

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
Project of the ROMANIA Government**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

UNDP and cost sharing

Project number: ROM/01/

Project title: Emergency Preparedness for Hazardous Waste Spills in the International Inland Waterways of N-W Romania

Duration: 1 year

Project site: Bucharest and NW Romania

Government Counterpart Agency: Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection (MWEP)

Executing Agency: The National Company "Apele Romane"

Estimated starting date: August 1, 2001

UNDP:	
TRAC 1 & 2	30.000
TRAC 3	50.000
Savings	32.000
Total:	112.000
Cost sharing:	
Government (in kind)	10.000
TOTAL :	122.000
GRAND TOTAL:	122.000

Brief description:

This project is designed to aid Romania in mitigating economic losses and avoiding human distress caused by water pollution accidents, and the adverse effects these have on the society and the environment. The project will have a direct contribution to this objective by developing the capacity for prevention, monitoring and intervention in cases of hazardous spills in the inland waterways, based on the existing disaster management structures in the country.

Approved on behalf of:	Signature	Date	Name / Title
Government	_____	_/_/____	
	-		
UNDP :	_____	_/_/____	
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B. PROJECT CONTEXT

a. The Addressed Development Problem

The water pollution accidents in Romania in the last few years are clear signals indicating that the current system for the prevention and mitigation of hazardous wastes spills in the inland waterways needs improvements in order to function efficiently.

In the last 10 years, Romania had an annual average of 63 water pollution accidents of various types, some of which with serious consequences. For example, in January 2000 the spill of cyanide and heavy metals in the Tisa-Somes Rivers Basin occurred when water breached the retention dam of the reservoir of a gold mine. The breach was caused by a combination of inherent design deficiencies, inadequate operating conditions, and bad weather.

Following this accident, a short-term mission of UNEP/OCHA identified several constraints including, the lack of:

- baseline indicators;
- rapid analysis equipment of laboratories in the region and adequate monitoring system;
- disaster management plans;
- mitigation plans developed locally and the necessary capacity to implement these plans;
- efficient communication and co-operation among various governmental agencies and local stakeholders (Government agencies involved, ideally should include the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection, Ministry of Industry and Resources, National Commission for Disaster Prevention, mining industry, health departments);
- measures and equipment for rapid cleaning of an ecological disaster area;
- resources, both financial and human, allocated to emergency intervention.

Some of these problems have been addressed through an UNDP/ERD project, implemented in co-operation with the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection, "Environmental Emergency Co-ordination". However, there is still much to be done in terms of coherent emergency preparedness. According to the assessment of UNEP/OCHA, the serious transboundary chemical spills – typically, cyanide and heavy metals - in the Danube and associated tributaries had and will continue to have a major impact on biodiversity and socio-economic conditions along the rivers in the absence of an established coherent preparedness plan.

A weak point in the country's disaster preparedness is the permissive legislation. Thus, companies that do not comply with the existing norms for the prevention of pollution accidents are rarely sanctioned. The recommendations made by the International Task Force for Assessing the Baia Mare Accident (BMTF) highlight the need for strengthening the existing regulations, including emergency planning requirements, and creating a central Industry Guidance Document for the industries with high pollution risks.

Along with the need for increased awareness at the governmental level, more inter-agency cooperation is needed to prevent ecological disasters, and to increase awareness of the economic, political and social costs of environmental accidents. Moreover, a culture of public information and participation has not been yet fully developed, and some of the media reporting was inaccurate and caused citizens unreasonable distress.

The preparedness and response capacity to accidents and disasters is imperative and it is only one of the many environmental problems in Romania determined by the legacy of polluting industries and the

limited resources. The situation requires multi-disciplinary expertise, and physical and financial resources that could not feasibly be addressed by one single institution. The cooperation and involvement of government agencies, international partners and donors, with access to even a larger range of experts and resources are critical for the improvement of the overall disaster preparedness of the country. In this context, coordination and commitment at governmental level is a decisive factor for an effective emergency preparedness programme. Moreover, the present project is aiming at creating a model that can be further multiplied in different geographical areas and for other types of disasters if more resources are allocated.

