

GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea – Danube Basin  
Stocktaking Meeting (November 2004)

WORLD BANK INVESTMENT FUND  
CONTRIBUTION TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF STRATEGIC  
PARTNERSHIP OBJECTIVES



## **GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea – Danube Basin Stocktaking Meeting (November 2004)**

### **World Bank Investment Fund Contribution to the Achievement of Strategic Partnership Objectives**

#### **Introduction**

The objective of this report is to contribute to the discussions at the Stocktaking meeting for the GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea / Danube Basin on progress made towards achieving the objectives of the Partnership. Information is provided on the status and composition of the portfolio of the World Bank – GEF Investment Fund (IF). However, the report is not a mid-term evaluation of the IF, since the IF implementation will reach its mid-point roughly in 2006.

#### **Background**

The World Bank-GEF Investment Fund (IF) is the investment arm of the GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea/Danube Basin which also funds two regional projects, the Black Sea Ecosystem Recovery Project for the Black Sea littoral countries and the Danube Regional Project in the Danube Basin, both focusing mainly on capacity building activities. IF constitutes an envelope of US\$70 million which was approved by the GEF Council in three tranches: US\$20 million in May 2001, US\$16 million in May 2002 and US\$ 34million in May 2003. It partially grant-finances investment projects in the Black Sea/Danube Basin that aim at nutrient reduction. Eligible areas of intervention for IF support include investments to remediate and mitigate nutrient pollution from municipal, industrial and agricultural sources, as well as policy and legal reform and capacity building for enhanced monitoring and enforcement. The Investment Fund provides a focused regional framework for country level investments aimed at the common goal of combating eutrophication in the Black Sea and allows for a streamlined approach to project processing by the GEF.

*Process of IF portfolio development.* In developing the IF portfolio, the World Bank followed the *first come – first served* principle which was stated in the Partnership Framework Brief adopted by the May 2000 GEF Council. Furthermore, the Bank also considered it important that individual projects were well adapted to individual country priorities with regard to nutrient pollution as well as prospects of financial sustainability of prospective investments and complementarities with ongoing or planned operations funded by the Bank, other bilateral or multilateral financiers, the governments themselves or even the private and non-private sectors. These considerations followed the IF guiding principle that GEF IF funds were to catalyze investments in nutrient reduction. As first step, the team coordinating the IF prepared country

briefs based on National Reviews and Nutrient Action Plans that had been prepared by the ICPDR and the Istanbul Commissions, World Bank sector reviews, Country Assistance Strategies (CAS), discussions with the Black Sea and Danube Regional Commission and project staff, and interviews with World Bank task managers working in the environment and infrastructure sectors of the countries in question. The latter discussions also aimed at raising awareness on the part of task managers of the nutrient pollution problem in the Black Sea and Danube and funding possibilities offered by the IF to address it. Task managers in turn incorporated Danube/Black sea water pollution reduction objectives in their discussions with their counterparts in national governments, NGO community and private sector representatives. Project concepts that emerged from these discussions were evaluated in the CAS process from the point of view of national priorities. The resulting portfolio is discussed below.

Further information resources were provided to World Bank task managers, basin country governments and civil society organizations through i) a dedicated web site; ii) annual regional workshops on agricultural pollution control; and iii) a Global Distance Learning event. The website ([www.worldbank.org/blacksea-danube](http://www.worldbank.org/blacksea-danube)) was launched in 2002 and includes information on the Partnership, the IF portfolio and individual projects, specific technical, regulatory and project operations related aspects of nutrient pollution control. Progress reports on the IF have also been made public through this website. The website has proven a useful tool for information dissemination in the international community working on water pollution control issues.

Since 2002, the Bank has helped organize three annual regional workshops dedicated to the exchange of information and lessons learnt among countries of the Black Sea, Danube River and Baltic Sea Basins, implementing agricultural pollution control (APC) projects. The workshops were organized in Poland (September 2002), Romania (September 2003) and Lithuania (September 2004) and included presentations by project managers, national and local level policy makers, environmental inspectors, agricultural advisors as well as academicians; study tours to project regions and in-depth discussions on various aspects of APC. In addition to project implementers from basin countries ranging from Georgia to Serbia and Montenegro and from Latvia to Turkey, representatives from the European Commission working on the Nitrate Directive Implementation and Black Sea Danube River Basin Pollution Control issues, other EU member countries such as Sweden, and from the UNDP/UNEP implemented Partnership Black Sea and Danube Regional Projects have participated in the workshops. Discussions at the workshops have focused on experiences in harmonizing with the EU Nitrate Directive, the development of a Code of Good Agricultural Practices, monitoring of nutrient runoff and discharges, the important role of public awareness raising and of mainstreaming nutrient management in the advice provided by agricultural extension services and enforcement of regulations on manure management and fertilizer application.

