

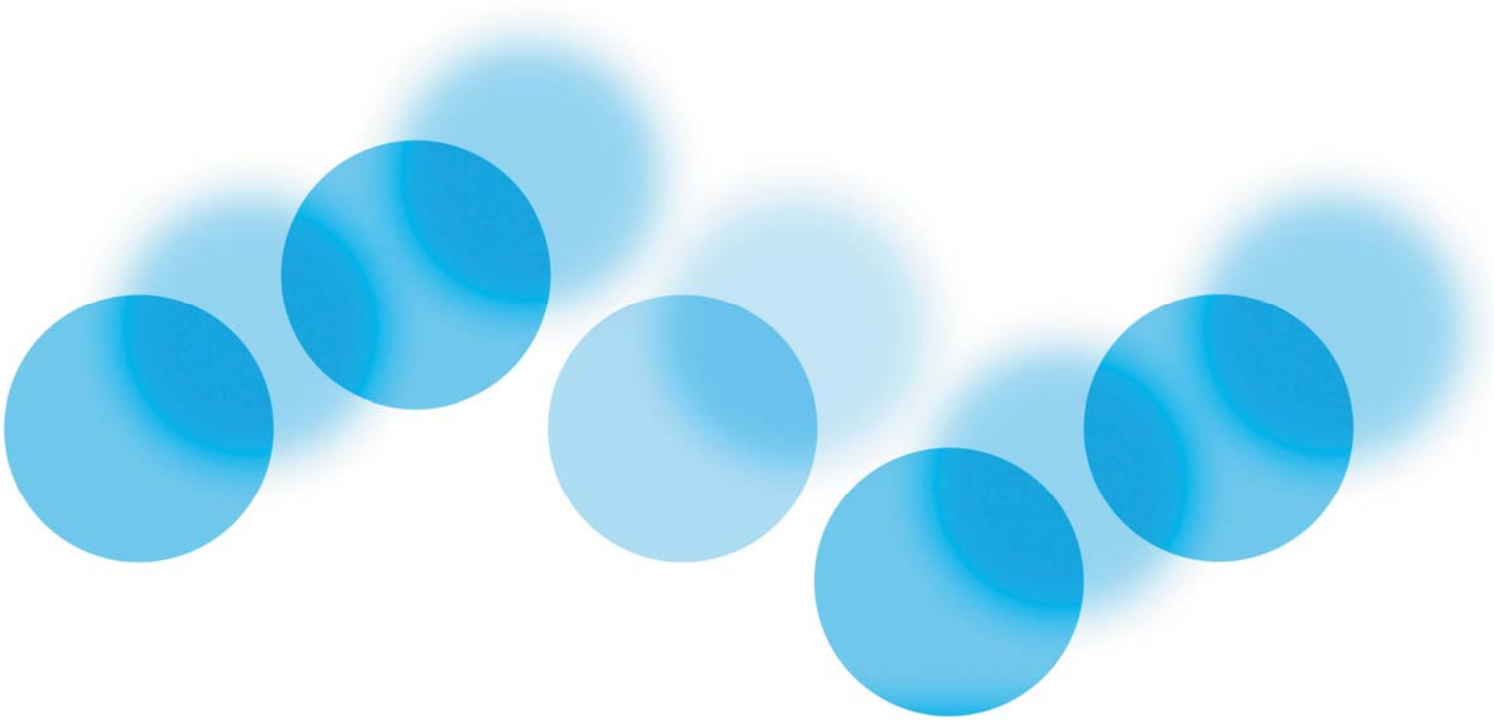


UNDP | GEF
DANUBE
REGIONAL
PROJECT

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NGO SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME 2005-2007

NGO Feed-back and Project Assessment
Missions – Autumn 2006



WORKING FOR THE DANUBE AND ITS PEOPLE

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1. Introduction

Objective of this assessment is

- to gain information and a feed-back from NGOs on the progress and – if available – results of their projects,
- to assess if and how these projects effectively (i.e. cost-efficiently, sustainably) contribute to the reduction of nutrient and toxic pollution of Danube basin waters. This refers to typical pollution problems (e.g. from agriculture) and model-like pollution prevention and remediation measures (lessons for DRP), and
- to identify success stories attractive to be communicated by DRP.

Assessment topics were:

- Presentation and explanation of the **NGO projects** (objectives, progress of activities) and check of NGO action quality (scientific, preparatory work, efficiency to reach target groups etc.) and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues.
- **Implementation** of the projects by the NGO: solving of local execution problems, cooperation with key stakeholders (polluter, authorities, media), link to (information from) DRP, ICPDR, national government and DEF (homepages and contacts).
- Evaluation of the **environment benefit** of the NGO actions (water body deterioration). Visible and/or measurable impact, multiplication by others/change of practises.
- Evaluation of the **institutional benefit** of the grant(s) for the NGO (its capacity building, positioning as a key stakeholder).
- Experience with the **REC grant selection and project administration process** (NGO input needed to win the grant, REC guidance during execution, administration and – if possible to answer – finalisation).
- **Communication** (whom, how) of the project and outputs so far / up to end of project.
- **Promotion of the DRP logo** in the project; **Attractiveness** of the granted project for communication to external audiences by DRP et al. (e.g. articles in DRP publications).

Mission methodology was a meeting with the competent NGO manager_(in their office or a central town or at REC office) of ca. 2 hours – and, in a few cases, also a field visit - to assess the topics listed before. The local REC offices were always pre-informed and in many cases facilitated the arranging of these meetings.

Out of the 62 projects granted via the REC in late 2005 (with NGO activities to be completed by the end of 2006/early 2007), DRP delegates visited a varying number of NGOs in the Danube basin in autumn 2006.

Country-wise, the DRP region was covered as follows:

Country	Number of <i>granted</i> NGO projects	No. of <i>assessed</i> NGO projects	% of granted projects assessed
Czech Republic	5	3	65%
Slovak Republic	6	4	75%
Hungary	11	3	27%
Slovenia	4	4	100%
Croatia	4	4	100%
Bosnia & Hercegovina	6	2	33%
Serbia	5	0	0%
Bulgaria	7	6	86%
Romania	5	4	80%
Moldova	4	4	100%
Regional NGO Projects (number of NGOs involved)	5 (14)	5 (9)	100% (64%)
Total	57 natl. & 5 regional	34 natl. & 5 regl.	60% and 100%

In addition, one NGO project from DRP Round 1 (building of a small WWTP in a rural area in eastern Slovakia) was re-assessed, as it received – due to its model character - additional funds and an extension of the project period until 2006. Results are given in **Annex III**.

At the start of the assessment, it was agreed with the DRP office that not all but a substantial number of projects should be assessed. The selection, which NGO projects were eventually assessed, was based on both

- **importance/relevance** of activities **in relation to DRP key issues** (preference on nutrient reduction and concrete field projects),
- priority for **large grants**, which theoretically can result in more important outputs (i.e. all regional and the biggest national projects were assessed), and
- **time- and cost-efficient arrangement of meetings** (i.e. no long travel needed for each meeting; easy link to another mission in that country/region).

As a result, 39 NGO projects, covering all DRB countries except for Serbia could be assessed, including all 5 regional projects and 60% of the nationally granted projects. The selection is therefore rated as more than representative for all granted projects.

2. General Findings of the Missions 2006

The missions conducted by the DRP consultants came to the following general results:

High quality of NGO projects

Even more than in Round 1, the work of NGOs and the use of UNDP/GEF DRP grant money was found in the overwhelming number of projects as very good: Even though the individual funds were very small (USD 3,000 – 15,000 for national grants), NGOs conducted impressive activities and much contributed to a multiple raising of environment awareness among local people, local and national authorities and stakeholders from agriculture, municipalities and industry.

Good grant administration by REC

Nearly all NGOs interviewed stated that the support the REC offices provided during grant application and execution was very good, compared to other donor programmes. No NGO complained or criticised this process as too difficult or too bureaucratic.

The only real problem happened in few countries and here in a few cases (up to 10% of the awarded grants) where

- the RECs Local Advisory Board (LAB) assessing and deciding on grant awarding came up with severe **cut backs of the budget that the NGOs designed and applied for**. In these few cases, such substantial cut-back (i.e. more than one third of what the NGO applied for) required a change of the project contents. This was not perceived by all NGOs as positive but they accepted (did they have a choice?). DRP Consultants learned that many NGOs are in fact used to certain budget cut-backs, which means that donors (here the REC) and many NGOs usually do not expect that a proposed budget will be fully granted. This may lead to a situation that NGOs automatically ask for more than they actually need, or that donors automatically do not trust a proposed budget. Question is if this is a good granting policy.
- The **overall period that NGOs given** to execute their activities **was less than** the designed and announced **12 months**: While some of the REC offices secured grant awarding, contracting and first payment in the period December 2005 to January 2006 (e.g. in BG within one month!), the payment process was delayed in few countries (CZ, SK) up to April 2006, thus leaving the NGOs only 8-9 months for their project execution. As a result, such NGO projects were done under big stress and with lower quality than planned and possible.
In Croatia, implementation deadlines were extended for three out of the four national projects, one of them until as late as April 2007. This allows for sufficient implementation time but also makes it difficult to evaluate some of the projects e.

Good indirect environmental relevance of NGO projects

Due to the very small budgets and limited execution time (at best 12 months), most NGOs usually could not list direct benefits of their projects e.g. in terms of reduced nutrient pollution. The effect of these projects will usually be measurable only as an indirect effect over several years (slow change of environment-sensitive practises e.g. by private consumers, farmers or industries). Thus, through the NGOs specific environment awareness raising work, technical advisory to polluters and lobbying, which was substantially supported by this DRP grant programme, the image of pollution (perceived over decades as “normal” or a “trivial offence”) is being changed considerably in the Danube basin, and parallel efforts by other stakeholders (government, local environment authorities, international environment programmes, etc.) are complemented, supported and strengthened by these NGO activities.

Excellent promotion of the UNDP/GEF DRP support

Different to Round 1, this time nearly all NGOs displayed the donor acknowledgement where-ever possible. The DRP and REC logos and the grant acknowledgement to be quoted is visible in all publications (fliers, brochures, posters, videos, power point presentations, press releases, web pages etc.).

Initiation of cross-sector partnerships

In almost every NGO project, the SGP has catalysed new partnerships among NGOs and industries, farmers, water management bodies, local authorities and scientific institutions. Some of the contacts dated back before the start of this SGP; but in many cases cooperation was initiated especially for the purposes of the specific project; finally, new partnerships were established in the course of project implementation, especially with industries interested in improving their wastewater management practices, as well as with farmers willing to convert to organic agriculture. Most interviewed project leaders stated that the project had helped them strengthen cooperation, and quoted plans for further joint activities beyond the project's end.

Weak NGO networking

Quite a number of NGOs implementing related project activities within the SGP and other DRP components did not communicate or cooperate. Too often, NGOs were vaguely aware of each others' activities or existence, whereas cooperation could have considerably enhanced project results. For example, a professional organisation in Croatia running seminars and discussions on industrial wastewater treatment technologies complained of weak NGO turnout at their events, while another SGP implementing NGO felt they were lacking exactly this technical expertise to support their lobbying and partnerships with food processing industries. There was also no link between the above projects and the REC-administered demonstration project in the framework of the DRP component on Public Access to Information (3.4), which dealt with very similar issues and, in one case, with the same polluter. While the responsibility for searching out partners lies with the NGOs themselves, there is a potentially major role for the organisation overseeing the grants to support such networking and emphasize its importance, not only through the presentation of projects at winners' meetings (where most REC offices were at least facilitating such contacting), but also by promoting further dialogue and subsequent proactive information sharing and updating.

Strong communication results

Most NGO projects had strong communication components and were able to demonstrate that communications work had reached their target audiences (increased calls from citizens, turnout at events or hits on websites, interest from journalists). Many interviewed NGOs kept records of media coverage to submit with their final reports. Few of the interviewed NGOs felt they needed additional skills in working with the media, while in several countries REC had provided such training.

3. Brief Results from Assessed NGO Projects

As indicated in chapter 1, this assessment process was using a standard format to allow a certain comparison of interviews and results. In the following pages, the individual interview and visit results are summarised.

The tables on the next pages provide a brief project information and the Consultants comments on each of the regional and national projects assessed. More details about the background, activities and results of these projects are given in **Annex I** (regional projects) and **Annex II** (national projects).

Annex III provides an update of the Slovak SGP Round I project that received extra funding from the DRP in 2005 but, due to permit-receiving problems, had to be extended into 2006.

Annex IV provides the overview of all projects that received grants in 2006, therefore also indicating those NGO projects that could not be visited during this assessment.

Summary tables presenting all NGO projects visited and the key findings.

Regional Projects					
Project no. / NGO Name (leader + number of NGO partners)	Project Title and subject	Budget USD	Consultant comment		
			Overall quality of project (<i>very good, good, average</i>)	Rating of environmental relevance to DRP issues (<i>very high, high, average, no</i>)	Attractive for Communication
21722 Green Action and 3 partners in BiH, SRB + SLO	Strengthening NGO participation in EU - WFD implementation in Sava River Basin	50,000	Good: Green Action as leader together with other 3 NGOs partners managed to establish themselves as recognised stakeholders in the Sava basin.	Very high: This project secures institutional development, awareness and public participation of NGOs at international river basin level	<i>Yes!</i>
21727 Association Storklja/SI + Roda – Parents in Action/HR	Preserving the water by promoting diapers friendly for earth and baby	35,000	Average: Project output (DVD) is very sustainable and useful and NGO cooperation is good but very few funds are given from SI to HR side to conduct pioneer work	High: Important activity to raise family awareness on waste and water pollution	<i>Limited; unique project!</i>
21719 Holocen /HU + Dialogue /HU + Silvanus/RO	Barriers and Bridges	28,000	Average: The NGOs work at very local level; the outputs are not really impressive at DRB scale.	Average: The addressed issues are very typical for DRB	<i>Not really</i>
<i>Association for Integrated Rural Development (BG) and RO Ornithological Society (RO)</i>	Cross-sectoral Co-operation for Good Water Quality Mgmt. on Lower Danube Farms	29,970	Potentially Good: But unfortunately seriously limited by the financial and management discrepancies that resulted in the Romanian component of the project being closed in late 2006	High: The project set-out to develop model farms for demonstrating the DRP concept of Best Agricultural Practice	<i>No – sadly a wasted opportunity!</i>
<i>Black Sea NGO Network (BG), Earth Friends (RO) and Eco Counselling Centre (MD)</i>	Best Agricultural Practice in my Farm: NGOs, Farmers, Specialists Working together for BAP in BG, RO and MD	34,978	Very good: A well-formulated project with realistic objectives for the available time-frame/budget that was undertaken professionally and effectively (based on assessment of BG and RO components)	Very high: Introduced and adapted the concept of Best Agricultural Practice (BAP) at local/regional level by working in partnership with NGOs, farmers and specialists – whilst fully and effectively exploiting the benefits of trans-boundary co-operation btw BG, RO & MD	<i>Yes - reinforces several key messages originating from the DRP</i>

National NGO Projects					
Country / NGO Name	Project Title and subject	Budget USD	Consultant comment		
			Overall quality of project <i>(very good, good, average)</i>	Rating of environmental relevance to DRP issues <i>(very high, high, average, no)</i>	Attractive for Commu-nicatio
SLO - Institute for Environmental Protection Promotion	Effective Protection of Water in Rural Areas in Podonavje, Using Ecoremedia-tion	10,000	Very good: Multiple list of partners and activities secured growing awareness/ education to start changing conventional practises in the target region and beyond	High: Concrete pollution problem (typical for DRB) addressed at various levels to sustain remediation	<i>Yes!</i>
SLO - ICRO	Individual Waste Water Cleaning Sys-tems for Households and Farms in Disper-sed Settlements	10,000	Good: Small NGO addresses important environment problem, well involving key local stakeholders but cannot sustain remediation.	High: Very typical pollution problem of rural areas.	<i>No attractive actions!</i>
SLO - Storklja	Preserving the Water by Promoting the Production and Use of Phosphate-free Detergents	10,000	Good: NGO is experienced and has a well developed network of contacts to sustain its activities	High: Project will have an impact on the phosphate discharges into SI waters	<i>Not so much!</i>
SLO - Society "Krnica"	Underground Water and Farmers	10,000	Very good: Small-scale, concrete and visible action with many local stakeholders	High: At local scale (protected wetland) clear benefits at short and long term.	<i>Very high!</i>
HR – Brod Environmental Association «Earth» (ZEUS) (and partners)	DRP II 01-05 Cooperation for a Cleaner Sava – Municipal and industrial waste-water management	11,950	Good: addressing important and large scale pollution problems, with some prospects of mobilising the public and polluters, although no tangible results on the ground within the project's duration.	High: encouraging the public, polluters and authorities to address wastewater management issues	<i>Little: no actual results on the ground</i>
HR – Club PBN (and partners)	DRP II 02-05 Informing the public about the advanta-ges of industrial wastewater treat-ment technologies	15,000	Good: raised interest of industries in the topic through presentations on future (EU) obligations; provided technical assistance for improved environmental performance; some weakness in involving environmental NGOs and other potential pressure groups.	High: providing polluters with tools to improve their environmental performance	<i>Yes: real partnerships and provi-sion of tech-nical exper-tise to interested industries</i>

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HR – Europe House Vukovar (and partners)	DRP II 03-05 Promotion of ecological and organic agriculture: Phase II – organic agriculture	11,970	Very good: built on assessment of Round I results and requests by beneficiaries; addressing the range of factors for the development of organic agriculture (farmer expertise, access to financial support, certification, access to markets, consumer awareness). Present (strengthened markets, trained farmers, attracted financial support) and expected future results (new organic producers certified), strengthened positions of project partners, plans for follow up activities.	Very high: addressing land degradation and pollution through enabling agricultural producers to adopt organic practices, while encouraging consumers and authorities to support such a change.	<i>Yes! Present results and future prospects; interesting partners.</i>
HR - “HYLA” Society for the Research and Protection of Amphibians and Reptiles; Green Osijek	DRP II 05-05 Let us learn about amphibians – the first to be affected – biodiversity impacts of agricultural pollution	9,945	Average: addressing biodiversity degradation of a vulnerable class of animals; results showed clear relationship between pollution and biodiversity. Not clear to what extent this has had an effect on local awareness. Good partnerships developed with local NGOs.	No: Limited potential future effect on biodiversity, mostly through plans for addressing physical habitat destruction; no follow-up strategy to address agricultural pollution.	<i>No</i>
CZ - Veronica	STOP for Phosphates - Clean Water not only in the South Moravia Region	7,500	Good: NGO cooperates with key public partners and focuses on a large model region, but has little critique on government	Average: Project effects on environment are very limited.	<i>Little!</i>
CZ - Renaissance of Country	Moravian Carst - A Model Site of Protected Surface and Underground Carstic Waters in the DRB	7,700	Good: Concrete farming practises is demonstrated to other local farmers by various communication means	Average: Sensitive area needs informed farmers but no short-term benefits and no guarantee of success	<i>Yes!</i>
CZ - Bioinstitute o.p.s., Olomouc	Organic Agriculture for Water Protection and its use for the Morava River Basin	7,500	Very good: NGO secures long-term and multiple communication by disseminating instructive information material	High: DRP project is linked to other NGO activities and contacts facilitating execution of organic farming	<i>Yes!!</i>

