

Challenges in the implementation of the Programme of Measures related to the MSFD and WFD –Lesson learned by Romanian

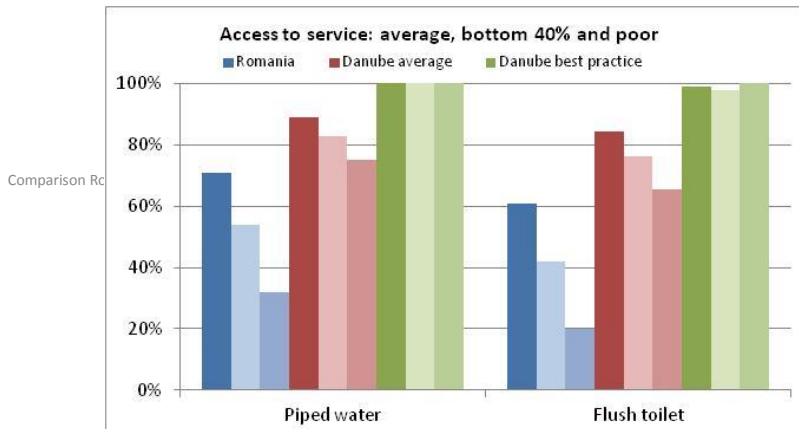
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Programmes of measures for Water Framework Directive – basic measures

- Deriving from the specific directives and EU committed obligations:
 - urban wastewater** collection and treatment
 - implementation of the Program of actions for reduction of **nitrate pollution from agricultural practices** including Code of Good Agricultural Practices
 - cease the **discharge of priority substances** discharges within the water resources
 - ensuring the quality of **water intended for human consumption**
 - ensuring the **quality of bathing water** in the designated areas
 - ceasing the **direct or indirect discharges of polluted water within groundwater resources** and reversing the trend of pollution in the groundwater bodies
 - improving the monitoring system in order to monitorize new priority substances

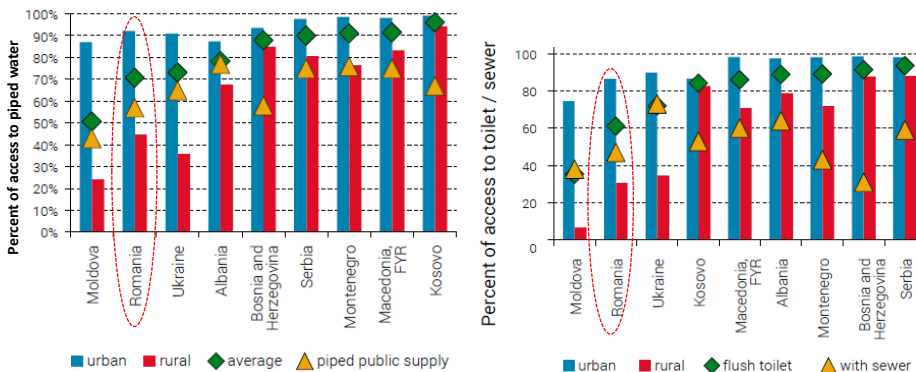
access to WATER and sanitation



Source: DWP elaboration

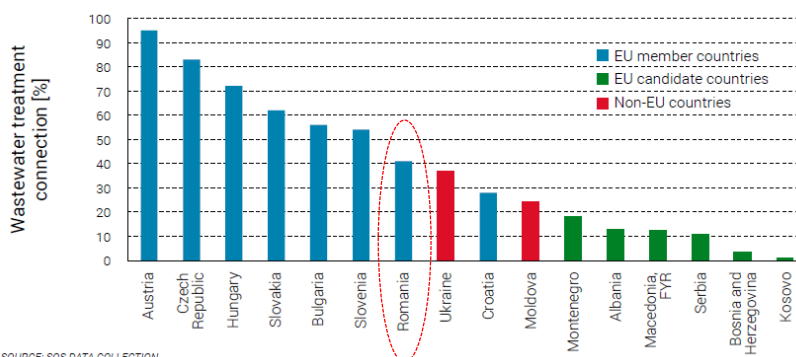
Service Quality / vulnerability

- Rural population with lower access to piped water and flush toilets



Wastewater Treatment

- ▶ Lower than other EU members (but transition period in Romania) but increasing