A third tool for information sharing and dissemination involved the Global Distance Learning Network (GDLN). During April – June 2003, three workshops were organized with 3 – 9 Black Sea and Danube Basin countries and specialists of selected themes connecting them by video. Participants included policy makers, project managers, thematic specialists, World Bank task team leaders as well as local community leaders. The themes of the GDLN events were Water Quality Monitoring and compliance with the EU Nitrate Directive. Presentations made in these events were posted in the above-mentioned web site.

*Coordination with the European Commission DABLAS Initiative.* The World Bank has supported the DABLAS Initiative which aims to focus available international funds on bankable projects with high potential for pollution reduction, from its outset and has participated in its meetings. The IF portfolio has been attached to the DABLAS list of priority projects. As such IF projects are also eligible for project preparation funds under the EU Danube Investment Facility and Black Sea Investment Facility.

### **WB IF Operations and Strategic Partnership Objectives**

The Framework Brief approved by the GEF May 2001 Council identified six objectives and accompanying indicators. These are reproduced in Annex 1. Objectives 2 and 5 are most relevant to the IF operations, while the IF also contributes to the Objectives 1, 3 and 6. Below IF contributions to each of these objective are discussed in turn.

***Objective 1:*** *In support of the implementation of the Black Sea Strategic Action Plan and the "Common Platform for Development of National Policies and Actions for Pollution Reduction under the Danube River Protection Convention", and taking into account the mandate of the Sofia and Bucharest Conventions, Danube/Black Sea basin countries adopt and implement policy, institutional and regulatory changes to reduce point and non-point source nutrient discharges, restore nutrient 'sinks', and prevent and remediate toxics "hot spots".*

***Indicator 1:*** *By 2007, 100% of participating countries introduce one or more policy or regulatory measures (including P-free detergents) to reduce nutrient discharges in the agricultural, municipal, or industrial sectors, to restore nutrient sinks (wetlands, flood plains), and to prevent and remediate toxics "hot spots", and 50% adopt multiple policy measures, towards goals of maintaining 1997 levels of nutrient inputs to the Black Sea, and reducing toxics contamination in the basin.*

Most projects in the IF portfolio support and plan to support policy, institutional and regulatory changes promote nutrient reduction. Notably, support to transposition of the EU Nitrate Directive and the development of Codes of Good Agricultural Practices in the Agricultural Pollution Control (APC) projects.

**Objective 2:** *Countries gain experience in making investments in nutrient reduction and prevention and remediation of toxics “hot spots”.*

**Indicator 2:** *100% of participating countries initiate one or more investments in agricultural, municipal, land use or industrial sectors for nutrient discharge reduction, nutrient sink restoration, and prevention and remediation of hot spots of toxic substances, some with GEF assistance, by 2007 to accompany expected baseline investments.*

*IF Investments.* 14 countries of the Black Sea and Danube Basin are eligible for GEF funding under the Investment Fund. These are Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine. The IF portfolio includes 12 projects in 10 of these countries. Four of these projects are under implementation and the rest at various stages of preparation. Table 2 provides a list of these projects together with information on the dates of various steps of project processing, GEF grant funding and co-financing. Annex 1 contains a table summarizing key facts about each of these projects.

As Table 2 indicates, the portfolio is well diversified among eligible areas of investment that were specified in the Partnership Framework Brief. Specifically, there are five Agricultural Pollution Control (APC) Projects (in Moldova, Romania, Russia Krasnodar, Serbia and Turkey); one wetland restoration project (in Bulgaria) and municipal wastewater treatment projects (in Croatia, Hungary, Bosnia, Moldova, Russia Rostov and Ukraine). It should also be noted that some of the projects include more than one eligible element. For example, the Moldova APC Project and the Serbia Enterprise Pollution Reduction Project also support investments for reducing nutrient discharges from agro-industrial enterprises, such as slaughterhouses and meat-processing facilities, in addition to proper farm nutrient management. Furthermore, the Hungary Nutrient Reduction Project will support the restoration of wetlands in the Danube-Drava National Park Gernenc of the Beda-Karapanca Region. This reflects the IF’s flexible nature that allows for tailoring project interventions to each country’s specific conditions with respect to nutrient pollution.

