



“Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a tool for POPs reporting, dissemination and awareness raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru”

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION AND PRTR

Environmental Pollution Prevention Office

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0 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Explanation
Aarhus Convention	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BREF	Best available techniques Reference document developed under the IPPC Directive and the IED
CAS number	is a unique numerical identifier assigned by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) to every chemical substance described in the open scientific literature.
EPPO	Environmental Pollution Prevention Office within the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova
E-PRTR	European Pollutant release and transfer register
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment
PRTR	Pollutant release and transfer register

1 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

As the economic growth of the Republic of Moldova continues, industrial pollution is becoming the most important factor that affects the environment. In order to control this pollution one of the most useful tools is Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control or IPPC Directive (currently called as Industrial Emissions Directive, 2010/75/EU). The aim of this key directive on industrial emissions is to achieve a high level of environmental protection through integrated prevention and control of the pollution arising from a wide range of industrial and agricultural activities. Most facilities reporting under the European PRTR carry out activities which fall under the scope of the IPPC Directive. This fact makes PRTR a useful tool in prevention of industrial pollution, that bearing in mind the obligations assumed by the Republic of Moldova under the RM-EU accession agreement, the establishment of the similar to E-PRTR registry has become the priority action for the country.



The key problem in Moldova that prevents establishing a sustainable and sufficient PRTR system is the absence of legislation about PRTR. Therefore, facilities do not have a tendency to become a part of any PRTR system. As long as this fact stands in the way of any PRTR system that can be established, facilities and competent authorities like provincial directorates would not try to be involved in PRTR.

As a result of this lack of information and training, a sustainable and sufficient PRTR system cannot be built. Besides, the lack of emission data on sectoral level restricts the capacity of MoEnv for making progress in new projects with stakeholders' cooperation.

The activities within the project shall support the country to establish legislation, infrastructure and administrative capacity on PRTR. This legislation is going to be in line with the E-PRTR Regulation and hence the PRTR system to be established in Moldova will be ready for reporting to the EU.

2 SCOPE OF DOCUMENT

The ***National Strategy for Public Access to Environmental Information and PRTR*** sets out the target audiences, tools, timeline, expert team, donors, institutional and legal arrangements needed for securing the better access of public to environmental data and identifies major steps that the Republic of Moldova must take implement the PRTR.

The **major objectives of the Strategy** are the following:

- To improve the accuracy and volume of environmental information in the field connected to pollution
- To identify major gaps and inconsistencies on environmental data reporting and presentation
- To propose actions to improve the country's obligations related to PRTR reporting by applying the best international experience with the support of UNITAR

The **expected outcomes of the Strategy** are the following:

- Improving the level of knowledge and education related to environmental data among civil society groups/ general public
- Support on establishment of the Integrated Environment Information Systems, the development of which is an EU initiative geared at modernizing and simplifying the collection, exchange and use of data and information needed to prepare and implementation of environmental policy.
- The attitude of stakeholders and governmental representatives regarding the importance of creation of a PRTR system in the country is changed and confidence in the need of potential existence of such a system in Moldova was built among main national stakeholders (representatives from all sectors of society- government, industry, civil society, and the scientific sector).



- Awareness and understanding about PRTR systems was increased amongst relevant stakeholders through seminars and roundtables, information distributed via trainings, on line media and a PRTR website
- Consulting of the Design and features of the national PRTR with all relevant stakeholders

The **role the GEF funding and the UNITAR** is playing in helping to realize this strategy will be as well emphasized through the communication activities.

Preparation team

A group of four national experts, led by an UNITAR team, prepared this Strategy for the Republic of Moldova during November 2016- May 2017. The team developed a Strategy that is flexible for adjustment to current political developments and open to fresh analysis. On-going monitoring and adjustment will make the Strategy adaptable to future processes.

