

**DONOR AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN**

**ITALIAN MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, LAND AND SEA  
(IMELS)**

**AND**

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

WHEREAS the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (hereinafter referred to as the "Donor") has decided to make a contribution of 670.000,00 Euros (six hundred and seventy thousand), (hereinafter referred to as the "Contribution") to the United Nations Environment Programme (hereinafter referred to as "UN Environment"), a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, an international organization.

WHEREAS UN Environment is prepared to receive and administer the contribution for "*Supporting the Western Balkans in the Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements through Strengthening of Institutional Framework and Capacity Building*".

NOW THEREFORE, UN Environment and the Donor hereby agree as follows:

**Article I. The Contribution**

1. The Donor shall, contribute to UN Environment the amount of 670.000,00 Euros (six hundred seventy thousand), in tranches as per below schedule:
  - 201.000,00 Euros upon signature of this Donor Agreement;
  - 268.000,00 Euros after the submission of first narrative and certified financial reports related to the first tranche;
  - 201.000,00 Euros after the submission of second narrative and certified financial reports related to the second tranche and detailed planning documents for all the remaining costs to be incurred.

The contribution shall be deposited in the following account:

**Beneficiary: UNEP**  
**Bank: J.P Morgan AG**  
**A/c Name: UN ENVIRONMENT EURO Account**  
**Address: Junghofstrasse 14 60311**  
**PO Box 60284**  
**Frankfurt/Main (Germany)**

**IBAN: DE56501108006161603755**

**Currency: EURO**

**Bank Code number: 501 108 00**

**SWIFT number: CHASDEFX**

**Project reference: 4E88-GFL**

2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UN Environment of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UN Environment shall inform the Donor with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Donor.
3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities.
4. UN Environment shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UN Environment.
5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

#### **Article II. Utilization of the Contribution**

1. The implementation of the responsibilities of UN Environment shall be dependent on receipt by UN Environment of the contribution in accordance with the schedule of payment as set out in Article I, paragraph 1, above.
2. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UN Environment shall submit to the Donor on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Donor shall use its best endeavors to obtain the additional funds required.
3. If the payments referred to in Article I, paragraph 1, above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph 2 above is not forthcoming from the Donor or other sources, the activities to be implemented under this Agreement may be reduced or suspended by UN Environment accordingly.
4. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UN Environment Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UN Environment procedures.



### **Article III. Activities to be implemented**

The Activities to be implemented with the funds from the Donor areas per the attached Project Document in Annex 1 which forms integral part of this Agreement.

### **Article IV. Administration and reporting**

1. Management of the contribution and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules and directives of UN Environment.
2. UN Environment shall provide the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy with bi-annual reports of programme/project progress including certified financial statement as of 30<sup>th</sup> June and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017, each to be submitted no later than 30 (thirty) days of the established deadlines.
3. UN Environment shall also provide the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy with a final report summarizing programme / project activities and a certified financial statement to be submitted no later than 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018.
4. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UN Environment Account and shall be utilized for project activities in accordance with recommendations of the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy.

### **Article V. Administrative and support services**

1. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UN Environment's Governing Council, the contribution shall be charged 13 % for the programme support cost incurred by UN Environment in administering the contribution.

### **Article VI. Equipment**

1. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UN Environment and further transferred to the beneficiaries.

### **Article VII. Auditing**

The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations and rules. Should an Audit Report of the Board of Auditors of UN Environment contain observations relevant to the contributions, such information shall be made available to the Donor.

### **Article VIII. Advertisement of the Contribution**

1. The Donor shall not use the Environment name or emblem, or any abbreviation thereof, in connection with its business or otherwise without the express prior written approval of UN Environment in each case. In no event will authorization be granted for commercial purposes, or for use in any manner that suggests an endorsement by UN Environment of the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, its products or services.
2. The Donor acknowledges that it is familiar with UN Environment's ideals and objectives and recognizes that its name and emblem may not be associated with any political or sectarian cause or otherwise used in a manner inconsistent with the status, reputation and neutrality of UN Environment.
3. UN Environment will report on the contribution to its Governing Council in accordance with its regular procedures regarding contributions. Other forms of recognition and acknowledgement of the contribution are subject to consultations between the Parties, but the manner of such recognition and acknowledgement shall always be consistent with the United Nations Rules and Regulations to that effect.

#### **Article IX. Completion of the Agreement**

1. UN Environment shall notify the Donor when all activities supported by the Donor under this Agreement have been completed.
2. Notwithstanding the completion of the activities, UN Environment shall continue to hold unutilized payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred have been satisfied.
3. If the unutilized payments prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UN Environment shall notify the Donor and consult with the Donor on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.
4. Any payments that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be disposed of by UN Environment in consultation with the Donor.