National NGO Projects					
Country / NGO Name	Project Title and subject	Budget USD	Consultant comment		
			Overall quality of project (<i>very good, good, average</i>)	Rating of environmental relevance to DRP issues (<i>very high, high, average, no</i>)	Attractive for Commu-nicatio
SK - BROZ	Protection and Renovation of Danube's Midland Delta	8,000	Very good: NGO succeeded in difficult stakeholder cooperation to sustain more ecological floodplain management	Very high: Better wetland management to support flood and nutrient retention	<i>Yes!</i>
SK - Bohatska sanca	Removal of Nitrogen and Fostering of Communication in the Zitava Basin	7,000	Average: NGO established new stakeholder partnership and initiated pollution awareness.	Average: Some relevance at local scale	<i>No!</i>
SK - Umbra	Revitalization of Cilizsky Stream in the Common Interest of the Partners of the Danubian Fluvial Coalition	7,200	Good: Small-scale action to engage various stakeholders in local wetland management. Limited results due to difficult conditions.	Good: Re-introduction of wetlands and red list Danube fish species.	<i>Good idea, yet no impressive results</i>
SK - Friends of the Earth	The Future Without Toxic Pollution in the Danube Basin – POPs in Sala town	9,000	Very good: Very impressive list of diverse, well developed and effective NGO activities, showing short-term results	Very high: Haz. substances are key subjects – abundant in DRB but rarely addressed by NGOs	<i>Yes!!!</i>
BG - Intereco-21 Federation	Cleaning the Danube River Valley in Lom Municipality from Wastes	5,800	Average: Few activities, unclear concept and outputs, partly changed during the project. Asset: Activation of Roma people.	Average: Littering and bad waste management in small municipalities are typical problems	<i>Theoretically yes</i>
BG - Euromodel Assoc.	Reconstruction of Wet Land Habitats in Oriahovo Municipal.	5,900	Good: Initiation of local stakeholders to care about a deteriorated wetland.	No: Very limited effect for biodiversity; better effect for raising public awareness	<i>No</i>
BG - Regional Initiative Association	Improvement of the environmental status of Danube – at Timok valley	6,200	Good: Small NGO dealing with very important environment issue. Grant used to strengthen capacity at various levels	Very high: Awareness on transboundary heavy metal pollution causing cancer	<i>Yes</i>

National NGO Projects					
Country / NGO Name	Project Title and subject	Budget USD	Consultant comment		
			Overall quality of project <i>(very good, good, average)</i>	Rating of environmental relevance to DRP issues <i>(very high, high, average, no)</i>	Attractive for Commu-nicatio
BG - European Environmental Festival Foundation	Competition for Movies & Documentaries about Danube Basin Pollution	5,000	Very good: Young NGO with amazing success. Creative event with multiple activities addressing film makers, kids and environment experts	High: Promotes and supports environment films as important education and awareness tools	Yes
BG - Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation	More Space for Rivers and Safety for People	5,100	Very good: NGO addressed a weak sector in water management and introduced new techniques in flood management.	Very high: Integrated flood management, making use of natural retention areas	Yes!
BG - "World for All" Association, Silistra	To Stop Danube River Nutrient Pollution	5,700	Good: A very simple project, not too ambitious with achievable objectives in the limited time available. Easily replicable by other local NGOs.	Average: Monitoring of water quality added little value to existing data available, but was a useful tool for raising public attention and local awareness	Yes – <i>interesting example of local awareness-raising project</i>
BiH – CESD Sarajevo	Cleaner production in food industry	5,200	Good: Simple activity producing "souvenirs" to sustain multiple effects over time.	High: Upgraded pollution awareness of industry	Yes!
BiH – NERDA / Ekopot / Radio Kameleon	Save the Spreca river (Sava river basin)	13,400	Very good: The REC-induced cooperation of 3 different partners assured good and multiple stakeholder awareness	At short term and large scale no relevance, at local scale extremely important to address pollution problems	Yes!
HU - HOLOCEN	Sajó-Hernád Rivers Flood and Water Pollution Priorities	5,580	Average: Apparently good start to identify local environment problems and foster stakeholder cooperation, no real effects	Average: Typical mix of land use problems	No
HU - Tavirozsa Association	Szódrákos Creek Program - Phase 2	4,651	Very good: Excellent actions taken and well-managed by local NGO that knows the issues	Very high: Direct relation to reducing nutrient pollution through improving wetlands	Yes!
HU - Clean Air Working Group	Chemical Reduction and Pollution Prevention Campaign	5,581	Average: Little success with farmers as NGO very new to this issue.	Average: Little success with agro-chemicals, more on household bug killers.	No

National NGO Projects					
Country / NGO Name	Project Title and subject	Budget USD	Consultant comment		
			Overall quality of project (<i>very good, good, average</i>)	Rating of environmental relevance to DRP issues (<i>very high, high, average, no</i>)	Attractive for Commu-nicatio
HU - Magosfa Alapítvány	Ipoly River Cleaning Action and Environmentally-Friendly Technologies Exhibition	4,651	Good: Success with river cleaning action but less with farmers.	Average: It's more about solid waste around river.	<i>Yes (river cleanup action only)</i>
MD – Public Association 'Calitatea Mediului'	Reactivation of the secondary (biological) water purifying stage in the wastewater treatment plant of Ungheni District	14,000	Very Good: Second DRP grant that builds on the first. Provided significant assistance to WWTWs (technical, financial assessment and procurement). Extensive awareness raising on nutrients with schools, local authorities, etc. Provided test kits and training on nutrients. Good radio exposure.	Very High: All aspects relevant – pollution reduction achieved! Awareness raising on nutrients (environmental and health).	Yes
MD - Public Association 'Cutezatorul'	The reduction of nutrient pollution in the Danube Basin through the promotion and use of good agricultural practices	10,000	Very Good: Second DRP grant aimed at introducing Best Agricultural Practices and providing advice on organic farming. Good exposure on radio and newspapers plus significant number of farmers etc. informed through seminars. Contact with World Bank APC project	Very High: Good synergy with main DRP activities on agriculture	Yes
MD - Public Association 'Mediul si Sanatatea'	'The Danube and I' Media Campaign	7,920	Good: Number of initiatives to raise awareness in children, teachers and parents on environment and human health issues related to environment.	High: Awareness raising and education on pollution.	Yes
MD - Cahul Ecologic Consultations Centre	Public Involvement in the Process of Nutrient Reduction in the Lower Prut Basin and Nutrient Pollution Prevention through complex monitoring of the quality of environment.	8,080	Good: Wide range of environmental issues being addressed (nutrients is now a minor part, but focus is on pesticide dumps in Cahul region).	High: Toxic substance analysis and awareness raising link to health.	<i>Limited</i>

National NGO Projects					
Country / NGO Name	Project Title and subject	Budget USD	Consultant comment		
			Overall quality of project <i>(very good, good, average)</i>	Rating of environmental relevance to DRP issues <i>(very high, high, average, no)</i>	Attractive for Commu-nicatio
RO - Association for Ecology and Sustainable Development – Iasi	Clean Waters, with-out nutrients through natural fertilisers. Private and animal waste disposal	9,000	Good: Preparing plans for manure platforms in Iasi that will be built in surrounding villages. Link with RO World Bank APC project	High: BAPs, and awareness raising	<i>Limited</i>
RO - Association for Sustainable Development, Slatina	Preventing and Reducing Nutrient Pollution from Agro-Zoo Technical Sources in the Olt River Basin	13,230	Good: A relatively simple project, not too ambitious with achievable objectives and linked to a follow-up project to test the concepts and practical actions further. An interesting example for other local NGOs	High: Local action planning, public awareness raising and training are potentially useful tools to improve the communication of good environmental practice to farmers - a key issue of the DRP	<i>Yes – high-lights how important is effective communication with farmers</i>
RO - Ecological Club UNESCO Pro Natura, Bucharest	Co-operation to Reduce Nutrient Pollution from Agricultural Sources in Ilfov County	9,600	Very Good: A straightforward project implemented by a well-known nature conservation organisation working in effective partnership with a regional government agency	High: Local action planning, capacity building amongst local stakeholders and public awareness-raising are important activities as the basis for achieving long-term reductions in agricultural pollution	<i>Yes – a nice example of partnership working to address agricultural pollution at a local level</i>
RO - Alma-Ro Association, Bucharest	Clean Land, Rich Man!	9,670	Good: A well formulated and implemented project that attempted to sustain the impact of the World Bank APCP in Romania by engaging the on-going interest and commitment of local communities and authorities	Very high: The World Bank APCP project provided a very interesting and useful model for communal management of animal waste that is highly replicable in other regions of the lower DRB	<i>No – good concept, but limited by “project fatigue” of local people in Calarasi</i>

4. Synthesis of the DRP SGP

The DRP's NGO Small Grants Programme has shown over the years that NGOs have only limited possibilities to reduce nutrient and hazardous substances pollution but that their work is in the overwhelming number of projects

- essential for **raising the awareness** of local, private and governmental stakeholders about the pollution,
- relevant in terms of addressing some of the **key environmental problems** in the Danube basin,
- **solution-oriented** in terms of proposing and communicating better practises,
- **cost-efficient and sustainable** in terms of the outputs and impacts achieved,
- Initiating successful **pilot projects** that can lead to larger projects.

The 2-steps grant selection process (after public call NGOs first submit a *Concept Paper* and then short-listed NGOs work out a subsidized *Project Proposal*) that was developed prior to Round 1 and revised prior to Round 2 by REC and the DRP office in consultation with the DEF (Danube Environmental Forum) and international consultants was experienced and commented as

- generally fair and correct
- relatively simple to follow and use for project submission
- relatively objective in the **grant selection** where always panel members from different background (REC, NGOs, government, independent experts) were jointly evaluating and deciding.

The DRP grants administration provided by the REC (central office for Regional grants and Country Offices for National Grants) was experienced by the NGOs and DRP Consultants as

- in the load of administrative duties as justified and feasible
- in the REC's communication and guidance of NGOs as very supportive and helpful
- in the documentation (e.g. available for evaluation) as helpful (though not perfect).

As in most such programmes, there are various opportunities to improve such grant programmes. Already prior to Round 1, such an assessment was used to revise and improve the Round 2 grants programme; the effects and benefits could be experienced in Round 2 (e.g. much better acknowledgement of UNDP/GEF-DRP). It is generally concluded by the DRP Consultants that the **DRP Small Grants Programme was assessed as successful, cost-efficient and relevant for the key issues of the DRP and the ICPDR:**

- pollution reduction,
- environmental awareness raising and
- stakeholder cooperation.

Results of the Round 2 Assessment in autumn 2006 showed that there are still some opportunities to further upgrade future NGO grant programmes. These include:

- The **minimum amount** awarded to national NGO projects should be USD 5,000; the **maximum amount** chosen for regional grants (USD 35,000-50,000) seems reasonable and should not be exceeded.
- Grant selection committees should be very cautious with **cutting of proposed budgets**. If such a decision has to be taken, the choices and implications should be carefully assessed with the NGO(s).
- The net period that NGOs have available for execution should be **no less than 12 months** (national grants) **resp. 18 months** (regional grants). REC administrative time needs for grant selection and money transfers should be limited to max. 2 months and not affect the NGO capacities of project execution.
- In addition to administrative guidance and supervision, NGOs should be offered a **technical guidance** related to both
 - project strategies (what issue/problem to address and how, what to do when, who to address/involve, how to sustain cooperation) and
 - quality of execution (media work, scientific background/support, organisation of events etc.).

Such technical guidance can hardly be provided by the REC and should cover +/- all subjects addressed by the various NGO projects. The guidance should be provided especially in the early project phase and used for project evaluation.
- NGOs should be strongly motivated to **network** both with other NGOs awarded in this programme and with NGOs working outside the programme on the same subject, both in the same country and abroad.

The **reporting** of successful **NGO project achievements** throughout and at the end of NGO projects should be improved, especially for the purpose of communicating those achievements to external audiences.

Annexes

ANNEX I Detail Results from Assessment of Regional Projects

ANNEX II Detail Results from Assessment of National Projects

ANNEX III Re-assessment of NGO Creative Project

Annex IV Lists of all assessed national and regional NGO projects

ANNEX I Detail Results from Assessment of Regional Projects

<i>Green Action</i> + CSED (BiH), DPPVN (SLO) & DEF SRB	Project Title 21722 Strengthening NGO participation in EU - WFD implementation in Sava River Basin	Budget USD 50,000	Main environmental issue WFD implementation	DRP Verifier 19 Sep. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to DRP key issues)	The project served to increase the competence of NGOs in the Sava basin about the WFD, and to strengthen their involvement into the government activities (also in terms of public participation). NGOs were lacking good contacts to key government stakeholders and involvement into WFD and Sava basin issues, which were developing after the signing of the Sava Basin Framework Agreement and the recent opening of the Sava Commission Secretariat in Zagreb. The project also aims at strengthening the NGO image as a competent source of information for governments.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	4 national NGOs workshops to educate about WFD (up to > 20 NGOs attending), in HR also presentation by Sava Commission). 10 Nov.: Regional workshop in Krapinske Toplice (HR) served to establish the new "Sava NGO Committee" (Sava Commission, REC, ICPDR PS and DRP/Zinke also attending). Distribution of new brochure ("River Sava – our common heritage") about the Sava natural features and problems. . Green Action received official Observer status at Sava Commission. NGOs established good contacts to their national government bodies (e.g. by being regularly invited to WFD projects)			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	Only indirectly!			
Local institutional benefit of the grant for the NGOs	Green Action became the leader for Sava basin issues. More NGOs, especially in SRB and BiH were activated on WFD.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Fine!			
Communication results	Coloured brochure ("River Sava – our common heritage" (4 Sava language + English; 24 pages, 2000 copies) with ISBN number. Press release, local TV interview and other media reports about national workshops. Website.			
Promotion of the DRP	Inside of brochure.			
Attractiveness for DRP	High!			
Other comment				

<i>Holocen/HU + Dialogue /HU (+ Silvanus/RO)</i>	Project Title 21719 "Barriers and Bridges": Barriers to Waste, Nutrients and Chemicals, Bridges for Communities, Sectors and Information	Budget USD 28,000	Main environmental issue Community awareness raising on environment protection	DRP Verifier 5 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their envir. relevance in relation to DRP key issues)	This project aims at cooperation between schools, municipalities, authorities, the business sector and NGOs in jointly making steps towards WFD implementation at community level. The special character of this project is the cooperation with a social NGO (Dialogue) and the concrete work at the very local scale (villages, schools) in both countries, bridged by few joint activities.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>The project firstly addressed environmental pollution and rural tourism. Results from 2 surveys of local people from 8 villages (150 people – 118 replies!) and local government (19 replies) in Sancaiu/RO were presented in a workshop in May, followed up in 4 villages by a training (35 participants) on joint community building (local pollution spots). In Hungary on Hernad river (3 villages) and Vadasz creek (7 villages), also 150 people were addressed. The related seminar and training was held in November, including 15 RO participants (incl. kids). It served also to present overall project results (surveys, children's water monitoring, draft RBM plans, information about the Organica WWTP (see www.korte-organica.hu) and a field trip.</p> <p>Environment monitoring of surface water and wells (2-4 times/month) were done with aqua test and pond exploring kits in 5 HU and 2 RO schools (at age of 10-14). Holocen instructed on the use of these kits. Results are reported in info sheets. A set of powerpoint presentations/lectures (4 on water pollution) is given to 17 schools (Miskolc region) and other nature infos are available on www.holocen.hu</p> <p>A school competition was organised since may in 17 schools (4 children per group in 2 age classes: This includes 6 stations on nature interpretation and art master; 9 winners were invited to Baja to participate in a new art competition and a Danube boat trip. The winner was invited to a summer camp. In RO, a summer camp was held for one week for 25 kids. Frosch detergent sample packages were given to 25 households in both HU and RO areas.</p>			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	<p>Directly in some local villages, indirectly in the entire project areas.</p> <p>Local governments employed workers to clean village sites.</p> <p>Public composting sites were set up in the school yards in each village.</p>			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGOs	Less to Holocen, more to Dialogue and Silvanus			
REC grant selection and project administration	<p>All went fine and was easy to apply.</p> <p>The 7000 USD not covered by DRP came from various sources or in-kind.</p>			
Communication results	<p>Fliers on composting, home etiquette, water use in RO and HU; CDs and transparencies on the lectures.</p> <p>Few articles in local newspapers.</p>			
Promotion of the DRP	OK!			
Attractiveness for DRP	Small			
Other comment	Project info: see http://www.holocen.hu/rc_EN.htm PPT presentations can be found at www.holocen.hu/programmes/environmentaleducation			

SLOVENIA <i>Storklja/SI</i> <i>Roda/HR</i>	Project Title 21727 Preserving the water by promoting diapers friendly for earth and baby	Budget USD 35,000	Main environmental issue Waste management and related water pollution	DRP Verifier 19-20 Sep. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project follows up from a similar one granted at national level in the DRP Round 1 (2004/2005), as it was recommended after the 2005 assessment. The lead NGO has a junior partner (RODA) is Zagreb/HR, which gets only 8% of funds. Most action is, however, in HR where this topic is much less developed and promoted than in SI. Use of cotton diapers is in a very early state in HR: NGOs have no access to birth places (clinics) but growing contacts to nurses. Parenting courses at municipal level are sponsored by the HIPP company. Main action is the production of a DVD that will be disseminated mainly in Croatia.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Both NGOs meet every 3 months to coordinate the project. STORKLJA: DVD (50% of the DRP funds!) was produced in HR and SI languages jointly with a professional team and disseminated in November. At least 300 copies were produced but the NGO plans to burn up to over 1,000 copies in 2006. Main public activities are happening in HR. Since Sept. RODA in HR has a new office to demonstrate the proper use of diapers. Web forum with 5-7000 visits/day! The DVD will be shown in health centers and libraries. A web questionnaire was responded by 1400 people: 200 use diapers.			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	Outputs indicated in grant application form are unrealistic. Over time, the environmental benefit (reduced waste) will come.			
Local institutional benefit of the grant(s) for the NGO	RODA (HR name for stork) is a young and small NGO (though 350 members, 78 active) but already well recognised in HR. It is here profiting from the experience and support of Storklja (well known in SI). Grant has much improved the awareness and recognition of the NGO work, it has also resulted in new experiences and lessons important for the future work.			
REC grant selection and project administration	SGP process and terms were very clear, cooperation is getting better; communication, organization and the way of work is very professional and very dedicated to each NGO. The project was co-funded (30%) from the commune of LJ and the Ministry for Environment.			
Communication results	Press releases. Reports in local media (incl. TV), e.g. Osijek; regular radio programme. www.storklja.si www.roda.hr In HR a national TV program was under negotiation.			
Promotion of the DRP	On DVD			
Attractiveness for DRP	Limited! Good project but hard to relate to DRP core issues.			
Other comment				