The current emergency response structures represent a good basis for the creation of a sound disaster preparedness plan. Information and data required for establishing appropriate national strategies largely exist, but need to be better coordinated and synthesized. It is important to stress that Romania already has technical expertise, but what lacks is a comprehensive emergency system, which must include:

- ❑ An environmental water polluting emergency preparedness programme, as an integral part of an overall emergency plan, and reflecting inter-agency and inter-department linkages. This should have an appropriate legal framework, based on the partnership among governmental agencies, the public, and the private sectors. The framework should be transparent enough for outside intervention when needed and should include an evaluation of existing response capacity, mechanisms, and procedures.
- ❑ Guidelines for an increased capability to respond to pollution incidents and stop their escalation.
- ❑ Sources for proper emergency equipment and more operating funds

b. Previous Experiences and Lessons Learned

Pursuant to a request from the Romanian and Hungarian Government, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) organized in spring 2000 a joint mission to assess the pollution effects on the Tisa and Danube rivers system after the cyanide spill in that area. Later on, a large number of institutions added their efforts, forming an International Task Force for Assessing the Baia Mare Accident, and produced a report including recommendations.

UNDP provided an immediate response to the cyanide spill in the rivers Tisa and Somes and, as a result, together with ERD, developed the Environmental Emergency Rehabilitation Co-ordination Project. This project included a map for preliminary risk assessment of water pollution sources in NW Romania, and two workshops on Management and Prevention of Pollution Incidents in the Somes-Tisa Basin. The project identified and prioritized the risks, and increased awareness among stakeholders. The seminars revealed a series of problems beyond the project area and the manner in which these problems should be coordinated. The current project expands these activities by proposing the development of a water pollution emergency preparedness programme.

An important contribution to water related emergencies was brought by the Danube River regional projects developed with support from GEF, UNDP and ISPA. These projects, in line with the Convention of Danube River, lead to the creation of an International Alarming Center within the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection for the efficient exchange of information with the neighboring countries in cases of emergencies.

Along with UNDP's activities in emergency preparedness and response to environmental disaster, the World Bank, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Resources, implemented a project addressing non-operational mines closure, thus diminishing the number of pollution sources. This

project includes legislation concerning the mining sector as it effects the ecosystem and biodiversity, and recommendations for introducing emergency plans at the company level.

c. The Development Objective

The development objective of this project is: an enhanced capacity to effectively prevent, monitor and respond to hazardous waste spills in the international inland waterways of NW Romania in order to minimize the human and economic losses as well as the adverse effects water pollution accidents have on society and environment.

This objective implies the creation of an integrated emergency contingency programme targeting the potential community threats and community participatory related activities, both during and after emergencies.

The project aims at increasing awareness at the governmental level regarding the risks of water pollution accidents. It is also committed to creating and implementing environmental emergency programme for water pollution in NW Romania with two primary components - preparedness and response. Functional planning eliminates redundancy thus calling for coordination of all potential actors, ranging from government to private citizens.

Another aspect of the emergency preparedness is the development of a “safety culture” within firms involving the entire workforce. This could be achieved through adherence to international standards such as ISO 9000 (quality management) and ISO 14000 (environment management).

This project looks beyond the implementation of the objectives related to the disaster preparedness system for water pollution in NW Romania. Through it, UNDP also foresees multiplication effects, horizontally to national level, and vertically to establishing an overall disaster preparedness programme.

Although there are institutions responsible for disaster prevention, without governmental involvement, the programme lacks the elements of ownership and public awareness that are key to its sustainability. Thus, for a successful emergency response system, it is mandatory that the project includes the commitment of local and international partners. It also is imperative for the project to comply with international protocols and standards, since without such a compliance, there will be no international partners.

d. Strategy: Obtaining Development Objective

The strategy is to further develop the existing capacity for prevention and mitigation of the effects of water pollution accidents through developing a model for the NW Romania for later implementation of a national disaster preparedness programme.

