



Black Sea SAP

2007 Technical Draft

Country	Coast length (km)	Basin area (km ²)
Bulgaria	300	22,244
Georgia	310	32,816
Romania	225	90,894
Russian Federation	550	457,600 (estimated)
Turkey	1,400	246,525
Ukraine	1,628	592,000 (estimated)
Total	4,413	Approx. 1,900,000

15 Years of UNDP/GEF in the Black Sea Region,
Final Seminar,
14-15 February 2008, Istanbul

1996 Black Sea SAP

- Well-written
- Comprehensive (lacked detail)
- Over-ambitious
- Imprecise – lacked an implementation plan
- Contained targets re. timescales, but no indicators of success
- Progress on legislation
- Poor progress on capital investments

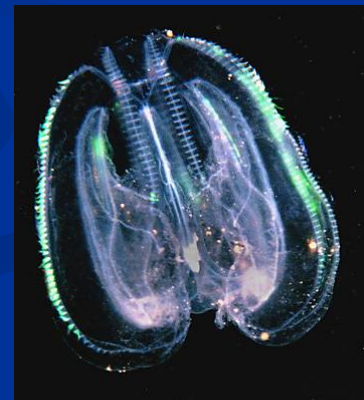


2007/8 Black Sea SAP Update/Revision (1)

- Technical Draft is 110 pages long – scary-looking
- Greater focus on indicators: P, SR & ES
- Breaks down grand targets from the 1996 SAP into a larger number of lower level management targets
- Annex 1 – EcoQO Matrices – 50 pages
- Main text only 16 pages long

2007/8 Black Sea SAP Update/Revision (2)

- Summary table in Section 3.3 is just over 3 pages long
- Therefore, relatively easy/simple to get a quick overview of the main points
- Technical Draft is NOT a negotiated document

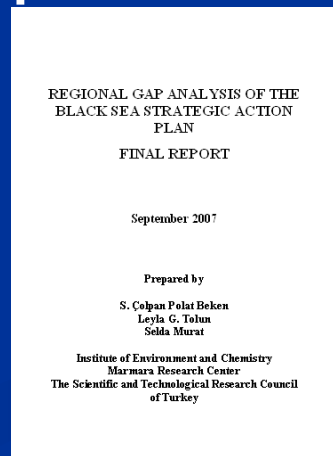
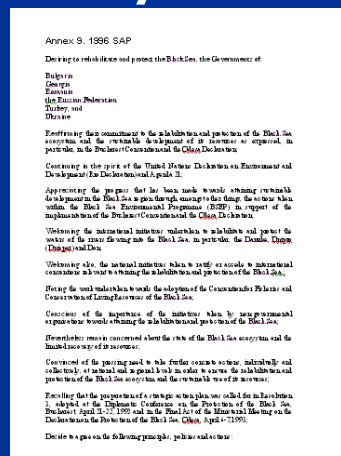


Viewpoints – Purpose and Implementation of the SAP

- 🌍 To improve environmental status cost-effectively, with as few negative socio-economic impacts as possible. Long-term view with shorter-term targets
- 🌍 Regional perspective - if proposed actions are not included, they will be ignored
- 🌍 60-70% of actions undertaken/completed
- 🌍 GEF view – realistic targets; 100% achievement

2007 Information Sources

- 1996 BS SAP
- 1996 BS SAP Regional Gap Analysis (2007)
- 2007 TDA
- Consultation with BSC Permanent Secretariat & Advisory Groups



EcoQOs (1)

4 priority transboundary problems, so 4 EcoQOs:

- **EcoQO 1:** To preserve commercial marine living resources (fish and invertebrates) to ensure sustainable reproduction levels

of their stocks.
EcoQO 1a: Sustainable use of commercial fisheries

EcoQO 1b: Restore/rehabilitate stocks of commercial marine living resources/fisheries



EcoQOs (2)