*Other WB Investments in the Black Sea / Danube Basin.* The World Bank has carried out a variety of investment operations which are not formally in the framework of the Partnership IF, either because they became effective before the begin of the Partnership or they were submitted to the GEF under an operational program other than International Waters. However they either were fully geared towards protection wetlands and biodiversity in the Black Sea/Danube Basin or include components that target agricultural pollution control. Examples include the Romania Danube Delta Biodiversity Project , the Ukraine Danube Delta Biodiversity Project , the Ukraine Biodiversity Conservation in the Azov-Black Sea Corridor Project and the Georgia Agricultural Research, Extension and Training Project , the Georgia Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project and the Turkey Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Project. Table 3 provides summary information on project objectives, funding and timing on these projects.

**Objective 5.** *Implementing Agencies, the European Union, other funding partners and countries formalize nutrient and toxics reduction commitments into IA, EU and partner regular programs with countries.*

**Indicator 5.** *Regular programs of IA's and EC support country nutrient and/or toxics reduction commitments during 2001-2007 as part of expected baseline activities and incorporate them into CCF (UNDP), GPA Office Support (UNEP), CAS (WB), and EU (Accession support) by 2005.*

The World Bank bases its operations in a county, included those co-funded by the GEF, on three-yearly "Country Assistance Strategies" (CAS) which lay out the country's priorities for investment and policy operations that it would like to accomplish with World Bank assistance and are prepared in partnership with the Government and in consultation with national stakeholders.

The degree to which the GEF Strategic Partnership and its objective to reduce water pollution in the Black Sea and Danube River have been reflected in the CASs of the basin counties that are eligible for funding is reviewed below.

From 2001 to date, a new CAS was prepared in 9 of the 14 eligible countries. These include Belarus (2002), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2004), Bulgaria (2002), Georgia (2003), Romania (2001), Russia (2002), Slovak Republic (2004), Turkey (2003) and Ukraine (2003). Serbia and Montenegro's (SAM) first CAS is being developed and expected to be submitted to the World Bank Board in December 2004. On the other hand, in the case of Hungary, Czech Republic and Slovenia the last CAS were prepared in the late 1990s. Seven of the nine CASs developed since 2001 and SAM's Transitional Support Strategy included a discussion of projects to be implemented under the Investment Fund:

The 2004 CAS of *Bosnia and Herzegovina* points to competition within shared watersheds, flood management, water pollution control, protection of aquatic ecosystems, and conservation of wetlands". It notes that "[t]hese issues will require both improved inter-Entity coordination and transboundary approaches to improving water resources management, especially regarding the more effective used of shared rivers. To date, BH has been largely ineffective in addressing these problems, due largely to ineffective, country-level institutional arrangements and lack of effective cooperation with Croatia and SaM, with which it shares key international waterways." The CAS further recommends that "[t]o address these issues, a water resources management strategy needs to be developed at the country level, including a viable institutional framework. At the regional level, a strategic vision and cooperation framework needs to be developed for the transboundary Neretva, Drina and Sava Basins." The latter recommendation is being addressed through the proposed GEF Water Quality Protection Project. The part of the project which will address the Danube Basin will be funded under the IF. The project is listed in the Lending Program as a FY2005 deliverable.

*Bulgaria's* 2002 CAS mentions that "Under the GEF supported Black Sea program, a GEF Medium Sized Project (FY04) would be provided for wetland restoration and introduction of environmentally friendly farming practices." (The Bulgaria GEF Wetland Restoration project under the IF was described in the previous CAS).

The CAS prepared for *Georgia* in 2003 does not include new lending or GEF grant operation addressing Black Sea pollution issues, however it recounts in two places the outcomes of two ongoing projects, the Integrated Coastal Management Project (FY1999) and the Agriculture Research, Extension and Training Project (FY2000), and other assistance in environment and natural resources management: "[The International Development Association] IDA has assisted Georgia in developing a National Environmental Action Plan, and a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan to deal with the existing and future risks of oil pollution in the Black Sea coast. However, institutional and financial constraints compounded by limited political will have resulted in slow implementation of these plans. Assistance has been provided for the establishment of operational protected areas: 46,000 ha for protecting and managing threatened forest and wetland habitats along the Black Sea, and 184,000ha for protecting and managing three areas in the Caucasus Mountains. Activities have been supported to enhance public awareness and interest on the protection of critical wetlands along the Black Sea with some visible results. Efforts to establish a sustainable and effective integrated coastal zone management system has produced only modest results to date." In a separate section the CAS notes that the GEF component of the FY00 Agriculture Research, Extension and Training Project addresses agricultural non-point source pollution run-off into the Black Sea Basin.