As a result of this project, UNDP and its partners will develop a comprehensive model of ecological disaster for prevention and early intervention for the NW inland water system. The model will include methodology and implementation of the plan, and such elements as:

- ❑ inventories of pollutants and recommended remedies for their spill;
- ❑ designs for better communication of hazards threats throughout the country;
- ❑ plans of partners’ responsibilities to prevent and to mitigate ecological disasters.

The sustainability of the project largely depends on the Romanians’ ownership of the approach and their continued support of the initiative through legislative, financial and other logistic support.

e. Beneficiaries

As the project is focused on capacity building and institutional development, the primary beneficiaries will be the Romanian national departments and organizations most closely associated with disaster mitigation and preparedness responsibilities like the Romanian Commission for Disaster Prevention, the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, local authorities and the water authorities. Furthermore, it is in the interest of the Romanian Government to promote the idea of an emergency preparedness programme and to seek internal and external funding and technical assistance. Nonetheless, the plans for a comprehensive disaster preparedness programme are important so that the experience and achievements of this project are multiplied at a larger scale.

Furthermore, an increased awareness of the population and private sector will ease the intervention of the authorities in preventing and responding to water pollution accidents.

The population in the areas prone to water pollution in NW Romania will ultimately benefit, since the project will eliminate the direct risk of poisoning from consuming polluted water.

Other direct long-term effects for the population are the elimination of contaminated water and soil and deriving damage to the environment, such as the ecosystem, biodiversity and fishing population in the surrounding areas.

The project has long-term economic benefits in the form of increased development, especially in areas with tourism potential, though there is no direct income resulting from the application of an emergency contingency programme.

A cohesive emergency preparedness programme improves the image and reputation of the country in the international arena.

f. The Regulatory Framework

The current legislation in Romania (Law of Environment 137/1995, Law of Waters 107/1996, Law of Disasters 124/1995) contains special provisions and methodologies related to pollution prevention and intervention. There are also laws proposed to prevent pollution accidents and to intervene in case of accidents along with organizational schemes that should define responsibilities, equipment requirements and cooperation among the organizations involved.

Moreover, there is an international legal framework in force, under the auspices of UN-ECE, to implement Conventions on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki 1992), Protocol on the Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (London 1992) to which Romania is a signatory.

As an EU candidate country, Romania is undertaking efforts to comply with international standards, such as those in the EU Water Frame Directive, which requires co-ordination of monitoring and early warning arrangements in the cases of water pollution. During the Baia Mare Task Force (BMTF) assessment, the Romanian authorities reported that significant progress has already been made in regulatory revisions, but agencies' and companies' responsibilities for safety are still not clear. Steps have been made towards filling in regulatory gaps regarding: accreditation of laboratories; certification of companies to decrease the risk of accidents; and specific requirements for authorization of companies, which has lately improved.

Generally, the National Environment Action Plan has provided a positive framework and incentives for the Government to address environmental issues. According to this Action Plan one of the general principles is the prevention of pollution that implies cooperation with international, governmental and

non-governmental institutions, information, communication and education for the environment protection.

Listed below are the institutions identified as relevant for the project, according to its envisaged objectives:

- **Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection**
- **National Company “Apele Romane” (Romanian Waters Authority)**
- **Ministry of Industry and Resources**
- **National Commission for Disaster Prevention** directly subordinated to the Prime Minister, and with direct links to all ministers and local operational teams.
- **Principal Intervention Awareness Centres (PIAC)**
- **Institute for Public Health**
- **NGO’s** operating within the field of environment protection.
- **International Commission for the Protection of Danube River (ICPDR).**

g. National Resources

The Government of Romania will offer UNDP and its partners in-kind contribution towards successful implementation, in the form of expertise, information and logistical support. It will be also responsible for identifying financial sources for equipment acquisition and for financial support for the long-term operation of an emergency preparedness programme.