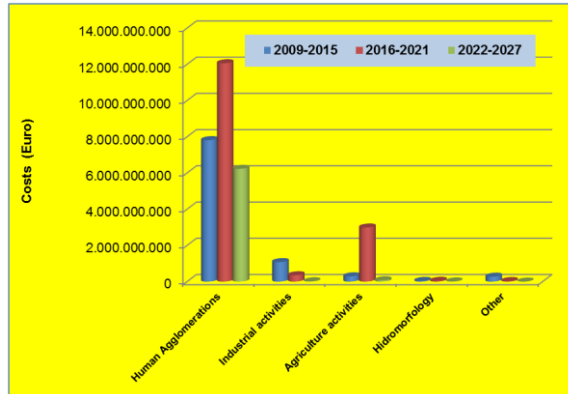
Costs/financial resources/gaps

Costs (in billion EUR)	Estimated costs for UWWD	Deadline for UWWD	Estimated costs for DWD	Deadline for DWD	Estimate of EU funds for the water sector (2014- 2020)
Romania	13	2018	5,5	2018	3,2
Bulgaria	3,6	2014	0,6	2014	1,2
Croatia	2,9	2023	0,8	2022	1,9

Programmes of measures – costs of measures

Realised and planned costs for investments and other costs (without operation and maintenance costs)

- ❑ 2009-2015 – 9,500 billions. Euro
- ❑ 2016-2021 – 21,817 billions. Euro for investments and other costs
- ❑ 2022 – 2027 – 6,339 billions Euro



Constraints

- Limited financial resources → high investment need;
- Limited period of time (2007-2018)
- Affordability to pay – particularly in rural areas
- Limited institutional capacity for implementing the projects
- Legal constraints particularly for the tendering process

Diffuse pollution

- Mainly coming from agriculture
- Generate pollution with nutrients and organic substances
- Generate pollution with priority substances
- Soil erosion contributing to nutrient pollution and land degradation



Nitrate pollution within the individual households

- Mixed domestic waste and manure
- Inappropriate disposal of waste ;
- Contamination of soil and groundwater;
- Drinking water wells affected







1. Transporting manure to the commune platform



2. Establishment of the centralized units for manure management

3. Public-privat partnerships



Platforma individuala instalata – comuna Cuza Voda
2004



Suprafata plantata cu arbori – comuna Independenta, August 2003



Aceeasi locatie, August 2004



Constraints

- Large number of small farms –approx. 3 millions
- Low capacity for small farms to develop and implement EU financed projects
- Difficulties in monitoring diffuse pollution and delineate by pollution coming from lack of sanitation in rural area
- Low capacity for consultancy, training and awareness in the rural areas for implementing Code of Good Agricultural Practices
- Lack of institutional capacity at the local level (Mayors of the communa) to handle the diffuse pollution issues
- Low capacity to control and inspect small farms

