

DANUBE RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN

UPDATE 2021

ANNEX 21

Financing Joint Programme of Measures

ICPDR **IKSD**

International Commission
for the Protection
of the Danube River
www.icpdr.org



Financing Program	Organisation	Description	Significant Water Management Issue targeted	Other eligibility criteria	Sources/ further information regarding application
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ ESIF)	The ERDF aims to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion in the EU by correcting imbalances between regions. The ERDF supports regional and local development to contribute to all of the thematic objectives, laid down in the CPR ¹ .	TO 5 (climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management): ecosystem-based approaches for hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains), possibly nutrient pollution (diffuse pollution from agriculture). TO 6 (preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency): organic pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources), nutrient pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources), hazardous substances pollution (UWWTP industrial point sources), hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains). The TOs are accompanied by five specific objectives (POs), of which PO2 is of special importance for environmental issues: “a greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management” ²	Only EU Member States eligible MS/regions are classified according to “more developed regions/transition regions/less developed regions” (influencing minimum allocations set for a number of priority areas, such as “low carbon economy”).	*Common Provisions Regulation ³ . *ESIF general: http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/funds_en.htm *ERDF general: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/erdf/ *Project database: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/projects/?LAN=EN&pay=ALL&region=ALL&the=97&type=ALL&per=2
European Social	EU (European)	The European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) is the main	No direct linkage to the Danube SWMIs.	Organisations based in EU Member	*Common Provisions Regulation

¹ The thematic objectives, applicable to all ESI Funds, are: 1. research and development, and innovation; 2. information and communication technologies; 3. competitiveness of SMEs; 4. shift towards a low-carbon economy; 5. climate change adaptation, risk prevention; 6. protecting the environment and promotion resource efficiency; 7. promoting sustainable transport; 8. employment and labor mobility; 9. social inclusion and poverty; 10. education, and training; 11. institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration.

TO 5 and 6 are particularly relevant for water and marine policy.

² Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2018%3A372%3AFIN>

³ More detailed information on eligibility, financial instruments, ex-ante conditionalities and management and control principles, as well as common elements on strategic planning and programming, thematic objectives linked to the Europe 2020 Strategy and visions on the Common Strategic Framework and on the Partnership Agreements to be agreed between the Commission and each Member State can be found in the Common Provisions Regulation/CPR (No 1303/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 December 2013, amended 24th April 2020), to be found here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02013R1301-20200424>.

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Fund Plus (ESF+)	Structural and Investment Funds/ ESIF)	financial instrument to strengthen Europe's social dimension, for investing in employment opportunities (especially of young people), better education, improvement of the situation of the most vulnerable people; capacity building/training in the environment is also being supported.	Possible indirect linkages in all areas regarding capacity building/training.	States, associated countries and under certain conditions third countries are eligible for funding.	(see footnote 3 above) *ESF/ESF+ general: https://ec.europa.eu/esf/home.jsp?langId=en *Project database: see link under ERDF
Cohesion Fund (CF)	EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ ESIF)	The Cohesion Fund 2021-2027 invests in all regions, still on the basis of 3 categories (less-developed; transition; more-developed), determined by Gross National Income (GNI) and GDP/capita. New criteria are youth unemployment, low education level, climate change, and the reception and integration of migrants.	<u>TO5 and 6 of the CPR as well as the new PO2 apply to the CF (see footnote 2):</u> - <u>Climate change adaptation and risk prevention:</u> hydromorphological alterations (reconnection of wetlands/floodplains). - <u>Investment in the water and waste sectors, and the urban environment:</u> organic pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources), nutrient pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources, urban run-off), hazardous substances pollution (UWWTP, industrial point sources, urban run-off). - <u>Investment in energy, provided it has positive environmental benefits:</u> possibly all hydromorphological pressures if linked to hydropower.	Only EU Member States eligible	*Common Provisions Regulation (see footnote 3 above) *CF general: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/funding/cohesion-fund/ *Project database: see link under ERDF
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ ESIF)	The EMFF is the primary financing instrument for the reformed Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP), including the Marine Strategy	No direct linkage to the Danube SWMIs. Possible indirect linkages in transitional/coastal water, e.g. with regard to data collection on fish species, or the management, restoration and monitoring of coastal Natura2000 sites.	Only EU Member States eligible	*Common Provisions Regulation (see footnote 3 above) *EMFF general: https://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/

