

**UNDP**  
**Project Document**

Country: Moldova

<b>Project Title:</b>	Construction of jointly operated border crossing point Palanca on the territory of the Republic of Moldova
<b>UNPF Outcome(s):</b>	Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities
<b>Expected CP Output</b>	A modernized public administration system able to efficiently develop, implement and monitor policies and EU association agenda.
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	UNDP
<b>National Coordinator</b>	Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova

**Brief Description**

The overall objective of the project is to support trade facilitation in the region of Palanca with the creation of a jointly operated border crossing point (JOBCP) at Palanca, on the territory of Republic of Moldova, which meets all EU standards and principles of a JOBCP, and can contribute to the economic stabilization and sustainable development of the region.

Programme Period:	<u>2015-2018</u>
Start date:	<u>01 January 2015</u>
End Date:	<u>31 December 2018</u>
PAC Meeting Date:	<u>December 2014</u>
Management Arrangements:	<u>Support to NIM</u>
Project ID:	00080744

Total resources required	<u>USD 6,377,550</u>
Total funded budget:	
Incl. commitments	
• EU	<u>USD 5,739,795</u>
• Gov. of Moldova	<u>USD 637,755</u>
Unfunded budget:	
In-kind Contributions	

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## **I. CONTEXT AND SITUATION ANALYSIS**

After the demise of the Soviet Union in the early 90's of the past century, Ukraine and Moldova pass through similar development challenges, such as limited economic growth, poverty, corruption and conflict of interest. In spite of positive growth rates, the majority of population of Moldova and Ukraine face difficult living conditions linked to poor infrastructure, low salaries, limited work opportunities and poor housing, educational and health facilities, as compared to the soviet times. High emigration rates and decreasing population figures confirm that both countries remain among the poorest in Europe.

These factors also explain the continuous flow of irregular migrants and the development of cross border crime including smuggling and trafficking of human beings, weapons and drugs.

The Moldova-Ukraine common border (total length = 1222 km) consists of 955 km of green border and 267 km of blue border and represents one of the most problematic border segments in the region, being used by irregular migrants heading westwards, whereas the adjacent border area is vulnerable to border and related crime, such as smuggling. To date, there are 68 official border crossing points along the Moldova-Ukraine border, including international, inter-state and local ones. At the Moldova-Ukraine border, a section of 453,4 km is under control of the so-called Transnistrian authorities, including 25 official crossing points (5 international, 8 inter-state and 12 local). There is an internal / administrative "boundary" (which is basically the Dniester River) between the so-called Transnistria and the Republic of Moldova where 14 Internal Customs Control Posts have been established. Moldovan border police does not control this "internal boundary".

The self-proclaimed Transnistrian republic has been for the last twenty-three years a grey area increasing the risks of illegal activities in the region, particularly along the Ukrainian-Moldovan border. The Transnistrian segment on the Ukraine-Moldova border is a serious obstacle for the passenger and cargo flows between two countries, increasing the role of the BCPs outside Transnistria and raising the demand for their use.

### **Regional development policy**

Moldova and Ukraine are partner countries of the European Union within the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The EU-Moldova and EU-Ukraine ENP Action Plans, signed in 2005, lay out the strategic objectives based on commitments to shared values and effective implementation of political, economic and institutional reforms.

The EU has signed the Association Agreement with the Republic of Moldova as well as with Ukraine in 2014 to replace the Partnership and Co-operation Agreements (PCA). These Association Agreements will significantly deepen Moldova's and Ukraine's political association and economic integration with the EU.

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### **Sector context: policies and challenges**

Strengthening the border management and control on the borders applying Integrated Border Management (IBM) Concepts was one of the pre-requisites for advancing the relations between the EU and both countries (Republic of Moldova and Ukraine). Both States emphasise as the priority issue enhancing cooperation with the neighbouring countries, which could contribute to improvement of border management and security at common border.

**Moldova.** The Government of Moldova approved the National Strategy on Integrated State Border Management<sup>1</sup> (IBM Strategy) by a Decision on the 27 December 2010 for the period of 2011-2013. The Action Plan<sup>2</sup> for the implementation of the National Strategy on Integrated State Border Management was approved by a Government Decision on 16 May 2011. The Republic of Moldova IBM Strategy clearly refers to the dimensions of the EU IBM Strategy approved by the European Council Conclusion on 4-6 December 2006.

The overall responsibility to implement tasks arising from the Strategy and Action Plan is on the National Council on IBM that coordinates the activity of the agencies involved in the implementation of the IBM, on which the Border Police of Moldova annually presents an assessment report. Five working groups have been set up to deal with the specific tasks stipulated in the Strategy and Action Plan: Border Control and Surveillance, Customs, Visa Liberalization, Infrastructure and Equipment, and Prevention of Corruption. The involved organizations created and approved their own institutional plans.

The Action Plan lists 92 specific tasks in the field of enhancement of the regulatory framework, improvement of the institutional system, enhancement of the state border control and surveillance, intra-agency, inter-agency and international cooperation, and implementation of the best human resources system, ensuring logistic development and development of the risk analysis system.

In the Republic of Moldova IBM Strategy is a part of visa liberalization process (block II of the Visa Liberalization Action Plan is creating the integrated border management system), and it is strongly linked to the Institutional Development Plan<sup>3</sup> of the Border Guard Service under the Reform Concept of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Mol).

As a result of the reform process from 1 July 2012 the former State Border Guard Service has been integrated under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Mol), keeping it as a separate authority with the name of Mol Border Police Department (MD BP). The new agency is carrying out its tasks based on the new Law on State Border and the Law on Border Police entered into force on 1 July 2012.

**Ukraine.** In Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved the Integrated Border Management Concept on 27 October 2010.<sup>4</sup> The Action Plan on the implementation of the IBM Concept was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 5 January 2011.<sup>5</sup> With listing the five main dimensions, the IBM Concept contains a clear reference to the EU IBM Strategy approved by the European Council Conclusion on 4-6 December 2006. According to the Concept, the Ukraine State Border Guard Service (UA SBGS) has the overall responsibility for implementation of the tasks arising from it.

The Action Plan on the implementation of the IBM Concept consists of a list of specific tasks in the field of enhancement of the legal framework (national and international), creating a four-tier control system for entry and stay in Ukraine of foreigners and stateless persons, enhancing cooperation with national and international stakeholders, creating a single information system of subjects of integrated border management, bringing the procedure of border crossing of persons, vehicles and goods in line with EU standards, improving the system of border protection,

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<sup>1</sup> Government Decision No. 1212 of 27.12.2010

<sup>2</sup> Government Decision No. 342 of 16.05.2011

<sup>3</sup> Decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova No. 476 of 28.06.2011

<sup>4</sup> Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 2031-r of 27.10.2010

<sup>5</sup> Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 2-p of 05.01.2011

improving the professional level of personnel and ensuring cooperation and coordination of activities of subjects of IBM.

The IBM Concept of Ukraine is closely linked to the implementation of the Action Plan on Visa Liberalization (under the title “illegal immigration of block II of the Visa Liberalization Action Plan”), as well as to the Concept of Development of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for the period till 2015.

Both countries’ IBM Concept papers consider as a priority the enhancement of the cooperation with neighbouring countries, which can contribute to the improvement of border management and border security along the common border. More specifically, constructing/reconstructing border crossing points (BCPs) according to the needs, organizing JOBCP using EU principles, or optimizing the number of control agencies are important objectives followed continuously by both parties, as it is prescribed in the Strategic Development Program of the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova for the period 2012-2014,<sup>6</sup> and in the Development Concept of the Ukraine Border Guard Service for the period up to 2015.<sup>7</sup>

**Palanca.** Palanca international road border crossing point (BCP) is one of the BCPs between Moldova and Ukraine that experiences a high workload due to the passenger and cargo traffic avoiding Transnistria. It was built in 1990 and is located at the Moldovan side of the border on the edge of Palanca village. At present, border guard and customs controls are carried out at three places (by control authorities of Moldova at ‘Palanca’ BCP and by control authorities of Ukraine at ‘Mayaki’ BCP which is located 3,5 km from BCP Palanca and ‘Udobne’ BCP’ which is located 4.3 km from BCP Palanca). A 7.6 km portion of the Ukrainian highway Odessa-Reni between Mayaki and Udobne passes through the territory of the Republic of Moldova. This highway is an important road infrastructure and transport corridor that links Odessa and major cities from the region, as Belgorod-Dnestrovsk, Reni, and Kilia.



