

Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes

Project number 28: Assistance to the Serbian Environment Protection Agency as a national focal point institution for cooperation with European Environment Agency in strengthening the EIONET

1 BASIC INFORMATION

- 1.1 CRIS Number:** 2008/020-406
- 1.2 Title:** Assistance to the Serbian Environment Protection Agency as a national focal point institution for cooperation with European Environment Agency in strengthening the EIONET
- 1.3 ELARG statistical code:** 03.27
- 1.4 Location:** Republic of Serbia

Implementing arrangements:

- 1.5 Contracting Authority:** EC Delegation to the Republic of Serbia
- 1.6 Implementing Agency:** EC Delegation to the Republic of Serbia
- 1.7 Beneficiary** (including details of project manager):

Serbian Environmental Protection Agency - Ministry for Environmental Protection, Republic of Serbia.

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Project Management Unit (PMU): Serbian Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ruze Jovanovica 27a, Belgrade, Serbia

A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for the project. The PSC will be responsible for the overall quality of project implementation and provide strategic direction. The Committee will ensure that the project outputs and goals are met in a timely fashion, approve work plans and reports, offer guidance and advise on project activities. The Committee will meet on quarterly basis.

The PSC will include one representative of each of the key project stakeholders: Hydro-meteorological Institute of Republic of Serbia, Secretariat for environmental protection of province of Vojvodina, Statistical Office of Republic of Serbia, Institute of Public Health of Republic Serbia, Institute for Soil Science, Institute for Natural Protection, Ministry for Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management and the EC Delegation. The EC Delegation should provide guidance on procurement and project evaluation respectively. The PSC will be chaired by the Project Manager.

Financing:

- 1.8 Overall cost:** 1,600,000 EUR
- 1.9 EU contribution:** 1,600,000 EUR

- 1.10 Final date for contracting:** 3 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
- 1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:** 5 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement
- 1.12 Final date for disbursements:** 6 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement

2 OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND PROJECT PURPOSE

2.1 Overall Objective:

To increase the capacity of the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) to support Serbia in the realization of its international environmental protection obligations

2.2 Project purpose:

- Increased capacity of SEPA and the other responsible institutions to carry out the monitoring and reporting responsibilities required to meet international environmental protection obligations

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

The "European Partnership" defines a number of priorities for the environmental sector. The short term priorities are to:

- Accelerate approximation of legislation and standards to the EU acquis
- Strengthen the administrative capacity of bodies in charge of planning, permits, inspection and monitoring, and also project management, strengthen capacity at local level and ensure coordination between central and local levels.

The medium term priorities are to:

- Strengthen further the administrative capacity of environmental institutions at national and local level.
- Ensure full implementation and enforcement of legislation approximated to the EU legislation.
- Adopt and start implementing strategies on air pollution, waste management and nature protection.
- Implement fully the national environmental protection strategy and the water strategy.

Regional cooperation is one of the major mechanisms ensuring reintegration of SEE countries and facilitating their internal reform, which paves the way for integration in the EU. The continuation of regional cooperation in the field of environmental protection is foreseen in the revised document of European Partnership, adopted by the Council of EU on 30 January 2006, as well.

2.4 Link with MIPD¹

As defined in the document "Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document for Serbia 2007-2009", the main strategic objective of the pre-accession assistance to Serbia is to support the country's transition from the status of a potential candidate to a candidate country and through to membership of the EU. Moreover it is stated that the Instrument for Pre-Accession

¹ Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document

Assistance (IPA) will support Serbia to meet the Accession Criteria by fulfilling the political, economic and acquis-related criteria for membership.

One of the three key areas which are addressed by above mentioned document is the implementation of European Standards. Therefore the field of the environment and environmental protection has been selected as one of the main priorities and objectives in this area for the period 2007-2009. In the section "Pre-accession Assistance Strategy for the Period 2007-2009", chapter "European Standards" the main priorities and objectives are defined as: "It is necessary to support the development and implementation of strategies and policies in order to establish sectoral policies and a regulatory framework compatible with European standards". Special focus is also given on the environmental issues: "Support to the approximation and implementation of Environmental legislation and related strategies; support to environmental authorities at all levels in terms of project preparation, management, planning, permitting, inspecting, and monitoring; support to local infrastructure investments including environmental information systems, solid waste, regional land fields, water and sewage. Support for participating in Environmental networks including the European Environmental Agency".