*Romania's* 2001 CAS lists the GEF funded Agricultural Pollution Control Project as one of the operations related to environmental management. Similarly, *Russia's* 2002 CAS considers sound management of arctic and riparian ecosystems as important problems, including the preservation of World Heritage sites such as Lake Baikal, and the successful implementation of regional environmental management agreements in the Caspian, the Black Sea, and the Baltics. The CAS then goes on to specifically mention planned "GEF support to environmentally friendly farming practices in Krasnodar and wastewater treatment in Rostov as part of the Regional Black Sea Nutrient Reduction Program". *Serbia and Montenegro's* Transitional Support Strategy from 2004 mentions the GEF Serbia Danube River Enterprise Pollution Reduction Project is being developed for FY05.

The CAS developed for *Turkey* in 2003 states that "pollution of the Black Sea should be prevented" and lists the GEF Black Sea Agricultural Pollution Control Project (blended with the Anatolia Watershed Management Project) under projects that would help attain the CSA objective of "Strengthening Environmental Management and Disaster Mitigation". Similarly, *Ukraine's* 2003 CAS discusses two relevant planned GEF operations under the objective "Protection of Natural Environment": "In the area of Wetland and Coastal Zone Management, the Biodiversity Conservation in the Azov-Black Sea Ecological Corridor project applies a landscape approach to sustainable management of coastal resources, which are threatened by unsustainable land use practices by untreated sewage and solid waste, especially in tourist related

areas such as Crimea. The proposed Crimea Coastal Zone Management and Nutrient Reduction Project (GEF) would build on this approach by supporting wastewater treatment and improved land use planning in the Crimea and Black Sea region. This project would also contribute to nutrient reduction in the Black Sea.”

**Table 1: Objectives and Indicators of Success for the Danube/Black Sea Basin Strategic Partnership for 2001-2005 (From Box 2 of the Framework Brief – GEF Strategic Partnership on the Black Sea/Danube Basin)**

	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
<b>1</b>	In support of the implementation of the Black Sea Strategic Action Plan and the "Common Platform for Development of National Policies and Actions for Pollution Reduction under the Danube River Protection Convention", and taking into account the mandate of the Sofia and Bucharest Conventions, Danube/Black Sea basin countries adopt and implement policy, institutional and regulatory changes to reduce point and non-point source nutrient discharges, restore nutrient 'sinks', and prevent and remediate toxics "hot spots".	By 2007, 100% of participating countries introduce one or more policy or regulatory measures (including P-free detergents) to reduce nutrient discharges in the agricultural, municipal, or industrial sectors, to restore nutrient sinks (wetlands, flood plains), and to prevent and remediate toxics "hot spots", and 50% adopt multiple policy measures, towards goals of maintaining 1997 levels of nutrient inputs to the Black Sea, and reducing toxics contamination in the basin.
<b>2</b>	Countries gain experience in making investments in nutrient reduction and prevention and remediation of toxics "hot spots".	
<b>3</b>	Capacity of the Danube and Black Sea Convention Secretariats is increased through, sustainable funding, and development of international waters process, stress reduction and environmental status indicators adopted through Convention processes.	Payments of contributions by all contracting parties to the Danube and Istanbul Conventions made for 2000 and 2001 and pledged for the period beyond project duration. Nutrient control, toxics reduction and ecosystem indicators assessing processes in place, stress reduction, and environmental status, are developed, harmonized and adopted for reporting to Secretariat databases by 2006.
<b>4</b>	Country commitments to a cap on nutrient releases to the Black Sea at 1997 levels and agreed targets for toxics reduction for the interim, and possible future reductions or revisions using an adaptive management approach after 2004 are formalized into specific nutrients control and toxics discharge protocol(s) or Annex(es) to both Conventions.	Countries adopt protocols or annexes to their two conventions and/or develop legally binding "Action Plans" regarding nutrients and toxics reduction commitments as part of their obligations under the GPA for Land-Based Sources of pollution to the Danube/Black Sea basin by 2006 towards agreed goal to restore the Sea to 1960's environmental status. For the Danube, such a commitment will be contained in the revised Nutrient Reduction Plans (coherent with the ICPDR Joint Action Programme) and developed in accord with the application of the relevant EU Water Directives.
<b>5</b>	Implementing Agencies, the European Union, other funding partners and countries formalize nutrient and toxics reduction commitments into IA, EU and partner regular programs with countries.	Regular programs of IA's and EC support country nutrient and/or toxics reduction commitments during 2001-2007 as part of expected baseline activities and incorporate them into CCF (UNDP), GPA Office Support (UNEP), CAS (WB), and EU (Accession support) by 2005.