#### **Article X. Termination of the Agreement**

1. This Agreement may be terminated by UN Environment or by the Donor. The Agreement shall cease to be in force 30 (thirty) days after either of the Parties have given notice in writing to the other Party of its decision to terminate the Agreement.
2. Notwithstanding termination of all or part of this Agreement, UN Environment shall continue to hold unutilized payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred under this agreement up to the date of termination have been satisfied.



#### **Article XI. Amendment of the Agreement**

1. The Agreement may be amended through an exchange of letters between the Donor and UN Environment. The letters exchanged to this effect shall become an integral part of the Agreement.

#### **Article XII. Settlement of Disputes**

1. The Parties shall use their best efforts to settle amicably any dispute, controversy or claim arising out of, or relating to this Agreement or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof. Where the parties wish to seek such an amicable settlement through conciliation, the conciliation shall take place in accordance with UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules then obtaining, or according to such procedures as may be agreed between the parties.

2. Any dispute, controversy or claim between the Parties arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach, termination or invalidity thereof, unless settled amicably under the preceding paragraph within (60) sixty days after receipt by one Party of the other Party's request for the amicable settlement, shall be referred by either party to arbitration in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules then obtaining. The arbitral tribunal shall have no authority to award punitive damages. The parties shall be bound by any arbitration award rendered as a result of such arbitration as the final adjudication of any such controversy, claim or dispute.

#### **Article XIII. Privileges and Immunities**

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, including UN Environment.

#### **Article XIV. Entry Into Force**

1. This Agreement shall enter into force upon deposit by the Donor of the first contribution-payment to be made in accordance with the schedule of payments set out in Article 1, paragraph 1 of this Agreement and shall remain effective until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 unless terminated earlier pursuant to Article X above.

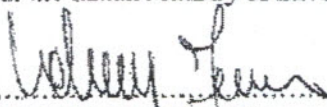
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in the English language in two copies.

DA/2016/Via01

This agreement is linked to Subprogramme on Ecosystem Management  
Project ID: AE88-CFL

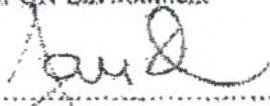
Euros 670,000

For the Italian Ministry of Environment

  
.....  
Mr. Francesco La Camera  
Director General

Date: 22 DEC 2016  
.....

For UN Environment

  
.....  
Mr. Jan Dusik  
Director  
Europe Office

Date: 23/12/2016  
.....

## ANNEX 1

Activities to be implemented as provided by for by Article III of the  
Donor Agreement  
between  
ITALIAN MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, LAND AND SEA  
(IMELS)  
and  
UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

**“Supporting the Western Balkan Region in implementation of Multilateral  
Environmental Agreements through Strengthening of Institutional  
Framework and Capacity Building”**

### 1. Executive summary

<b>Project title</b>	Supporting the Western Balkan Region in implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements through Strengthening of Institutional Framework and Capacity Building
<b>Targeted countries</b>	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia
<b>Project objective</b>	To support national and local authorities in the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements through strengthening of the existing institutional framework and capacity building.
<b>Umbrella projects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – UNEP/GEF project “Achieving Biodiversity Conservation through Creation and Effective Management of Protected Areas and Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Planning”</li><li>· Bosnia and Herzegovina – UNEP/GEF project “Capacity development for the integration of global environmental commitments into national policies and development decision making”</li><li>· Serbia – UNEP/GEF project “Enhanced Cross-Sectoral Land Management through Land Use Pressure Reduction and Planning”</li></ul>
<b>Areas of intervention</b>	Environmental design and planning, Environmental information and data collection, Institutional Strengthening and Pilot intervention
<b>Executing agency</b>	UN Environment (UNEP)
<b>Targeted beneficiaries</b>	National Environment and Agriculture Ministries, National Environment Protection Agencies, Local authorities,

<b>Financing institution</b>	Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)
<b>Project duration</b>	12 months (31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2016 – 31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2017)
<b>Grant requested</b>	670,000 EUR



## 2. Background

The Western Balkan region is highly diverse in terms of its ecosystems, ethnic groups, religions, cultures, economies and geographies, the latter of which includes four of Europe's bio-geographical areas: Mediterranean, Central European, Alpine and Pannonic. Several factors have contributed to environmental degradation in the Western Balkan region in the face of economic growth, industrial development and modern consumption patterns. The Western Balkans experienced a swift industrial and socio-economic development, having high repercussions on the environment for the presence of precursor GHG pollutants. These include socio-economic factors such as weak or recovering economies with limited budgets for addressing issues of environmental protection, insufficient environmental regulation or implementation, limited public participation and poverty. Limited access to cleaner technology and environmental information and political tensions has also contributed to environmental degradation in Western Balkans, leading to the pollution of the soil, air and water in the region.