This project will contribute to the above mentioned objectives by establishing a network of experts and institutions currently involved in environmental monitoring, raising their capacity in management, monitoring and reporting, creating a sustainable monitoring/national reporting/international reporting system that will be a key component of European and international environmental networks for data and information collection and dissemination. The project outputs will be used as a tool for policy makers in the decision making process, providing a reliable and effective environmental information system.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

Not applicable

2.6 Link with national / sectoral plans

In the **National Strategy of Serbia for the Serbia and Montenegro's Accession to the European Union**, (section "The EU harmonisation requirements") it is stated that in order to harmonise the chapter on environmental protection with EU regulations, it is necessary to:

"As widely as possible, raise the level of environmental awareness in all structures of the society.

Establish institutions in such a way that they will efficiently monitor and implement activities relating to the EU approximation; provide technical conditions and office space for the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Agency for Environmental Protection,...

Fully develop cooperation with the European Environmental Agency (EEA); build environmental infrastructure; restructure the Agency for Environmental Protection, and restructure the information system and liaise with the EEA;

Establish or build up on the networks of monitoring of environmental and radiation elements, in line with the EU requirements;

Set up a cadastre of polluters, monitor the biggest polluters in particular..."

In the draft **National Programme for Environmental Protection** it is defined that an Integrated environmental information system and a cadastre of polluters are missing in Serbia. The Environmental Protection Agency is however gradually taking a coordination role in setting up integrated environmental information system.

One of the short-term reforms of the monitoring and information system (2006 – 2010) in the National programme is to establish a central and integral data bank on all environmental components and cadastre of polluters in Serbia and to provide public access to environmental information. This database should be linked with the network of the European Environmental Agency (EIONET)

3 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

3.1 Background and justification:

The Serbian Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) was established in November 2004 as an institution that should focus on:

- Development, regulation and maintenance of the National information system for environmental protection (monitoring the parameters of the state of the environment, pollutants cadastre, etc.);
- Environmental data acquisition, centralization and processing, reporting about the state of the environment and policy implementation in the field of environmental protection;
- Development of the procedures for environmental data processing and evaluation;
- Management of information about best available techniques and practices and their implementation in the field of environmental protection;
- Cooperation with the European Environmental Agency (EEA) and European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET), as well as other objectives defined by law.

The main mission of the Agency is to ensure the availability of reliable and timely data and information on the state of the environment, essential for effective environmental policy realization. SEPA was established as a result of a need to have an organization that would focus on gathering environmental data and development of the National Information System for environmental protection. By integrating the work of all the scientific, professional and educational institutions cooperating with international bodies, the Agency provides a central point for data and information access and dissemination.

In the development of the procedures for environmental data collection, SEPA established many contacts with scientific, professional and governmental organizations. Universities, institutes and organizations representing all levels of public administration from local to the regional, provincial and national level were recognized as a base for the effective functioning of the Environmental Information System. At the international level, SEPA's main point of contact is the European Environmental Agency (EEA). However, other international organizations such as European Commission, UNEP, UNDP, DG JRC and Eurostat are also included in the periodic reporting of environmental parameters.

The Law on environmental protection defines the Agency's obligation to prepare a yearly report on the state of the environment in Serbia. This annual report represents one of the key documents in the environmental protection domain, providing not only an evaluation of the state of the environment but also giving recommendations for a general improvement in this field.

SEPA started the reporting to the EEA in 2005. Reports are prepared annually on the basis of data and information prepared and submitted by the above institutions. SEPA reports on priority data flows defined by the EEA. During last three years SEPA increased its reporting levels and reached the level of 83% for the year 2007.

The Ministry of Environmental Protection should be seen as a policy making, planning, permitting and inspecting body. SEPA as an operational body mainly focuses on data collection, management, reporting and organization of an institutional network for

environmental monitoring and international cooperation. The Agency doesn't have any local branches.

SEPA currently has 24 employees organized in two departments:

- Department for the monitoring of the state of the environment and
- Department for the monitoring of the polluters and environmental information system.

A detailed organogram is given in Annex 3.

At the moment, environmental monitoring is performed by many institutions without an integrated system. The dataflow is initiated every year by sending an official requests to each institution. The environmental monitoring is performed by the following organizations with the following remarks and recommendations (grouped by environmental media/theme):

Ambient Air Quality

Monitored by: Hydro-meteorological Institute, Regional and National Health Protection Institutes, Secretariat for environmental protection of province of Vojvodina, Statistical Office.

Remarks: Legislation not in compliance with AFD, 3 levels of monitoring (national, regional, local), Strategy does not exist, Monitoring programme exists, Data available.

Recommendations: Put the legislation in compliance, Make pre-assessment and set up zones/agglomerations, Upgrade state monitoring network, Improve data quality, Establish a national reference laboratory.

Air and Water Emissions

Monitored by: Industry, Pollution production facilities, self-monitoring.