6	<p>Pilot techniques for restoration of Danube/Black Sea basin nutrient sinks and reduction of non-point source nutrient discharges through integrated management of land and water resources and their ecosystems in river sub-basins by involving private sector, government, NGO's and communities in restoration and prevention activities, and utilizing GEF Biodiversity and MSP projects to accelerate implementation of results.</p>	<p>All countries in basin begin nutrient sink restoration and non-point source discharge reduction by 2007 through integrated river sub-basin management of land, water and ecosystems with support from IA's, partners and GEF through small grants to communities, biodiversity projects for wetlands and flood plain conservation, enforcement by legal authorities and holistic approaches to water quality, quantity and biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems. Plans (coherent with the ICPDR Joint Action Programme) are developed in accord with the application of the relevant EU Water Directives.</p>
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**Table 2: Portfolio of Black Sea/Danube Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund Projects**

Title	Status	Funding (US\$ million)		
		GEF Grant Funding	Co-financing(*)	Co-funding ratio(**)
<b><i>Under Implementation</i></b>				
Romania Agricultural Pollution Control	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 1/5/2000 GEF CEO Endorsement: 11/2/2001 WB Board Approval: 12/13/01	5.15	5.65	1 : 1.1
Bulgaria Wetlands Restoration and Nutrient Reduction	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 11/9/2000 GEF CEO Endorsement: 5/17/2002 WB Board Approval: 06/13/2002	7.50	6.00	1 : 0.8
Moldova Agricultural Pollution Control	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 8/29/2001 GEF CEO Endorsement: 1/29/2004 WB Board Approval: 02/26/2004	4.95	5.75	1 : 1.2
Turkey Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 6/12/2001 WB Board Approval: 06/1/2004	7.00	38.11	1 : 5.4
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>24.60</i>	<i>55.51</i>	<i>1 : 2.3</i>
<b><i>Under Preparation (Included in GEF Pipeline)</i></b>				
Hungary Nutrient Reduction	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 08/22/2002 Expected WB Board Approval: 10/27/2005	7.85	17.00	1 : 2.2
Russia Krasnodar Agricultural Pollution Control	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 11/04/2002 Expected WB Board Approval: 9/5/2006	5.00	7.00	1 : 1.4
Russia Rostov Reduction of Nutrient Discharges and Methane Emissions	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 1/30/2000 Expected WB Board Approval: 7/5/2005	5.85	16.00	1 : 2.7
Croatia Zagreb Municipal Nutrient Reduction	<i>GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 5/22/2003</i> <i>Expected WB Board Approval: 6/21/2005</i>	8.50	200.00	1 : 23
Serbia Danube River Enterprise Pollution Control	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: 6/5/2003 Expected WB Board Approval: 7/7/2005	9.00	9.00	1 : 1
Bosnia Water Quality Protection	GEF PDF-B Grant Approval: Not Yet Submitted <i>Expected WB Board Approval: 7/1/2005</i>	5.30	12:00	1 : 2.3
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>41.50</i>	<i>261.00</i>	<i>1: 6.3</i>
<b><i>Pending GEF Pipeline Inclusion</i></b>				
Moldova Environmental Protection	PDF-B Grant Request Submission: Not Yet Submitted	4.40	10.00	1 : 2.4
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>4.40</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>1 : 2.3</i>
<b>Total</b>		<b>70.50</b>	<b>326.50</b>	<b>1:4.6</b>

(\*) Co-financing indicates only financial contributions from the World Bank or other sources that are confirmed prior to CEO endorsement. For projects under preparation, these figures are only indicative.

(\*\*) This is the co-financing ratio at CEO endorsement. Projects under the Investment Fund are also expected to leverage additional financing during implementation as part of the demonstration effect and replication potential. Recently the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture approached the World Bank with a project proposal that would replicate and expand the ongoing GEF project with national (and borrowed) funds. This leveraging effect can be evaluated in full only after projects have been under implementation for some time.

