

Standard Sector Programme Fiche

ENVIRONMENT

**IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT
OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE**

Summary

CRIS Nr (2004)	RO 2004/016-772.03.03	
Title	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental Acquis Communautaire	
Sector	Priority sector Environment	Evaluation sector ENV
Indicative Budget 2004-2006¹	Total [€Mio] 64.78	Phare contribution [€Mio] 57.14
Budget 2004	26.93	25.49

The main goals of the programme are related to the strengthening of institutional capacities at national, regional and local levels, making environmental authorities able to perform their planning, licensing, monitor and control duties under the environmental acquis in a manner that meets EU environmental legislation objectives.

8 twinning projects will support the daily work of environmental institutions, focussed on each Regional Environmental Protection Agency (REPA), their subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. These projects aim to upgrade the capacity of the REPAs, LEPAs and NEG in implementation of the environmental legislation focused on: air quality, nature protection, IPPC, industrial pollution control and risk management, domestic and industrial waste management and to support the environmental protection decisions through GIS. Besides the 8 TWs assisting the Regional Environmental Protection Agencies, another twinning project is envisaged to strength the capacity of the National Environmental Protection Agency and to coordinate the technical implementation of all regional twinning projects. The overall coordination of the 8 TWs and NEPA's TW will be at the level of Ministry of Environment and Water Management.

In addition to these, some very focused Technical Assistance projects on subjects that are beyond the possibilities of a twinning type project have been envisaged with MEWM the Implementing Authority. Moreover, in order to support decision-making process through reliable data and professional laboratory analysis some investment components are proposed.

The expected results in the sector are mainly related to the achievement of the goals as mentioned in the first paragraph and include the development of relevant structures, human resources and management skills, supported by intensive training and relevant investment on equipment.

Tacking into account that the overall objective of the sector is to prepare Romania to finalise the preparations for its accession to the European Union, the sector programme will contribute in achieving it by strengthening the capacity of the administration in implementing and enforcing the environmental legislation.

Table of projects constituting the Phare measures in the sector

Project Nr.	Title	Total costs €Mio	Phare funding €Mio	Start	End
1.	Strengthening the capacity of the Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (REPAs), the Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and the National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation.	23.25	23.25	March 2005	March 2009
2.	Strengthening Institutional Capacity to implement horizontal and noise related legislation	4.1	3.7	July 2005	March 2008
3.	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the implementation and enforcement of IPPC and Air Quality legislation	5.9	4.6	July 2005	March 2008
4.	Further implementation of the waste management related legislation	6.6	5.85	July 2005	March 2007
5.	Support to implement the provisions of the Water Framework Directive	10.9	7.9	July 2005	March 2007
6.	Implementation of Natura 2000 Network	12.3	10.55	July 2005	Dec. 2008
7.	Supporting the environmental protection decisions through GIS	1.73	1.29	July 2005	Dec. 2008

¹ The information concerning the budgetary years 2005 and 2006 is only estimative and does not bind the two parties.

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1 Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number (2004): RO 2004/016-772.03.03

1.2 Title:

1.3 Sector:

1.3.1 Title of Priority sector: **Environment**

1.3.2 Title of monitoring sector: SMSC 4

1.4 Beneficiaries and geographical coverage:

The beneficiaries of this programme are the authorities responsible for implementation and enforcement of the environmental legislation at local, regional and central level.

All the 8 Development Regions of Romania will benefit from this programme through the Institution Building projects designed to strengthening the capacities and capabilities at regional level to manage environmental issues.

1.5 Duration: 2004 to 2009

The sector programme will be funded from EU resources of the budgetary years 2004 to 2006. Allocations for 2004 will be subject of the Financing Memorandum 2004 containing also indicative allocations to this programme for the years 2005 and 2006. Contracting deadlines for projects under this programme and deadline for execution of contracts will be determined in the FM as well.

2 Objectives

2.1 The Needs

The Romanian Strategy for the Environment 2004 – 2010 takes the Roadmap 2002 as the basis for analysing future needs for change. This document considers that the short-term objectives of the roadmap are attained, or that they will be implemented through Phare 2001, 2002 and 2003 programmes. Therefore focus is placed on the medium term objectives, stated as:

- Continue with the complete transposition of legislation in all remaining areas.
- Ensure progress with the implementation of the transposed *acquis*, including through securing the necessary financial resources.
- Enhance the administrative structures necessary for full implementation of the *acquis*, following commitments made during the negotiations.

These requirements have then been elaborated into the 7 ***Romanian objectives for 2004 – 2010 regarding the environmental sector*** as follows:

1. Finalize the full transposition of the EU environmental Acquis in all remaining areas and promote legal provisions for its implementation, allowing for full consultation with stakeholders, and giving full consideration to the implementation requirements including a thorough assessment of the implementation costs and securing the necessary financial resources;
2. Strengthen the capacity and capability of the government environmental institutions in order to effectively implement and enforce the new environmental legislation and standards, ensuring that necessary resources are available at local and regional level to include the improvement of the status of existing staff;
3. Develop and implement a full environmental monitoring system supporting the elaboration of effective environmental policy plans and complying with EU monitoring and reporting requirements.
4. Realize integration of environmental policy in other sectoral policies, and improved co-ordination between Ministries;
5. Public-awareness raising and public involvement in the decision-making process, and involvement of stakeholders in the planning phase of the implementation documents;
6. Implementation plans should be kept under review to take into account available resources and institutional strengthening, and further elaborate mechanisms to monitor effective implementation;
7. Environmental protection, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

During the year 2004, the Romanian authorities will finalise the transposition process and set up necessary tools for its implementation (objective 1). The sector programme will contribute with the pre-accession aid in achieving the objectives 2-7.

The priorities addressed by the **Accession Partnership (AP)** and **NPAA** for environmental sector are the following:

- Ensure progress with the implementation of the transposed acquis, including through securing the necessary financial resources.
- Improve administrative capacity to implement the acquis, through reinforcement of staffing both in the Ministry and in other relevant bodies. Particular attention needs to be paid to enforcing capacity of Environmental Protection Agencies at local level and the regional level as well as to co-ordination between ministries.
- Ensure that sufficient resources are available at the local level to improve the status of existing staff, to recruit new inspectors, and to train them adequately.

2.1.1 Contribution to National Development Plan

The country has a coherent and integrated overall strategy, which takes into account the need both to promote competitiveness and to reduce internal disparities. The National Development Plan has been approved by the responsible national authorities to serve as the basis for multi-annual planning in this domain, until a draft Structural Funds Development Plan would be available.

The Plan constitutes the key steering document for programming PHARE Economic and Social Cohesion measures. The National Development Plan includes:

- (1) An analysis of the country's current situation, identifying the critical development gaps between its regions and between itself and the EU.
- (2) The identification of the key development priorities in the area of Economic and Social Cohesion, which need to be addressed during the pre-accession period.
- (3) A general financial perspective for government and Community co-financing (PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD) in this area for a defined period.

The Plan also contains an assessment of the environmental situation and will introduce over time, the environmental impact assessment requirements of the Structural Funds. In addition to the national authorities, the regional and local authorities are increasingly involved in the process. PHARE Institution Building support, through the regional twinning projects, supports these three levels to play their intended role, in line with the institutional arrangements.

One of the main objectives of the National Development Plan 2004-2006 will be to ensure the convergence process towards accession to the EU by fostering progressive compliance with the environmental standards Romania will have to fully comply with by 2017. Environmental component is involved within the two of the 5 NDP Priorities, as follows below.

Priority 2: – Improving and developing transport and energy infrastructure and ensuring environmental protection

The proposed programmes are supporting the integration of environmental protection policy into sectoral policies. Thus, taking into account that the number of ready and well prepared investment and institution capacities is low, especially at regional level,

and that the regional authorities are increasingly being required to deal with substantial amounts of money through structures which only recently have been put in place, this support aims also to increase their absorption capacity by developing long-term strategic and financial planning capacity, especially at the regional level.

Priority 5: Promoting a balanced participation of all Romania's regions to the socio-economic development process

The projects designed to be implemented at regional level will contribute in preparing and implementing the strategies in the target region by strengthening the capacity to identify, prepare and evaluate investment projects in the environmental field and by assisting the implementation of environmental policies within other sectors.

The regional orientation of most of the projects will also support to address social deficits and promoting balanced regional development, recognising that the concentration of investment in sectoral priorities will tend to exacerbate rather than reduce regional disparities in the medium term.

2.2 Overall Objective of the sector programme

The sector programme aims to strengthen the administrative, monitoring and enforcement capacities and capabilities at all levels (local, regional and central level) in order to implement environmental legislation and to fulfil the EU requirements regarding the environmental acquis.

Taking into account that the overall objective of the sector is to prepare Romania to finalise the preparations for its accession to the European Union, the sector programme will contribute in achieving it by strengthening the capacity of the administration in implementing and enforcing the environmental legislation.

The programming follows the directions indicated by the National Development Plan and environmental strategy, focused on gap assessment and gap filling.

2.3 Programme priorities and its impact on the sector

The critical priorities identified in the Accession Partnerships, the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis and Regular Reports, also steered by the problems emerging in the Directives' implementation plans and their (formal and informal) course of negotiations, remain the two priorities generally identified as main goals of the PHARE programmes: Institution Building and *acquis*-related Investment.

- The first of these critical priorities is formulated in the list below as "strengthening institutional capacity" and means adapting and strengthening democratic institutions, public administration and organisations that have a responsibility in implementing and enforcing environmental Community legislation, in order to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the texts. It includes the development of relevant structures, human resources and management skills, as well as assessment and re-designing management systems, supported by

intensive training, and equipping a wide range of civil servants, public officials, professionals and relevant private sector actors.

As recommended by the Commission, the Twinning facilities were considered the appropriate path to achieve the goals of the first critical priority, and this explains why these form the main component (9 twinning projects) of the programme. For a few specific issues within the environmental acquis, Technical Assistance projects were selected as more appropriate. This approach was also selected taking into account the PHARE programme guidelines, as follows: *“Such sectoral schemes at national level can also co-exist with the target region approach that might continue to be the preferred path for some countries. For example, larger countries such as Poland and **Romania** that contain several NUTS 2 like regions may pursue both the regional and sectoral approach.”*

- The second priority covers the co-financing of investment in the country's regulatory framework, such as: IT equipment, including performing GIS system and related satellite use access, testing and measuring equipment for laboratories and control equipment in the field of inspection.