The Romanian authorities are also responsible for maintaining effective communication with local stakeholders and international institutions in the project area and for ensuring maximum synergy by avoiding duplication of efforts.

C. STRATEGY

a. How the Project Relates to the UNDP Mandate

The UNDP Country Cooperation Framework for 2000-2004 concentrates on four emerging national priorities as reflected by the Government and the UN system in Romania. One of these priorities is the protection of the environment and sustainable development, as it relates to the development of agricultural sector and use of natural resources. UNDP has a considerable track record in coping with Romania’s vulnerability to natural disasters. UNDP’s assistance concentrates on policy and institutional impact, complemented by selective demonstration initiatives. UNDP assists Romania in fulfilling the goals of the National Environmental Action Plan, and in implementing the international conventions to which the country is a signatory.

In addition, the purpose of the Advisory Committee of the UNDP Disaster Mitigation Training Programme (DMTP) is to strengthen disaster response, through developing avenues for increased inter-agency cooperation within the Programme. The Emergency Response Division of UNDP, which manages the Programme, is in the process of renewing the DMTP as it relates to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

In a broader context, the Secretary General of the United Nations stated the UN approach: “We must shift from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention. The humanitarian community does a remarkable job in responding to disasters. But the most important task in the medium and long terms

is to strengthen and broaden programmes, which reduce the number and cost of disasters in the first place. Prevention is not only more humane than cure; it is also much cheaper”.

The present project is a continuation of the UNDP/ERD contribution, via the “Environmental Emergency Rehabilitation Co-ordination Project” and extends UNDP assistance to support the country in coping with emergencies.

The project format derived from the implementation of the “Environmental Emergency Rehabilitation Co-ordination Project” and foresees the support of an Emergency Preparedness Programme for Water Pollution based on the existing institutions and arrangements. Due to financial constrictions and the magnitude of the lack of effectiveness of current emergency response, it is beyond the scope of this project to provide a nation-wide Emergency Preparedness Programme. Thus, this project focuses exclusively on water pollution in NW Romania, in a framework eventually adaptable to a national system.

b. How UNDP Resources Will Be Used

UNDP will contribute to increasing local capacity to cope with pollution accidents. Thus, the funds will mainly cover technical assistance to draft the intervention manual and suggestions for adequate legislation. UNDP will also organize training to improve the response and prevention capacity of the responsible institutions and seminars to increase the public awareness and preparedness.

c. Capacity Assessment

There has been no formal capacity assessment yet for this project. However, reports of the various international institutions mentioned in the previous chapters clearly indicate the pressing need to create and to implement an environmental emergency preparedness programme. The Romanian authorities concur, particularly the National Company “Romanian Waters” and the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection.

The project was the subject of the workshop organized in Cluj under the umbrella of project ROM/99/009 analyzing the disaster preparedness existing capacity.

In addition, the UN DMT, which is directly involved in supporting Romania’s capacity to respond to disasters, identified the weaknesses and gaps in the existing disaster management capacity.

D. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS, INDICATORS AND ACTIVITIES

Immediate Objective 1

Analysis of the existing emergency preparedness capacity for accidental hazardous waste spills into the inland waters in NW Romania and identification of the priorities for intervention.

Output 1.1

Assessment of the existing preparedness system for accidental hazardous wastes into the inland waters in NW Romania.

Indicators

- Report on the current situation regarding the preparedness system.

Activities

- Identify the existing emergency plans and compare them with the plans of actions and the strategies that international specialized institutions recommend.
- Assess the needs of the current situation regarding the existence of a coherent mechanism for the prevention of accidental hazardous wastes and procedures for intervention in cases of waste spills.

Output 1.2

Identification of the areas for intervention to the preparedness system for hazardous wastes and recommendations for addressing priorities.

Indicators

- Report of recommendations of the priorities for intervention.

Activities

- Complete a needs analysis to identify the weaknesses within the existing preparedness system.
- Prepare recommendations regarding the priority areas for immediate intervention in the existing preparedness system.