Approach for diffuse pollution control

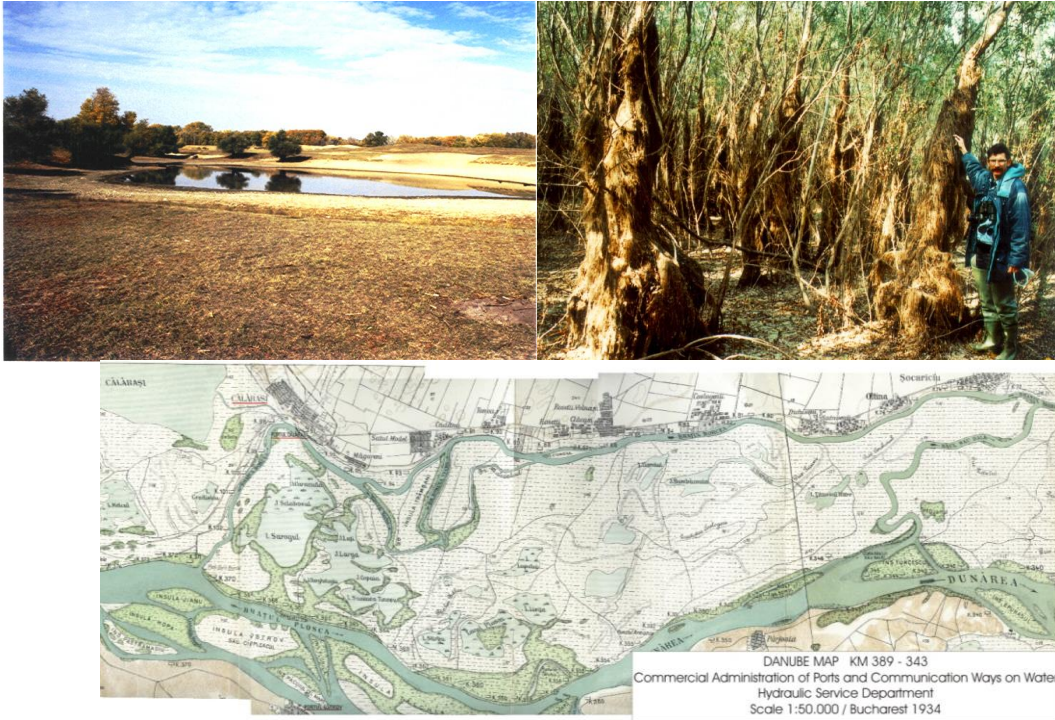
- Pilot project on Agricultural Pollution Control in the Calarasi county Area- 5 millions Euro World Bank loan
- Integrated Nutrient Pollution Control implemented at the national level -50 millions Euro World Bank loan
- Integrated Nutrient Pollution Control –phase II – implemented at the national level – 50 millions Euro World Bank loan
- Use the Rural Development National Programme for financing nutrient pollution control programme

Programmes of measures – additional measures

✓ Additional basic measures under requirements of art. 11.3b-I of WFD:

- qualitative and quantitative water management of water uses and receiving of waters into resources
- technical measures for improvement of water management (reduction of water loss, increasing the internal recirculation level of technological waters, metering, etc.)
- controls over the abstraction of fresh surface water and groundwater, and impoundment of fresh surface water
- control and permits of the input for point and diffuse sources
- measures applied by water users to ensure that the hydromorphological conditions of the bodies of water are consistent with the achievement of the required ecological status or good ecological potential for bodies of water designated as artificial or heavily
- measures / programmes for the phasing-out of emissions, discharges and losses of priority hazardous substances or for the reduction of emissions, discharges (Directive 2006/11/EC)
- other technical specific measures than those under requirements of EU Directives