The support to both of these priorities should be focussed on the main sector-specific challenges, which become the priorities of the environmental sector, as follows:

- **horizontal legislation:** EIA and SEA Directives have been transposed, including the requirement for public participation and free access by public to environmental information; however, owing to the Romanian specific administration system, problems were encountered in implementing the SEA Directive and these became critical in some fields, e.g. of urban development. Also, Romania should establish a coherent system to comply with EU reporting requirements;
- **air pollution:** the zones and agglomerations where EU limits are being exceeded have been identified; main goals that still have to be achieved are, as follows: the elaboration of the action plans and programmes for air quality management and reduction of emissions; proper monitoring of air quality; information quality (QA/QC); endowing the Air Quality Monitoring Network with proper measurement equipment;
- **waste management:** steps for the transposition of legislation have been achieved, together with development of national waste management plan, including a national network of waste disposal facilities; however, investment planning is urgently required as well as regional waste management plans; strengthening environmental institutional capacity and regulatory framework investment (specifically for monitoring equipment) is also a need;
- **water pollution:** major investment programmes to improve drinking water quality and waste water management have been started; however, little progress has been made;

- **nature protection** and biodiversity: the provisions of the Habitats Directives were taken into account in the transposition of EIA and SEA Directives; however, adequate documentation to promote the "Natura 2000" sites has to be prepared, together with inventories of species and natural habitats; a proper monitoring system of the state of the existing network of protected areas should be in place;
- **industrial pollution** control and risk management: this area needs special attention; there are numerous heavily-polluting industrial and energy production facilities falling under the IPPC Directive which need to be permitted by the end of 2006 and/or October 2007; implementation of the "Seveso" Directive and EPER is envisaged to be realised through the same process; in addition, all other emission related EU legislation has to be considered within the integrated permitting process;
- **chemicals**: drafting of legal acts and implementation plans concerning risk assessment of existing chemicals, import and export of certain dangerous chemicals and the placing of biocidal products on the market is ongoing; guidelines and plans for collecting data, inventories, monitoring and inspections are needed;
- **noise**: no noise monitoring is performed up to today in the MEWM in a regularly way. A National Noise Monitoring System will be developed as part of the Master Plan on National Environmental Monitoring System. Procurement of necessary equipment (specific equipment, computers, software) for National Noise Monitoring System is needed.

Consequently, each project/contract (twinning; technical assistance and investment) will be focussed on one of the main sector-specific challenges of those mentioned above.

TABLE OF PRIORITIES:

Strengthening institutional capacity to implement and enforce the environmental acquis focussed on:

<i>Priority Nr</i>	<i>Short title</i>	<i>Summary of expected results, when achieving them</i>
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I.	<i>Horizontal and noise related legislation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened institutional capacity of NEPA, good institutional management and technical performance of staff; ▪ System in place to coordinate, monitor and to share the results of the activities realised to achieve best practice; ▪ Complete secondary legislation to ensure necessary conditions for SEA Directive to be fully implemented and enforced, necessary institutional framework to carry out SEA related responsibilities and intensive training of staff on practical issues and to support public awareness; ▪ Implementation Plans periodically reviewed, validated, and updated to include sources of required finance to support the assessed cost of implementation; ▪ Achieve elements of Implementation Plan to schedule; ▪ High technology informational system (software, data base, statistic analysis), a database on reporting and staff trained regarding reporting requirements; ▪ Methodologies, database, policy noise reduction, staff trained, awareness raised; ▪ Monitoring equipment for noise and staff trained.
II.	<i>Air quality</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened institutional capacity at regional and local levels in implementing and enforcement of air quality related legislation, good institutional management and technical performances of staff; ▪ Implementation Plans periodically reviewed, validated, and updated to include sources of required finance to support the assessed cost of implementation; ▪ Achieve elements of Implementation Plan to schedule; ▪ “<i>Focal Points</i>” in place for implementing: national guidelines for data acquisition, data storage and data reporting and quality assurance and quality control procedures (QA/QC) in the air quality sector; <p>Air quality monitoring equipment and staff trained in using it.</p>

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III.	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened institutional capacities at regional and local levels in implementing and enforcement of domestic waste and industrial waste management related legislation, good institutional management and technical performances of staff; ▪ Implementation Plans periodically reviewed, validated, and updated to include sources of required finance to support the assessed cost of implementation; ▪ Achieve elements of Implementation Plan to schedule; ▪ “<i>Focal Points</i>” providing: guidelines on waste sorting analysis for rural, urban and dense-urban areas, education material on minimization and recovery of organic wastes, guidance for the implementation of waste management system in urban and rural areas; ▪ “<i>Focal Points</i>” providing: guidance notes/guidelines on waste management/avoidance/minimization/ storage for specific industrial branches typical for the region targeting non-IPPC installations, SME, IPPC installations, scheme for inventory report on waste flows, regulation on the certification of waste service enterprises and model rules and contracts between waste service enterprises and waste generators/industry; ▪ Validation of current waste databases; ▪ Administrative structure(s) for the implementation of the RWMPs, the Hazardous Waste Management Plan for the Central Region, RWMP for the Central region updated, 7 Regional Waste Management Plans and staff trained; ▪ Public awareness campaigns concerning: selective collection of waste packaging, waste oil and used batteries, collection and recycling used tyres, collection of bulky waste designed and implemented, seminars, workshops and training sessions for the stakeholders; ▪ Assessment report on understanding WEEE Directive requirements by the stakeholders, financial mechanism to support treatment of WEEE, guidelines, manuals, staff trained; ▪ Waste monitoring equipment for laboratories of 8 REPAs and the National
2004 programming exercise Romania		Reference Laboratory from NEPA, staff trained in using it.

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IV.	<i>Water quality</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River Basin Management Plan for the Ialomița-Buzău river basin approved, trained stakeholders and investment methodology for WFD within a river basin; ▪ Computers and software for data collection, processing and visualization; hardware and software for GIS applications in respect of river basin management plans and trained staff in using it; ▪ Implementation Plans periodically reviewed, validated, and updated to include sources of required finance to support the assessed cost of implementation; ▪ Achieve elements of Implementation Plan to schedule; ▪ Resources quality monitoring equipment and trained staff in using it.
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V.	<i>Nature protection</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened institutional capacities at regional and local levels in implementing and enforcement of nature protection related legislation, good institutional management and technical performances of staff; ▪ Implementation Plans periodically reviewed, validated, and updated to include sources of required finance to support the assessed cost of implementation; ▪ Achieve elements of Implementation Plan to schedule; ▪ “<i>Focal Points</i>” providing guidelines for management of specific types of Natura 2000 sites, guidelines for management plans and developing management plans for the identified different types pilot sites, establishing a control system for future Natura 2000 Network and a monitoring system of habitats and species conservation status and public awareness regarding Natura 2000 Network implementation; ▪ Equipment needed for proper management of the Natura 2000 sites; <p>Greater awareness among the local communities concerned of the value of nature conservation and the purpose of Natura 2000 sites.</p>
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VI.	<i>IPPC & risk management</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened institutional capacities at regional and local levels in implementing and enforcing IPPC & risk management related legislation, good institutional management and technical performance of staff; ▪ Implementation Plans periodically reviewed, validated, and updated to include sources of required finance to support the assessed cost of implementation; ▪ Achieve elements of Implementation Plan to schedule; ▪ “<i>Focal Points</i>” providing national guidelines for best applicable techniques in the selected industrial sectors, EPER related methodology and software, monitoring VOCs, setting up control and reporting systems for the quantity of organic solvents, guidelines regarding the appropriate use of waste for incineration or co-incineration in LCP; ▪ “<i>Focal Points</i>” providing national guidelines for best applicable techniques in the selected industrial sectors, guidelines to establish the locations of new (proposed) SEVESO II installations and specific guidelines for compliance inspection of SEVESO II installations, including required system of recording dangerous and carcinogenic substances; ▪ Training and awareness campaigns that involve representatives of operators from all categories of activities, public-NGOs, administrative authorities and educational centres (e.g. universities, institutes); ▪ IPPC monitoring equipment at regional level and staff trained in using it.
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VII.	GIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthened the environmental protection decisions through GIS, good institutional management and technical performances of staff; ▪ <i>“Focal Points”</i> in GIS related issues; ▪ National list of SPAs and proposed pSCIs; Maps in GIS and related databases, a nation-wide programme of awareness-raising events on Natura 2000 themes; ▪ 115 ortho-rectified high satellite images and georeferenced maps; ▪ Environment related GIS maps [ex. landfills, water treatment stations, relevant industry, risk areas, flooding zones, vegetation types, land-use etc] and people trained in using them; <p>IT equipment, including GIS procured and installed in all locations identified during need assessment process.</p>
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3 Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Important progress has been achieved so far with transposition of the environmental acquis. In order to ensure the completion of the approximation process, there is now a need for implementation and enforcement.

The Romanian environmental administration is now focussing its efforts to complete the negotiation process for Chapter 22 that was opened in 2002. In order to support its requests implementation plans are under preparation, which will also contribute to the development of the Complementary Position Paper.

During recent years, the assistance requested from various donors, among which the European Union is the most important, has been focussed on specific needs, according to the priorities mentioned in various programming documents such as the Accession Partnership and the Regular Reports. As the accession of 10 of the Candidate Countries has been decided for 2004, for Romania and Bulgaria the European Commission issued a Roadmap in addition to the above mentioned documents. The Roadmap is covering the period to accession mentioning the critical issues that remain to be dealt with. Therefore a decision was taken to modify the annual approach when performing the Phare programming exercise into a multi-annual one.