3 RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY

The Republic of Moldova ratified the Aarhus Convention on 9 August 1999, among the first, via the Parliament Decision No. 346-IV dated April 07, 1999. The ratification of the Aarhus Convention in Moldova was not followed by the adoption of a mechanism to implement into practice the three pillars of the Convention, even though the legislation was harmonized with its requirements and some amendments and regulations were approved. Therefore, a series of actions have developed with the purpose to streamline the implementation of the Aarhus Convention provisions in the Republic of Moldova, and to promote the implementation of the PRTR, by setting up the National PRTR System by the end of 2015.

Following the definition of national PRTR objectives in the Aarhus Convention Plan of Actions and the Parliament of Moldova ratified the PRTR Protocol on 24 April 2013.

The Aarhus Convention in its Article 5, paragraph 9, foresees a general obligation for the parties to establish PRTRs by taking steps “to establish progressively, taking into account international processes where appropriate, a coherent, nationwide system of pollution inventories or registers on a structured, computerized and publicly accessible database compiled through standardized reporting” which may include “inputs, releases and transfers of a specified range of substances and products, including water, energy and resource use, from a specified range of activities to environmental media and to on-site and offsite treatment and disposal sites.”

Based on the above, the Signatories of the Aarhus Convention created a Task Force on PRTR, and later on an open-ended inter-governmental working group on PRTRs that negotiated the text of a new legal instrument on PRTRs between February 2001 and January 2003. The UNECE Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR)¹ was adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the Parties to the

¹ The UNECE Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs), also called as “PRTR Protocol”, adopted on 21 May 2003 in Kiev, Ukraine was signed by 32 countries and the European Union. It came into force on 8 October 2009. The Protocol currently has 32 parties including the European Union. Although the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova ratified the Protocol, officially will be a party to the Protocol on the 90th day after depositing its instrument of ratification with the United Nations Headquarters.



Aarhus Convention on 21 May 2003, in the framework of the fifth “Environment for Europe” Ministerial Conference held in Kiev. The Protocol, although negotiated under the Aarhus Convention, is a self-standing global instrument, and is open for any states in and outside the UNECE region.

The **Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters**, one of the world’s most advanced international agreements concerning the environment, both guides sustainable development and strengthens basic democratic principles. It requires that all environment-related data be managed openly, and that civil society and all relevant stakeholders have access to information, are allowed to participate in policy making and have the right to live in a healthy environment.

In order to protect the right of “present and future generations” to live in a healthy environment, Article 1 of the Aarhus Convention requires signatory Parties to guarantee rights of: access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters

Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) represent an integrated system of information about release and transfer of potentially hazardous substances and pollutants. The register includes information on the nature and quantity of releases and transfers into the air, water, and soil, as well as information on transfer of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

The PRTR also represents a useful tool for **environmental management**. This type of registers shall allow the governments to promote a better observance of their policies, by demonstrating trends for reducing the pollution levels. The implementation of the PRTR, as well, leads to a better monitoring of the compliance with the international standards of the Aarhus Convention and a more specific definition of the national priorities, policies, and programs.

The Protocol requires each Party to establish a PRTR which is:

- **publicly accessible** through Internet, free of charge;
- **searchable** according to separate parameters (facility, pollutant, location, medium, etc.);
- **user-friendly** in its structure and provide links to other relevant registers;
- presents **standardized, timely data** on a structured, computerized database;
- covers releases and transfers **of at least 86 pollutants** covered by the Protocol’s Annex II, such as greenhouse gases, acid rain pollutants, ozone-depleting substances, heavy metals, and certain carcinogens, such as dioxins;
- covers releases and transfers from certain types **of major point sources**; (e.g. thermal power stations, mining and metallurgical industries, chemical plants, waste and waste- water treatment plants, paper and timber industries);
- accommodates available data on **releases from diffuse sources** (e.g. transport and agriculture);
- has **limited confidentiality** provisions; and
- allows for **public participation** in its development and modification.