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		Framework Directive (MSFD). It is aimed at supporting the European fisheries sector towards more sustainable fishing practices, with a particular focus on supporting small-scale fishermen.	A new focus in 2021-2027 is on protecting marine ecosystems with an expected contribution of 30% of its budget to climate change mitigation and adaptation, in line with the commitments agreed under the Paris Agreement.		
CAP/ European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	EU (European Structural and Investment Funds/ ESIF)	The EAFRD is one of the primary financing instruments for the Pillar II of the CAP (Rural Development). The post 2020 CAP (whose budget is allocated for the multiannual financial network 2021-2027 but the provisional start date of the proposed CAP reform is 1 January 2023, with a transitional regulation for the period of 2021-2022) is proposed to be implemented through national CAP Strategic Plans, a programming tool that will define, for each Member State, the key parameters for the implementation of all CAP instruments (direct payments, rural development and sectorial interventions). The CAP Strategic Plans will be bound to conditionalities, e.g. in the field "climate and environment".	SWMI targeted through Pillar II payments (rural development), which will continue to fund investments also in the field of environment and climate. This includes the agri-environment-climate payments supporting environmental-friendly farming methods and practices beneficial for the environment and climate, and providing environmental public goods in the fields of climate change mitigation and adaptation, the protection and improvement of the environment, including water quality and quantity, air quality, soil, biodiversity, landscapes and ecosystem services. Hence, all SWMIs (except hydromorphology) and cross-cutting issues are also in future potentially covered by EAFRD payments. Additionally, rural development will continue to support organic farming, areas composing the Natura 2000 EU network, and also environment/climate-related investments, knowledge-building, innovation as well as co-operation.	Only EU Member States eligible	*Common Provisions Regulation (see footnote 3 above) *EAFRD general: https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/rural-development#eafrd *CSWD on the proposed CAP and the environment: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/sustainability_and_natural_resources/document/analysis-of-links-between-cap-and-green-deal_en.pdf
LIFE	EU	The LIFE programme is the	Potentially addresses all SWMIs through the "LIFE	EU and non-EU countries	*General information:

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		only EU fund entirely dedicated to environmental and climate objectives. It supports the implementation of relevant EU legislation and the development of key policy priorities, by co-financing projects with European added value. In June 2018, the European Commission submitted a proposal on a regulation establishing a new LIFE programme for 2021-2027. It has two main fields of action, covering four sub-programmes. 1: Environment field with the Nature and Biodiversity and the Circular Economy and Quality of Life sub-programmes. 2: Climate Action field with the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme.	Integrated Projects" (organic pollution indirectly). Foci are ecosystem-based approaches: organic pollution (indirectly through natural buffer zones), nutrient pollution (diffuse sources from agriculture and agricultural atmospheric emissions, urban run-off), hazardous substances pollution (diffuse sources, mainly from agriculture, but potentially also from urban and landfill/mining sites), hydromorphological alterations (longitudinal river continuity, reconnection of wetlands/floodplains, hydrological alterations). Also measures targeting sediments (retention measures) and IAS. Through the many links to climate and resilience, synergy effects between climate change adaptation, mitigation and water/biodiversity protection are manifold (keywords: NWRM, green infrastructure).	(candidate countries and the Western Balkan countries involved in the Stabilisation and Association Process, as well as countries to which the European Neighbourhood Policy applies).	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/ *Information on COM proposal: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/628294/EPRS_BRI(2018)628294_EN.pdf *LIFE regulation (proposal): https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2018%3A385%3AFIN *National contact points: https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/section/life/life-national-contact-points
Horizon Europe	EU	Horizon Europe is the funding program for research and innovation for the period 2021-2027.	No direct link to Danube SWMIs, but research to support measures/knowledge on any SWMI is possible.	EU and non-EU countries (associated countries). Research program, SME participation possible. Most projects require at	*General information on Horizon Europe: https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe-next-research-and-innovation-framework-