On the basis of the Agreement from 1997<sup>8</sup> the Palanca BCP operated as a Jointly Operated Border Crossing Point from March 1997 until August 2001, when the Ukrainian party unilaterally terminated the “Joint Border Control” operation. As a consequence, in 2001 Mayaki (UA) and Udobne (UA) BCPs were established at the two sides of the transit road with the aim of carrying out checks by the Ukrainian border control agencies in these places to ensure that the predominantly domestic traffic did not illicitly cross into Moldova.

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<sup>6</sup> Internal Order of the Head of the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova

<sup>7</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on State Targeted Law-enforcement Programme “State Border Development and Reconstruction” for the period till 2015 No. 831 of 13.06.2007

<sup>8</sup> Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Ukraine on the establishment of the Joint Control at BCPs on the Ukrainian-Moldovan Border of 11.03.1997

On 18 August 1999 Moldova and Ukraine concluded a Bilateral Agreement/Treaty on the State Border No. 1808<sup>9</sup> (entered into force on 18.11.2001). Article 10 of this Agreement stipulated that the Republic of Moldova was transferring the portion of the road Odessa-Reni that passes through the territory of the Republic of Moldova into the ownership of Ukraine, including the adjacent land plots. The Treaty also stipulated that the parties would sign an additional protocol to this Treaty that would settle the mechanisms of transmission of ownership as well as the use of land, as at that time the parties were not able to come to a mutually acceptable formula and mechanisms on the road use, maintenance, and access of Moldovan farmers to land beyond the road. The negotiations on this protocol ended only in 2011, when the parties were able to agree on all aspects of the treaty and finally concluded the road ownership transfer. On 30 June 2011<sup>10</sup>, the Moldovan Agency for Cadaster and Land Relations and the Odesa Road Administration Agency signed an Act through which the parties agreed on the final transfer of the road portion and defined all on-the-ground issues of delimitation and use of the road and land plots.

Due to the transfer of the ownership, the Ukrainian vehicles passing between Mayaki and Udobne shall not be the subject to border guard and customs checks, but because of the geographical location of the Ukrainian BCPs, a significant number of persons, vehicles and goods moving along the transit road from one region of Ukraine to other region of Ukraine along the road from Mayaki village (Ukraine) to Udobne village (Ukraine), are obliged to stop and undergo certain forms of control.

The conclusion of the Agreement on the road ownership has allowed to the parties to start negotiations with the aim of re-establishing the JOBCP in Palanca on the territory of the Republic of Moldova in line with EU standards in July 2011. The parties developed a draft protocol, a draft technological scheme and the infrastructural plan for the future JOBCP.

The establishment of Palanca JOBCP on the territory of the Republic of Moldova will resolve the problem of the internal Ukrainian traffic, because all types of cross-border control of both countries will be fulfilled in one place, namely at Palanca JOBCP, without further control at 'Mayaki' BCP (Ukraine) and 'Udobne' BCP (Ukraine). As the plan is to establish and equip a modern JOBCP in compliance with the EU standards, this will also contribute to removing currently existing in BCP Mayaki and BCP Udobne restrictions on the cargo of goods under the groups 1-24 of the Combined Nomenclature of Goods (transportation of animal, plants and food stuff made of them) imposed by the Ukrainian part due to the limited control capacity for these types of goods.

Palanca is a very important BCP in the South of Moldova (Tables 1 and 2 below) located on the TRACECA route opening the way to the passenger and cargo traffic to the Southern Ukrainian regions and to Ilyichevsk port on the Black Sea. However, due to the poor infrastructure it is used at a limited extent (table 3 below), while the neighbouring Tudora-Starokazache BCP has reached the limits of its capacity.

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<sup>9</sup> Additional Protocol to the Agreement on the State border between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, 18.08.1999, <http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=314298&lang=1>

<sup>10</sup> Press Release from 30 June 2011 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RM: <http://www.mfa.gov.md/comunicate-presam/487370/>

**Table 1. Comparative table on truck flow / volume of traffic<sup>11</sup>**

Rank	BCP	Volume	BCP	Volume		
		2003		2011	2012	2013
1	Palanca - Mayaki - Udobne	20 926	Palanca - Mayaki - Udobne		12 158	12 498
2	Otaci - Mohiljev-Podolskiy	20 789	Otaci - Mohiljev-Podolskiy	37 694	33 178	44 258
3	Criva - Mamaliga	10 349	Giurgiulesti – Reni	30 250	30 563	34 650
4			Tudora - Starokazache	73 745	73 948	78 804

**Table 2. Comparative table on all means of transport (cars, buses, trucks) / volume of traffic**

Rank	BCP	Volume			
		2003	2011	2012	2013
1	Palanca - Mayaki - Udobne	409 792	182 066	209 602	226 810
2	Otaci - Mohiljev-Podolskiy	162 372	268 577	269 266	290 105
3	Tudora - Starokazache	57 204	233 835	246 904	241 688

**Table 3. Ranking of truck flow**

Rank	BCP	Increase 2013/2012	2013	2012	2011	2003	Increase 2013/2003
1.	Tudora - Starokazache	6,5 %	78 804	73 948	73 745	5768	1178 %
2.	Otaci - Mohiljev-Podolskiy	33,3%	44 258	33 178	37 694	20 789	81 %
3.	Giurgiuleshti - Reni	13,4%	34 650	30 563	30 250	1795	1585 %
4.	Kryva - Mamalyga	12%	19 923	17 793	20 347	10 349	96 %
5.	Bricheni - Rossoshani	7%	11 341	10 573	13 324	4574	191 %
6.	Palanca - Mayaki - Udobne	2,7	12 498	12 158	10 422	20 926	-50 %

<sup>11</sup> Data in Tables 1-3 collected from partner services

## Complementary actions

The European Commission has been financing EUBAM (European Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine) - flanking measures under the Regional Action Programmes 2003, 2005 and 2006, as well as under the Cross Border Cooperation (CBC) 2006 with a total of EUR 11.5 million; furthermore under the bilateral AAPs 2007 and 2008 for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine amounting to EUR 19 million and EUR 5 million respectively. The major objective of these projects is to support the Moldovan and Ukrainian partner services in their efforts to approximate to EU standards in border management. The EUBAM programme has been supporting improvements of border management standards in Moldova and Ukraine also by providing technical input in the settlement process of the Transnistrian conflict since late 2005.

EUBAM supported Partners in introducing the tool of jointly operated border crossing points along the Moldovan-Ukrainian Border. In the framework of Joint Working Group on JOBCP established by EUBAM, assistance was provided to partners in creating the new normative documents, such as:

- Draft "Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on conducting joint control of persons, vehicles and goods on the Ukrainian-Moldovan state border";
- "Protocol between Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova, Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova and Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, State Customs Service of Ukraine on implementation of the Joint Control Pilot Project at the BCP "Rossoshany-Briceni", signed on the 21<sup>st</sup> of December, 2011;
- The Pilot Technological Scheme on the implementation of joint control of persons, vehicles, goods and items at the BCP 'Rossoshany-Briceni', signed on the 07<sup>th</sup> of January in Rossoshany, 2012.

EUBAM also piloted the first JOBCP at Briceni (MD) – Rossoshany (Ukr). The pilot provides the methodological basis and the lessons learnt to be applied in the operationalization of the Palanca JOBCP.