<i>Association for Integrated Rural Development (BG) and Romanian Ornithological Society (RO)</i>	Project Title Cross-sectoral Cooperation for Good Water Quality Management on Lower Danube Farms (ref: 21724)	Budget USD 29 970	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 26 Sept (BG) & 9 Oct. (RO), 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	<p>The overall aim of the project was the long-term reduction of water pollution caused by agriculture in the Lower Danube basin that has been caused by the combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inappropriate use of fertilisers and storage of manure; • insufficient co-operation and co-ordination between the different institutions involved in land and water management, and; • inadequate awareness amongst farmers and the general public about issues and problems relating to environmental protection – including soil, water and biodiversity. <p>In order to achieve this aim, the project had the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide a model for good water quality management on two model farms - one in Plevne County in Bulgaria and the second in Braila County in Romania; • to contribute to policy development and the creation of more sustainable institutional conditions regarding agriculture and water quality issues; • establish a cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder platform for addressing the relationship between agriculture and water quality in the Lower Danube Basin. <p>Although highly relevant to DRP key issues, these aims were very ambitious for a 12 month implementation period and immediately suffered practical delays with establishment of the model farms and organisation of initial seminars due to the flooding experienced in early 2006. Nonetheless, a number of activities were started and implemented to a high technical quality. However, the overall impact of the project ultimately proved to be limited by problems with project management.</p> <p>The project was prepared by WWF in Bulgaria, but since neither the BG nor RO WWF offices were legal entities at the time of project application, it was not eligible to apply in their own name. Two "partner" NGOs were therefore used - <i>Association for Integrated Rural Development</i> (in BG) and <i>Romanian Ornithological Society (ROS)</i> – and upon initial assessment this appeared a reasonable partnership. For example, the ROS appeared particularly interested and committed to broadening the scope of its activities and building capacity to address agricultural pollution and water quality issues. However, it was also apparent that a) communication between the two partners was not functioning effectively, and b) there were problems with project management by the Romanian partner that were contributing to further significant delays in project implementation.</p> <p>Unfortunately a subsequent monitoring visit by REC also revealed serious financial and management discrepancies by the ROS that resulted in the RO component of the project being closed in late 2006. This was regrettable since the RO component had both considerable relevance to DRP key issues and, with technical support from WWF RO, the potential to make a useful impact at local and national level – but clearly the project management problems were unacceptable.</p>			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>As already noted, this project was very ambitious for a 12 month period – but the activities planned in both countries were logical and potentially effective through implementation of the following key steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation analysis for the target regions in Romania and Bulgaria – successfully completed, including the screening and identification of model farms that were relevant to the specific conditions of each region; 			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of EU “information packs” for both countries – all relevant information collected on EU legislation and adapted both to the regional/local context and the DRP concept of Best Agricultural Practice (BAP). The resulting documents were disseminated at the stakeholder meetings and the Romanian partners also uploaded them to their project website: www.clicknet.ro/danube (various maps, photographs, presentations and a short description of the project may also be found there); • Stakeholder meetings – first meetings successfully organised on 20-21 March (BG) and 25 May (RO) with the support and participation of the respective Ministries of Agriculture and Environment, national agricultural extension services, local governors, NGO representatives, farmers and farmers’ associations (e.g. a total of 85 people in BG). Both meetings were reported to establish the basis for good on-going co-operation; • Preparation of model farms and commence monitoring –an on-going activity. Farms were selected in Pleven and Braila counties according to clearly defined common criteria and considerable work was undertaken with the farmers to orientate them towards the project and their function as model farms. For example, a high priority in BG was to make the farmer “legal” with the relevant registration papers, interpretation of veterinary and environmental regulations etc.; • Develop and present recommendations to relevant authorities – this was successfully completed in both countries through active participation of various official representatives in discussions during the first stakeholder meetings; • Further stakeholder workshops – 3 training workshops were organised for farmers in Pleven municipalities (BG) during the period 2-7 June 2006 entitled “Financial opportunities for development of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices and activities”. A further training seminar was organized on 26 June 2006 in partnership with the Braila County Council (RO) to inform local majors about the potential impact of EU legislation (CAP, WFD etc.) upon Danube water quality. A final stakeholder meeting was planned to be held in Braila in November 2006 – it was hoped that this would provide the opportunity for networking with other DRP-SGP projects; • Promotion and dissemination - articles related to project activities and seminars were published in the local Newspaper “<i>Obiectiv</i>” in Braila (published on the internet), whilst in Pleven the seminars attracted the interest of 7 local newspapers, 2 radio representatives and a local TV station. 			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	<p>The aims of the project were very ambitious and with the delays in implementation it seems unlikely that there will have been any significant short-term environmental benefits. However, the technical materials produced and seminars/workshops organised were of a high quality and will have contributed significantly to raising the awareness and understanding of key local stakeholders – this will inevitably contribute to long-term environmental benefits, especially when financial instruments become available after EU accession for investment in manure management and the encouragement of more environmentally-friendly farming practices (e.g. organic farming).</p>			
Local institutional benefit of the grant for the NGO	<p>Project funding undoubtedly helped to build the capacity of both partner NGOs regarding their understanding of the technical and EU regulatory issues relating to water pollution by agriculture. Despite the problems with project mis-management outlined above, this was particularly useful for the ROS who have a stated commitment to wider environmental issues beyond simply the conservation of bird habitats and species, and were very happy to have the opportunity to work at a local level on</p>			

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	practical issues relating to the WFD.			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problems, only positive comments, reported by the partner organisations			
Communication results	It seems reasonable to expect that a large number of people in Pleven and Braila will be now be more familiar with the issues debated due to the local media coverage.			
Promotion of the DRP	High – DRP and REC logos clearly presented on all project communications and publications, plus the Romanian website			
Attractiveness for DRP	Potentially high – but limited by the financial and management discrepancies that resulted in the RO component of the project being closed in late 2006			
Other comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was an ambitious project that was inevitably going to have problems by attempting implement all activities within a 12 month period and this obviously put pressure upon both partner NGOs (especially after the delays due to the 2006 flooding). Whilst there is clearly no excuse for the mis-management by the <i>Romanian Ornithological Society</i>, it would have been desirable for the whole project to have been more transparent from the outset regarding the relationship between the WWF offices in BG and RO (effectively the driving force and technical expertise behind the project) and the two "partner" NGOs that were used for making the project application and following through with project management and implementation. • Overall, the project was something of a lost opportunity – especially in Romania where it raised high expectations at a local level and did not finally conclude all activities fully and effectively. • None of the partners were aware of any activities undertaken in their country under Phase 2 of the agricultural components (outputs 1.2 & 1.3) of the DRP. 			

BULGARIA/ROMANIA/ MOLDOVA <i>Black Sea NGO Network (BG), Earth Friends (RO) and Eco Counselling Centre (MD)</i>	Project Title Best Agricultural Practice in my Farm: NGOs, Farmers, Specialists Working together for BAP in Bulgaria, Romania and Moldova (ref: 21728)	Budget USD 34 978 (+ USD 1 698 match-funding)	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 24 Sept (BG) & 11 Oct (RO) 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	<p>The project was implemented in 6 rural municipalities in the Lower DRB in Bulgaria (Silistra and Dobrich), Romania (Galati and Bacau) and Moldova (Cahul and neighbouring municipalities). These regions all share common problems regarding the impact of agricultural activities on the environment, but obviously have contrasting regulatory frameworks, including in BG and RO where the transposition of EU legislation has proceeded at different speeds and in slightly different directions. The overall aim of the project was to introduce at municipality level the concept of Best Agricultural Practice (BAP) as developed and promoted by the DRP – a concept very new to most experts, NGOs, farmers and other stakeholders in the region. In order to achieve this aim, the project had the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop understanding of the concept and requirements of BAP at a local level in BG, RO and MD • To promote the application of BAP in the current agricultural practices of 150 - 200 local stakeholders • To stimulate the interest of the local media in the DRP, BAP, ecosystem approach, organic production and trans-boundary cooperation in target countries • To strengthen multi-stakeholder cooperation and promote exchange and networking locally, nationally and regionally. <p>These aims and objectives were highly relevant to DRP issues and the project was well-formulated with realistic objectives for the available time-frame and budget. This assessment is based upon visits to the Bulgarian and Romanian partners. No visit was made to Moldova and information on the activities of the in <i>Eco Counselling Centre</i> in Cahul were sparse – although it was noted by the Romanian partner that co-operation could have been better.</p>			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>The activities planned in the partner countries were implemented through the following key steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project launch – launch events were organised by each partner during February 2006 – on 8 February in Bulgaria (50 people attending), 15 February in Romania (50 people attending) and 10 February in Moldova. All events received good media coverage – even though they were organised shortly after the worst period of flooding and GAP/BAP was not initially perceived as a high priority. An important element of the strategy for launching the project was the production of various promotional materials – colourful posters were produced in Bulgaria and Romania, a calendar and caps in Moldova, personalised agenda notebooks in Romania and t-shirts in Bulgaria; • Preparation and exchange of information – during February 2006 the lead partner (Black Sea NGO Network) prepared a summary in English of the Bulgarian Code of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) and a Fact Sheet on the DRP concept of Best Agricultural Practice (BAP). These were circulated to the other partners as a “template” for information exchange and during March – May 2006 the other partners prepared and exchanged summaries of their national Codes of GAP and other tools for supporting sustainable agriculture in their own countries. Relevant materials were also translated into the native language and distributed to the local media to stimulate interest in the project and the key issue of agriculture and water quality; • Training courses – two training courses were organised in each country for farmers and local experts to develop their understanding of the concept of BAP and to strengthen their capacity to support nutrient reduction activities and trans- 			

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	<p>boundary cooperation. The main criteria used for selecting the participants were their potential to a) disseminate information through their professional occupation and/or b) directly apply the concept of GAP/BAP. The training was organised as follows: Dobrich (BG) (22 February 2006) – 44 participants; Silistra (BG) (22 February 2006) – 29 participants; Galati (RO) (11 March 2006) – 41 participants; Bacau (RO) (8 April 2006) – 38 participants; Cahul (MD) (5 April 2006) – 26 participants; Cantemir (MD) (12 May 2006) – 31 participants. The total number of participants was 221 (almost 40% more than anticipated in the original project proposal). In all countries the training was reported to stimulate farmers and local experts to seek more information and the advice of other professionals. A total of 12 journalists participated in the 6 training courses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAP/BAP Booklet – 500 booklets (28pp, A5, full colour format) were prepared and distributed by each partner in their native language. The contents and design of each booklet were decided by the partners according to local context – for example, the lead partner focused on the storage and use of manure by integrating the guidelines on manure management from the DRP Phase 1 with key points from the Bulgarian Code of GAP prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture; • Media events – each partner was responsible for engaging with the local media and organising publicity events and activities to highlight project topics and achievements (many of which are outlined above). For example, <i>Earth Friends</i> in Romania organised local events in March, April and June to correspond with Water Day, Earth Day and World Environment Day. Additionally, a media competition was organised in each target region to coincide with Danube Day (June 29 2006) – this attracted 10 entrants in Bulgaria, 2 in Romania and an unreported number in Moldova. The winners received diplomas and were invited to join the cross-border study visits (see below); • Cross-border study visits – the first study visit took place from 8-11 June 2006 and involved 15 Romanian and 3 Moldovan farmers, experts and media representatives visiting Bulgaria (11 of the Romanian participants had never travelled abroad before). The group visited a total of 4 farms in the Silistra and Plovdiv regions – all of which had a specific interest in soil conservation and water protection, including 3 that use organic production methods. The visits stimulated much interest and discussion – as one participant concluded in her travel report: <i>“the visits showed us that we can practice an agriculture that is friendly to the environment and can offer us both moral and material satisfaction”</i>. The trip was covered by the Bulgarian and Romanian local media with 4 publications and news on the local TV and radio channels. The second study tour from Bulgaria and Moldova to Romania was organised for mid-October 2006 and included a visit to the World Bank APC project in Calarasi; • Establishment of local networks - in addition to the network established between the partners, a number of smaller networks also quickly developed within the project in response to the activities undertaken. These networks offer the potential for further work and co-operation. For example, contacts and networking were significantly improved in Romania at a) the local level with local government officials from Galati and Bacau county visiting each other and <i>Earth Friends</i> co-operating closely on new project proposals with the county office of the national agricultural advisory service, 			

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	and; b) the international level with the exchange of information and know-how between the Bujoro Research Institute in Galati (RO) and the University of Agriculture in Plovdiv (BG).			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	No direct local environmental benefits, but much potential for indirect long-term benefits due to the improved awareness of and understanding about GAP, BAP and WFD amongst all stakeholders including farmers, local communities, NGOs etc. This is particularly important in Moldova where the concepts were previously unknown and the level of awareness of the problems was very low. The project set a target of modifying the agricultural practices 150-200 local farmers – this is impossible to verify, but it is clear that a significantly greater number than this were aware of the project and likely to have been influenced by it's activities and outputs.			
Local institutional benefit of the grant for the NGOs	The main benefits for the partner NGOs were: a) enhanced networking with central and local government, agricultural advisory services, research institutes, farmers and media; b) greater awareness and technical understanding about GAP, BAP and WFD, and; c) increased profile in the local media, including TV, radio, press and internet. In Romania, the institutional benefits also apply to the local offices of the national agricultural advisory service that actively participated in the project. According to the Director of the Galati office, <i>"We learnt a lot from working on this project with Earth Friends and now want to share this experience with our colleagues in other county offices"</i> .			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problems, only positive comments, reported by the partner organisations			
Communication results	Engagement of all partners with the media was excellent throughout the project. Media contacts were kept aware of and involved in activities with continual emphasis upon the regional nature of the project, its importance within the larger DRP and relevance to wider environmental issues. In addition to the channels of communication already described above a project website was maintained by the lead partner: www.bseanetwork.org/Project%20farm.htm			
Promotion of the DRP	High – DRP and REC logos clearly presented on all project communications and publications			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very high – lots of examples of good practice within the project for reinforcing key messages originating from the DRP (notably the concept of Best Agricultural Practice) that were adapted to local context			
Other comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interesting lesson from this regional project is the way that it successfully built upon a national project undertaken by the Black Sea NGO Network under Round 1 of the DRP-SGP. Entitled "Ecoaccent: Plant Growing in Dobrudzha", the national project involved field plots to demonstrate the environmental and economic benefits of good agricultural practice; field visits and seminars for farmers, local experts, advisers, and NGO activists, and; training for journalists on relevant legislation. • None of the partners were aware of any activities undertaken in their country under Phase 2 of the agricultural components (outputs 1.2 & 1.3) of the DRP. 			

ANNEX II Detail Results from Assessment of National Projects

SLOVENIA <i>Institute for Environmental Protection Promotion</i>	Project Title The Effective Protection of Water in Rural Areas in Podonavje, Using Ecoremediation	Budget USD 10,000	Main environmental issue Water pollution from agriculture	DRP Verifier 20 Sep. 06 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	This new and small NGO (related to the Maribor university) addresses the use of natural processes for the protection and restoration of damaged environment (so-called the “ecoremediation” = ERM) via e.g. better farming and change of certain lifestyle in SI. It focuses on the Podravje area in eastern SI (Drava lowland between Maribor and Ormoz) and introduces ERM techniques to local farmers: By a means of partner network and various activities, the use of fertilisers and pesticides shall be reduced in the Drava lowlands whose big gravel deposits easily dry up and its ground- and drinking water are polluted (in 1989 wells had to be closed). Other examples for ERM are the cleaning of soils (polluted by heavy metals) with certain plants or of the Ormoz waste tip (recycling of leakage waters - EU model project).			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Network of 20 partner institutions set up. <u>Media campaign</u> in May with newspapers and TV; dissemination of colour postcards (4 types explaining ERM) to households, schools etc. <u>Symposium</u> on 13 June explained ERM (science and its application); booklet (200 copies; 48 pages) and CD of all lectures; 35 participants. <u>Education Course “Eco-manager”</u> will be offered at the university as a 2 semester post-graduate programme on applied ecology (3 theoretical topics + practical education e.g. decentralised WWTPs) for all environment-related companies <u>Farm advisory services</u> (October) to improve use of chemicals <u>Publication of the booklet</u> “ERM for better environment protection” presents 7 examples of ERM in the Drava area (1,300 copies – 300 from DRP funds) <u>School visits</u> to inform about ERM since September and to initiate practical activities. Input into the development of the <u>school curricula</u> (environment is one of the volunteer subjects) by the universities of Maribor, LJ and Koper. From November on, a <u>new faculty of ERM</u> was established in Celje (Technopolis at former industry site).			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Directly (farmers) and indirectly (industry managers, schools, local public)			
Local institutional benefit	DRP funds helped to develop the young NGO and secure media reports			
REC grant selection and project administration	Excellent support by REC!			
Communication results	Media reports (articles; 1 hour weekly radio magazine over 6 months); 4,000 postcards (4types); coloured symposium booklet and CD, and ERM booklet			
Promotion of the DRP	On postcards, in symposium and ERM booklets and CD			
Attractiveness for DRP	High! Impressive number of partners, activities and outputs.			
Other comment				

SLOVENIA ICRO	Project Title Individual Waste Water Cleaning Systems for Households and Farms in Dispersed Settlements	Budget USD 10,000	Main environmental issue Small WWTPs in rural areas	DRP Verifier 20 Sep. 2006 Alexander Zinke
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	<p>The project in a rural area not far from Ljubljana addresses sewage collection and treatment in dispersed settlements. The Volcji potok area (communes of Domzale, Krammik and Lukovica) – a potential landscape park and protected area - lacks any sewage system and faces water pollution problems (drinking water is bottled). The relevant legislation is still missing; septic tanks and cesspits are no appropriate solution (often illegally emptied); small villages usually do not cooperate to share costs of sewage management; farmers are often not ready to admit their pollution and there are not many treatment techniques.</p> <p>The NGO solution is to identify pilot areas to demonstrate better action and to use advisors to multiply the effect. Local stakeholders are addressed by workshops, publications, media and school activities.</p> <p>The project builds up on the Round 1 DRP grant successfully addressing teachers and pupils with 2 brochures about “Water Detectives” and “How the river cleans itself”.</p>			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>Cooperation with various stakeholders, e.g. <u>Farm Advisory Agency</u>: one-day training on household sewage and manure management. Information provided also via internet (usually checked by farmers!): Link to a special page managed by the Institute for Sanitation Technology (university).</p> <p>Production of an <u>information brochure</u> and a <u>technical plan</u> on sewage management needs.</p> <p>Organisation of a <u>workshop</u> in November (some 30 participants).</p> <p><u>Research project</u> with children.</p>			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Only indirect over the next years			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	The NGO is well known already from school education activities but could with this project extend its image and contacts.			
REC grant selection and project administration	REC cooperation is fine! The Logframe creates confusion and is not really useful for project execution.			
Communication results	Brochure (2000 copies)			
Promotion of the DRP	Brochure,			
Attractiveness for DRP	Medium			
Other comment				

SLOVENIA <i>Association Storklja</i>	Project Title Preserving the Water by Promoting the Production and Use of Phosphate-free Detergents	Budget USD 10,000	Main environmental issue Water pollution	DRP Verifier 20 Sep.2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	<p>The project addresses the use of (phosphate-free) detergents by consumers and the related water quality in NE Slovenia. Main subject of the NGO is mother service (see the Regional Grant project about diapers!), which is very weakly developed in SI.</p> <p>The NGO works through its 3 centres (Maribor = 5 years old, Ljubljana = 2 years old and Velenje = new) as well as through doctor centres, pediatric clinics, technical schools, booths at communal events and its website.</p> <p>The NGO developed a questionnaire, a website and a brochure, promoted its topics via media and public events.</p>			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>In July 10,000(!) copies of a coloured leaflet were printed and distributed all over SI.</p> <p>In the Storklja centers, lectures, trainings and advisory services are provided (2 programmes every day!).</p> <p>The questionnaire was distributed before and after the campaign: over 300 responses were received (the evaluation was not done at the time of the interview).</p> <p>The NGO is well linked to other NGOs</p>			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Indirect (slowly reducing use of conventional detergents).			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Grant has much further improved the awareness and recognition of its work. The NGO has already a very good standing and is well networked with other stakeholders (communes, medical services, etc.) but with this project it could add a new topic to its activities.			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problem!			
Communication results	2 newspapers were involved, webpage and leaflet			
Promotion of the DRP	Webpage, leaflet.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Medium (excellent communication works!)			
Other comment				

SLOVENIA Society "Krnica"	Project Title Underground Water and Farmers	Budget USD 10,000	Main environmental issue Agricultural pollution	DRP Verifier 21 Sep. 2006 Alexander Zinke
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project is located in southern SLO near the CRO border (Bela Krajina, capital Novo Mesto), specifically in the <u>Lahinja Landscape Park</u> (Natura 2000 site). This is a 200 ha large complex of forests and fields hosting natural and cultural monuments in a karst landscape of the upper Lahinja river. It is managed by RIC, a public institution representing the municipalities of Crnomelj and Semic, which aims at developing tourism and small entrepreneurship (also preparation for EU Leader and Interreg projects of the "Valis Colapis Euregio" = Kupa/Kopla valley). RIC also serves as tourist information centre and tourism agency for Bela Krajina. Project objective is to raise awareness of the management needs of the <u>special wetland site "Nerajski luge"</u> (5 ha), to educate and demonstrate improved water (pollution) management and to establish new stakeholder cooperation.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	After the project presentations (March 2006: gain full stakeholder support) to 45(!) local farmers and the next day to 20 local people, 3 educational workshops were held in April (on biodiversity conservation in the landscape park; education of local guides about the countryside heritage; eco-farming the park; each 20-25 participants) as well as 3 field activities (mowing of the overgrown wetland with 60 persons on 22 July; in autumn: cutting of alder trees at the wetland and clearing of river banks at the Lahinja spring); The project was regularly communicated via local media (radio, TV and newspapers) and via a leaflet "Underground water and farmers" (2000 copies in SLO and ENG). The core area is managed by 45 farmers who have to stop fertilising the meadows.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Direct restoration of key nature sites, strongly involving local people who, in the long term, should also reduce nutrient loading.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Obvious success of stakeholder cooperation			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problem!			
Communication results	Multiple at local level.			
Promotion of the DRP	Nice PPT presentation; T-shirt "Mower of Nerajski lugi"			
Attractiveness for DRP	High! Even though this is a small-scale action, it shows how to activate local stakeholder awareness and involvement			
Other comment	RIC is an excellent project management body and no real NGO but does excellent stakeholder networking. Mission included a field trip to Nerajski lugi site, with managed area and alders to be cut; meeting with local handcraft person.			