Consequently, starting from the objectives mentioned by the Roadmap and considering the information gathered when drafting the implementation plans, a Strategy Document covering the period to the accession has been prepared. The activities to be performed and identified by the Strategy are based on a gap analysis for the environmental sector and presented in detail in Chapter 4 of the document. The administrative needs were considered having in view those mentioned by the Commission in the document entitled "Main administrative issues for ensuring compliance in the environmental sector". The intention of the Strategy Document is to highlight the activities that should be undertaken in the next period considering the whole range of available financial resources: European Union financial instruments, IFIs, other bilateral donors and last but not least Romanian budget allocations. Out of the activities identified in the Strategy the present project fiche is covering only those eligible to be financed through Phare, environment multi-annual component.

The modality in which the needs have been prioritised is presented in the phased approach of the multi-annual project fiche. Another important aspect is that the fiche comprises also the needs of the other bodies within the administration beside the Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) which have responsibilities in the environmental protection field. We can conclude that this fiche is covering the needs for the entire environmental sector, taking advantage from the inputs received from the Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Ministry of Transport, Buildings and Tourism, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and other important actors, such as:

National Environmental Guard (NEG) and National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA).

As mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, the focus for the approximation process is now on implementation and enforcement. The Romanian environmental administration is organised at national, regional and local level. While transposition and strategy stays mainly at national level, implementation and enforcement are the main tasks of the regional and local levels. Therefore, the present project fiche addresses mainly the needs for institutional capacity building at local and regional level, so to ensure that these bodies have the capabilities required to deal with the challenges in an appropriate and accurate manner.

Co-ordination between ministries on environmental issues needs to be improved and Romania

should integrate environment protection requirements into the definition and implementation of all other sectoral policies so as to promote sustainable development. Key benchmarks include short term objectives and medium term objectives, as identified by the environmental strategy presented in the Annex 5.

3.2 Sectoral rationale

The overall objectives for the Romanian Environmental Strategy 2004 – 2010 (presented in annex 5) are detailed further below.

Finalise full transposition

During recent years and mainly through the Phare Environment programmes for 1998 to 2001 most EU Directives have already been transposed into Romanian law. A number of Romanian Laws and Governmental Decisions need further revision and improvement. Consultations with Romanian stakeholders, the EU and other relevant organisations will be organised, in most cases as part of EU or bilateral projects aimed at supporting the Romanian accession process.

No real problems are foreseen in transposing the EU environmental acquis. The main challenge will be to strengthen the capacity and capability of the Ministry itself to effectively transpose and subsequently to implement the new environmental legislation.

Strengthen national, regional and local governmental institutions

A Strategy has been drawn up in order to increase the personnel numbers in the environment field, which proposes to increase the personnel involved in the activity of environment protection (both at central level and regional and local level) to 1,656 job positions by the end of 2006. This increase will be fully financed by the Romanian state budget. It is expected that this increase will be sufficient to effectively transpose, implement and enforce the environmental Acquis. However MEWM will pay close attention to possible capacity problems in its central and regional organisations and will take the necessary measures to ensure a smooth transition process.

Next to the quantitative aspect of staff, the quality is of at least equal importance. Continuous training and capacity building will be required to make the government environmental staff fully aware of all aspects of EU environmental requirements. Capacity building has already been initiated and continues to be provided through earlier EU Phare and other multilateral and bilateral projects, but further and more intensive training activities are required for effective implementation.

Develop and implement full environmental monitoring

Especially in the fields of air quality and water management a number of projects have aimed at developing and implementing monitoring systems complying with EU requirements. In the other environmental sectors however, Romania still is at the beginning of developing such monitoring programmes and systems that will allow sufficiently detailed reporting and will provide a sound basis for environmental policy development.

Realise integration of environmental issues in other sectoral policies

Environmental policy should be an integral part of all national economy and territories' development strategies. In order to achieve sustainable and consistent development environmental protection measures must become an integral part of the whole process, they cannot be separated.

Some initial steps have been made towards integrating environmental policy by establishing the Inter-ministerial Committee. A supporting aspect for the integration of environmental aspects into other sectors policies will be the transposition of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This requires that the environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes be identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption. SEA will contribute to more transparent planning by involving the public and by integrating environmental considerations. This will help to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

3.2.1 Identification of needs and necessary action

The main sector-specific challenges, as identified in the sections 2.3, relate to: horizontal and noise related legislation; air pollution; water management; industrial pollution control; waste management; nature protection.

A gap filling, based on a gap analysis, which identifies the needs for each sectoral priority, is summarised below.

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Gap analysis/ filling

Sector's Priority	Issues to be addressed for each priority				
	Legislation	Human resources	Procedural system	Equipment	Regulatory/ enforcement
Horizontal legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed legal transposition; - Issued and enforced comprehensive secondary legislation; - Legal provisions to support the fully enforcement of the primary and secondary legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of staff needs to be increased (22 at NEPA; 18 at the ministry; 44 at regional level and 208 at local level); - Staff trained in a practical approach; - Well-dimensioned and appropriately designated personnel at the level of local/ regional/ central. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional procedures and supporting documents for effective implementation and enforcement; - Coherent systems (including IT) and procedures to ensure full and effective communication/ reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrading and enhancement of the IT and information systems at all levels of environmental authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase in staff ; - Capacity building activities; - Manuals and procedures/ development of the IT system.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transposition of the Directive 2002/49/EC by the end of 2004; - Subsequent legal acts will assure the adequate framework for implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of staff (10 persons at central level and 42 at local level); - Training of staff. 	<p>Management plans, guidelines, reporting system and procedures for elaboration of strategic noise mapping and for elaboration the action plans, the strategies and policies for reduction the noise in "hot spots" in order to meet the UE limit values and for calculations the noise indicators.</p>	<p>Equipment (specific measurement equipment, computers, software) for National Noise Monitoring System.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing the National Noise Monitoring System; - Set up control system.

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Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalise transposition process; - Designate the authorities and institutions responsible for compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional well trained staff required (80 at national level – 78 for NEPA and 2 for the ministry; 68 at regional level and 42 at local level); - Training of existing and new recruited staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalization of the air quality assessment to set up the air quality zones and National Air Quality Network; - Operational and efficient air monitoring system in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete monitoring equipping for agglomerations; - National Reference Laboratory equipped for Quality Assurance / Quality Control procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up air quality zones; - Methodology for preparing plans and programs for air quality.
Waste mngmnt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional regulations on End-of-Life Vehicles and WEEE, biodegradable waste, operations of pre-treatment for hazardous waste; - Other regulations to be amended such as those regarding packaging and packaging waste; - Data reporting procedure for packaging and packaging waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional staff required; by the end of 2006, a total number of the 157 job positions (94 at LEPA's level; 21 at REPA's level; 25 at NEPA level and 17 job positions at the ministry); - Industry sectors responsible for establishing the institutional structure for implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing reporting system and the data and data basis management; - Developing the system of economical entities, which operate a scheme for certain types of waste; - Design procedures to ensure full and effective communication, reporting and cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IT equipment (hardware, software and database) at central, regional and local level. - Monitoring/ Laboratory equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A range of manuals, guidelines, procedures and plans to be developed to assist the environmental authorities in implementing the new legislation.

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Water mgt	Finalise transposition (amendment of the existing Water Act approved).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reorganization inside the administration "Romanian Waters" (NARW) required in order to increase the number of trained personnel; - By the end of 2006, an increase of personnel by 93 job positions (NARW-83 and MAWFE-10) is envisaged. 	<p>Procedures and systems improved or developed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality monitoring; - Information system in water field;. - Existing system for public information and consultation; - Monitoring of nitrates from agricultural sources; - Control of drinking water facilities. 	<p>Important amount of monitoring equipment including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equipment for dangerous substances and sediments monitoring; - equipment for biological monitoring; - equipment for the information system (including GIS technology) - automatic monitoring stations for in situ monitoring of water quality. 	Increased number of inspectors at the level of ministry, NARW and number of specialists in the Health Inspectorates.
Nature protection	Legal act to set up the Office for Natura 2000 sites within the central environmental authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff expansion (around 200 by the end of 2006); - Training of staff (50 per year). 	SACs (Special Areas for Conservation) and SPAs (Special Protected Areas) management plans, guidelines, reporting systems and procedures.	Necessary equipment (computers, software, satellite images) to implement Natura 2000 Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing the monitoring system of habitats and species conservation status; - Control system for functioning of the Natura 2000 Network in place.

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Industrial pollution control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing legal act for setting up administrative bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Massive staff expansion (166 at central level – ministry plus NEPA; 72 at regional level; 342 at local level). - Training of existing and new recruited staff. 	<p>Secondary legal provisions on IPPC related procedures and trans-boundary effects, on information exchange related to BATs, public participation, establishment of an emission register, database and reporting system, procedures for administrative appeal and on BAT evaluation and ELVs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate equipment for emissions monitoring; - Monitoring trans-boundary effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measurements related to environment protection, planning and reporting formats, for pollution prevention, energy efficiency and waste minimization. - An integrated national emission reduction plan
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Conclusions

Current state of achievement

In general terms, Romania has achieved good progress on transposition and implementation in this sector of the acquis (see also section 2.3). While the transposition can be fully achieved internally, a strong support is needed for reaching the EU requirements with respect to implementation and enforcement of the transposed Acquis Communautaire. The needs identified through the gap analysis/ filling presented above are clearly related to the priorities previously mentioned for this sector: strengthening institutional capacities and regulatory framework investments on equipment. These aspects are common for all needs identified in the tables above, even if focussed on different specific targets. The overall characterisation of the state of compliance that has to be achieved, based on the common aspects of needs, as identified, is presented below.

The state to be achieved

Legislation

Completed legal transposition of the Acquis, comprehensive secondary legislation for proper implementation of the transposed Directives; full enforcement of the Acquis Communautaire.

Human resources expansion and/or enhancement

The number of staff at the MEWM, NEPA and in the regional and local offices has to be increased to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of the new requirements. The EIA, SEA and IPPC Directives, including other connected provisions to be addressed through the permitting process, bring a range of additional activities to environmental authorities at all levels. Both expansion and enhancement of human resources according to a realistic needs assessment will finally lead to well-dimensioned and appropriately designated personnel at the level of local/regional/central implementing authorities in accordance to their responsibilities and to well-prepared and professional staff with good understanding of the legislation and its implementation requirements and consequences on the private & public sector and on the general public.