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				least three partners.	programme_en
INTER-REG VI/ European Territorial Cooperation (ETC)	EU	INTERREG programs are a specific strand of funding possibilities within the cohesion policy funding, under the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) goal. INTERREG programs typically focus on cooperation between regions and Member States, and are generally aimed at enabling exchange of experience, knowledge and good practices among relevant stakeholders from different MS and/or regions.	No direct link to Danube SWMIs, but enabling exchange of experience, knowledge and good practices can benefit implementation of measures in all areas.	EU and non-EU countries. Programs can be cross-border (along internal EU borders), transnational (cover larger areas of co-operation such as the Danube Basin), and interregional at EU-28 level (between regional and local bodies in different countries belonging also to different regions).	*Information on Interreg VI (legislative process): https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/628228/EPRS_BRI(2018)628228_EN.pdf *Information on ETC and INTERREG V: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/ *Project database: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/projects/?LAN=EN&pay=ALL&region=ALL&the=97&type=ALL&per=2 List of programs: http://www.danube-region.eu/2014-03-21-07-28-38/etc-ipa-cbc-and-enpi-cbc-programmes
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation	EU	NDICI (replacing ENI) is providing direct financial support for the EU's external actions.	Support for non-EU countries participating in cross-border ERDF/INTERREG programs possible.	Non-EU (candidates, possible candidates and neighbouring countries; in	*General information on the new policy (proposal): https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/628228/EPRS_BRI(2018)628228_EN.pdf

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tion Instrument (NDICI)			Otherwise, potential link to Danube SWMIs through various funding opportunities (in July 2020, not yet adopted).	the Danube region: Republic of Moldova and Ukraine)	a.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/628251/EPRS_BRI(2018)628251_EN.pdf *Proposal for the new regulation: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/docs_autres_institutions/commission_europeenne/com/2018/0460/COM_COM(2018)0460_EN.pdf
Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	EU	Since 2007, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) replaces a series of EU programs and financial instruments for candidate countries or potential candidate countries (such as PHARE, ISPA, SAPRD etc.). It is organized along five components, which are: C1. assistance for transition and institution building; C2- cross-border cooperation (with EU MS and other countries eligible for IPA); C3. regional development (transport, environment, regional and economic development); C4. human resources (strengthening human capital and	In the Danube RB, only C1 and C2 are being funded: 1. assistance for transition and institution building; 2- cross-border cooperation (with EU MS and other countries eligible for IPA). Hence, no direct link to Danube SWMIs, although institution building and cross-border cooperation can benefit implementation of measures in all areas.	EU candidate countries (Turkey and FYROM) are eligible for all five components of IPA, potential candidate countries in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99) are eligible only for the first two components.	*Information on IPAIII: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/de/2021_2027/ *More general information: http://www.welcomeurope.com/european-funds/ipa-ii-instrument-pre-accession-assistance-2014-2020-838+738.html#tab=onglet_details *More information: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/EN/funding/ipa/List_of_programs : http://www.danube-region.eu/2014-03-21-07-28-38/etc-ipa-cbc-and-enpi-

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		combating exclusion); C5. rural development.			cbc-programmes
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	World Bank (WB)	The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries. It consists of two agencies (IBRD and IDA) and focuses on the following fields: - human development (e.g. education, health); - agriculture and rural development (e.g. irrigation and rural services); - environmental protection (e.g. pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations); - infrastructure (e.g. roads, urban regeneration, and electricity); - large industrial construction projects; - governance (e.g. anti-corruption, legal institutions development). The IBRD and IDA provide loans at preferential rates to member countries, as well as grants to the poorest countries.	No direct link to Danube SWMIs, although a multitude of projects/measures benefitting WFD implementation can be financed by WB loans (see also the examples listed under GEF).	IBRD: middle income and creditworthy low-income countries (all Danube except DE and AT). IDA: Republic of Moldova (and Kosovo)	*Products and Services: http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services *IBRD: https://www.worldbank.org/en/who-we-are/ibrd *IDA: https://ida.worldbank.org/
International Development Association (IDA)			It has to be remarked, however, that IBRD provides only loans (though at preferential rates), not grants. IDA also provides grants.		
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	GEF	The Global Environment Facility is a partnership for international cooperation where 183 countries work together with international institutions, civil	GEF provides grants to various types of projects (Climate Change Adaptation Projects and Small Grants Programme (SGP) most relevant) ranging from several thousand dollars to several million dollars. Projects are supported in several "focal	Most countries should be eligible, depending on the focal area, eligibility criteria established	*Templates and guidelines available at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/guidelines_templates *Project types:

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		society organizations and the private sector, to address global environmental issues.	areas", of which the most relevant are: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Chemicals and Waste. Financing is provided through grants and non-grants. Funding possible with regard to all Danube SWMIs.	by the relevant COP of the respective convention, and some others.	http://www.thegef.org/gef/project_types *Example from Republic of Moldova: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P075995/agricultural-pollution-control-gef-project?lang=en&tab=overview *Example from Romania: http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P093775/romania-integrated-nutrient-pollution-control-project?lang=en
European Investment Bank (EIB)	EU	The EIB is the EU's bank, offering loans (individual for projects over 25 Mio. €, intermediate to other banks/institutions for SME with projects under 25 Mio. €). The EIB finances a broad range of projects in all sectors of the economy, adhering to one of the six priority objectives, of which "Climate and Environment" is of special importance for WFD implementation in the Danube.	No direct link to Danube SWMIs, but the EIB's financing can help to unlock financing from other sources, particularly from the EU budget. It has to be remarked, however, that the EIB provides loans, not grants.	EU and non-EU countries (all Danube countries).	*Applying for a loan: http://www.eib.org/projects/cycle/applying_loan/index.htm *For the Western Balkans, see Western Balkans Investment Framework: http://www.wbif.eu/
European Bank for Reconstruction	International	The EBRD is a development bank offering loans and	No direct link to Danube SWMIs, although a multitude of (mostly private	All countries in the Danube RB -	*Products and Services: http://www.eb

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struction and Development (EBRD)		other financial products (like equities) in more than 30 countries from central Europe to Central Asia. Although the name suggests European ownership, the biggest shareholder is the United States. The EBRD supports private sector development (meeting the requirements, of which to "satisfy banking and environmental standards" is a part) in the relevant sectors agribusiness, energy efficiency & climate change (see Sustainable Energy Initiative), municipal & environmental infrastructure; power and energy.	sector) projects/investments can be supported (such as improving animal feeding/breeding lots etc.). The "Sustainable Energy Initiative" (including renewable energy and adaptation projects) finances projects in energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate change adaptation/resilience. It has to be remarked, however, that the EIB provides loans, not grants.	except Austria and Germany - are eligible for loans.	rd.com/what-we-do/products-and-services.html *Sustainable Energy Initiative: https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/sectors-and-topics/sustainable-energy-initiative.html

Funding Instruments used in the 2nd Management Cycle

Country/ Funding Instrument	National Funding	European Regional Develop- ment Fund (ERDF)	European Social Fund (ESF)	Cohesion Fund (CF)	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	LIFE	HORI ZON 2020
Austria	yes	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	yes	yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina	yes	No	no	no	no	yes	yes
Bulgaria	yes	Yes	no	yes	no	no	no
Croatia	yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	Yes	yes	yes	no	yes	yes
Germany	yes	No	no	no	no	yes	no
Hungary	yes	Yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Republic of Moldova				Data not available yet.			
Montenegro	yes	No	no	no	no	no	no
Romania	yes	Yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Serbia	yes	No	no	no	no	no	yes
Slovakia	yes	Yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Slovenia				Data not available yet.			
Ukraine	yes	No	no	no	no	no	yes

Note: CAP/European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is excluded, as all EU countries use this fund.

Note: Ukraine is only starting to develop RBMPs, information listed here hence covers only financing some activities in the water sector in this region.

Country/ Funding Instrument	INTER- REG V/ European Territorial Cooperation (ETC)	European Neighbour- hood Instrument (ENI)	Instru- ment for Pre-Ac- cession Assistance (IPA II)	International Bank for Reconstru- ction and Development (IBRD)/ International Development Association (IDA)	Global Environ- ment Facility (GEF)	European Invest- ment Bank (EIB)	European Bank for Reconstru- ction and Develop- ment (EBRD)
Austria	yes	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available	Information not available
Bosnia and Herzegovina	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Bulgaria	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Croatia	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Czech Republic	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes
Germany	no	no	no	no	no	no	no
Hungary	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Republic of Moldova	Data not available yet.						
Montenegro	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no
Romania	no	no	no	yes	no	yes	yes
Serbia	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Slovakia	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
Slovenia	Data not available yet.						
Ukraine	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes

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