The following areas considered as the key environmental challenges on the Regional level:

- Threats to biodiversity
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Degradation of water resources
- High levels of air pollution
- Contamination of soil and water
- Waste and recycling - poorly enforced legislation
- Mining, environmental and security concerns as well as potential transboundary risks.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) play a critical role in the overall framework of environmental laws and conventions. Complementing national legislation and bilateral or regional agreements, MEAs form the over-arching international legal basis for global efforts to address particular environmental issues.

Countries in the Western Balkan region have ratified and are implementing a number of global MEAs such as Convention to Biological Diversity, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Framework Convention to Climate Change and a number of others. In addition,

However, due to a number of socio-economic reasons, Western Balkans still faces serious difficulties in prioritizing and adequately addressing environmental protection measures. Most countries in the region still lag behind in biodiversity conservation and mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors such as land use planning and forestry, sustainable land management practices, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction, waste management etc. Among the most relevant environmental deterioration occurring in the Western Balkans, soil conditions have been crucially influenced by the geomorphological structure of the terrain and, over the last decades, by massive anthropological influences such as mining, urbanization, industrialization (and abandonment of industrial production), agriculture and transport. Absence of remediation after finalized exploitation of mineral resources, erosion of tailings material, historical pollution, poor spatial planning, unsustainable agricultural practices, uncontrolled logging activities, along with natural



geological processes such as landslides and earthquakes and climate change caused disasters (floods and droughts) have led to a significant decline in the quality of soil and the erosion of wide surfaces in the region is increasing every year. Closely linked to environment degradation, a shortage of updated data and information on the state of environment in the region is hampering the development of possible ecosystem restoration and remediation activities.

United Nations Environment Programme (hereafter referred to as UN Environment), in close cooperation with the MEA Secretariats (who oversee the advancement of the major environmental conventions including any subsequent Protocols) and stakeholders, provides support to States towards the implementation of MEAs. In particular, improving compliance with and enforcement of MEAs is a key focus of UN Environment's work. UN Environment also focuses on facilitating synergies and inter-linkages among environmental conventions, as well as enhancing effective participation in regional and global environmental assemblies, including Conferences and Meetings of the Parties (COP/MOPs).

In the frame of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded projects, UN Environment believes that external donors could easily expand and extend the scope of application of the action by further co-financing synergetic components.

The UN Environment Office in Vienna (UN Environment Vienna Office), with whom the Italian Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea has been collaborating over the years on environmental protection and sustainable development issues, is the entity responsible for the activities of UN Environment in the Balkans through a strong local presence in every single country. UN Environment Vienna Office, through numerous ongoing projects in the region covering a wide array of topics such as conservation of biodiversity, sustainable land management and disaster risk reduction for example, is in the position to ensure substantial co-financing to a possible Italian contribution for the development of new projects.

What follows is a brief concept note for a project proposal structured in three different components, all closely related to soil pollution monitoring and sustainable land management. Component 1 aims to strengthen biodiversity conservation through capacity building in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, while component 2 aims at supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina in environmental data collection and preparation process of the State of the Environment Report and component 3, foresees to support Serbia in the design of remediation plans for selected industrial sites and perform site-specific pilot remediation.

Through the different components, covering three key Balkan countries (The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia), a decisive contribution to tackling the aforementioned issues would be given and this could be immediately implemented thanks to UN Environment's on the field presence in the region.



### **3. Project Components**

#### **3.1 Strengthening Biodiversity Conservation through Capacity Building in The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

##### **3.1.1 Background and project objective**

Covering only 5% of the Balkan Peninsula, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (hereafter referred to as Macedonia) displays a wealth of biodiversity and accompanying ecosystem services which can be considered a significant concentration of natural capital for the nation's sustainable development path. Macedonia, although a small country, due to its climatic and topographic and geographic variety, has a disproportional amount of habitats (32 types) and species of regional and European importance. With estimates of 35% - 43% of the nation under forest, this little country contains more than 16 000 wild species in several groups: bacteria, lichens, fungi, mosses, higher plants, invertebrate and vertebrate animals, 853 of which are endemic.