Output 1.3

Evaluation of intervention needs using ecological analysis and environmental economics.

Indicators

- Cost-benefit evaluation of at least two past cases of water pollution accidents

Activities

- Develop an evaluation methodology of the costs incurred by the lack of preparedness measures.

Immediate objective 2

Straightening the national institutional capacity for disaster management and mitigation in the case of water pollution accidents in the inland waterways in NW Romania.

Output 2.1.

Proposal for an Emergency Preparedness for Hazardous Wastes in the Inland Waterways Programme in Romania, in line with the international standards that government and the local communities support.

Indicators

- draft proposal and implementation plans
- emergency preparedness proposal accepted by Governmental institutions

Activities

- Design, research and draft an Emergency Preparedness Programme for hazardous waste spills into the inland waterways.
- Develop a practical mechanism for coordination with the responsible parties, design of the information flow between response center for water pollution emergencies and partners and consult with stakeholders and specialists.
- Validate, finalize and obtain official acceptance for the Emergency Preparedness Programme from the National Commission for Disaster Prevention (headed by the Prime Minister).

Output 2.1

A “Basic Information” package regarding the risks related to accidental hazardous wastes in the inland waterways.

Indicators

- Inventory of pollutants and remediation measures prepared

Activities

- Catalog hazardous wastes that are prone to frequent pollution accidents, with defined levels of containment, and methods for cleanup and proper disposal / discharge.
- Establish an action protocol for prioritizing action and evaluating the magnitude of a spill and whether the spill requires a higher order emergency plan.
- Define the circumstances under which expertise and resources should be sought from sources outside the system.
- Design directions for the appropriate operational procedures that influence the decision-making process for the lead agency and for other response partners.

Output 2.2

Manual for intervention and package of operating procedures, providing instructions and suggestions for particular types of events related to water pollution accidents

Indicators

- A manual for response in water pollution accidents prepared

Activities

- Design, research and draft procedures for monitoring abnormal situations, plus the required response activities.
- Design a chart of potential partners, the flow of information, the levels of decision-making, including contacts of external experts / agencies for extreme disaster situations.
- Establish channels for informing the population of the possible risks and their required action to avoid harm.
- Design a mechanism for updating contact lists, and for handling unforeseen types of spills and their required intervention.

Output 2.3

Amendments for effective legislation to ensure environmental protection measures, to support response mechanisms, and to minimize the public exposure and expenditures.

Indicators

- Recommendations for improved legislation and its implementation

Activities

- Assess implementation of current legislation, focusing on the reasons why the law is not properly applied, if that is the case.

- Revision of legislation, including suggestions for better alignment with international norms and measures for better enforcement, improving laboratory accreditation and public and private industry certification (ISO 9000 and 14000) and environmental safety authorization.
- Updating legal concepts regarding environmental protection, such as consistent definition of terms (incident, accident, emergency, disaster), general prohibition against discharge of hazardous materials, clear identification of pollutants, definition of liabilities, and responsibilities of private sector and authorities.
- Recommending legislative improvements so that the impact on the environment and on health is addressed, in the design stage, for both new technological investment and investment in the existing facilities. Providing, within the legislation, that public hearings are conducted before making decisions regarding important investment.
- Suggesting methodology to prevent environmental accidents, including certification and authorization for economic institutions and recommending technical support and incentives for companies that need to upgrade technology. This would include linking organizations that can provide TA at low cost or free, lobbying for financial incentives to companies that apply environmental friendly technologies; and exemption from VAT, import taxes and subsidized loans.

Output 2.4.

A center of environmental emergencies and pollution incidents, serving at minimum as an information hub, to assess threats or damages and to broker suitable responses in predetermined scenarios.