Croatia Brod Environmental Associat. "Earth" (BEUZ); Slavonski Brod Municipality: Environment Department; Sewerage Company	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	DRP II 01-05 Cooperation for a Cleaner Sava	USD 11,950	Slavonski Brod wastewater management	8 Nov 2006 <i>Rayka Hauser</i>
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>The project's objective is to promote stakeholder cooperation towards the reduction of Sava pollution from Slavonski Brod municipal wastewaters (over 60,000 inhabitants) through: raising awareness, sensitising local stakeholders and creating a sense of urgency in order to speed up the ongoing WWTP planning and the search of funding; creating a model for cooperation and dialogue among stakeholders in the process of WWTP planning; as well as lobbying for a tertiary treatment stage.</p> <p>In the course of project implementation, two more major point source polluters were identified in the vicinity of Slavonski Brod and <u>project objectives evolved</u> to include cooperation with these polluters towards a solution for wastewater treatment.</p> <p><u>Relevance to DRP key issues:</u> pollution reduction from municipal and farming sources, awareness raising, models for stakeholder dialogue and looking for solutions together with polluters.</p> <p>Until the date of the evaluation interview, the following activities were implemented: a media campaign presenting the project issues (local print articles, local television and radio programmes), public survey on awareness levels, and a workshop for local and regional authorities and NGOs on "Cooperation for a Cleaner Sava" presenting the WFD, the draft WWTP concept and the Sava Commission. Additional activities: identification of point-source pollution sources in the county; selection of a sampling site (Mrsunja River downstream from a large scale pig farm), carrying out of two series of water chemical and biological analyses together with the Public Health Institute; initiating a dialogue with the polluter. A second major polluter (poultry slaughterhouse) was also identified and a dialogue on technological solutions initiated.</p> <p>Remaining activities: include two more series of chemical and biological analyses of water quality, and a final workshop "Sava – our Common River" on 12 December 2006.</p> <p>Cooperation with: Sava Commission, NGOs, local government and water authorities, identified point source polluters. No cooperation with (unaware of) parallel relevant DRP activities and potentially strong partners in Croatia, e.g. Club PBZ (see next SGP project matrix) or the Water Forum Demonstration Project implemented by Green Osijek under DRP Component 3.4.</p> <p>Change of project leader resulted in a 2-month delay of the project start.</p> <p>Change of project scope after initial findings (addition of further activities, slight modification of originally planned ones)</p>			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	<p>Initiated cooperation with major polluters and expressed good will to work toward wastewater treatment solutions (i.e. potential positive environmental impact beyond the project's completion); model for cooperation.</p> <p>Raised awareness of relevant local and county authorities about the need to speed up construction of a WWTP (i.e. potential positive environmental impact beyond the project's completion); model for cooperation, public awareness raising.</p>			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	<p>Raised profile through media work and stakeholder cooperation.</p> <p>Strengthened and newly established partnerships with local authorities, Sava Basin NGOs and with polluters.</p> <p>Plans for several follow-up activities stemming from the project.</p>			

Croatia <i>Brod Environmental Associat. "Earth" (BEUZ); Slavonski Brod Municipality: Environment Department; Sewerage Company</i>	Project Title DRP II 01-05 Cooperation for a Cleaner Sava	Budget USD 11,950	Main environmental issue Slavonski Brod wastewater management	DRP Verifier 8 Nov 2006 <i>Rayka Hauser</i>
REC grant selection and project administration	Selection process was clear, REC office was very supportive, provided information as requested and was flexible with (reasonable) modification of project objectives; budget was well planned and payments arrived on time. Winning projects were not presented to each other: missed opportunity to establish links and cooperation.			
Communication results	Wide media coverage (recorded) of the project and its contents resulted in increased calls from citizens and website visits. BEUZ website has 300-500 daily hits and an active discussion forum on the subject. All communication tools and results (published articles, TV and radio programmes) will be listed and enclosed to the Final Report.			
Promotion of the DRP	DRP logo on all invitations, (the project has not developed printed materials). Invitations to final workshop refer to the project as "part of the DRP funded by REC" – a note has been sent requesting to correct this.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Medium: no actual pollution reduction at present, possibly good case concerning approaching polluters constructively (but initial stage of cooperation with results still to be seen).			
Other comment	Project information on http://beuz.sbnet.hr ; project leader has records of all communications activities including DVDs of TV appearances.			

Croatia <i>Assoc. of Food Technologists, Biotechnologists and Nutritionists (Club PBN); Food and Biotechnology Faculty, Zagreb; Croatian Centre for Cleaner Product.; Sivicon i Vicos AD</i>	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
	DRP II 02-05 Informing the public about the advantages of industrial wastewater treatment technologies (environmental and economic aspects)	USD 15,000	BAT for industrial wastewater treatment.	5 Oct 2006 <i>Rayka Hauser</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project objective is to educate the public, industries, governmental institutions and interested organisations about national and EU legal requirements and state-of-the-art technologies for industrial wastewater treatment, with a focus on several types of food and chemical industries. Activities to this end include: organisation of specialized lectures on various legal, technological, environmental management and economic aspects (including case studies of selected factories); round table discussions with industry, government and non-government representatives; demonstration of equipment for water quality control and biological wastewater treatment; publication / handbook on new wastewater treatment technologies; as well as technical assistance to interested companies for the planning of wastewater treatment solutions. <u>Relevance to DRP key issues:</u> industrial pollution reduction (especially interesting because of a constructive approach to providing concrete technical expertise to polluters), education of stakeholders and the public to exercise pressure.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Lectures: The IPPC Directive's approach to regulating industrial environmental impacts; IPPC Directive and implications for the food and chemical industries; Case studies of sugar factories in Germany and the Osijek Sugar Factory; State-of-the-art technologies for industrial wastewater treatment and their advantages; Case studies of economic and environmental aspects of cleaner production at the Lura Dairy Factory; Results from the survey of drinking water quality in Zagreb. Two equipment exhibitions in Zagreb (under preparation at the time of interview). Publication of handbook (draft at the time of interview). Provision of technical assistance to the Labud detergent factory (upon the request of their biotechnologist) for environmental management planning (on-going at the time of interview). NGOs were invited from contacts provided by REC but turnout was very low. A change of strategy was planned for the remaining (at the time of interview) lectures to motivate NGOs participation through contacting them directly. High interest from industries with both positive and negative reactions, including heated discussions on new and outdated wastewater treatment technologies, and requests for cooperation and assistance following the lectures.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Potential future introduction of environmental technologies and improved environmental performance of some factories. Increased technical expertise of pressure groups to support lobbying efforts.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Raised profile of the organisation as a source of technical expertise to industries; specific cooperation initiated with several industrial factories, possibly to be followed-up after the project's end Increased professional qualification of members of the organisation (industrial technologists throughout Croatia).			
REC grant selection and project administration	Well managed selection and implementation process, no problems with funding and transfers.			
Communication results	Press release before each lecture and announcements in Vjesnik newspaper; online news articles; DVD records of all lectures and discussions; CD Powerpoint presentations. Limited media coverage despite communications efforts.			
Promotion of the DRP	DRP logo on all invitations and reference to DRP funding in articles and press releases. Logo will also be on the publication.			

Croatia <i>Assoc. of Food Technologists, Biotechnologists and Nutritionists (Club PBN); Food and Biotechnology Faculty, Zagreb; Croatian Centre for Cleaner Product.; Sivicon i Vicos AD</i>	Project Title DRP II 02-05 Informing the public about the advantages of industrial wastewater treatment technologies (environmental and economic aspects)	Budget USD 15,000	Main environmental issue BAT for industrial wastewater treatment.	DRP Verifier 5 Oct 2006 <i>Rayka Hauser</i>
Attractiveness for DRP	Medium to high: of interest in that awareness raising is linked with the provision of concrete technical expertise to polluters (and pressure groups) for wastewater treatment solutions; partnerships with industries.			
Other comment	Project information on www.pbn.hr , including information on all lectures and downloadable Powerpoint presentations (in HR). All communication materials, lecture records and articles will be enclosed to the Final Report. Special emphasis in the remaining project time will be given to strengthening cooperation with environmental NGOs.			

Croatia <i>Europe House Vukovar, Biopa Osijek, Organic Farms Zrno, Goran & Mlini</i>	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	DRP II 03-05 Promotion of ecological and organic agriculture: Phase II	USD 11,970	Promotion of organic farming and marketing of products	2 Nov. 06 <i>Rayka Hauser</i>
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>The project aims to stop agricultural land degradation and reduce soil and water pollution through promoting organic agriculture in the Vukovar Region. Implemented activities according to plan: practical training for farmers on methods of organic agriculture (lectures, workshops, demonstration field visits), provision of assistance for reaching markets and certification (linking farmers with health food producers in Croatia and abroad, promoting the establishment of organic farmers' associations, enabling the year-round sale of organic produce at the eco-stand of the Vukovar open market), and raising consumer awareness about the environmental and health benefits of organic production (printed materials, information and tasting of organic produce at the Vukovar open market, education of school children through school eco-fields, lessons and competitions).</p> <p>Relevance to DRP key issues: reduction of pollution and land degradation, public awareness raising about polluting activities.</p> <p>Excellent cooperation among project implementation partners: two NGOs and three established organic producers. Project content was largely defined by beneficiaries themselves (this is a follow-up from a SGP Round I project, which focused on theoretical lectures for farmers). At the request of farmers, Phase II included more practical and expert training on organic agriculture methods for a larger number of farmers, study visits to organic farms, assistance for certification and reaching markets. Project partners worked with authorities (Vukovar Development Fund) to ensure better access to governmental financial support for starting organic agriculture (about 23 farmers in the project area will get such support; with possibly 1/3 eventually being certified). Promotion materials were distributed to farmer advisory services at the county offices. One of the organisations (Biopa Osijek) is also providing ongoing advisory services for organic agriculture. Vukovar Eco-Association was established, which will offer daily organic produce at the Vukovar open market, as well as through other routes. Contacts were established with health food producers for possible supply. Consumers were targeted through eco-stands at markets and fairs – information provision as well as questionnaires to find out about consumer knowledge and interest. Regular media coverage led to increased interest and visits to eco-stands; promotion materials were produced and distributed: posters, leaflets, brochures.</p> <p>Project leaders will look for possibilities for follow up activities due to the increased interest by farmers.</p>			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	No direct local environmental effect at present but significant potential if new farmers convert to organic production (target for about 7-8 farmers in the coming year, a further increase in interest and plans for follow-up activities).			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Stronger cooperation and increased credibility of involved NGOs with a large number of farmers in the Vukovar Region. Organic farms participating as project partners have also strengthened their positions for providing training and advice to farmers (some of them have elaborate training facilities and programmes, see websites).			
REC grant selection and project administration	The process was well managed. The budget and timing were tight (project partners started working before receiving the first payment in order to fit within the timetable).			
Communication results	Regular media coverage led to increased consumer interest which was reflected in increased visits to eco-stands (record was kept, including a questionnaire for buyers). Promotion materials were produced and distributed: posters, leaflets, brochures (no feedback on results).			

Croatia <i>Europe House Vukovar, Biopa Osijek, Organic Farms Zrno, Goran & Mlini</i>	Project Title DRP II 03-05 Promotion of ecological and organic agriculture: Phase II	Budget USD 11,970	Main environmental issue Promotion of organic farming and marketing of products	DRP Verifier 2 Nov. 06 <i>Rayka Hauser</i>
	Media coverage has been recorded and will be enclosed to the Final Report.			
Promotion of the DRP	DRP logo on all printed materials. NONE OF THE PARTNER ORGANISATIONS' WEBSITES PROVIDES PROJECT INFORMATION			
Attractiveness for DRP	Medium to high – farmers were increasingly interested and convinced, with actual organic certification likely to follow as a result of the project (none yet). Some of the partners are interesting in themselves: “Zrno” and “Goran” organic farms have training programmes, workshop facilities, demonstration fields, eco-tourism facilities; Biopa NGO is providing advisory services.			
Other comment	Project partner websites (NO project information): www.edvu.org , www.biopa.hr , www.bio-zrno.hr , www.zunh.hr/smilcic/			

Croatia "HYLA" Soc. for Research and Protection of Amphibians and Reptiles; Green Osijek	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
	DRP II 05-05 Let us Learn about Amphibians – the First to be Affected	USD 9,945	Pollution and habitat destruction of amphibians	23 October 06 <i>Rayka Hauser</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project aims to raise public awareness on the impacts of pollution and habitat destruction/fragmentation on amphibians, in order to encourage protection of wetland habitats from pollution and destruction. Implemented activities (to date of evaluation interview) in line with the project plan include: training of local population in the Baranja County in monitoring techniques, carrying out of monitoring in selected areas, workshops and field work with school children on monitoring amphibians, protecting their habitats and using them as indicators of habitat pollution and destruction. Additional activities to be implemented until the end of the project (April 2007) include a second round of monitoring, workshops with children, publications on monitoring results with maps of "black spots" and detected deformities, mitigation activities and the development of a report with all data and indicators of public interest in the subject. <u>Relevant to DRP issues:</u> biodiversity impacts of agricultural land use and pollution (demonstrated through biological indicators)			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Introductory workshop and training was met with interest by local people from very different backgrounds, NGOs and students. Monitoring implemented by local people demonstrated a clear relationship between agricultural activities and amphibian diversity. Some deformities were also discovered at two locations but it was difficult to establish relationship with pollution. The seminar was announced with a press release and invitation on local radio, the work of volunteers was covered by local RTL channel. Press releases are planned for the publications, discovered deformities, clean up of "black spots" and workshops. Cooperation with the management authority of Kopacki rit Nature Park, Friends of Kopacki rit and Green Osijek NGOs. Plans for future joint activities for mitigation of road impacts in wetland areas (possibly in partnership with the Construction Faculty).			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	No direct environmental benefit to date; potential future effects through increased awareness and support for the protection of wetland habitats.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Increased network of partner organisations, possibly considering the establishment of a HYLA sub-office in Osijek.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Well implemented, the budget was well planned and sufficient for the activities.			
Communication results	Volunteer work covered by local RTL channel, radio programmes. Project leader considers that work was not always sufficiently well covered by the media and that NGOs still need to learn about working effectively with the media.			
Promotion of the DRP	Logo on workshop invitations; will be placed also on future publications.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Low: no direct environmental benefit, unclear to what degree the impact on amphibians can be used to sensitise the public to the environmental and health effects of pollution.			
Other comment	Website under development www.hyla.hr			

Czech Republic <i>Veronica</i>	Project Title STOP for Phosphates - Clean Water not only in the South Moravia Region	Budget USD 7,500	Main environmental issue Phosphate-free detergents	DRP Verifier 2 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The original project goal (ban of phosphates in CZ) had to be revised, after the CZ government surprisingly decided such a new law (in force since Oct. 2006). The project thus aimed at raising awareness about the new law, an action which the government did not undertake (no media info!). A voluntary agreement of the industry failed after some 10 years, after consumers did not care. Veronica (as a registered eco-consultant office with 4000 visitors/year) closely cooperates with VUV (water research institute) and the Market Inspectorate to monitor the changing use of detergents in a model micro-region (upper Olsava basin in the White Carpathians with 15 villages and 15000 people), and to assess the impact of their awareness campaigns.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Apart from the 2 key project partners, Veronica is part of the NGO network STEP of eco-counselling centers and informs about this project. First action was the monitoring of water quality (VUV) which will be continued beyond 2006. Second, a questionnaire on the detergents use was given to all households (10% retrun rate). Third, 10,000 copies of a coloured leaflet were distributed and some public events organised. Forth, Veronica consulted local people from its field office in the micro-region. Fifth, project results were published in Nov. 2006 in a local seminar and press release. The Market Inspectorate will have to follow up.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Very limited (effects not earlier than 2007)			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Useful entry seminar (explanation of LogFrame). Better standing in the NGO network and with the 2 public partners. REC administration is normal.			
REC selection administr	Winners' meeting was found very useful to meet other NGOs.			
Communication results	Coloured info sheet "Bye, bye phosphates" Flier (black & white) "How to choose the right washing powder?" Article in Veronica journal 2/2006.			
Promotion of the DRP	Coured info sheet and flier; NGO journal.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Small! There is no government campaign to introduce PO4-free detergents, thus the change of consumers will take long time.			
Other comment	Consultant did not understand that the NGO did not attack the government to fail in publicly announcing their new law.			

Czech Republic	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
<i>Renesance of Country</i>	Moravian Carst - A Model Site of Protected Surface and Underground Karst Waters in the DB	USD 7.700	Agricultural pollution of karst	3 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project takes place in the Moravian karst (a limestone plateau at 500 m asl. with cave systems in a 94 km ² protected landscape, north of Brno) and aims at promoting methods for karst-sensitive agriculture and a specific cooperation with a model farm. The landscape is subject to intensive agriculture (3500 ha, mainly wheat, rape, maize), which impacts both karst waters (in the 1980s, up to 400 kg N/ha resulted in the dissolving of cave features) and the landscape (e.g. sinkholes are being filled up to ease farming). The small and young NGO is linked with the park administration and tries to promote non-arable land use. From 2000-2006, an EU SAPARD agro-environment programme reduced the pressure (220 ha converted, 260 ha without maize and on 40 ha testing of 6 m wide buffer strip around sinkholes). The NGO is also involved into the preparation of a local LEADER project. (on the marketing of agro products).			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Production of a flier, a CD and a webpage www.karst-agri.cz On the Zemspol model farm, specific infos were provided to farmers on the conversion of arable land to grassland (above caves): <u>brochure</u> , several <u>technical excursions</u> (June, July and September with each 10-20 farmers, 6 more trips in autumn) on the revitalisation of the karst landscape (via reduced application of fertilizer, sheep pasturing, planting of hedges etc.). On 28 July, a <u>seminar</u> was held for 80 CZ farmers (incl. 5 from SK) about better farming (on agro-info centers, Nitrate Directive, SAPARD programme 2007-13, agro laws, old genetic fruit tree varieties, breeding of sheep and goat, organic farming in the karst, human impact on soil fauna, beekeeping and low energy houses). NGO also cooperates with expert partners (Daphne CZ, Distelverein AT, Cortusa CZ)			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Small and indirect (number of informed farmers)			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	NGO became much better known			
REC grant selection and project administration	Positive experience but first payment only at the end of April (delay of project start!)			
Communication results	Flier "Careful Agriculture" (in Czech), a very nice CD and a webpage. Reports in local media but also Czech TV news!			
Promotion of the DRP	E.g. www.karst-agri.cz (soon also in English), on the flier and the CD.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Limited (few practical activities but nice presentations)			
Other comment	Interview was connected to a field trip to see the karst landscape, the Zemspol model farm with sinkhole buffer stripes and a goat cheese producer			

Czech Republic	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
<i>Bioinstitut Olomouc</i>	Organic Agriculture for Water Protection – Instructional presentation and its use for the Morava River Basin	USD 7,500	Farmer education	3 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project focuses on reduction of agricultural pollution through encouragement of organic farming in the Morava basin (especially arable land). The Bioinstitut was founded in 2004 by the Pro Bio Association of Eco-Farmers (received a Regional DRP Grant in 2004/2005!), the Olomouc university and FIBL (Swiss Research Institute for Organic Farming). The Bioinstitut does education, research and public information. It also organises the intl. Bioacademy on organic farming. Today, there are over 830 organic farmers in Czechia (i.e. beyond DRB!), 30% owning 100-500 ha of land. Target group are various farmers and professional bodies (farmer unions, new formation centers and advisors, agrarian chamber and government).			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Project tools prepared and executed by various in- and external professionals: 1. Training tools: <u>12 PPT presentations</u> for farmers and secondary schools on pollution prevention and reduction, legal framework, plant nutrition and protection, animal breeding, farm conversion, on eco-farm management planning (at one farm company); 2. Production of <u>short films and animations</u> on environment-friendly technologies (water protection) and practises in grasslands and intensively used areas are produced i 3. Transfer of science into practise: Handbook (benefits of organic farming), <u>seminar</u> for agricultural schools (November).			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Indirect from 2007 on: 50 farmers involved in 2006.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	New contacts to farmers and state nature conservation, who are linked to conventional farmers. Good communication opportunity.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Budget had to be cut back by USD 2000 (less funds for experts, less lectures, one farm management plan cut). . Good cooperation with the REC office.			
Communication results	CD of PPT presentations for all farmers and teachers; will be advertised in special magazines.			
Promotion of the DRP	Bio-Institute Annual Report (in 2005 reference was made to the Round 1 project)			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very high!			
Other comment				