The main threats to biodiversity are human destructive practices and pollution such as excessive wood cutting, inadequate waste management, over-exploitation of natural resources, challenging socio-economic conditions especially in rural areas have led to intense migration processes and abandonment of productive land (approx. 195 000 ha) which has generated inadequate planning and expansion of urban centres, weekend homes and tourist recreation zones. Therefore, Republic of Macedonia has yet to collectively "account" for its natural capital and thus cannot properly manage its sustainable use.

In order to further support the efforts of the Government of Macedonia in implementing the UNEP/GEF project "Achieving Biodiversity Conservation through Creation and Effective Management of Protected Areas and Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Planning.", this project aims at further strengthening capacities of the local government institutions to conserve its biodiversity through different trainings, exchange of experiences with Italian institutions and revision of developed documents and strategies, with a special focus on addressing the adverse impacts of pollution on biodiversity.

The existing UN Environment/GEF project consists of three main components: (1) Increase of Protected Areas Network, (2) Increased effectiveness of biodiversity management and (3) Land Use planning and Biodiversity mainstreaming. The project envisages to expand of protected areas network, strengthened management of those areas, increased connectivity of protected areas, identification and protection of endangered species (develop a Red List Index), improve management of forest ecosystems, develop guidelines for sustainable use of non-timber forest products (NTFP), mainstream biodiversity into national planning processes, and implement already adopted relevant legislation and strategic documents.



### 3.1.2 Planned project outcomes and outputs:

Expected project outcome is:

- a) Macedonian institutions supported and capacitated in conservation of biodiversity in accordance with the Multilateral Environmental Agreements, especially focusing on reducing the adverse impacts of pollution on biodiversity.

The ultimate goal of this project component focusing on Macedonia is to build capacities of the Macedonian institutions responsible for environmental protection to conserve biodiversity. This will be done through supporting the country in compliance with the obligations towards MEAs focusing on tools for conservation of biodiversity.

For that matter, the expected outputs include:

- a) Effect of pollution to an ecosystem in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – case study;
- b) Exchange of experience and best practices between national parks/protected areas with similar features and to be proclaimed protected area Shar Planina in Macedonia (such as the National Park della Majella in Italy), with a wider focus on waste management;
- c) Consolidation of the network and strengthening of the management capacities;
- d) Development of Economic Transferability Study of best cases of National Parks in EU Parks to Shar Planina in Macedonia;
- e) Development of Protected Area Management Plan, process and experience in Italy;
- f) Identification of buffer zones for limitation of pollutants (water, air, soil) in the existing protected areas and consolidation of monitoring activities;
- g) Strengthening of capacities of relevant local and national institutions on development of Red List Index and its implementation in accordance with EU obligations and requirements;
- h) Training and exchange of experience of Italian relevant Institutions on mainstreaming of biodiversity into national planning, especially focusing on national spatial plan and forestry management plan.

One of the success stories is the first ever State of Environment Reporting Process in Bosnia and Herzegovina that was conducted between 2010 and 2013, which represented a joint effort of over forty institutions in the country to consolidate and analyse key environmental data in one document and covered the post war period until the end of year 2012.

## **3.2 Revision of the State of the Environment Report (SoER) for Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### **3.2.1 Background and project objective**

Since 2009 the UN Environment Programme (UN Environment) in Bosnia and Herzegovina has proved to be a valuable partner to the institutions in the country in their strivings to improve the state of the environment, environmental governance and information sharing.

In this frame, UN Environment has continued to work on enhancing networking and accessibility of environmental data between various national institutions through an ongoing GEF project on *“Capacity development for the integration of global environmental commitments into national policies and development decision-making”* in Bosnia and Herzegovina. While it deals closely with introducing an indicator based environmental management information system for the entire country, which is a necessary prerequisite for a viable environmental monitoring and reporting, the country is still lacking sufficient capacities to independently conduct a revision process of the state of environment report, which is due in 2017 according to the provisions of the Directive 2003/4/EC. UNEP is therefore seeking to include an additional component in the ongoing cross-cutting capacity development project to meet the government demand for reviewing and updating the state of environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the next two years, thus enhancing environmental decision-making and public access to information.

The purpose of the proposed assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina aims at compiling an updated State of Environment Report for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2016, to support the country in its EU accession process and alignment with the Community acquis.

UNEP will facilitate the involvement of key ministries and other institutions to reflect the present environmental needs and provide feedback on all aspects of the State of Environment Report reporting process, such as methodology, data availability and content.