Remarks: In 2008 the first set of data from self-monitoring will be collected and used as a base for creation of the Cadastre of polluters.

Recommendations: Establish Cadastre of polluters, Strengthen enforcement.

Water Quality

Monitored by: Hydrometeorological Institute, Regional and National Health Protection Institutes, Secretariat for environmental protection of province of Vojvodina, Water Directorate (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management), Statistical Office.

Remarks: Legislation not in compliance with WFD, Monitoring responsibility is shared with 2(3) ministries, Monitoring Strategy exists for surface waters, Monitoring programmes exist, Data for surface water and ground water available.

Recommendations: Put the legislation in compliance, Coordination of monitoring is necessary, Make steps according to WFD (assessment, monitoring programmes, river basin management plans, etc.), Upgrade state monitoring network, Improve data quality, Establish a national reference laboratory.

Soil

Monitored by: Soil Institute, Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Statistical Office, Secretariat for environmental protection of province of Vojvodina.

Remarks: Legislation not in compliance with EU legislation, Systematic measurement of soil parameters does not exist, No standard forms or norms to ensure compatibility of methods and data exist at the national level.

Recommendations: Put the legislation in compliance, Prepare national soil monitoring strategy, Improve quality of collected data

Biodiversity

Monitored by: Institute for Natural Protection, Institute for Biological Research, Institute for Forestry, Statistical Office.

Remarks: Legislation not in compliance with EU legislation, National monitoring programme does not exist.

Recommendations: Put the legislation in compliance, Prepare biodiversity conservation and monitoring strategy, Improve quality of collected data.

Waste

Monitored by: Statistical Office, Local municipalities.

Remarks: Legislation not in compliance with EU legislation, National waste management strategy exists, Monitoring programme does not exist, Data on waste very limited.

Recommendations: Put the legislation in compliance, Prepare waste monitoring strategy, Improve quality of collected data, Establish a Cadastre of waste, particularly landfills, Establish a national reference laboratory for waste characterization.

The number of the staff that will fully benefit from such a project can be calculated taking into account SEPA's staff that will manage the project implementation (18 employees) and relevant representatives of the institutions involved in the project (2-4 persons from each institution). As mentioned earlier in this paragraph, something around 12 different institutions will benefit from an integrated environmental monitoring and reporting system, giving a total number of about 42 to 64 employees of these organizations that will be involved in the project implementation thus fully benefit from its outputs and results.

Three general problems can be identified based on the above analysis and the project is designed to address the first two of these:

1. There are a significant number of national and local institutions responsible for data collection who currently lack the human and physical capacity and the procedures and systems to carry out these responsibilities in accordance with EU regulations

Existing capacities of the monitoring equipment and human resources are not adequate in both a quantitative and qualitative sense. The existing monitoring system is mostly targeted on the ambient environment quality but even in this regard it doesn't cover all the priorities. Specific problem exists in the so-called self-monitoring by polluters which is inadequate and limited in range.

2. There are a number of gaps in terms of the information currently monitored

In the law on Environmental Protection, Article 69 and 72, two types of monitoring are defined: monitoring of the environment and monitoring of the emission of polluters. Monitoring is one of the main components of the integrated information system created and maintained by the Agency for environmental protection as defined in the Article 74 of the above mentioned law.

Realization of this project will lead to the establishment and improvement of the environmental monitoring, polluters self-monitoring and reporting system at the national level. Establishment and development of the national monitoring system, followed by the creation of the national reference centres network (EIONET network) aims at the improvement of the international cooperation and inclusion in the European data flow procedures especially targeting European Environmental Agency. This project should therefore be seen as one of the core segments in a process of EU harmonization and integration.

3. Most of the current legislation needs to be harmonized so that it complies with EU requirements.

In the process of European integration, the experience of other countries has shown that the environmental area is often very difficult for countries to comply with in terms of legislation and investments, short transition periods and limited financial support. Although the demands for international cooperation on environment are growing, awareness of the importance of environment monitoring and reporting in society is still at a low level.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)

It is expected that the positive impact of this project will be significant. Firstly, it will lead to Improved environmental protection, especially in the field of support to the decision making process and reporting to the international community. The project will also lead to a better understanding of all environmental issues while increasing capacity in many institutions currently involved in environmental monitoring and applying up-to-date technology and methodology.

Since the project focuses on the environmental sector it is clear that improvement of monitoring and reporting will have a direct impact on regional and international cross-border issues like: trans-boundary pollution transfer, climate changes analysis, natural disaster prevention, etc.

The main project output is the establishment of an integrated environmental information system. This system can be seen as a model for establishing reliable environmental reporting mechanisms to be used for raising public awareness, implementation of international conventions - Aarhus convention, PRTR protocol, Montreal protocol, etc.