Slovakia <i>Regional protection association BROZ</i>	Project Title Protection and Renovation of the Danube's Midland Delta	Budget USD 8,000	Main environmental issue Protection and restoration of Danube wetlands	DRP Verifier 26 Sep. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project site is a chain of floodplain habitats extended along the Danube from Bratislava down to Komarno. Project topic is the better management of Danube floodplain forests and the better and new protection of floodplain sites. This required various stakeholder cooperations. BROZ has already good experience and successes on this issue: Thanks to a EU Life project, BROZ recently leased Velky Lél, one of the biggest Danube islands (3 km long: 250 ha +another 80 ha of Danube banks) for 25 years and thus has the possibility to show and achieve a nature-oriented wetland development.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Until April 2006: Successful lobbying to improve the <u>new forest management plans</u> for the Rusovce area (= 1500 ha at and near Bratislava), i.e. achieve for the next 10 years a more natural management. 2. Until November: Designation of <u>nearly 1400 ha of new protected areas</u> downstream of Gabčíkovo (116 ha + 495 ha + 760 ha). Opening of new protected sites will be celebrated jointly with Povodie Dunaja (Danube water management body) and the Bratislava waterworks. 3. Awareness raising: 2500 copies of a <u>bilingual brochure</u> about the floodplains and their pollution and flood reduction function. 			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Limited! More in terms of biodiversity protection than nutrient retention.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Limited because this is a relatively small project.			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problem, except that the budget was cut back by REC by 20% (several activities were cancelled).			
Communication results	Bilingual brochure (2000 copies) ready in late 2006.			
Promotion of the DRP	In the brochure!			
Attractiveness for DRP	High! DRP grant sustained ecological management of state forests and lasting protection of 1,400 ha of Danube wetlands.			
Other comment	NGO success is based on previous activities			

Slovakia <i>Bohatska sanca</i>	Project Title Removal of Nitrogen and Fostering of Communication in the Zitava Basin	Budget USD 7,000	Main environmental issue Stakeholder cooperation on river pollution reduction	DRP Verifier 27 Sep. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project aims to <u>reduce pollution loads of Zitava river</u> , a tributary of Vah river in southern SK (not far from Danube). The NGO undertook several monitoring activities to identify the main polluters, an inventory of waste disposal and a revitalisation of the natural flood space. This was supported by media work and awareness raising activities (publication of brochure, organisation of seminars), and executed in cooperation with Povodie Vah (river management agency). The Lower Zitava was regulated since 1830 to support agriculture: Since 1972, at Surany 90% of the river discharge is diverted into Nitra river, thus altering the lower Zitava section. Today, this section is part of a new protected bird site "CHVU Dolna Povazie" (lower Vah) up to Komarno.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Monitoring of water quality every 3 months with Aqua Merck. Arrangement of <u>cooperation agreements with river stakeholders</u> (e.g. communes) to develop strategic planning. Topics: cleaning of river banks from illegal waste (communes hire unemployed people), WWTP planning, flood management, bike tourism; studies on botany, ichthyology. Improvement of 7 ha of grassland (4 mowings; removal of biomass) with Masekov Mlyn family farm. October. Expert seminar with the strategic local partners (water and nature managers, mayors, landscape developers)			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Indirect: Pressure on identified polluters. Some concrete field actions.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	NGO expanded its geographical scope and contacts beyond the local commune.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Good experience with grant process and REC! Submitted budget was cut by 10%, first payment on 12 April.			
Communication results	Local media reports. Publication of a brochure. More infos at www.zitava.sk			
Promotion of the DRP	2 leaflets. A4 activity report incl. photos, maps and monitoring results.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Small!!			
Other comment				

Slovakia <i>Umbra</i>	Project Title Revitalization of Cilizsky Stream in the Common Interest of the Partners of the Danubian Fluvial Coalition	Budget USD 7,200	Main environmental issue Restoration of wetland habitats	DRP Verifier 27 Sep. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	This project focuses on a 30 km long <u>former Ciliz branch of the Danube</u> in the back-country of the Slovak Danube which is today dissected and dry. It receives 2 m ³ /s of water from the Gabickovo dam canal but the connection to the lower branch section at the village of Cicov is blocked. Overall objective is the restoration of the main habitat of the rare fish <i>Umbra krameri</i> (Mudminnow), once very typical for the Danube's back-country wetlands. Povodie Dunaja (water managers) are interested in this project and committed to work out 4 restoration variants (for bridging the Ciliz branch water over the drainage canal). In July 2006, a study of the regional nature protection authority and the Danube floodplains protected landscape office provided technical data for the branch restoration. The DRP project serves to raise awareness and support.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Activities started with local stakeholders communication (Povodie Dunaja as manager of the branch, communes and schools). 20 stakeholders were contacted, e.g. 4 of the 7 contacted schools agreed to participate. 1. Water pollution monitoring of Ciliz arm by local schools from spring to late autumn, using a template (nutrients, flora, fauna). 2. Public field actions (small restoration works: e.g. removal of alien <i>Fallopia</i> bushes from the Ciliz banks of the central park of the Gabcikovo village). 3. Simple monitoring of private wells (autumn). In October, the NGO held a seminar on improved land use (with local farmers, water managers, communes): Field instructions by boat!			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Few direct small-scale actions. Indirect: Preparation of branch revitalisation.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	This is the first important action of this new NGO, thus very beneficial.			
REC grant selection and project administration	The very late payment of funds (end of April!) created serious problems for project implementation: Project start only in April (3-5 active months instead of up to 10 months; planned cooperation with schools had to be postponed from spring into autumn 2006.			
Communication results	2 fliers in SK and HU language, brochure, webpage www.umbra.sk . Photo documentation of removal action.			
Promotion of the DRP	Yes, e.g. in the fliers			
Attractiveness for DRP	Good! Small-scale works to restore habitat of key Danube species			
Other comment				

Slovakia <i>Friends of the Earth</i>	Project Title The Future Without Toxic Pollution in the Danube Basin – POPs in Sala town	Budget USD 9,000	Main environmental issue Hazardous waste pollution	DRP Verifier 6 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	Dusla Sala chemical plant is one of the biggest polluters in SK (no dioxin filter) but this project also addresses overall bad management of haz. waste in SK (>20 cities have incinerators). FoE is lobbying to promote BAT in current and future operations, and to raise awareness about toxics entering the local people's food: In February, the NGO successfully run a campaign to stop the plan to build a new haz. waste incinerator in Sala town (MoE decided to refuse the project). In March, FoE analysed eggs from local people and found toxic pollutants (POPs): e.g. the double amount of dioxin and PCBs than allowed. The protest of the company on these "allegations" resulted in a new independent expert study ordered by the plant which found even up to 15 times more dioxin than permitted. As a response also to big media interest, the plant started cooperation with FoE how to upgrade its incinerator and decrease its waste!			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	The NGO undertook stakeholder cooperations at all levels (government, municipality, media, local people, scientists, chemical plant etc.) to conduct its activities. Monitoring results are scientifically backed. Public lobbying works also included activities at state and EU level (re. WFD implementation in terms of haz. waste disposal can result in haz. waste import to SK incinerators and landfills). In autumn 2006, the project consisted of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cleaning of an illegal land fill</u> (house waste mixed with haz. waste of batteries, paint, sprays, oil) at the city banks of Vah river: executed jointly with Sala town (limited DRP funds were complemented by NGO and city funds). • <u>Education campaign</u> in the Sala district "<u>Don't burn your house waste!</u>": few thousand leaflets given to each household • <u>Study</u> of toxic ash from waste incinerators (December 2006) • Continued monitoring of the Dusla Sala plant • "<u>Waste Commando</u>": A mixed group (police man, environment inspector, journalist, NGO and municipal staff) monitor illegal waste dumping and clean such sites; "bad guys" are caught and their dreadful action published in media. • <u>Seminar</u> on correct waste management and illegal dumps for municipal staff. 			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Multiple (direct and indirect) for nature (water), local people and the industry. Ministry announced to upgrade its own monitoring.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	The public standing and credibility was extremely increased during this DRP project. New cooperations were established.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Today very good (some years ago rather bureaucratic); late payment was no problem.			
Communication results	Multiple media reports nation-wide: already at mid-term > 80 articles, interviews and TV spots.			
Promotion of the DRP	In leaflet and press conference.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very high!!!			
Other comment	NGO activities were building up on pervious work and projects and could thus have such impressive results.			

Bulgaria	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
<i>Intereco-21 Federation</i>	Cleaning the Danube River Valley in Lom Municipality from Industrial, Agricultural and Municipal Wastes	USD 5,800	Improving waste management	10-11 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information	Rather unclear project objectives and activities! One is the <u>cleaning of 2 km of the bank zone</u> of the town of Lom (Danube and the mouth of Lom river) from various waste (litter) after the floods in spring 2006 (3 actions!). This involves, apart from pupils and pensionists, Roma people (can keep the collected wood). Second activity: Roma (40% of Lom population) are trained to produce and sell compost (from collected and <u>separated household waste</u>): 2 seminars on waste management held with Roma people, teachers and 40 young ecologists. Project leader (renowned scientist) plans to build compost plant (mix organic fraction with paper!). Concept is hard to believe!			
Implementation process	Apparently good new cooperation with municipality (support for reducing the Roma problem). Successful education activities with local people. This cooperation with Roma seems to be very difficult in terms of good outputs. No compost produced, no planting of trees (due to erosion of steep river banks), no agricultural policy work or eco-farming!			
Local environment benefit	<i>Direct:</i> Cleaning of littered river banks. <i>Indirect:</i> awareness, training <i>Future:</i> MoEW intends to finance a composting project in 2007			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	New cooperation with the municipality Follow-up project 2007.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Easy process; good cooperation!			
Communication results	3 fliers (> 200 copies). Via local media (incl. TV and radio). CD-Rom with nice action photos.			
Promotion of the DRP	On one of 3 fliers			
Attractiveness for DRP	Low			
Other comment	Doubts about the promoted new technical system (new composting technology providing via paper carbon into compost).			

Bulgaria <i>Euromodel Association</i>	Project Title Reconstruction of Wet Land Habitats in Oriahovo Municipality	Budget USD 5,900	Main environmental issue Wetland rehabilitation	DRP Verifier 10-11 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project site is in the Mizia district near Oriahovo city: It is an old river bed of the Skat creek near the mouth of Ogosta river into the Danube. The 2005 flood event deepened the former farm land (kind of self-restoration of the wetland). The river bed divides the village of Krushovica but the mayor and local people became interested in the proposed wetland restoration: Euromodel mowed 3,000 m ² of reed, collected disposed waste (total: 3 truck loads) and planted water lilies. Local party budgets funded the installation of 15 sitting benches. In the future, the wetland "Water Lily Park" will serve local nature education (planned establishment of a zoo with indigenous species and development of fisheries).			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	The first seminar (8 April) introducing the project was attended by 400 people, including 300 kids from the local school. It served to establish the local private-public partnership. The clearing action in late May involved again local kids. The 2 nd seminar in late October presented the results and served to discuss future activities. A questionnaire was also filled in about the project impact. Apart from the works at the Krushovica wetland, the NGO wants to build an ecotrail (for cycling tourism and local recreation) from Kozlodui up to the wetland (25 km). The local commune promised to take care of the new park in the future.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Due to the drainage of the Danube floodplains, certain species lost their habitats, such as the water lily. The re-introduced specimen come from a nature reserve at the Turkish border (permitted by MoE).			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Euromodel exists since 2004 and is experienced in youth education. This project improved their capacity and inspired them for new projects.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Simple process. Budget cut-back was no problem.			
Communication results	Multiple at local level.			
Promotion of the DRP	Info package (coloured A4 envelop, 2 folders, flier, calendar, single A4 sheet), prominently displaying the DRP support			
Attractiveness for DRP	Low!			
Other comment	CD received on the wetland project			

Bulgaria <i>Regional Initiative Association</i>	Project Title Improvement of the Environmental Status of the Danube River - Timok valley (Bregovo)	Budget USD 6,200	Main environmental issue Heavy metal pollution	DRP Verifier 10-11 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	Major problem is the severe heavy metal pollution of Timok by the Bor mining complex in Serbia; its lasting and growing health impact (alarming cancer rates!) is not officially accepted ("no monitoring data of concern" at Envir. Inspectorate) but the mayor and some people from Bregovo now increase the local awareness. This is a small-scale NGO activity with good success but it would need much wider political scope (a national and intl. political issue!) and more relevant NGO activities.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation ...	Successful stakeholder workshop "How to work successfully about our cause" proposed a Public Information and Environment Education Program. A new regional NGO network (17 members) with representatives from Serbia and Romania was established; new website www.sri-bg.com went online; planning for investigation of vegetation species on Timok river (aim: stimulate phyto-remediation by planting reed along banks); school campaign dedicated to intl. Danube Day (distributed leaflets, open lessons, drawing competition) in 2 schools.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Planned planting of reed in 2007 by Municipality Indirect: growing awareness of local people and pressure on Envir. Inspectorate.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Higher NGO capacity and experience, new NGO network, new cooperation with Bregovo municipality			
REC grant selection and project administration	Process was ok!			
Communication results	500 leaflets on transbound. pollution and drinking water protection. Reports in local media, exhibition of awarded pictures			
Promotion of the DRP	See folder and http://www.sri-bg.com/page.php?page=proj1program.html			
Attractiveness for DRP	High!			
Other comment				

Bulgaria <i>European Environmental Festival Foundation</i>	Project Title Organizing a Competition for Movies and Documentaries about the Danube Basin Pollution	Budget USD 5,000	Main environmental issue Public awareness	DRP Verifier 10-11 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	This young NGO (2004) succeeded at its 2nd European environment festival “ <i>Green Wave 21st century</i> ” (7-9 May 2006) to attract over 90 film productions from 17 countries (incl. ORF, ARD, ZDF, BR, RAI, India, Israel). Over 700 people watched films in 2 halls under the patronage of the BG Vice-President. Venue: Dolna Banya, 60 km south-east of Sofia with a green image (stork city). In 2006 a special category featured the “state of the Danube river”. The intl. jury awarded 9 prizes and gave the “Stork Nest” Grand Prix to Swedish/Greenpeace and RAI documentaries, the BG military channel film “48 hours rain” and to the ORF TV film “Blue Danube – Black Sea”. Side events: Round table with 60 invitees (MoEW, Danube cities and other stakeholders, funded by DRP) discussing Danube pollution and Iskar river flood impact reduction. - All festival participants planted a tree in the “Green Europe” park. Youth competition: drawings about “River and lakes – the clear eyes of Bulgaria. 5 Prizes awarded among 40 kids from local school. DRP funds covered 1/3 of the budget.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, intl. relation	Very successful cooperation with commune and media. Intl. interest by “big” film makers. Smooth and low-budget organisation by committed NGO. So far few foreign/intl. links.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	<i>Indirect:</i> awareness (e.g. BG flood experts learned about flood forecasting using space models)			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	The grant allowed the festival to become a regular event, which was perfectly reported in media. A new contact could be established with a renowned film festival in Serbia.			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problem but also not too easy			
Communication results	Over 25 articles in national and intl. print and e-media; 11 TV and radio broadcasts and interviews (all TV evening news, Deutsche Welle, Turkish TV etc.			
Promotion of the DRP	250 copies of the festival brochure show the DRPO logo on the cover. See also: http://www.euroekofest.org/indexen.html			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very high: Real success story!			
Other comment	<u>Questions to ICPDR:</u> Can there be an annual sponsoring of Danube movies (ca. € 5-10,000/year)??? Is a link possible to Coca Cola BG?			

Bulgaria <i>Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation</i>	Project Title More Space for Rivers and Safety for People	Budget USD 5,100	Main environmental issue Integrated flood protection	DRP Verifier 10-11 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	The project is based on research efforts since 1998 to assess biodiversity and flood issues of BG rivers. Three flood events on Iskar and Ossam rivers in 2005 (failure of hydro-technical schemes) gave ground to this DRP project. Objective is to assess the flood impacts, also on biodiversity, and to identify potential areas for bigger flood retention (and floodplain restoration) . This included the digital mapping of suitable areas (co-funded by the Danube Basin Directorate!). NGO activities are also linked to the WFD Twinning project and are reported to the High Expert Council on Water at the MoE. The NGO will be involved into the preparation of a national conference on flood protection in early 2007 (involving ICPDR).			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Through the mapping activities, the NGO managed to become a key source of important and innovative information. It is successfully cooperating with the relevant government bodies at all levels, especially the Danube Basin Directorate in Pleven. The NGO drafted a Manual to evaluate river zones with a potential flood risk, and proposed to the Danube basin Council a Programme for reducing the flood risks. Follow-up activities (proposals for model restoration areas) were prepared for MoE and the Danube Directorate.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Indirect: Substantially improved database of 2 rivers; introduction of integrated water management.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Much improved NGO competence (important database) and stakeholder cooperation. Second partner, the Balkani Wildlife Society can now work out concrete model projects for biodiversity protection.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Half of the NGO budget was cut by REC , therefore the activities had to be reduced (less areas assessed on Ossam and Iskar, nothing on Vit river). REC could not provide technical feed-back during execution.			
Communication results	New web-page created. 2,000 fliers will be distributed. Published articles and media interviews.			
Promotion of the DRP	Probably good (not available at the time of the interview).			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very high: Key issue for Danube basin.			
Other comment				

BULGARIA <i>"World for All"</i> <i>Association, Silistra</i>	Project Title Stop Danube River Nutrient Pollution	Budget USD 5 700	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 27 Sept., 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	Established in 2000, the World for All (WFA) Association is a small and active community-based organisation committed to raising public awareness of a range of environmental issues in and around Silistra in north-east Bulgaria. Although a relatively small NGO they are clearly well-connected at a local level with local government officials, institutions, schools, the local media etc. This was their first project connected to agriculture. The objectives of the project were very straightforward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitor a section of the Danube for pollutants relating to agriculture; • inform local people about these pollutants, and; • advise local farmers on how to reduce the level of these pollutants. 			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	These objectives were pursued through the following project activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water sampling and analysis – mid-stream water samples were taken once per month during the duration of the project (January – November 2006) from 4 points on the Danube adjacent to Silistra (plus from the lake of the nearby Srebarna Nature Reserve) and analysed for PO₄, NH₄, NO₂ and NO₃; • Publication of results – the monthly results of the water testing were published in the local newspaper and placed on a display board next to the main entrance to the Major's Office in Silistra – a very visible location that apparently attracted a lot of interest; • Preparation of information leaflet – 500 copies of a simple 2 page, A4, 4 colour leaflet was produced for distribution to farmers. This provided basic information on the implementation of the Nitrate Directive in Silistra county, including the Code of Good Agricultural Practice and the Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) Action programme; • Public meetings – at least 4 meetings were held with farmers, students (some students worked as volunteers on the project) and other local businesses, including the owners of local factories that are also a potential source of pollution; • Final Report – a full report of project activities and results was being prepared for submission to the Danube Regional Directorate office in Silistra. 			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	This was an aware-raising project and not designed to produce direct environmental benefits. However, according to WFA many local people are very concerned about the pollution of the river and are receptive to new ideas – therefore if there are viable options for encouraging farmers to reduce pollution (e.g. through the uptake of organic farming) they will be supported at a local level. This project was seen as a first step towards promoting more sustainable agriculture in the region.			
Local institutional benefit of the grant for the NGO	WFA were very happy with this project since it provided them with their first opportunity to learn about local agricultural issues in more detail and to work directly with farmers. With the experience now accumulated they are keen to prepare and/or co-operate on other agricultural projects e.g. under the Coca-Cola Green Danube Initiative. They were particularly interested in "green economics" and could see many opportunities for promoting the economic benefits of more environmentally-friendly farming methods to local farmers.			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problems reported – all procedures very straightforward and good links were established with REC			
Communication results	Excellent communication with clear presentation and explanation of the project to the local community			
Promotion of the DRP	Good – visible on display board at the Major's Office in Silistra, the published leaflet and all datasheets. Mentioned in all			

BULGARIA <i>"World for All"</i> <i>Association, Silistra</i>	Project Title Stop Danube River Nutrient Pollution	Budget USD 5 700	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 27 Sept., 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
	newspaper articles.			
Attractiveness for DRP	High – a simple project, not too ambitious with achievable objectives in the limited time available. An interesting and useful example for other local NGOs that is easily replicable.			
Other comment	<p>Lack of networking with other DRP-related projects - WFA was not aware of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the regional project (No. 21728 - Best Agricultural Practice in my Farm) led by the Black Sea NGO Network which included Silistra municipality as one of its target areas. This was a lost opportunity for some useful networking and possible combination of effort. It would have been useful to encourage greater contact/communication between national and regional projects within the DRP-SGP, and; • activities undertaken in Bulgaria under Phase 2 of the agricultural components (outputs 1.2 & 1.3) of the DRP. There were lots of useful materials produced by Carlbros that could have been very effectively disseminated through a project such as this. 			

