in taking into account environmental, economic and financial (bankability) considerations in applying DABLAS prioritisation methodology;</p> <p>3.2.3 Evaluate the potential of the local and/or regional financial intermediaries (e.g. Black Sea Regional Development Bank) as a means of channelling funds to small/medium sized bankable projects in the Black Sea coastal zone;</p> <p>3.2.4 Examine opportunities for public-private partnership for investment projects in the Black sea costal zone (e.g., municipal water supply and wastewater treatment, fishing and fish processing, environmental friendly industrial production, e.g. production of phosphate-free detergents, new technologies in organic farming, etc.);</p> <p>3.2.5 Organise, in cooperation with DABLAS PPC donor conference (IFI and bilateral donors) to mobilize financial support for the implementation of industrial pollution reduction, municipal WWTP and other infrastructural measures to protect coastal waters and ecosystems of the Black Sea.</p>			

<sup>28</sup> Activities to be carried out in line with the DABLAS-PPC requirements.

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<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Development of economic instruments and promotion of investment opportunities in coastal zones for pollution control and protection of Black Sea ecosystems</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b>  <u>Investment programme</u> for industrial and municipal wastewater treatment and other infrastructural measures in Black Sea coastal zones prepared for submission to international funding agencies.</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investment programmes prepared in line with templates set up for DABLAS data base (ICPDR) by mid 2005 for municipal, industrial and other infrastructural projects for all Black Sea countries (coastal zones) and priorities identified</li> <li>2. A Donor Conference for Black Sea coastal zones organised in 2005 in one of the Black Sea countries presenting at least 20 small to medium sized priority projects for donor support.</li> <li>3. Involvement of interaction between the private sector and GEF is further developed in the Black Sea countries (in-line with evolving GEF strategy).</li> </ol>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Development of operational systems for monitoring, information management and research under the Black Sea Convention</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 4.1:</b>  <u>Black Sea Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme (BSIMAP) functioning/operational for coastal zones and marine ecosystems in creating and introducing operational tools and indicators to evaluate changes over time in the coastal and marine environment.</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. – 2. Black Sea Monitoring Programme based on relevant chemical and biological indicators, fully operational by mid 2005 with full cooperation of national institutions (laboratories) taking into account EU requirements for marine and costal zone monitoring and applying QA/QC procedures;</li> <li>3. – 4. Monitoring institutions in all BS countries operational, handbook for operation of BSIMAP prepared, staff trained as needed and basic equipment (where necessary) supplied by mid 2005;</li> <li>5. Pilot project to test monitoring program set up by mid 2005, running test program up to end 2006;</li> <li>6. Laboratory technicians are familiar with application of SOPs</li> <li>7. Pilot project to test Black Sea Vessel Traffic Oil Pollution Information System developed by mid-2004 and results available by end 2005.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Indicator based annual reports on Black Sea status including harmonized data from all national monitoring stations;</li> <li>▪ 5-year State of Environment reports reflecting the load of nutrient (hazardous substance) entering the Black Sea relative to 1997 levels.</li> <li>▪ Report on monitoring test program and with recommendations to set up full scale monitoring system;</li> <li>▪ Test results of the VTOPIS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> National monitoring institutions may lack necessary financial means and equipment for sampling and laboratory work;</p> <p><b>R</b> Certain national monitoring institutions may not supply reliable data in time;</p> <p><b>R</b> Financial support might not be available to produce annual summary reports on Black Sea status;</p> <p><b>A</b> Relevant national units of the BSC support the pilot project in their respective countries.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1.1 Further develop and/or upgrade the BSIMAP including relevant chemical and biological indicators and optimisation of sampling sites, taking into account the main principles of the EU WFD for coastal and transitional waters, the forthcoming EU marine Strategy and other marine monitoring programs currently in use;</li> <li>4.1.2 Establish and implement QA/QC procedures including inter-institutional calibration exercises for chemical and ecological monitoring and the development of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP);</li> <li>4.1.3 Strengthen the capacities of identified monitoring institutions through staff training as needed for improved ecological monitoring, and provide, where necessary, basic monitoring equipment;</li> <li>4.1.4 Prepare a complete set of technical documents for the implementation for the operation of the BSIMAP (handbook), building on the results of the corresponding activities from the TACIS project;</li> <li>4.1.5 Develop pilot projects and carry out testing of the monitoring programme with emphasis on environment status indicators, hazardous substances, spatial coverage and regional scopes;</li> <li>4.1.6 Organise workshops on application of modern assessment techniques and SOPs;</li> <li>4.1.7 Design and assist implementing a pilot project within the development of a Black Sea Vessel Traffic Oil Pollution Information System (VTOPIS).