Equipment will also be procured under the project and this equipment will continue to be utilised in environmental monitoring after completion. The costs of maintenance of this equipment will be met by the Ministry of Environment.

The skills developed during the project as well as the knowledge obtained through the creation of project outputs will be used and maintained in the European Information and Observation Network, especially through the activities of National Reference Centers and/or Primary Contact Points for cooperation with EEA. The newly created network of experts and institutions will be used in the future for establishing a similar reporting system towards other European institutions - Eurostat, EC, DG Environment, etc.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators

Result 1: Increased capacity within SEPA to carry out its monitoring, data collection, management and reporting responsibilities by applying European standards and methodologies, up-to-date information technology and staff training and education

Indicators

- Number of staff receiving training in areas appropriate to their responsibilities
- Creation of the National report on the state of the environment based on the national set of indicators for years t+1, t+2, t+3 (t - project start-up);
- Creation and development of the national set of indicators on the state of the environment according to the EEA methodology (30 indicators on the state of the environment): 20 indicators (t+1), 25 indicators (t+2), 30 indicators (t+3)

Result 2: Established information network for data collection and exchange with domestic and international organisations, being fully compatible with all the existing information systems or systems under development

Indicators

Integrated system installed and operational

All users trained in the operation of the system in accordance with their job responsibilities

Result 3: Increased physical capacity within stakeholders (identified in Section 3.1.) to perform monitoring in accordance with EU methodologies in both equipment (where necessary) and appropriate training on analytical methods and new technologies

Indicators

Equipment installed and functional

Improved accuracy of data and quality of reporting to the EU

3.4 Activities:

Result 1 - Increased capacity of SEPA to carry out its monitoring, data management and reporting responsibilities:

- Training Needs Analysis of the SEPA Departments
- Trainings and workshops on monitoring, data collection, reporting systems.
- Preparation of an organisational development plan.
- Design of training programme – the training programme can consist of a range of different tools including formal training modules, seminars, workshops, conferences and more informal mentoring.
- Delivery of training on data collection, management and reporting according to the EU methodology.
- Delivery of training on application of up-to-date information technology for data exchange.
- Evaluation of training and recommendations for future.

Result 2 - Established information network for data collection and exchange

- Analysis of current situation, available hardware/software, telecommunication issues, data collection techniques, data management and exchange methods.
- Design of a information system, definition of required equipment (hardware/software), timeline for equipment installation, software creation and installation, training.
- Purchasing and installation of the required equipment.
- Design of the software for data verification and exchange.
- Design of the software for automatic reporting using EU standards.
- Training for software users in involved institutions.
- Evaluation of training and recommendations for future

Result 3 - Increased capacity for monitoring, data management and reporting of other institutions involved in the monitoring and reporting network:

- Analysis of current situation (protocols, equipment methodologies, institutions)
- Planning of equipment upgrade, development plan.
- Purchasing and installation of the required equipment.
- Trainings on monitoring methodologies, new equipment installation.
- Evaluation of training and recommendations for future.

The project focuses on three parallel activities that should result in increased capacity for monitoring, data collection and exchange. While the first activity concentrates on the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency and its staff, the second and the third activities focus on the group of already recognized institutions that are engaged in environmental monitoring and data collection. These are identified in Section 3.1. of this document.

Contracting Arrangement:

The project will be implemented through three separate contracts.

The first is a framework contract to cover all training and organisational development inputs and to design the technical specifications for the information system and the equipment.

The second contract is the supply contract for the required equipment.

The third contract is a supply contract for the software.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

Conditionality:

The following conditions need to exist for the project to achieve maximum impact:

- Stability of the involved institutions with continuous work, increased efficiency and flexibility to be part of an integrated system for data collection.
- Efficient timeline in the Parliament for creation, revision and acceptance of environmental legislation (Law on environmental protection, Law on air quality, Law on waste, Law on water quality, Law on noise,...), conventions (Aarhus convention, PRTR protocol, Montreal protocol,...), etc.
- High level of motivation for cooperation within institutions integrated in the system, namely: Hydrometeorological Institute, Secretariat for environmental protection of province of Vojvodina, Statistical Office, Health Institute, Soil Institute, Institute for natural protection, Regional health institutes, other Ministries, Local governance.
- Increased capacity for implementing up-to-date information and telecommunication technology through the selection of adequate working group within institutions with high level of expertise.
- Continuation of a process of European integration with special focus on environmental and sustainable development issues, thus existence of an independent Ministry of environmental protection.