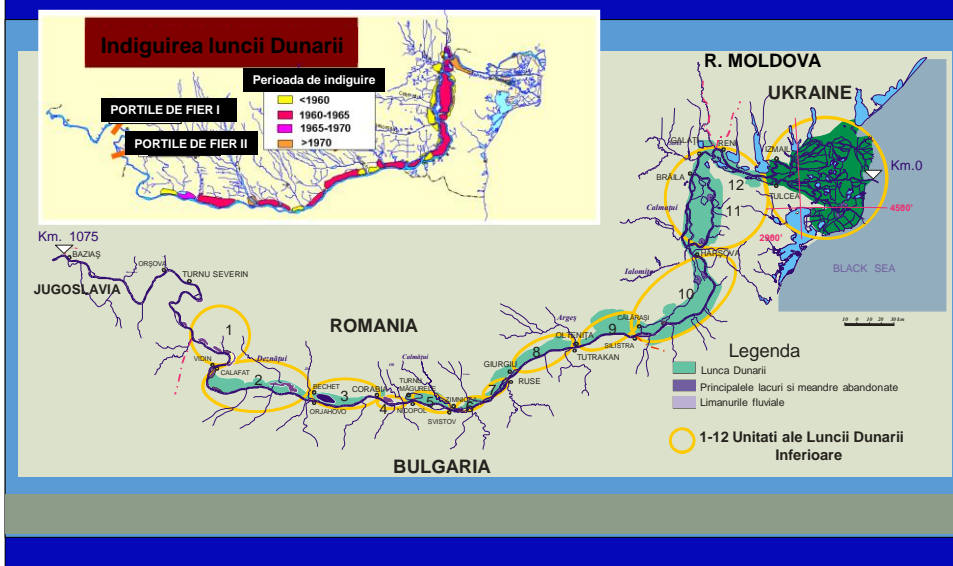




Ecological rehabilitation works



Rehabilitation of the wetland areas in the Danube floodplain



Financing of the Programmes of measures (2012 – 2015 - 2021)

Implementation of the POM considering the financing sources from:

- European funds - Cohesion Funds (2007- 2013 and planning period 2014-2020) for implementation of the requirements of Drinking Water Directive and Urban Waste Water Directive and for financing of the measures addressed to hydromorphology, priority substances and groundwaters, EFARD, EFRD, LIFE, European Fisheries Fund, etc.
- governmental budget, Environmental Agency Fund, local budget, ministerial environment budget for specific research activities;
- operators for water services and own sources of economic units for implementation of the technical measures;
- National Administration Romanian Waters – contributions from all water users;
- other sources (i.e. international loans)

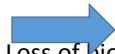
Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Aim – to achieve or to maintain the Good Environmental Status by 2020 in all European seas

Geographical scope – 4 marine regions, one of them is the Black Sea marine region

Pressures:

- Overfishing,
- Nutrient and organic enrichment
- Contamination by hazardous substances
- Pollution with oil
- Introduction of non-indigenous species
- Climate changes

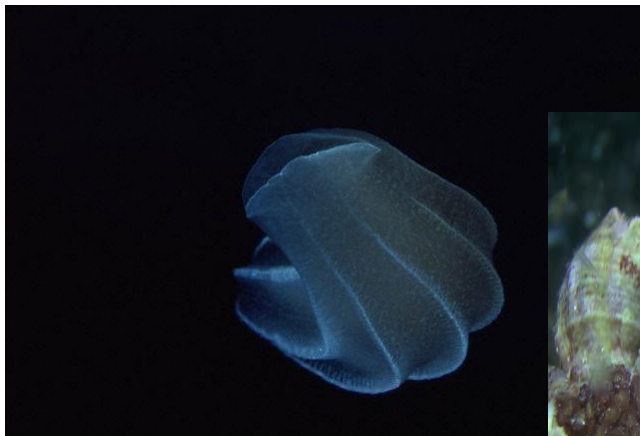


Loss of biodiversity, degradation of habitats

Main areas of intervention

- Eutrophication and contaminants
- Marine Litter
- Fishery
- Marine Protected Areas
- Invasive species
- General regulation





Maritime industries



Maine measures related to MSFD

- Management and reduction of diffuse sources of pollution, including atmospheric deposition
- Introduction of eco-labelling
- Development of the Regional Marine Litter Action Plan
- Amendment of the existing legislation regarding control activities and data collection on the catch and landings at the fishing ports
- Elaboration/update of the management plans for Marine Protected Areas
- Setting up a common Action Plan for early detection, mitigation and impact assessment of non-indigenous species
- Amendment of existing legislation, where necessary, through introduction of a permit regime for activities in marine environment

Challenges

- Need to improve knowledge by regional research on biodiversity, habitats and non-commercial fish stocks
- Lack of a legal instrument on fishery in the Black Sea
- Future developments concerning reduction on land based sources pollution
- Future development of the monitoring system particularly on marine litter and noise
- Need for regulation framework on off shore exploitation