Procedural & systems development

Although a number of manuals, guidelines, procedures etc. have been established already, additional procedures and supporting documents are required for effective implementation and enforcement. A number of procedures, guidelines and processes will have to be developed in order to ensure full and efficient implementation and enforcement of the legislation as well as effective cooperation among stakeholders. The guidelines target both implementing authorities and their counterparts and the general public to establish better understanding of their rights/ duties under the legislation in force.

Equipment

The implementation of legislation requires upgrading and enhancement of the IT and information systems at all levels of environmental authority. Specific needs for monitoring equipment should also be addressed, in order to ensure effective operation without undue overlap and duplication.

Regulatory & enforcement activity

The increase in staff mentioned above, together with the capacity building activities, the manuals and procedures and the development of the IT system and proper monitoring equipment, will allow effective implementation and enforcement of the requirements resulting from the transposed legislation.

Given that the Phare 2004-2006 Programme will be implemented during the period 2005-2009, key priority will be given to enforcement of the transposed Acquis: permitting, monitoring and inspection. Having in mind that the responsibility related to implementation and enforcement rests mainly with local and regional environmental authorities, the key beneficiaries will be regional and local environmental agencies. The first priority is to improve the performance of their daily tasks in the various areas. Therefore, we are proposing 8 twinning projects, one to be developed in each of the 8 Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (REPAs) with overall coordination by another twinning located at central level. In addition to these we consider also some very focussed TA projects on subjects that are beyond the scope of a twinning type project. Moreover, in order to support the need for administrative and institutional capacity building we also propose some investment components that will support the decision making process through the generation of reliable data and professional laboratory analysis.

The reason for choosing twinning type projects as the core of our proposal rests mainly with the need to have permanent support for daily work from an experienced team of experts that have been involved previously in administrative structures and already have good experience and knowledge of how to overcome the related inherent problems.

The general approach when considering these twinning projects is to have a common main body of foreseen activities for all 8 components while in addition as a minor activity a specific field will be developed for each region (see also 2.2. above). The distribution of this specific expertise was decided so to have covered all the sectors of the environmental Acquis, whilst as far as possible linking an individual expertise with a region with relevant environmental problems. The twinning projects will cover 2 years and will be followed by similar twinning projects for another 2 years. The fiche details especially the activities for the first 2 years and draws the general lines for the next period that will be further detailed at a later stage when a clear view on the guaranteed results will become a certainty. When drafting the line of the second "phase" of twinning projects the estimated results to be achieved under the first "phase" will be considered as starting point.

Below are presented in details the projects proposed to receive Phare financing in the next years.

3.2.2 Identification of projects

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.1	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on air quality(2004 - 2006)	II.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA CLUJ** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPAs and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.2	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on air quality(2006 - 2008)	II.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA CLUJ** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase II*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPAs and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.3	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on nature protection (2004 - 2006)	V.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA SIBIU** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental*

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Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.4	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on nature protection (2006 - 2008)	V.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA SIBIU** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA's) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase II*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.5	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on nature protection (2004 - 2006)	VII.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA TIMISOARA** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA's) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;

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- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.6	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on nature protection (2006 - 2008)	VII.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA TIMISOARA** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA's) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase II*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.7	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on IPPC (2004 - 2006)	VI.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA CRAIOVA** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA's) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.8	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on IPPC (2006 - 2008)	VI.

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*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA CRAIOVA** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase II*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPAs and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.9	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on IPPC, VOCs & risk management (2004 - 2006)	VI.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA PITESTI** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPAs and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.10	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on IPPC, VOCs & risk management (2006 - 2008)	VI.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA PITESTI** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase II*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;

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- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.11	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on domestic waste management (2004 - 2006)	III.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA BACAU** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA's) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.12	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on domestic waste management (2006 - 2008)	III.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA BACAU** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA's) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase II*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
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<i>nr</i>		
1.13	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on industrial waste management (2004 - 2006)	III.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA GALATI** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPAs and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.14	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on industrial waste management (2006 - 2008)	III.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA GALATI** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase II*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPAs and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.15	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on VOC and Noise (2004 - 2006)	V.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA BUCURESTI** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the*

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transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.16	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> focussed on VOC and Noise (2006 - 2008)	V.

*The twinning project will support the daily work of **REPA BUCURESTI** and its subordinated Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA's) and National Environmental Guard (NEG) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation in accordance with their responsibilities. – Phase I*

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA, LEPA's and NEG;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.17	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> at national level and coordination of the other 8 regional twinning projects (2004 –2006)	I.

The twinning project aims to strengthening the capacity of the National Environmental Protection Agency in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation and to coordinate the smooth implementation of the other 8 regional twinning projects. – Phase I

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;

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- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of NEPA, REPAs and LEPAs;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
1.18	Implementation and enforcement of the environmental <i>Acquis</i> at national level and coordination of the other 8 regional twinning projects (2006 –2008)	I.

The twinning project aims to strengthening the capacity of the National Environmental Protection Agency in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation and to coordinate the smooth implementation of the other 8 regional twinning projects. – Phase II

Means required:

- One twinning Covenant;
- One PAA - 24 months;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- One Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- Secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of NEPA, REPAs and LEPAs;
- Training modules;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
2.1	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Implementation of the SEA Directive	I.

The project aims to draft secondary legislation to ensure necessary conditions for SEA Directive to be fully implemented and enforced, necessary institutional framework to carry out SEA related responsibilities and intensive training of staff on practical issues and to support public awareness.

- Means required:Maximum one Service contract;
-
- 14 computers and 14 laser colour printers, equipped with the software;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
2.2	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Reporting Directives Implementation	I.

The Task aims to perform a detailed assessment of the existing monitoring and reporting system, and a report which addresses the gap analysis and filling, in order to comply with the requirements of the Reporting Directive, design a legal and operational framework for the proper implementation of the Directive and train the staff regarding the reporting requirements.

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Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- 14 computers and 14 laser colour printers, equipped with the software;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
2.3	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Noise Directives Implementation	I.

The project will develop methodologies, database, policy on noise reduction, will train the staff and will raise awareness in relation with the requirements of the noise directives implementation.

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
2.4	Equipment acquisition for noise monitoring system	I.

The project will procure equipment for noise monitoring and will train the staff in using it.

Means required:

- Maximum one Supply contract;
- EU investment support will be 75% of the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
3.1	Technical assistance to support the integrated permitting process	VI.

The project aims to develop a system for supporting the operators to reach compliance with IPPC requirements in order to constitute the premise of a sustainable partnership between environmental authorities and private sector.

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
3.2	Investment on IPPC monitoring equipment at regional level	VI.

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The project aims to ensure the capability of environmental authorities for enforcing IPPC requirements and compliance control by procuring IPPC monitoring equipment for REPA's laboratories.

Means required:

- Maximum one Supply contract;
- EU investment support will be 75% of the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
3.3	Equipment acquisition for the Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network	II

The project aims to ensure the capability of regional environmental authorities (within REPA Cluj) for enforcing air quality related legislation by procuring monitoring equipment for zone where the limits value are exceeding.

Means required:

- Maximum one Supply contract;
- EU investment support will be 75% of the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
4.1	Technical Assistance on elaborating Regional Waste Management Plans	III.

The project aims to elaborate 7 Regional Waste Management Plans, update the existing one for Region 7-Centre, to have a mandate for implementation of the RWMPs in all regions and to train the staff on monitoring their implementation.

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
4.2	Education and information campaigns on the waste management issues	III.

The project aims to design and implement public awareness and information campaigns concerning: selective collection of waste packaging, waste oil and used batteries, collection and recycling used tyres, collection of bulky waste, to prepare and deliver seminars, workshops and training sessions for the stakeholders.

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
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<i>nr</i>		
4.3	Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive implementation	III.

The project aims to strengthen capacity and capabilities at the local/regional and central level for the enforcement of the environmental legislation on waste within the appropriate legal framework for ensuring the full implementation of the Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive. It also aims to estimate the costs, treatment possibilities and necessary action regarding the WEEE management.

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
4.4	Equipment acquisition for waste analysis	III.

The project aims to ensure the capability of environmental authorities to undertaking waste monitoring by endowing the 8 REPAs and NEPA with necessary equipment and train the staff in using it.

Means required:

- Maximum one Supply contract;
- EU investment support to be 75% of the total amount the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost.

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
5.1	Development of Ialomita-Buzau River Basin Management Plan	IV.

The project shall assess the current status within the river basin, improve the public and stakeholders participation in the decision making process and develop the River Basin Management Plan in accordance with the WFD requirements.

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
5.2	Investment supporting the information system and database for water management	IV.

The project shall procure the equipment and software for the National Network of Data Transmission in Water Management, install and put into operation the equipment and train the staff involved in using it.

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Means required:

- Maximum one Supply contract;
- EU investment support to be 75% of the total amount, the national co-financing contribution (provided by NAAR) will be 25% of the project cost.

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
5.3	Water resources quality monitoring equipment acquisition	IV.

The project shall procure water resources quality monitoring equipment necessary for the laboratories, install and put into operation the equipment and train the staff involved in using it.

Means required:

- Maximum one Supply contract;
- EU investment support to be 75% of the total amount, the national co-financing contribution (provided by NAAR) will be 25% of the project cost.

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
6.1	Implementation of Natura 2000 Network in Romania	V.

The project will develop: National list of SPAs and proposed pSCIs; databases for all natural habitats and for all species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats;

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
6.2	Investment support for implementation NATURA 2000 Network	V.

Based on the need assessment performed under the Phare 2004 Twinning focused on nature protection, equipment for management structure will be purchased.

Means required:

- Maximum one Supply contract;
- EU investment support will be 75% of the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost;

<i>Task nr</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Relates to priority nr</i>
6.3	Raising awareness about nature conservation and the value of Natura 2000 sites	V.

The project will develop and published: The Romanian Protected Areas Catalogue, the Romanian Catalogue of Protected Natural Habitats, Romanian Catalogue of

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Protected Wild Species, Maps of Protected Areas and will implement A nation-wide programme of awareness-raising events on Natura 2000 themes.