● **EcoQO 2:** Conservation of Black Sea Biodiversity



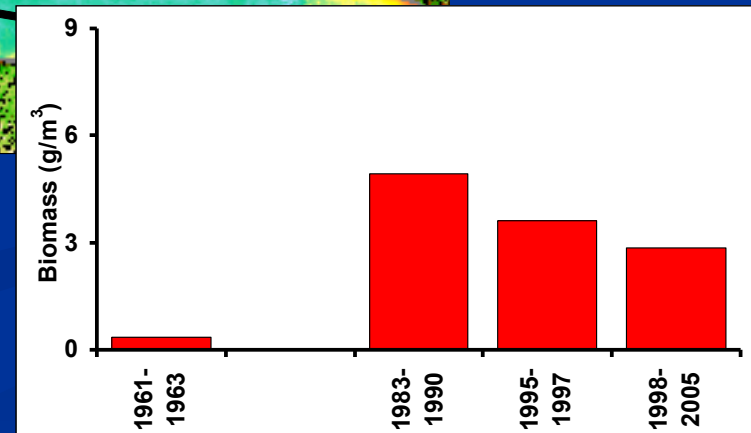
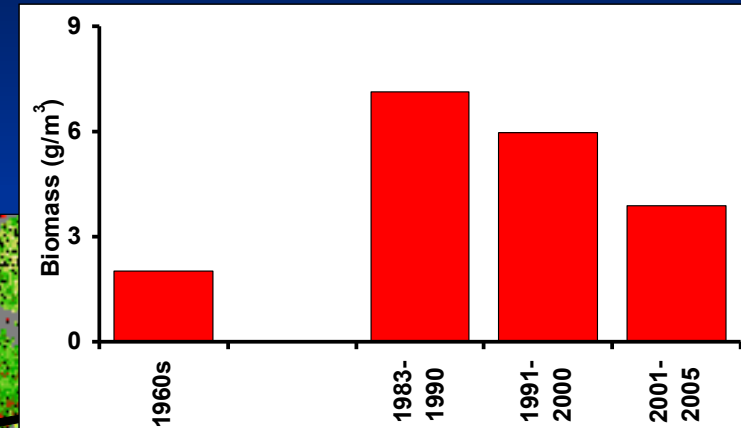
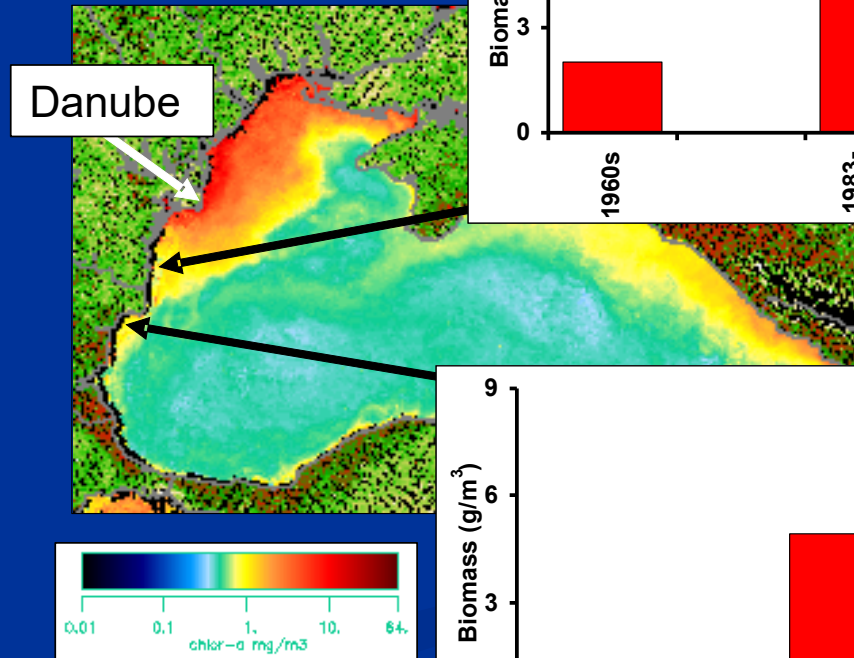
End Objective: Reduce the risk of extinction to threatened species

EcoQO 2b: Minimise coastal and marine habitat destruction; recover the quality of degraded habitats; increase the extent and area of declined habitats; and conserve, restore and maintain the natural character and aesthetic look of Black Sea coastal and submarine landscapes.