From 2006 to 2010, the European Commission was funding IOM implemented and U.S. co-funded projects aiming at reforming the Ukrainian State Border Guard Service's human resources management (AAP 2003, EUR 4.3 million; AAP 2006, EUR 1 million; HUREMAS projects). The projects targeted border management legislation, as well as recruitment, training and career development of border guard personnel.

At the Ukrainian-Moldovan State border, the U.S. Defence and Threat Reduction Agency is funding a programme amounting to USD 28 million targeting the fight against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear material and components of dual-use. ~~Under the U.S. Millennium~~  
Challenge Account, USD 46 million was made available for anti-corruption measures in Ukraine until the end of 2009.

As part of the 2013 Annual Action Programme (AAP) in favour of Moldova and in line with the priorities of the EU - Moldova political dialogue, EU allocated EUR 21 million through the Sector Budget Support Programme for the implementation of the EU – Moldova Visa Liberalisation Action Plan (VLAP). The overall objective of this programme is to contribute to the improvement



of the mobility of Moldovan nationals, while ensuring public order and security, consolidating the rule of law and strengthening human rights protection in line with European standards and best comparative practices. As a result of the progressive implementation of the Plan, Moldovan citizens holding the biometric passports received a visa free regime for travelling to the Schengen countries in April 2014.

Under the 2010 AAP in favour of Ukraine, a EUR 66 million Sector Budget Support Programme is implemented in the field of border management, in support to the improvement of the sector's management in Ukraine, in particular of the integrated border management strategy. As complementary measures, a Twinning project for the State Border Guards Service and one for the Customs Service are under preparation. Several supply contracts for both the customs and the border guards are ongoing.

The Integrated Border Management (IBM) Flagship Initiative under the Eastern Partnership (EaP) is now in its implementation phase, with a large regional training project and six pilot projects on border management, three of which involve Ukraine and two involve the Republic of Moldova. An extension of the FIT project focused on capacity building and possibly managed by Frontex, as well as more pilot projects are considered for implementation over the next few years.

### **Lessons learnt**

In Ukraine, a multi-project Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report, published in 2008, gave a positive assessment of the work of the border guard service, in particular regarding the implementation of the strategy on becoming fully compatible with the Schengen system by 2015. A sector readiness assessment was carried out in 2010, analysing the Ukrainian border management sector in the context of the sector budget support. In Moldova, successful implementation of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan led to lifting the visa regime for citizens of Moldova travelling to Schengen zone as from April 28, 2014, as the recognition of high standards of border management achieved by respective services.

Lessons learned from previous assistance provided in this area include:

- Assistance in a sensitive area such as border management needs to be developed through a constant and often time-consuming dialogue with beneficiary governments.
- A regional approach provides coherence and encourages harmonisation of global procedures among beneficiary countries.
- Assistance projects have to be tailor-made and needs have to focus on each country's specific requirements.
- The provision of equipment has to be linked to training sessions dedicated to the equipment's use and maintenance.
- Assistance in a particular area needs a mid- to long-term perspective. "One-shot" interventions, implemented over a period of two-three years often lack sustainability.
- Assistance provided needs to be coordinated with other assistance projects: this is being guaranteed by the fact that the "IBM FIT" (Flagship Initiative Training) project is being implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).
- As a result of the implementation of the pilot joint control in Briceni-Rossosani BCP the principle of one stop shop at the border crossing point was successfully introduced; control of persons, vehicles and goods is performed as a rule by the party of entry; time of registration of persons and vehicles had decreased by 15-20%; and conditions of performing the control had significantly improved.

The European Court of Auditors (CoA) Special Report No. 9 of 2008 "The Effectiveness of EU Support in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice for Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine" confirms "satisfactory achievements" of the EU technical assistance in the area of border management in the region. In the report's "conclusions and recommendations", the Court identified two main issues highly relevant for this particular intervention:

- Lack of speed: "Progress was slower than expected by the Commission, the great majority of projects was extended by several months, some even by over a year."
- Need to focus more on management and EU practice questions: "The long term goal of a modern system of border management approximating European good practice is still some way off."
- Need to ensure sustainability through credible commitments from the partner services regarding the use of procured equipment. Before the launch of any supply procurement notices, a formal commitment regarding the running costs (fuel, maintenance etc.) will be sought.

The need of further EU-funding for the improvement of the border management sector continues to be fundamental for the protection and security of Moldova's and EU's external frontiers. Funds should be focused and directed on activities that have been already initiated and need continuous allocation of resources in order to achieve a more significant impact. These actions proved to be essential to the development of the integrated border management approach, as well as to the development of the border infrastructure (in line with the Infrastructure Development Plan of state borders for 2011-2014 approved by the Government of Moldova in June 2011).

### **Donor Coordination**

In Ukraine and Moldova, besides the European Union, there is only one major donor active on border management, the United States. In the framework of the Paris Declaration agenda, a sub-working group on border management issues was established by the Government of Ukraine to coordinate donor assistance. Although this working group is not active at the moment due to continuous changes in the aid coordination mechanisms, the EU Delegation and the US Embassy maintain close contacts at technical level.

In Moldova, the Ministry of Interior hosts regular (twice per year) Donor coordination meetings that also coordinate the assistance provided to the Border Guards Service subordinated to the Ministry of Interior.

Coordination with beneficiaries and donors in both countries is also achieved through EUBAM Advisory Board and bi-annual EUBAM coordination meetings on border management with the participation of all donors and implementing agencies involved in the sector.

The Republic of Moldova and Ukraine were among the countries involved in the Söderköping process, aimed at facilitating cross-border co-operation between EU Member States and the Western NIS on asylum, migration and border management issues. Although the EU support to the Söderköping process has come to an end, the Secretariat of the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum managed by IOM continues acting as a resource center for all countries and international organizations participating in the process.

## Rationale for UNDP involvement

Border management is a major focus of UNDP multi-country programming in the CIS region. UNDP understands border management as a significant line of external assistance of the European Union and a component of the political strategy of the European Union in the region. Over the last ten years, UNDP has implemented national and sub-regional projects on border management in CIS worth over Euro 200 million. These joint initiatives encompass introduction of international norms and standards through policy advice, institutional reform and capacity development, specialized training and coaching for border guards, customs and other officials, provision of modern equipment and improvement of border crossing infrastructure. UNDP's multi-disciplinary development approach allows for linkages and synergies between border management and democratic governance, anti-corruption, local and regional development, institutional capacity building, and trade and regional cooperation.

UNDP is well placed to implement the project due to the following factors: over the past years of work in implementing various border management projects in Moldova<sup>12</sup> and border infrastructure development projects across the region<sup>13</sup>, UNDP has gained wide expertise, capacity and knowledge related to the substantive and managerial aspects in border management issues, in BCPs construction/rehabilitation works and equipment procurement, as well as regarding collaboration with the border management national partner services.

- Since 1992, through numerous projects, UNDP Moldova has reached wide presence and has developed considerable knowledge on the situation and expertise in working with the central administration institutions and at the local level. Well-established partnerships are in place together with the capacity and mechanisms to efficiently deliver assistance.
- UNDP has significant experience in implementing EU-funded border management projects by promoting the IBM concept and providing expertise on EU acquis.
- From the project management perspective, UNDP Moldova has effective structures and procedures to ensure results-based management and delivery against the agreed plans.
- Through EUBAM, UNDP has developed strong internal capacities and understanding of the JOBCPs operation modalities.
- Through the Confidence Building Measures Programme (CBM), Energy and Biomass programme (MEBP) and the Joint Integrated Local Development programme (JILDP) UNDP had developed experience, capacities and procedures for the implementation of complex construction works based on the internationally recognised standards as described in FIDIC Conditions of Contract.
- The UNDP country office, including its Operations Unit, is highly experienced with large scale procurement and recruitment at national and international level, including with regards to constructions and procurement of different types of specialised high quality equipment.
- UNDP Moldova brings to this project not only its own expertise and capacity, but also the expertise, knowledge and best practices from the region, made available through the collaboration with other UNDP Offices from CIS countries, with UNDP Regional Centre in Istanbul and with the UN Office in Brussels.