Means required:

- Maximum one Service contract;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

List of the proposed projects in tabular form

Project Nr	Title	# of tasks	Relates to priority	Total cost €Mio	Starts at DD/MM/YY	Ends DD/MM/YY	Implementation tools
1.		18	I-VII	23.25	03.2005	03.2009	18TW
2.		4	I	4.1	07.2005	03.2008	3TA, INV
3.		3	II&VI	5.9	07.2005	03.2008	TA, 2 INV
4.		4	III	6.6	07.2005	03.2007	3TA, INV
5.		3	IV	10.9	07.2005	03.2007	TA, 2INV
6.		3	V	12.3	07.2005	12.2008	3TA, 3INV
		3	V	1.73			

Project 1: “Strengthening the capacity of the Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (REPAs) and Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation” comprises 18 tasks (twinning projects) divided as follows: 9 tasks (twinning projects –Phase I) for 2004 funding and 9 tasks (twinning projects – Phase II) for 2006 funding. Some activities performed under the twinning projects -Phase I will prepare other projects (TA or INV) for the focussed environmental sector.

Project 2: “Strengthening Institutional Capacity to implement horizontal and noise related legislation” has 4 tasks (3TA and one INV). TA components are proposed for 2004 funding and the Investment component for 2006 funding.

Project 3: “Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the implementation and enforcement of IPPC and Air Quality legislation” has 3 tasks (one TA and 2 INV). TA component and one Investment component are proposed for 2004 funding and the second Investment component (air quality monitoring equipment) for 2006 funding. The last mentioned component will be prepared for tendering by the twinning project focussed on air quality.

Project 4: “Further implementation of the waste management related legislation” has 4 tasks (3TA and one INV). TA components are proposed for 2004 funding and the Investment component for 2005 funding.

Project 5: “Support to implement the provisions of the Water Framework Directive” has 3 tasks (one TA and 2 INV). TA component is proposed for 2004 funding. The Investment components are proposed for 2005 funding.

Project 6: “Implementation of Natura 2000 Network” has 3 tasks. One TA is proposed for 2004 funding, one TA and one INV are proposed for 2005, respectively

2006 funding. The INV component proposed for 2006 funding will be prepared by the twinning project focussed on nature protection.

Project 7: *“Supporting the environmental protection decisions through GIS”* has 3 tasks. INV is proposed for 2006 funding.

3.2.3 Activities and Means

Project 1: *“Strengthening the capacity of the Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (REPAs) and Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) in implementing, monitoring and enforcement of the transposed environmental legislation”* comprises 18 twinning projects.

Activities

The MS experts will support the Romanian staff of REPA/LEPAs/NEG in order to achieve two categories of activities, as follows:

- **daily activities** in relation with the responsibilities of REPAs/ LEPAs/NEG - the major component;
- **specific activities** for the focussed sector (air quality, nature, IPPC, VOCs & risk management, domestic and industrial waste, noise) – the minor component.

Means:

- one twinning covenant for each twinning project;
- one PAA for 24 months for each twinning project;
- one Pool of short-term experts supporting daily activities;
- one Pool of short-term experts supporting specific activities;
- secretarial services and logistical support through twinning project;
- (Trained) staff employees of REPA's, LEPA's and NEG;
- training modules;

Project 2: *“Strengthening Institutional Capacity to implement horizontal and noise related legislation”*

Activities

- to complete secondary legislation to ensure necessary conditions for the SEA Directive to be fully implemented and enforced, necessary institutional framework to carry out SEA related responsibilities and intensive training of staff on practical issues and to support public awareness;
- to perform a detailed assessment of the existing monitoring and reporting system, and a report which addresses the gap analysis and filling, in order to comply with the requirements of the Reporting Directive, design a legal and operational framework for the proper implementation of the Directive and train the staff regarding the reporting requirements;
- to develop methodologies, database, policy on noise reduction, to train the staff and to raise awareness in relation to the requirements of the implementation of the Noise Directive;
- to procure equipment for noise monitoring and to train the staff in using it.

Means:

- Maximum three Service contracts;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;

- Maximum one Supply contract; EU investment support is 75% from the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost;

Project 3: *“Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the implementation and enforcement of IPPC and Air Quality legislation”*

Activities

- to develop a system for supporting industrial operators to reach compliance with IPPC requirements in order to encourage the concept of a sustainable partnership between environmental authorities and the private sector;
- to ensure the capability of environmental authorities for enforcing IPPC requirements and compliance control by procuring IPPC monitoring equipment for REPA laboratories;
- to ensure the capability of regional environmental authorities (within REPA Cluj) for enforcing air quality related legislation by procuring monitoring equipment;

Means:

- Maximum one Service contract;;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts;
- Maximum two Supply contracts; EU investment support will be 75% of the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost;

Project 4: *“Further implementation of the waste management related legislation”*

Activities

- to elaborate 7 Regional Waste Management Plans, update the existing one and train the staff on monitoring their implementation;
- to design and implement public awareness campaigns concerning: selective collection of waste packaging, waste oil and used batteries, collection and recycling used tyres, collection of bulky waste and implemented, seminars, workshops and training sessions for the stakeholders;
- to strengthen capacity and capabilities at the local/regional and central level for the enforcement of the environmental legislation on waste within the appropriate legal framework for ensuring the full implementation of the Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive;
- to ensure the capability of environmental authorities to undertake waste monitoring by endowing the 8 REPAs and NEPA with necessary equipment and train the staff in using it;

Means:

- Maximum three Service contracts;
- Key experts and a pool of short term experts for each;
- Maximum one Supply contract; EU investment support is 75% from the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost;

Project 5: *“Support to implement the provisions of the Water Framework Directive”*

Activities

- to assess the current status within the Ialomița-Buzău river basin, improve the public and stakeholders participation in the decision making process and develop the River Basin Management Plan in accordance with the WFD requirements;
- to procure the equipment and software for the National Network of Data Transmission in Water Management, install and put into operation the equipment and train the staff involved in using it;
- to procure water resources quality monitoring equipment necessary for the laboratories, install and put into operation the equipment and train the staff involved in using it;

Means:

- Maximum one Service contract;;
- Key Experts and a pool of short term experts;
- Maximum two Supply contracts; EU investment support will be 75% of the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by NAAR) will be 25% of the project cost;

Project 6: “Implementation of Natura 2000 Network”

Activities

- to develop: National list of SPAs and proposed pSCIs; databases and standard forms for all Romanian pSCIs and SPAs which will compose the Natura 2000 Network; a nation-wide programme of awareness-raising events on Natura 2000 themes;
- based on the need assessment performed under the Phare 2004 Twinning focused on nature protection, equipment for management structure of Natura 2000 sites will be purchased;
- the Romanian Protected Areas Catalogue, the Romanian Catalogue of Protected Natural Habitats, Romanian Catalogue of Protected Wild Species, Maps of Protected Areas will be edited and published; a nation-wide programme of awareness-raising events on Natura 2000 themes implemented.

Means:

- Maximum two Service contracts;
- Maximum one Supply contract; EU investment support is 75% from the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost.

Project 7: “Supporting the environmental protection decisions through GIS”

Activities

- To develop: Maps in GIS and related databases for all natural habitats and for all species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats; Maps in GIS with exact delimitations, distribution of habitats and species;
- 115 ortho-rectified high satellite images and geo-referenced maps will be purchased;
- Environmental related GIS maps will be developed;
- Based on the need assessment, IT equipment and software will be purchased.

Means:

- Maximum one Service contract;

- Maximum two Supply ontracts; EU investment support is 75% from the total amount and the national co-financing contribution (provided by MEWM) will be 25% of the project cost.

All the details in the sector programme fiches referring to number of contracts, experts' number and profile, as well as mandays are only for planning reasons and will be more precisely defined and agreed at the implementation stage.

3.3 Linked Activities:

Planning activities

The **Phare 2000** Project "**Technical Assistance for strengthening the Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs) and developing Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (REPAs)**" was designed to assist Romania to develop its capacity (structures and processes) to comply with implementation of EU environmental legislation. The general objectives of the project aim to assist MoAFWE in the implementation of the environmental Acquis, and to support environmental institution building, in particular at the local and regional levels.

Horizontal legislation sector

By implementing the **Phare 2000** project regarding **the compliance with the requirements of Environmental Impact Assessment Directives** "*significant progress has been made in legal alignment in the field of horizontal legislation*".... "*If properly implemented, the new legislation on environmental impact assessment will represent a key mechanism to improve the state of the environment in Romania*". (Regular Report 2003)

Air quality

In 1999, through the **Danish technical assistance project for transposition and implementation of EU Directives in air quality field**, the *Sectoral Approximation Strategy for Air and Climate Change in Romania* was elaborated.

In 2001-2002, the **Danish technical assistance** supported the central environmental authority **for the transposition of the EU Directives in the air quality field**, for implementation of the EU Legislation in 3 pilot areas, for elaboration of a guide for air quality preliminary assessment, emission inventories for 3 pilot EPIs and to elaborate a Ministerial Order regarding the zones and agglomerations based on the air quality assessment.

The project "**Strengthening the capacity of the air quality monitoring**" with USAID assistance aimed at increasing the capacity of 7 EPIs in order to elaborate the emission inventories. For 2 pilot EPIs were also elaborated emission inventories, mathematic models for environmental impact assessment, the air quality monitoring network and recommendations for pollutant emissions reduction.

In 1993, through a **Phare project**, Romania was assisted in developing the National Integrated Environmental Monitoring System. **The Master Plan for the National**

Environmental Monitoring System (NEMS) in Romania provides a framework for the further development of environmental monitoring in Romania.

Under **Phare CBC 1999 project “Joint Air Quality Monitoring System on the Romanian-Bulgarian Boundary Towns on Lower Danube”**, was put into operation the Joint Romanian – Bulgarian Air Quality Monitoring System in the Lower Danube in accordance with EU requirements. In this respect, the Romanian EPs Giurgiu, Calarasi and Alexandria were endowed with air quality monitoring equipment.

Under **Phare 2000 Programme “Implementation of the Environmental Acquis”** a pilot local investment project in the EPA Bucharest for air quality monitoring has been developed. The objectives of the project are: to establish a sustainable air quality monitoring system for the Bucharest that meets the EU air quality monitoring and to build the capacity of the Bucharest EPA to operate the monitoring systems, provide public information on air quality and to meet national and EU reporting requirements.