The establishment of the PRTR shall allow Moldova to answer to the following questions:

- (a) Who is generating potentially harmful releases or transfers to various environmental media?
- (b) What pollutants are being released or transferred?



(c) How much is being released or transferred over a specific time period?

(d) To what media are these pollutants being released or transferred and, how much of each is going to air, water or soil?

e) What is the geographic distribution of pollutant releases or transfers?

The answers to these questions will allow authorities to set priorities for reducing or even eliminating the most potentially damaging pollutant releases and to minimize the risks associated with the environmental pollution to local population. Also, the region-wise concept on tracking the emissions is extremely important.

Yet, due to complex issues that the Convention addresses, one of the priority actions for the country was the ratification of the PRTR Protocol and recently the initiatives for the PRTR elaboration and piloting.

4 STRUCTURE AND APPROACH

The strategy is composed of several Sections, each providing the relevant contents:

Section 1: Problem analysis

Section 2: Scoping of the document

Section 3: Rationale

Section 4: Structure and approach

Section 5: Capacity building to implement the PRTR

Section 6: Target audiences

Section 7: Activities

Section 8: Software and media

Section 9: Educational materials

Section 10: sustainability

Section 11: Dissemination outputs and impact

Section 12: Action plan



5 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PRTR

5.1 Existing capacities and knowledge

At authority level

During the period of adherence to the Protocol in 2013 until 2016 limited capacities were reported within the Ministry of Environment for proper development and implementation of the PRTR in the Republic of Moldova and little progress has been made. Starting with 2016, for the purpose of speeding up the process and with the support of the “Global Project on the Implementation of PRTRs as a tool for POPs reporting, dissemination and awareness raising for Belarus, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Peru”, the country has instituted the national multi-stakeholder PRTR establishment mechanism, comprised of the working group members (Decree nr. 17 dated 24.02.2016 of Minister of Environment). The mechanism secures the execution of the working plan and coordinates the national measures needed to implement the PRTR. Along with the working group members, the PRTR Focal Point needs to be familiar with all aspects of the PRTR development and should be equipped with knowledge about what PRTR is, how to develop it and what are the good practices in this regard, etc. For them in addition to the general aspects of PRTR, it is important to understand their role in the PRTR process and how they can contribute to it.

If at central level an intensive exchange of experience has been conducted recently, the Environmental territorial subdivisions’ staff within the country lacks the relevant knowledge on both PRTR development, the sectors of main concern, but also with reference to what is the database purpose, development process as well as for monitoring and enforcement. These staff are familiar in general with the concept of PRTR but have either no responsibility to be involved in the PRTR issues or have not enough capacity due to other tasks.

Economic operators

The operators of the companies currently do not know about the future obligations of reporting under the PRTR system, are not familiar with the specific requirements for PRTR reporting, the benefits the PRTR could bring them, and what their role and responsibilities could be. They also have limited self-monitoring capacities and need further education on the methodologies necessary for reporting the proper data. Only limited number of JV companies with foreign capital are aware of PRTR and have the relevant capacities to track, report and reduce their emissions.

Civil society

Among the NGO community, only few are aware of what PRTR means, what are the benefits and use of PRTR data as a right to know tool. PRTR is a very technical instrument, therefore it is necessary to explain to NGOs in simple language how they could be involved in the development and operation of PRTR and use the PRTR data.

5.2 General proposals for capacity building for the different actors (governmental, operators, civil society)

The capacity building programme should target different target audience including trainings and workshops, development of technical guidance materials for the Competent Authority and those



involved in PRTR reporting in MoE and outside, as well as for the representatives of operators and NGOs, as well as for awareness raising.