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<sup>12</sup> Enhancing Border Management at the Moldovan-Ukrainian Border (BOMMOLUK); Enhancing Border Control Management in the Republic of Moldova; Prevention of Drug Abuse and Fight against Drug Trafficking in Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova (BUMAD); European Border Assistance Mission to Ukraine and Moldova (EUBAM), etc.

<sup>13</sup> South Caucasus Integrated Border Management (SCIBM); Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (BOMNAF); Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA); Modernization of BCPs in Armenia, etc.

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## II. SCOPE AND STRATEGY

### Overall Objective

The **overall objective** of the Action is to create a jointly operated border crossing point (JOBCP) at BCP Palanca, on the territory of Moldova, respecting all EU standards and principles of a JOBCP, ensuring improved conditions for business and trade, safe, secure, gender friendly and facilitated movement of people and goods across the border, thus contributing to the economic stabilization and sustainable development of the region.

The project will also contribute to a wider objective, namely "safer and more open borders" between Ukraine and Moldova. The expected long-term impact is to contribute to the strengthening of good neighbourly relations, as well as to the facilitation of trade and migration flows between two countries.

### Specific Objectives

- Acceleration of traffic flow due to simplified border crossing procedures. With unification of joint activities and by avoiding duplication of functions, with using the hand-to hand and one-stop-shop principle at BCPs, the average time of the border crossing can be reduced by 20%.
- Enhancing cooperation among the two countries' agencies responsible for border control. Carrying out activities "under one roof" gives the opportunity for the border control agencies (border guard and customs agencies) and other relevant authorities (veterinary, phyto - sanitary agencies) to raise the level of trust and to come to a common understanding. With a common, well-coordinated activity agencies can reach a higher level of efficiency in trade facilitation and combating cross-border crime.
- Establishment of a more rapid and secure exchange of information on persons, vehicles and goods, as well as other issues related to border control procedures. The JOBCP offers the possibility to create local inter-agency networks for direct information exchange which can significantly contribute to efficiency.
- Reduction of risks related to such phenomena as corruption. As all border control agencies are working in the same environment, the level of transparency is higher, therefore JOBCP in itself is an effective tool for fight against corruption.
- Reaching a higher level of efficiency and transparency of border guard and customs control through common procedures, and commonly accepted standard operational procedures.
- Improvement of combating cross border crime by the enhanced level of cooperation and possibility to solve these issues on the spot, immediately involving all relevant agencies.
- Reduction of functioning costs due to the abolishment of the BCPs Mayaki and Udobne in Ukraine

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## III. PROJECT SUMMARY BUDGET

Estimated project budget for the four-year duration is USD 6,377,550 to be funded by the European Union (USD 5,739,795) and the Government of the Republic of Moldova (USD 637,755).

**Stakeholders, target groups and beneficiaries**

The key beneficiaries and stakeholders of the Action are the **Customs Service** under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Moldova (MD CS), the State Customs Service of Ukraine (UA SCS), the **Border Police** under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova (MD BP), the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (UA SBGS), as well as food safety authorities (veterinary and phytosanitary agencies) from both countries.

MD CS is directly subordinated to the Ministry of Finance. Its organizational structure consists of the Headquarters, which includes the management, represented by Director General, 2 departments, formed by divisions and sections and separate divisions<sup>14</sup>. Each division includes sections and/or sectors. On the territorial level there are 7 customs houses and 106 customs posts (internal and border ones). Customs houses and customs posts operate in the field, levy the import/export duties, conduct the customs control, fight the customs frauds and carry out other duties. Total manpower of MD CS is about 1,614 customs officers, 300 in the Central Apparatus and 1314 in the customs houses.

Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova extends its efforts in increasing the efficiency of customs administration, particularly in collection of customs revenues, fighting the illegal cross-border traffic, simplification of customs procedures and development of the international customs cooperation.

Border Police of the Republic of Moldova is the autonomous national authority subordinated to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Moldova. The Border Police is created on basis of reorganization of the Border Guards Service of Moldova (from 1 July 2012), which has at the moment a total manpower of 3,553 persons that were demilitarized and granted a special status.

The total manpower of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine is about 50,000, including 8,000 civilians. The UA SBGS switched to a contracted personnel system in 2008. The organisational structure of the UA SBGS has four levels: Central Administration in Kiev, Regional Directorates (Northern, Western, Eastern, Southern and Azov-Black Sea), Border Guard Detachments under command of the Regional Directorates and Border Guard (BG) Units (BCPs, Border Surveillance Posts and Marine Guards). The UA SBGS is currently going through an intensive organisational and logistical reform process based on the Concept for the UA SBGS Development until 2015. This comprehensive document provides a reform plan of the UA SBGS divided into three stages to reach compliance with European standards and border regulations. So far, noticeable progress has already been achieved in transforming the UA SBGS from a paramilitary to an EU-type law enforcement service in the fields of legislation, recruitment, training and career development.

At present, UA SCS is under reform process in accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 24.12.2012. By reforming the UA SCS and the State Tax Service of Ukraine, the Ministry of Income and Revenues of Ukraine has been created.

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The National Food Safety Agency of the Republic of Moldova subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry had been established on January 16, 2013 on the basis of the Law No.113 from May 18, 2012 through the reorganisation of a number of institutions responsible for the control and supervision in the food safety area. It is responsible for the implementation of the

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<sup>14</sup> Government Decision Nr. 4 from 02.01.2007 on approving the structure and the personnel of the Customs Service

state policies related to the food safety in the sanitary-veterinary, animal breeding and plants protection standards. The Agency is also responsible for the control of the exports and imports of the food and related goods to ensure their compliance to the norms and standards as per the EU-Republic of Moldova Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) commitments.

The final target groups and beneficiaries of this action will be individuals and economic actors that cross borders legally.

### **Key Activities**

Currently, the total Customs' area in Palanca BCP<sup>15</sup> (Appendix 3) is 0.9 Hectare, fenced and asphalted. There are 3 lanes for entrance and exit of the road transport, one administrative building and 2 old service buildings (each 122, 46 m<sup>2</sup>), used by the MD CS and MD BP. The administrative building is a three-floor construction, approximately 322, 05 m<sup>2</sup>, built in 1998 and repaired in 2013. There are offices for the Head of the Customs Post, for EUBAM experts, broker companies and an office used for the cargo clearance in the administrative building. Because of some serious deficiencies in the infrastructure (lack of arrest room, rooms for refugees, lack of inspection bridges and queuing facilities), the BCP often faces difficulties in the organization of the daily work.

The personnel of Border Police consist of 36 Border Police (BP) officers including the Head and Deputy Head of the BCP, while during the summer season staff is reinforced with 8 BP officers. Their duty scheme is 12 duty /36 recreation hours. The personnel of Customs Service consist of 21 Customs (CU) officers working in four shifts (including the Head of the CU Post). The duty scheme of CU is 24 duty/72 recreation hours.

For the construction of the JOBCP the area is going to be extended by 1,074 hectares from the adjacent land. Total area of the new JOBCP is estimated to 2,182 hectares, 1,749 being allocated for customs and border control zone. The Government of Moldova will be responsible for the acquisition of the land.

The design of the JOBCP, infrastructure and equipment will correspond to the 2013 Schengen Border Code amendments, in particular, with regard to One Stop Shop design, and will include specific conditions for asylum related issues. JOBCP will comprise five lanes for entrance and exit into/from Moldova each. For each direction it is planned to have three pavilions: two for passenger and one for cargo customs and border control. The pavilions are going to be equipped with modern computers, real-time traffic video-surveillance systems, etc. At the entrance into Moldova a separate lane for a block of detailed inspection of trucks, inspection with mobile scanner, as well as a scale for all vehicle types is going to be built. At the border on both directions parking lots are going to be provided.