Sequencing:

The project will achieve four separate results. The activities required to achieve the first two sets of results are focused on the capacity building and technological and methodological strengthening of the SEPA and institutions involved in the environmental monitoring/reporting process. Those two activities should be performed simultaneously (first phase of project), having a strong dependence, resulting in a motivated and well trained staff within SEPA and involved institutions, creating an environment in which the activity Nr. 3 can be carried out. During the same period, the monitoring equipment should be upgraded. At the end of this phase, the IT equipment should be acquired followed by software creation and installation. As a last phase, IT training should be envisaged, followed by the activity 4, involvement of the public and wider group of stakeholders in the process.

3.6 Linked activities

Currently there are several projects aiming at the creation of some of the components of the national environmental information system that should be seen as a base for creation of EIONET network in Serbia. A project financed by national funds is targeting the creation of Environmental Geographical Information System that will provide an informational structure for future data collection and dissemination. The creation of national cadastre of polluters in accordance with E-PRTR protocol is also an undergoing activity that will form one of the key components of the future information system.

During previous years, SEPA had a direct support from EU through the CARDS 2003. The newly established Agency has been supported through different activities, including capacity building, environmental network strengthening, equipment procurement and installation. During the year 2007 SEPA was selected as an institution that should be responsible for real time air quality monitoring (resolution of the government of Republic of Serbia) and many activities have been performed in this direction. Two additional automatic air quality stations have been installed (Belgrade and Beocin) while the procurement and installation of additional 23 stationary stations, one mobile station and the calibration laboratory is ongoing through financial and technical support of EAR.

3.6.1 Links to other IPA programmes

Projects that the Ministry for Environmental Protection and the Environmental Protection Agency (organizational part of the Ministry) submitted for IPA 2008 are clearly inline with the list of main priorities, especially having in mind that two of them ("Assistance in Implementation of Chemical Management System in Serbia" and "Strengthening institutional capacity in Hazardous Waste Management") are directly related to the implementation of EU environmental legislation/strategies including the capacity building in the field of environmental management, permitting and monitoring.

This project wraps-up both these mentioned initiatives with the intention to create an institutional network of organizations and experts that will provide effective and efficient exchange of all environment related data and information thus providing a base for participating in international environmental networks with a special focus on a cooperation with European Environmental Agency.

3.6.2 Links with CARDS programmes (ongoing and foreseen)

During 2006 several activities were performed for the design and creation of the Integral air quality monitoring system. Within CARDS project through support of EAR, it is planned to install 24 automatic monitoring stations while the National investment plan provided funds for 18 supplementary stations.

Agency made some additional steps in the same direction, by establishing 4 automatic stations in towns of Smederevo and Bor. Funds were provided by the Environment Protection Fund of Republic of Serbia.

Future information network among the institutions dealing with environmental issues should take in account outputs from previous and ongoing projects. Good example is the WMIS (Water Management Information System) in Water Directorate being developed with support of EAR. The information system that will be built should be fully compatible with such kind of already existing systems, that should be seen as a component of an integrated environmental reporting system on the national level.

3.7 Lessons learned

The main objective of indicator use in the environmental protection is to summarize the huge amount of measurements and data into the limited number of most significant information. The main strengths of indicators lie in the fact that they quantify the most important impacts on the environment and enable their comparison during years.

EEA has established large number of indicators divided in 31 themes. In 2002 these were streamlined into 37 Core Set Indicators to provide a stable basis for indicator-based reporting by the EEA, to prioritize improvements in the quality and geographical coverage of data flows and, to streamline contributions to other European and global indicator initiatives (EU SDI, OECD EI etc.).

In the beginning of 2006 the Agency prepared 20 indicators from the Core Set Indicators for Pan-European State of Environment Report which will be presented on the Sixth Ministerial Conference „Environment for Europe” in October 2007 in Belgrade.

4 INDICATIVE BUDGET

The project focuses on four parallel activities that should result in increased capacity for monitoring, data collection and exchange. While first activity concentrates on the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency and its staff, the second and the third one focus on the group of already recognized institutions that are engaged in environmental monitoring and data collection.

The fourth activity involves a wider set of organizations that should be involved in the process not only as data users but also as partners in raising public awareness. Activities 1 and 4 will be performed through the organization of trainings and workshops while the activities 3 and 4 also involve technical support and creation of a network (hardware/software) between selected institutions that will be finalized in creation of a shared information system providing reliable framework for data and information exchange.