Bosnia i Hercegovina <i>CESD Sarajevo</i>	Project Title Cleaner production In food industry	Budget USD 5,200	Main environmental issue Organic pollution	DRP Verifier 15 Nov. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	This project is based on a previous project (EU-Life 2004) on agricultural pollution (35 minutes DVD!). The project focuses on raising awareness about the new environmental law requiring environmental permits for cleaner production of the different branches of the food industry (dairy, fruit and vegetable processing, beverages and slaughter houses). This is simply explained in a new brochure, a new DVD and a one-day training. While the BiH Federation expressed first little interest, the Republika Srpska's Chamber of Commerce became a strong NGO partner. In the follow-up project (EC Life), the training will be repeated in the Federation.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	2 trainings in Sept. 2006 arranged at the Chamber of Commerce in Banja Luka and Bijeljina (11+9 participants from Chamber, industry and media). There, the RS government, NGO CESD and a consultant explained the legal framework, the possibilities of cleaner production and the permit application. All participants received the ppt presentations, the brochure and the new DVD with more information.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	NGOs initiated and accelerated the legal process and, consequently, the environment improvement.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Better position as NGO, new stakeholder contacts			
REC grant selection and project administration	The requested NGO budget was substantially cut back , resulting in an inadequate payment of the activities undertaken. Grant submission was easy to follow, administration is ok.			
Communication results	DVD! 350 copies of a new brochure (16 coloured pages). Only few media reports (no interest in environment).			
Promotion of the DRP	Good!			
Attractiveness for DRP	High! Throughout the DRB, only few NGOs worked on this pollution aspect.			
Other comment	No real networking with other NGOs, though another NGO from Banja Luka did a very similar project (only initial contact).			

Bosnia i Herzegovina NERDA / Ekopot / Radio Kameleon	<i>Project Title</i> Save the Spreca river (Sava river basin)	Budget USD 13,400	Main environmental issue Agricultural pollution	DRP Verifier 15 Nov. 2006 Alexander Zinke
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	NERDA is the Regional Development Agency of North-Eastern BiH, established in 2004 under the EC Delegation and co-funded by 34 local municipalities, Brcko and the canton. Its Assembly of Development Associations includes 35 mayors and various stakeholders (incl. NGOs). A Regional Development Strategy was jointly worked out in 2004 and updated in 2006. Priorities include the improvement of the quality of life and of environment protection. Project goal is the reduction of chemical pollution from agriculture and the promotion of alternative practises and agro-tourism. There are no farming advisory services or agro-business centers to educate local people who in many cases only recently started farming but are ignorant of health and environment risks. Focus is on 2 small municipalities in the upper and lower Spreca basin in northern BiH, the canton capital Tuzla with many industries is in the center of the basin.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	In this project, the 3 NGOs had different roles: NERDA is the coordinator, Ekopot provides expertise (agriculture, environment protection and tourism), and Kameleon is the widely broadcasting media partner (e.g. regular shows on certain topics, short jingles 3 x / day and 3 large bill boards on drinking water pollution and on pesticides shown over 3 months). The project was presented in January 2006 at canton level (30 representatives from canton government, agricultural institute, engineering sector and NGOs). 25 farmers in both municipalities were interviewed in April and December 2006 to assess the project success. 4 workshops were held with farmers and agriculture students, involving a consultant on biological agents (alternative to conventional pesticides) and presenting the use of pesticides, eco-agro-tourism and BAP. Projects established a Forum of Agro-stakeholders at canton level. Farmer training will continue even after the project.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Not within this project period and hard to measure but very likely.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	The project has a demo character for such partnerships with NGOs but it lacks more extended stakeholder cooperation.			
REC grant selection and project administration	REC asked the 3 NGOs to merge their similar grant concepts: This was positively received!. The overall process was good, the REC support beneficial. Administration is no big burden.			
Communication results	Only TV and radio so far.			
Promotion of the DRP	Excellent! Radio, billboards etc. CD received with workshop ppt presentations!			
Attractiveness for DRP	High! First steps to secure the start of BAP in an area without any advisory services.			
Other comment	This constitutes the largest grant given to a national NGO (in fact 3!) in the DRB.			

Hungary <i>Holocen</i>	Project Title Sajó-Hernád Rivers Flood and Water Pollution Priorities	Budget USD 5,580	Main environmental issue Stakeholder cooperation	DRP Verifier 5 Oct. 2006 <i>Alexander Zinke</i>
NGO project information	The project addresses the problem of flood risks in a rural area in the Sajo-Hernad basin and tries to improve disaster preparedness and damage prevention. Project area is the Bodva valley (1700 km ²), a 35 km long tributary of the Sajo, which includes 48 villages with 10,000 households. The hilly landscape is largely forested but includes some agricultural land. The Mád hills were affected by 3 floods of Vadász creek in 2 years, probably due to inappropriate forestry and agriculture. Aim is to foster integrated land use planning by creating a stakeholder forum.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	Activities include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a field check (e.g. of pollution spots in this former mining area), • a problem cadastre developed with local stakeholders (includes micro-region agency, • a stakeholder conference in July together with the Bodva village association and Aggtelek national park to discuss solutions • identification of a pilot area for better land management • preparation of publications to explain how to improve land management and how to get subsidies to achieve BAP/BAT 			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Limited: Only Indirectly via raised awareness about better land management			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Better standing and publicity for Holocen			
REC grant selection and project administration	Budget was cut back by 30% was agreed with REC, thus the 2 nd stakeholder conference had to be cancelled. Grant received only in March. Cooperation with REC is very good.			
Communication results	Broshure for landowners and farmers (150 copies, 50 pages) Flier for other local people (1000 copies)			
Promotion of the DRP	Maps with DRP and REC logo.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Small: Only start of stakeholder cooperation			
Other comment				

HUNGARY	Project title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
<i>Tavirózsa Association</i>	Szódrákos Creek Program - Phase 2	USD 4,651	Water pollution from nutrients	<i>Paul Csagoly</i>
NGO project information	Area of concern is catchment of Szódrákos Creek north of Budapest. Main concerns are the introduction of foreign grass carp fish species to lakes which destroyed natural vegetation that used to help absorb nutrient pollution. Many fishermen prefer to have the fish in clear open spaces. Other nutrient inputs come from leaching household cesspits and discharge from local sewage treatment plant. Water quality monitoring by authorities has also been poor.			
Implementation process	First funds were used to purchase water testing equipment to test pollution levels which found very high organic and nutrient counts. Funds also used to create small pilot site which was fenced off from rest of lake, grass carp were removed, and natural wetland vegetation from surrounding area was replanted in pilot site. Water quality monitoring to take place at start and end of project to see if nutrient pollution went down – final results not in yet. Discussions took place with mayor to improve sewage treatment discharge. One of three local fishing associations agreed to work with NGO measures.			
Local environmental benefit	End results could prove nutrient pollution was lowered. Alien species removed will allow for endemic species of fish and wetland plants to thrive. Wetland species were returned to site through replanting efforts. Mayor may agree to improve sewage plant discharge. Water quality could improve in future which would help large local bathing area.			
Local institutional benefit	Funds helped NGO do the pilot site, the results of which they hope to use to get a larger grant to do similar efforts for all three lakes. New testing equipment will be used long-term.			
REC	No problems with REC			
Communication results	Not very well communicated as NGO has few communication skills and resources and no local media exists. But NGO made own local radio station that now promotes their work.			
Promotion of DRP	Adequate			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very high! Wetlands Background Story came from this!			
Other Comment				

HUNGARY <i>Clean Air Working Group</i>	Project title Chemical Reduction and Pollution Prevention Campaign	Budget USD 5,581	Main environmental issue Agricultural pollution (pesticides)	DRP Verifier <i>Paul Csagoly</i>
NGO project information	This NGO is very famous throughout Hungary in the area of air pollution. Also worked on chemicals and little with pesticides. This was first project dealing with farmers. Goal is to raise their awareness of dangers of chemical pesticides and natural alternatives.			
Implementation process	Had pilot sites in 2 villages, actions on ground organized by 2 local NGOs. Surveys at start and finish of project with farmers. Made informational materials (e.g. training CD) and powerpoint presentations for farmers (and those that can influence them) on pesticide problems and alternatives. Project appears to have really reached only a few farmers. Some local media successes (e.g. TV interview). Also presented availability of the tools for farmer education through their website and chemical newsletter which reaches over 200 people. Also had campaign against use of household chemical bug-killers. This included a 2-page Fact Sheet and CD. Barriers were (1) they wanted to make brochure for local authorities about pesticide legislation in line with EU law but this is on hold because EU law is changing, and (2) couldn't get information on pesticide content in water from Hungarian authorities.			
Local environm. benefit	None visible yet. Maybe reduction in use of anti-bug chemicals in homes.			
Local institutional benefit	First pilot for them with farmers and they'd like to do more. It also strengthened their increasing reputation as a key stakeholder in pesticide use discussions in Hungary (e.g. inter-ministerial forum). Now significant part of the dialogue.			
REC	Very good relationship. Rita came to meetings and money came on time.			
Communication results	Some local media coverage, story in NGO chemical newsletter and broader newsletter. Household campaign had coverage on TV and radio (this appears to have been quite successful in terms of media).			
Promotion of DRP	Adequate, DRP logo visible			
Attractiveness for DRP	Low: no big successes			
Other Comment				

HUNGARY <i>Magosfa Alapítvány</i>	Project title Ipoly River Cleaning Action and Environmentally-Friendly Technologies Exhibition	Budget USD 4,651	Main environmental issue Water pollution from waste	DRP Verifier <i>Paul Csagoly</i>
NGO project information	The area of concern is the Lower Ipoly River which is the partial border between Hungary and Slovakia. Waste is the big problem. While local wells used to provide local drinking water supply until about 10 years ago, pollution caused the wells to be closed and all locals now depend on Budapest wells. Main sources are agriculture and village wastewater, sewage and illegal garbage dumping. Many farmers work on their own but lack knowledge and training about properly applying pesticides or fertilizers. DRP funds were provided in both grant rounds. Activities focused on awareness raising and workshops with farmers.			
Implementation process	<p>In 2005, the NGO monitored all pollution sources. Public awareness raising actions included a river cleaning with volunteers where about 100 bags of garbage were collected. This received significant media coverage in both countries and reached millions of people. Its main message was that local residents can also do much to resolve water pollution problems. Areas with illegal waste dumping were also identified.</p> <p>Actions were also taken with farmers through 13 workshops that reached about 100 farmers. Farmers were hard to reach given a lack of local media outlets. Workshops were geared to raising awareness about pollution (nutrient and toxic), the benefits of organic farming and on how to get funds for agri-environmental projects.</p> <p>In 2006, similar activities were repeated including the river cleaning action which again gained broad media coverage, awareness raising for farmers, and lobbying local authorities to collect local electronic waste. DRP funds also led to the purchase of a canoe.</p> <p>Partners included local volunteers, municipal officials, the Ipoly Menti Valalkozo Klubja, fishing associations, Sports Clubs (gave canoes for cleaning), fishing supervisor gave fish soups, local garbage dump took the garbage, municipality approved cleanup, border police allowed setting up camps in the border area. Lots of cooperation! Although not that much from local authorities yet.</p>			
Local environ. benefit	Many bags of waste were collected from the river.			
Local institutional benefit	Local partnerships were strengthened with partners noted above. The NGO received a canoe. And NGO branding was increased through visibility at actions and media – this should help getting more donations through the Hungarian 1% tax exemption system. The NGO is not in DEF but would consider it.			
REC	No problems experienced in second round but first round had delays with contracts. Overall, the DRP process is very good and flexible and much smoother than the EU grant process which is more bureaucratic.			
Communication results	Lots of communications through media and printed materials.			
Promotion of DRP	DRP logos are displayed but NGO seemed to think REC was chiefly responsible for the grant and not UNDP/GEF.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Good example of success in awareness raising through media and river action			
Other Comment				

Moldova <i>Public Association 'Calitatea Mediului'</i>	Project Title Reactivation of the secondary (biological) water purifying stage in the Wastewater treatment plant of Ungheni District	Budget 14,000 USD	Main environmental issue Wastewater treatment upgrade and nutrient testing	DRP Verifier 6 Oct. 06 <i>Peter Whalley</i>
NGO project information	This large NGO (30 staff) has undertaken to renovate a wastewater treatment works (second stage) with a capacity of 50,000 pe. This is a second project received and the first project successfully upgraded the primary stage of the WWTW. Initially the expectation was to obtain co-funding from the Ecological Fund from the Ministry, however this was not available and the project, whilst upgrading some parts of the WWTW was unable to complete the work. The project focused more attention on providing test kits for nutrients (N) in water from wells and rivers and 15 kits were distributed to schools. Awareness raising has been an important part of this activity.			
Implementation process	Stakeholders have included local authorities (environmental inspectorates, municipal administration, wastewater treatment operators, etc.) schools etc. A total of 6 radio programmes will be completed on this project.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Significant direct improvements due to wastewater treatment works upgrade (reduction in BOD has been measured as a result of the first project)			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	DRP funds have assisted NGO with training in the use of test kits and education on issues associated with contamination of water supplies with nutrients			
REC selection & admin.	NGO satisfied with REC (MD) support. REC have visited site, and good communication and support on budget issues			
Communication results	Seminars and radio programmes			
Promotion of the DRP	Yes			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very			
Other comment	Test kits were prepared by the NGOs and results indicated that 47% of drinking wells exceeded acceptable nitrate levels			

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Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	DRP funds have assisted NGO with training in the use of test kits and education on issues associated with contamination of water supplies with nutrients			
REC grant selection and project administration	NGO satisfied with REC (MD) support. REC have visited site, and good communication and support on budget issues			
Communication results	Seminars and radio programmes			
Promotion of the DRP	Yes			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very			
Other comment	Test kits were prepared by the NGOs and results indicated that 47% of drinking wells exceeded acceptable nitrate levels			

Moldova <i>Public Association</i> <i>'Cutezatorul'</i>	Project Title The reduction of nutrient pollution in the Danube Basin through the promotion and use of good agricultural practices	Budget 10,000 USD	Main environmental issue Best Agricultural Practice	DRP Verifier <i>10/10/06</i> <i>Peter Whalley</i>
NGO project information	Second DRP grant, on environmental agricultural practices, have adapted their conclusions from first round in preparing this, more targeted project. Main objectives are to provide guidance and technical advice on organic farming employing BAP. Raising awareness with local farmers and other stakeholders in Balti and Falesti regions.			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	NGO undertook a 'contest' to identify 25 local farmers to participate in the trials of organic/environmentally friendly methods. In addition to the 25 who were selected an additional 5 also participated. Had contract with farmers and all farmers paid 25 lei (approximately 2 USD) to be involved. This was considered important to ensure the 'ownership' of the activity by farmers. Other stakeholders include the local administration and population. Have organised international conferences (UA and RO) for interested parties. Have prepared a number of radio and newspaper articles to raise awareness – over 25 events prepared. REC MD has included a one page story on their activities. 15 farmers from RO have visited to see sites. Also farmers were provided with travel grants to visit similar farms operating BAP etc in Romania. Project has had contact with MD World Bank APC project.			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	Farmers are seeing the benefits of BAP approach through the reduction of chemicals from increased yields of sunflower – achieving 500 – 800 kg/ha increased yields over those who did not used BAPs. The region used to apply 1.5 2 t/ha/yr of nitrogen. Now using 30 times less and the manure produced is being utilised rather than been wholly dependent on chemical fertiliser and leaving the manure for waste (and subsequent pollution).			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	DRP funds helped farmers with BAP and providing significant exposure to stakeholders of the work. Assisting in building capacity in region to be involved in future EC projects in Prut basin.			
REC selection & admin.	No comments			
Communication results	Excellent			
Promotion of the DRP	Good			
Attractiveness for DRP	Very high.			
Other comment	Should be discussed further with REC MD to further publicise this work.			