Two-floor service building, for all four customs and border services of Moldova and Ukraine is planned between entrance/exit lanes, the old one being demolished. The first floor of the service building will contain: counters for document control, control rooms, inclusively with 1 luggage control scanner for each direction, Moldovan and Ukrainian bank's offices and other offices (as for phytosanitary and veterinary services or for asylum related issues) necessary for control purposes. The second floor is offered for the working and auxiliary rooms for all control services of Moldova and Ukraine. Administrative building which is currently under repair will contain offices for control services of Moldova and Ukraine and a conference room.

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<sup>15</sup> Appendix 3: Graphical layout of the current Palanca BCP

The Moldovan Customs Service had elaborated a design plan of the JOBCP<sup>16</sup> (Appendix 4) and the list of objects to be build that will serve as a basis for works (Appendix 1). The JOBCP will be equipped with a modern informational systems and tools for technical control, such as real-time traffic video-surveillance system, scanners for examination of luggage and vehicles, equipment for advance examination of documents and vehicles, etc. The attached list of equipment to be installed at the JOBCP (Appendix 2) was compiled by beneficiaries based on their professional needs and in line with the EU standards.<sup>17</sup>

**Table 4. Forecasted number of working places and staff at JOBCP Palanca in the territory of the Republic of Moldova<sup>18</sup>**

Administrative building, working places			No. of staff
	MD CS	7	1+(6x4)=25
	MD BP	9	1+1+(7x4)=30
	UA CS	7	1+(6x4)=25
	UA BG	9	1+1+(7x4)=30
	MD PS&VS <sup>19</sup>	To be confirmed	
	UA PS&VS	To be confirmed	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>110</b>
Pavilion on the passenger control lane, Entrance/exit			
	MD CS	8 (4+4)	8x4=32
	MD BP	8 (4+4)	8x4=32
	UA CS	8 (4+4)	8x4=32
	UA BG	8 (4+4)	8x4=32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>128</b>
Pavilion on the cargo control lane, Entrance/exit			
	MD CS	6 (3+3)	6x4=24
	MD BP	2 (1+1)	2x4=8
	UA CS	6 (3+3)	6x4=24
	UA BG	2 (1+1)	2x4=8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>64</b>
		<b>Total nr. of working places</b>	<b>Total nr. of staff</b>
		MD CS – 21	MD CS – 82
		MD BP – 19	MD BP – 70
		UA CS – 21	UA CS – 82
		UA BP – 19	UA BP – 70

### Activity 1: Infrastructural works

- 1.1 Inception phase – recruitment of the Project Management Team (PMT)
- 1.2 Review and updating the JOBCP outline design plan and elaboration of the Employer Requirements;
- 1.3 Elaboration of the package of documentation:

<sup>16</sup> Appendix 4: Graphical layout of the future JOBCP

<sup>17</sup> The list was compiled during the 25<sup>th</sup> working group meeting on JOBCP held in Odessa on the 7-8 February 2013.

<sup>18</sup> Data provided by the MD CS. Number of staff corresponds to the number of the working places and is multiplied to 4 shifts accordingly. 8 working places are envisaged for the brokers and/or representatives of other control services.

<sup>19</sup> PS&VS stays for Phyto-Sanitary and Veterinary Services.

- technical specifications (TOR) for the Request for Proposals (tender) for the detailed design of the JOBCP that will include securing of design approvals as required by the national legislation and the description of the quality and quantity of works, materials and equipment in compliance with performance specifications;
- TOR (technical specifications) for the build-in and portable equipment procurement and staff training on its use;
- TOR for the Supervision Engineer (company), as per the FIDIC Red Book;
- 1.4 Carrying out the tender on the detailed design work and contract the design company;
- 1.5 Elaborate the detailed design of the JOBCP, including:
  - Bill of quantities;
  - Schedule of prices;
- 1.6 Carrying out the tender and contract the Supervision Engineer (company)
- 1.7 Elaboration of the technical specifications (TOR) for the Request for Proposals (tender) for the construction of the JOBCP based on the detailed design, including the following requirements:
  - filling in and maintaining project site documentation (certificates, acts, site logbook, etc.);
  - engineering setup, service testing and putting in operation of the infrastructure equipment (electricity, water, gas supply, etc.) in compliance with the project design and with the national norms and standards;
  - installation of the build-in equipment;
  - participation in preliminary and final commissioning of completed project;
  - labour security during execution of works, compliance with the fire protection and environmental protection standards
- 1.8 Carrying out the tender for the construction works and contracting the construction company
- 1.9 Obtain the authorisation for the construction works
- 1.10 Implement the construction works under the supervision of the Supervision Engineer (company)
- 1.11 Acceptance of construction works and works on equipment installation
- 1.12 Transfer of the ownership on the buildings to the beneficiary

#### **Activity 2: Procurement of equipment:**

- 2.1 Announcement of the RfP (tender) for the procurement of the build-in equipment
- 2.2 Selection of the equipment suppliers and signing the contracts
- 2.3 Announcement of the RfP (tender) for the procurement of the portable equipment
- 2.4 Training the relevant JOBCP staff on the use of the equipment
- 2.5 Transfer of the ownership on the portable equipment to the beneficiary

#### **Activity 3: Project management**

- 3.1 Ensuring the implementation of the project activities in compliance with the Work Plan and the timely delivery of the budget in compliance with UNDP rules and procedures and applying the Value for Money principle
- 3.2 Draft the Annual Work Plans to be submitted to the Donor and the Steering Committee
- 3.3 Draft the narrative and financial Annual Progress Reports and the Final Project Report to be submitted to the Donor and to the Steering Committee
- 3.4 Ensure project visibility and communication



**Implementation modality**

The project will be under the Support to National Implementation Modality (NIM) in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations. This project's National Partner and coordinating agency will be the Customs Service of RM. UNDP Moldova will support the implementation of the project through services according to the Agreement between the Government of Moldova and UNDP for provision of support services for national implementation modality from May 27, 2003. Under the close supervision and guidance of UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and the respective delegated Portfolio Manager, the daily running of the project will be exercised by personnel contracted by UNDP. UNDP will provide narrative and financial reporting to the project donor on a regular basis as determined by specific agreements. UNDP follows in the implementation of project and programmes internationally recognized standards (<http://content.undp.org/go/userguide/results>).

**Office running arrangements**

UNDP will establish a project office in Chisinau to run the Project. The office will be endowed with ICT equipment, furniture and one vehicle.

A **Project Steering Committee (SC)** will manage the Project at the highest level. The Project Steering Committee will be made up of representatives of the **Moldovan Customs Service** (Senior Executive and Chair of the SC), the **Border Police**, **Food Safety Agency**, **State Chancellery**, **UNDP**, and the **EU Delegation to Moldova**. The Project Steering Committee will meet once in half year, unless there are needs for more frequent meetings, during the course of the Project. The meetings of the Project Steering Committee will be chaired by the National Project Coordinator (Director General of the Customs Service or a high-level official delegated by the Director General of the Customs Service).

The Project Steering Committee will be responsible for making management decisions for the project, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and budget revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Steering Committee decisions should be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of a project or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager.

Based on the approved Annual Work Plan (AWP), the Project Steering Committee may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorize any major deviation from these agreed plans. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and external bodies. Formal minutes shall be prepared and adopted for each meeting of the Steering Committee, detailing any proposals made and decisions taken.

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A **Project Management Team (PMT)** will be established and staffed with a project manager and a project officer/engineer supported by the project assistant and a clerk/driver, both performing adequate administrative, secretarial, IT, and logistical support, or other services. The PMT will ensure results-based project management and successful implementation of the project during the lifetime of the project, close monitoring and evaluation of project progress, observance of procedures, transparency and efficient use of funds, quality of works, and involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries in the decision-making processes. The project manager should

preferably have a construction/ engineering background, and have a successful track record of implementing local community development/civil works projects.

**Project Assurance** is the responsibility of each Project Steering Committee member; however the role can be delegated. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. On behalf of UNDP, the function is delegated to a UNDP Portfolio Manager. Specific 'Assurance' tasks are to:

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed and monitored, and that the logs are regularly updated;
- Ensure that Project Progress/Financial Reports are prepared and submitted on time and according to standards in terms of format and content quality and submitted to the Project Steering Committee.

Responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of the project and provision of narrative and financial reports rests with the Project Manager. This includes the management and supervision of the activities of the backstopping staff, including the consultants-engineers.

### **Duration**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action is **48 months**, subject to modifications to be agreed by the responsible authorising officer in the relevant agreements. An important pre-condition for starting the construction work is the procurement of the additional land by the Government of Moldova within maximum 6 months after the allocation of finances.

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## **VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND REPORTING**

### **Monitoring**

The project will be monitored according to standard procedures of the European Union. Project monitoring and evaluation will be based on periodical assessment of the activities to fulfil the objectives set in the Description of Action.

The UNDP will carry out regular internal monitoring of project performance in accordance with its own methodology.

UNDP will respond promptly to any EU services' requests on project monitoring and verification requests, per applicable rules and practices.

In carrying out monitoring activities, the following tools are used generally by UNDP:

*Within the annual cycle:*

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**Quality Log:** Progress and quality of the deliverables being produced will be assessed based on the quality criteria established in the indicators and deliverable Description and planned schedule and recorded in the Quality Log. If changes are required, the Deliverable Description and/or schedule will be updated.

**Issues Log:** Any project issues will be recorded in the Issues Log to facilitate tracking and resolution.

Risks Log: The Risks Log will be updated by reviewing the external environment that effects the project implementation, and associated risk management plans.

Project Quarterly Progress Report: Quarterly monitoring progress reports will be submitted by the Project Manager to Project Assurance and to the Project Board.

Lessons Learnt Log: Project lessons learned should be actively captured to ensure ongoing learning and adaptation within the organisation.

## **Reporting**

UNDP will provide narrative and financial reports to the European Union Delegation to Moldova on a regular basis as determined by the Special and General Conditions for the Contribution Agreement between EU and UNDP.

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## **VII. EU VISIBILITY**

All Action's activities will adhere to the requirements for communication and visibility as described in:

- Art. 11 of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Community and the United Nations
- Art. 6 of the General Conditions of this Agreement
- The Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field

The visibility measures shall be applied to: press releases and press briefings; reports; events; websites; and any promotional items. All press releases will be sent to the Delegation of the European Union to Moldova for review and approval before being distributed. All communication products will be made available to the Delegation when and as they are issued. All communications materials will feature the EU logo equal in size and prominence to those of the partner organizations, clearly identifying the project as being part of an EU-funded programme. Structures funded by this project shall display the required EU plaques and equipment paid for by this project will have EU panels. Events financed under this project will have an EU flag prominently displayed. All publications produced under this project shall display the EU logo and include the text: *"The project is funded by the EU"*. The text shall also contain the disclaimer:

*"This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of <name of the author/contractor/implementing partner> and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union."*

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## **VIII. RISK LOG AND MANAGEMENT**

Risks have been identified as part of the formulation process and captured in the risk log below. The project Risk Log is maintained throughout the project implementation to capture potential risks to the project and associated measures to mitigate risk. The Project Manager is the main role player who maintains and updates the Risk Log, and ensures that risks are identified, communicated, and managed effectively.

### Risk Log

#	Risk	Probability/ Impact (L/M/H)	Mitigation measures	Responsible party
1	Technical specifications for tenders are not duly/in timely elaborated	L/H	International company for developing the documentation for tenders and a short-term international expert in FIDIC to evaluate the quality of documentation will be contracted	UNDP
2	The beneficiaries cannot come to a common understanding on JOBCP design	L/M	Detailed design elaborated in collaboration with all participating partner services	Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova
3	Procedure on land acquisition is longer than estimated due to bureaucracy	M/M	Procedures started before the project launch	Government of Moldova
4	Procedure on land acquisition fails due to the lack of funds	H/H	Funds secured in the public budget	Government of Moldova
6	There will be no appropriate contractor	L/M	Call for the Expression of interest published on the UNDP international website and circulated through the internal networks	UNDP
7	Authorization procedure is longer than estimated due to bureaucracy	L/M	Authorization procedure started in parallel with the tender announcement	Government of Moldova
8	Low quality of construction works	L/M	International construction supervision company will be contracted	UNDP
9	Tender procedure on equipment procurement fails	L/M	Equipment will be divided into specific lots in the procurement process	UNDP
10	Costs of the construction and equipment increase compared to planned ones	L/M	UNDP with Customs Service will prioritize the construction works so that most important ones are done and BCP be able to operate.	Customs Service, UNDP

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## **IX. LEGAL CONTEXT**

This document together with the UNPF and CPD signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on October 2, 1992 and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document”.

**X. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK**

<b>Intended Outcome as stated in the UN Partnership Framework: Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities</b>				
<b>UNDP Country Programme Outcome: Increased transparency, accountability and efficiency of central and local public authorities</b>				
<b>Indicator:</b> Level of confidence in public institutions				
<b>Baseline:</b> Government: 23%; Parliament: 19%; Local Public Administration: 47%;				
<b>Target:</b> Government: 45%; Parliament: 40%; Local Public Administration: 60%.				
<b>Partnership Strategy:</b> UNDP will seek and forge close collaboration with the national partner border management services, international and donor organisations in preparation, monitoring and implementation of the activities. Main Government counterpart will be the Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova				
<b>Project title and ID (ATLAS Project ID):</b> Construction of a jointly operated border crossing point Palanca on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, Project ID: 00080744				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<b>Output</b> Physical capacity of government institutions in Moldova and Ukraine to manage border, migration, combat trafficking and effectively protect human rights enhanced  <b>Baseline:</b> Border crossing point Palanca - Mayaki - Udobne underdeveloped and border crossing conditions inefficient; Existing equipment does not allow for the transportation of a wider list of goods; Staff capacity in using the modern equipment reduced.	<b>Target:</b> Palanca JOBCP on the territory of the Republic of Moldova built and equipped in line with the EU border management standards  <b>Target 2015:</b> Detailed design of the BOCP elaborated; Tender for the construction works carried out and the construction company identified and contracted  <b>Target 2016:</b> Construction works started	<b>Activity 1: Infrastructural works</b>  1.1 Inception phase – recruitment of the Project Management Team (PMT) 1.2 Review and updating the JOBCP outline design plan and elaboration of the Employer Requirements; 1.3 Elaboration of technical specifications for the tender on the detailed design of the JOBCP; for the tender on the procurement of the build-in and portable equipment and staff training on its use; for the tender to select a Supervision Engineer (company); 1.4 Tender on the detailed design work and contract the design company; 1.5 Elaboration of the detailed design of the JOBCP; 1.6 Tender on selection of the Supervision Engineer (company) 1.7 Elaboration of technical specifications for tender to select the construction company 1.8 Tender on the construction works and contracting	UNDP, Customs Service of the Republic of Moldova	Contractual Services -International consultants Contractual Services - Companies Contractual Services - Individuals Equipment

<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>Technical specifications on the detailed design developed;</p> <p>Tender on the detailed design carried out and the contractor identified;</p> <p>Tender on the constructions carried out and the construction company identified;</p> <p>Supervision company contracted;</p> <p>Technical specifications for the build-in and portable equipment developed;</p> <p>Tender on the procurement of the build-in and portable equipment carried out;</p> <p>No. of JOBCP staff trained on the use of new equipment/IT systems developed;</p> <p>Constructions works finalised.</p>	<p><b>Target 2017:</b></p> <p>Build-in equipment procured and installed</p> <p><b>Target 2018:</b></p> <p>Portable equipment procured</p> <p>JOBCP Staff trained in the use of equipment</p> <p>Ownership of JOBCP buildings and equipment transferred to the Government</p>	<p>the construction company</p> <p>1.9 Obtain the authorisation for the construction works</p> <p>1.10 Construction works under the supervision of the Supervision Engineer (company)</p> <p>1.11 Acceptance of construction works and works on equipment installation</p> <p>1.12 Transfer of the ownership on the buildings to the beneficiary</p> <p><b>Activity 2: Procurement of equipment:</b></p> <p>2.1 Tender on the procurement of the build-in equipment</p> <p>2.2 Signing the contract/s on the equipment supply</p> <p>2.3 Tender on the procurement of the portable equipment</p> <p>2.4 Training the relevant JOBCP staff on the use of the equipment</p> <p>2.5 Transfer of the ownership on the portable equipment to the beneficiary</p> <p><b>Activity 3: Project management</b></p> <p>3.1 Implementation of the project activities in compliance with the Work Plan and timely delivery of the budget</p> <p>3.2 Draft the Annual Work Plans to be submitted to the Donor and the Steering Committee</p> <p>3.3 Draft the narrative and financial Annual Progress Reports and the Final Project Report to be submitted to the Donor and to the Steering Committee</p> <p>3.4 Ensure project visibility and communication</p>		
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**XI. ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET (ATTACHED EXCEL FILE)**