Having all this in mind, despite the fact that the project has been divided into 4 activities, the indicative budget is divided into three groups:

- Part 1: Training - Training analysis, preparation. design of training modules, organization of the workshops, training evaluation activities
- Part 2: Hardware procurement - Current situation analysis, monitoring and IT equipment selection, procurement and installation
- Part 3: Software design - Information system design, training for IT managers and users

INDICATIVE BUDGET (AMOUNTS IN €)

			TOTAL EXP.RE	SOURCES OF FUNDING								
				IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION			NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION				PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/ Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
Activity 1												
contract 1.1	X		200,000	200,000	100							–
Activity 2												
contract 2.1		X	800,000	800,000	100							
Activity 3												
contract 3.1		X	600,000	600,000	100							
TOTAL IB			200,000	200,000	100							
TOTAL INV			1,400,000	1,400,000	100							
TOTAL PROJECT			1,600,000	1,600,000	100							

NOTE: DO NOT MIX IB AND INV IN THE SAME ACTIVITY ROW. USE SEPARATE ROW

Amounts net of VAT

- (1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV
 (2) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

5 INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1.1		T + 1 Q	
Contract 2.1	T + 3 Q	T + 7 Q	T + 10 Q
Contract 3.1	T + 4 Q	T + 8 Q	T + 12 Q

6 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

6.1 Equal Opportunity

The programme does not target women specifically, but general improvement in environmental standards and methodologies will be beneficial to all citizens, including women.

6.2 Environment

This project directly relates to environmental issues, environmental protection and strengthening environmental aspects of the national level. It will improve the quality of information available to monitor progress in the implementation of EC regulations and thus directly contribute to improved environmental protection practices.

6.3 Minorities

Considering this project will deal with environmental issues targeting a general improvement of water, air and soil quality, its outcomes will be beneficial to all citizens' especially national minority and underprivileged social groups, having in mind that these groups sometimes live in areas where solving environmental problems is one of the top priorities. Further improvements in environmental protection (air, water, soil) and management will assist in poverty reduction, and increase the potential for economic activity.

ANNEXES:

ANNEX I: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche		Assistance to the Serbian Environment Protection Agency as a national focal point institution for cooperation with European Environment Agency in strengthening the EIONET	
		Contracting period expires 3 years after the signature of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires 6 years after the signature of the FA
		Total budget : €1,600,000	IPA budget: €1,600,000
Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To increase the capacity of the SEPA to support Serbia in the realization of its international environmental protection obligations	Full membership in European Environmental Agency (EEA) in t+3 years (t - project start-up);	Reports of the European Environmental Agency (EEA) Reports of the European commission (EC)	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Increased capacity of SEPA and the other responsible institutions to carry out the monitoring and reporting responsibilities required to meet international environmental protection obligations	Established Integrated monitoring and reporting system for all environmental medias (air, water, soil) and themes (biodiversity, waste, polluters, chemicals, etc.) Level of reporting towards EEA and other European institutions >60% priority data flow in t+1 year (t - project start-up) >80% priority data flow in t+2 year (t - project start-up)	Reports of the European Environmental Agency (EEA) Positive assessment of EU integration process of Republic of Serbia.	Achievement of satisfactory results in other fields of environmental protection; Adoption and implementation of international conventions, protocols, laws, etc.; Harmonization of the National legislative with EU legislative;

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
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1. Increased capacity within SEPA to carry out its monitoring, data collection, management and reporting responsibilities	▪ Number of staff receiving training in areas appropriate to their responsibilities ▪ Creation of the National report on the state of the environment based on the national set of indicators for years t+1, t+2, t+3 (t - project start-up); ▪ Creation and development of the national set of indicators on the state of the environment according to the EEA methodology (30 indicators on the state of the environment): 20 indicators (t+1), 25 indicators (t+2), 30 indicators (t+3)	Independent national and international scientific and technical institutions - reports Government of Republic of Serbia - acceptance of annual and other reports Parliament of Republic of Serbia - acceptance of the reports	Stability of the involved institutions; Continuation of work, efficiency and flexibility of the institutions integrated in the system for data collection; Coordination of efforts and readiness for cooperation of all stakeholders (industry, non-governmental organizations, other public institutions, provincial and local governments, etc.). Efficient timeline in the Parliament for creation, revision and acceptance of environmental legislation (Law on environmental protection, Law on air quality, Law on waste, Law on water quality, Law on noise,...), conventions (Aarhus convention, PRTR protocol, Montreal protocol,...), etc.;
2. Established information network for data collection and exchange with domestic and international organisations	▪ Integrated system installed and operational ▪ All users trained in the operation of the system in accordance with their job responsibilities		
3. Increased physical capacity within stakeholders (identified in Section 3.1.) to perform monitoring in accordance with EU methodologies	▪ Equipment installed and functional ▪ Improved accuracy of data and quality of reporting to the EU ▪		High level of motivation for cooperation within institutions integrated in the system (Hydrometeorological Institute, Secretariat for environmental protection of province of Vojvodina, Statistical Office, Health Institute, Soil Institute,