Moldova <i>Public Association</i> <i>'Mediul si Sanatatea'</i>	Project Title	Budget	Main environmental issue	DRP Verifier
	'The Danube and I' - Media Campaign	7,920 USD	Environmental Health awareness raising	10 Oct. 06 <i>Peter Whalley</i>
NGO project information	The NGO is aimed at environmental health issues and was created in 2000 after a visit to USA and seeing what NGOs can achieve. Target is children, teachers and parents. Also preparing material to educate local population on threatened species within the River Prut Basin.			
Implementation process	Good co-operation with schools and Ministry of Education. Implemented a competition for art work from children, Publicised – radio and papers. Received 1000 contributions. Assessment included representatives from the Min of Education. Winners presented with prizes in Chisinau Natural History museum.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Awareness increased in children their parents and teachers.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	NGO has prepared significant resources for education and believes strongly on changes in environmental understanding begins with children's education. Teachers will also be asked to adapt the material to their specific needs.			
REC grant selection and project administration	Good support from the REC – MD. REC has also included this project in a recent magazine,			
Communication results	Radio, newspapers, seminars (will invite TV), presentations at Natural History Museum involving deputy ministers. REC-MD magazine. Web site.			
Promotion of the DRP	Good			
Attractiveness for DRP	Good			
Other comment				

Moldova <i>Cahul Ecologic Consultations Centre</i>	Project Title Public Involvement in the Process of Nutrient Reduction in the Lower Prut Basin and Nutrient Pollution Prevention through complex monitoring of the quality of the environment	Budget 8,080 USD	Main environmental issue Nutrients and pesticide dumps in southern Moldova	DRP Verifier 11 Oct. 06 <i>Peter Whalley</i>
NGO project information	Wide range of environmental issues being addressed (nutrients is now a minor part, but focus is on pesticide dumps in Cahul region). Began with an assessment of nutrient sources in the Cahul Judet. Topics are relevant to the DRP. Project is important as, despite much project interest in assessing pesticide dumps, little has been done to inform the public on the issues.			
Implementation process	Involvement of local administrators, farmers and local agricultural representatives. With the broadening to include the contamination of soil and water by pesticides from dumps are approaching the wider population. Significant soil and water analysis being performed with co-operation with Hydromet laboratory in Chisinau.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Better understanding of both nutrients in the region and the impact of the pesticide dumps on water and soil.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	Improved awareness for local population on pesticides. Results and conclusions will be distributed at a final workshop			
REC grant selection and project administration	No comment			
Communication results	Limited at time of interview. Material will be prepared (maps and reports) that will address a range of stakeholders (government, local administration and the local population.)			
Promotion of the DRP	Limited at time of interview.			
Attractiveness for DRP	Limited at time of interview, but potential for maps etc may offer some interesting material.			
Other comment	Outputs would be of interest to the UNDP/GEF Prut River PDF-A proposal process – especially with emphasis now on toxic substances			

Romania <i>Association for Ecology and Sustainable Development – Iasi</i>	Project Title Clean Waters, without nutrients through natural fertilisers. Private and animal waste disposal	Budget 9,000 USD	Main environmental issue Nutrients and Best Agricultural Practices	DRP Verifier 11 Oct. 06 <i>Peter Whalley</i>
NGO project information	Project developed a range of criteria for including local farms in this project – number of owners of land, visibility of project and support from local authorities. Collaborated (used results) from the World Bank APC project, Prepared plans for local manure platforms that were well signposted in the district (had different approach to WB project which had large platforms – here the emphasis was on local platforms that reduced travelling and hopefully minimised effort from local farmers/small holdings).			
Implementation process	Involved as partners local agricultural advisors. Have worked with different villages in an attempt to broaden impact of project and approached farmers etc. through educational programmes with schools. Have prepared a guidance document on BAP; leaflets on the approach have been widely distributed,			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	Reduction of nutrients			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	NGO has been strengthened and is successfully co-operating with NGO from MD (Ungheni) on an EC Cross-Border Co-operation project.			
REC selection & admin.	No comment			
Communication results	Workshops, meetings (reached 700 households with animals and farmers), CD with Powerpoint presentation. Mayors have encouraged links to WB project and have utilised the photographs of bad practice (manure handling) at their offices to publicise the work			
Promotion of the DRP	Limited			
Attractiveness for DRP	Good work but limited. Strong aspect is the co-operation with the WB project			
Other comment				

ROMANIA <i>Associat. for Sustainable Development, Slatina</i>	Project Title Preventing and Reducing Nutrient Pollution from Agro-Zoo Technical Sources in the Olt River Basin	Budget USD 13,230	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 9 October 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	<p>Founded in 2001, this small and active NGO based in Olt County focuses upon local community participation and effective communication as key tools for sustainable development. The objectives of this project were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a pilot Local Action Plan (LAP) for supporting implementation of the obligations of the Nitrate Directive; • promote awareness of the pilot LAP and its associated benefits, and; • provide training on pilot LAP as a “model” for replication to other communities. <p>These objectives were very relevant to DRP issues and were originally identified in response to the need of local communities for a) much greater awareness, education and information about agriculture and water pollution issues and b) the interpretation of the very complex Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Romania in a more simple form that was easily understandable by local people.</p>			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>These objectives were pursued through the following project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Working Group – with representatives from the Regional Environmental Protection Agency, the offices of local majors, local Water Directorate and the regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture. This group met once per month for 4-5 months; • Use expert opinion to analyse local situation – the project area falls within a designated Nitrate Vulnerable Zone and there was plenty of general information available on agriculture and water quality issues etc. The main problems identified were the lack of: a) information on EU/national legislation and the impact this would have upon local farming communities – especially regarding animal production systems and waste disposal, and; b) easily understandable technical advice on how to make effective use of animal manures; • Develop and consult on pilot Local Action Plan (LAP) – a “local plan against pollution” was prepared by the Working Group during the 4-5 month period that it met and was presented to local community members and leaders three times for consultation. The main framework of the LAP was a communal waste management system involving separation of wastes, collection and transport, storage and composting. Interest amongst the local community was very low at first since people did not perceive any benefits for themselves, but when the environmental benefits were re-presented in terms of health and economic benefits then interest increased significantly; • Provide training on LAPs – a training programme for 12 communes in the north of Olt County was under preparation in association with the Regional Environmental Protection Agency for November 2006. This is the region of the county in which most small-scale livestock production is located. It was also planned to present various options for stimulating the uptake of LAPs by using local financial instruments such as a simple communal tax system 			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	<p>No direct environmental benefits were generated during the short time period of the project, but the waste management systems proposed were apparently recognised as being practical and viable solutions by participants in the project. The problem is financial – both obtaining the necessary external funds to cover the start-up costs and developing a local system (e.g. a local waste management tax) for covering the on-going operational costs. It is estimated that 7 of the 12 communes participating in the training have the potential to attract/generate the necessary co-financing.</p>			
Local institutional	<p>This project was clearly a good opportunity for the Association for Sustainable Development to continue its work in Olt County</p>			

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benefit of grant for NGO	and consequently created new experiences and the opportunity for further “learning by doing”. This led directly to the preparation of a follow-up project submitted to and approved by the UNDP Small Grants Programme for the establishment of 5 manure platforms in pilot villages participating in the training programme of this project.			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problems reported – all application and reporting procedures very clear and straightforward. Greater opportunity/support for networking with other projects would have been appreciated.			
Communication results	Reported to be good at a local level with newspaper articles etc. Project information also included on the NGO’s website: http://www.adds.ro/mediu.htm .			
Promotion of the DRP	Good – DRP logo visible on all project materials.			
Attractiveness for DRP	High – a simple project, not too ambitious with achievable objectives in the limited time available and then linked to a follow-up project to test the concepts and practical actions further. An interesting and useful example for other local NGOs that is easily replicable.			
Other comment	Lack of networking with other DRP-related projects in RO – the NGO was aware of the other national SGP projects, but not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the two regional projects implemented by Earth Friends (No. 21728 - Best Agricultural Practice in my Farm) and the Romanian Ornithological Society (No. 21724 - Cross-sectoral Cooperation for Good Water Quality Management on Lower Danube Farms). This was a lost opportunity for some useful networking and possible combination of effort. It would have been useful to encourage greater contact/communication between national and regional projects within DRP-SGP, and; activities undertaken in RO under Phase 2 of the agricultural components (outputs 1.2 & 1.3) of the DRP. There were lots of useful materials produced by Carlbro that could have been very effectively disseminated through a project such as this. 			

ROMANIA <i>Ecological Club UNESCO</i> <i>Pro Natura, Bucharest</i>	Project Title Cooperation to Reduce Nutrient Pollution from Agricultural Sources in Ilfov County	Budget USD 9,600	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 12 Oct., 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	<p>A well-established (since 1991) and active national NGO that works mainly in the field of nature conservation, especially in the management of protected areas. This was their first project on agricultural pollution and represented a diversification of their interests to engage with a wider range of environmental issues during the critical period of Romania's accession to the EU.</p> <p>The project was based upon close co-operation between the NGO and the Regional Environmental Protection Agency (REPA) of Ilfov County (which is located around Bucharest). The County is crossed by several rivers, has a series of important lakes/ wetlands and due to its history of intensive agriculture includes 7 areas designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in accordance with Romanian implementation of the EU Nitrates Directive.</p> <p>The goal of the project was to “contribute to the reduction of nitrate pollution in Ilfov county through inter-sectoral cooperation in the elaboration of an action plan for the vulnerable areas and promotion in the local communities of best agricultural practices and also the role of the wetlands”. The project objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • elaborate an Action Plan for all areas vulnerable to agricultural pollution in Ilfov County (not only the NVZs); • develop local capacity through training for farmers/agricultural advisers in the communities located within these vulnerable areas, and; • initiate a public awareness campaign to promote the concept of Good/Best Agricultural Practice based on distributing printed materials and organizing public meetings in the communities where the vulnerable areas are located. 			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>These objectives were implemented via the following project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare first draft of Action Plan – a small working group involving representatives from REPA, the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Soils Institute was established to formulate a draft Action Plan for those areas vulnerable to agricultural pollution in Ilfov County – this included the designated the NVZs, but also all rivers and wetlands. The Action Plan aimed to provide a clear and simple framework for planning the necessary actions for avoiding agricultural pollution at a local/community level – this was considered particularly important for helping to close the “information gap” between local people and policy-makers at regional and national level. • Consult and finalise Action Plan - a stakeholders meeting was organised on 18th April 2006 to present and discuss the Action Plan. A total of 18 people participated in addition to the working group, including representatives of other local government departments, farmers’ organisations and local NGOs. • Organise training – two training sessions were organised during June 2006 for local farmers, local government officials, advisers etc. This was the first time that issues relating to agricultural pollution etc. were introduced to the local community and they stimulated much interest – the main theme was BAP and this was specifically linked to the conservation of the local wetlands, the health of the local community and the profitability of local agriculture. • Prepare printed materials – three simple information materials on BAP were prepared: an A4, full colour poster (5 copies), a simple, single page, full colour brochure (1000 copies) and a 12 page, A5, full colour booklet (1000 copies). All materials were designed to stimulate interest and to provoke people to ask further. • Organise public meetings - the printed materials were distributed at public meetings in each of the NVZ areas, the first 			

ROMANIA <i>Ecological Club UNESCO Pro Natura, Bucharest</i>	Project Title Cooperation to Reduce Nutrient Pollution from Agricultural Sources in Ilfov County	Budget USD 9,600	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 12 Oct., 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
	was held in early October 2006 and the remaining six were organised for late October/November.			
Local environment benefit of NGO actions	No direct environmental benefits were generated during the short time period of the project since it was focused mainly on planning, capacity development and public awareness activities – however, these do have good potential to generate long-term environmental benefits.			
Local institutional benefit of the grant for the NGO	Since this was the NGO's first project on agriculture and water pollution it was a useful opportunity to learn about local agricultural issues in more detail and to co-operate more closely with relevant agencies and institutions – especially the Regional Environmental Protection Agency. With the experience now accumulated they are keen to prepare and/or co-operate on other projects relating to agriculture and water pollution. Also the links with the REPA has extended their network of experts and will be useful regarding their core interest in nature conservation, including the implementation of Natura 2000 etc.			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problems reported – all application and reporting procedures very clear and straightforward.			
Communication results	Reported to be effective – a few newspaper articles			
Promotion of the DRP	DRP and REC logos clearly displayed on poster, brochure and booklet			
Attractiveness for DRP	High – a simple project, with easily achievable objectives in the limited time available. The emphasis upon process and the development of a framework that can be elaborated with more specific technical actions is an interesting and useful approach that could be easily disseminated and replicated by other NGOs at a local level/community.			
Other comment	<p>Lack of networking with other DRP-related projects in RO – the NGO was aware of the other national SGP projects, but not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the two regional projects implemented by Earth Friends (No. 21728 - Best Agricultural Practice in my Farm) and the Romanian Ornithological Society (No. 21724 - Cross-sectoral Cooperation for Good Water Quality Management on Lower Danube Farms). This was a lost opportunity for some useful networking and possible combination of effort. It would have been useful to encourage greater contact/communication between national and regional projects within DRP-SGP, and; • activities undertaken in Romania under Phase 2 of the agricultural components (outputs 1.2 & 1.3) of the DRP. There were lots of useful materials produced by Carlbros that could have been very effectively disseminated through a project such as this. 			

ROMANIA <i>Alma-Ro Association, Bucharest</i>	Project Title Clean Land, Rich Man!	Budget USD 9,670	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 10 Oct., 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
NGO project information (objectives, progress of activities, action quality and their environmental relevance in relation to the DRP key issues)	<p>ALMA-RO Association was founded in 2001 and focuses upon promoting the importance of civil liberties and fundamental human rights as the basis for sustainable development at a national and regional level. This project was undertaken in Calarasi County in partnership with FORDOC – the Regional Training Centre for Local Public Administration – who were also local partners in the well-known World Bank Agricultural Pollution Control Project (APCP) that was undertaken in the region.</p> <p>Indeed this project was designed to build upon the APCP which, although widely respected as a good project, suffered from very poor follow-up at local level – the biggest problem being that although the local communities were well-equipped by the APCP with a communal manure management system* there was only limited information or incentive available for local people on why and how it was necessary to continue to work co-operatively to maintain the system. FORDOC implemented a small information project after the APCP finished in 2004 which involved an “information caravan” visiting 24 communes with basic leaflets and simple training on the obligations of the Nitrate Directive, but much confusion still remained amongst the 450 beneficiaries.</p> <p>ALMA-RO therefore designed a more targeted project based upon their understanding of community dynamics and the function of public administrations. The project objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the population's and decision-makers' awareness on water pollution with nitrates in the rural area of the Calarasi county; • Improve local authorities' and farmers' expertise on agricultural and environmental policies; • Promote good practices in agriculture that have a positive impact on water quality. <p>* Note: The APCP established a communal manure management system consisting of 3 communal manure platforms (each with 4 employees) serving 18 villages in which farm animal waste was collected and stored in a total of 3 000 individual manure platforms.</p>			
Implementation process Stakeholder cooperation, media work, relation to ICPDR, DEF, government	<p>The project aimed to target a total of project 680 beneficiaries (including farmers, local public authorities, citizens and subsistence farmers) in a total of 10 communes, including 7 involved previously in the APCP. The project activities were implemented in 9 months from January - October 2006 and included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publications – an A3 full colour poster plus an A5, 56 page, black and white booklet presenting a simplified and more practical interpretation of the Romanian Code of Good Agricultural Practice • Training – two 2 day training courses for farmers and public authorities led by an environmental/organic farming expert contracted specifically for the training courses • Information campaign – all 10 communes were targeted with information materials and a community meeting this was targeted specifically at local householders and subsistence farmers with individual manure platforms • Media campaign - all activities were press released and the project concluded with a press conference with representatives invited from the main local/regional media 			
Local environment benefit of the NGO actions	<p>The environmental benefits of the project were potentially very high because it was building upon the existing APCP project and sustaining the existing benefit associated with this – in reality however the level of engagement by the local authorities was relatively low since they were suffering from “nitrate fatigue” and therefore tired of the issue. Apparently the level of</p>			

ROMANIA <i>Alma-Ro Association, Bucharest</i>	Project Title Clean Land, Rich Man!	Budget USD 9,670	Main Environmental Issue Water pollution by agriculture	DRP Verifier 10 Oct., 2006 <i>Mark Redman</i>
	commitment by local people was disappointingly low and the local majors especially did not perceive it as a high priority when there were other more important short-term social and economic issues to address. It is likely that a different long-term approach is needed working more sympathetically with the local authorities on a range of environmental/health issues rather than continuing to push on agricultural pollution.			
Local institutional benefit of grant for NGO	The project continued to build the capacity of the NGO and to secure its profile as an innovative and progressive organisation committed to important social and environmental issues			
REC grant selection and project administration	No problems reported – all procedures very straightforward and good links were established with REC Romania			
Communication results	Good coverage of the project was achieved in the local media which was already sensitised to the issues because of the previous success and high profile of the APCP project			
Promotion of the DRP	High – DRP and REC logos clearly presented on all project communications and publications, including the NGO website: http://alma-ro.ngo.ro/indexen.shtml			
Attractiveness for DRP	Medium – the project attempted to sustain and add value to the existing World Bank project in Calarasi and is therefore intrinsically interesting to the DRP. But the approach is not easily replicable because of the specific circumstances associated with the APCP			
Other comment	<p>Lack of networking with other DRP-related projects in RO – the NGO was aware of the other national SGP projects, but not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the two regional projects implemented by Earth Friends (No. 21728 - Best Agricultural Practice in my Farm) and the Romanian Ornithological Society (No. 21724 - Cross-sectoral Cooperation for Good Water Quality Management on Lower Danube Farms). This was a lost opportunity for some useful networking and possible combination of effort. It would have been useful to encourage greater contact/communication between national and regional projects within DRP-SGP, and; • activities undertaken in Romania under Phase 2 of the agricultural components (outputs 1.2 & 1.3) of the DRP. There were lots of useful materials produced by Carlbro that could have been very effectively disseminated through a project such as this. 			

ANNEX III Re-assessment of NGO Creative Project

Update on progress of SK Small Grants project Construction of Small WWTP by NGO Creative, Kosice

(interview by Alexander Zinke on 6 October 2006)

The meeting served to learn what happened since the last interview in winter 2005 (Round 1 SGP evaluation) and after the DRP has granted an additional USD 7,000 to the project. Specific question was to find out why the project is still not finished (plan was to end it in spring 2005):

Background from Round 1: This NGO is realizing pilot projects for alternative wastewater treatment in small rural communities, which will not get any support for WWT from the EU. Two projects were supported by the Heinz Endowment Fund (USA) in **Tichy Potok** (for **150 people**, 2 treatment steps, well operating since November 2004; USD 60,000) and in **Krasna luka** (**700 people**, 3 steps, under construction, USD 200,000 but still need of a co-funder). Their technology uses simple processes (already tested in Czechia) without electricity, which meet emission standards for BOD and suspended solids. This secures low maintenance costs and user fees.

The **DRP project is located at Nalepkovo** (600 m asl., in Spis region 75 km west of Kosice) where wet meadows of Hnilec river (Natura 2000 site, downstream the Slovak Paradise national park) are affected by sewage from 5 houses (17 people): A special septic tank (Czech system with 3 compartments) shall retain the solids and improve water quality (BOD standard). Below, a 90 m² reed bed (*Phragmites* + *Phalaris*) shall retain the nutrients. Gained commitment of the municipality: They build the collector (USD 11,000) and provide the land for the WWTP next to the river. This WWTP is a pilot activity for Slovakia. For promotion, the NGO prepares a big brochure presenting all 3 pilot sites (Slovak + English) as well as a webpage (both ready only in Jan. 2007). These pilot projects have visible and measurable environmental benefits.

The big project delays were mainly caused by the slow handling by local authorities. In fact, this first-ever approval in Slovakia of a constructed wetland WWTP (as a secondary treatment of communal sewage; there are 3 approved CW of tertiary treatment, one being Krasna luka) was granted only on 26 July 2006 by the sub-regional district authority in Gelnica (the regional authority was not ready to approve such a new plant...). Construction works started in mid October and ended in late November. The project site is located in the village of **Zadný Hámor** (some 30 houses, with the top 5 houses to be treated (currently 1 septic and 4 holding tanks), as part of the commune of Nálepkovo (2000 inhabitants, 50% Roma), an old mining town (iron ore) at 550 m asl. A Natura 2000 area (Cerveny potok swamp) is located 600 m downstream the site; the pollution impact in this river section is measurable (see last column of the table below).The project design had to be revised, because the detail planning showed differences between the cadastre map and the physical site reality. As a result of frustrating negotiations, the WWTP was moved by 15 m (requires bridging a small creek) to be accessible for the truck emptying the tank (once in 3-4 years; sludge for agricultural use). The commune is committed to build the new sewer pipes, each house will pay for its access to the collector. The sewage disposal tariff will be fixed in the future. Total project costs for the NGO Creative much exceed the available budget (the original budget of \$ 15,000 was cut back by REC-SK to 5,600; then in 2005 DRP granted USD 5,000 but new minimum USD 1,600 are still not covered).

Future: In an extension project, an underground sand filter shall be built to connect another 6 houses of the village. This type requires less space than the constructed wetland but more maintenance and protection against river flooding.

Update on the other WWTP projects of Creative

1. The **Tichy potok** WWTP works perfectly for 3 years: 40,000 € were invested to reconstruct existing pipes and 2 old septic tanks and to add 3 new sand filters (anaerobic biological treatment). The effluent runs into 4 small fish ponds (= aeration) before it empties into Torysa creek. The entire system works via gravity (no electricity needed!). Thus, maintenance is reduced to daily water quality checks (also every 3 months by Environment Inspectorate). The monitored water quality discharged is very good compared to Slovak standards (see table below!).

2. **Krasna luka:** This WWTP (north-west of Presov) will treat sewage of the entire village and was opened in November 2006. It consists of a 2 steps WWTP (Imhof tanks) and 3 constructed wetlands (1,500 m²). Costs for this tertiary treatment are at € 130,000 (from Heinz Endowment Foundation and SK Environment Fund).

