

“Environmental Protection of International River Basins”

Service Contract No. ENPI/2011/279-666

Inception Report

Revised Logical Framework

The tables attached to this section reflect the project team understanding of the problems, assumptions and risks after the completion of the Inception phase of the project. The present table will be discussed at the Inception meeting, refined and amended with the project stakeholder and the contractor, to build up a consensus around the project implementation and for use as a guiding tool to monitor project performance.

The project monitoring activities will be done assessing the indicators included in the logframe matrix presented in this section:

	Project component	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions and Risks
Overall Objective	To improve water quality in the transboundary river basins of the wider Black Sea region and Belarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved availability of data on the ecological, chemical and hydro-morphological status of transboundary river basins including groundwater provide for improved environmental status in the long term. ▪ Environmental status of water bodies in transboundary basins in the wider Black Sea region and Belarus is assessed in compliance with the WFD methodology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National data bases established in each the countries of the Black Sea region and Belarus. ▪ Availability and quality of data trends over time showing improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The region remains politically stable and committed to sustainable development principles and environmental protection. ▪ <i>The Programme of Measures for the selected pilot basins are implemented as designed.</i> ▪ <i>The process of developing the River Basin Management Plans is replicated in other transboundary basins in the wider Black Sea region and Belarus.</i>
Purpose	To improve the availability and quality of data on the ecological, chemical and hydro-morphological status of transboundary river basins including groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data on the ecological, physio-chemical and hydro-morphological class of water bodies ▪ Data on quantity and quality of groundwater bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project website includes maps of water body classes showing the contributions from this project. ▪ Project website includes metadata on the QA/QC procedures in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The beneficiaries implement extend the monitoring with the assistance of this project.</i>

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To develop River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) for selected river basins / sub-river basins according to the requirements of the WFD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RBMPs are available and include Programmes of Measures. ▪ Beneficiaries endorse the RBMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WFD compliant RBMPs available on the Project Website. ▪ Minutes of meetings with / or letters from, the beneficiaries endorsing the Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation between the States around transboundary waters remains good. ▪ <i>Beneficiaries accept the RBMP and Programmes of Measures.</i>
Project Results			
Result 1:	<p>Increased capacities of the respective national authorities for hydro-biological, chemical and hydro-morphological monitoring of water quality including groundwater; quality assurance procedures in laboratories in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training programmes on WFD compliant monitoring are conducted. ▪ Guidelines for Monitoring programmes with additional WFD compliant parameters and sites for each pilot basin. ▪ Data and maps from the monitoring programmes is uploaded, and water bodies are delineated and classified. ▪ An analytical gap analysis outlining the use of monitoring equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and training materials uploaded to the Project Website. ▪ Numbers of trainees attending the courses and the post course evaluations. ▪ Guidelines for monitoring are uploaded to the project website. ▪ Numbers of water bodies where WFD compliant classification is done is shown on GIS maps uploaded to the project website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient capacity and skills exist as a basis for training. ▪ National authorities remain committed to developing WFD compliant monitoring networks. ▪ Beneficiaries have the resources to support the monitoring efforts.
Result 2:	<p>Increased technical capacities by means of development and implementation of River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) for selected river basins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RBMP Plans for the selected basins are developed by the beneficiaries, and include water body classes, identify water bodies where good status is threatened and include Programmes of Measures. ▪ Selected Measures are implemented by the beneficiaries. ▪ Before and after capacity assessments of the beneficiaries capacity and understanding of the WFD approaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RBMPs uploaded to the project Website. ▪ Memoranda of Understanding signed with the agencies implementing the Measures. ▪ Before and after assessments show increased capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suitable pilot basins can be identified and agreed with the beneficiary countries. ▪ Beneficiaries have sufficient staff available to support the development of the RBMPs. ▪ Relevant legislative provisions exist to implement the measures.

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Project Activities				
Result 1:	1.1 Review the national monitoring systems and tools for assessing data obtained from monitoring activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports on existing monitoring programmes and outlines of the gaps with respect to WFD compliant monitoring. ▪ Other on-going and related support programmes identified and synergies identified. ▪ The Inception Report outlines the seminal contribution this support can make. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports on the gap analysis are uploaded to the Project Website. ▪ Reports clearly indicate the knowledge gaps and highlight the priority actions for this project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports outlining progress with related programmes and national monitoring programmes are freely available.
	1.2 Support the implementation of countries obligations under Danube and Water Conventions; Assist in the development of WFD compliant national water strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports are submitted to the ICDPR and UNECE Convention Bureau. ▪ Data are provided to the ICPDR’s TNMN. ▪ Water Strategy papers (where needed) are submitted for approval to national jurisdiction/management institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minutes of the relevant Task Group meetings in the ICPDR show that the reports and data have been received. ▪ ICPDR’s annual reports. ▪ Note from the UNECE Bureau. ▪ National Water Strategy approved by relevant beneficiary institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The beneficiaries remain willing and able to produce the reports.
	1.3 Develop WFD-compliant monitoring programmes including hydro-biological and hydro-morphological elements and groundwater;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A gap analysis on the monitoring methodologies of the WFD in the pilot basins. ▪ New monitoring sites, frequency and parameters are identified. ▪ Training programmes on gaps in the monitoring programme are held. ▪ Train-the-trainer programmes are designed. ▪ Conduct joint field surveys to test and implement proposed monitoring programs, sampling protocols and operational procedures for hydro-biological, hydro-morphological, chemical elements and groundwater monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The gap analysis is uploaded to the project website, and clearly shows where existing methodologies need to be boosted to become WFD compliant. ▪ Numbers of trainees attending the courses and competency assessments of these trainees. ▪ Beneficiaries start monitoring with the project support. ▪ Full cycle of joint field surveys to detect river reference conditions in each pilot basin conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are sufficient local experts available to participate in the courses. ▪ Beneficiaries undertake the monitoring. ▪ Practical monitoring programmes – cognisant of the financial and human resource constraints but still WFD compliant can be developed.