The **twinning project** under the same programme developed implementation plans and cost assessment for the directive 96/62–Air framework.

Under **Phare 2002 Programme** is foreseen to be developed the project *“Improvement of the National Air Quality Monitoring Network”*, aiming at equipping 3 agglomerations (Iasi, Cluj Napoca and Craiova) and the National Reference Laboratory for Air Quality with proper monitoring equipment for air quality.

Technical Assistance provided by a PPF will develop the National Strategy and the National Action Plan on Atmosphere Protection for Romania.

As well, within the **Phare CBC 2003 Programme**, the project *“Development of an Air Quality Management Programme for the Romanian region along the Bulgarian border, on Lower Danube”* will be implemented. Under this project Plans and Programmes in transboundary conditions for air quality management will be drafted.

Waste management

Under **Phare 1998 “Strengthen the Institutional and Administrative Capacity to Manage Environmental Policy in Romania in conformity with the Acquis Communautaire”**, a twinning was developed in the waste sector which foresaw: transposition of the Acquis into Romanian law (Directives 75/439/EEC, 91/157/EEC, 94/67/EC, 96/59/EC, 99/31/EC, Regulation 259/93), approaches on waste policy, waste management strategy and action programme, Romanian data base on waste, economic and financial aspects and training sessions.

Under **Phare 2000 Programme “Implementation of the Environmental Acquis”** the twinning component developed an environmental strategy with particular reference to financial mechanism. The results achieved are: implementation plans and for 9 selected directives in the field of air, water, waste and IPPC, cost assessment for the 9 implementation plans, economic instruments and financial strategy for

implementation. The selected directives in the waste sector were 75/442 – waste framework, 86/278 – sewage sludge and 94/62 – packaging waste.

Under Phare 2001 Programme the project *“Twinning to further assist Romania in the transposition and implementation of legislation on Waste Management”* the expected results are to consolidate the national/regional waste management strategies, to finalise the transposition process and to develop secondary legislation for the sector.

„The study on Master Plan for Hazardous Waste Management in Romania” developed with the assistance of **JICA** has as main objective strengthening the hazardous waste management system in Romania at both governmental and private level.

Water quality

Under **Phare 1998** project **“Strengthening the Institutional and Administrative Capacity to Manage Environmental Policy in Romania in conformity with the Acquis Communautaire”**, was developed a twinning for the water sector which has been focused on the the following Directives: 91/676/EEC, 91/271/EEC, 80/68/EC, 76/464/EEC and 2000/60/EC.

Phare 2001 Programme **“Assistance for the implementation of environmental policies in Romania”** has a component for the water sector entitled: **“Implementation of the new Water Framework Directive on pilot basins”**.

Phare 2002 Programme has a sub-project entitled **“Establishment of an information system and a database for water management field according to the requirement of the Water Framework Directive”**.

Industrial pollution

Under **Phare 1998** Programme **“Strengthening the Institutional and Administrative Capacity to Manage Environmental Policy in Romania in conformity with the Acquis Communautaire”** a TA component was developed focussed on the transposition of the IPPC Directive.

Under **Phare 1999** Programme, the component *“Pre-accession impact studies”* performed by the European Institute in Romania developed the study **“Impact on EU environmental acquis on selected industrial sectors in Romania”**. The study presents the costs and benefits associated with the transposition of the environmental Acquis in five economic sectors: energy, mining, chemicals and petrochemicals, iron and steel, and building materials, namely the two directives that have the largest cost impact on these five sectors: 88/609 – Large Combustion Plants and 96/61 – IPPC.

Under the **Phare 2000** Programme **“Implementation of the Environmental Acquis”** the twinning project developed an environmental strategy with particular reference to financial mechanism. Implementation programme and cost assessment for the 9 selected directives have been developed. One of the 9 selected directives was 96/61 – IPPC Directive.

The project “**Assistance for the implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive**” developed activities related to the Council Directive 85/337/EEC amended by Council Directive 97/11/EC in close cooperation with the IPPC Directive.

Phare Multi-country project “**Capacity Building in Implementation of the Environmental Acquis at the Local and regional Level**” aims to strengthen the capacity among regional and local authorities through training of employees dealing with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).

Under the **Phare 2001 Programme**, the project “**Assistance for the implementation of the IPPC Directive**” will develop: norms and guidelines for industrial sectors (classified according to the Annex I of the IPPC Directive) to be used in the inspection activities within the EPAs (e.g. for steel industry and chemical industry); manual guide concerning the control methods; pilot implementation on 2 plants; equipment acquisition for 10 selected EPAs to support the integrated control activity.

Under **Phare CBC** projects such as: “*Joint Air Quality Monitoring System on the Romanian-Bulgarian Boundary Towns on Lower Danube*” and “*Protection of wetlands of the Danube*” Calarasi, Giurgiu, Teleorman and Giurgiu EPAs were equipped with the proper monitoring equipment.

Under **Phare 2002 Programme** the “**Twinning to assist Romania in the implementation of the VOC's, LCP and Seveso II Directives**” has the following guaranteed results: an inventory of the installations falling under the provisions of these Directives; register of transferred and emitted pollutants, according to the VOC, LCP and SEVESO II Directives provisions.

Nature protection

An important activity undertaken by the MAFWE was the participation in the **EMERALD Network** programme, through the completion of the Standard Characterisation Form of Protected Areas for 7 Areas for Special Conservation Interest, representing the starting point in establishing the Emerald Network in Romania. Another result of this programme was the list containing all EMERALD natural habitats and wild species in Romania. The EMERALD programme is an ongoing one, as in 2002, for other 5 EMERALD sites the Standard Forms and database were completed.

Within the **Corine Land Cover 1990** the first GIS national coverage database of the land cover was made based on satellite image interpretation.

Another relevant EU funded project was **Corine Biotope** undertaken in 1992 in order to identify and characterize the Palearctic habitat types present in Romania as well as to create the inventory database of the species and habitats present in a significant number of sites covering the most important biodiversity spots.

Image 2000 Programme and Corine Land Cover 2000 is under development starting from 2002 and has as aims to correct and improve the CLC 1990 GIS database as well as to measure the changes in land cover during the 10 years period.

Romania is the first accession country associated to the Community financial assistance programme **LIFE-NATURE** that finances the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives. Thus, until now an important number of biodiversity related projects have been financed.

Other important projects with relevance for nature protection and conservation in Romania are as follows:

Under **GEF/World Bank**, two very important projects have been developed so far: **Danube Delta Biodiversity** and **Biodiversity Conservation Management**.

The project "**Conservation of Biological Diversity in Danube Delta**" (1994-2000) was focused on capacity strengthening of the institutional capacity of the Danube Delta Management Authority, polder restoration, ecosystem restoration for sustainable use, as well as public awareness.

The project, "**Biodiversity Conservation Management**" (1999-2004), has as its main objectives: development and implementation of biodiversity conservation management plans; establishing administrative structures at three priority protected areas; establishing the Biodiversity Information Management System (BIMS) where many important data sources for biodiversity assessment at the national level and at the sites level were already collected in GIS databases. Medium resolution satellite images were used at the national level and Ikonos high-resolution images were used at the sites level in order to map species distribution.

Other **GEF/UNDP** project is "**Demonstrating an Integrated and Participatory Management Approach for the Conservation of Globally-Significant Biodiversity within the Macin Mountains Park**", which aims to create a long-term landscape for the conservation and management of steppe, sub-Mediterranean and Balkanic ecosystems, as their associated endangered and endemic species within the Macin Mountains.

FAO – Land Cover Classification System is another project started in 2002 aimed to map the land cover but it has a totally different approach and methodology. Both FAO LCCS and CLC 2000 projects are connected through the BIMS in order to use the results from both approaches to improve both databases.

MATRA Project "The implementation of the EU Nature Conservation Legislation in Romania". The project aims to contribute to the accession of Romania to the European Union by assistance provided with the implementation of the EU Birds- (79/409/EEC) and Habitats Directives (92/43/EEC).

Noise

With the development of the industrial sector and the traffic sector there is a strong need for an adequate national environmental noise monitoring and information system to operate and provide reliable measurement and information that will be consistent, and comprehensive support to the development of the national policy at local and national level in this field. This network shall also to provide a basis for developing measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.

The proposed project is expected to develop the National Noise Monitoring System and the national limit values for specific areas and sources.

The National Noise Monitoring System will be organized under the MEWM, the technical and scientific support will be performed by the National Reference Laboratory for Noise that will be establish within the National Environmental Agency and the noise measurements in the entire country will be perform by the EPAs.

This project will be the first to be undertaken within Romania related to the noise management sector.

3.4 Lessons learned:

The review of PHARE programmes' evaluation reports shows deficiencies previously encountered, as follows:

Interim Evaluation Report No. R/RO/ENV/02113 (Phare Programmes RO 0006.14 and RO 0107.15) - **findings:** "The objectives of the assessed programmes are relevant to the needs of the beneficiaries. However, in most cases, the design is too complex, given the time and resources available. Overall, there is scope for improving efficiency. In general, coordination between stakeholders has not been satisfactory. However, flexibility of approach is evident, thereby assisting implementation."

Interim Evaluation Report R/RO/ENV/03040 (Phare Programmes RO 0006.14, RO 0107.15 and RO-2002/000-586.04.12) - **findings:** "All programmes are relevant to the beneficiaries need to transpose and implement the environmental acquis and are in-line with government policy and agreed priorities. The programmes are well structured, however, in most cases, the design appears ambitious, given the limited capacity of the environmental administration. In terms of *efficiency*, performance under Phare 2000 was adequate due to the efforts of individuals but this is expected to decline under Phare 2001 and 2002. With few exceptions, understaffing and lack of financial resources constrain efficiency."

Regarding the programme's *relevance*, it is mentioned: "Programme design is well structured with the output from one project being used as an input for another. Programme preparation is generally good but most programmes appear very ambitious considering understaffing, high staff turnover and subsequent limited absorption capacity across the environmental administration. The quality of the

Indicators of Achievement and identification of risks and assumptions as given in the Project Fiches are variable; whilst for 2000 and 2001 they are poorly defined, for 2002 they are improved but still lack the necessary quantification.”