			Institute for natural protection, Regional health institutes, other Ministries, Local governance,...); Capacity for implementing up-to-date information and telecommunication technology - financial support; Selection of adequate working group within institutions with high level of expertise; Existence of an independent Ministry of environmental protection (not within other ministry); Continuation of a process of European integration
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
1. Experts qualified for monitoring, data collection, management and reporting: 1.1. Training Needs Analysis of the SEPA Departments. 1.2. Preparation of an organisational development plan. 1.3. Design of training modules. 1.4. Trainings on data collection, management and reporting according to the EU methodology. 1.5. Trainings on application of up-to-date information technology for data	• Technical assistance of international consultants - implementation of positive experiences from EU countries (year t+1, t+2, t+3) • Technical assistance of international and national consultants - design of the software for automatic data collection (year t+1, t+2) • Hardware - computers and telecommunication equipment (year t+1) • Training of experts within selected institutions, training of experts within the Agency (year t+1, t+2) • Establishment and maintenance of	1. framework contract: 200,000€ 2. supply contract: 800,000€ 3. supply contract: 600,000€	The project focuses on three parallel activities that should result in increased capacity for monitoring, data collection and exchange. While first activity concentrates on the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency and its staff, the second and the third one focus on the group of already recognized institutions that are engaged in environmental monitoring and data collection. Activity 1 will be performed through the organization of

exchange. 1.6. Evaluation of training and recommendations for future. 2. Established information network for data collection and exchange 2.1. Analysis of current situation, available hardware/software, telecommunication issues, data collection techniques, data management and exchange methods. 2.2. Design of a information system, definition of required equipment (hardware/software), timeline for equipment installation, software creation and installation, training. 2.3. Purchasing and installation of the required equipment. 2.4. Design of the software for data verification and exchange. 2.5. Design of the software for automatic reporting using EU standards. 2.6. Training for software users in involved institutions. 2.7. Evaluation of training and recommendations for future 3. Institutions and experts trained and equipped to perform monitoring in accordance with EU methodologies 3.1. Analysis of current situation	the network between key institutions (year t+2, t+3)		trainings and workshops while the activity 3 also involve technical support and creation of a network (hardware/software) between selected institutions that will be finalized in creation of a shared information system providing reliable framework for data and information exchange.
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(protocols, equipment methodologies, institutions) 3.2. Planning of equipment upgrade, development plan. 3.3. Purchasing and installation of the required equipment. 3.4. Trainings on monitoring methodologies, new equipment installation. 3.5. Evaluation of training and recommendations for future. 3.6.			
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ANNEX II: AMOUNTS (IN €) CONTRACTED AND DISBURSED BY QUARTER FOR THE PROJECT

(IPA contribution only)

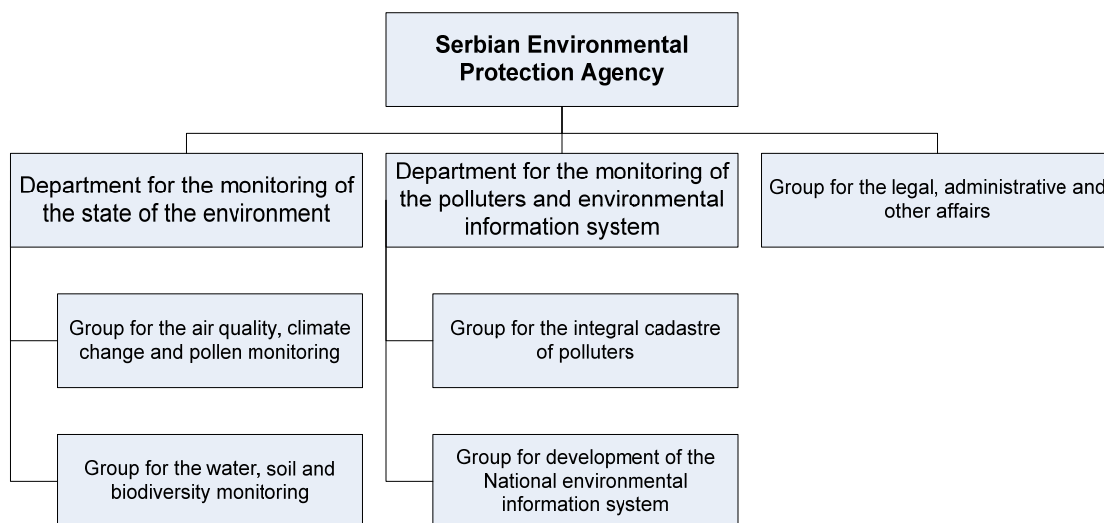
Contracted	2009				2010				2011				Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Contract 1.1	200,000												200.000
Contract 2.1							800.000						800.000
Contract 3.1								600.000					600.000
Cumulated	200,000						1.000.000	600.000					1.600.000
Disbursed													
Contract 1.1	200.000												200.000
Contract 2.1							360,000			360,000	80,000		800.000
Contract 3.1								270,000			270,000	60,000	600.000
Cumulated	200,000						560,000	830,000		1,190,000	1,540,000	1,600,000	1.600.000