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<p>1.4 Assist in the development of WFD-compliant tools for assessing data obtained from monitoring activities (ecological, chemical, hydro-morphological classifications) and for using assessment results in RBMPs development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tools and guidelines for biological, chemical and hydro-morphological monitoring developed to classify water bodies according to the specific ecology/biota/chemistry of each area are available. ▪ Web based database and website maintenance plan. ▪ Protocols to exchange data with national databases developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports on the monitoring and classification protocols are uploaded to the Project Website. ▪ Classes are compliant with the normative descriptions in the WFD Annex V ▪ Project Website includes a database section. ▪ Data protocols provide for verification of data quality. ▪ Maps of water body classes are included in the RBMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are sufficient skills in countries to build on. ▪ Reference water bodies can be identified / extrapolated. ▪ The beneficiaries agree on the classification system.
<p>1.5 Support the analytical quality control assurance procedure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ QA/QC procedures are developed based on the TNMN experience in the ICPDR. ▪ Spiked sample analyses are undertaken in the field surveys to assess accuracy and reliability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The QA/QC procedures are inculcated into the database system and data capturing process. ▪ Results from the spiked sample analyses made available to participating laboratories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The relevant laboratories cooperate with the development of QA/QC procedures. ▪ Laboratories participate the inter-calibration and inter-laboratory testing process. ▪ Laboratories implement the procedures.
<p>1.6 Assess the needs regarding laboratory infrastructure, equipment and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A report outlining the current laboratory capacities, capabilities (equipment) and current analytical loads in each beneficiary State ▪ A report outlining the most efficient use of the spare analytical capacity in each beneficiary State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report links the analytical needs with the spare analytical capacity. ▪ Reports are uploaded to the Project Website. ▪ Correspondence from the participating laboratories confirming their spare capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is sufficient spare analytical capacity to absorb most of the WFD analytical needs. ▪ Laboratories are willing to participate.

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Result 2:	2.1 River Basin Analyses are undertaken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River Basin Analyses (RBA) reports. ▪ Pilot basins and sub-basins are identified. ▪ Existing state of the basins described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Project Website includes the uploaded RBA Reports. ▪ RBA reports characterise the basins and anthropogenic impacts. ▪ Pilot basins are delineated and signed off by the beneficiaries. ▪ Correspondence with the beneficiaries confirming the selection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are sufficient initial data available to undertake the RBAs. ▪ The beneficiaries agree on the pilot basins.
	2.2 Water body identification and typology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River Basin Districts and different types of water bodies are identified and described in the pilot basins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS maps of the River Basin Districts and different types of water bodies uploaded to the project website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are sufficient data on additional descriptors available to determine homogenous water bodies.
	2.3 Analysis of baseline situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and maps describing the baseline condition and gaps identified and recommendations to address these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GIS maps and reports are uploaded to the Project Website, showing the current condition / class of the water bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are sufficient data to undertake a meaningful baseline assessment and gap analysis.
	2.4 Joint field surveys to cover the gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint field survey design reports. ▪ Reports and data from the Joint field surveys, and the updated baseline status. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint Survey Design reports identify the gaps and the work needed to address these are up loaded to the Project Website ▪ Data and reports from the joint field surveys are uploaded to the project website, and made available to national databases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff and experts from the beneficiaries are available to participate in the joint field surveys. ▪ Sufficient project resources are available to cover the all the gaps identified.
	2.5 Development of Water Quality Targets and national and basin-wide Programmes of Measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint Programme of Measures for the pilot basins on a national and basin wide basis. ▪ Basic and supplementary measures are identified. ▪ Programme of Measures is linked to legislative provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basin wide and national Programmes of Measures are uploaded to the Project Website. ▪ Programmes of Measures clearly indicate the priority water bodies, basic and supplementary measures. ▪ Legislative provisions that support the measures are clearly identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The beneficiaries agree on the Programme of Measures and priority water bodies.

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2.6 Implementation of selected measures from the programme for pilot projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pilot projects are selected from the Programme of Measures. ▪ The selected measures are implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A report on the selection of the pilot measures is endorsed by the relevant beneficiaries, and uploaded to the Project Website. ▪ Correspondence from the beneficiaries confirming the selection of the measures ▪ MoUs with the implementing agencies / letters from the beneficiaries enforcing legislation. ▪ Co-funding arrangements with other support – national funds or other projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The beneficiaries agree on the most appropriate measures to pilot. ▪ There are sufficient project resources to implement the selected Measures.
2.7 Public involvement and awareness raising activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A communications plan for each pilot basin. ▪ Key reports are translated and summarised for public use. ▪ Public awareness days are held. ▪ Awareness materials produced and disseminated. ▪ Meetings for specific ‘hot spots’ are held. ▪ Project website developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and photos from the public awareness events. ▪ Articles and advertisements in Mass Media. ▪ Numbers of Awareness materials distributed and numbers of people participating. ▪ Minutes / notes of the public meetings showing attendance records. ▪ Hits on the website increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suitable days for the public awareness campaigns are available. ▪ The public remains interested in protecting the environment.