



ANNEX

Individual commitments, punctul 7 (Romania commits to invest more in data collection, analyses and early warning of climate risks. In particular, the Romanian National Meteorological Administration will further cooperate with European national meteorology services and other relevant partners in preparing weather forecasts, meteo warnings for refugees transit zones and alerts for extreme weather events (like floods) that can generate critical humanitarian situations.):

“The National Meteorological Administration of Romania (NMA) continued the process of modernizing the meteorological infrastructure through different projects with European financing such as *“Development of the national system for monitoring and warning of dangerous meteorological phenomena for ensuring the protection of life and material goods”* within **The Operational Programme for Large Infrastructure (POIM 2014-2020)** - Priority Axis 5: Promoting adaptation to climate change, risk prevention and management, Specific objective 5.1 - Reducing impacts and damage to the population caused by natural phenomena associated with the main risks posed by climate change, mainly by floods and coastal erosion. By developing the national monitoring and warning system for dangerous meteorological phenomena to ensure the protection of life and material goods, the operational activity (forecasting and warning of the severe weather) will be improved, so that the Romanian population and national authorities with a role in preventing and managing emergency situations will be able to take measures to reduce the risks associated with extreme weather events, in order to ensure the protection of life and property.

The objectives of the project are structured into 5 main components:

- **Component 1: Upgrading of the weather radars network (three S-band radars), of the specialized applications and of the data processing servers** with the purpose of improving their technical performance and the reliability of the radar receiving system and the continuity of radar data delivery to specialized users (for example, institutions with a role in the prevention and management of emergency situations);
- **Component 2: Upgrading of the current national automatic weather stations network;**
- **Component 3: Modernization of the telecommunication system and visualization of weather forecasting products and warnings in case of dangerous weather phenomena.** New visualization-dissemination, communications and IT security systems will be acquired to improve operational forecasting and weather forecasting;
- **Component 4: Modernizing of the Climate Data Management System (CDMS),** by using geospatial representation standards, according to the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization and of the European Union;
- **Component 5: Modernization of the data assimilation.** The current operational systems of limited area numerical weather forecasting will be developed by expanding the geographic areas of integration and increasing spatial resolutions.

Romania well preserved its statute of member state of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and of the European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) and cooperating State of the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and the National Meteorological Administration enhanced its cooperation with the National Meteorological Services in Europe.

As participating country to Meteoalarm, a specialized program developed by the Network of European Meteorological Services (EUMETNET) and strongly supported by WMO, Romania is already using the international standard Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) as an official practice for weather, water, and climate alerting. The use of the CAP standard has become a key practice worldwide for many kinds of hazard threats. Beginning with 2006, WMO advocated its Member States to adopt CAP as an international means to disseminate life-saving and critical weather, water and climate alerts. Also outside of the WMO, CAP has been strongly supported and adopted by the emergency management community, humanitarian organizations and other NGOs and a broad range of commercial organizations. CAP is a powerful and well-defined standard, designed to combine machine-friendly data with human-friendly information so that computers can be used to help deliver precisely targeted and understandable alerts. Additionally, CAP has a unique advantage in that it can plug-in seamlessly with a wide variety of communication technologies like cell phones, radios, televisions, highway signs, online websites, smartphone apps, and emerging Internet of Things devices, among others.

More importantly, by facilitating the delivery of alerts quickly and accurately to people everywhere, this will ultimately contribute to saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and reducing economic impacts.

The Parliament of Romania adopted Law no. 76/2018 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 72 /2017, on the implementation of the “RO-ALERT” Emergency Population Warning System, published in the Official Gazette of Romania no.271/28 March 2018.

“RO-ALERT” system is implemented on Romania’s territory in order to prevent the loss of human lives, as a result of dangerous meteorological and hydrological phenomena. Through this system real-time warning messages will be transmitted to the population, by using modern technologies in the field of communications and information technology. In this context, National Meteorological Administration through the National Weather Forecasting Centre and the Regional Weather Forecasting Services, will ensure the issuance of alerts to be disseminated by “RO-ALERT”.