Among the capacity building activities, subject to availability of funds, the following are proposed:

Workshops

- During the phase of the development of the PRTR, general workshop is proposed to make the respective experts of the MoE and other ministries aware about the PRTR, provide general knowledge on how it operates, what are the benefits, what are their roles and responsibilities, what are the upcoming tasks in order to develop and operate the register;
- For the representatives of the facilities who will be identified as the reporting subjects, one or more workshops are proposed to be held, to make them aware of the planned setting up of the register, the upcoming reporting obligations, their roles and responsibilities and the benefits PRTR could bring for them. Another important scope of the workshop is to provide an intensive training on use of techniques and methodologies.
- Broader stakeholder workshop could be held when the legislation for the PRTR is in place, the scope of the PRTR is defined, the register and the database is set up, as well as the reporting software is installed, with the participation of the major actors, including the representatives of the Competent Authority (PRTR unit and NFP), other MoE divisions and other ministries, as well as the representatives of reporting facilities and civil society, to present the proposed scope of the PRTR and how it will work and discuss the plans with the feedback from the actors. Such a discussion will help in learning and discussing about the difficulties, and also inform and prepare the major actor for their upcoming roles and obligations. Based on the result of the workshop, further corrections or adjustments can be made and assistance can be provided to help the preparations for the starting of the reporting process. Such workshop can also create the atmosphere of partnership and facilitate the PRTR reporting process.

Trainings

- More targeted training/s should be organized for the staff of the Competent Authority (PRTR unit and NFP) to prepare them for their task to coordinate the design, and later the operation of the PRTR;
- Training for the experts of different divisions within the MoE and other ministries should be held for those who will be involved in supporting the PRTR reporting process, (PRTR coordinating Group) about their role and tasks;
- Training should be held on using the reporting software by the authorities (e.g. on-site training when the reporting software will be developed);
- Training for the operators to prepare them about their concrete obligations regarding reporting to prepare them for the reporting process, including the use of the reporting software, methodology to determine the data and report, how to handle confidentiality, what is the process of data validation and quality assurance; etc.;



- Training for the representatives of Civil Society to understand the operation of the PRTR, to be prepared how they can be involved during the development and operation of the PRTR, and how they can use the PRTR data as a right-to-know tool.

The workshops and trainings could be held with the involvement of experienced foreign experts from countries with advanced PRTR systems.

The capacity building should also include the elaboration technical guidance materials to help the operation of the register and the reporting process. General guidance materials have been developed both for the PRTR Protocol and the EU E-PRTR Regulation. The PRTR Protocol Guidance is available in Russian language, but must be adapted to Romanian language.

The E-PRTR Guidance material could be also translated to and made available in Romanian language.

In addition, the following materials are proposed to be developed:

- Technical guidance for the staff of the Competent Authority on the use of the reporting software (step by step guidance);
 - Technical guidance for the operators to use the reporting software (step by step guidance);
 - Short local language guidance material/s on reporting for operators of the most important priority sectors and providing advice/guidance on the methodologies to use (including agriculture, energy sector, mining, etc.).
- Pilot projects in certain sector or with certain companies should assist in testing and improving the reporting system. It is possible to involve one or more interested companies/operators from certain sectors, to participate voluntarily in the reporting process before it enters into force and test the proposed reporting procedure and software. This could help to correct mistakes and make the reporting procedure more user-friendly, and at the same time, also prepare the facilities for the reporting process;
 - Regular exchanges or dialogues should be held between the competent authority and the operators when the reporting process will start to help them to overcome the difficulties and evaluate after the reporting year what have been the problems and how they could be solved;
 - Study tour/s or exchange of experience with the experts of one or more countries with advanced PRTR system, could be also useful for the staff of the Competent Authority in the preparation for their tasks;
 - Awareness raising and information campaign and different promotional activities should be carried out, when the PRTR is designed, to announce the launching of the system, using the PRTR and other web portal, different events, promotional materials and publications, etc. Short leaflet could be prepared for dissemination for the general public with information about the basic



features of the register, summary of the reporting obligations, what information is included in the register, and where further information could be obtained, etc.