</li> </ol>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BSIMAP becomes an effective tool for the monitoring and indicator-based assessment of the status and dynamics (including forecasts) of the Black Sea ecosystem by 2007.</li> <li>2. BSIMAP provides indicator based reporting of the state and trend of the nutrient (and hazardous substances) loading to the Black Sea.</li> <li>3. Practical tools are developed to demonstrate the effectiveness of VTOPIS in the Black Sea through a pilot project by 2005 end.</li> </ol>			



<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Development of operational systems for monitoring, information management and research under the Black Sea Convention</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 4.2:</b>  <u>Black Sea Information System</u> including tools for GIS, mapping and remote sensing developed to support the activities of the BSC and implementation of the BSSAP.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State of the Environment Report (5-year),</li> <li>2. – 6. Black Sea Information system fully established and operational by mid 2005 within intranet area and for the public access (Internet) and operational units established at national level in all BS countries to facilitate exchange of information and emergency messages;</li> <li>7. – 8. Black Sea GIS including mapping tools and download of satellite data operational by end 2005 and accessible by all contracting parties and public users;</li> <li>9. All members of BSC bodies and staff of national operational units or information centres as well as NGO representatives have received training by 2005 to make fully use of the BS Information System.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ State of the Environment Reports (5-year);</li> <li>▪ Web site: <a href="http://www.bserp.org">www.bserp.org</a> ;</li> <li>▪ Overview maps of Black Sea Basin used for planning purposes by all Black Sea countries;</li> <li>▪ Reports from the ICZM Centres to the BSC with all information required for the development of State of the Environment Report.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Black Sea Contracting Parties do not provide in time and quality information needed to compile the Annual status report;</p> <p><b>R</b> Governments may not provide in time required information for production of regional Black Sea maps and other data and information for GIS;</p> <p><b>R</b> BSC might not have sufficient funds to assure sustainable operation and maintenance of the information system;</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>4.2.1 Support the development and the operation of the Black Sea Information System (BSIS), administered at the premises of the BSC/PIU (intranet) and ensure that it is widely used by all Black Sea expert bodies, activity centres and other operational bodies under the Black Sea Commission (these bodies have been supported by BSERP PIU within Tranche 1 and have the required technical capacity to use the system).</p> <p>4.2.2 Improve reporting formats with user friendly interface to assure coherent and analytical presentation of data and information;</p> <p>4.2.3 Link all Contracting Parties of the Black Sea Commission to the BSIS, which implies the establishment of operational units at the national level to communicate also in case of accidental emergency situations,</p> <p>4.2.4 Assure links with regional and global information systems (e.g. SeaSearch, Black Sea GOOS, DANUBIS, Black Sea Database<sup>29</sup>, IW:LEARN etc),</p> <p>4.2.5 Prepare special interactive web sites for public information and response with particular attention to new technologies in the agricultural and in the industrial sectors (BAP/BAT), in urban wastewater treatment, coastal zone management, etc;</p> <p>4.2.6 Develop and operate the Black Sea GIS including textual, numerical and digital mapping information, appropriate data base and reporting formats,</p> <p>4.2.7 In cooperation with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) download, interpret and distribute on a regular basis SeaWifs colour scan satellite data, and assure extended use of GIS,</p> <p>4.2.8 Assist in preparing coherent outline and drafting of the State of the Environment Report, as required by the BS SAP;</p> <p>4.2.9 Launch training at the national level and organise a series of workshops to train users in the best use of the tools made available by the system (interactive web site, update of database, etc).</p>			

<sup>29</sup> This database was developed under the NATO TU-Black Sea Project. It is operated by the METU Institute in Erdemli (Turkey).