The experience of the MEWM from previous Phare projects implementation has shown that the most important is to prepare a logical project proposal: from the identification of the problems, setting realistic objectives, results and activities, establishing management organisation, to monitoring on the basis of objectively verifiable indicators. The preparatory works (drafting tender documents) should be done in time and all needs assessment regarding equipment acquisition ready before the project can actually start.

It should be noted that the development of the project fiche is taking into account the previous experience gathered from designing and implementing PHARE programmes fiches for 2001, 2002 and 2003.

The project fiche has been improved by virtue of better definition of actions, expected results, indicators of achievement, realistic and correct identification of risks and assumptions.

The sector programme was designed based on the recommendations provided on PHARE programmes, such as:

- Programme's targets are achievable with the available and/or planned number of staff;
- Responsibilities and co-ordination mechanism are clearly defined;
- Actions are clearly defined and affordable within the planned budget.

4. Expected Results of the programme

- Strengthened institutional capacities at national, regional and local levels, good institutional management and technical performances of staff; environmental authorities able to perform their planning, licensing, monitoring and control duties under the environmental Acquis in a manner that meets EU environmental legislation objectives;
- National, regional and local staff involved in permitting, monitoring and inspection, as well as operators of IPPC installations, trained as necessary;
- Regional Action Plan (including Regional Waste Management Plan and plan(s)/ programme(s) for air quality management and the reduction of emissions);
- A number of around 660 IPPC applications reviewed and the same number of integrated permits granted or rejected;
- Performed inventory of the natural habitats and its species and operational monitoring system of the status of the existing network of protected areas;
- Prepared documentation to establish new protected areas, including all "Natura 2000 sites";
- 8 "Focal Points" in place for implementing at the country level the specific tasks of their related projects.
- National guidelines/ standards, procedure manuals provided by the 8 "focal points" on their specific areas of excellence;
- Increased communication among all the parties directly and indirectly involved in the implementation and enforcement of the Acquis;
- Efficient EU reporting system(s) and data collection in place;
- Investments in compliance control instruments and reporting system – specific monitoring measurements and IT;
- Ensured necessary conditions for the SEA Directive to be fully implemented and enforced;
- A legal and operational framework for the proper implementation of the reporting requirements;
- The National Monitoring System for Environmental Noise and the noise maps developed;
- Developed capacities in the central, regional and local environmental administrations to undertake task associated with SEA, Reporting and Noise directives;
- A system for supporting the operators to reach compliance with IPPC requirements in order to constitute the premise of a sustainable partnership between environmental authorities and private sector developed;
- Strengthened capability of environmental authorities for enforcing IPPC requirements and compliance control by procuring IPPC monitoring equipment for REPA's laboratories;
- Strengthened capability of regional environmental authorities (within REPA Cluj) for enforcing air quality related legislation by procuring monitoring equipment;
- 8 Regional Waste Management Plans (RWMPs) elaborated/up-dated;
- National list of SPAs and proposed pSCIs;
- High resolution images at national level for developing GIS maps;
- Maps in GIS and related databases for Natura 2000;

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- Equipment for management structures of Natura 2000 sites;
- Environmental related GIS maps;
- Raised public awareness about different aspects of Natura 2000.

5. Detailed Budget

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Year 2004	EU	Support				
	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total EU (=I+IB)	National Co-financing*	IFI*	TOTAL
Project 1						
Contract 1	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 3	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 5	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 7	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 9	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 11	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 13	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 15	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 17	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00
Project 2						
Contract 1	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	1.6
Contract 2	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.9
Project 3						
Contract 1	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.7
Contract 2*	3.0	-	3.0	1.0	-	4.0
Project 4						
Contract 1	-	1.8	1.8	-	-	1.8
Contract 2	-	1.2	1.2	-	-	1.2
Contract 3	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.6
Project 5						
Contract 1	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.9
Project 6						
Contract 1	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	1.5
Project 7						
Contract 2*	1.29	-	1.29	0.44	-	1.73
Total 2004	4.29	21.20	25.49	1.44		26.93

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Indicative budget for the budgetary years 2005 and 2006

Year 2005	Indicative EU support					
	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total EU (=I+IB)	National Co-financing*	IFI*	TOTAL
Project 4						
Contract 4*	2.25	-	2.25	0.75	-	3.0
Project 5						
Contract 2**	3.0	-	3.0	1.0	-	4.0
Contract 3**	4.0	-	4.0	2.0	-	6.0
Project 6						
Contract 3	-	2.8	2.8	-	-	2.8
Contract 4*	3.0	-	3.0	1.0	-	4.0
Total 2005	12.25	2.8	15.05	4.75		19.8
Year 2006	Indicative EU support					
	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total EU (=I+IB)	National Co-financing*	IFI*	TOTAL
Project 1						
Contract 2	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 4	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 6	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 8	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 10	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 12	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 14	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 16	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Contract 18	-	1.25	1.25	-	-	1.25
Project 2						
Contract 3*	1.2	-	1.2	0.4	-	1.6
Project 3						
Contract 3*	0.9	-	0.9	0.3	-	1.2
Project 6						

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Contract 5*	2.25	-	2.25	0.75	-	3.0
Contract 6	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0
Total 2006	4.35	12.25	16.6	1.45		18.05

* MEWM will provided the co-financing

** NAAR will provide the co-financing

6 Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Institutional Framework

The central Government in Romania has frequently been streamlined, in part in response to requests from the International Monetary Fund and other international organizations. This trend represents one element of the shift in Romania towards a market economy, and also reflects the desire of Romania to join international bodies such as the European Union and NATO. The streamlining process has involved the consolidation of many of the former Ministries, as the Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) and the setting up of new structures, particularly for the environmental sector, such as: National Environmental Guard (NEG) with its county branches; National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) and the 8 Regional Environmental Protection Agencies (REPAs).

The central Governmental environmental structure in Romania is the **Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM)** re-organised in March 2004. The main responsibilities of the ministry relate to the development of environmental strategy, policy and legislation, focussed on the EU approximation. The current structure of the Ministry, as well as those of its new created subordinated bodies, as National and Regional Environmental Protection Agencies are seen as of considerable relevance to the proposed project, due to its key role as decision makers.

The national executive level subordinated to the MEWM is the **National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)**, in charge with the coordination of the regional and local environmental bodies. Specific functions of planning approvals and reporting control are also attached to NEPA, together with the development of secondary legislation for implementation and enforcement.

The National Environmental Guard (NEG) has been set up as public institution with its own legal autonomy, financed by the state budget, which started to function on 29th April 2003. NEG is subordinated to the National Authority of Control (NAC) and coordinated by MEWM. This new structure was organized as specialized body of the central public administration by taking over the forestry and cynegetic territorial inspectorates. The staff from the former inspection bodies of the ministry and local environmental agencies also merged into the NEG. The county branches of NEG are working closely to the LEPAs, carrying out the control functions with respect to legal compliance.

At the regional and local levels, the key executive bodies with respect to environmental implementation and enforcement in Romania are the Regional and Local Environment Protection Agencies.

The **Regional Environmental Agencies (REPAs)** were recently (2004) established within the boundaries of the existing development regions. The creation of REPAs reflects the application of the regionalization approach in the area of environmental

protection. It has been considered necessary to create a legal-administrative-institutional framework allowing a new, regional, decision-making system to effectively apply (regionally and locally) environmental legislation. From the very beginning, a strong assumption has been that to match the creation of the eight Development Regions, eight Regional Environmental Protection Agencies should be created to coordinate the existing county-level environmental agencies (LEPAs) but also effectively cooperate with the regional development agencies.

REPAs have assumed responsibilities in:

- development of regional environmental protection policies;
- carrying out environmental protection planning, in particular developing and continuously updating Regional Environmental Protection Action Plans, coordinated and integrated with regional development plans;
- providing technical support and laboratory services to other environmental authorities at all levels;
- fulfilling regulatory functions, in particular issuing IPPC permits, and
- cooperating with other environmental authorities at all levels and other governmental institutions.

The **Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPAs)** number 34 at present, one for each County, plus the Biosphere Reserve Administration Danube Delta. The Local EPAs were established originally in 1990, but their responsibilities grew substantially after years. The LEPAs oversee most aspects of environmental enforcement at the local executive level, interfacing to many other county and municipal bodies who run certain of the environmental utilities. The key aspects of the Local EPA control over environmental impacts concern the use of Environmental Authorisations, these including both Environmental Impact Assessments and Integrated Environmental Permitting.

In addition, the **National Administration “Apele Romane” (ANAR)** is an economic entity for water-related services under the coordination of MEWM, having a headquarters in Bucharest and territorial branches located in each of 11 river basins. The ANAR is of a special importance for the integrated environmental permitting, due to its fully competencies to run the regulatory and control functions related to water supply and waste water discharges.

The National Administration “Apele Romane” (NAAR) was established through Government Emergency Ordinance no. 107/2002 and has as main objectives:

- application of the national policy and strategy in the field of water management;
- application of the national programme for implementation of national legislation, which transposes the EU Directives;
- administration and exploitation of the National Water Management System infrastructure;
- administration and capitalisation of the water resources and of the national database.

The main responsibilities of the National Administration “Apele Romane” are:

- conservation, protection, capitalisation, restoration and make use of the water resources;

- elaboration of the framework-schemes for water administration and management, and of water management plans;
- prevention, control and mitigate flood effects through water management works;
- implementation of national legislation which transposes the EU Directives;
- commissioning of new works in the water management sector;
- providing inspection and application of the penalties.

MEWM is also coordinating the activities of other specialised bodies for engineering/ research of financial issues, such as:

Internal Financial Instrument: AFM - Environmental Fund Administration

Research Institutes, elaborating studies for research-development and substantiating the strategy and policy in environmental protection and water management field, under the coordination of MEWM, as follows:

- **INMH - National Institute for Meteorology and Hidrology**
- **ICIM** Bucharest - The National Institute for Research & Development for Environmental Protection
- **INCDM** Constanta - The National Institute for Marine Research & Development "Grigore Antipa"
- **INCDDD** Tulcea - The National Institute for Research & Development "Delta Dunarii"

The Sector Programme will be managed and coordinated by a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will be chaired by the State Secretary for European Integration within MEWM and will have as members the following: the Executive Directors of the 8 REPAs, the president of the NEPA, the General Director of NAAR, the Director of the Directorate for Coordination of the European Funds Implementation within the MEWM, the Director of CFCU, the General Director for Accession Assistance within Ministry of European Integration, Head of ISPA and Phare Infrastructure Section of EC Delegation.