### **3.2.1 Planned project activities and outputs**

Foreseen activities of the described intervention will consist in:

- a) Improving local-level environmental planning: Revision of available national environmental datasets, using participatory planning approaches.
- b) Increasing national environmental awareness and action related monitoring and reporting, towards implementation of MEAs.

The key result of this component is a revised state of the environment in BiH, based on an improved access to environmental data, evolving from a quality consultative process providing realistic, relevant and comprehensive set of policy recommendations.

Following additional outputs are expected:

- a) Effective national level participatory environmental planning mechanism



strengthened

- b) Increased public access to environmental information
- c) Reliable environmental indicators to inform State and Entity policy development adopted by the responsible government
- d) Alignment with the global MEAs and requirements
- e) Lessons and best practices from effective delivery of a revised SoER documented and used to inform policy development.



### **3.3 Design of preliminary and technical remediation plans for Loznica and Sabac industrial sites**

#### **3.3.1 Background and project objective**

In March 2012 the Republic of Serbia was granted EU candidate status and in September 2013 the Stabilization and Association Agreement between the EU and Serbia entered into force. Since then, several chapters of the EU acquis have been opened in the negotiation framework and the discussion on Chapter 27 on Environment is about to start. In this frame, soil quality monitoring remains one of the many concerns of the European Union for the accession process of Serbia, as the conditions of soil have been considerably influenced by the industrial activities over the last century and few remediation activities have been implemented.

The UN Environment, through its Vienna Office, is currently implementing initiatives focusing on environmental degradation and land management. In this frame, the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea granted a co-financing to the UNEP/GEF project "Enhanced Cross-sectoral Land management through Land Use Pressure Reduction and Planning", with the aim of assisting Serbia in the implementation of the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements and EU obligations through improvement of pollution monitoring of soil quality at industrial sites. The co-financing project aims at supporting Serbia and its Agency for Environmental Protection (SEPA) in the field of pollution monitoring and several trainings have been organized in close cooperation with Italian scientific institutions such as the Italian Agency for Environmental Protection (ISPRA), the ENEA and the Italian Health Institute (ISS). However, significant efforts are still needed in investigation of industrial potentially contaminated sites in order to confirm type and level of contamination and define further actions.

Data collection and joint field visits to the two industrial sites in Sabac and Loznica showed the need for development of preliminary studies and technical remediation plans, as well as a pilot remediation with high replication potential. In this context, the support of Italian expert institutions would be vital.

#### **3.3.2 Planned project activities and outputs**

Foreseen activities of the planned interventions will consist in:

- a) Design of preliminary studies for selected areas of the industrial sites in Loznica and Sabac
- b) Investigation of soil pollution on surrounding ecosystems,
- c) Development of cost-effective technical remediation plans and verification of remediation technologies to be applied (i.e. excavation and dredging, pump and treat, bioremediation), and
- d) Pilot remediation on selected site (area to be defined under activity c)

The final aim of the abovementioned component is to provide the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment of Serbia, the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency and the local authorities of Loznica and Sabac with a preliminary study and remediation plan for selected areas (landfills and dumps) within industrial sites. This remediation plan will be used to instruct on pilot remediation on selected area and as a basis for further actions in the near future.

The following additional outputs are expected:

- a) Identification and selection of contaminated areas for design of a preliminary study and remediation plans in Loznica and Sabac industrial sites.
- b) Verification of soil data availability and quality.
- c) Investigation of impacts of soil pollution in selected sites on biodiversity (aquatic and terrestrial).
- d) Support of exchange of experiences and in-situ trainings between the Serbian Environment Agency and Italian technical institutions such as ISPRA, ENEA and ISS.

#### 4. Project timeline and budget

2016-2017													
	2016		2017										
Activity	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Macedonia</b>													
Effect of pollution to an ecosystem in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – case study													
Exchange of experience and best practices between the National Park Della Majella in Italy and to be proclaimed protected area Shar Planina in Macedonia													
Development of Economic Transferability Study of best cases of National Parks in EU to Shar Planina in Macedonia													







Development of cost-effective technical remediation plans and verification of remediation technologies to be applied (i.e. excavation and dredging, pump and treat, bioremediation), and														
Pilot remediation on selected site (area to be defined under activity c)														

Component 1. - Macedonia	300,000 EUR
Component 2. - Bosnia and Herzegovina	170,000 EUR
Component 3. - Serbia	200,000 EUR
<b>Total</b>	<b>670,000 EUR<sup>1</sup></b>

#### 4.1 Project duration

Total entire project duration will be 12 months.

<sup>1</sup> The funding agreement will specify the level of PSC to be deducted from the overall contribution as well as the budget categories for each component