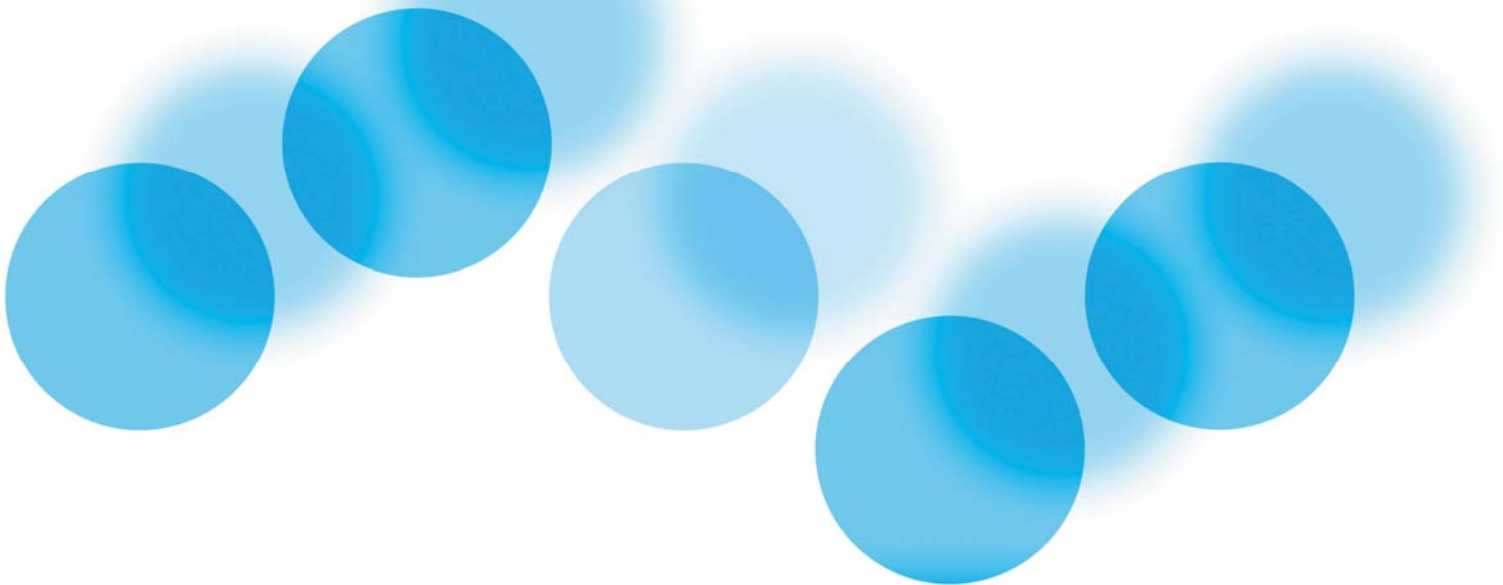




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DANUBE
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PROJECT

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TESTING OF A SELECTION OF CORE
INDICATORS TO MONITOR STRESS
REDUCTION, STATUS AND PROCESS
FOR THE UNDP/GEF DANUBE REGIONAL
PROJECT



WORKING FOR THE DANUBE AND ITS PEOPLE

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAP	Best Agricultural Practice
BAT	Best Available Technology
DABLAS	Danube-Black Sea Task Force
DRP	Danube Regional Project
DRPC	Danube River Protection Convention
DEF	Danube Environmental Forum
EEA	European Environmental Agency
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GO	Government Official
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
IWTF	International Waters Task Force
JAP	Joint Action Plan
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PSR	Pressure-State-Response
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
SR	Stress reduction
TNMN	Trans National Monitoring Network
WB	World Bank
WFD	Water Framework Directive

1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF) is the main international donor to support implementation of the *Convention for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River Basin*. Support is provided in the frame of the *Danube Regional Project* (DRP). The Council of the GEF wants to be informed on an annual basis by all projects, financed by GEF, on the performance of the projects. The Council considers Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of project outputs and outcomes an indispensable tool for project management. It should serve both as a corrective function during project implementation and as a guide to structure future projects more effectively. Actually, all GEF projects must include M & E provisions. In this context, the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Project (DRP) has developed a system of indicators as the basis for reporting to the GEF Council. This indicator system allows to monitor and evaluate project performance and complies with the reporting requirements of the GEF Council. The GEF M & E unit has defined the types of indicators to be applied: process indicators, stress response indicators and state indicators. The GEF reporting requirements and its definitions were used for the development of the indicator system for the DRP.

This system has been developed with the intention, that the indicators or a subset there of will be utilised in the future by the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) to monitor its performance in meeting the requirements of the Danube River Protection Convention (DRPC) and the EU-Water Framework Directive (EU-WFD), in particular with regard to the environmental status and to progress on policy measures.

This report presents the results of a trial to test a limited selection of process, stress reduction and status indicators. The selection is based on the recommendations of earlier reports (Dogterom & Van Leeuwen, *Final report for "Development of Indicators for Project Monitoring and Impact Evaluation", April 2004*), describing the concept of the DRP indicator system and presenting a long list and a core list of indicators of the three types.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. GEF M & E Guidelines

The development of an indicator framework for M & E of GEF International Waters Projects started in 1996 by the former GEF-IWTF. In the 1996 Guidelines for WB-GEF International Water Projects the distinction was made between performance and process indicators. Performance indicators relate to the environmental and socio-economic impact of a project. *Environmental performance indicators* measure the project's specific contribution to the solution of specific environmental problems. These indicators use the PSR-framework: for each of the components pressure, state and responses indicators should be formulated. Socio-economic impact assessments require another set of indicators, *socio-economic indicators*.

According to the 1996 Guidelines, in addition to monitoring performance vis-a-vis project objectives, M&E procedures should also monitor progress in project activities designed to accomplish the stated project objectives. This is measured by *process indicators*. Traditionally process indicators relate to project inputs and project outputs, like procurement and delivery of goods and services. The 1996 Guidelines recognized the increasing importance of capacity-building, human resource development, and stakeholder involvement for sustainable project outcomes, and recommended that process indicators for these activities should be developed.

The importance of process indicators is stressed even more in the 2002 GEF M&E Indicators (GEF, *Monitoring and evaluation policies and procedures*, 2002), and in the description of the implementation of the general policy for the International Waters Projects (*Duda, Monitoring and evaluation indicators for GEF International Waters Projects, Monitoring and Evaluation Working Paper 10*, November 2002). It is recognized that the reversal of environmental degradation in complex transboundary waters may take decades. Even meaningful commitments to joint management improvements may take 15-20 years. This means that process indicators are needed to monitor the actual step-by-step progress toward the adoption of the joint management regimes, country-based reforms, and priority investments. In addition to these process indicators two other types of indicators are recommended, i.e. *Stress reduction indicators*, and *Environmental status indicators*. Therefore for M & E of the DRP these 3 indicator types are recommended, using the following **definitions**:

- > **Process indicator:** process indicators are indicators, that characterize progress in political, institutional and legal changes (improvements) at regional or national level as the result of a GEF project intervention. A typical example is the establishment of an interministerial committee to reduce sectoral stress/pressures on a defined water body by developing sectoral legislation or regulation or the completion of a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for a defined water body.
- > **Stress reduction indicator:** stress reduction indicators are indicators, that characterize progress in the implementation of specific measures to reduce stress/pressures on a defined water body as the result of GEF project intervention. A typical example is a completed investment programme to reduce pollution loads from point sources in a defined water body or the implementation of a management plan to protect or restore ecological functions of flood plains, wetlands or fishing zones in a defined water body.
- > **State indicator:** state indicators are indicators, that characterize (quantitatively) the ecological quality of a defined water body at a specific moment. A typical example is the concentration of pollutants or the biological characteristics of a specific ecosystem. A state indicator can be related to a "target value": good ecological status or a water classification system.

The proposals for the long lists, core lists and test lists of GEF monitoring indicators for the DRP: Stress reduction (SR), status (S) and process (P) have been presented in earlier reports (Dogterom & Van Leeuwen, *Final report for "Development of Indicators for Project Monitoring and Impact Evaluation"*, April 2004). The proposals have been agreed with the team of the DRP and the ICPDR Secretariat. The next step was to apply the proposed methodologies on the test list of indicators.

The following definitions were used for the lists:

- > **Long lists:** These lists present indicators that cover in principle all issues addressed by the DRP project, the DRPC and the JAP. All process indicators proposed in the April 2004 report are included covering all activities in the 3 objectives of phase II of the DRP. Indicators connected with the DRPC objectives are included. Indicators for all activities in the JAP are included. Indicators connected with the TNMN are included, but not the whole list of determinants, since a number of determinants are not considered relevant for pollution (sodium, potassium etc.). The indicators are assessed on base of 3 criteria according the 2004 report: (1) Policy relevant, (2) Analytically sound and robust and (3) Strong communicative power.

These criteria are considered to comply with the "SMART" criteria used by GEF (SMART: specific; measurable; achievable and attributable; relevant and realistic; time –bound, timely, tractable and targeted)

- > **Core lists:** A selection of indicators from the long lists are proposed as core lists. The criteria used for selection is: core list indicators are selected on base of relation with priority policy objectives and activities of the ICPDR, as reflected in the JAP, in combination with support given by the DRP. Example: reduction of nutrient loads. One priority issue is not covered by DRP: minimisation of impact of floods and as a consequence no indicator is proposed. Additionally indicators were selected that scored positive for the three selection criteria with some exceptions. E.g. quality of sediment/suspended solids is proposed for the core list, since this is considered the most adequate parameter to monitor pollution with hazardous substances. But the quality (coverage in time and space, QA/QC for sediment) of the data base (not reported in TNMN Yearbook 2002) is at present not adequate for proper evaluation.

A different, but very important consideration for selection of the core list is the reporting strategy to the GEF Secretariat and Council. We advise to have a relatively short core list, that really conveys the message on the main issues in the Danube basin to which the main support of the DRP has gone in terms of activities and budget. The core list should be focussed on what the project has achieved (or failed to achieve) as well as the environmental improvements. Another consideration for selection is, that the core list could serve the purpose of both monitoring and evaluation, to be done later by the GEF office for monitoring and evaluation.

The proposals for the long lists and core lists of indicators are presented in annex 1.

A selection of indicators from the core lists have been agreed for testing. The following selection criteria were used:

1. Representativeness for the type and category of indicators;
2. Data availability (for stress reduction and status);
3. Achievability and affordability of testing with regard to time and budget

For each indicator a specific methodology was used for testing, which is briefly presented in the following paragraphs for each indicator separately.

2.2. Use of Reports, Databases and Web based questionnaires

The information for the quantification and presentation of the various indicators was obtained from a number of sources: reports, databases and (web-based) questionnaires. The source of information used for each individual indicator is mentioned separately for each indicator in the following paragraphs.

The reports and databases used, were made available through the ICPDR and the DRP. These sources of information were produced without the specific intention to be used for monitoring and evaluation through the use of indicators and as a consequence some limitations to the amount of interpretation occurred (see also section 4.2: recommendations).

3. TASK 1: TESTING OF A SELECTION OF CORE LIST INDICATORS

3.1. Process indicators

3.1.1. Process indicator – P 2.1: Improved coordination of national activities

Methodology

The information for this indicator is provided by the national contributions to report policy and legal reform related to the *ICPDR Joint Action Programme 2001-2005 (JAP)*, which is summarized in the *JAP Interim Implementation Report* (par. 3.3) of December 2004. This information has resulted in a provisional assessment of the relevance of institutional issues among which lack of horizontal and vertical coordination at national level. The complete list of institutional/administrative issues includes the following:

- > Inadequate personnel capability and qualification
- > Inadequate technical equipment
- > Inadequate structure of administration
- > Inadequate allocation of responsibilities (gaps, overlaps, not defined)
- > Lack of adequate vertical and horizontal coordination
- > Lack of adequate cooperation within public administration
- > Lack of adequate cooperation between public administration and private sector
- > Lack of adequate tools for enforcement of legislation
- > Lack of private sector participation (investment, management)

The assessment in the interim report gives a score on a scale of 4 for relevance on basis of this complete list. This score is visualized in figure 1. For this indicator no new information was collected.

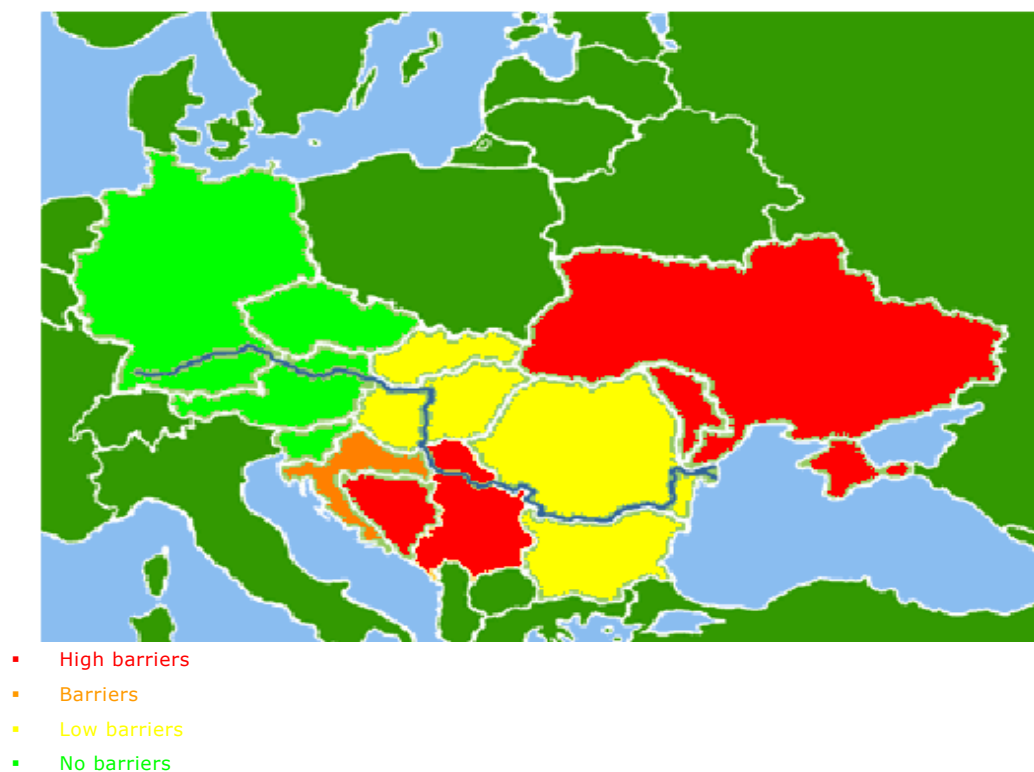
Source of information

- > *Policy and legal reforms and implementation of investment projects related to the ICPDR Joint Action Programme 2001 – 2005;*
- > *Implementation Report 2001-2003 (including the national contributions), December 2004*

Assessment

The information in the national contributions, and thus in the interim implementation report, has not enough information for a full assessment of the coordination of national activities. A specific analysis of coordination problems at national level is not reported. The assessment of improvements can therefore be done to a limited extent. The reported indicator gives an indication, rather than a solid assessment, of a number of barriers to achieve this improvement. Some of the “barriers” are less relevant to assess the development of national coordination. This indicator can be assessed according its intended meaning to a limited level. Therefore, a “proxy” indicator is presented here.

Figure 1 Institutional/administrative barriers



3.1.2. Process indicator – P 0: Policy and legal reforms

Methodology

As *Policy and legal reforms* for the agricultural sector are treated under indicator P.1.2, we limit ourselves here to the industrial sector.

In the report *Industrial Reform and Development of Policies & Legislation for Application of BAT* (February 2006) an overview is given of both the legal and the institutional situation with regard to industrial waste water discharges. In both cases nine elements are distinguished. If an element is absent, the score is 0, if it is in development the score is 0.5, and if it is in place, the score is 1. The information is summarized in figures 2 and 3.

Source of information

DRP, *Industrial Reform and Development of Policies & Legislation for Application of BAT towards Reduction of Nutrients & Dangerous Substances, Report on Review of Policy, Legislation and Enforcement*, February 2006

Assessment

The information relates to the situation in 2005. The information is not complete: data for a number of countries are lacking. As can be seen from figures 2 and 3 the countries that were at the time members of the EU or accession countries had most elements of the legal and

institutional framework in place, whereas non EU countries show, as expected, a clearly different situation.

Figure 2 Legal Situation Waste Water Discharges

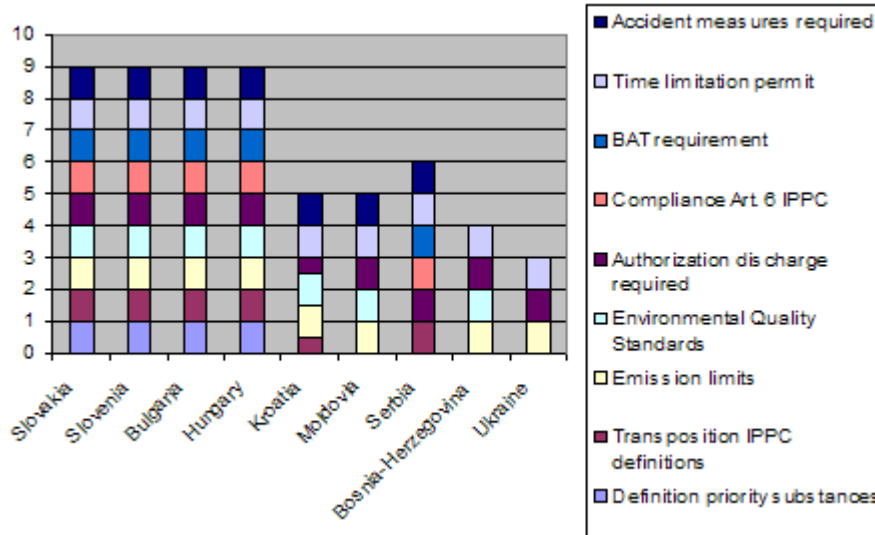
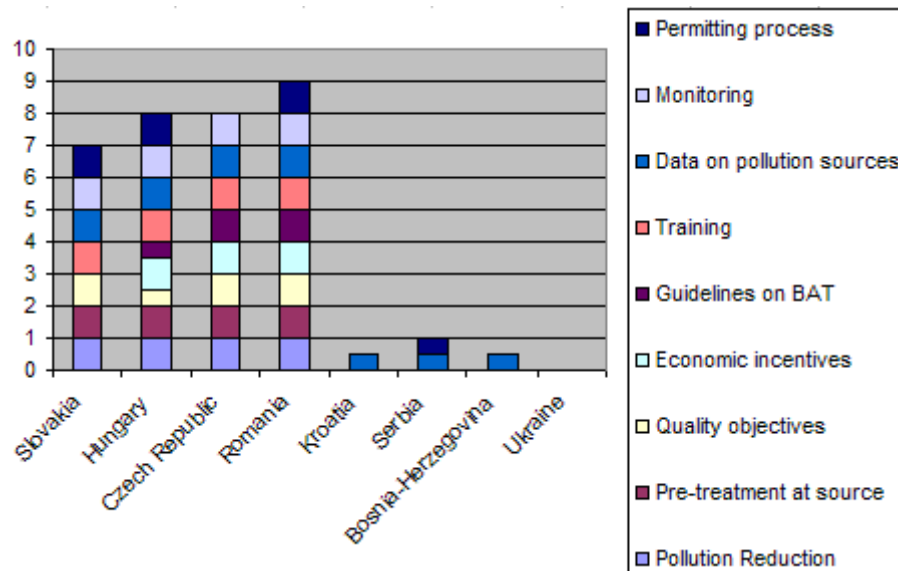


Figure 3 Institutional Situation Waste Water Discharges



3.1.3. Process indicator - P 1.2: Adoption of BAP in national policy

Methodology

The main elements of the introduction of BAP are:

1. Development of a regulatory framework for agricultural pollution control
2. Introduction of a monitoring program
3. Development and implementation of agricultural anti-pollution policies
4. Development and implementation of a framework of incentives/disincentives for agricultural pollution control
5. Development and implementation of a framework for advice and information for agricultural pollution control

Most elements have a number of sub elements (see Box 1).

There are scores for one or two points:

- > **Availability** (quantity): No=0, In development=1, Yes=2); *Development of legislation and Monitoring* score only on this point. The scores are derived from *Reduction of pollution releases through agricultural policy change and demonstrations by pilot projects; Analysis of current national legislation about Fertilizers, Manure and Pesticides*, August 2006 (Carl Bro) and from *Inventory of Policies for Control of Water Pollution by Agriculture in the Central and Lower Danube River Countries + Annexes*, March 2004 (GFA Terra)
- > **Quality** (Satisfactory = 1, Partly satisfactorily = 2, Non-satisfactory = 3). *Development of policies and frameworks* score also on this point. The scores are derived from the scores for *Level of Implementation and Institutional Capacity* in *Inventory of Policies for Control of Water Pollution by Agriculture in the Central and Lower Danube River Countries + Annexes*, March 2004 (GFA Terra)

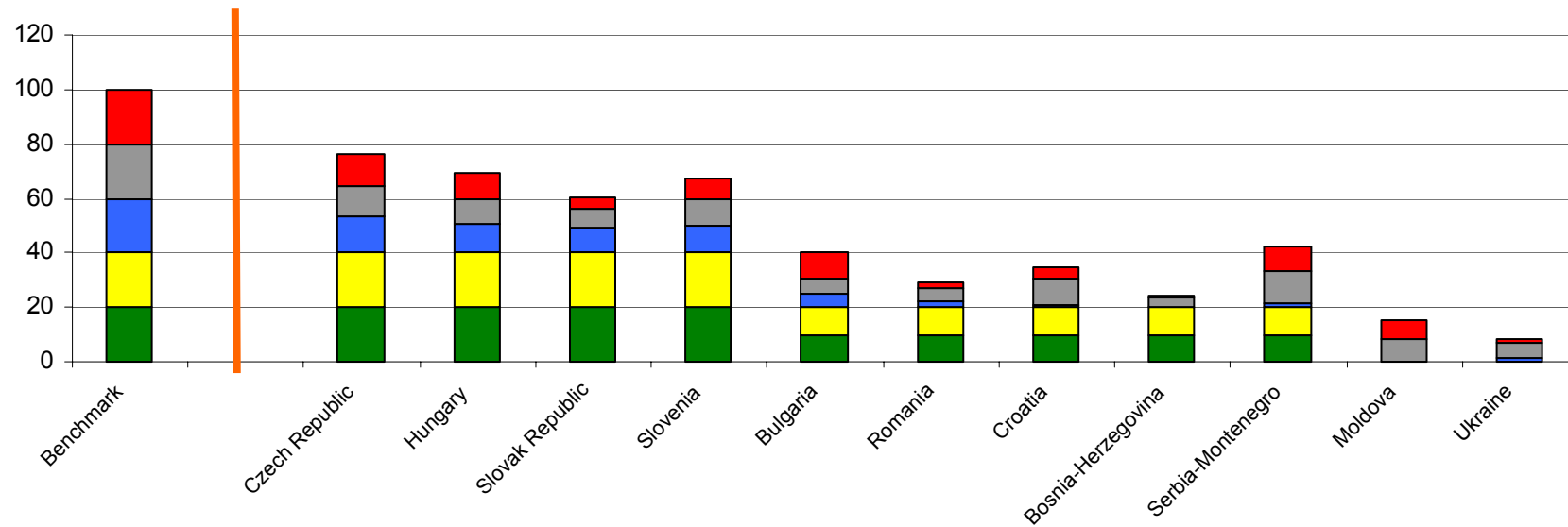
Next **Effectiveness** is defined as **Availability*Quality**, or, as the score for *non-satisfactory* =3, as Availability/Quality. If an element is completely available (100%), but the capacity for implementation is *non-satisfactory*, the score for *Effectiveness* will be 33. The Benchmark =100: every element available with satisfactory capacity to implement.