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**XII. APPENDIXES**

**Appendix 1.** Infrastructural requirements for implementation of joint control at Palanca BCP

**Appendix 2.** General list of technical equipment required for construction of Palanca JOBCP

**Appendix 3:** Graphical layout of the current Palanca BCP

**Appendix 4:** Graphical layout of the future JOBCP



**Infrastructural requirements for implementation of joint control at 'Palanca' BCP**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Estimated price</b>	<b>Price in EUR, Indicative</b>
1.	Construction of administrative building	1	13.234.980	700,263.49
2.	Customs and border guard control booth	2	5.580.200	295,248.68
3.	Booth for Customs and BG control of cargo vehicles	2	286.030	15,133.86
4.	Control point on entry	2	150.910	7,984.66
5.	Premises for advanced inspection of cargo vehicles	1	1.727.440	91,398.94
6.	Axial stationary scales for all types of vehicles	1	728.230	38,530.69
7.	Parking place	2	607.590	32,147.62
8.	Service Dogs kennel	2	144.720	7,657.14
9.	Vertical planning	n.a.	2.660.400	140,761.90
10.	Demolishment of the existing buildings	n.a.	87.980	4,655.03
11.	Acquisition of additional land to be used for construction	n.a.	2.000.000	105,820.11
12.	Elaboration of Customs Post design layout	n.a.	1.500.000	79,365.08
13.	Designer supervision	n.a.	55.930	2,959.26
14.	Design layout assessment	n.a.	120.000	6,349.21
15.	Fencing the territory	n.a.	870.000	46,031.75
16.	Technical surveillance	n.a.	279.630	14,795.24
17.	WCs	4	850.410	44,995.24
18.	Anti-fire reservoirs	2	912.260	48,267.72
19.	Disinfection system	2	12.770	675.66
20.	Anti-fire pumping station	1	509.610	26,963.49
21.	Automatic barriers equipped with video cameras	3	163.020	8,625.40
22.	External electrical cables	n.a.	431.280	22,819.05
23.	External plumbing	n.a.	404.420	21,397.88

24.	Equipment for wastewater treatment:	n.a.		-
25.	Sewage pump station	1	142.530	7,541.27
26.	Clearance station	1	224.000	11,851.85
27.	External sewerage network	n.a.	1067.240	56,467.72
28.	External gas network	n.a.	914.440	48,383.07
29.	Landscaping the territory	n.a.	3.753.600	198,603.17
30.	Planting the greenery in the area for garbage containers	n.a.	16.050	849.21
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>39.435.670</b>	<b>2,086,543</b>

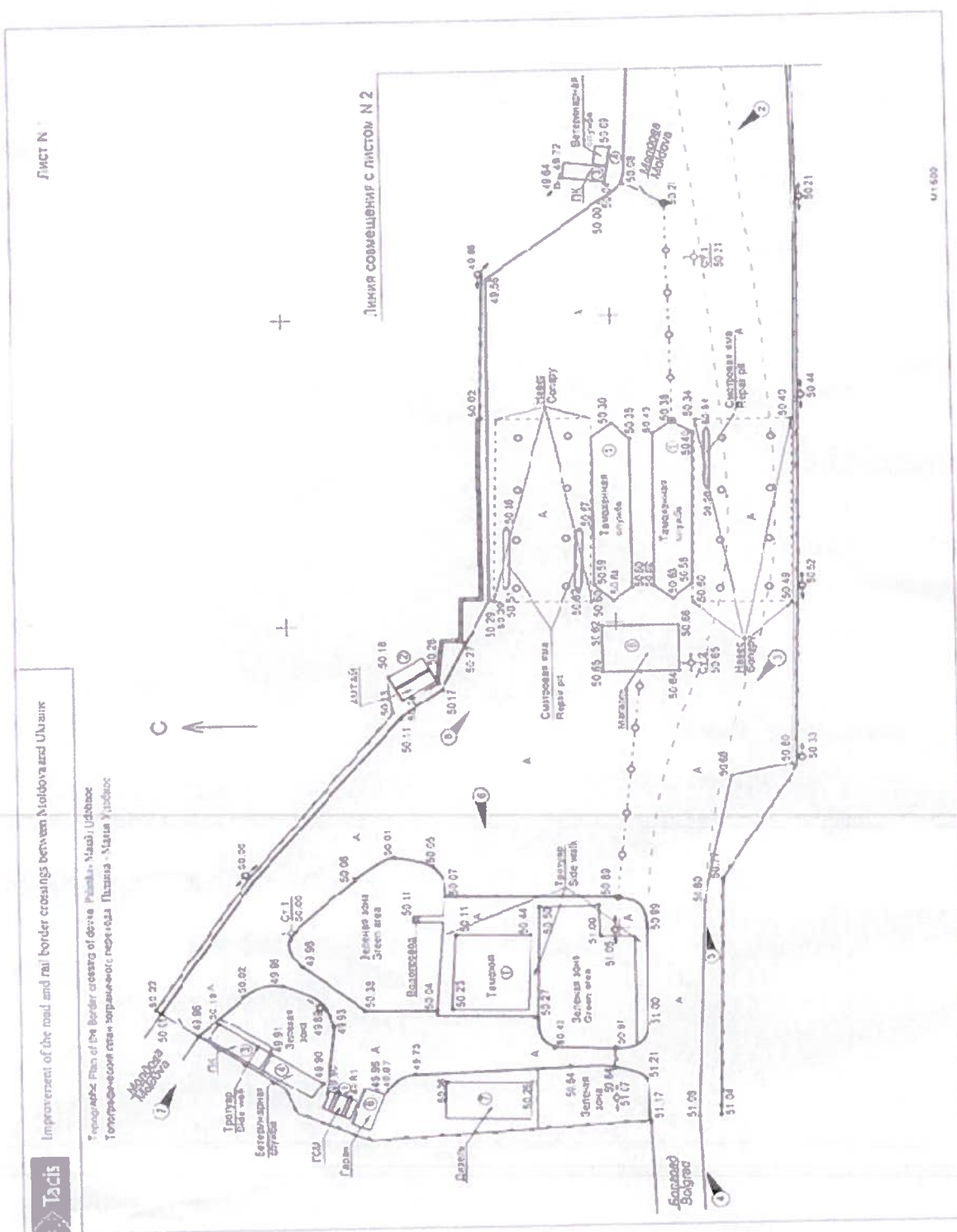
## General list of technical equipment required for construction of Palanca JOBCP