Indicators

- Emergency response squad established
- At least two simulation exercises undertaken

Activities

- Design an emergency response hub expanding an existing emergency center and / or creating an Environmental Office.
- Define functions for intervention including: receiving information; determining the nature of the threat; assessing the nature and extent of damage; notifying response partners; evaluating the need for on-site response; coordinating and brokering containment and countermeasures; and providing information and services.
- Training people for an intervention squad.
- Demonstration, in a selected industrial area at risk of pollution, of the planned measures for the protection of the population.
- Informing citizens and the local health organizations of protection against pollutants and preparedness of the medical centers in risk areas with the means for monitoring the drinking water and the population health.
- Design toxicological centers with emergency hotlines to provide instant information and recommendations for cases of poisoning.
- Disseminating information on pollution risks to the public.

Immediate Objective 3

Increased awareness and capacity for prevention and response.

Output 3.1.

The government institutions assuming the lead role in the creation and implementation of an emergency preparedness programme for accidental hazardous waste leaks.

Indicators

- Hot-line, web page, brochures for public information
- Coordinated inter-disciplinary and inter-agency training exercises
- Cooperation agreements with local authorities

Activities

- Definition of: the roles, contributions, and ways to disseminate information; desired reactions to disasters; and the limitations of emergency preparedness.
- Definition of the leadership and their responsibilities in case of disaster.
- Design of a framework for coordinating and utilizing available public sector and private sector response resources.

Output 3.2.

Increase capacity of the responsible institutions for emergency preparedness and awareness at the levels of society concerning the ways of reducing disaster risks and associated losses.

Indicators

- Training or study tours for representatives of the organizations involved in programme implementation.
- Conducting a public information campaign.

Activities

- Study tours for representatives of the main institutions responsible for disaster management for water hazardous spills.
- Organizing training and simulation exercises with the representatives of the involved organizations.
- Involving the media in public awareness activities (e.g. simulations) in order to increase popular understanding of the minimum reaction required to prevent and intervene in emergency situations.

Output 3.3 (Subject to further funding)

Proposals and recommendations to extend this emergency preparedness programme to the national level covering a large spectrum of possible disasters to garner interest among donors and the international community.

Indicators

- Drafting a proposal of recommendations realized

Activities

- Presentation of the results in a workshop to facilitate the model's nation-wide results and the ways the model could be used at adoption.
- Preparation of a proposal for the future, based on the results of project, for improving the efforts of UNDP and Romanian authorities, to be financed by government and/or donors.

E. INPUTS

The proposed breakdown of project resources (in US\$) is presented in the table below, with the prospective that additional funds will become available along with the implementation of the project.

DONOR	TOTAL (US\$)	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	TA & CAPACITY BUILDING	MONITORING / EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION	% OF TOTAL
UNDP	30.000	10.000	15.000	5.000	26,8 %
ERD	50.000		28.000	22.000	44,6 %
ROM/99/009 (savings)	32.000	2.000	15.000	15.000	28,6 %
Total	112.000	12.000	58.000	42.000	100 %
% of total	100 %	11 %	52 %	37 %	

The Government will also provide project inputs, in the form of in-kind contributions as described in the chapter “The Prior Obligations or Conditions that Must Be Met” in the amount of US\$ 10,000.

F. RISKS AND PRIOR OBLIGATIONS

a. The Risks and Mitigating Steps

Following are some predictable project risks to consider during project implementation.

It is absolutely crucial for the success of this project that all governmental stakeholders maintain ownership of the objectives and commit themselves to the complete implementation. This means devoting resources to the project in terms of time, staff and expertise. Though the risk of this not happening has been addressed through the implementation modalities and agreements with the Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection and National Company “Apele Romane”, a level of uncertainty persists.

Another risk relates to the fact that the present proposal aims at building disaster preparedness in Romania by providing technical assistance. However, such programme should ideally involve procurement of additional equipment and operational costs that are not ensured from the present budget. The Romanian authorities should cover these costs with eventual support from other donors.