On the basis of the principals of volunteer assistance programs and according to the Cooperation Protocol in the field of meteorology between the National Meteorological Administration and the State Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Moldova, dated 6 February 2015, based on the Cooperation between the National Meteorological Administration and the State Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Moldova, dated 24 April 2000, signed between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania and the Ministry of Economy and Reforms of Republic Moldova, the National Meteorological Administration allows State Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Moldova the access to the graphical products resulted from the running of the COSMO and ALARO limited area numerical models, as well as the visualization of the RADAR integrated image from the OPERA Program (EUMETNET).

Individual commitments, punctul 10 (As a contribution to strengthening local capacities, the Romanian National Meteorological Administration will organize short-term training courses, within the premises of the National School of Meteorology, on subjects like meteorology, climatology and agrometeorology, addressed to experts/representatives from disaster-affected countries):

The National Meteorological Administration of Romania organized in the past, short-term specialized training courses within the premises of the National School of Meteorology in the domains of

meteorology (forecasting, weather radars), agrometeorology and climatology destined to specialists from affected countries in the south-east and south of Europe (Albania, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Republic of Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Republic of Moldova). Such initiatives are foreseen for the future period as well.

At the same time, the continuous specialized training of the Romanian young researchers and experts, in conformity with the WMO's standards, is of major concern within the National Meteorological Administration.

It is also worth mentioning the initiative of the National Meteorological Administration of hosting a Regional Agrometeorological Centre within the WMO's Regional Association (RA) VI-Europe, meant to strengthen the cooperation among the national weather services, improve the professional skills of the experts in the domain of agrometeorology and having as main activities the development of agrometeorological measurements and observations programs, pilot research projects and the professional training of the specialists in the field of agrometeorology, in the European countries (according to Document 3.1 (2) presented during the Seventeenth Session of RA VI, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in February 2018).

The benefits of hosting the Regional Agrometeorological Centre in Romania were also exposed in the context of the bilateral meeting between the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Environment, Mrs. Gratiela Leocadia Gavrilescu and the Secretary General of WMO, Prof. Petteri Taalas, held at the headquarters of the Ministry of Environment, on the occasion of Prof. Taalas' participation to the *Plenary Session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM), organized in Bucharest, Romania, 14-15 February 2018* and in the context of the bilateral meeting between a delegation from the Ministry of Environment led by the Secretary of State, Mr. Eugen Constantin Uricec, the Director General of the National Meteorological Administration, Dr. Elena Mateescu on one hand and the Secretary General of WMO, Prof. Petteri Taalas, held on 7 February 2019 at the WMO's headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. During the meeting were discussed new opportunities of initiating partnership at European and international level, regarding the implementation of research projects in the field of climate change and adaptation to the effects of global warming in the context of the objectives set by the Paris Agreement and the 24th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24) held in Katowice, Poland, on 2-15 December 2018."

Individual commitments, punctul 11 (Romania will further work to expand, consolidate and operationalize its National Strategy for Climate Change 2013-2020, based on an action plan outlining concrete responsibilities, timelines, financial resources, as well as performance indicators):

„Through the Government Decision (HG) 739/2016 Romania consolidated its National Climate Change Strategy 2016-2020 by a complex project which updated and extended it to the National Climate Change and Low Carbon Green Growth Strategy on the medium term, 2016-2030, and operationalized through the National Action Plan on Climate Change on the period 2016-2020.

The Current Climate Change Strategy has the objective to mobilize and enable public and private actors in Romania to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from economic activities in

alignment with European Union (EU) targets and to adapt to the effects of climate variability and change, both current and future.

Regarding mitigation, the Strategy adopts quantifiable targets in line with the EU 2030 aspirations. On adaptation, it aims to protect Romania's environment, people, and economic activities from climate change, especially from extreme events.

The Strategy is set in the wider context of a vision for making the country a climate-resilient, low-carbon economy, one that has mainstreamed its climate policies and actions into smart, green, and inclusive growth so that by 2050 it has made the transition to a society in which social, economic, and environmental policies and actions are interlinked and designed to ensure sustainable development with high living standards for all, as well as a high environmental quality.”

Individual commitments, punctul 11

“Romania continues to implement the measures from the Action Plan of the National Climate Change Strategy 2016-2020. In the context in that the National Plan will be reviewed, Romania will have new objectives for year 2050.

Through the RO-Risk project which refers to risk assessments of national disasters, Romania developed and implemented the Methodology of the types of risks that may generate emergency situations and the The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.”