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<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Development of operational systems for monitoring, information management and research under the Black Sea Convention</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<b>Output 4.2:</b>			
<p><u>Black Sea Information System</u> including tools for GIS, mapping and remote sensing developed</p>			
<b>Outcomes:</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management of information for the BSC on work to manage the Black Sea basin enhanced for 50 experts involved in the BSC (Secretariat, RACs, FP, experts working groups etc.) by the improvement of the BSIS as evidenced by an expansion of the information available as well as the use of the system.</li> <li>2. The data exchange and reporting procedures within the implementation of the Bucharest Convention (RACs, FPs, BSC/PS), as well as with the EEA is supported by the BSIS.</li> <li>3. Increased public awareness of Black Sea problems, issues and solutions (including initiatives of the BSC, NGOs etc.) due to an improved, more user-friendly and interactive BSC and project web sites respectively as evidenced by an increase in hits to the web pages from 500 hits per month in 2003 to 2,000 hits per month in 2006.</li> </ol>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Development of operational systems for monitoring, information management and research under the Black Sea Convention</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 4.3:</b>  <u>Research Programme</u>                      designed and implemented to assess input of nutrients and hazardous substance in the Black Sea</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Results of first survey cruises available during 2005;</li> <li>2. Funds requested for additional extension of survey cruises to other recognized impact areas;</li> <li>3. Scientific study on nutrient inputs by atmospheric deposition is concluded by end 2006;</li> <li>4. Models adapted and tested building up on the results of regional pilot project(s);</li> <li>5. Report on baseline data on phosphorus in detergents and estimation of transaction costs available end 2004</li> <li>6. Preparatory documents prepared and Black Sea Conference organised in 2006.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analytical reports on survey;</li> <li>▪ Letters of requests and negotiations for additional funding;</li> <li>▪ Publication on atmospheric deposition of nutrients;</li> <li>▪ Model in use for the development of a river basin management plan in at least on of the Black Sea countries;</li> <li>▪ Report on base line data on present use of phosphorus in detergents;</li> <li>▪ Proceedings of the ISG Black Sea Conference</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Government and institutions are reluctant to provide scientific data and information free of charge for various foreseen scientific studies;</p> <p><b>A</b> For extension of research program (surveys cruises) additional funding will be made available;</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>4.3.1 Carry out survey cruises in the Black Sea with special emphasis on impact assessment in the NW Shelf based on existing research programme (Aug/Sept 2004 and Jan. 2005); and identify sources for additional funding to extend present programme to other recognized impact areas of the Black Sea;</p> <p>4.3.2 Prepare and carry out study on inputs of nutrients to the Black Sea by atmospheric deposition;</p> <p>4.3.3 Further develop/adapt rapid assessment methodology for diffuse sources in the Black Sea basin (taking into account DANUBS models),</p> <p>4.3.4 Conducting a study for the use of phosphorus in detergents with the aim to obtain baseline information and evaluation of transaction cost for the Black sea riparian countries;</p> <p>4.3.5 Prepare and organise scientific Black Sea Conference in 2006 to present and discuss results from all ISG activities including results from surveys and identify further knowledge gaps.</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>1. Knowledge on the functioning of the Black Sea ecosystem is improved and results of the target-based research programme are integrated in the decision making process (e.g. setting of realistic water quality objectives, assessment of impacts and their effects, etc.)</p>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 5: Strengthening of public participation in environmental protection through access to information, stakeholder training and awareness raising and implementation of community actions (Small Grants Programme)</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 5.1:</b>  <u>NGOs structures and activities</u> reinforced through support for institutional development and community actions in awareness raising, training and education<sup>30</sup> on the issues related to the management of nutrients and hazardous substances.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Set of criteria to evaluate the efficiency of NGO activities in relation to supporting the management of nutrients and hazardous substances developed by end 2004;</li> <li>2. Optimal operation of Black Sea NGO umbrella organisations is achieved by 2006;</li> <li>3. Knowledge and awareness on coastal zone management, reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances are improved by mid 2005;</li> <li>4. NGO publications related to nutrient and hazardous substances, in national languages, are regularly published.