The total score for *Effectiveness* of the introduction of BAP is visualized in figure 4.

Source of information

- > *Inventory of Policies for Control of Water Pollution by Agriculture in the Central and Lower Danube River Countries + Annexes*, March 2004 (GFA Terra)
- > *Reduction of pollution releases through agricultural policy change and demonstrations by pilot projects; Analysis of current national legislation about Fertilizers, Manure and Pesticides*, August 2006 (Carl Bro)

Figure 4 Adoption of BAP: total overview of legislation and implementation



- Effectiveness policy with regard to Advice and Information
- Effectiveness economic instruments
- Effectiveness agricultural anti-pollution policies
- Monitoring program
- Transposition directives

Assessment

The information provided allows to make an assessment for each country with regard to its performance with regard to the introduction of BAP. It shows the situation around 2005. The information does not allow to visualize a trend since no historical data has been collected.

Box 1 Overview Elements BAP

1. Regulatory Framework for Agricultural Pollution Control (legislation)	4. Framework of Incentives/Disincentives for Agricultural Pollution Control
Transposition Nitrate Directive	Economic disincentives
Transposition Pesticide directive	Economic incentives
2. Introduction of a Monitoring Program	5. Framework Advice and Information for Agricultural Pollution Control
3. Development agricultural anti-pollution policies	Technical Assistance by independent advisory service
Designation of zones vulnerable for nitrate pollution	Technical Assistance by State advisory service
Provision of periods for application of fertilizers	Technical Assistance by providers of farm inputs
Maximum for organic manure/ha	Education and awareness raising campaigns
Specification good spreading practices	Demonstration farms
Requirements for manure storage	Learning by sharing of ideas among the farmers
Requirements for fertilizer plans	Publication and other information materials
Requirement of soil analysis	Training
Requirement of bookkeeping nutrient input/output	BAP Code
(Quality) control of distribution and application of PPP's	

3.1.4. Process indicator - P 1.8: Agreement on phase out of Phosphorus in detergents

Methodology

A comprehensive study has been produced on the use of detergents in the Danube countries. The legal and regulatory status and the actual use of detergents in 13 countries were investigated. The report presents estimated figures on the use Phosphorus free detergents and presents an inventory of the legal and regulatory status. The indicator presented visualizes the present state of affairs (2005): a legal basis exists, a voluntary agreement exists, a commitment has been made by a country to stimulate the use of Phosphorus free detergents or nothing has been done. No new information has been collected.

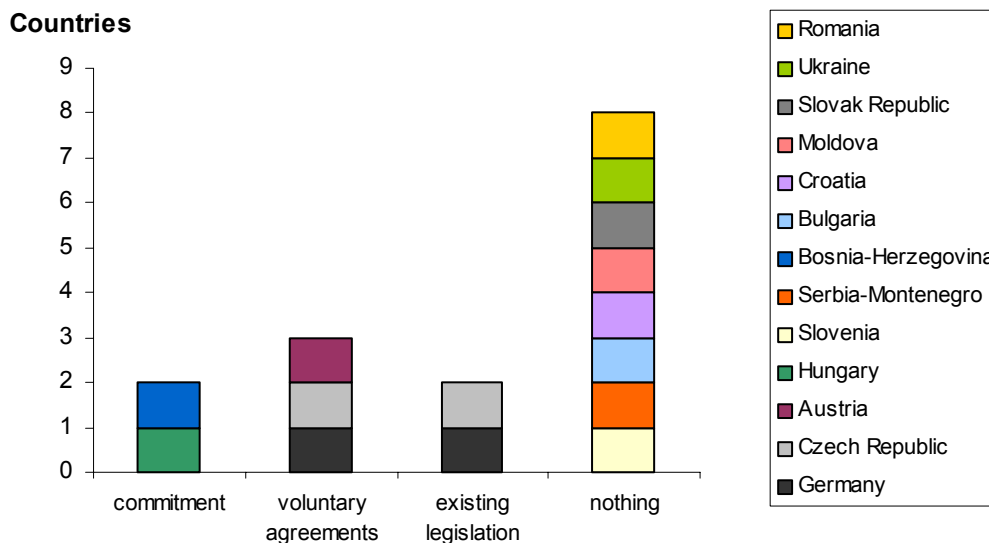
Source of information

Recommendations for the reduction of Phosphorus in detergents. Interim report - tasks 1 & 2, August 2006

Assessment

The information provided allows to make an assessment for each country with regard to its policy towards the use of P-free detergents and to make an estimation of the actual use of P-free detergents. It shows the situation in 2005. The information does not allow to visualize a trend in the use of P-free detergents since no historical data has been collected.

Figure 5 Legal and regulatory status to ban Phosphorus containing detergents in the Danube basin countries



3.1.5. Process indicator - P 2.4: Enlarged set of users of project web site; intensification of use

Methodology

The methodology for this indicator, is simple and straightforward: the DRP and ICPDR servers register the number of hits since 2001. The register can distinguish different user groups and many other parameters, which allows a full assessment of the use of the websites. The DRP website is registering since October 2005 separately from the ICPDR website. Before October 2005, the use of the DRP site cannot be assessed separately. The indicator presented here shows the number of hits of the ICPDR website since 2001. No new information has been collected.

Source of information

ICPDR and DRP website servers

Assessment

The information collected allows to make a profound assessment of the use of the websites. A clear increase in the use can be shown over the period 2001 – 2004.

Figure 6 Total amount of hits on the ICPDR webpage in the period from 2001-2005



3.1.6. Process indicator - P 3.1.2: Improved capacities of the NGOs

Methodology

NGOs were asked through a web-based questionnaire (see Annex 1) to make a self assessment of the development in the period 1996- 2006 of their capacities on different aspects. The questionnaire was sent to 180 NGOs in 13 countries; 17 NGOs from 9 countries responded. Annex 2 shows the full results of the assessments. A selection of results is presented in the main text (figures 7, 8 and 9).

Similar questions on the development of NGO capacities were asked also to government officials in the basin. A web based questionnaire (see Annex 3) was sent to 78 government officials in the Danube Basin countries. Only 5 responses were received, which are presented in Annex 4. Because of the low number of responses, the results are not included in the main text.

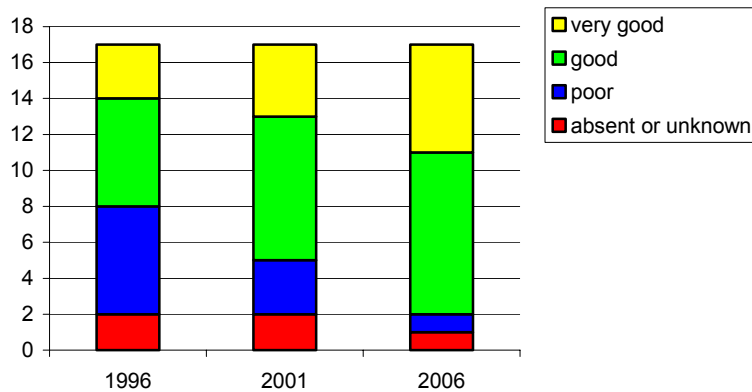
Source of information

Responses of 17 NGOs from 9 countries to web-based questionnaires.

Assessment

Figure 7 shows the results of the self assessment of 17 NGOs from 9 countries with regard to the question: how would you rate the quality of the input of your NGO in environmental decision making? The self assessment shows a clear improvement over the period 1996-2001 from 50 % in the categories good-very good in 1996 to 88 % in 2006.

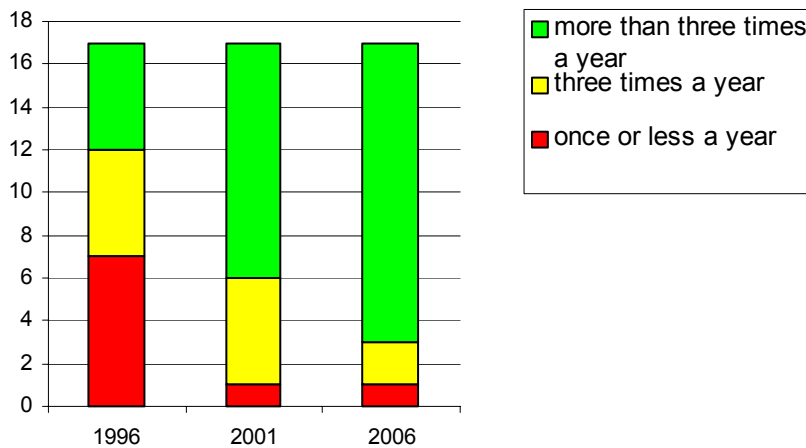
Figure 7 Self assessment of the quality of the input in environmental decision making by NGO's



Assessment

Figure 8 shows the results of estimates of the frequency of the involvement of 17 NGOs from 9 countries in public participation in environmental decision making. The estimates show a clear increase: 5 NGOs were involved more than three times a year in 1996; this figure increase to fourteen in 2006.

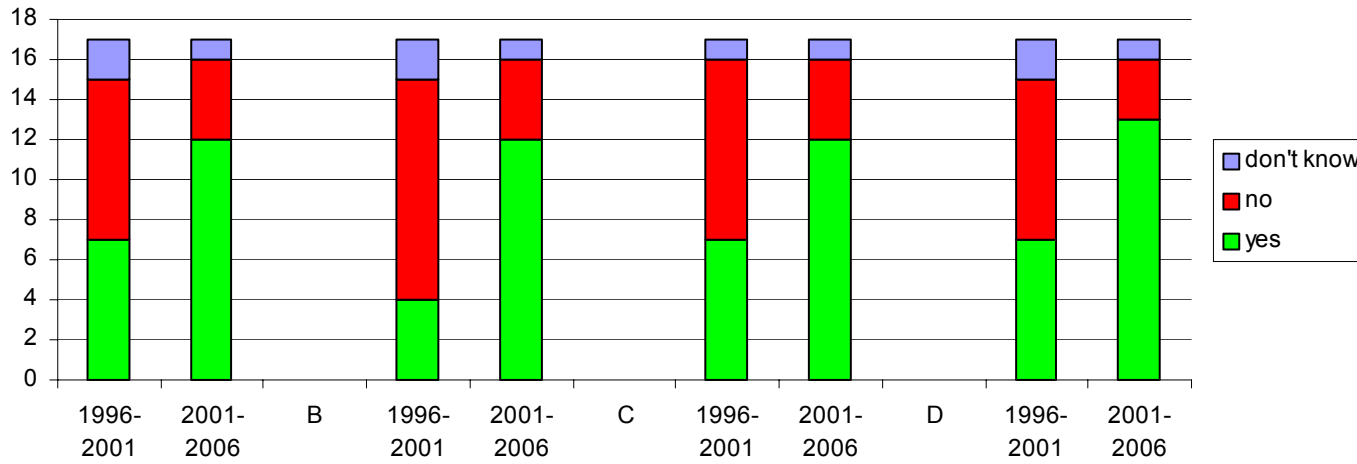
Figure 8 Frequency of NGO involvement in public participation in the period 1996 – 2006



Assessment

Figure 9 shows the answer to the following question: *Did your NGO obtain grants from: (A) your government, (B) DRP, (C) International Financing Institutions, eg World Bank, EU or (D) private sources, e.g. WWF?* The question was intended to find a trend in fundraising capacity of the NGOs. The answers to this question show clearly that the success rate for fund raising increased for all sources, incl. grants from governments.

Figure 9 Fundraising by NGOs from 4 different sources in the periods 1996-2001 and 2001-2006



3.1.7. Process indicator - P 3.3: Increased awareness with the public of Danube environmental problems

Methodology

A simple questionnaire was mailed to the DEF Focal points in the Danube countries (see Annex 5). 8 responses were received. For questions 1 – 5, each possible answer was given a number, varying from 0 to 4, and an average of the responses was calculated per year. The results for media exposures and activities were aggregated. For question 7 answers were given numbers varying from 0 to 3 and an average per year was calculated. An overall average is shown as well. Figure 10 shows the results.

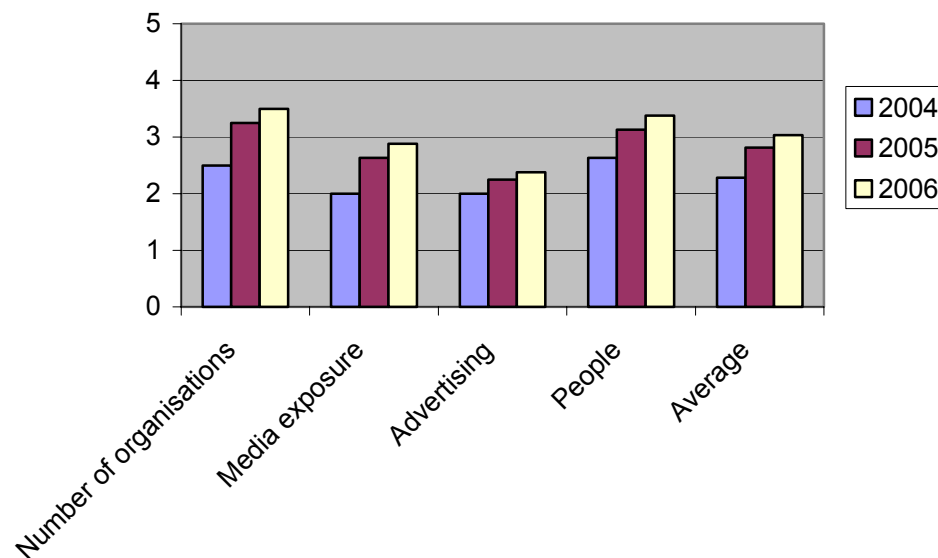
Source of information

Responses of 8 DEF Focal Points from 6 countries

Assessment

From the responses it is clear that the impact of Danube Day is increasing from 2004 to 2006. Participation of the number of organizations, media exposures, different kinds of activities and the number of people participating are all increasing.

Figure 10 Impact of Danube Day over the period 2004 – 2006 for different NGO activities



3.1.8. Process indicator - P 3.4: Access to information and public participation

A. Access to information

Methodology

The assessment of the development since 1996 of access to information in environmental affairs was intended to be done by government officials and NGOs. Collection of the information was dependent on responses to web-based questionnaires. A questionnaire (see Annex 3) was mailed to 78 government officials in the Danube Basin countries. Only 5 responses were received and the answers are presented in Annex 4. The responses were not aggregated and are therefore not presented in the main report. A questionnaire was sent to NGOs (see Annex 1). 17 responses from 9 countries were received. The full answers are presented in Annex 2.

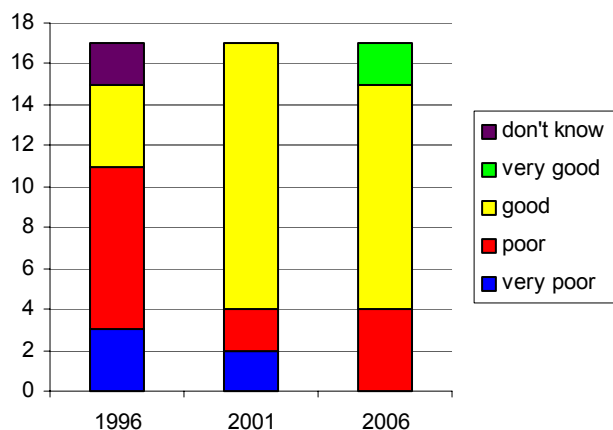
Source of information

Responses of 17 NGOs from 9 countries to web-based questionnaires

Assessment

The NGO's were asked to assess **in general** (question 4) access to environmental information in their own country. Figure 11 presents the results. According to the NGOs, there is a clear improvement over the period 1996 – 2006.

Figure 11 Assessment by NGOs of general access to environmental information

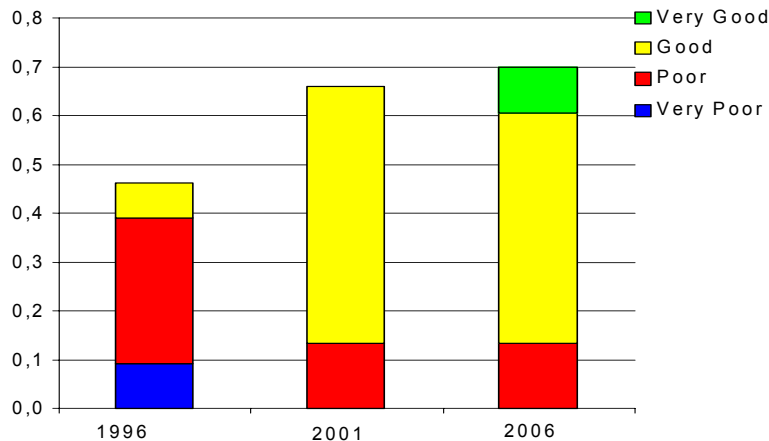


The NGOs were also asked to assess in detail (question 5) the use by public authorities of the following instruments:

- > Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy documents
Dissemination of information on international documents (treaties, agreements, etc.) concerning environmental issues
- > Support and guidance to the public to get access to information
- > Promotion of environment education and environment awareness
Recognition and support of associations, organisations or groups which promote environmental protection

As can be seen in figure 12, the assessment of the use of specific instruments shows also an improvement for the period 1996-2006.

Figure 12 Assessment by NGOs of the use of different types of instruments by governments to provide access to information (aggregated results per country)

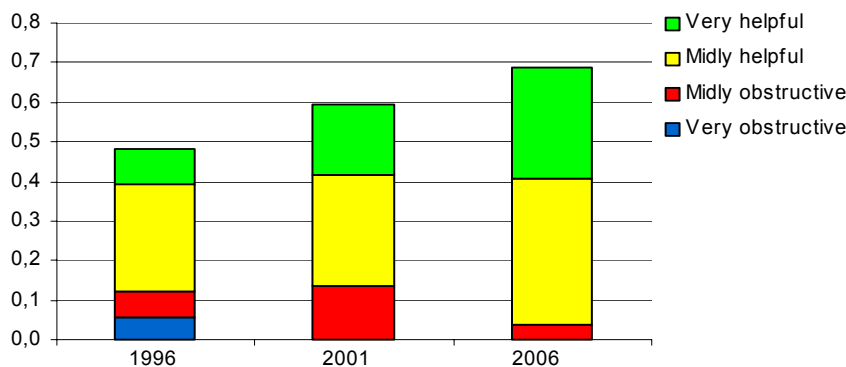


The NGO's were asked (question 6) to assess whether or not legal and/or institutional issues are obstructing or helping access to information. These issues are:

- > (Lack of) legislation
- > (Lack of) clear division of responsibilities within the government apparatus
- > (Un) willingness of authorities to cooperate
- > (Lack of) appeal procedures to denial of information (access to justice)
- > (Lack of) capacities within NGO's

The aggregated (see Box 2) data are presented in Figure 13. In the majority of the countries the situation has always been assessed as *Mildly* or *Very helpful*, but the situation has clearly improved: in 2006 only in one country the situation was considered *Mildly* obstructive.

Figure 13 Assessment by NGOs whether or not legal and/or institutional issues are helping or obstructing access to information (aggregated results per country).



Box 2 Aggregation procedure

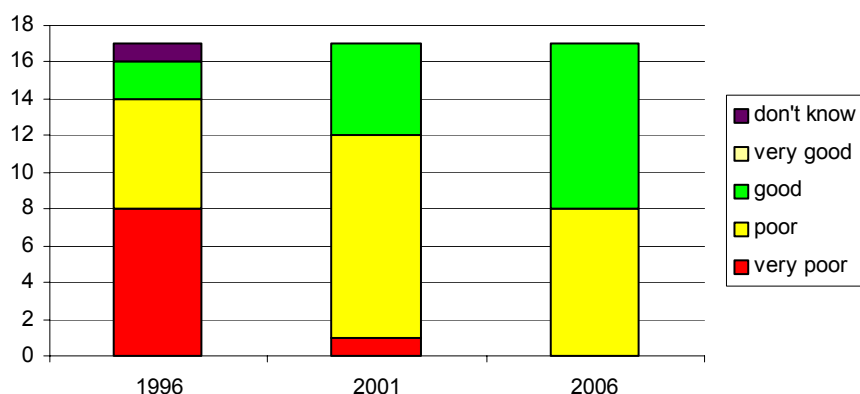
The aggregation in figure 12 and 13 was done as follows:

- > For every instrument scores per country, on a scale from 1 to 5 were established by taking the simple average of the scores of NGO's in a country;
- > The total score for all the instruments for every country was calculated;
- > Scores were renormalized on a scale of 0-1;
- > Scores were put into 5 classes, ranging from *Absent* to *Very Good*;

Assessment

NGOs were asked to assess in general Public Participation in environmental affairs in their country. As can be seen in figure 14 public participation improved during the period 1996-2006, according to the opinion of the NGOs.

Figure 14 Assessment by NGOs of public participation in environmental affairs for the period 1996 - 2006

**3.2. Stress reduction indicators****3.2.1. Stress reduction indicator - SR 6: Introduction of P-free detergents****Methodology**

A comprehensive study has been produced on the use of detergents in the Danube countries. The legal and regulatory status and the actual use of detergents in 13 countries were investigated. The report presents estimated figures on the use Phosphorus free detergents and presents an inventory of the legal and regulatory status. The indicator presented visualizes the present state of affairs (2005) with regard to the use of P free detergent. No new information has been collected.

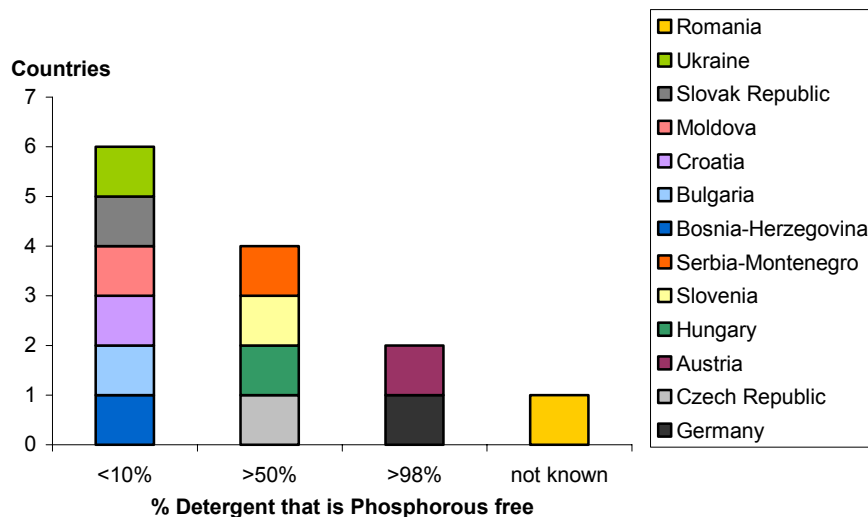
Source of information

Recommendations for the reduction of Phosphorus in detergents. Interim report - tasks 1 & 2, August 2006

Assessment

The information provided allows to make an assessment for each country with regard to its policy towards the use of P-free detergents and to make an estimation of the actual use of P-free detergents. It shows the situation in 2005. The information does not allow to visualize a trend in the use of P-free detergents since no historical data has been collected.