6.2 Implementing authority

The **Implementing Authorities for Project 1** are, as follows:

- the 8 REPAs for the twinning projects at regional level;
- MEWM and NEPA for the twinning project at central level

In co-operation with MEWM, the 8 REPAs and NEPA are responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of twinning covenant, of evaluation criteria, of evaluation of offers, of contracts and of invoices for payment.

The **Implementing Authority for Project 2** will be Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) – Impact Assessment, Pollution Control and Risk Management Directorate

Contact person:

Mrs. **Violeta Dragu**, Director

Phone: +40-21-411.02.98

e-mail: vdragu@mappm.ro

The beneficiary of this project is the Ministry of Environment and Water Management, as responsible authority for the implementation and enforcement of the

environmental acquis. The owners of the equipment for noise monitoring will be the regional and local environmental agencies and National Reference Laboratory for Noise. The environmental agencies are expected to develop their capacity to run an integrated monitoring system in order to meet the requirements of the environmental acquis.

MEWM together with the National Environmental Protection Agency are responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Technical Assistance component (contract 1); approval of Terms of Reference (for contract 2) and Technical Specifications for the Investment component (contract 3) prepared by a PPF; preparation of: evaluation criteria; evaluation of tenders; contracts; approvals of invoices and payments.

The basic management structure of the project will be ensured by MEWM representatives (from the Impact Assessment, Pollution Control and Risk Management Directorate, the Directorate for Coordination of the European Funds Implementation) and NEPA representatives.

The **Implementing Authority for Project 3** will be Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) – Impact Assessment, Pollution Control and Risk Management Directorate

Contact person

Ms. **Violeta Dragu**, Director

Phone: +40-21-411.02.98

e-mail: vdragu@mappm.ro

MEWM is responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Technical Assistance components and the Technical Specifications for the Investment component, of evaluation criteria, of evaluation of offers, of contracts and of invoices for payment.

The **Implementing Authority for Project 4** will be Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) – Directorate of Waste Management and Dangerous Chemicals Substances

Contact person

Ms. **Elena Dumitru**, Director

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MEWM is responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Technical Assistance components and the Technical Specifications for the Investment component, of evaluation criteria, of evaluation of offers, of contracts and of invoices for payment.

The **Implementing Authorities for Project 5** will be Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) – Water Management Department

Contact person:

Mr. **Gheorghe Constantin**, Director

Phone: +40-21-410.63.94

e-mail: gconstantin@mappm.ro

The beneficiary of this project is the National Administration "Apele Romane" as the responsible body for the implementation of provisions of the WFD. The owner of the equipment will be NAAR through its Water Management Units. The Water Management Units are expected to develop their capacity to run an integrated monitoring system and in order to fulfil the requirements of the WFD.

Contact person:

Mr. **Ovidiu Gabor**, General Director

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e-mail: ovidiu.gabor@rowater.ro

MEWM together with NAAR are responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Technical Assistance components and the Technical Specifications for the Investment component, of evaluation criteria, of evaluation of offers, of contracts and of invoices for payment.

The **Implementing Authority for Project 6 and 7** will be Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) – Directorate for Biodiversity Conservation and Biosafety

Contact person

Ms. **Adriana Baz**, Director

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e-mail: biodiv@mappm.ro

MEWM is responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Technical Assistance components and the Technical Specifications for the Investment component, of evaluation criteria, of evaluation of offers, of contracts and of invoices for payment.

6.3 Implementation Schedule

For the twinning projects the covenant will be elaborated during the three months period after the notification of the Member State partner. The preparation of the covenant will be a common work of the MEWM's staff, REPA's staff, NEPA's and Member State's staff.

For the Project 2 MEWM together with NEPA are responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Contract 1; approval of Terms of Reference for Contract 2 and Technical Specifications Contract 3 prepared by a PPF.

For the Project 3 MEWM is responsible for the preparation of Terms of Reference for the Contract 1, the Technical Specifications for the Contract 2 and approval of the Technical Specifications for the contract 3 prepared under Phare 2004 twinning project focussed on air quality.

For the Project 4 MEWM is responsible for the preparation of Terms of Reference for the Contracts 1, 2, 3 and approval of the Technical Specifications for the Contract 4 prepared by PPF.

For the Project 5 MEWM together with NAAR are responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Contract 1 and approval of the Technical Specifications for the Contract 2 prepared by the Phare 2002 project and Contract 3 prepared by Phare 2001 project.

For the Project 6 MEWM is responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Contract 1 and the Technical Specifications for the Contract 2. MEWM will approve the Technical Specifications for Contract 3 prepared by Phare 2004 twinning project focussed on nature protection.

For the Project 7 MEWM is responsible for the operational management of the project: preparation of Terms of Reference for the Contract 1 and the Technical Specifications for the Contract 2 and 3.

6.4 Monitoring and indicators of achievement

The monitoring of the programme will be assured by the Phare PIU within MEWM. The projects will be monthly analysed within the Phare Monthly Meetings and quarterly within Steering Committees.

Twice/year the projects will be monitored through SMSC4 and yearly through JMC. The Phare PIU within MEWM will review the programming for 2005 and 2006 based on the results of the 2004 programming and will ensure the timely preparation of the projects proposed for 2005 and 2006 funding.

Projects' monitoring will be conducted according to the PHARE rules.

Taking into account the special importance of this PHARE support due to the sensitive moment of the "last adjustments" in order to ensure the compliance with the country's commitments for accession, the indicators are established for each project in order to monitor the project's results strictly related to the performances of the assisted institutions. Thus, two categories of indicators are proposed for monitoring the projects. The first category of indicators is directly reflecting the efforts for strengthening institutional capacities, while other indicators are established to reflect the performances of the strengthened institutional capacities.

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Addressing identified needs for:	Indicators of performance
Human resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant Human Resources reports submitted and approved/rejected by the national authority 2. Number of training needs assessment reports 3. Average time between identification of needs for new staff within the organisation and new staff recruitment 4. Number of training courses delivered/number of priority training courses established in training needs assessment reports 4. Quality of the courses: feedback needed through evaluation questionnaires/forms
Overall planning/ reporting activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of approved/ not approved activity plans (and number of rejections for each plan) when submitted to NC 2. Number of activity reports submitted/not submitted in time according to requirements set by NC 3. Deviations between proposed milestones/deadlines (in activity plans) and actual implementation or completion dates 4. Regional Environmental Media Report submitted to the NC by agreed date..../and approved by NC
Waste Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regional waste plan created/revised during the project? If so, approximate number of days needed to complete Regional Waste Management Plan 2. Number of comparative reports of actual monitoring data against the predicted emissions to water and air of landfill (yearly) /number of active landfills in the region 3. Number and nature of technical assistance support actions provided to NEG during control and inspection of waste facilities (month, quarter, semester, year) 4. Number of support actions to NEG/number of support actions requested 5. Number and nature of Technical assistance support actions provided to LEPAs on waste management (month, quarter, semester, year) 6. Number of support actions to LEPAs/number of support actions requested
Air quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of air quality plans written/amended for zones, sub-zones and agglomerations with AQ above limit levels undertaken, and number of days needed to complete the plans. 2. Number of days per month AQ is above alert thresholds for each monitoring point. 3. Annual AQ assessment review completed by deadline set by NC. 4. Number of initiatives on air improvement (yearly) being submitted as project proposals for funding/ total number
Nature protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of management plans approved for Natura 2000 sites 2. Number of additional sites identified for designation as Natura sites 3. Number of sites identified for designation as Natura sites/ number of sites given designation 4. Number of initiatives on biodiversity and protected areas being further developed and submitted as project proposals for funding/total number of initiatives

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	<p>5. Number of technical assistance support actions provided to the LEPA's / Number of requested actions</p> <p>6. Number of surveys undertaken by type, habitat and hectare</p>
Licensing/ permitting activities	<p>1. Number of IEP & IEA issued/ number of activities (in the region) requiring an IEP & IEA (annually)</p> <p>2. Number of IEPs modified by request of owner/ number of activities (in the region) holding an IEP (annually)</p> <p>3. Number of IEP & IEA processed or modified/number of applications received (annually)</p> <p>4. Number of compliance control visits undertaken/number of sites holding an IEP</p> <p>5. Number of permits modified by REPA as a response to compliance control visits or feedback from NEG/number of sites holding an IEP</p> <p>6. Average number of days needed to complete and issue a permit/agreement calculations</p> <p>7. Average period taken to issue or modify a permit/agreement from the date of first submission of applications</p>
Monitoring/ laboratory activity	<p>1. Number of analyses performed/ number of analyses requested by NEG, LEPA, Economic units</p> <p>2. Frequency in the use of the existing equipment (daily, weekly,...)</p> <p>3. Non-compliances with management systems through internal audit</p> <p>4. Number of inter-calibrations carried out within the region annually</p>
Data management & communications	<p>1. Number of new IT applications & databases developed/number of new applications & databases needed at the beginning of the period</p> <p>2. Number of network breakdowns/year and frequency</p> <p>3. Number of reports on datasets manipulation & interrogation produced/number of reports requested by stakeholders and other REPA Departments (month, quarter, semester, year)</p> <p>4. Average time (days) needed to complete a request</p> <p>5. Regional data included into National Database by...</p> <p>6. Number of reports to National Committees (in charge of preparing and reviewing advisory information) about data and resources needs at regional/local level</p> <p>7. Requests for public information satisfied/total number of requests</p> <p>8. Number of technical advice guidance requests satisfied/requests received</p>

ANNEXES TO PROGRAMME FICHE

1. The sector programme monitoring sheet
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and payment schedule as graphs (see section 6), by quarter, for full duration of the programme (including disbursement period)
4. Logical framework for 2004 projects
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations, strategic plans and studies