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation report on NGO activities;</li> <li>▪ Numbers of NGOs and members registered in Umbrella Organisations having observer status in the BSC;</li> <li>▪ Number of NGOs and members participating in ICZM Pilot Project;</li> <li>▪ NGO publications, web-sites.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Insufficient professional capacities in NGOs;</p> <p><b>R</b> Low capacities and experience in fund raising;</p> <p><b>R</b> Cooperation between Government and NGOs not productive.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>5.1.1 Develop criteria and evaluate the effectiveness of NGOs in the support of management of nutrients and hazardous substances within the coastal zone and marine ecosystems (on the basis of Tranche I Small Grants Programme) and design programme for the implementation of 5.1.2 - 5.1.4,</p> <p>5.1.2 Provide support to the “Umbrella” NGOs through capacity building in form of regional consultation meetings and reinforcement of communication and information management (NGO website),</p> <p>5.1.3 Organise stakeholder training in environmental protection of coastal areas (with emphasis on nutrient and hazardous substances) and protection of marine ecosystems as part of the Train Sea Coast programme,</p> <p>5.1.4 Support the production and distribution of NGO publications in national languages on nutrient reduction and hazardous substances.</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community involvement increased through an expanded and strengthened network (5 times increase of NGOs involved within the life-time of the project) to undertake awareness raising and pollution reduction activities in 6 Black Sea countries;</li> <li>2. Sustainable operation of the “Umbrella NGOs” achieved, leading the further expansion and effectiveness of the network;</li> <li>3. Active involvement of the “Umbrella NGOs” members in policy development and pollution reduction activities assured through partnerships with the national governments (e.g. activities to involve the public in the Management/Planning process in the frame of the EU Water Framework Directive etc.)</li> <li>4. The Black Sea Day will continue to be an annual event and a platform to raise awareness on control of nutrients and hazardous substances in riparian countries.</li> <li>5. BSC/PS has become a public oriented institution through enhanced quality of communication and by using awareness raising tools and sustainable means of communication (including periodic ones) and the web-page.</li> </ol>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 5: Strengthening of public participation in environmental protection through access to information, stakeholder training and awareness raising and implementation of community actions (Small Grants Programme)</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 5.2:</b>  <u>Community actions</u> for awareness raising and environmental protection implemented with funding from GEF “Small Grants Programme” targeted specifically at the support/participation in the management of nutrients and hazardous substances</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Evaluation report on results of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche of SGM is available in mid 2004 and recommendations are taken into account for implementing 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche of SGP;</li> <li>2. – 3. Based on experience of 1<sup>st</sup> tranche, methodology and procedures are prepared and selection of projects for implementing 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche of SGP is achieved by end 2004;</li> <li>4. Efficient and effective NGO involvement in coastal zone management and pollution control is assured through good organisation and careful follow up of SGP implementation (end 2004 to end 2006) according the set of criteria developed in Output 5,1.</li> <li>5. Evaluation report on implementation of 2nd tranche of SGP is available beginning 2007.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluation report on 1st tranche of SGP;</li> <li>▪ Developed methodology and list of approved projects for financial support in 2nd tranche;</li> <li>▪ Final evaluation report on performance in project implementation and efficiency of results produced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>R</b> Insufficient professional capacities in NGOs to reach expected results;</li> <li><b>R</b> Inefficient management and use of funds;</li> <li><b>R</b> Insufficient reporting skills,</li> <li><b>R</b> Missing cooperation from local administration or Government;</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.2.1 Evaluate results of the first tranche of community based projects financed in the frame of the GEF “Small Grants Programme” through an independent evaluation firm;</li> <li>5.2.2 Define type of projects eligible for GEF SGP support and develop methodology and procedures for selection of projects, follow up of programme implementation and final evaluation of results,</li> <li>5.2.3 For second tranche, identify, in line with above methodology, projects for reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances in the frame of coastal zone management and protection of marine ecosystems (The Black Sea Environmental Education Programme, BSEEP);</li> <li>5.2.4 Assure efficient implementation and follow up of GEF SGP in Black Sea coastal areas through subcontracting experienced firm or organisation;</li> <li>5.2.5 Evaluate results of the second tranche of community-based projects financed in the frame of the GEF “Small Grants Programme” through an independent evaluator.</li> </ol>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, Awareness of nutrient pollution and hazardous substance problems in the Black Sea basin and involvement of the Black Sea communities in 6 countries enhanced via 15-20 national small grant funded projects led by national environmental NGOs;</li> <li>2. NGOs play a significant role at the national/local level to ensure effective consultative mechanisms between the local/national governments and a wider public.</li> </ol>			