Figure 15 Use of Phosphorus free detergents in the Danube basin countries in 2005



3.2.2. Stress reduction indicator - SR 7: Investments in sewerage and municipal waste water treatment plants

Methodology

The presentation of this indicator is based on the data stored in the Dablas database. The number of investment projects and the amount of investment per year and per country can be obtained from this database and graphically presented. No new information was collected for this indicator.

Source of information

Dablas database

Assessment

The Dablas database allows an adequate assessment of the development of investments in sewerage and municipal wastewater treatment plants per country. Figures 16 and 17 show a general positive trend in the development of the investments in the basin over time. The number of countries that are investing is increasing as well as the number of projects and the amount of investment. There are clear differences between countries.

The data of 2003 and earlier represent projects, that are completed and operational. Data between 2003 and 2005 represent projects of which funding has been secured. Figure 18 represent the number of "pipeline" projects planned after 2005, as known in 2006.

Figure 16 Number of completed investment projects: 1996-2006

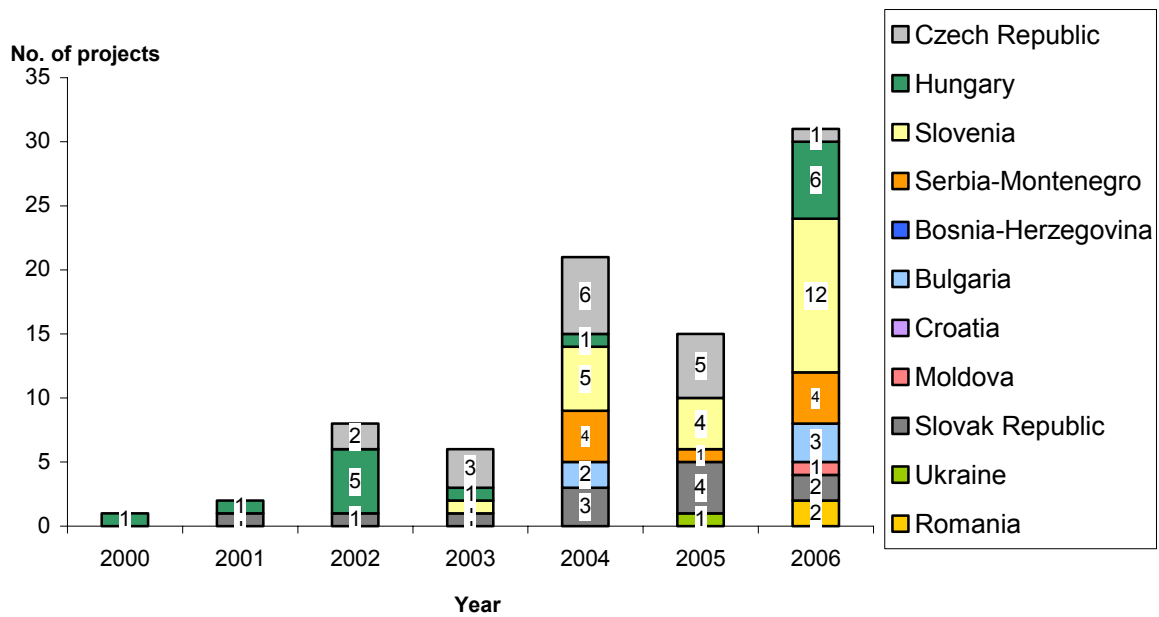


Figure 17 Amount of investments for the period 1996 -2006 in the Danube basin countries

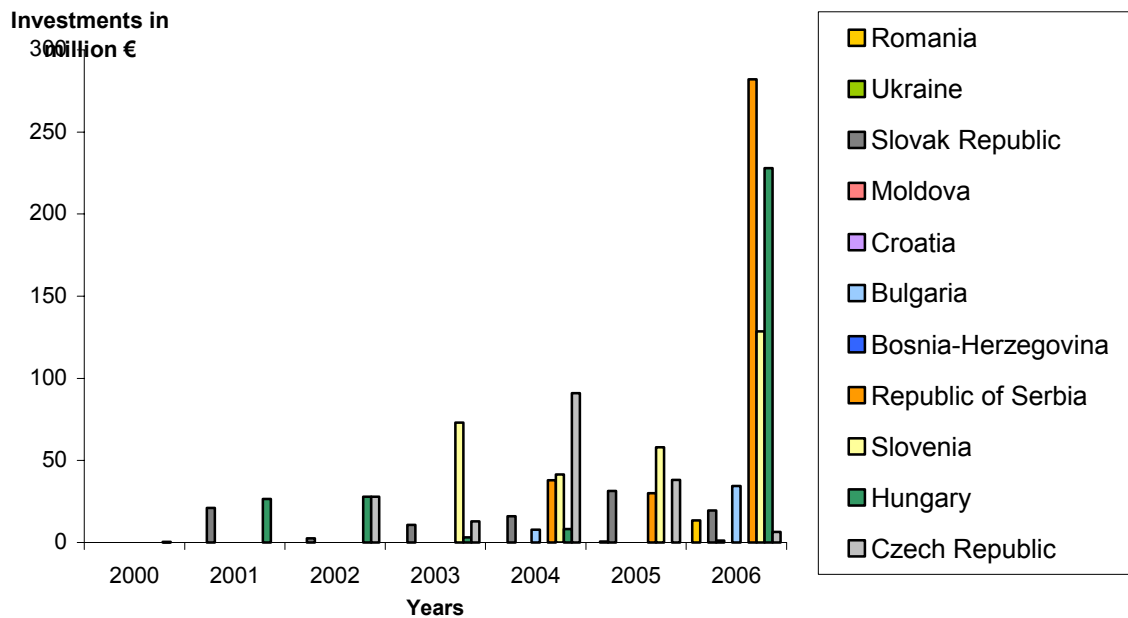
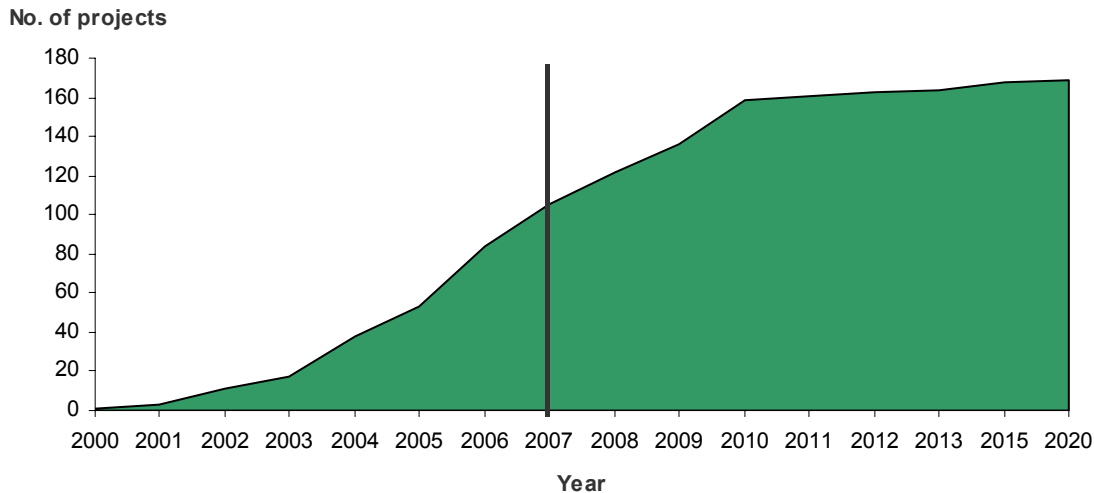


Figure 18 Cumulative total number of projects planned for the period 2007-2020 (situation 2006)



3.2.3. Stress reduction indicator - SR 14: Inorganic nitrogen loads

Methodology

This indicator is based on the data presented in the TNMN Yearbooks. No new load calculations and statistics were done. The methodology is routine to the ICPDR and is reported yearly and in special reports. A number of nice examples is presented in the Briefing Note to the GEF Council: Trends in nutrient loads from the Danube River and trophic status of the Black Sea, September 2006 (the figures in Chapter 3). The TNMN database provides the full set of data necessary to calculate this indicator. No new data was collected.

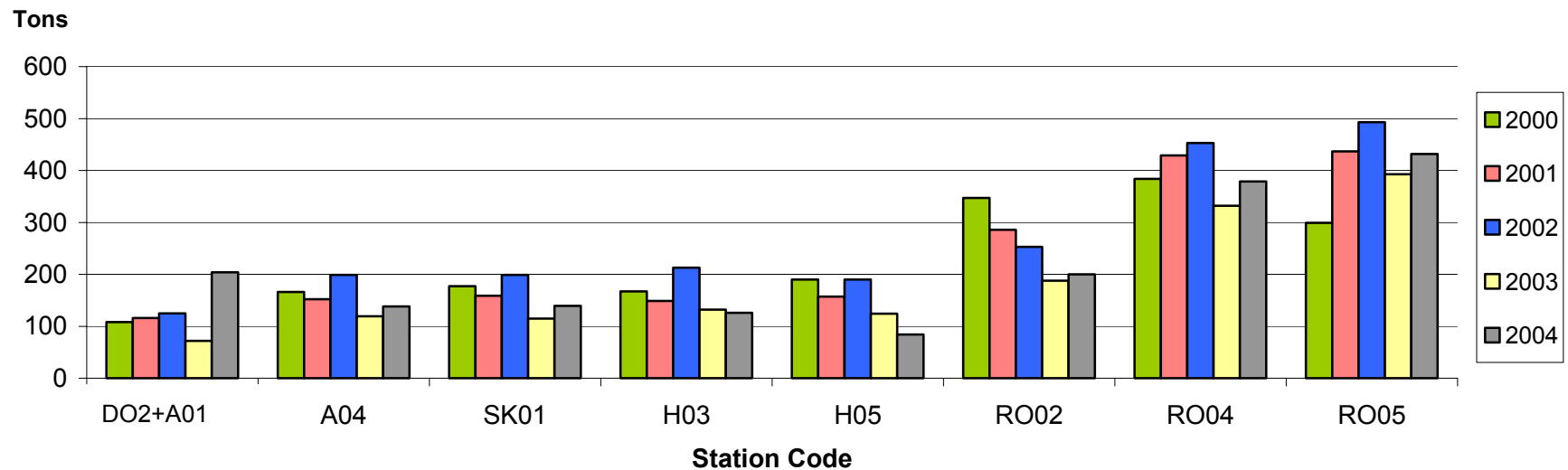
Source of information

TNMN Yearbooks

Assessment

A full assessment of the development of loads of nutrients over time, including statistical analysis, can be found on pages 1 and 2 of the mentioned Briefing Note. The TNMN database is fully adequate to calculate these indicators.

Figure 19 Loads of inorganic nitrogen at a selection of TNMN stations for the period 2000 – 2004 (D = Germany; A = Austria; SK = Slovakia; H = Hungary ; RO = Romania)



3.2.4. Stress reduction indicator - SR 21: Implementation of Aarhus Convention

Methodology

The collection of information on implementation of the Aarhus Convention depended on responses to web-based questionnaires (see Annex 2) sent to 78 government officials in the Danube Basin countries. Only 5 responses were received, which are presented in Annex 4. The responses were not aggregated and therefore not presented in the main report. The web based questionnaire sent to the NGOs (see Annex 1) included one question on the awareness of the NGO of the Aarhus Convention. The result is presented in figure 20. The numbers concern the number of NGOs and not the number of countries.

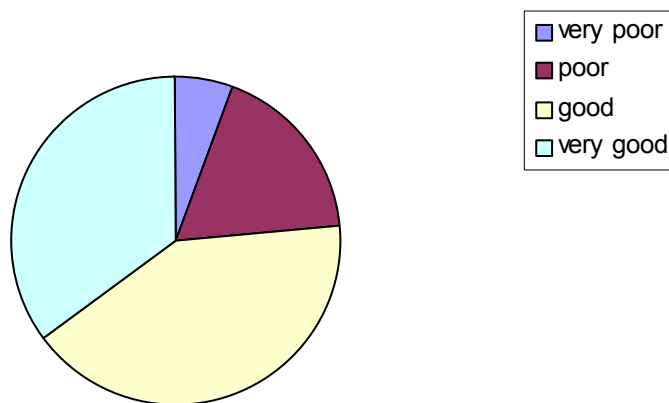
Source of information

Responses of 17 NGOs from 9 countries to web-based questionnaires

Assessment

As can be seen in figure 14, 4 NGOs (24%) assessed the awareness of the Aarhus Convention poor to very poor, while 13 NGOs (76%) assessed it good to very good. This assessment reflects the situation in 2006.

Figure 20 Assessment of awareness of the Aarhus Convention by 17 NGOs across the Danube Basin



3.3. Status indicators

3.3.1. Status indicator - S 6: Concentration of nutrients

Methodology

This indicator is based on the data presented in the TNMN Yearbooks. No statistical calculations were done. The methodology is routine to the ICPDR and is reported yearly and in special reports. A number of nice examples is presented in the Briefing Note to the GEF Council: Trends in nutrient loads from the Danube River and trophic status of the Black Sea, September 2006 (the figures in Chapter 3). The TNMN database provides the full set of data necessary to calculate this indicator. No new data was collected.

Source of information

TNMN Yearbooks

Assessment

A full assessment of the development of concentrations of nutrients over time, including statistical analysis, can be found on pages 1 and 2 of the mentioned Briefing Note. Figure 22 is copied from the Briefing Note. The TNMN database is fully adequate to calculate these indicators.

Figure 21 Concentration of inorganic nitrogen at a selection of TNMN stations for the period 1997 – 2004 (D = Germany; A = Austria; SK = Slovakia; H = Hungary ; RO = Romania)

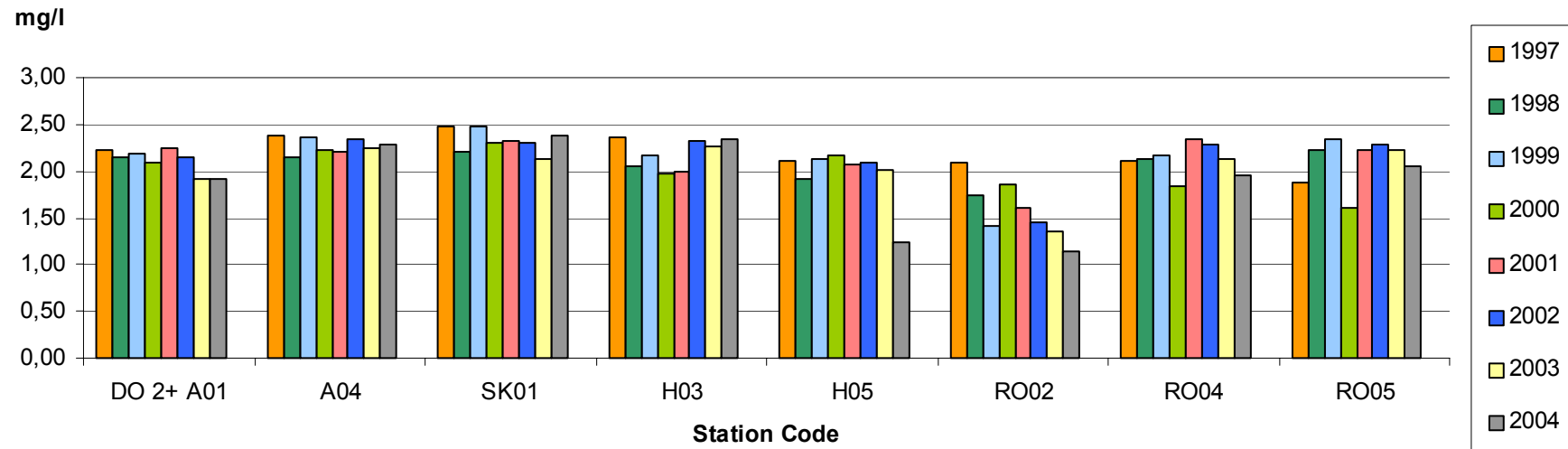
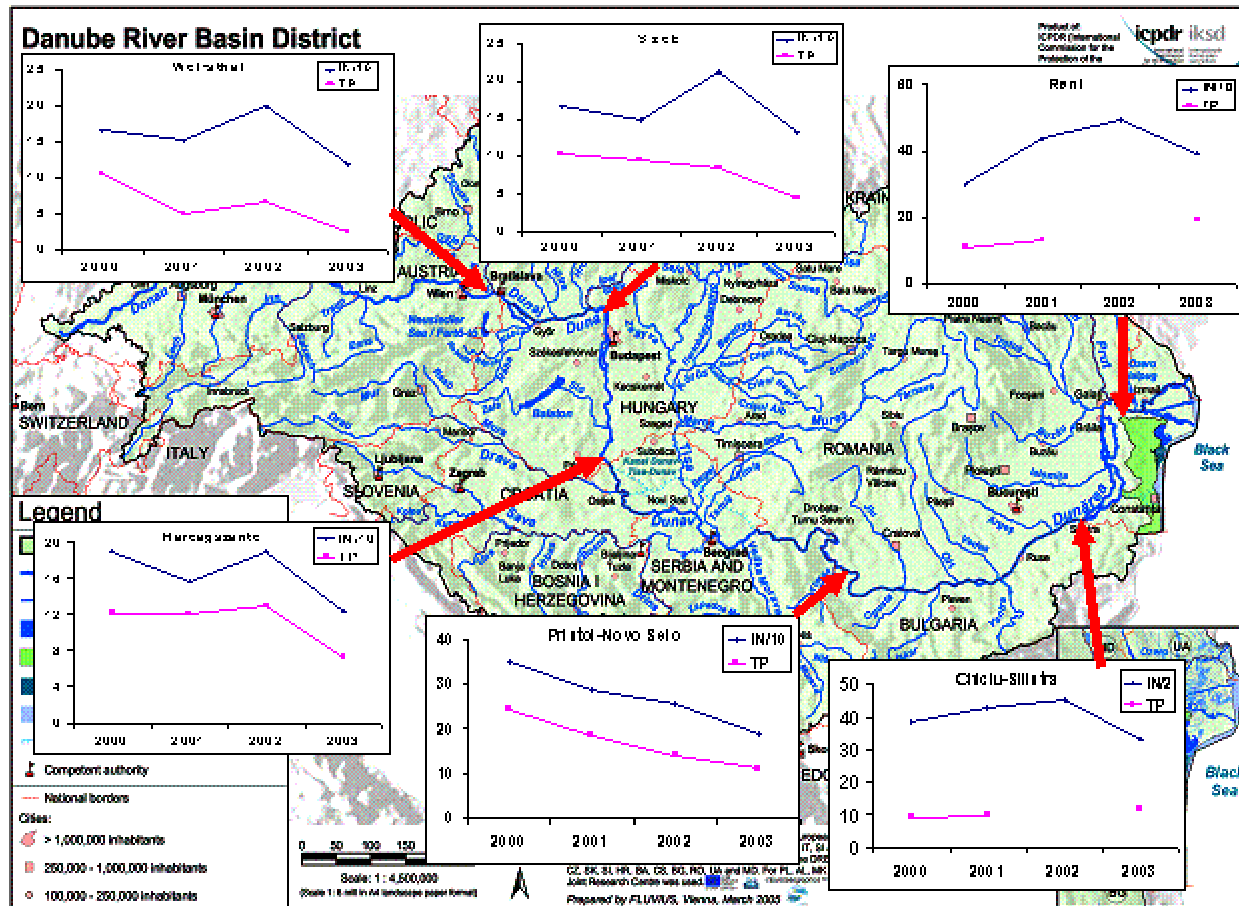


Figure 22 Trends in nutrient concentrations (inorganic N and total P) in the Danube River (2000 – 2003).
 Source: Briefing Note to GEF Council, September 2006



4. TASK 2: EVALUATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Evaluation and conclusions

4.1.1. Availability data

In chapter 3, the testing of a selection of the proposed core list of process, stress reduction and status indicators has been reported. The results show, that the DRP and ICPDR have generated in the past 10 years a huge library with data and information, that in principle allow a retrospective evaluation of the impact of most of the activities of the DRP and the ICPDR, but not for all.

For **process indicators**, limited information has been systematically collected from the beginning of the DRP until now. Information on implementation and enforcement of regional and national legislation and regulations is has been collected for some time by the ICPDR in the framework of DABLAS in the form of reports on specific issues, e.g. agricultural and industrial policies (see the DABLAS I and II reports)– in most cases describing the situation around 2005. Information on implementation of stakeholder involvement and public awareness raising programmes was only in a very limited number of cases available.

With regard to **stress reduction indicators**, it can be concluded that sufficient and good historical data on investments and on loads of pollutants are available in a form that allow trend assessments over a period of 7 to 10 years. Data on the introduction of the Nitrate Directive an on introduction of P-free detergents is only available for a limited period; for this reason it has not been possible to analyze temporal trends.

The TNMN database allows the assessment of practically all **status indicators**, with the exception of the quality of suspended solids and sediments.

4.1.2. Web based questionnaires

This study collected information on a limited number of process indicators by sending web based questionnaires to GO's and NGO's. It has been difficult to obtain a sufficient amount of responses for a representative assessment of the process of implementation of the DRP and of the JAP of ICPDR. The amount of responses by GO's was disappointing (5 out of 78). Probably more response will be collected if the ICPDR distributes questionnaires through official letters to the governments of the member countries. The number of responses from NGO's was also disappointing (17 out of 180). Because of the low number of responses, statistical analysis was not done. The results presented should be regarded as indicative. The methodology was tested and the results are encouraging. It is expected that if enough responses are obtained, meaningful statistical analysis can be done. The questionnaires themselves may be improved by limiting the number of questions, although the average time used by the NGOs to fill in the questionnaires was about 20 minutes.

4.1.3. Specific conclusions for the tested indicators

For the tested indicators the following specific conclusions are presented:

Process indicator – P 2.1: Improved coordination of national activities

No specific studies to analyze the improvement of coordination of national activities were available. Some information was collected from the interim implementation report of the JAP, where briefly the existence was assessed of a number of institutional “barriers” to achieve improvement of coordination of national activities in 2004. This information was used as “proxy” indicator.

Process indicator – P 0: Policy and legal reforms

Information was collected from a desk study, that described the situation in 2005 in 9 countries in the basin. The situation in 2005 could be presented, which shows clear differences between the different countries, but the assessment of the development of policies since 1996 was not possible since no historical data was collected. Also, the information covered 9 countries and not the whole basin.