EcoQO 2c: Reduce human mediated species introductions

EcoQOs (3)

- **EcoQO 3:** Reduce eutrophication in order to restore the ecological balance within the Black Sea



EcoQOs (4)

- **EcoQO 4:** Improved environmental condition to ensure good water quality for human health, recreational use and aquatic biota:

EcoQO 4a: Reduce pollutants originating from land based sources

EcoQO 4b: Reduce pollutants originating from shipping activities and offshore installations



Cross-Cutting Issues

- Capacity strengthening for enforcement (pollution, alien species, fisheries management)
- Improved public engagement
- Improved institutional organisation of BSC and advisory groups
- Climate change



EcoQO Matrices (1)

- Management targets
- Anticipated outputs
- Time required to implement
- Legal, institutional or policy reforms required
- Indicators of success
- Relative priority: high, medium or low
- Uncertainties

EcoQO Matrices (2)

Management Target	Output	Time	Reforms	Indicators	Priority	Uncertainties
1. Nutrient Management Policies						
<p>1.1 Implementation of river basin management in addition to coastal zone approach to water management, as stated in draft LBSA protocol.</p> <p>Short-term target: Adoption of LBSA</p> <p>Long-term target: Implement catchment management principle</p>	<p>Draft LBSA protocol ratified by all BS countries</p> <p>Adoption of a “catchment based” approach to managing eutrophication</p>	<p>2 years</p> <p>10+ years</p>	Yes	<p>Adoption of LBSA protocol;</p> <p>Introduction of catchment management (RBM) principles in BS basin by all countries, with appropriate reporting through the BSC</p>	High	<p>Political acceptance of LBSA Protocol</p> <p>Financing to implement Catchment management throughout basin</p>
<p>1.2 Cost efficiency approach to nutrient management adopted in all BS Countries.</p> <p>Short-term target.</p>	<p>BSERP developed methodology used as a basis for national studies</p>	2 years	No	Studies undertaken in all BS countries to identify cost efficient approaches	High	<p>Acceptance of approach by all BS countries</p> <p>Resources available to implement national studies</p>
<p>1.3 All WWTWs serving populations > 200,000 p.e. upgraded to include N&P removal.</p> <p>Short-term target: Identify locations of WWTWs requiring upgrade</p> <p>Long-term target: Upgrade WWTWs</p>	<p>Overall: Reduced nutrient loads from WWTWs.</p> <p>Priority list prepared for Investments</p> <p>Upgraded WWTW (See EcoQO – Chemical Pollution)</p>	<p>1 year</p> <p>10 -20 years</p>	No	<p>Priority lists of WWTWs for upgrade</p> <p>Financing plans developed</p> <p>Completed WWTW upgrades</p>	Med	<p>Agreement to upgrade all WWTWs > 200,000p.e.</p> <p>Financing availability</p>

Comparison – SAP Gaps & Proposed Targets

- Gap analysis recognised 27 problem areas
- 24 dealt with in management targets
- 3 not dealt with:
 - Common norms for aquaculture and tourism
 - BD centre, Batumi to function as rehabilitation centre for captive marine mammals
 - Identify concentration levels for trace contaminants in dredged spoils

Proposed Management Targets

🌍 Wish list of short-, mid- and long-term targets (109):

EcoQO	<5 years	5-10 years	>10 years
Preserve MLR	9	8	1
Conserve biodiversity	16	8	3
Reduce eutrophication	15	8	7
Ensure good water quality	18	11	5
Total	58	35	16

Next Steps (1)

- Identify/appoint Regional contractor?
- Comments on main body of text provided to Regional Contractor
- Commissioners to identify/appoint national representatives
- Regional costs to implement individual management targets estimated by BSC/BSERP

Next Steps (2)

- National costs to implement individual management targets provided by national representatives
- Information on national budgets/plans provided by national representatives
- When total costs and budgets known, re-assess importance of individual management targets
- Meeting to cut back Proposed Management Targets and adjust timescales to match available budgets

Next Steps (3)

- 🌐 Amend Technical Draft to produce Negotiated Document



Thank you