Pollution limits and small WWTP loads	Slovak limits for discharges into surface water		Slovak limits for discharges into groundwater		Tichy potok WWTP (150 population equivalents)		Slovak limits for discharges at Nalepkovo WWTP (< 50 pop. equival.)		Hnilec river water quality at Zadny Hamor (60-70 houses) from July 2006	
	Average mg/l	Max. mg/l	Average mg/l	Max. mg/l	mg/l on 24 May 2006	mg/l on 10 Feb 2006	Average mg/l	Max. mg/l	Rkm 42.5	Rkm 45.5
COD	135	170			23	33			6.9	
BOD	30	60	25 (20 for 20-50 p.e.)	50 (20 for 20-50 p.e.)	9	18	40	70	1.5	2
Suspended solids	30	60	25	50	7	13			7	
N/NH4					9.16	23				

ANNEX IV Lists of all granted national and regional NGO projects

Danube Regional Project, Round II, Regional Grants

Project number: 21719		
Project title: "Barriers and Bridges": Barriers to Waste, Nutrients and Chemicals Bridges for Communities, Sectors and Information		Budget: 28,000
Project leader: Laszlo Stoll		
Leading NGO: HOLOCEN Nature Protection Association Kossuth u. 13 3525 Miskolc Hungary Tel: +3646508944 Fax: +3646352010 Email: holocen@holocen.hu, stoll@holocen.hu	First Partner: SILVANUS Ecological Association 407515 Sancraiu, jud. Cluj Sancraiu 331-332 Tel: +40264257662 Fax: +40264257588 E-mail: parpi2001@yahoo.com, silvoko@yahoo.com	Second Partner: Dialogue for the Communities Public Welfare Association 3530 Miskolc Malomszog u. 2 Tel: +36302529121 Fax: E-mail: ari@freemail.hu
Project number: 21722		
Project title: Strengthening NGO participation in EU WFD implementation in Sava River Basin		Budget: 50,000
Project leader: Irma Popovic		
Leading NGO: Green Action Frankopanska 1, p. p. 952 10000 Zagreb Croatia Tel: +38514813096 Fax: +38514813096 Email: za@zelena-akcija.hr	First Partner: Center for Environmentally Sustainable Development CESD 71000 Sarajevo S. Tomica 1 Tel: +38733207949 Fax: +38733207949 E-mail: coorsa@bih.net.ba	Second Partner: DPPVN - Society of Bird Research and Nature Protection 2327 Race Ptujaska c. 91 Tel: +38641699268 Fax: +386027883051 E-mail: milan.vogrin@guest.arnes.si
Third Partner: Danube Environmental Forum Serbia and Montenegro 11000 Belgrade Andricev venac 2 Tel: +381113231374 Fax: +381113231374 E-mail: defyu@eunet.yu		
Project number: 21727		
Project title: Preserving the water by promoting diapers friendly for earth and baby		Budget: 35,000
Project leader: Spelca Morojna		
Leading NGO: Association Storky Leona Zalaznika ulica 4 2000 Maribor, Kosaki Slovenia Tel: +386(0)22512411 Fax: Email: info@storklja.si	First Partner: RODA - Parents in action 10000 Zagreb Savska cesta 80 Tel: +38516177500 Fax: E-mail: roda@roda.hr	



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Project number: 21724		
Project title: Cross-sectoral cooperation for good water quality management on lower Danube farms		Budget: 30,000
Project leader: Yuliya Grigorova		
Leading NGO: Association for Integrated Rural Development str. Hristo Belchev 21, 6th floor, office 80 1000 Sofia Bulgaria Tel: 35929809837 Fax: 35929809837 Email: julia_aicc@yahoo.co.uk	First Partner: Romanian Ornithological Society 400336 Cluj str. Gh. Dima 49/2 Tel: +40213184701 Fax: +40213184701 E-mail: office@sor.ro	
Project number: 21728		
Project title: Best agricultural practice in my farm		Budget: 35,000
Project leader: Emma Gileva		
Leading NGO: Black Sea NGO Network str. Sheinovo 12 9000 Varna Bulgaria Tel: 35952615856 Fax: 35952602047 Email: reg_off@bseanetwork.org	First Partner: Prietenii Pamantului (Earth Friends) 800025 Galati str. Portului bl. Siret 4, sc. 7 ap. 109 Tel: +40236462564 Fax: E-mail: earthfriends@rdslink.ro	Second Partner: Eco Counselling Center Cahul Cahul str. Stefan cel Mare 21/28 Tel: +37329921478 Fax: E-mail: arturneb@hotmail.com

PROJECT	UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project			
COMPONENT	LIST OF DRP NATIONAL GRANTS SELECTED (ROUND II)			
ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTACT INFO	PROJECT LEADER	Budget / Comment
Bosnia and Herzegovina				
Local Initiative for Development LIR, Banja Luka	Improvement of Water Protection for Farms and Slaughter Houses in the Sava River Basin	I Krajiskog korpusa bb, 78000 Banja Luka, tel +387 51 329 750, fax +387 51 329 751	Vesna Marinkovic-Vojvodic, vesnamv@lir.ba	7,400
Center for Environmentally Sustainable Development CESD, Sarajevo	Cleaner production in food industry	Stjepana Tomica 1a, 71000 Sarajevo, tel/fax +387 33 212 466	Jasmina Bjelavac, jasminka.bjelavac@heis.com.ba	5,200
Association "Mother and Child", Rudo	Increasing the participation of the public in reducing the nitrification through educating and informing women and the youth of the upper Drina River Basin	Trg Slobode br. 1, 73260 Rudo, tel +387 58 711 700, fax +387 58 711 690	Danka Grubisa, majkaidijete@spinter.net	7,000
EKO-LOGIC, Banja Luka	Reforestation in the Vrbas River Basin to Prevent Erosion Improve Water Quality – ha ??	Vidovdanska 37, 78000 Banja Luka, tel +387 51 219 343, fax +387 51 217 843	Dragan Comic, academic-eco-logic@blic.net	9,972
Development association NERDA/Ekopot/Radio Kameleon, Tuzla	Save the Spreca River (Sava River Basin) Awaren. agric. pollution	M I Z Crnogorevica 5, 75000 Tuzla, tel/fax +387 35 274 385	Enes Drljevic, nerda5@yahoo.com	13,400
Ecological Society Ekologika/NGOs Forum Derventa	Let Clean Water Flow Down the Ukrina, Sava and Danube Rivers in to the Black Sea – awaren. on mining+agric.	Trg oslobođenja 24, 74400 Derventa, tel +387 65 667 330	Miodrag Radovanovic, radanovic@doboj.net	7,000
Bulgaria				
Intereco-21 Federation, Sofia	Cleaning the Danube River Valley in Lom Municipality from Industrial, Agricultural and Municipal Wastes. Poplar and Willow Forestation	1404 Sofia, Kostenski vodopad Str., bl. 5A, ap. 32, phone: 00359 2 599 810, fax: 00359 2 980 88 16	Maria Zlateva, drmariazlateva@mail.bg	5,800
Euromodel Association, Sofia	Reconstruction of Wet Land Habitats in Oriahovo Municipality	1000 Sofia, 12 Bistritsa Str., fl. 1, phone/fax: 00359 2 980 88 16	Emilia Petrova, euromodel@mail.bg	5,900



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ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTACT INFO	PROJECT LEADER	Budget / Comment
World for everyone Association, Silistra	To Stop Danube River Nutrient Pollution BAP and RBM	7500 Silistra, POBox 283, phone/fax: 00359 86 820 487	Irena Marinova, wfa@abv.bg	5,700
Regional Initiative Association, Sofia	Improvement of the Environmental Status of the Danube River Timok valley (Bregovo)	1000 Sofia, 149 Rakovska Str., phone/fax: 00359 2 986 0510	Greta Draganova, sri@mail.bg	6,200
Bulgaria in Europe Association, Vidin	Establishment of Informational and Educational Centre in the Town of Vidin	3700 Vidin, zh.k. Hristo Botev, bl. 14, vh. V, ap. 18, phone/fax :00359 94 37 595	Maria Velikova, bgeu@mail.bg	6,300
European Environmental Festival Foundation, Sofia	Organizing a Competition for Movies and Documentaries about the Danube Basin Pollution	1000 Sofia, Slaveikov Sq. #4, fl. 4, office 401, phone: 00359 2 987 62 87, fax: 00359.2.952 62 4	Nevena Pramatarova, greenwave@euroekofest.org	5,000
Bulgarian Biodiversity Foundation, Sofia	More Space for Rivers and Safety for People Mapping of flood sites	1303 Sofia , 75 Sredna gora Str., phone/fax: 00359 2 920 9975	Petko Tzvetkov, bbf@biodiversity.bg	5,100

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Croatia				
Brod Eco-association "Zemlja" (Earth); Slavonski Brod	A Cleaner Sava River Through Cooperation Communal WWT	Trg pobjede 7, 35000 Slavonski Brod, tel +385 98 731243, fax +385 35 440236	Karmela Fontana Pudic, karmela.fontana.pudic@sb.htnet.hr; tomislav.lukic@sb.htnet.hr	11,950
Club of Food Technologists, Biotechnologists and Nutritionists, Zagreb	Informing the Public of the Benefits of the Implemen-tation of Industrial Waste Water Treatment Technologies (Ecological and Economic effects)	Pierottijeva 6, 10000 Zagreb , tel +385 1 4826250, fax +385 1 4826251	Vera Dostal, vdostal@pbf.hr	15,000
Europe House Vukovar, Vukovar	Promoting Methods of Eco and Organic Agriculture - 2nd phase	Ljudevita Gaja 12, 32000 Vukovar, tel +385 32 450096, fax +385 32 450098	Dragana Draskovic, europski.dom.vukovar@vk.htnet.hr	11,970
"HYLA" Society for the Protection and Research of Amphibians and Reptiles, Zagreb	Let's Learn about Amphibians - The First Ones on the Frontline	Demetrova 1, 10000 Zagreb, tel +385 1 4851700, fax +385 1 4851644	Dragica Salamon, hyla@hyla.hr; dada777hr@yahoo.com	9,945
Czech Republic				
DAPHNE ČR - Institute of Applied Ecology	Meadow society - Nutrient Indicators in the River Basin (motivate farmers)	Husova 45/622, 37005 Ceske Budejovice , tel +420 776 053573, +420 385 311019	Zaboj Hrazsky, zaboj.hrazsky@daphne.cz	9,300
Czech Nature Conservation Union 54/44 Veronica	STOP for Phosphates - Clean Water not only in the South Moravia Region – awareness + lobbying	Panska 9, 60200 Brno, tel +420 542 422757, fax +420 542 422752	Vera Pospisilikova, vera.pospisilikova@veronika.cz	7,500
Arnika - Toxic waste programme	Convention for Danube protection and toxic pollution in rivers in the Czech Republic - campaign	Chlumova 17, 13000 Praha, tel +420 222 781471, fax +420 222 782808	Milan Havel, milan.havel@arnika.org	8,000



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Renesance of Country Association	Moravian Carst - A Model Site of Protected Surface and Underground Carstic Waters in the Danube Basin.	Druzstevni 3, 67904 Adamov , tel +420 516 446623	Jozef Janco, jozef.janco@quick.cz	7,700
Bioinstitute o.p.s., Olomouc	Organic Agriculture for Water Protection – Instruc-tional Presentation and its use for the Morava River B.	Krizkovskeho 8, 77147 Olomouc, tel +420 585 631179	Pavlina Samsonova, bioinstitut@seznam.cz	7,500
Hungary				
Drava river Alliance	Clean the River Drava! Pollution mapping + public.	8851 Gyekenyes, Jozsef A. u. 1. tel: +3682 496060	Miklos Toldi besemiki@axelero.hu	4,650
Center for Environmental Studies (CES)	Chemicals free Zone along the Átalér river Organic agric.	1094 Budapest , Angyal u. 15/b tel: +361 4558055	Ferenc Laczó dr laczó@ktk-ces.hu	3,256
Pilis Nature Conservation Association (PITE)	Nyáros Island Meadows Rehabilitation	2000 Szentendre , Sztaravodai u. 52. tel: +36 33 415787	Matyas Prommer mprommer@yahoo.com	5,580
Tavirózsa Association	Sződrákos Creek Program - Phase 2 Sustain. water + land mngt.	2112 Veresegyház , Huba u. 43. tel: +361 2571100	Sandor Tatar tatars@mail.inext.hu	4,650
Magosfa Alapítvány	Ipoly River Cleaning Action and Environmentally-Friendly Technologies Exhibition + mapping waste dumps	2600 Vac, Chazar A. u. 17. tel: +36 27 511 426	Marta Kurucz magosfa@magosfa.hu	4,650
Pisztráng Kör Association	Water, The Cradle of Life - Interactive Exhibition and Alternative School Classes	9200 Mosonmagyaróvár, Hataror u. 7. tel: +3696 206887	Zoltan Fuzfa fuzfa@hu.inter.net	3,720

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ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTACT INFO	PROJECT LEADER	Budget / Comment
Esztergomi Környezetkultúra Association	Cooperation for the Danube in the Esztergomi Small-Region – hazard. sewage	2500 Esztergom, Bajcsy Zs. U. 4. tel: +36 33 400 150	Attila Szuhi ekoku@zpok.hu	4,190
REFLEX Győr	INFO-Lanc Portal - Danube Watch System, Access to Information	9024 Győr, Bartók Béla u. 7. tel: +36 96 316 192	Peter Nagy reflex@c3.hu	4,650
Holocen Nature Conservation Association	Sajó-Hernád Rivers Flood and Water Pollution Priorities Integr. Plan./ stakeh. forum	3525 Miskolc , Kossuth u. 13. tel: +3646 508944	Viktor Tóth holocen@holocen.hu	5,580
Clean Air Working Group	Chemical Reduction and Pollution Prevention Campaign – demonstration to farmers	1075 Budapest, Karoly korut 3/a III/2. tel: +361 4110509	Gergely Simon simong@levego.hu	5,580
Friends of The Earth Hungary - Hungarian Alliance of Conservationists	National development Plan 2007-13 - Public Participation in the Preparation of Water Projects	1091 Budapest, Ulloi út 91/b tel: +361 2167297	Akos Eger info@mtvsz.hu	3,490
Moldova				
Cahul Ecologic Consultations Centre	Public Involvement in the Process of Nutrient Reduction in the Lower Prut Basin and Nutrient Pollution Prevention through Complex Monitoring of the Quality of the Environment	21/28 Stefan cel Mare str., Cahul , MD-3900, tel +373 299 33 105, fax. +373 299 21 478	Artur Nebunu, arturneb@hotmail.com	8,080
Public Association „Calitatea Mediului“	Reactivation of the Secondary (Biological) Water Purifying Stage in the Wastewater Treatment Plant of Ungheni District	3 Academiei str., of 422, Chisinau , tel. + 373 22 739614	Raisa Lozan, rmlozan@yahoo.com sandu_mr@yahoo.com	14,000
Public Association „Cutezatorul“	The Reduction of Nutrient Pollution in the Danube Hydrographical Basin through the Promotion and Use of Good Agriculture Practices	50 Stefan cel Mare str., of 121, Falesti , tel./fax. +373 259 22951	Victor Cimpoies, veco@rambler.ru	10,000



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ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTACT INFO	PROJECT LEADER	Budget / Comment
Public Association „Mediul și Sănătatea“	The Danube and I Media campaign	24 Moscova bld., 12, Chisinau , MD - 2045, tel./fax. +373 22 322345	Emilia Malai, emi77md@yahoo.com	7,920
Serbia				
Eko eho, Nis	Nisava – My River	Bojnicka 20, 18000 Nis , Brzi Brod, tel +381 18 49484, +381 18 233176	Tatjana Cvetkovic, eco_echo_nis@yahoo.com	7,000
TERRAS Organic Food Association, Subotica	Organic Agriculture – A step forward to protect the Danube basin Education campaign	Trg cara Jovana Nenada 15, 24000 Subotica , tel +381 24 554600, fax +381 24 553116	Snjezana Mitrovic, terras@terras.org.yu	15,000
Association of Mountaineers Kablar, Cacak	Wastewater Treatment in Rural Households	Kneza Milosa 11, 32000 Cacak , tel/fax +381 32 344289	Biljana Starcevic, starcevicbiljana@yahoo.com	9,000
Initiative for Democratic Transition (DTI), Belgrade	Promotion of Best Available Techniques with alternative industrial waste water treatment methods which enable efficient elimination of nutrients and toxic matters from intensive farming and food production sectors	Bulevar Despota Stefana 74, Belgrade , tel/fax +381 11 3293873	Emilijan Mohora, office@dti.org.yu	12,000
Union of Ecologists UNECO, Regional Center Paracin	Campaign Used Motor Oil should not become our Nightmare	Fransa de Parea bb, Paracin , tel +381 35 564369, fax +381 35 562526	Vladimir Jankovic, ekopn@ptt.yu	7,000
Slovakia				
Friends of the Earth Slovakia	The Future Without Toxic Pollution in the Danube Basin – POPs in Sala	Alzbetina 53, 04001 Kosice , tel/fax +421 55 6771677	Ladislav Hegyi, spz@priateliazeme.sk	9,000

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	town			
Slovak union of nature and landscape protectors, regional board Cadca	Waters of Kysuce basin Stakeh. campaign	Namestie Slobody 30/28, 02201 Cadca , tel +421 41 4324814	Rudolf Gerat	9,000
Civic Association Tatry	The Streams are not Sewers II Campaign with schools etc	KEMI 627/5, 03104 Liptovsky Mikulas , tel/fax +421 44 5531027	Rudolf Pado, wolf@mail.viapvt.sk	9,800
Civic Association Umbra	Revitalization of Cilizsky Stream in the Common Interest of the Partners of the Danubian Fluvial Coalition	Heyrovskeho 6, 84103 Bratislava , tel +421 907 353181	Maros Sirotiak, umbra@chengenet.sk	7,200
Regional protection association Bratislava	Protection and Renovation of the Danube's Midland Delta Restoration, protection and awareness raising	Godrova 3/b, 81106, kanc. Sankova 96, 83106 Bratislava , tel/fax +421 2 55562693	Tomas Kusik, broz@broz.sk	8,000
Bohatska sanca – civic association	The Removal of Nitrogen and Fostering of Communication in the Zitava Basin Communic. + poll. reduct.	Orechova 7, 94703 Hurbanovo-Bohata, tel +421 35 7610247	Marek Sadovsky, froraobal@stonline.sk	7,000
Slovenia				
Institute for Environmental Protection Promotion	The Effective Protection of Water in Rural Areas in Podonavje, Using Ecoremediation – farmer education	Savska 5, 1230 Domzale , tel +386 1 7225210, fax +386 1 7225215	Marta Vahtar, marta.vahtar@guest.arnes.si	10,000
Association of Family Members »Stork«	Preserving the Water by Promoting the Production and Use of Phosphate-free Detergents	Leona Zalaznika 4, 2000 Maribor , tel +386 2 2512421, +386 31 303806	Spelca Morojna, info@storklja.si	10,000
Society "Krnica"	Underground Water and Farmers Workshops + field activities on HR border	Veliki Nerajec 18a, 8343 Dragatus , tel +386 7 3057428, +386 40 726041, fax +386 7 3056531	Lidija Ivansek, lidija.ivansek@ric-belakrajina.si	10,000



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ICRO, Institute for Integral Development and Environment	Individual Waste Water Cleaning Systems for Households and Farms in the Areas of Dispersed Settlements	Koroska cesta 57, 2000 Maribor , tel +386 51 348695	Ana Vovk Korze, ana.vovk@uni-mb.si	10,000
Romania				
Association for Sustainable Development Slatina	Preventing and Reducing Nutrient Pollution from Agro-Zoo Technical Sources in the Olt River Basin – public particip.	str. Aleea Independentei 1, birou 59, Slatina, jud. Olt , tel/fax +40 249 416345	Vasile Meda, office@adds.ro	13,230
Ecological Club UNESCO Pro Natura	Cooperation to Reduce Nutrient Pollution from Agricultural Sources in Ilfov County BAP + wetlands	Calea Plevnei 61, Bucuresti , tel/fax +40 21 3112644	Emilian Burdusel, pronatura@ccs.ro	9,600
Alma-Ro Association	Clean Land, Rich Man! BAP in Calarasi county	Calea Plevnei 46-48, Corp C, et. 1, camera C, 010233 Bucuresti , tel/fax +40 21 3143960	Eliza Teodorescu, alma-ro@b.astral.ro	9,700
GREEN VALLEY Association	Action Plan to Reduce Nutrient and Pesticide Pollution in Maramures BAP & wetland restoration	str. Sugau 75, 435500 Sighetu Marmatiei , jud. Maramures, tel +40 262 330602, fax +40 262 319088	Ildiko Ibolya Beres, valeaverde_mm@yahoo.com	8,500
Association for Ecology and Sustainable Development Iasi	Clean Waters, Without Nutrients, Through Natural Fertilisers Private & animal waste disposal	str. Pacurari 85, 700515 Iasi , tel +40 232 260410, fax +40 232 257012	Aurora Matei, palexim@mail.dntis.ro	9,000