Process indicator - P 1.2: Adoption of BAP in national policy

Information was collected from two desk studies, that described the situation in 2005 with regard to the existence and/or the quality of implementation of national policies on the adoption of BAP. The situation in 2005 could be presented, which shows clearly the differences between the situation in different countries, but the assessment of the development of policies since 1996 was not possible since no historical data was collected.

Process indicator - P 1.8: Agreement on phase out of Phosphorus in detergents

Information was collected from a desk study that described the situation in 2005 with regard to the existence and/or development of national policies on the use of P free detergent, but which contained few historical data. The situation in 2005 could be presented but the assessment of the development of policies since 1996 was only possible for a limited number of countries.

Process indicator - P 2.4: Enlarged set of users of ICPDR and DRP web site; intensification of use

The ICPDR website registers automatically the number of hits since 2001. The data stored allow for a full assessment of the use and the trend in the use of the website with regard to numbers, time of the year (days, months) and different user groups. There is a clear increase in the use since 2001.

Process indicator - P 3.1.2: Improved capacities of the NGOs

Information was collected by web based questionnaires. The responses by the NGO's give useful information, showing that the methodology in principle is appropriate. The NGO's delivered self assessments on the development of a number of aspects of their work since 1996, which show interesting results. The overall picture is clearly, that the NGO's judge that their capacities have improved and that the DRP has given real support to that process.

Process indicator - P 3.3: Increased awareness with the public of Danube environmental problems

This indicator was defined as the impact of Danube Day in the basin. Since Danube Day was celebrated in the basin in 2004 for the first time, data could be obtained for the period 2004-2006. The information was collected through a simple questionnaire to which 8 DEF Focal points responded. The information provided allowed successful testing of this indicator, showing a clear increase of the impact of Danube Day over this period.

Process indicator - P 3.4: Access to information and public participation

Information was collected by web based questionnaires. The NGO's assessed the development of access to information and public participation in their country since 1996, which show interesting results. The overall picture is clearly, that the NGOs judge that access to information and public participation have improved and that the *DRP* has given real support to that process.

Stress reduction indicator - SR 6: Introduction of P-free detergents

Information was collected from a desk study that described the situation on the use of P free detergent in 2005, but trend assessment was not possible.

Stress reduction indicator - SR 7: Investments in sewerage and municipal waste water treatment plants

The Dablas database allows successful testing of this indicator. The data can be used to assess different aspects of the investments programmes in the Danube basin: number of projects planned, number of projects realized, total amount of investment. This information is available per country and per year since 2000.

Stress reduction indicator - SR 14: Inorganic nitrogen loads

The TNMN database provides all the necessary data since 1997. This data is routinely used for the TNMN Yearbooks and special reports.

Stress reduction indicator - SR 21: Implementation of Aarhus Convention

Information was collected by web based questionnaires. The majority of the NGOs regard implementation of the Aarhus Convention in their country as good to very good.

Status indicator - S 6 - Concentration of nutrients

The TNMN database provides all the necessary data since 1997. This data is routinely used for the TNMN Yearbooks and special reports. Data on the quality of suspended solids and sediments is not yet available, but will be shortly.

Based on the evaluation and the specific conclusions on the tested indicators the following general conclusions are presented:

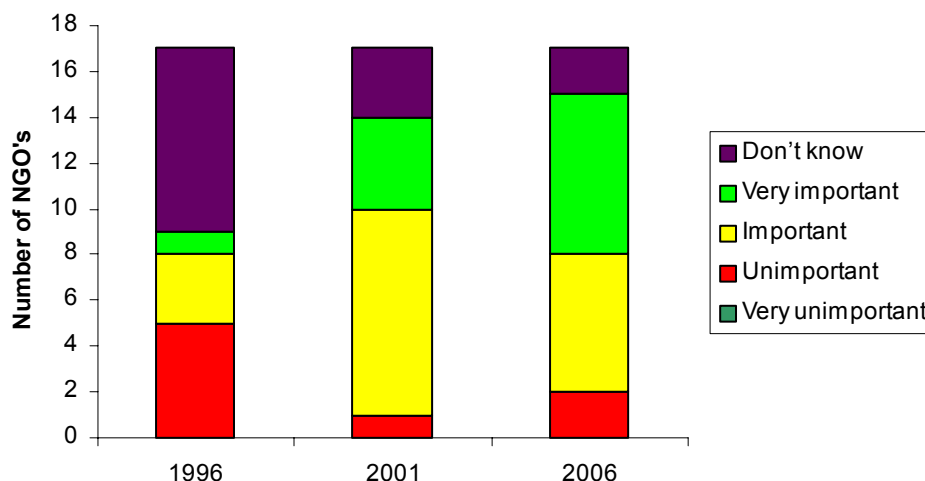
4.1.4. General conclusions

The testing of the selected indicators has shown it possible to give a clear picture of the situation in the Danube basin around 2005: the differences between countries can be shown in detail, also with regard to process indicators as e.g. introduction of legislation and implementation of policies, nevertheless that in most cases available data were used, which were mostly collected for other purposes. The testing suffered from the lack of historical data. For that reason often no trends could be established.

In a number of cases retrospective information was collected by web based questionnaires. In principle the methodology of collecting and processing information through web based questionnaires works; it is crucial though to add a mechanism or an incentive to be sure that enough questionnaires are returned in order to enable statistical analysis.

The number of responses from NGO's made it possible to present an indicative result on the performance of the *DRP* since 1996: all process indicators tested showed a positive trend with regard to the development of the capacities of NGO's, increase of public awareness, access to information and public participation. Figure 23 is an illustration of the assessment by the NGOs and shows that the contribution of the *DRP* to this process since 1996 is regarded as improving and positive.

Figure 23 Assessment by NGOs of the contribution of the GEF Danube Regional Project to the process of cooperation between government and NGOs



4.2. Recommendations

Recommendations for the ICPDR

- > The ICPDR has constructed an impressive database for stress reduction and status indicators; it should continue to collect these data on a systematic basis.
- > Data for process indicators and some stress reduction indicators should be collected in a systematic way. This can be done by regular and structured consultation of stakeholders (e.g. once every 3 years). These consultations can be done through questionnaires, like the ones tested in this study.
- > A mechanism has to be developed in order to receive enough responses to the questionnaires to allow statistical analysis. Possibilities are: (1) to give an incentive to the respondents, (2) make returning of questionnaires conditional to the receipt of grants (for NGOs only), (3) distribute questionnaires during meetings or conferences and not through the web.
- > It has been shown in this report for a number of indicators that aggregation of data can be helpful to present information in a concise form; it should be considered whether aggregation of data from databases like TNMN can also be helpful in presenting developments.
- > Mechanisms should be developed to improve regular reporting of developments by way of selected indicators to governments, stakeholders and the public at large.
- > For the future selection of indicators, impact of the Danube on the Black Sea has to be considered as a selection criterion

Implementation of these recommendations will allow regular monitoring of the performance of complicated projects and the evaluation of the final results. It provides the ICPDR Secretariat or project staff the basis for timely corrective actions during implementation and the ICPDR or the programme management the tool for project evaluation and thus the basis for improvement in project design and assessment of staff performance. At the level of activities, the application of indicators provide the information of the efficiency of specific actions and a tool of reconsidering ineffective actions and redesigning during implementation.

Recommendations for future projects and programmes

- > In order to apply proper monitoring and evaluation procedures for projects, it is necessary to produce consistent and systematized logical frameworks, including definition of the process indicators to be monitored during the implementation of the project.
- > At the start of each project, a core list of indicators have to be agreed between the management and the project staff.
- > Data and information has to be collected systematically on the selected core list of indicators from the beginning of the project to allow monitoring during the project implementation period and final evaluation.
- > Projects should from the beginning build up databases (good examples: DABLAS and the TNMN database) to allow monitoring and evaluation.
- > Projects should from the beginning also collect data for process indicators in a systematic way.

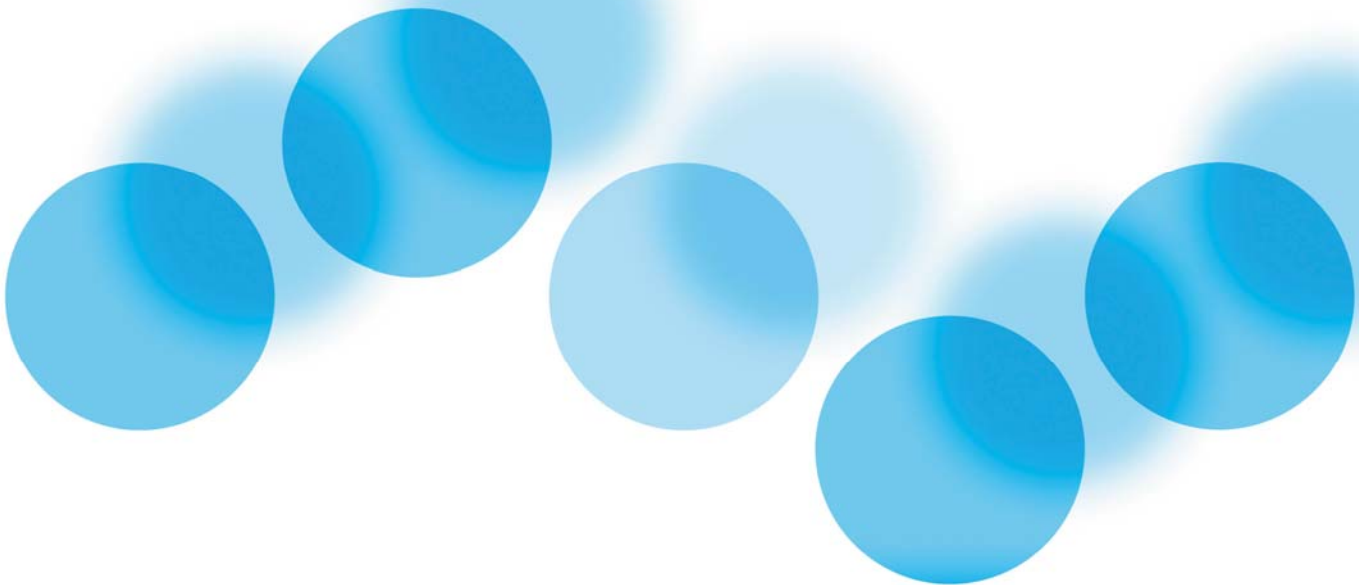


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REGIONAL
PROJECT

February 2007

TESTING OF A SELECTION OF CORE INDICATORS TO MONITOR STRESS REDUCTION, STATUS AND PROCESS FOR THE GEF-DRP

ANNEXES



WORKING FOR THE DANUBE AND ITS PEOPLE

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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1	Long lists and core lists of indicators
ANNEX 2	Web based questionnaire NGO's
ANNEX 3	Results web based questionnaire NGO's
ANNEX 4	Web based questionnaire GO's
ANNEX 5	Results web based questionnaire GO's
ANNEX 6	Questionnaire Danube Day

ANNEX 1

LONG LISTS AND CORE LISTS OF INDICATORS

1. Stress Reduction Indicators (SR)

Proposed core set in **bold**.

Category 1 Implementation and enforcement of regional and national legislation and regulations

SR 1. Implementation of Danube River Protection Convention and Joint Action Programme

SR 2. Implementation of EU Water Framework Directive, 2000/60/EC)

SR 4. Implementation of EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, 91/271/EC

SR 5. Implementation of EU IPPC Directive, 96/61/EC

SR 6. Introduction of P-free detergents

Category 2 Investments

SR 7. Investments in sewerage and municipal waste water treatment plants (WWTP-M)

SR 8. Investments in agricultural point sources

SR 9. Investments in industrial waste water treatment plants (WWTP-I)

SR 10. Investments in clean technology (BAT)

SR 11. Investments in wetland restoration

SR 12. Investments in safe shipping and navigation and pollution abatement equipment

Category 3 Reduction of pollutant loads (point and non-point)

SR 13. Reduction of organic pollution loads

SR 14. Reduction of total nitrogen loads

SR 15. Reduction of total phosphorous loads

SR 16. Reduction of BOD5 loads

SR 17. Reduction of accidental spills

SR 18. Reduction of metal loads

SR 19. Reduction of organic micropollutant loads

SR 20. Reduction of bacteriological and viral pollution

Category 4 Implementation of stakeholder involvement and public awareness raising programmes

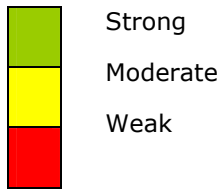
SR 21. Implementation of Aarhus Convention

SR 22. Implementation of art. 14 of the EU Water Framework Directive, 2000/60/EC

	Policy relevant	Analytically sound and robust	Strong communicative power
Indicator number			
SR 1	Green	Yellow	Yellow
SR 2	Green	Yellow	Yellow
SR 4	Green	Yellow	Green
SR 5	Green	Yellow	Red
SR 6	Green	Green	Green
SR 7	Green	Green	Green
SR 8	Green	Yellow	Green
SR 9	Green	Green	Green
SR 10	Green	Yellow	Red
SR 11	Green	Green	Green
SR 12	Green	Green	Yellow
SR 13	Green	Green	Yellow
SR 14	Green	Green	Green
SR 15	Green	Green	Green
SR 16	Green	Green	Green
SR 17	Green	Green	Green
SR 18	Green	Yellow	Green
SR 19	Green	Yellow	Green
SR 20	Green	Yellow	Green
SR 21	Green	Green	Green
SR 22	Green	Yellow	Yellow

Proposed core set: in blue and pink

Proposed selection for testing: in table in **bold** and pink



2. Status Indicators (S)

Proposed core set in **bold**.

Category 1 Hydrology

S 1. Discharge

S 2. Water availability by sector

Category 2 Water quality

S 3. Oxygen concentration

S 4. Organic pollution

S 5. Bacterial pollution (S 5.1- S 5.4 for 4 determinands according the TNMN)

S 6. Nutrients (S 6.1- S 6 for 6 determinands according the TNMN)

S 7. Metals (S 7.1- S 7. 3: Cd, Hg and Pb)

S 8. Organic micropollutants (S 8.1- S 8. 3: Lindane, DDT and atrazine)

S 9. Oil

S 10. Chlorophyll-a

Category 3 Ecological quality

S 11. Saprobic index

S 12. Flagship species

S 13. Protected areas (for the future)

Category 4 Suspended solids/sediment quality

S 14. Organic nitrogen

S 15. Ptot

S 16. Metals (for the future)

S 17. Organic micropollutants (for the future)

S 18. Oil

	Policy relevant	Analytically sound and robust	Strong communicative power
Indicator number			
S 1	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 2	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 3	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 4	Strong	Strong	Moderate
S 5	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 6	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 7	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 8	Strong	Moderate	Moderate
S 9	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 10	Strong	Strong	Moderate
S 11	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 12	Strong	Moderate	Strong
S 13	Strong	Strong	Strong
S 14	Strong	Moderate	Moderate
S 15	Strong	Moderate	Moderate
S 16	Strong	Moderate	Moderate
S 17	Strong	Moderate	Moderate
S 18	Strong	Moderate	Moderate

	Strong
	Moderate
	Weak

Proposed core set: in blue and pink

Proposed selection for testing: in table in **bold** and pink

3. Process Indicators (P)

The basis for the process indicators is the LogFrame of the DRP, as revised in April 2004. The LogFrame contains indicators for outputs and outcomes. In the tables below only the outcomes are given.

Proposed core set: in blue and pink

Proposed selection for testing: in table in **bold** and pink

Indicators for Process Consolidation and operation of institutional mechanisms for cooperation under the ICPDR

	Outcome	Indicator	Policy relevance	Analyti-cally sound and robust	Strong communicative power	Availability data
1.1	ICPDR capacity strengthened	Assessment stakeholders				
2.1	Coordination national activities	Scope activities; assessment stakeholders				YES
2.2	Monitoring in line with EU standards	Peer assessment				
4.1	Monitoring programme in all Danube countries operational	Adherence to QA/QC procedures				
4.2	Increased understanding effects Iron Gate	Recommendations for precautionary and rehabilitation measures in the period 2006-2015; Assessment stakeholders of the quality of measures				
4.3	Agreement on DRB wetland management plan	Assessment stakeholders				
2.3	Swift and coordinated response to accidents	Results simulation				
2.3	Implementation check-list for reduction of accidents in 50 industrial locations/companies	Reduction accidents				
		Dissemination results				
2.5	Common activities DRP & BSERP (DBS-JTWG)	Assessment stakeholders				
2.6	Enhanced capacities as result of workshops on nutrient reduction	(Self-)assessment				

Indicators for Process Development of Policy Guidelines and Legal and Institutional Instruments

	Outcome	Indicator	Policy relevance	Analyti-cally sound and robust	Strong communicative power	Availability data
0	Policy and Legal Reforms	Removing barriers				YES
1.1	Acceptance Danube RBMP by ICPDR and individual governments;	Review/approval/ratification;				
	Better understanding of planning approaches as prescribed by EU-WFD	Self-assessment				
1.1	Pilot project Sava started	Assessment by stakeholders				
1.2	Adoption BAP in national policy.	Code of BAP published Application in basin zones; dissemination results				YES
1.3	100 farmers applying BAP	Dissemination results (1000 farmers are aware of BAP); pilot projects implemented				
	Enhanced capacities stakeholders	(Self-)assessment				
1.5	Increased awareness of, and knowledge about BAT	Number of experts trained. Selfassessment by participants workshops; number of BAT beneficiaries; number of BAT implemented (type of industry)				
1.6	Increased awareness of policy options on the economic value of water	(1)Policy reforms aimed at improved collection of water and wastewater service tariffs and fees considered at the municipal level in 40 municipalities and adopted at the municipal level in 20 municipalities.				

	Outcome	Indicator	Policy relevance	Analytically sound and robust	Strong communicative power	Availability data
		(2) 60 municipal water systems actively consider tariff reforms aimed at improving sustainable financing (cost recovery); 20 municipalities adopt such reforms. (3) 100 municipalities water and wastewater utilities understand the way in which computerized financial models can be used to assess the financial and service consequences of policy reforms, budget allocations, tariff changes, and development plans, 40 municipalities actively use such a model to assess and support new tariff proposals, budget requests, or investment or grant applications.				
1.7	Implementation of effective systems of water pollution charges etc.	(1) Ministries or affected agencies of 3 DRB countries and 6 selected demonstration municipalities have used financial modeling to test the consequences of possible reforms in the design of their effluent charges. (2) Ministries or affected agencies of 3 DRB countries are actively considering changing their emission charges to encourage reduction in nutrients and toxics.				
1.8	Agreement on the phase-out of phosphates	Governments committed to implement recommendations on the phase-out of phosphates in detergents				YES
4.4	Better understanding economic instruments	Self-assessment participants ; water pricing schemes revised ; cost recovery implemented, product charges applied				

Indicators for Process Strengthening of Public Participation

	Outcome	Indicator	Policy relevance	Analyti-cally sound and robust	Strong communicative power	Availability data
2.4	Enlarged set of users of project website; intensification usage	8000 hits/month in 2006 for DANUBIS				
		8000 hits/month in 2006 for project website				YES
3.1	Sustainable DEF secretariat	Expansion network; assessment by NGO's of quality DEF				
3.1	Improvement capacities NGO's	Enhanced cooperation between governments and NGO as assessed by parties; improved capacity for fundraising (\$\$)				YES
3.1	Increased awareness with the public	Public polling				
3.2	Increased awareness with the public; increased capacity of NGO's to implement projects	Public polling;				
3.3	Increased awareness with the public of Danube environmental problems	Participation organizations in Danube Day				YES
3.4	Access to information and Public Participation	See LogFrame 3.4				
	Pollution reduction process initiated					

2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dissemination of information on international documents (treaties, agreements, etc.) concerning environmental issues						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support and guidance to the public to get access to information						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of environment education and environment awareness						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recognition and support of associations, organisations or groups which promote environmental protection						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the following factors as obstructing or helping access to information

	Very obstructive	Mildly obstructive	Mildly helpful	Very helpful	Don't know
(Lack of) legislation					
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Lack of) clear division of responsibilities within the government apparatus					
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Un) willingness of authorities to cooperate					
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Lack of) appeal procedures to denial of information (access to justice)					
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Lack of) capacities within NGO's					
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the use by public authorities of the following instruments to disseminate environmental information

	Absent	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good
Publication Boards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Registers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brochures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Databases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Websites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seminars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV Spots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertisements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the costs for the public to get information?

For free	Cheap	Expensive	Nearly prohibiting
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate awareness in your NGO about the Aarhus Convention:

2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of documentation for comments and organisation of public hearings in order to ensure proper public consultation						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is your NGO actively involved in Public Participation in environmental decisions making?

	Once or less a year	Three times a year	More than three times a year
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How do you rate the input of NGO's in environmental decision making?

	Absent	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Cooperation between governments and NGO's

How would you rate the general cooperation between public authorities and NGO's in your country?

	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cooperation between governments and NGOs can be organised in different ways; how would you rate:

Exchange of information	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary consultation in decision making processes through meetings, workshops etc.	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legally prescribed participation processes in decision making processes	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government grants for NGO's	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the contribution of the GEF Danube Regional Project to the process of cooperation between government and NGOs in your country?

	Very unimportant	Unimportant	Important	Very important	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. Fundraising

Did your NGO obtain grants from:

Your government	Yes	No	Don't know
1996 -2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001-2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GEF-DRP	Yes	No	Don't know
1996 -2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001-2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

International financing institutions (EU, World bank, etc)	Yes	No	Don't know
1996 -2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001-2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private sources (WWF, others)	Yes	No	Don't know
1996 -2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001-2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Does your NGO have paid membership?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Did staff/volunteers of your NGO get specific training on fund raising in the period 1996-2006:

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you observe a trend in the capacity of your NGO staff/volunteers in fund raising?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996-2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001-2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you observe a trend in the success rate (number of successful applications for grants/subsidies) of your NGO in fund raising?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996-2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001-2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you observe a trend in the contribution of the GEF Danube Regional Project to the development of your fundraising capacity and/or your success with grant applications for your NGO?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996-2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001-2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. About this questionnaire

Completing the questionnaire took

0-10 minutes	10-20 minutes	20-30 minutes	>30 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
This kind of evaluation should be done once in every two years	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The questions in this questionnaire are relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
This questionnaire covers the most important aspects of Access to Information, Public Participation and cooperation between governments and NGO's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you want to receive the report with the results of this questionnaire?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have any other comments and/or recommendations please write them below.