The present proposal has a pioneering role in the creation of an overall emergency preparedness programme that should be developed with this model as its nucleus, once it proves efficient. The risk, in spite of the declared intention of the Government, the international institutions and the potential donors, is that, having this budget consumed, no further funding and actions will continue, and / or separate initiatives will duplicate activities.

b. The Prior Obligations or Conditions that Must Be Met

The Romanian Government will support the project with “in-kind” contribution as follows:

- provision of experts from relevant governmental organizations to participate in the project activities;
- provision of information and data to the project staff and consultants as may be required for the implementation of project activities and objectives;
- provision of logistical support and services to the project staff for implementation;
- provision of premises for the activities to continue on a sustainable basis.

Additionally, the Romanian Government and authorities responsible for disaster prevention have to provide necessary funding for operational costs on a sustainable basis and to ensure leverage of investments required to procurement of equipment.

It is crucial that the Romanian Government takes full ownership and responsibility for the creation and functioning of an Emergency Preparedness Programme.

G. MANAGEMENT

National Waters Authority will implement the project. They will nominate a National Project Director, who will be responsible for the overall activity and will coordinate the implementation of the project together with UNDP CO Romania, through the Environment Unit. The UNPD will supervise the staff and oversee the financial records.

Three full-time national consultants will be hired for project implementation. One of these three consultants will be the Project Manager and will liaise National Waters Authority, UNDP, governmental institutions, partners, NGO's, private companies. The PM will continuously consider the changes in terms of legislation, and other related projects. The Project Manager will supervise and will also prepare all financial documents.

Part-time specialized experts will be hired as needed, to perform jobs that require additional expertise.

All staff will be selected according to the UNDP rules and procedures. As well, procurement and financial management of the project will be under the supervision and subject to UNDP authorization.

H. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project will be subject to tripartite review - a review of the governmental representatives, executing agency, UNDP and donor(s) at least once during its lifetime. The national project director shall prepare and submit to the tripartite review meeting the Annual Project Report (APR) and Project Terminal Report, in consultation with UNDP, for consideration at the terminal tripartite review meeting.

The UNDP Programme Officer and the National Project Director should revise the budget, once there is a sufficiently detailed work-plan. The UNDP Resident Representative and the government representatives should approve financial revisions. Financial revisions could be subject to subsequent changes according to ad-hoc identified needs. Copies of an approved, revised budget should be sent to HQ, ERD and the Government counterpart.

I. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of SBAA between the Government of Romania and UNDP, signed on 23 January 1991 and the Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the Government for the provision of support services signed on May 20, 2000.

J. WORK PLAN

Activities / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Analysis of the existing preparedness system	■	■										
Draft proposal for a preparedness system for water pollution in NW Romania			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Workshop for presentation of the proposal and recommendations											■	
Analysis of the existing legislation		■	■	■								
Suggestions for improved legislation				■	■	■						
Inventory of the pollutants and reactions recommended	■	■	■	■	■							
Public information				■			■			■		
Recommendations for further steps in developing a functional overall preparedness system												■

K. BUDGETS

	TOTAL	2001
010 PERSONNEL		
011 International consultants		
011.51 International consultants	30000	30000
011.52 Training consultants	12000	12000
011.99 Line total	42000	42000
015 MONITORING AND EVALUATION		
015 Travel	3000	3000
015.99 Line total	3000	3000
016 MISSION COSTS		
016 Mission costs	1000	1000
016.99 Line total	1000	1000
017 National consultants		
017.51 National experts	18000	18000
017.52 National assistant/translator	2000	2000
017.99 Line total	20000	20000
019 PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL	66000	66000
030 TRAINING		
034 Conference and Meetings		
034.01 Workshops	15000	15000
034.02 Study tours	15000	15000
034.99 Line total	30000	30000
039 TRAINING TOTAL	30000	30000
045 EQUIPMENT	0	
045.01 Office equipment	5000	5000
045.02 Communication equipment	3000	3000
045.99 Line total	8000	8000
049 EQUIPMENT TOTAL	8000	8000
050 MISCELLANEOUS		
053.01 Sundries	5000	5000
053.02 Miscellaneous	3000	3000
053.99 Line total	8000	8000
059 MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	8000	8000
099 BUDGET TOTAL	112000	112000