6 TARGET AUDIENCES

The proposed strategy shall be focused on the following direct target groups:

- National coordination mechanism
- Experts group
- Industries / Industry associations per sector
- Public associations/ NGOs/ community IGs
- Mass media
- General public

National coordination mechanism

In order to secure the proper process of PRTR establishment and implementation, the Republic of Moldova has made the steps to form the national coordination mechanism based on provisions of Minister of Environment Decree nr. 17 dated 24.02.2016. Thus 2 instruments were establishment The **National Steering Committee** – a multi-stakeholder body comprising of appropriate representatives of key participating ministries and public and private organizations that shall be the main advisory body to PRTR implementation in Moldova and **National Coordination Team** that will be responsible for organizing the working groups and task forces, organizing trainings and supporting the project team.

Experts group.

It is planned that during the PRTR registry establishment an expert group could be eventually involved, that would have the main roles on:

- advise on specific opportunities and challenges for the implementation of PRTRs, and propose appropriate measures to meet the challenges, including ways and means for national actions;
- promote communication on PRTR related matters
- analyses developments in the field of PRTRs and bring to the attention of the National Coordination mechanisms the implications of such developments.

Industries / Industry associations per sector

Industrial activities have a significant impact on the environment. Emissions control from industrial installations have therefore been subject to improvements within the national legislation for some time. Currently the following main piece of legislation in this field is being drafted that is the Regulation on the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), which would make accessible to the public



detailed information on the emissions and the off-site transfers of pollutants and waste from approx. 100 industrial facilities within the country. Responsible actor for setting up such a system is Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Moldova.

Other important players are industrial facilities which will benefit from the PRTR by an improved reporting process and constant on-line monitoring their pollutant releases. This will provide them information about their process efficiency and how to lower their waste.

Public associations/ NGOs/ community IGs

PRTR being internationally recognized as the “Right to know” platform significantly increases the role of NGOs and local communities. The major benefits that NGOs would have from PRTR implementation include:

- **NGOs can take a leadership role** in developing effective national partnerships
- **NGOs can work closely with industry** to make sure important information (not just release data) is made publicly available
- **NGOs can work with industry and government to make sure that communities understand this information**
- Also, **NGOs can have a chance to monitor the pollutant releases and transfers** in the area of their concern so they can prepare reports about these pollutants to share with the public.

Mass media (social media, regional TV)

In Moldova there is an association of environmental journalists, that provide the information on environmental concern to various stakeholders. Also, with the funds of national ecological fund the monthly newspaper – “NATURA” is issued. These mass media actors represent an important source for reaching the general public on PRTR related issues.

General public

The PRTR is an important component of a community’s environmental information needs. PRTR Data as well as complementary Data should be provided in a form that enables interpretation in a context that is relevant to individuals, where they live. Thus, the benefits for PRTR for general public include:

- Supports the principle of the community’s right-to-know
- Helps the public to understand facility-specific emissions
- Helps the public to make informed decisions on environmental issues and priorities

7 ACTIVITIES

7.1 Grouping of activities

Proposed grouping of activities by topics shall be applied during the elaboration of training and information dissemination programs to be conducted to promote the PRTR registry establishment and data reporting and use.

Group 1 of activities shall be targeted towards **Improving data quality**

The use of estimation techniques is a key aspect of a PRTR. Releases and transfers of pollutants are usually estimated rather than calculated through exact quantifiable measurements mainly because estimation is generally easier and less expensive. Different estimation methods are used depending on the industrial process, equipment and operating conditions at each factory or specific source.

Activities shall involve the training of industries on **techniques used to estimate releases from various sources**. Based on existing guidelines it is suggested that trainings shall be done either:

Option 1: Based on 9 PRTR sectors

information on general principles for producing release data and the selection and application of the various release estimation techniques to different industrial sectors.

Option 2: Based on types of sources

- Point sources
- Diffuse sources
- Off-site transfers
- Releases from products

Group 2 of activities shall be targeted on **PRTR data applications**

One of the basic functions of a PRTR is making release and transfer data accessible to the public. Making such data available can help facilitate public participation in the sound chemicals management and environmental decision-making process.