ANNEX 3

RESULTS WEB BASED QUESTIONNAIRE NGO'S

O. Organization details NGO's

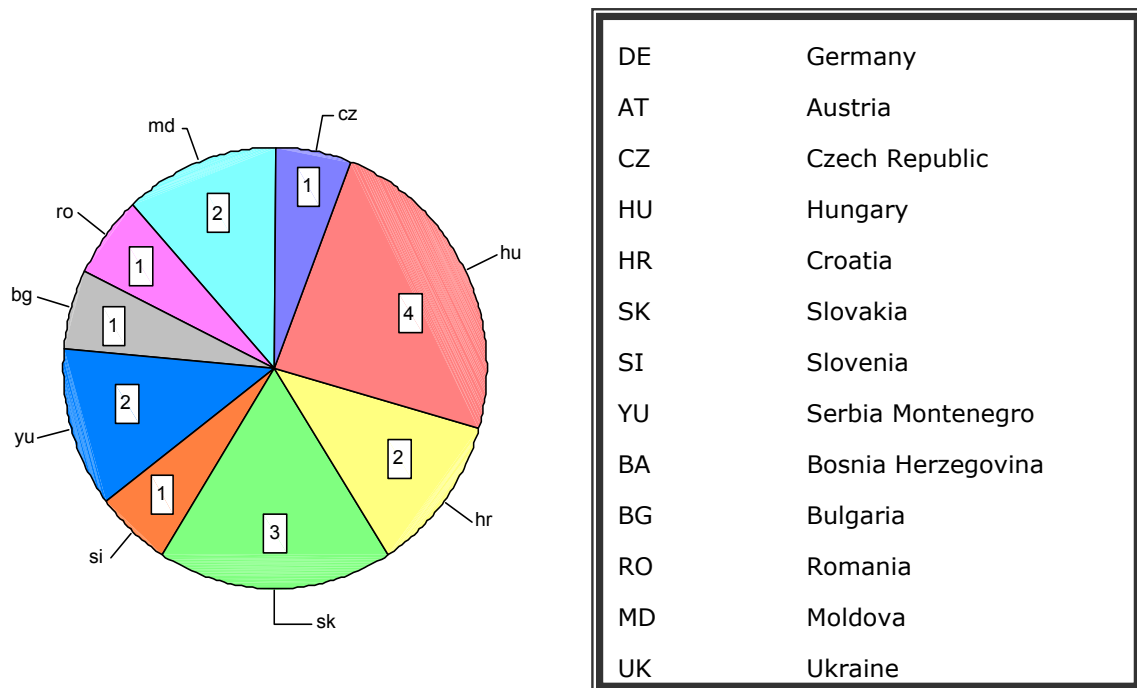


Figure 1 Countries that have participated with this questionnaire

In which period were the NGO's founded?

Before 1996	1996-2000	2001-2006
11	4	2

The NGO's are active on:

	Yes	No
International level	13	4
National level	16	1
Regional level	16	1
Local level	14	3

A. Access to information

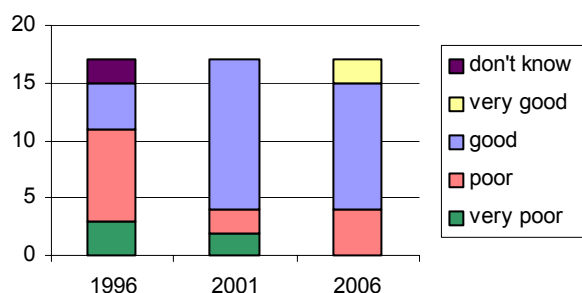


Figure 2 Rate of general access to environmental information

Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy document 1996

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Absent	3	17,6	17,6	17,6
Very poor	4	23,5	23,5	41,2
Poor	6	35,3	35,3	76,5
Good	2	11,8	11,8	88,2
Don't know	2	11,8	11,8	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy document 2001

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	3	17,6	17,6	17,6
Poor	5	29,4	29,4	47,1
Good	9	52,9	52,9	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy document 2006

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	2	11,8	11,8	11,8
Poor	4	23,5	23,5	35,3
Good	11	64,7	64,7	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

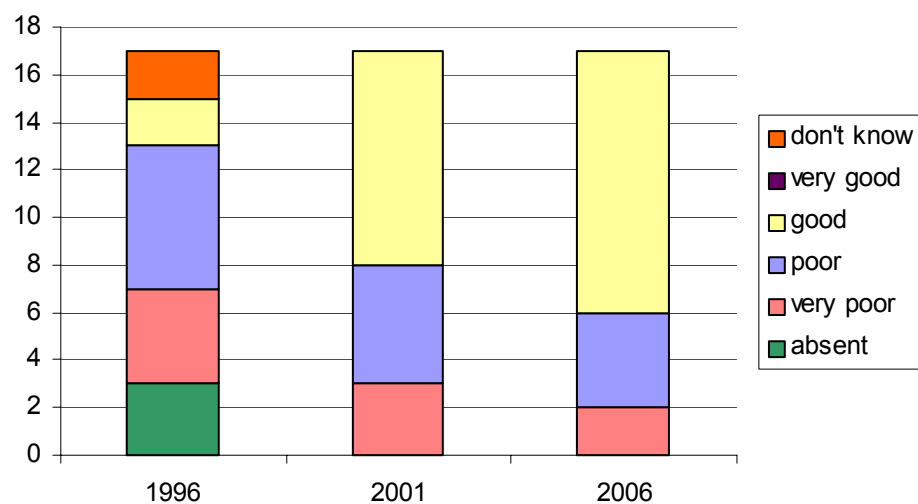


Figure 3 Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy documents

Dissemination of information on international documents concerning environmental issues 1996

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Absent	1	5,9	5,9	5,9
Very poor	4	23,5	23,5	29,4
Poor	8	47,1	47,1	76,5
Good	2	11,8	11,8	88,2
Don't know	2	11,8	11,8	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Dissemination of information on international documents concerning environmental issues 2001

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	3	17,6	17,6	17,6
Poor	4	23,5	23,5	41,2
Good	10	58,8	58,8	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Dissemination of information on international documents concerning environmental issues 2006

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	3	17,6	17,6	17,6
Poor	3	17,6	17,6	35,3
Good	8	47,1	47,1	82,4
Very good	3	17,6	17,6	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

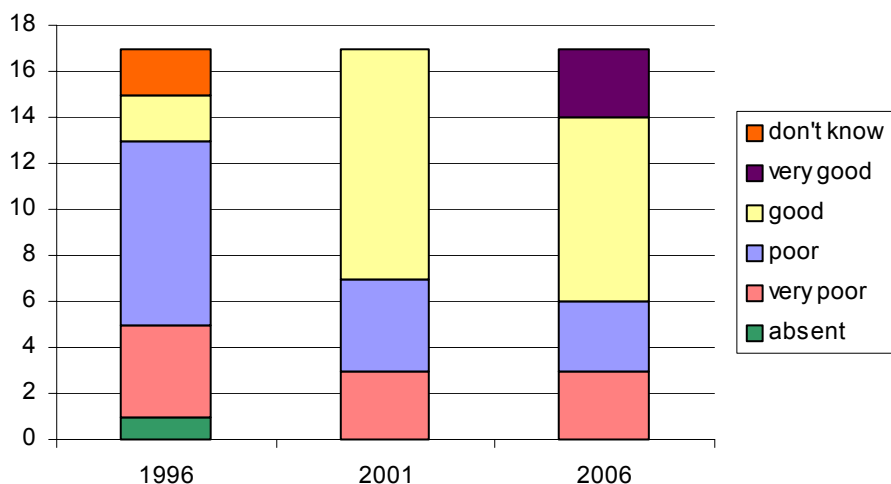


Figure 4 Dissemination of information on international documents concerning environmental issues

Support and guidance to the public to get access to information 1996

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Absent	2	11,8	11,8	11,8
	Very poor	5	29,4	29,4	41,2
	Poor	8	47,1	47,1	88,2
	Don't know	2	11,8	11,8	100,0
	Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Support and guidance to the public to get access to information 2001

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very poor	2	11,8	11,8	11,8
	Poor	11	64,7	64,7	76,5
	Good	4	23,5	23,5	100,0
	Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Support and guidance to the public to get access to information 2006

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very poor	2	11,8	11,8	11,8
	Poor	8	47,1	47,1	58,8
	Good	7	41,2	41,2	100,0
	Total	17	100,0	100,0	

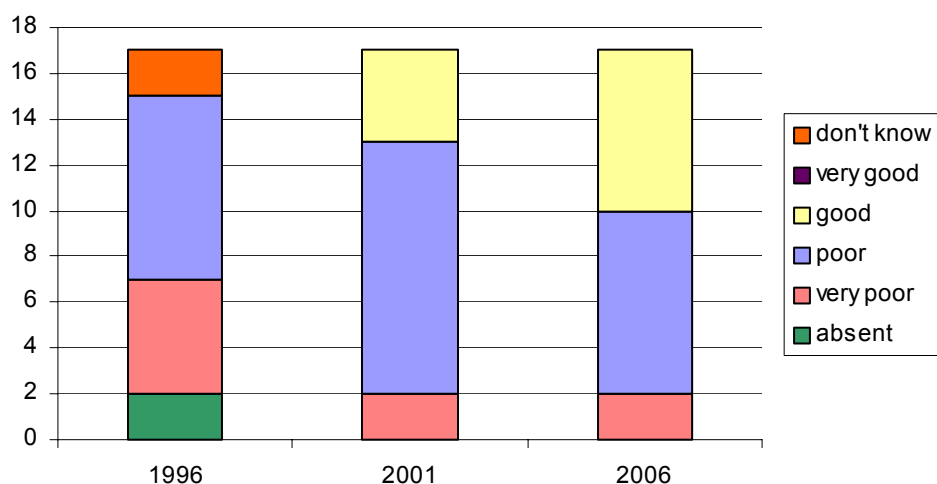


Figure 5 Support and guidance to the public to get access to information

Promotion of environment education and environment awareness 1996

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Absent	4	23,5	23,5	23,5
Very poor	4	23,5	23,5	47,1
Poor	6	35,3	35,3	82,4
Good	2	11,8	11,8	94,1
Don't know	1	5,9	5,9	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Promotion of environment education and environment awareness 2001

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	2	11,8	11,8	11,8
Poor	9	52,9	52,9	64,7
Good	6	35,3	35,3	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Promotion of environment education and environment awareness 2006

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	2	11,8	11,8	11,8
Poor	9	52,9	52,9	64,7
Good	4	23,5	23,5	88,2
Very good	2	11,8	11,8	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

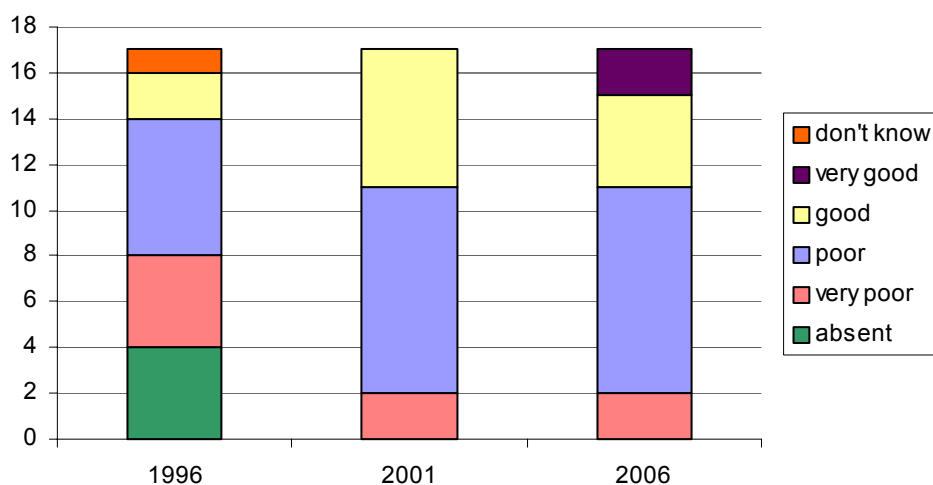


Figure 6 Promotion of environment education and environment awareness

Recognition and support of associations, organisation or groups which promote environmental protection 1996

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Absent	3	17,6	17,6	17,6
Very poor	7	41,2	41,2	58,8
Poor	3	17,6	17,6	76,5
Good	4	23,5	23,5	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Recognition and support of associations, organisation or groups which promote environmental protection 2001

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	3	17,6	17,6	17,6
Poor	8	47,1	47,1	64,7
Good	6	35,3	35,3	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

Recognition and support of associations, organisation or groups which promote environmental protection 2006

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very poor	3	17,6	17,6	17,6
Poor	9	52,9	52,9	70,6
Good	4	23,5	23,5	94,1
Very good	1	5,9	5,9	100,0
Total	17	100,0	100,0	

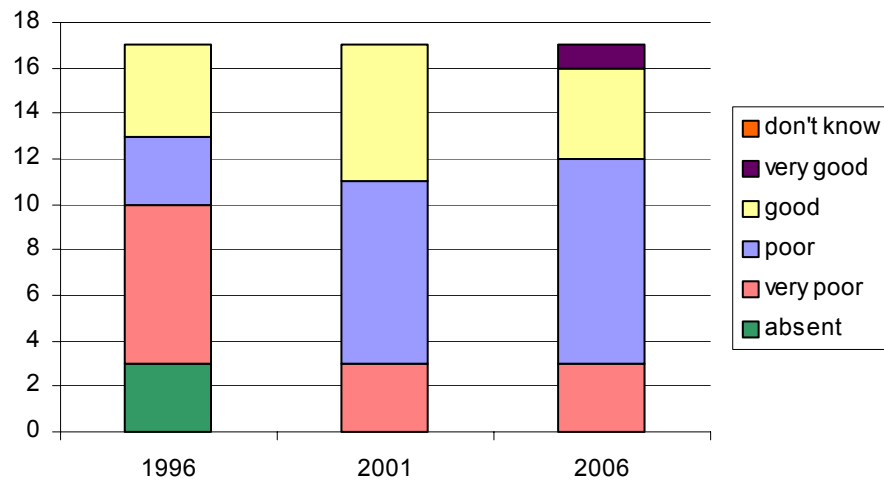


Figure 7 Recognition and support of associations, organisation or groups which promote

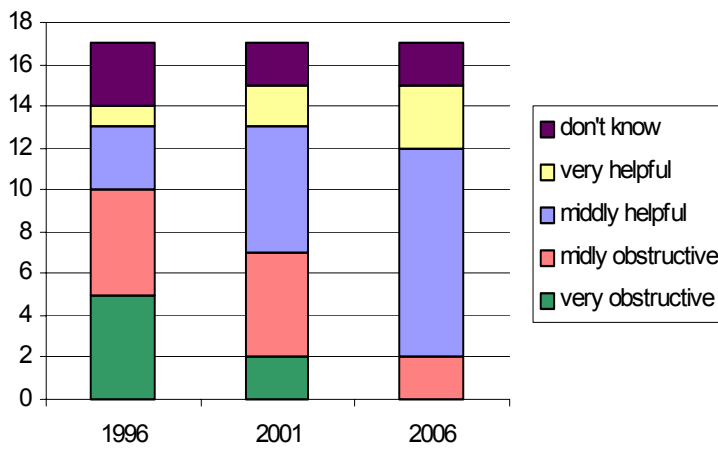


Figure 8 Lack of legislation

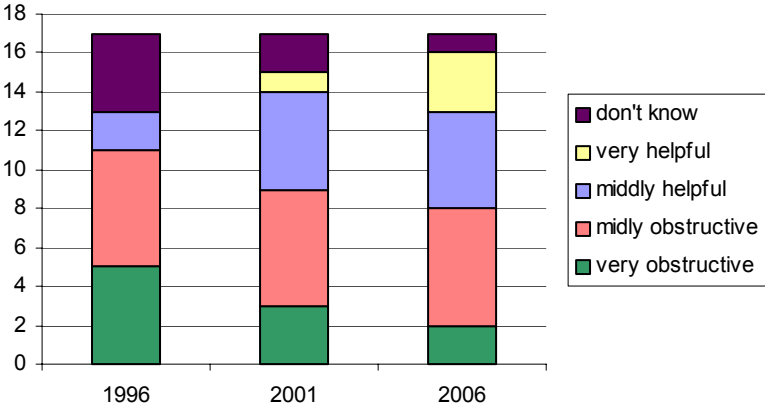


Figure 9 Lack of clear division of responsibilities within the government apparatus

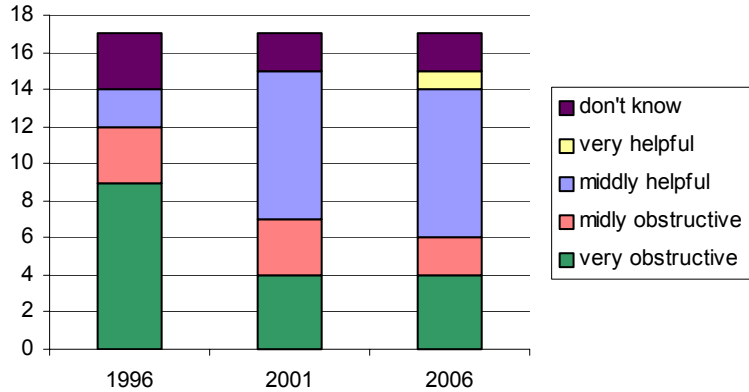


Figure 10 Unwillingness of authorities to cooperate

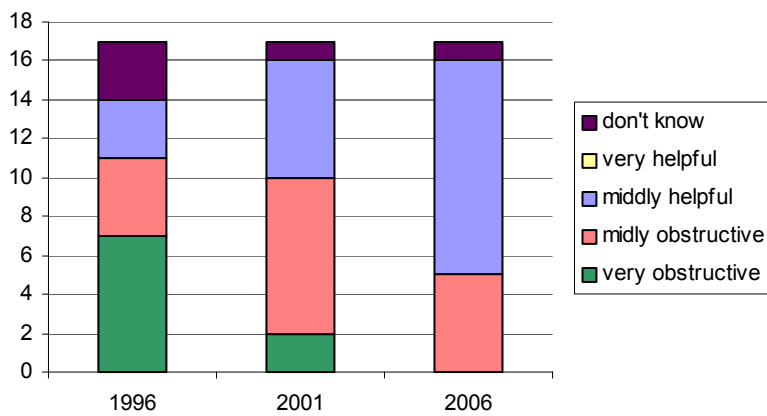


Figure 11 Lack of appeal procedures to denial of information (access to justice)

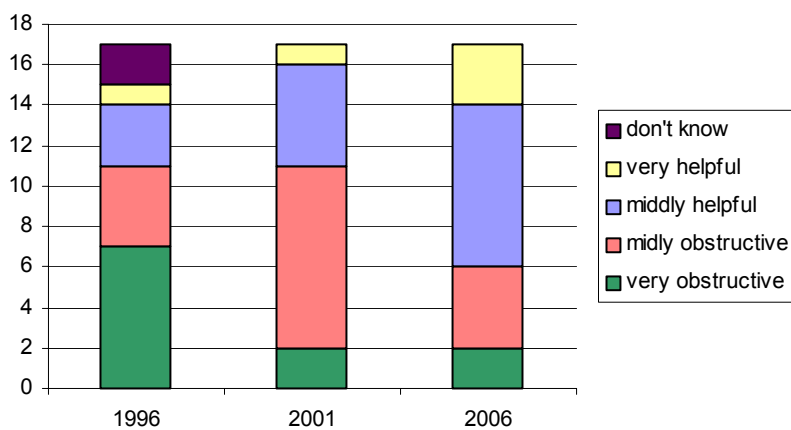


Figure 12 Lack of capacities within NGO's

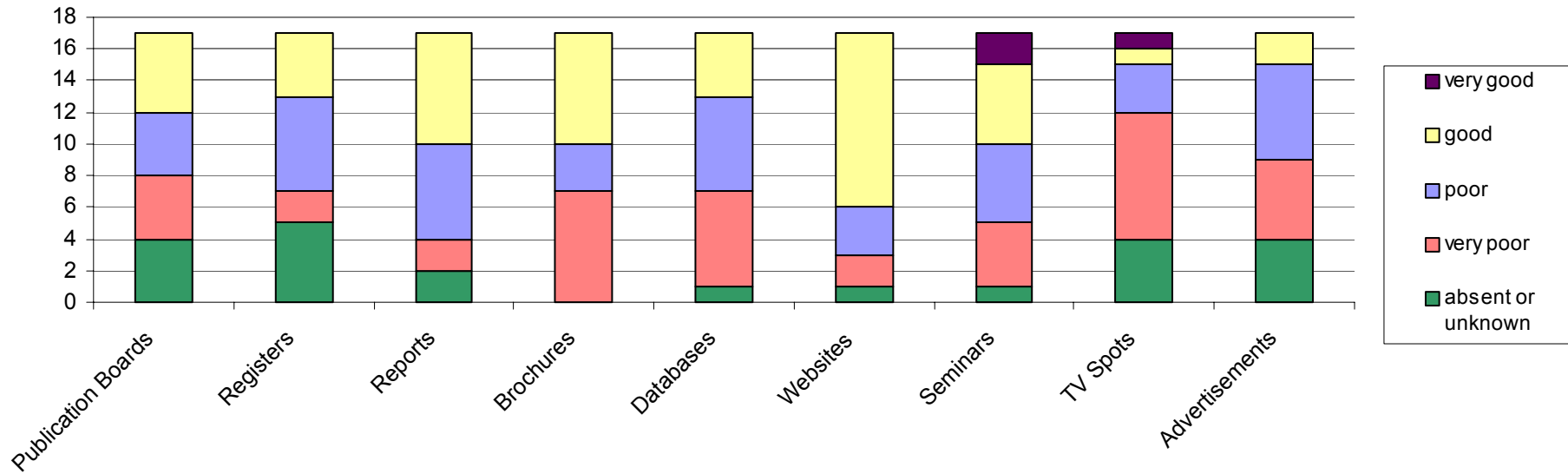


Figure 13 How would you rate the use by public authorities of the following instruments to disseminate environmental information?

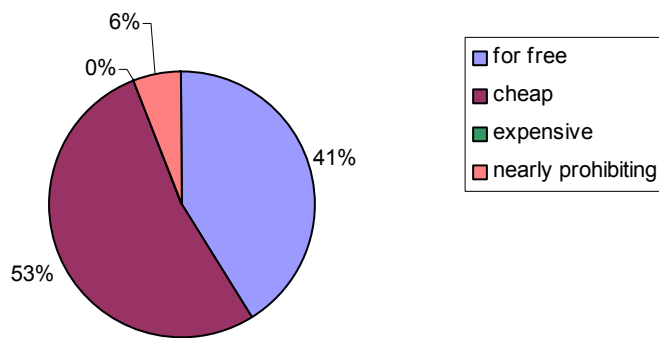


Figure 14 How would you rate the costs for the public to get information?

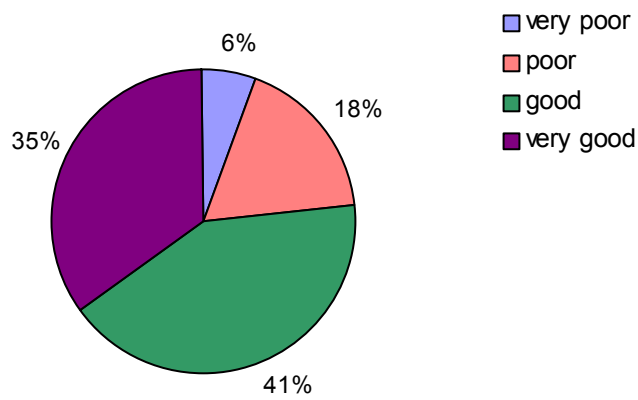


Figure 15 How would you rate awareness in your NGO about the Aarhus Convention?