ANNEX III: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK – LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND STATUTES

Serbian Environmental Protection Agency was founded by the Law on Ministries in 2004 as a specific organization within the Ministry of environmental protection and it became operational in November 2004.

Agency's main tasks are, among the others, to collect and integrate environmental data, to develop an information system for environmental protection, to create reports on the state of the environment and to cooperate with European Environmental Agency.

Agency is managed by the director and currently it has 24 employees. Two departments are focusing on the environmental issues: Department for the monitoring of the state of the environment and Department for monitoring of polluters and information system.



- According to the Law on environmental protection, Article 69, the Republic is obligated to provide continuous control and monitoring of the state of the environment. Monitoring is one of the components of the integrated information system on the environment. According to the Article 74, Agency for environmental protection is the only organization responsible for the information system development.
- The same Law, Article 72, a user of the facility that is a source of the emission and environmental pollution has an obligation to make the monitoring of the emissions.

ANNEX IV: REFERENCE TO LAWS, REGULATIONS AND STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:

Reference list of relevant laws and regulations:

The Law on Ministries forms ministries and special organizations and defines their responsibilities («Official Gazette of RS», No. 43/07). The Law on Ministries (article 17) prescribes that Serbian Environmental Protection Agency as a part of the Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection of Republic of Serbia has a following objectives:

- Development, regulation and maintenance of the National information system for the environmental protection (monitoring the parameters of the state of the environment, pollutants cadastre, etc.);
- Environmental data acquisition, centralization and processing, reporting about the state of the environment and policy implementation in the field of environmental protection;
- Development of the procedures for environmental data processing and evaluation;
- Management of the information about best available techniques and practices and their implementation in the field of environmental protection;
- Cooperation with the European Environmental Agency (EEA) and European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET), as well as other objectives defined by law.

The jurisdiction of other ministries:

The Low on Environmental Protection («Official Gazette of RS», No. /04):

article 73 :

State authorities, organizations, authorities of autonomous province and local self-governance unit, authorized organizations and polluters are obliged to submit the data on monitoring from Articles 70 and 72 of this Law to the Environmental Protection Agency in a way prescribed by regulations..

article 74: The information system shall be run by the Environmental Protection Agency.

article 75: The integrated polluter cadastre shall be maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency

National laws and regulations / legislatives:

EU directives / legislatives:

Reference list of relevant Conventions:

- Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers - Declaration Adopted by 32006D0061 from 02/12/2005
- The Drinking Water Directive (DWD) (98/83/EC)
- Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)
- Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)
- Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)
- Council Directive 80/779/EEC of 15 July 1980 on air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates, as last amended by Directive 89/427/EEC
- Council Directive 82/884/EEC of 3 December 1982 on a limit value for lead in the air
- Council Directive 85/203/EEC of 7 March 1985 on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide, as last amended by Council Directive 85/580/EEC
- Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer
- Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control
- Soil Thematic Strategy (COM(2006) 231)
- proposal for a Soil Framework Directive (COM(2006) 232)
- Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste
- Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste
- Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds, commonly referred to as the Birds Directive
- Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
- Directive on Environment Impact Assessment
- Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Commission initiatives: INSPIRE (Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe) and GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security)

ANNEX V: DETAILS PER EU-FUNDED CONTRACT (*) WHERE APPLICABLE:

Contract 1 – Framework Contract

The following services will be designed and delivered under Contract 1:

Capacity building

Completion of training need analyses

Design, delivery and evaluation of training activities – including seminars, workshops and mentoring

Organisation and management of study visits, as appropriate

Development of organizational standards of performance

Development of staff procedures and associated manuals

Support in the preparation of draft legislation and regulations

Design of software for information system

Design of technical specifications for equipment procurement under Contract 2

Preparation of documentation for launch and management of supply tender

Provision of training in the use of equipment (if not provided under Contract 2)

Contract 2 – Supply contract

Procurement of equipment

Contract 3 – Supply contract

Upgrading of existing software and database

Provision of training in the use of software and/or hardware