- Presentation and dissemination of PRTR data - sharing best practices and experiences by other countries (EU members and non- EU).
- Uses of PRTR data and Tools for their Presentations – includes presentation of various examples of the use of PRTR data as well as tools for presenting and illustrating them by population, IGs and other groups in various countries.



- Networking and partnership - the role and examples of regional networking among NGOs, business, etc. in order to make the PRTR data more available and understandable by key stakeholders.

7.2 Major activities planned

An important part of knowledge sharing and proper information is the organization of the thematic workshops, trainings and webinars, among the key national stakeholders and with the support of UNITAR. Also, trainings and workshops will be organized throughout the project to increase the technical knowledge of the stakeholders to implement the PRTR system. Thereby implementation of the PRTR system will be more effective by assistance and support for the reporting facilities from the local authorities. These trainings, workshops and meetings along with the visits for the enterprises will also strengthen the cooperation and coordination among stakeholders.

Documentary visits for the enterprises on assessment of the current status

There is a certain data gap with reference to the existing data on the pollutants list, emissions along with the transfer of waste. The project team accompanied with the environmental inspectors will perform a series of visits to the enterprises for documentary of the current situation and seeking for the best option on PRTR establishment. Such visits shall be performed also based on the necessity to adapt the national regulation to the provisions of new frame law on Waste (adapted in July 2016)

Steering Committee meetings:

According to project ToRs the total number of 4 meetings of steering committee must be organized with periodicity 6 months.

Thematic trainings:

10 days - Training of Ministry of Environment and ecological inspection staff

It is proposed the set of by-sector present in MD training of the technical staff from the Ministry and Environmental Inspectors that issue authorization on emissions.

It is proposed to have one or two-day trainings per each sector (depending on its presence in the country) using the prepared methodological guidelines and excel sheets.

The total number of trainings shall be not less than 10 days.

1-2 days cycles of by-sector trainings per 9 PRTR sectors for industry

Depending on selected option of group of activities and of presence/absence and complexity of sub-sectors it is proposed to have the 2-3 days cycles of trainings for business representatives / industry associations and experts groups.

2 days ToT for NGOs



The environmental and community development NGOs (national and local based) will benefit of the training in the format of ToT, that shall be structured in topic-driven modules. The modules shall result of small knowledge and needs assessment that shall be conducted prior elaboration of the ToT programme. In order to share the regional examples, the on-line communication tools can be incorporated into the program, such as webinar and access to on-line platforms of well-known watchdogs organizations.

1 day briefing for Mass media combined with visit to the enterprise for checking the emission control equipment

The ordinary practice shows that it is difficult to organize trainings for mass media representatives. Thus, it is proposed to have the short press briefing with MoEnv representatives and industry associations combined with the visit to the enterprise, that successfully implements the emission reduction and control program. Further it is proposed to encourage the appearance of press articles and posting for promoting the PRTR benefits among public.

8 SOFTWARE AND MEDIA

In the field of on-line tools, the following components are planned:

8.1 PRTR registry

Through the PRTR pilot period implementation with pilot installations, a pilot PRTR system will be established. This system will be a practice for both the Ministry and facilities and will provide useful information on the deficiencies of the system. On the other hand, hardware and software infrastructure will be established with the supply component. This will provide easy access to the PRTR system for stakeholders and public, by using tools such as GIS interface. Also, it will contribute to the sustainability of the system and facilitate the use of data collected.

8.2 PRTR WEBSITE

The main dissemination tool of the PRTR is the website, that is planned to be hosted at governmental domain (www.prtr.gov.md) that will be developed in 16 of project implementation and planned to be launched in June 2018. Web page will serve as an important resource for any interested party to receive information about PRTR implementation in Moldova. It will enable the public to access the data on environmental pollution, information about facilities releases, and other useful tools.

All dissemination materials will be available for download in Romanian languages. A summary of English page will be additionally developed.