B. Public Participation

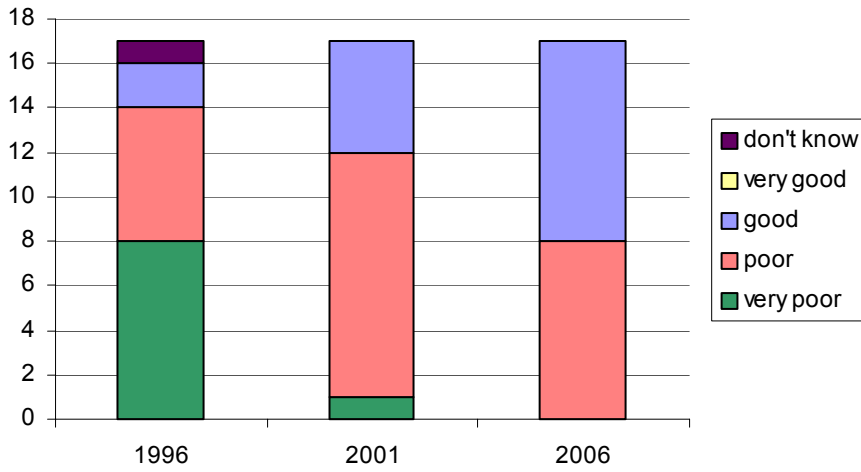


Figure 16 Rate Public participation in environmental affairs in your country

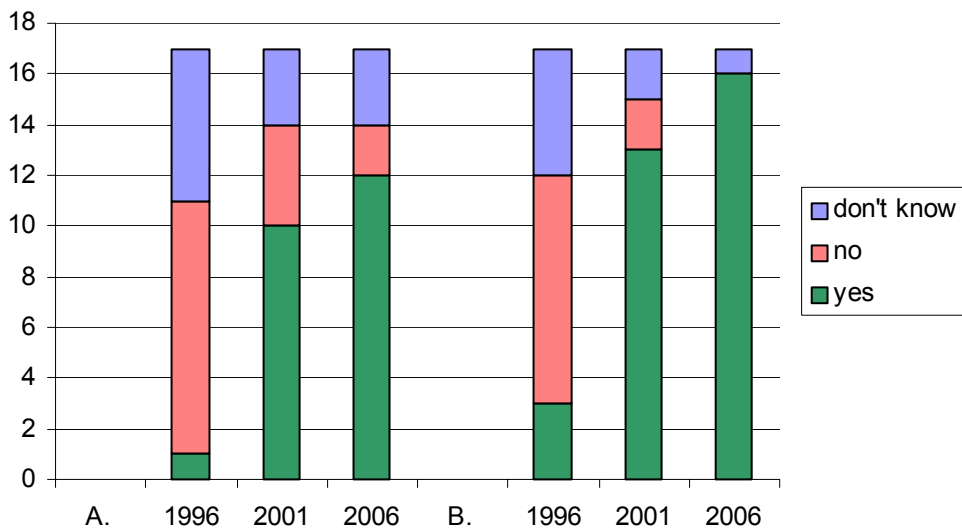


Figure 17 Measures to promote public participation in the decision making process

A= Concept decisions are published

B= Possibilities to make comments are offered

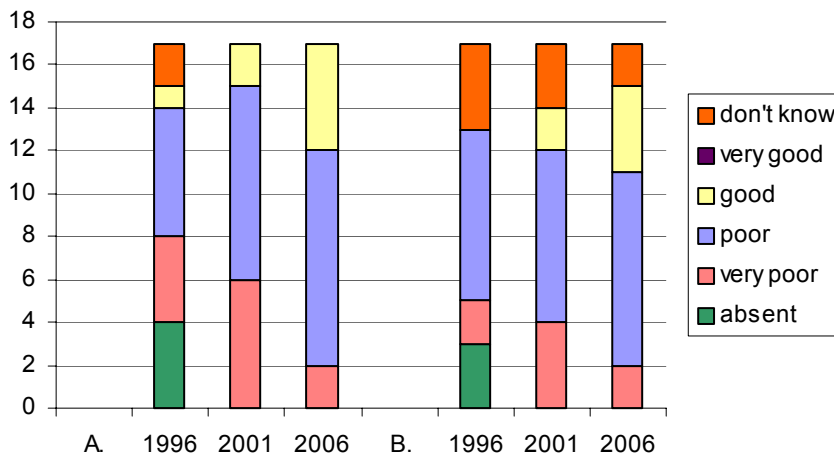


Figure 18 General rate

- A= Access to background information, which means sufficient information supply in the different implementation steps of environmental decisions
- B= Provision of documentation for comments and organisation of public hearings in order to ensure proper public consultation

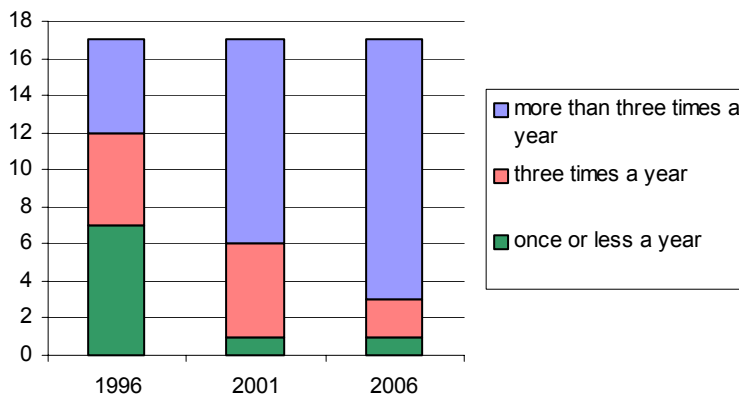


Figure 19 Involvement of NGO's in Public Participation in environmental decision making

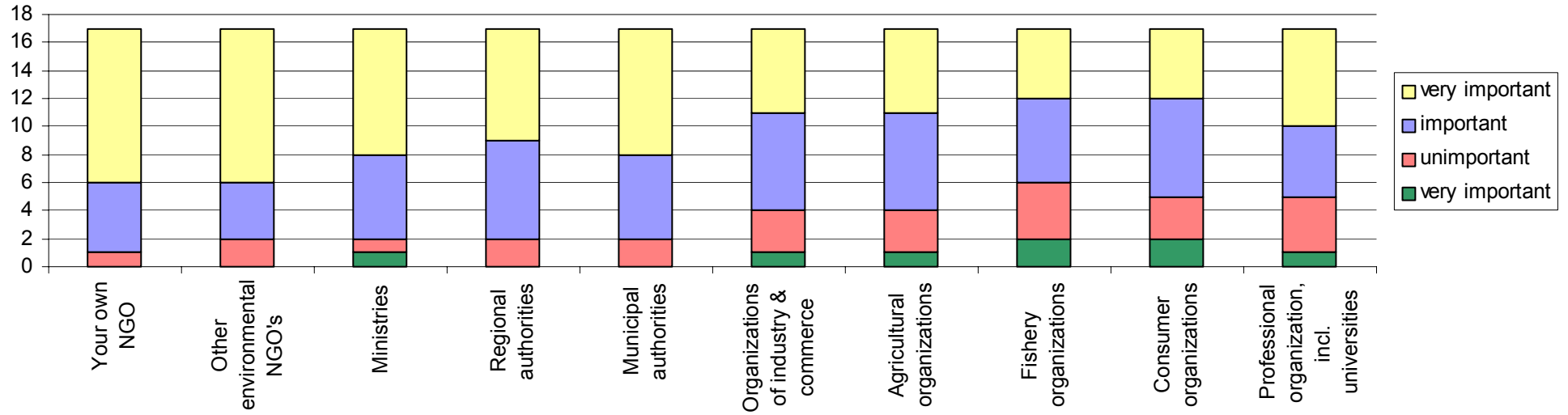


Figure 20 Importance of involvement in environmental decision making

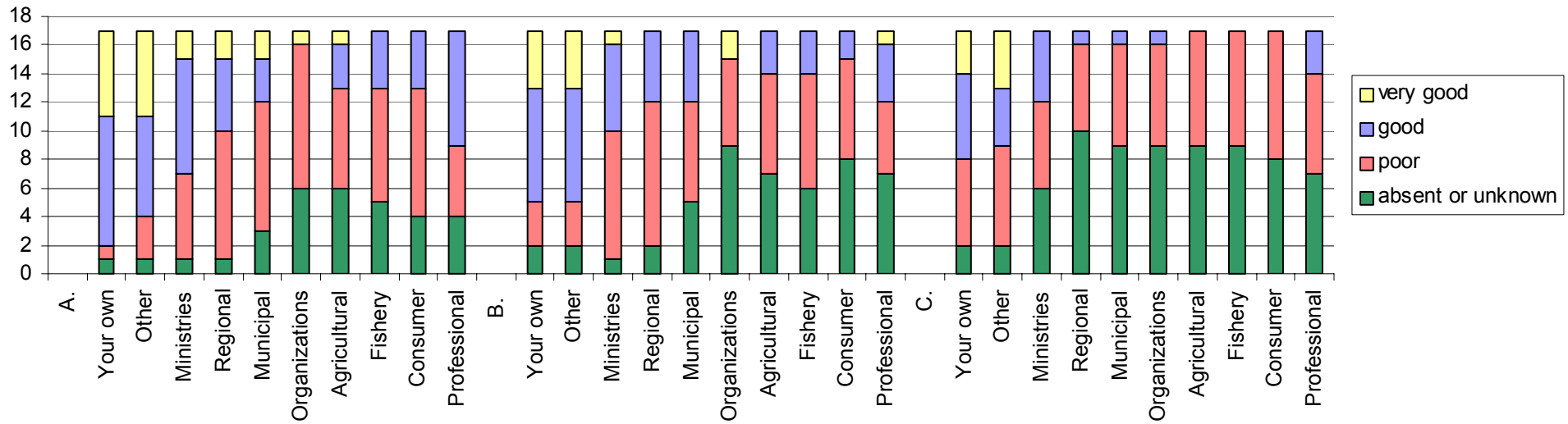


Figure 21 Rate of the quality of the input in environmental decision making

A= 2006

B= 2001

C= 1996

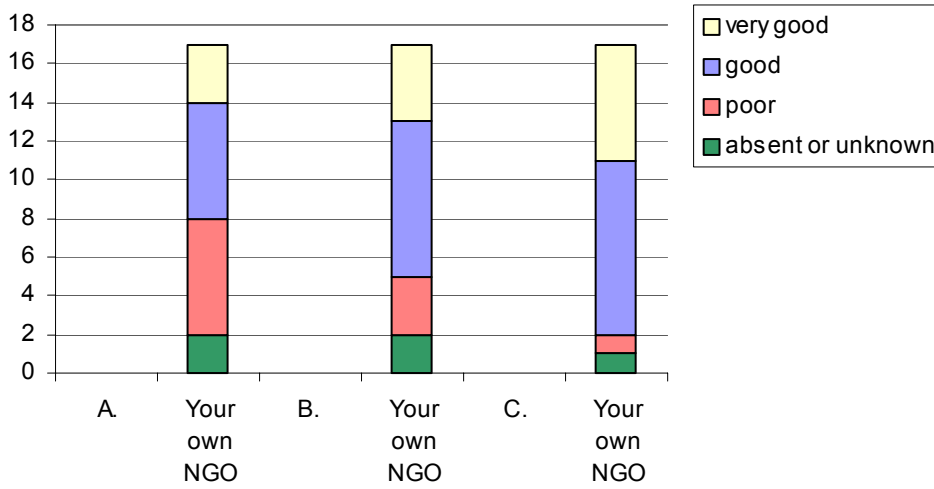


Figure 22 Rate of the quality of the input in environmental decision making by NGO's

A= 1996
 B= 2001
 C= 2006

C. Cooperation between governments and NGO's



Figure 23 The general cooperation between public authorities and NGO's in the countries

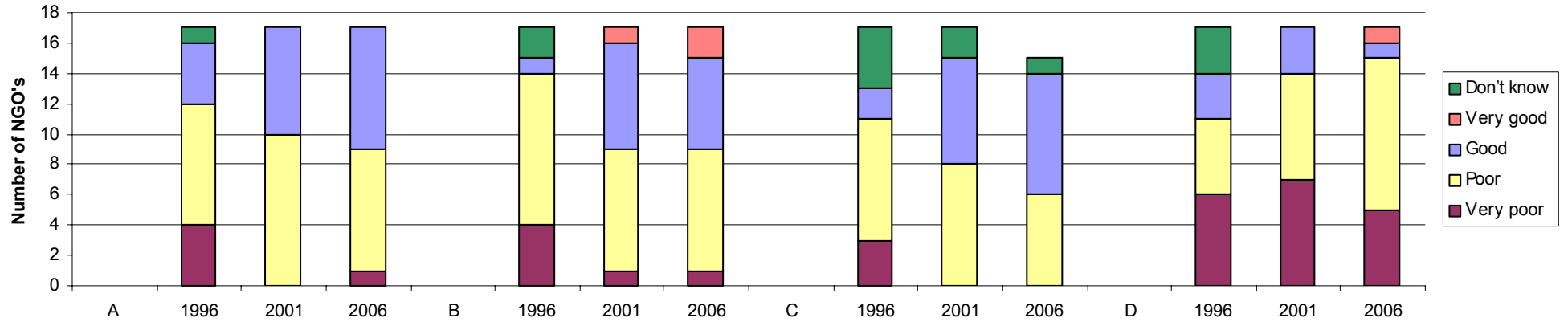


Figure 24 Cooperation between governments and NGOs can be organised in different ways; how would you rate:

A = Exchange of information

B = Voluntary consultation in decision making processes through meetings, workshops etc.

C = Legally prescribed participation processes in decision making processes

D = Government grants for NGO's

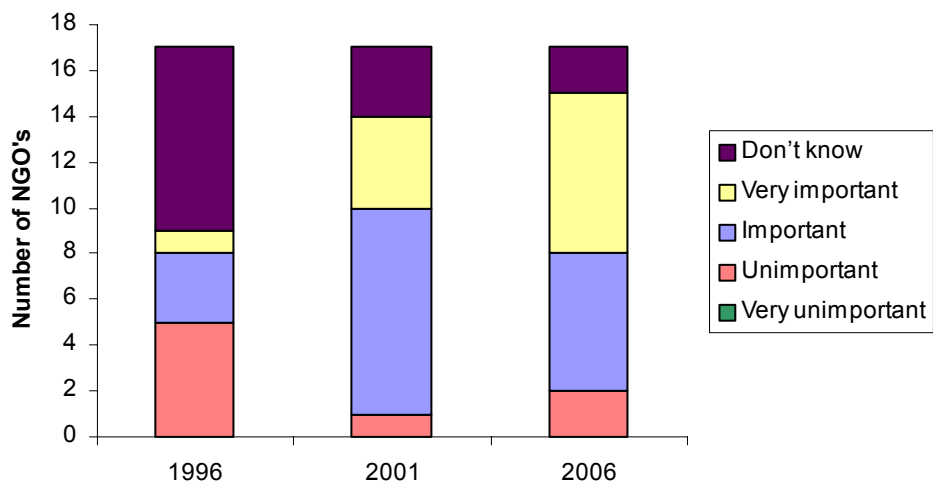


Figure 25 How would you rate the contribution of the GEF Danube Regional Project to the process of cooperation between government and NGOs in your country

D. Fundraising

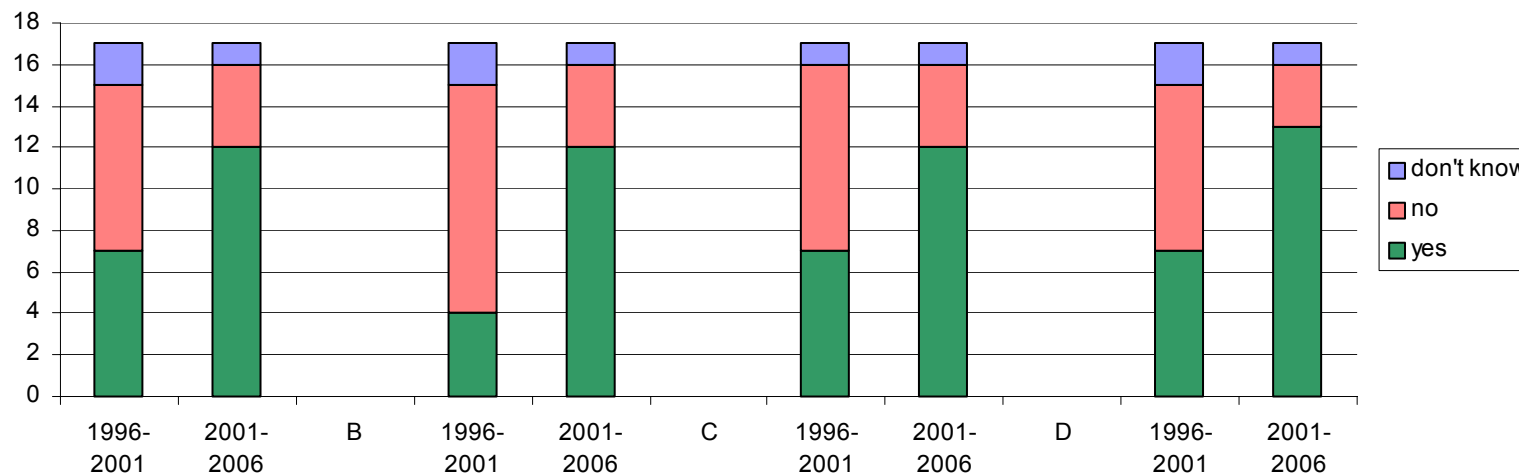


Figure 26 Did the NGO's obtain grants from

- A= the government
- B= GEF-DSRP
- C= Internacional financing institutions (EU, World Bank, etc)
- D= Private scources

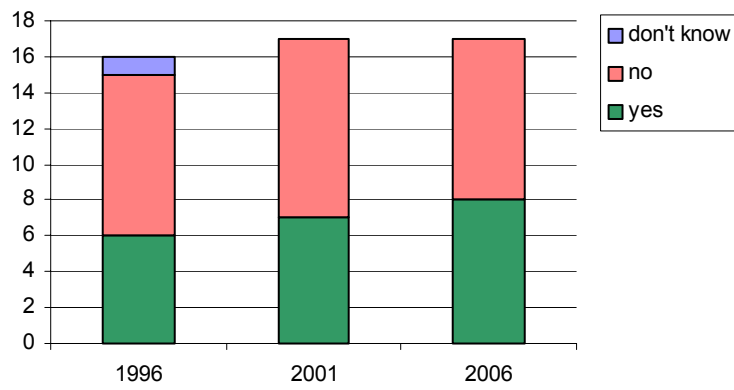


Figure 27 Do the NGO's have paid membership?

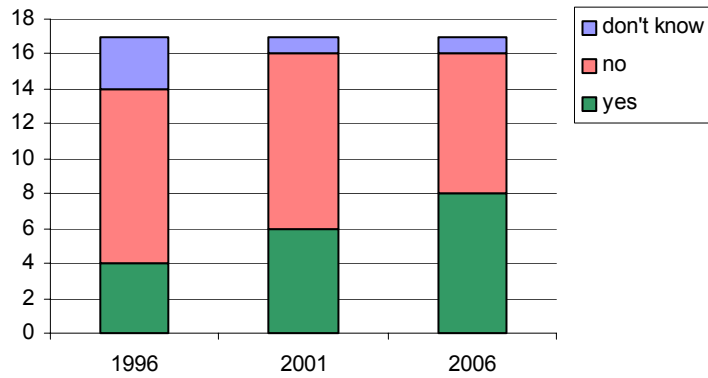


Figure 28 Did the staff/volunteers of the NGO's get specific training on fund raising in the period 1996-2006

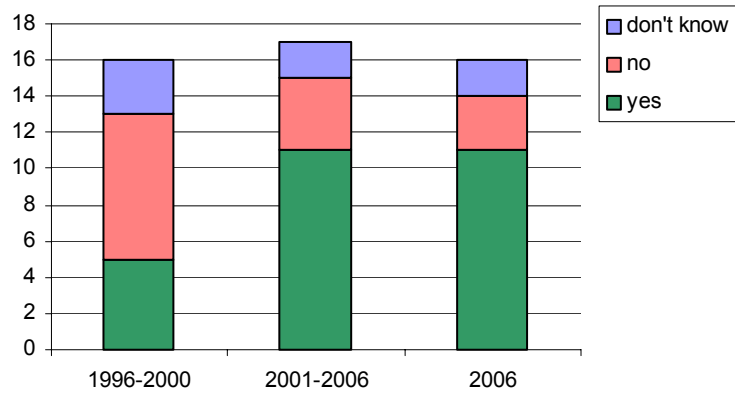


Figure 29 Is there a trend in the capacity of the NGO staff/volunteers in fund raising?

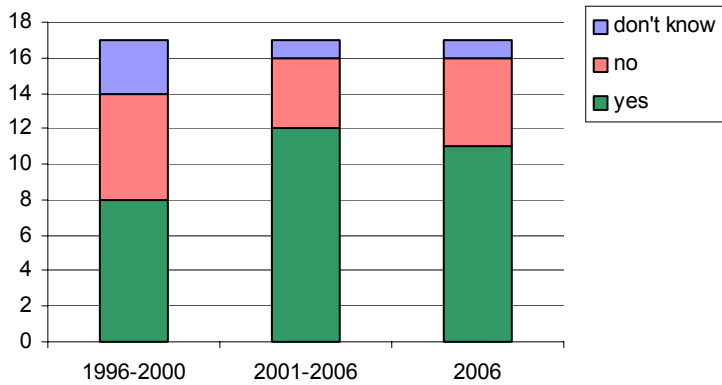


Figure 30 Is there a trend in the succes rate of the NGO's in fund raising?

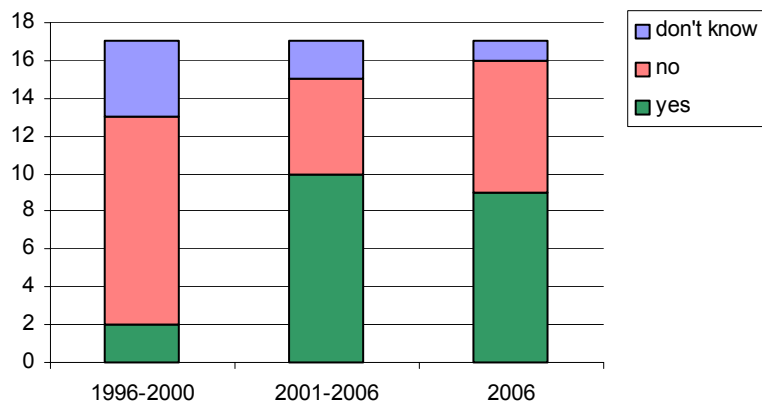


Figure 31 Is there a trend in the contribution of the GEF Danube Regional Project to the development of your fundraising capacity and/or succes with grant applicaiton for the NGO's

ANNEX 4

WEB BASED QUESTIONNAIRE GO'S

0. Organization details

In what country is your organization based?

de	at	cz	hu	hr	sk	si	yu	ba	bg	ro	md	uk
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A. Legal/Regulatory situation

What is the current status of the Aarhus Convention in your country?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Signed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ratified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are the principles of the Aarhus Convention incorporated in the constitution or in a national law on the right to information?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is legislation in preparation, in the case that there is not a national law on the right to information?

Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are the principles of the Aarhus Convention incorporated in a special law on the right to environmental information?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is legislation in preparation, in the case that there is not a special law on the right to environmental information?

Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Was/is the preparation of legislation and implementation of laws done in consultation with the public and civil society?

Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are the principles of the Aarhus Convention implemented through specific regulations and/or guidelines in connection to water resources management?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

On which level are regulations and/or guidelines concerning the principles of the Aarhus Convention implemented?

	Yes	No	Don't know
National level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
River Basin Directorates level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is there assured-by-law access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law for any person who considers that his or her request for information has been ignored or wrongfully refused?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

At what level(s) is an "ombudsman" for environmental issues functioning in your country:

	Yes	No	Don't know
National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Implementation of the convention

Is there a budget set aside for implementation?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are the needs for implementing the convention assessed in a Needs Assessment Report?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are priorities and gaps identified?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Has an agency within the bureaucracy been designated to take the lead on implementation of the Convention?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are senior officials assigned with a responsibility for environmental information responses?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are there resources, like guidance notes or manuals, to assist officials to understand and implement the right to access of environmental information?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If guidance notes or manuals, how would you rate their

	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good
Scope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are there training programmes available for public officials to understand the implications of the Convention?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If training programmes are available, how would you rate their

	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good
Scope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Has a specialist, independent office (such as an Information Commissioner) been created or designated to deal with appeals?

Yes	No	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Acces to information

Is environmental information systemic collected?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is environmental information systemic processed and published?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Does your country produce a national report about the status of the environment once in every three or four years?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the use by public authorities of the following instruments:

	Absent	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy documents						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy documents						

1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dissemination of information on international documents (treaties, agreements, etc.) concerning environmental issues						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support and guidance to the public to get access to information						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of environment education and environment awareness						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recognition and support of associations, organisations or groups which promote environmental protection						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the use by public authorities of the following instruments to disseminate environmental information

	Absent	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good
Publication Boards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Registers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brochures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Databases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Websites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Seminars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV Spots	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertisements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the costs for the public to get information?

For free	Cheap	Expensive	Nearly prohibiting
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. Public participation

Is either a unit or focal point with a mandate for Public Participation established within the government structure?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If such a unit or focal point doesn't exist: is it on the way of being established?

No	Planning stage	Halfway	Nearly completed	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Does a Stakeholder Analysis exist on a national level?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If a national Stakeholder Analysis doesn't exist: is it under the way of being executed?

No	Planning stage	Halfway	Nearly completed	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Does a national Public Participation strategy exist?

	Yes	No	Don't know
--	-----	----	------------

1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If a national Public Participation strategy doesn't exist: is it on the way of being established?

No	Planning stage	Halfway	Nearly completed	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do Stakeholder Analyses exist on regional or sub-basin levels?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If such Stakeholder Analyses don't exist: are they on the way of being executed?

No	Planning stage	Halfway	Nearly completed	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do action plans for Public Participation exist on a regional or sub-basin level?

	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If such action plans don't exist: are they on the way of being prepared?

No	Planning stage	Halfway	Nearly completed	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Have the following measures been taken to promote public participation in the decision-making process?

Concept decisions are published	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possibilities to make comments are offered	Yes	No	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate

	Absent	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
Access to background information, which means sufficient information supply in the different implementation steps of environmental decisions						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of documentation for comments and organisation of public hearings in order to ensure proper public consultation						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provision of documentation for comments and organisation of public hearings in order to ensure proper public consultation						
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How important in principle do you think involvement in environmental decision making of

	Absent	Poor	Good	Very good
Your own NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other environmental NGO's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ministries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Municipal authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organizations of industry & commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishery organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the quality of the input in environmental decision making **in 2006** from the following actors:

	Absent or unknown	Poor	Good	Very good
Your own department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other departments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organizations of industry & commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishery organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental NGO's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the quality of the input in environmental decision making **in 2001** from the following actors:

	Absent or unknown	Poor	Good	Very good
Your own department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other departments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organizations of industry & commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fishery organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental NGO's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the quality of the input in environmental decision making **in 1996** from the following actors:

	Absent or unknown	Poor	Good	Very good
Your own department	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other departments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Municipal authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organizations of industry & commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishery organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental NGO's	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. Cooperation between governments and NGO's

How would you rate in general cooperation between public authorities and NGO's in your country?

	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cooperation between governments and NGOs can be organised in different ways; how would you rate:

Exchange of information	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Voluntary consultation in decision making processes through meetings, workshops etc.	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legally prescribed participation processes in decision making processes	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government grants for NGO's	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How would you rate the contribution of the GEF Danube Regional Project to the process of cooperation between government and NGOs in your country?

	Very unimportant	Unimportant	Important	Very important	Don't know
1996	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

F. About this questionnaire

Completing the questionnaire took

0-10 minutes	10-20 minutes	20-30 minutes	>30 minutes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
This kind of evaluation should be done once in every two years	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The questions in this questionnaire are relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
This questionnaire covers the most important aspects of Access to Information and Public Participation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you want to receive the report with the results of this questionnaire?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have any comments with regards to this questionnaire, or any other remarks, please write them down below:

ANNEX 5

RESULTS WEB BASED QUESTIONNAIRE GO'S

0. Organization details

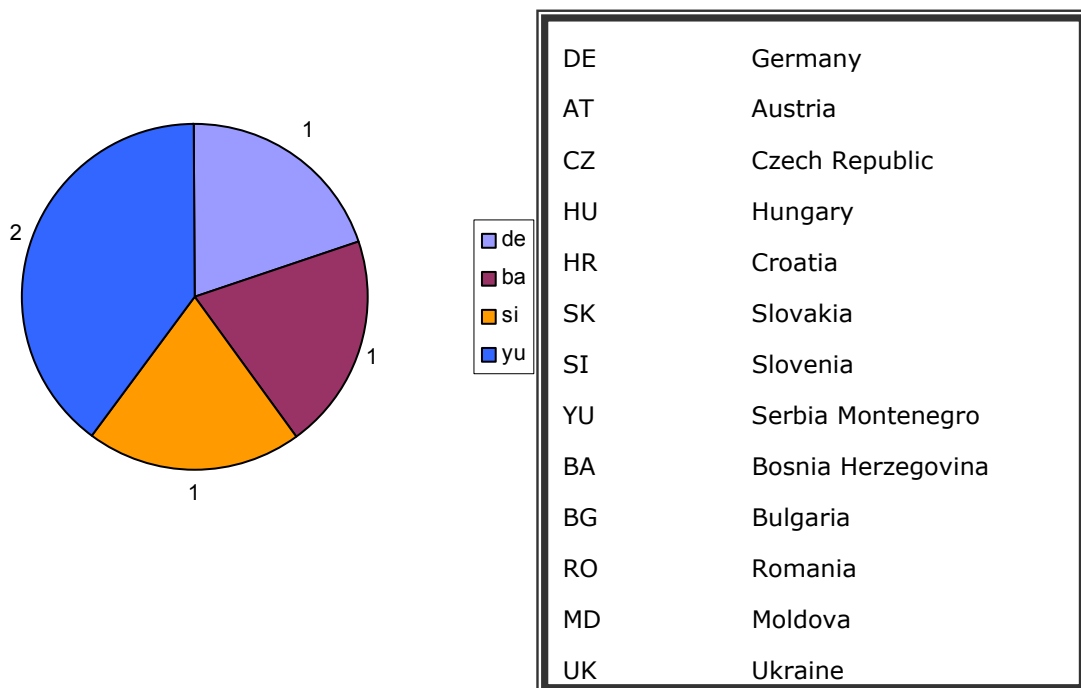


Figure 1 Countries that have participated in this questionnaire

A. Legal/Regulatory situation

What is the current status of the Aarhus Convention in your country?

	Yes	No	Don't know
Signed	2	3	0
Ratified	1	4	0

Are the principles of the Aarhus Convention incorporated in the constitution or in a national law on the right to information?

Yes	No	Don't know
5	0	0

Is legislation in preparation, in the case that there is not a national law on the right to information?

Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable
1	0	0	4

Are the principles of the Aarhus Convention incorporated in a **special** law on the right to **environmental information**?

Yes	No	Don't know
3	2	0

Is legislation in preparation, in the case that there is not a **special** law on the right to **environmental** information?

Yes	No	Don't know	Not applicable
2	0	0	3

Are the principles of the Aarhus Convention implemented through specific regulations and/or guidelines in connection to water resources management?

Yes	No	Don't know
4	0	1

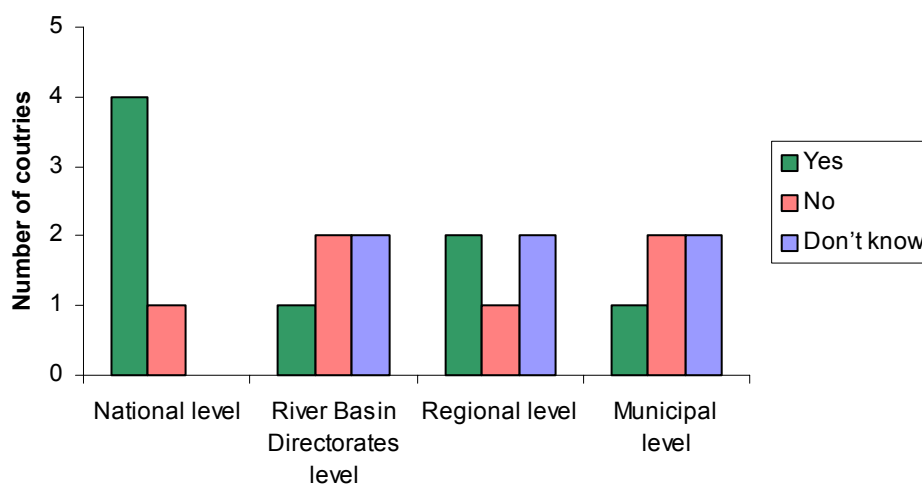


Figure 2 Level on which regulations and/or guidelines concerning the principles of the Aarhus Convention are implemented

Is there assured-by-law access to a review procedure before a court of law or another independent and impartial body established by law for any person who considers that his or her request for information has been ignored or wrongfully refused?

Yes	No	Don't know
3	0	2

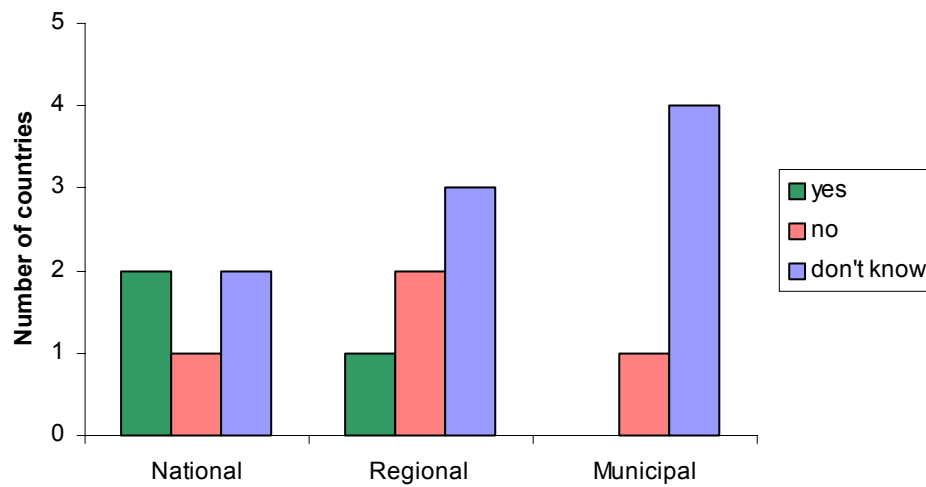


Figure 3 Level(s) on which an "ombudsman" for environmental issues is functioning

B. Implementation of the convention

Is there a budget set aside for implementation?

Yes	No	Don't know
0	4	1

Are the needs for implementing the convention assessed in a Needs Assessment Report?

Yes	No	Don't know
1	3	1

Are priorities and gaps identified?

Yes	No	Don't know
4	0	1

Has an agency within the bureaucracy been designated to take the lead on implementation of the Convention?

Yes	No	Don't know
4	1	0

Are senior officials assigned with a responsibility for environmental information responses?

Yes	No	Don't know
1	2	2

Are there resources, like guidance notes or manuals, to assist officials to understand and implement the right to access of environmental information?

Yes	No	Don't know
4	0	1

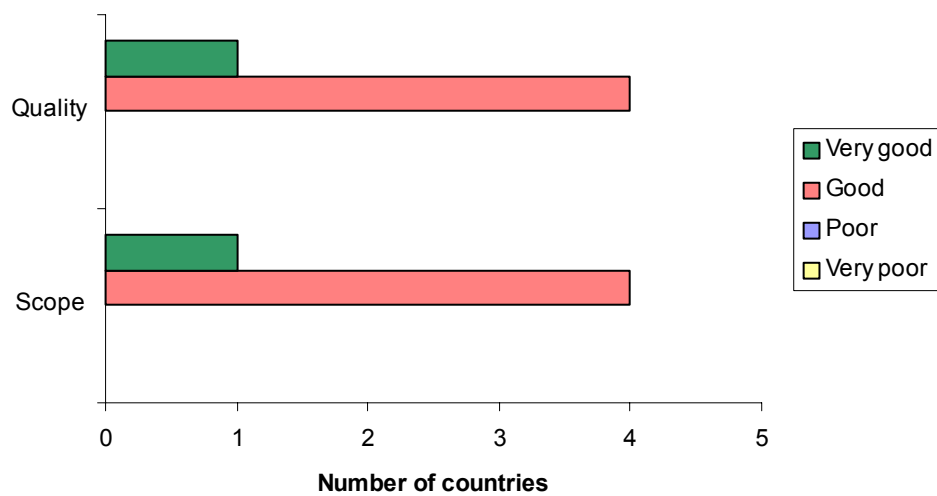


Figure 4 Quality and scope of guidance notes or manuals

Are there training programmes available for public officials to understand the implications of the Convention?

Yes	No	Don't know
4	1	0

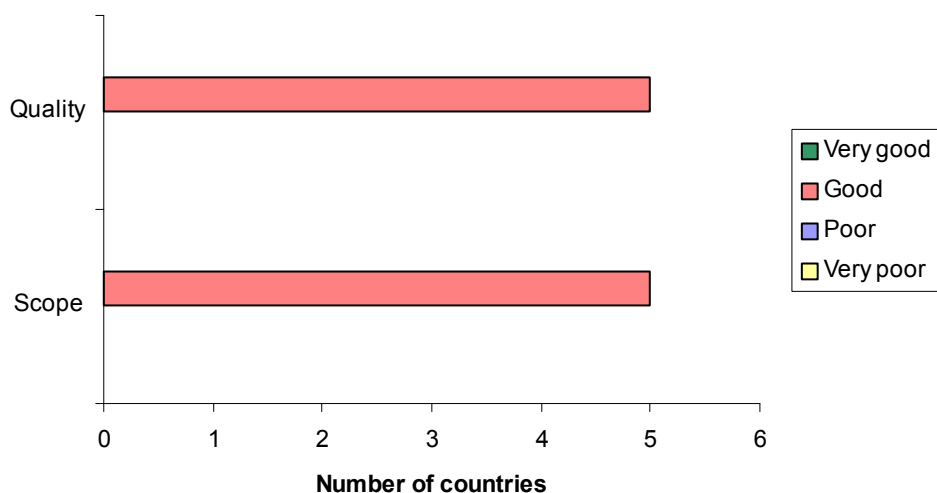


Figure 5 Quality and scope of training programmes

Has a specialist, independent office (such as an Information Commissioner) been created or designated to deal with appeals?

Yes	No	Don't know
1	3	1

C. Access to information

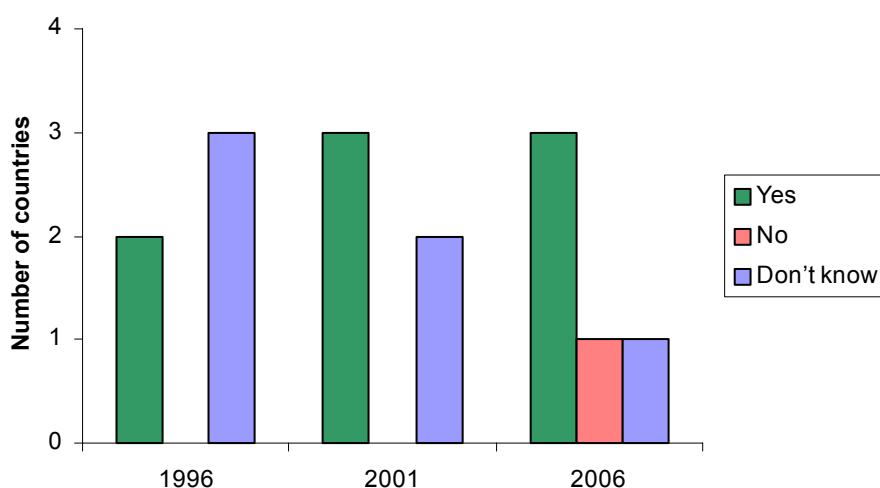


Figure 6 Is environmental information systemic collected?

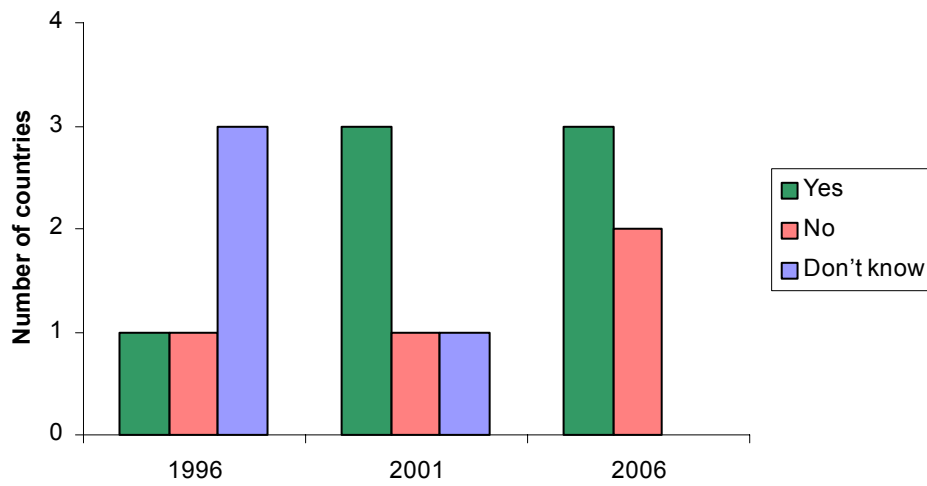


Figure 7 Is environmental information systemic processed and published?

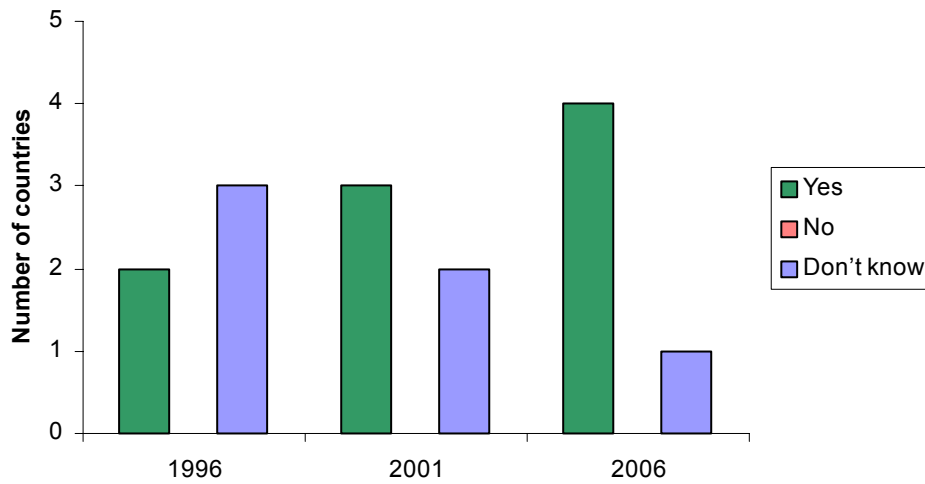


Figure 8 Does your country produce a national report about the status of the environment once in every three or four years?

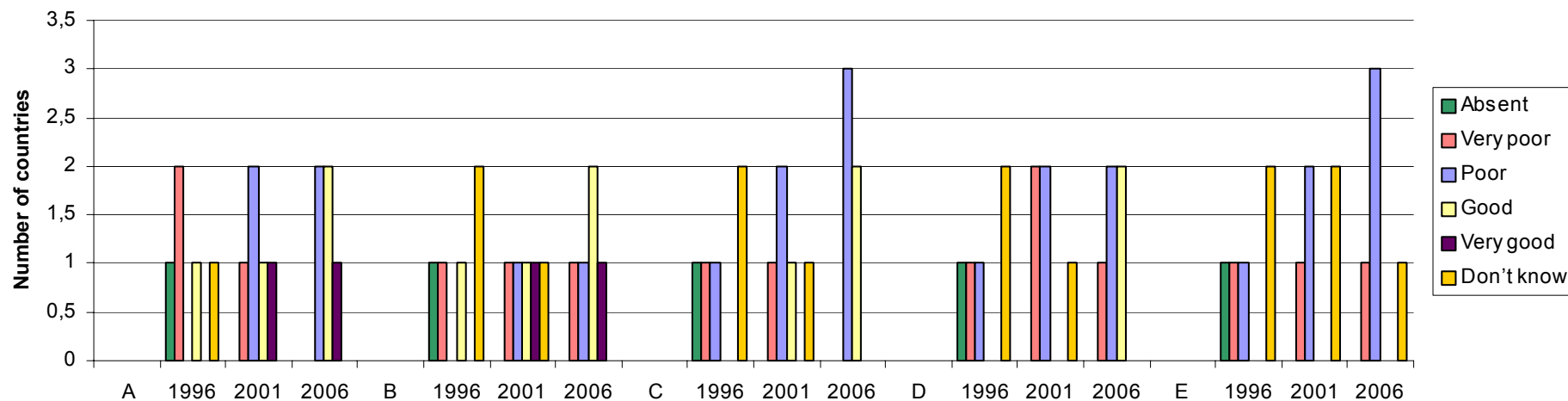


Figure 9 How would you rate the use by public authorities of the following instruments:

- A = Dissemination of information on environmental legislation and policy documents
- B = Dissemination of information on international documents (treaties, agreements, etc.) concerning environmental issues
- C = Support and guidance to the public to get access to information
- D = Promotion of environment education and environment awareness
- E = Recognition and support of associations, organisations or groups which promote environmental protection

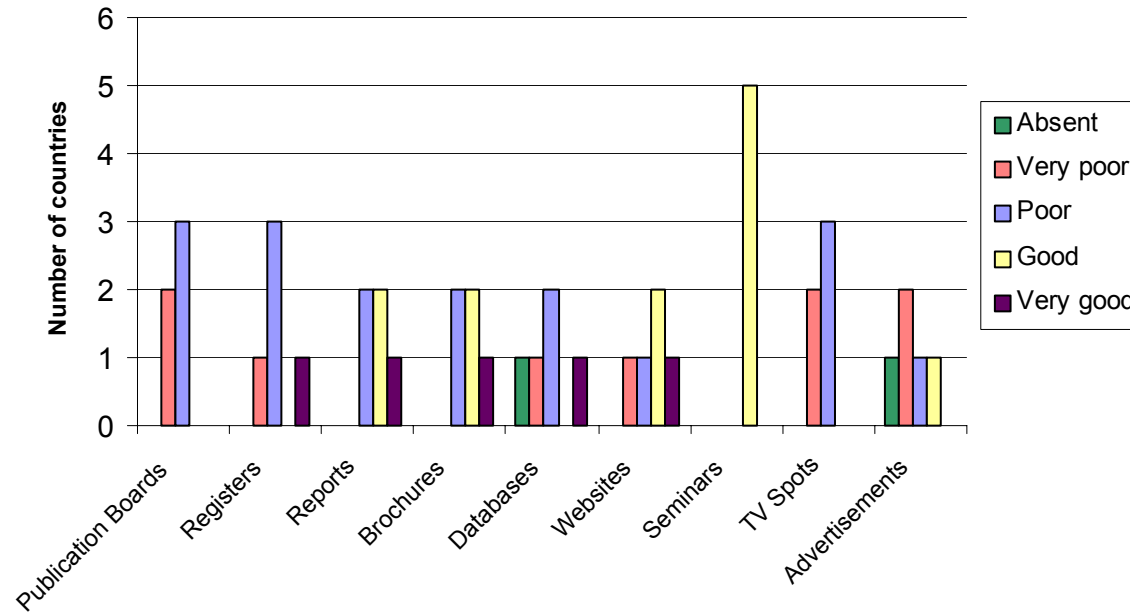


Figure 10 The use by public authorities of these instruments to disseminate environmental information

How would you rate the costs for the public to get information?