**Table 3: WB-GEF Projects in the Black Sea / Danube Basin that are not part of the Investment Fund but aim at eco-system conservation and / or nutrient reduction**

Title	Objective	Status	Project Cost (US\$)	
			Total project cost	GEF funded cost
Romania Danube Delta Biodiversity Project	The project aims to protect the Romanian Delta ecosystem and contribute to conservation of biodiversity within the Delta. It will strengthen institutional capacity to monitor and manage protected areas effectively, work with local community groups to ensure sustainable resource use and restore some wetlands to their natural condition by testing various approaches and monitoring their impact.	Effective since: 02/06/1995 Implemented from 08/26/1994 – 12/31/2000	4.80	4.50
Ukraine Danube Delta Biodiversity Project	The project aims to protect the Ukrainian Delta ecosystem and contribute to conservation of biodiversity in the Delta. It will strengthen institutional capacity to manage protected areas effectively, working with local community groups to ensure sustainable resource use, and restoring some wetlands to their natural condition. The project complements the Romanian Danube Delta project.	Effective since: 08/04/1994 Implemented from 06/21/1994 - 06/30/1999	1.74	1.50
Ukraine Biodiversity Conservation in the Azov Black Sea Corridor Project	Project component promotes APC. Global development objectives is to support in situ conservation of biodiversity and threatened wetland ecosystems through protected area planning and reduction of agricultural impacts on Ramsar sites. The project would implement recommendations of the Black Sea Environment Program, help remove institutional, financial and knowledge barriers which serve as disincentives to the adoption of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, and develop Ukraine's leadership in international agreements such as the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species.	Effective since: 01/06/2003 Implemented from 01/22/2002 - 12/31/2006	16.10	6.90
Georgia Agricultural Research, Extension and Training Project	Project component promotes APC in the Black Sea region. The overall project objective is to increase agricultural production and productivity in a sustainable fashion, while reducing natural resource pollution. In support of this objective, the proposed project provides for: (i) competitive grant scheme for agricultural research, technology transfer and training; (ii) reform of the agricultural research system; (iii) capacity building to manage the agricultural research, extension and training system, as well as staff and farmer training; and (iv) introduction of agricultural practices to improve quality of water of the Black Sea by reducing non-point source pollution from agriculture.	Effective since: 02/05/2001 Implemented from 05/11/2000 - 12/31/2005	12.41	2.48
Georgia Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project	The project will strengthen institutions in Georgia to manage coastal resources of Black Sea by developing, testing and evaluating methods to effectively integrate environmental planning & management into economic development activities along the BS coast. To assist Georgia in meeting its int'l commitments under the BS Environmental Program & to implement priority actions outlined in Georgia BS Action Plan, including conservation of biodiversity at sites of int'l significance on Georgia's BS coast; resotoration of degraded habitats & resources within the BS Large Marine Ecosystems; & participation in regional efforts to manage & sustain public goods of a transnational character.	Effective since: 05/21/1999 Implemented from 12/17/1998 - 12/31/2004	7.60	1.30
Turkey Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management Project	Develop and implement management plans for three priority biodiversity conservation management demonstration sites, including sustainable use demonstration sites with local community participation, representative of three of the following: (1) the mountain forests and alpine ecosystems of the northeast Black Sea coast, (2) dry forest and semi-arid ecosystems of the Mediterranean coastal plateau, (3) alluvial	Effective since: 07/12/2000 Implemented from - 06/13/2000 - 12/31/2006	11.50	8.19

	forest, (4) wetland ecosystems, and (5) steppe ecosystems of the central Anatolian Plateau. National review and revision of protected area classification. Preparation of a national biodiversity strategy and action plan.			
Croatia Kopacki Rit Wetlands Management MSP	The key objective of the Project is to conserve and sustainably use globally significant biodiversity of the Kopacki Rit Wetlands, a high threatened regional and global ecosystem. Specifically, it supports: (i) the preparation and implementation of management plans for the Kopacki Rit Reserve; (ii) capacity building; (iii) rehabilitation of infrastructure; (iv) ecological and socio-economic monitoring; and (v) outreach activities. The Project is an integral part of the Bank-financed operation for reconstruction of Eastern Croatia	Effective since: 06/14/1999 Implemented from 06/14/1999 - 09/01/2003	1.85	0.750