Equipment	Quantity	Indicative Price (EURO)
Fiber optics connection to the local server and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rack 42U – 2 pcs.</li> <li>- Module Switch + Optical modules – 4 pcs.</li> <li>- Patch panel 24 ports - 6 pcs.</li> <li>- Uninterruptible power supply – 3000 VA – 3 pcs.</li> <li>- Optical fiber (single-mode)</li> <li>- Optical fiber converters - 16 pcs.</li> <li>- Cable UTP-6E – 50 coils (305 m)</li> <li>- RJ 45-6 category – 1000 pcs.</li> <li>- Patchcord 6 category 0.5 m- 150 pcs.</li> <li>- Patchcord 6 category 3m- 150 pcs.</li> <li>- Modules RJ 45 -150 pcs.</li> <li>- Modules RJ 11 – 150 pcs.</li> <li>- Network Outlets - 150 pcs.</li> </ul>	40.000
Equipment APM, office supplies for CS MD and UA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25 + 25 computers</li> <li>- 25 + 25 printers</li> <li>- 5 + 3 multipurpose printers</li> <li>- 4 shredders</li> </ul>	124.000
Informational terminal for the filing of declarations in electronic form (UA)	- 1	2.000
Local telephone station with wiring to workplaces and connections to national and international communications	1 telephone station (100 local lines/ 30 external) + possibility to connect GSM/3G networks	10.000
<p>CCTV security system with recording of the situation in the BCP (for all 4 services), with the information output to 4 monitoring centers.</p> <p>Including two infrared long range cameras (up to 5-7km.) And 1 thermo visor on the turntable platform 360 dgr. With a range of up to 5-7km.</p> <p>+ Recognition system of vehicles' e state registration license plates and its transfer to the Information Systems of Control Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Incoming MD:</b> 6 cameras (5MP) Mobotix M24M-Sec-N135-LPF + 6 pcs. Raymax 25, 30°, 20m + 4 cameras(5MP) Q24M-Sec-N11 + 1 pcs. AL-8844WMP 24x PoE switch;</li> <li>- <b>Outgoing MD:</b> 6 cameras (5MP) Mobotix M24M-Sec-N135-LPF + 6 pcs. Raymax 25, 30°, 20m + 4 cameras (5MP) Q24M-Sec-N11 + 1 pc. AL-8844WMP 24x PoE switch;</li> <li>- 2 infrared long range cameras (up to 5-7 km)</li> <li>- thermo visor Flir Pt-606 (35.000)</li> <li>- <b>Inspection room/Rapiscan:</b> 5 cameras (5MP) Q24M-Sec-N11 + 3 шт. OPT-AP + 2 pcs. OPT-WHMH + 1 pc. AL-8088 8xPoE switch;</li> <li>- <b>Territory:</b> 3 cameras (5MP) Q24M-Sec-N11 + 3 pcs. OPT-WHMH + 4 cameras (5MP) M24M-Sec-N22 + 4 pcs. Raymax 50, 50°-100°, 18-28m + 2 pcs. AL-8088 8xPoE switch;</li> <li>- <b>Cunnulative storage:</b> min. data for 1 month -</li> </ul>	115.000

	HDD	
<b>Control and accounting system of access to the building (for all 4 services)</b>	<b>1 Door Card IN / Card OUT = <u>1068 EUR</u></b> (HID VERTX2000 + HID R10 iCLASS – 2 pcs. + 12 VDC 2 A Power) + Accessories: struts DC300 + Door Lock Box 16WE + cable protection DL260); <b><u>Software: Simple ID, 10 Readers license = 230 EUR</u></b>	<b>15.000</b>
<b>Diesel generator 220-240 kW</b>	1 generator	<b>30.000</b>
<b>The system of regulation and blocking of entr- exit of vehicles</b>	Total: including: - 18 barriers; - 18 traffic lights; - Road signs and markings.	<b>40.000</b>
<b>Fixed scales for all types of vehicles + Necessary software</b>	- 4 pcs. (out of them 2 pc. Only weighing + 2 scales with a system of measuring and analyzing the dimensions requirement for entering the territory of the Republic of Moldova)	<b>550.000</b>
<b>Information system data logging on the entry, stay and exit at border crossing point of persons and vehicles (including e-ticket)</b>	Development of Information System "E-Ticket" with the possibility of combining via web of information systems of the Border Police of the Republic of Moldova and State Services of Ukraine	<b>130.000</b>
<b>Local radio communications system for 80 mobile and 6 fixed radio stations + special means of communication</b>		<b>40.000</b>
<b>Fire alarm (general)</b>		<b>15.000</b>
<b>Equipping of the building for in-depth examination: autocars, electrolifts and other special equipment, required tools and devices</b>	- Autocar (10.000); - Electronic Endoscope 1 pc. (10.000); - Density detector 2 pcs. (12.000); - Small telescopic mirrors 20 pcs. (500); - Big telescopic mirrors 4 pcs. (2.000); - Instrument box 2 pcs. (2.000); - Crane Carrier (6.000); - Car lifter (3.500); - Lifting platform 2 pcs. (5.000);	<b>51.000</b>
<b>Equipment of the household unit (tractor, snow blower, lawn mower)</b>	Total: - tractor (10.000); - snowblower 2 pcs. (4.000); - lawn mower 2 pcs. (1.000);	<b>15.000</b>
<b>Vehicles' disinfection treatment system</b>		<b>5.000</b>

<b>Technical means of Customs control</b>	<b>Total:</b> <b>including:</b> - X-ray inspection system in the premises of the inspection hall Rapiscan 620DV 2pcs. (200.000); - Laser rangefinders 4 pcs. (2.000); - LED torches 20 pcs.(2.000); - Big LED torches 4 pcs. (800); - Customs officer belt kit 30 pcs. (9.000); - Portable metal detectors Garrett SuperWision 20 pcs. (6.000); - Small electronic scales 2 pcs. (4.000); - Currency detector 2 pcs. (200); - Probes, test leads 10 pcs. (2.000); - Radiometer-spectrometer 4pcs. (2.000); - Document reading system Regula FDS 20 licenses (60.000); - Specialized program "autoVIN" for VIN decoding of vehicles Regula-3, 2 лицензии (7.000); - Notebook 2 pcs. (for CSRM and UA) (2.000); - Video camera 2 pcs. (for CSRM and UA) (2.000); - Photocamera 2 pcs. (for CSRM and UA) (2.000); - molecular gas analyzer 2 pcs (80.000) Computer server UA (8.000)	<b>389.000</b>
Technical means of radiation control	- Personal dosimeter 40pcs. - Hand-held radiation monitor 4pcs. - The portal radiation measurements 3pcs.	Co-financing (500.000)
Computers	28 pcs.	<b>28.000</b>
Document reading devices	Regula 7021.111 20 pcs.	<b>52.500</b>
Database of travel documents (document reading system)	Regula FDS, 2 licenses	<b>7.000</b>
Server of receiving, archiving and sending data	1 pc.	<b>3.500</b>
Specialized program "autoVIN" for VIN decoding of vehicl	Regula-3, 2 licenses	<b>7.000</b>
Computer server with a wardrobe and an uninterruptible power supply and wiring to workplaces UA	1 pc.	<b>10.000</b>
The device for detailed examination of documents, Video Spectral	VSC6000 or equivalent , 2 pcs.	<b>180.000</b>
The device for detailed examination of documents, Video Spectral	Regula-4305MH, 2 pcs.	<b>25.000</b>
Microscope	Leica Led 5000 SLI, 2 pcs.	<b>2.000</b>
Photocamera	Nikon 5100	<b>10.200</b>
High-performance computer	2 pcs.	<b>3.000</b>

BW printer	2 pcs.	400
Color printer	2 pcs.	400
Scanner + printer with high resolution	2 pcs.	400
Magneto-optic device	Regula 7505m, 2 pcs.	34.000
Occupancy recognition system	Heartbeat, 2 pcs.	50.000
Telescopic inspection mirrors with flashlight	20 pcs.	2.000
Endoscope	4 pcs.	800
Flashlights with batteries	40 pcs.	800
Copy machine	Xerox A4, 2 pcs.	800
<b>Computer facilities for management (management)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Computer 6 pcs.</li> <li>- Notebook 2 pcs.</li> <li>- BW printer 6 pcs.</li> <li>- Color printer 2 pcs.</li> <li>- Copy machine Xerox A4 6 pcs.</li> <li>- Dictaphone 4 pcs.</li> </ul>	11.200
	Total:	2.000.000



Appendix 4: Graphical layout of the future JOBCP