<b>OBJECTIVE 5: Strengthening of public participation in environmental protection through access to information, stakeholder training and awareness raising and implementation of community actions (Small Grants Programme)</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 5.3:</b>  <u>Public information on reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances, their effect on the Black Sea ecosystem, and the recovery measures are disseminated to the public at large (i.e., by means of the Communication Strategy, Educational Programme, Public awareness campaigns, media coverage),</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decision makers of public and private sector, opinion leaders and the general public are better informed and sensitised on issues related to coastal zone management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems (continuous until end of the BSERP);</li> <li>2. Sufficient and reliable information for mass media purposes are prepared and published (continuous until end of the BSERP);</li> <li>3. Environmental education in schools is introduced through BSC/BSERP initiative by mid 2006;</li> <li>4. Funding sources for the documentary film are identified by end 2005 and it is produced by 2007.</li> <li>5. – 6. Basin-wide information material on management of coastal zones and marine ecosystems, reduction of nutrients and toxics, sustainable fisheries, etc., are periodically published and presented on interactive web site for public information and response (continuous until end of BSERP);</li> <li>7. Evaluation of communication strategy and awareness raising activities is completed by 3/2007.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mid term evaluation in Project Progress report; response in interactive web site;</li> <li>▪ Articles from newspapers, journals, broadcasts etc,</li> <li>▪ School education curriculum</li> <li>▪ Documentary film on environmental protection of the Black Sea;</li> <li>▪ Posters, leaflets, film clips etc. produced;</li> <li>▪ Evaluation report on communication strategy based on regional questionnaire.</li> </ul>	<p><b>R</b> Weak or non existing Government response to translate messages in national languages and to participate in awareness raising campaigns;</p> <p><b>A</b> The script developed in Tranche I is supported by the potential sponsors of the film production;</p> <p><b>A</b> NGOs may play an important role if financial incentives will be provided.</p>
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>5.3.1 Conceptualise and implement in line with Communication Strategy developed in Tranche I, public information and awareness raising campaigns on sustainable sectoral management for control of nutrients and hazardous substance in the coastal zone for protection of coastal and marine ecosystems in all Black Sea countries (to be translated in national languages by Governmental department or NGO concerned),</p> <p>5.3.2 Develop and produce, in line with Communication Strategy, materials for public press and mass media on subjects related to management of coastal zones and marine ecosystems (with focus on eutrophication and sustainable fisheries),</p> <p>5.3.3 Support environmental education in schools through the development and introduction of specific messages for nutrient reduction and sustainable management of the coastal zone and marine ecosystems (through the Black Sea Environmental Education Programme, BSEEP),</p> <p>5.3.4 Encourage the production of a popular documentary film on the Black Sea environmental protection with a positive message on eutrophication (based on the script developed in Tranche I and identify relevant sources for financial support),</p> <p>5.3.5 Assist in developing and producing information material on management of coastal zones and marine ecosystems (with focus on eutrophication), reduction of nutrients and hazardous substances, recovery of Black Sea ecosystems, sustainable fisheries, etc.</p> <p>5.3.6 Prepare interactive web site for public information and response (see also Activity 4.2.5);</p> <p>5.3.7 Evaluate at the end of the GEF BSERP the effects and impact of public information and awareness raising campaigns.</p>			

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<b>OBJECTIVE 5: Strengthening of public participation in environmental protection through access to information, stakeholder training and awareness raising and implementation of community actions (Small Grants Programme)</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators / Results</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)</b>
<p><b>Output 5.3:</b>  <u>Public information</u> and awareness for environmental issues reinforced through special publications and cooperation with mass media to disseminate information on nutrient reduction and sustainable coastal zone management and protection of marine ecosystems.</p>			
<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>1 Awareness of public in overall Black Sea on the importance of pollution reduction and environmental challenges has been enhanced through targeted communication activities and campaigns (farmers, municipalities, wetland managers, environmental NGOs, etc.)</p>			