### Annex 1. Fact Sheets on Investment Fund Projects

Project Title	Romania Agricultural Pollution Control	Bulgaria Wetlands Restoration and Nutrient Reduction	Moldova Agricultural Pollution Control
<b>Objective</b>	The key objective is to increase significantly the use of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices in the project area and thereby reduce nutrient discharge (nitrogen and phosphorus) from agricultural. In support of this objective, the project will assist the Government of Romania to: (i) promote the adoption of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices by farmers' associations, family farms and individual farmers in the Calarasi Judet (county); (ii) promote ecological sustainable land use and management in the Boianu-Sticleanu Polder, and ecological restoration of the neighboring Calarasi-Raul Polder to act as a filter and reduce nutrient discharge to the Danube; (iii) strength national policy and regulatory capacity; and (iv) promote public awareness and mechanisms for replicability.	Key project objective is to support local communities in Persina Nature Park and demonstrate how environmentally friendly agriculture can improve their livelihoods. In support of global environmental goals, the project seeks to replicate successful efforts to reduce transboundary nutrient loading and other agricultural pollution that flow through Danube into the Black Sea. The first wetlands restoration project under Strategic Partnership for Nutrient Reduction in the BS and Danube Basin, which aims to help countries undertake investments to control or mitigate nutrient inflow to BS.	The development objectives is to increase significantly the use of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices by farmers and agro-industry in Moldova, in order to reduce nutrient discharge from agricultural sources to the Danube River and the Black Sea. In support of this, the project will assist to: (i) promote adoption of environmentally-friendly practices in crop and livestock production in rural agro-industries that contribute to nutrient pollution, including wetland and integrated watershed management; (ii) strengthen national policy, regulatory and institutional capacity for agricultural nutrient pollution control; (iii) promote a broad public awareness campaign and replication strategy. The Project would be a component of a US\$30million, IDA funded Rural Investment and Services Project (RISP) and will mainstream environmental concerns into agricultural practices. It would also assist Government in harmonizing its legislative framework with relevant (EU) directives and in honoring its international commitments to reduce nutrient loads to the Danube
<b>Duration</b>	12/13/2001 - 06/30/2007	06/13/2002 - 03/15/2008	02/26/2004 - 12/31/2009
<b>Components and Costs</b>	C1: Activities in the Calarasi Judet (\$9.22m); Manure Management Practices (\$5.20m); Promotoion of Environment-friendly Agricultural Practices (\$2.47m); Integrated Management of Boianu-Sticleanu Polder & Ecological Restoration of part of Calarasi-Raul Polder (\$1.09m); Strengthening Capacity in Calarasi Judet (Environmental Protection Inspectorate (EPI) and Public Health Directorate) to Monitor Soil & Water Quality and Environmental Impacts (\$0.46m). C2: Strengthening National Policy & Regulatory Capacity (\$0.27m); C3: Public Awareness and Replication Strategy (\$0.45) C4: Project Management Unit (\$0.86)	C1: Wetlands Restoration (Total cost \$5.02m). C2: Protected Areas Management (Total cost: \$7.37m). C3: Project Coordination, Management and Monitoring (Total cost: \$0.89m).	C1: Promotion of Mitigation Measures for Reducing Nutrient Loads in Water Bodies. C2: Strengthening National Policy, Regulatory Enforcement and National Capacity. C3: Public Awareness and Replication Strategy. C4: Project Implementation Unit

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Turkey Anatolia Watershed Rehabilitation Project (Formerly Called Agricultural Pollution Control)</b>	<b>Hungary Nutrient Reduction</b>	<b>Russia Krasnodar Agricultural Pollution Control</b>
<b>Objective</b>	The overall development objective is to support sustainable natural resource management practices in 28 microcatchments in Anatolia and Turkey's Black Sea regions, and thereby raise incomes of communities affected by resource degradation. The global environmental objective is to introduce farming practices which will reduce the discharge of agricultural nutrients into surface and ground water in watersheds draining into the Black Sea in four provinces. The project will help introduced improved manure and nutrient management practices as well as organic farming, which over the long run, will help reduce the discharge of nitrogen and phosphorus into the surface and ground waters of Turkey and the Black Sea.	The objective is to decrease nutrients discharges into Danube river and loads to Black Sea by improving reduction of nutrients in effluent from wastewater treatment plants at Budapest and Dunaujvaros and increasing nutrient retention capacity at Danube-Drava National Park's Gemenc and Beda-Karapanca Region. The project will complement the Government of Hungary in its efforts to reduce transboundary pollution in the Danube, and will lead also to necessary policy, institutional and legal reforms related to regional nutrient reduction and improved water quality management.	The overall objective of the Krasnodar Black Sea Agricultural Nutrient Reduction Project is to reduce nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorous) pollution from agricultural sources in Krasnodar Krai to the Black Sea. In support of this objective, the project would assist the Government of the Russian Federation to: (i) promote the adoption of environmentally-friendly practices in crop and livestock production, including organic farming; (ii) strengthen national policy, regulatory and institutional capacity for agricultural nutrient pollution control; and (iii) promote a broad public awareness campaign to disseminate the benefits of the proposed project activities and develop a replication strategy.
<b>Duration</b>	06/01/2004 - 05/15/2010	10/27/2005 - ??	09/05/2006 - ???
<b>Components and Costs</b>	C1: Rehabilitation of Degraded Natural Resources (\$23.5m). C2: Income Raising Activities C3: Strengthening Policy and Regulatory Capacity Towards Meeting EU Standards (\$0.28m) C4: Awareness Raising and Capacity Building and Replication Strategy (\$1.06m) C5: Project Management and Support Services (\$2.5m)	C1: nutrient reduction in wastewater discharges from a large city (Budapest); C2: nutrient reduction in wastewater discharges from a medium-size city (Dunajuvaros); C3: nutrient reduction in the Danube river load by improving the trapping capacity of a restored wetland (Gemenc and Béda-Karapanca Region); C4: replication and dissemination	C1: Promotion of environmentally-friendly agricultural practices. C2: Strengthening national policy, regulatory and institutional capacity. C3: Public Awareness and Replication Strategy