The website will be updated on a regular basis during the project's duration and at least two years afterwards.

Furthermore, newsletters will also be available on the Website.



8.2.1 Sitemap

Home

The PRTR

Home

▷ About PRTR

▼ Search

▷ Facility

▷ Pollutant release

▷ Pollutant transfer

▷ Waste transfer

▷ Map Search

▼ Summarized data

▷ Pollutant release

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▷ About

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▼ Download

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▷ Documents

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▷ Public opinion



- ▷ [FAQ](#)
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- ▷ [Glossary](#)
- ▷ [Activities](#)
- ▷ [Pollutants](#)
- ▷ [Wastes](#)
- ▷ [News archive](#)

9 EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

For effective PRTR implementation the experts shall develop and disseminate among the stakeholders several types of education materials.

- Brochure on PRTR system for various stakeholders.
- Techniques and methodologies per sector publications and explanations

10 SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability of the project outcomes will be provided when legislation on National PRTR will enter into force and namely the PRTR regulation. Furthermore, there will be a core group of trainers on PRTR applications, the further possible training needs can be fulfilled by this core group. Sustainability is foreseen to be maintained by the Government through improvement of environmental administration, empowerment of local administrations/ IES to carry out duties with regard to subsidiary principle. Updating the data of facilities inventory annually is required to determine compliance situation of the country to the Regulation. For this purpose, MoEnv will train the staff of IES continuously to ensure the sustainability of PRTR. It is also envisaged that at a more advance level and after the successful piloting of the PRTR the Ministry shall consider the creation of the sigle-window reporting period, that shall facilitate the data collection, monitoring and control.

11 DISSEMINATION OUTPUTS AND IMPACT

The main aim of the dissemination process is to inform the defined target group about the project activities and results regularly and in time. A well-coordinated approach can help avoid the issuance of unclear messages and the unsuccessful or low-quality dissemination. The expected impact of the dissemination:



- Clear understanding of the project’s results achievements - Project information is provided in various formats that are used by the different members of the target group in order to allow easy access to the project related topics
- Raised public awareness
- Facilitate the dialogue between all relevant national via project national events;
- Provide clear national guidelines in regard to the next steps that need to be taken for ensuring the sustainability of the project results achieved

The table below shows how the results and effectiveness of dissemination activities can be measured:

DISSEMINATION TOOL	INDICATOR	TARGET VALUE	INFORMATION PROVIDED	IMPACT	FEEDBACK POSSIBILITY
Dissemination events/ Trainings	Nr of participants/ evaluation forms	2	- Clear information about the PRTR: -	Clear understanding of the PRTR importance, access to information, Information exchange with stakeholders, interested parties	Direct
PRTR Website	Average No of hits per month on project website	25	- Clear information about the PRTR - contact details	Clear understanding of the PRTR importance, access to information, Information exchange with stakeholders, interested parties - regular update of interested parties (continuous information flow)	Indirect/Direct
PRTR brochure	Nr of copies	100	- Clear information about the PRTR - contact details	Clear understanding of the PRTR importance, access to information, Information exchange with stakeholders,	Indirect/Direct
PRTR techniques and methodologies guidebook	Nr of copies	TBC	-guidebook/s use of estimation techniques by each sector relevant to the country	Relevant knowledge and practical skills on reporting	Direct

12 ACTION PLAN

Name of event	Sem 2/2016	Sem 1/2017	Sem 2/2017	Sem 1/2018	Sem 2/2018	Sem 1/2019
Steering Committee meetings:	X		X		X	X
Documentary visits for the enterprises on assessment of the current status	X					
10 days - Training of Ministry of Environment and ecological inspection staff	X	X	X		X	X
1-2 days cycles of by-sector trainings per 9 PRTR sectors for industry			X	X		
2 days ToT for NGOs				X		
1 day briefing for Mass media combined with visit to the enterprise for checking the emission control equipment					X	