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Croatia Zagreb Municipal Nutrient Reduction</b>	<b>Serbia Danube River Enterprise Pollution Reduction Project</b>	<b>Bosnia Water Quality Protection</b>
<b>Objective</b>	The overall objective of the proposed project is to reduce discharge of nutrients into River Sava. Through the project, improving the reduction of nutrients in effluent from wastewater treatment plant in Zagreb, the regional development objective, i.e. to decrease nutrients in the River Sava and by this way nutrient loads in River Danube and to BS, can be achieved. The objective of this project go beyond Croatian legal requirements and are clearly at the protection of the BS under the Partnership Program.	The <i>development objective</i> of the project is to increase prevalence of environmentally friendly practices among eligible enterprises and thereby reduce nutrient pollution of the Danube River. It will also aim to build capacity to improve environmental management. The <i>global environment objective</i> is to demonstrate measures for reducing reduce nutrient pollution of the Danube River and the Black Sea. The project will also help the Republic of Serbia attain its goal of harmonizing its environmental management practices with those of the European Union.	The global objective is to reduce pollution in the Adriatic Sea and the Danube basin by reducing nutrient loads from municipal wastewaters that are discharged in the Neretva and the Bosnia rivers. To achieve this objective the project will support: (a) development of a water quality management plan to be used as a guide for future water management decisions; (b) establishment of a joint Bosnia/Croatian Commission with coordination from Montenegro to implement the plan; and (c) development and implementation of high priority, low cost water capital investments.
<b>Duration</b>	06/21/2005 - ???	July 2005 – July 2009	04/12/2005 - ???
<b>Components and Costs</b>	C1: Nutrient Reduction (\$27 m), C2: Project Management and Monitoring (\$0.200); C3: Institution Support and Replication (\$0.300)	C1: Support to Policy and Regulatory Reform - Transposition of the EU Nitrate Directive (cost TBD) C2: Investment in Nutrient Reduction from Livestock Farms and Slaughterhouses (cost TBD) C3: Strengthening of Farm Advisory Services on Nutrient Management through training of advisors, farmers, environmental inspectors and the establishment of a Training and Information Center (cost TBD) C4: Water and Soil Quality Monitoring, Public Awareness Raising and Replication Strategy (cost TBD) C5: Project Management and Project Impact Monitoring (cost TDB)	C1: Waste Water Improvement Management Plan Preparation (\$.5 million equally shared between the two basins). C2: Start up of the Waste Water Management Plan including operating costs for 36 months (\$ 0.8 million equally shared between the two basins). C3: Implementation of a high priority, low cost capital investment recommended by the Waste Water Management Plan for the Neretva River(\$3.5 million). C4: Implementation of a high priority, low cost capital Investment recommended by the Waste Water Management Plan for the Bosnia River (\$3.3 million). C5: Implementation of a high priority, low cost capital Investment recommended by the Waste Water Management Plan for the Bosnia River (\$3.3 million). C6: Institutional support and replication (\$300,000 equally shared between the two river basins)

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Moldova Environmental Protection</b>		
<b>Objective</b>	The overall objective is to improve the Dnister River water quality as well as environmental quality in the Dnister River Basin. The project would assist Moldova and Ukraine to begin the development of a Transnational Dnister River Basin Management System. The municipal wastewater is the principal source of pollution of the Dnister River and particularly as an emitter of phosphorus and nitrogen substances that are responsible for the stimulation of aquatic plants and contribution to the Dnister River and Black Sea eutrophication.		
<b>Duration</b>	11/20/2005 - ???		
<b>Components and Costs</b>	C1: Development of a Water Quality Management Plan for Moldova-Ukraine Dnister River Basin (\$0.350); C2: Implementation of the first phase of the Water Quality Management Plan (\$0.500); C3: Low-Cost Wastewater Treatment in Medium Size and Small-Rural communities. (\$2.0m); C4: Preparation activities for the implementation of the project (\$0.150).		

October 29, 2004