For free	Cheap	Expensive	Nearly prohibiting
3	2	0	0

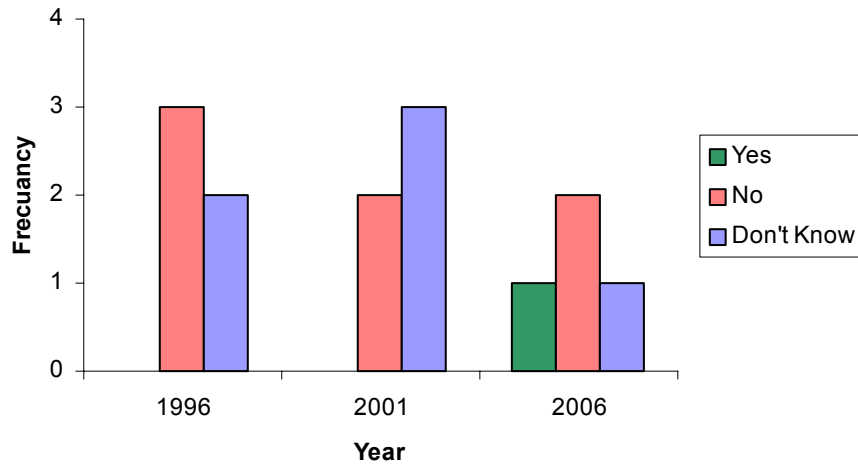


Figure 11 Is either a unit or focal point with a mandate for Public Participation established within the government structure?

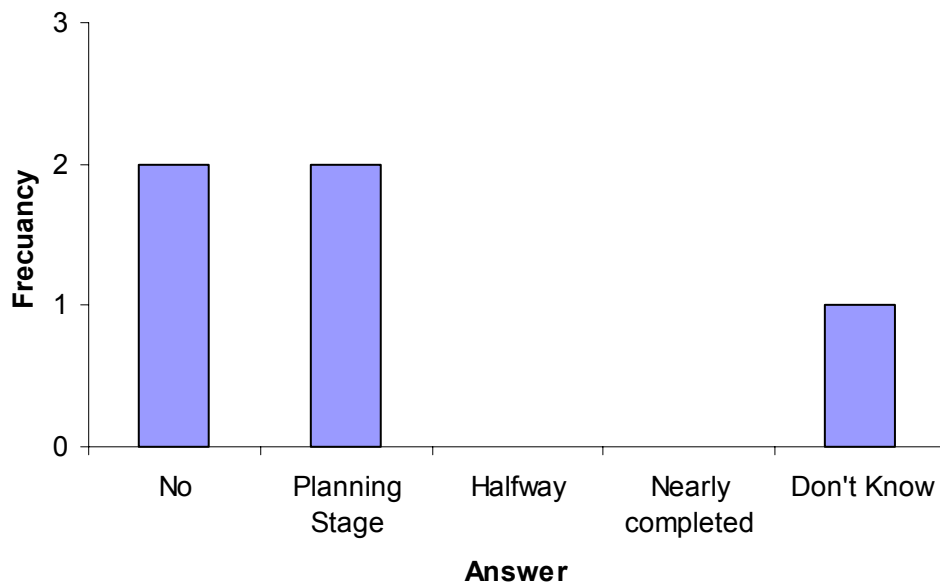


Figure 12 If such a unit or focal point doesn't exist: is it on the way of being established?

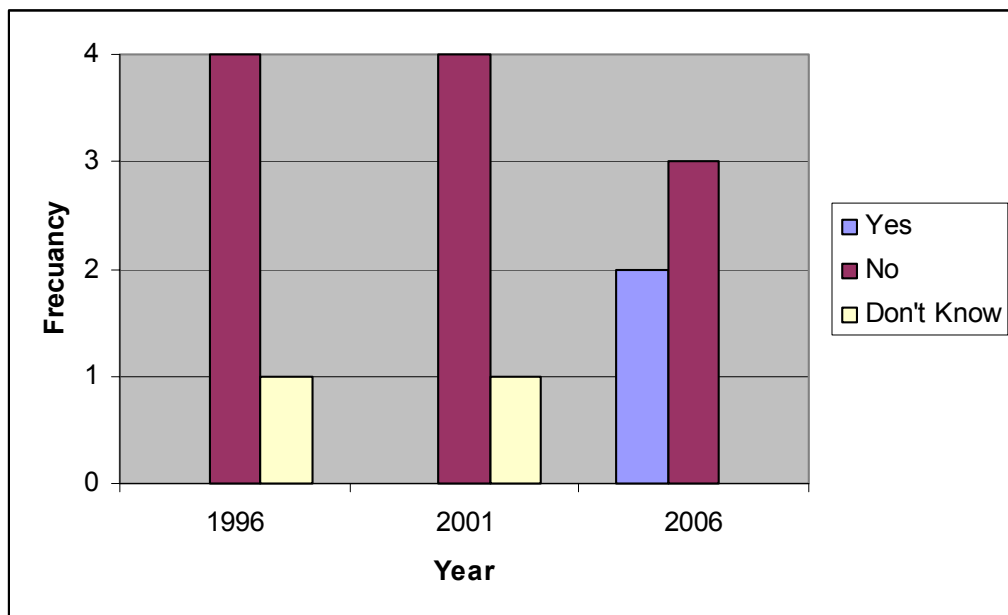


Figure 13 Does a Stakeholder Analysis exist on a national level?

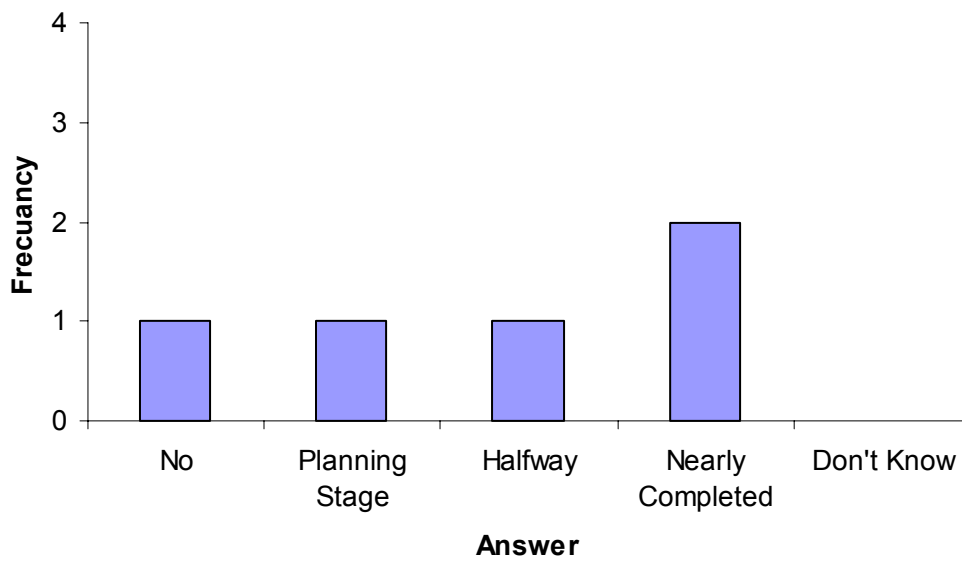


Figure 14 If a national Stakeholder Analysis doesn't exist: is it under the way of being executed?

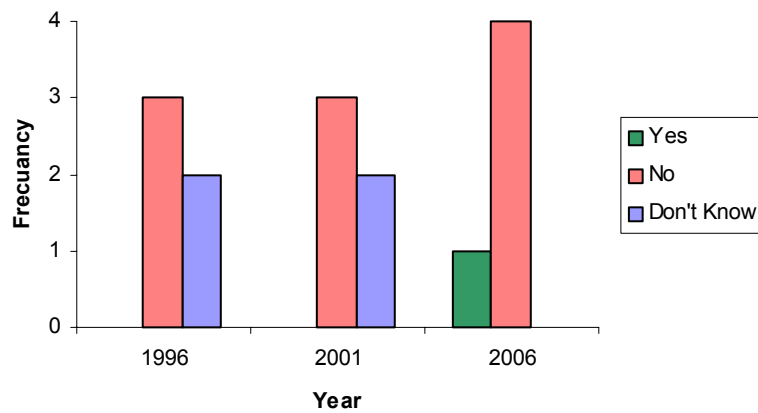


Figure 15 Does a national Public Participation strategy exist?

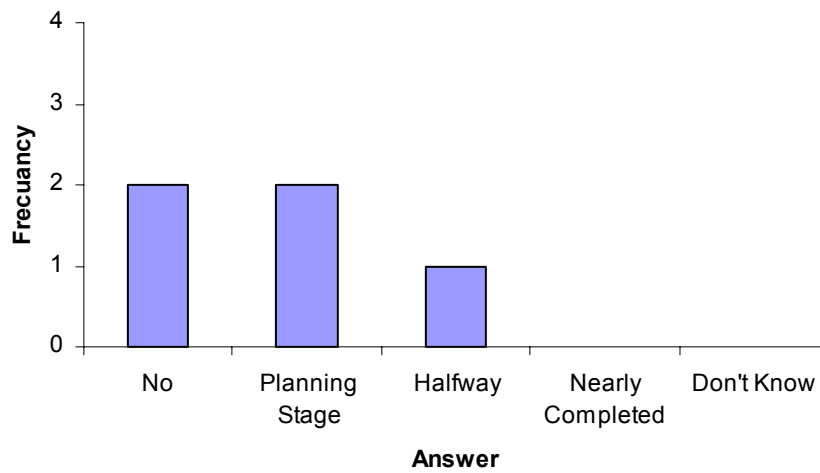


Figure 16 If a national Public Participation strategy doesn't exist: is it on the way of being established?

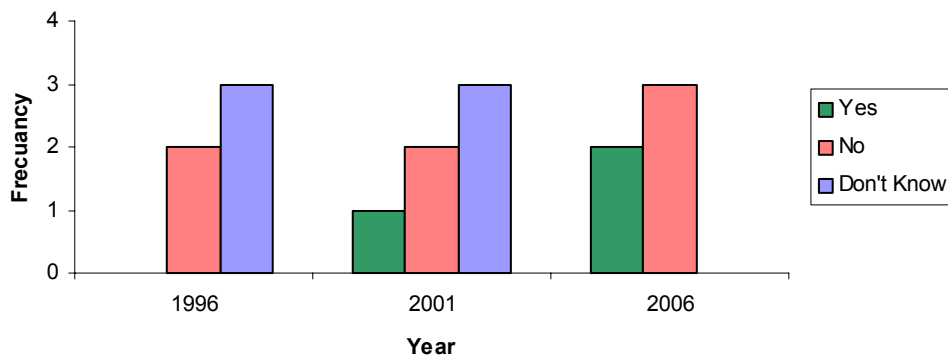


Figure 17 Do Stakeholder Analyses exist on regional or sub-basin levels?

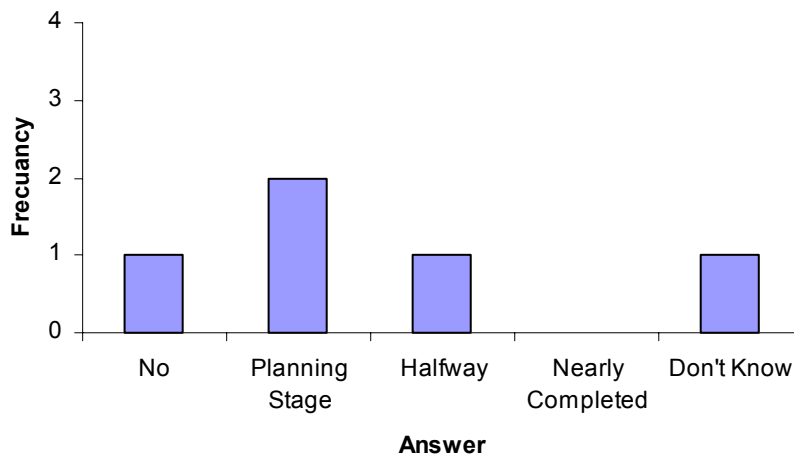


Figure 18 If such Stakeholder Analyses don't exist: are they on the way of being executed?

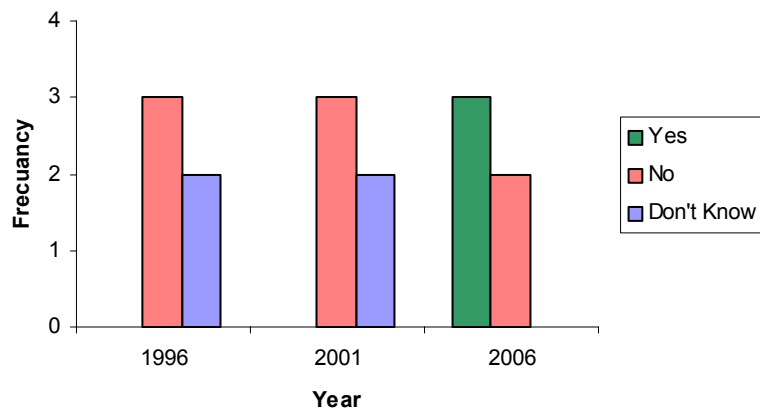


Figure 19 Do action plans for Public Participation exist on a regional or sub-basin level?



Figure 20 If such action plans don't exist: are they on the way of being prepared?

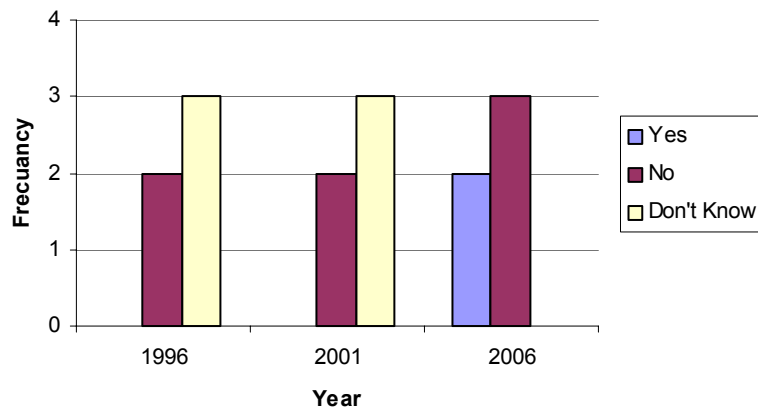
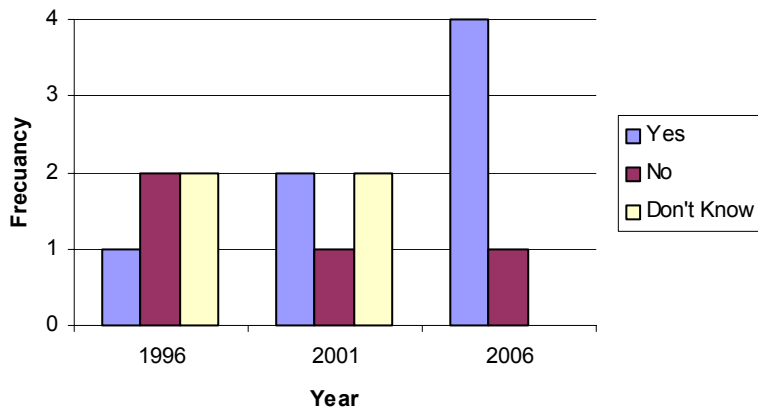


Figure 21 Have the following measures been taken to promote public participation in the decision-making process?

A Concept decisions are published



B Possibilities to make comments are offered

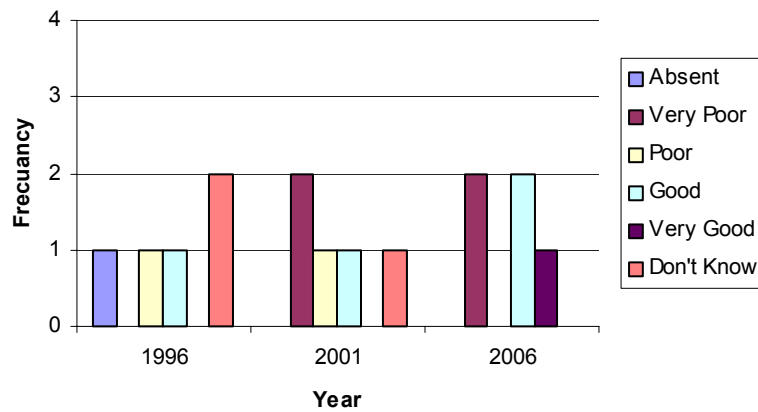
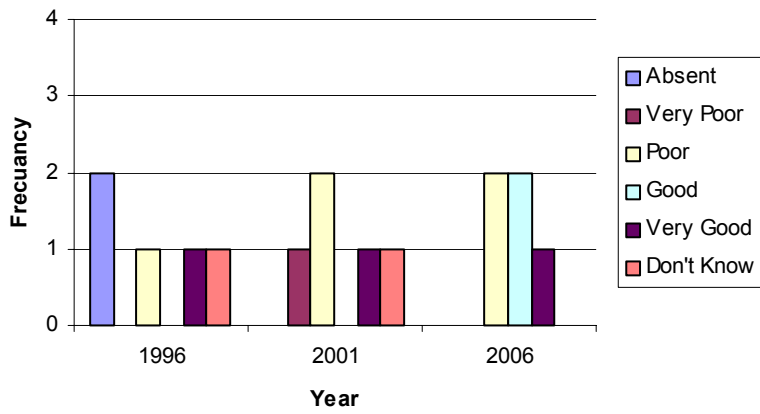
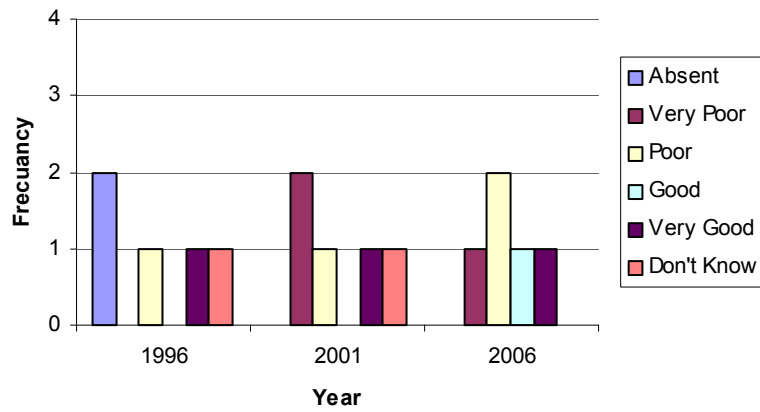


Figure 22 How would you rate

A Access to background information, which means sufficient information supply in the different implementation steps of environmental decisions



B Provision of documentation for comments and organisation of public hearings in order to ensure proper public consultation



C Provision of documentation for comments and organisation of public hearings in order to ensure proper public consultation

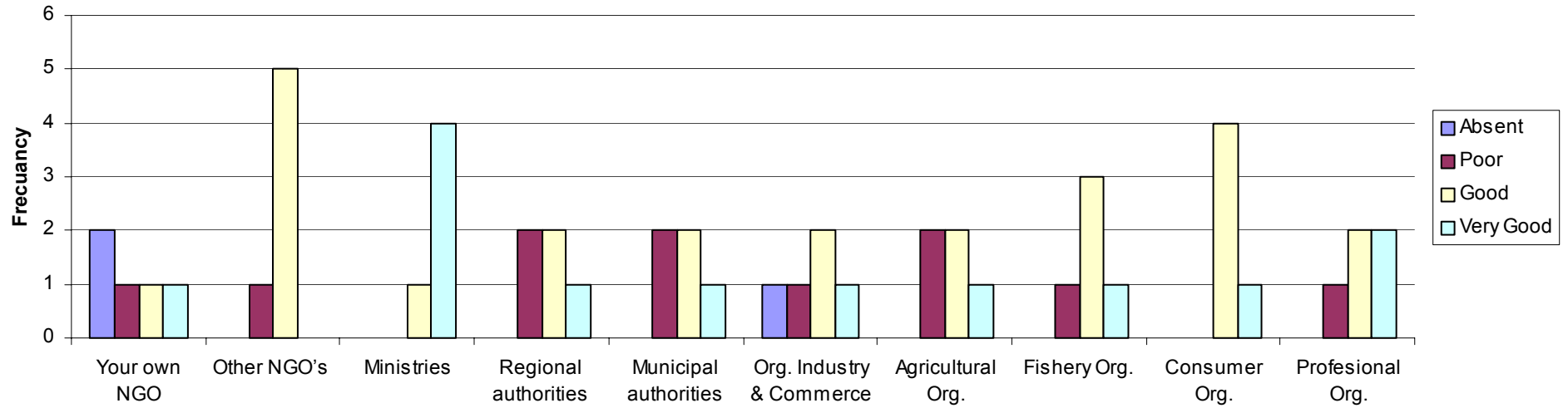


Figure 23 How important, in principle, do you think is the involvement in environmental decision making

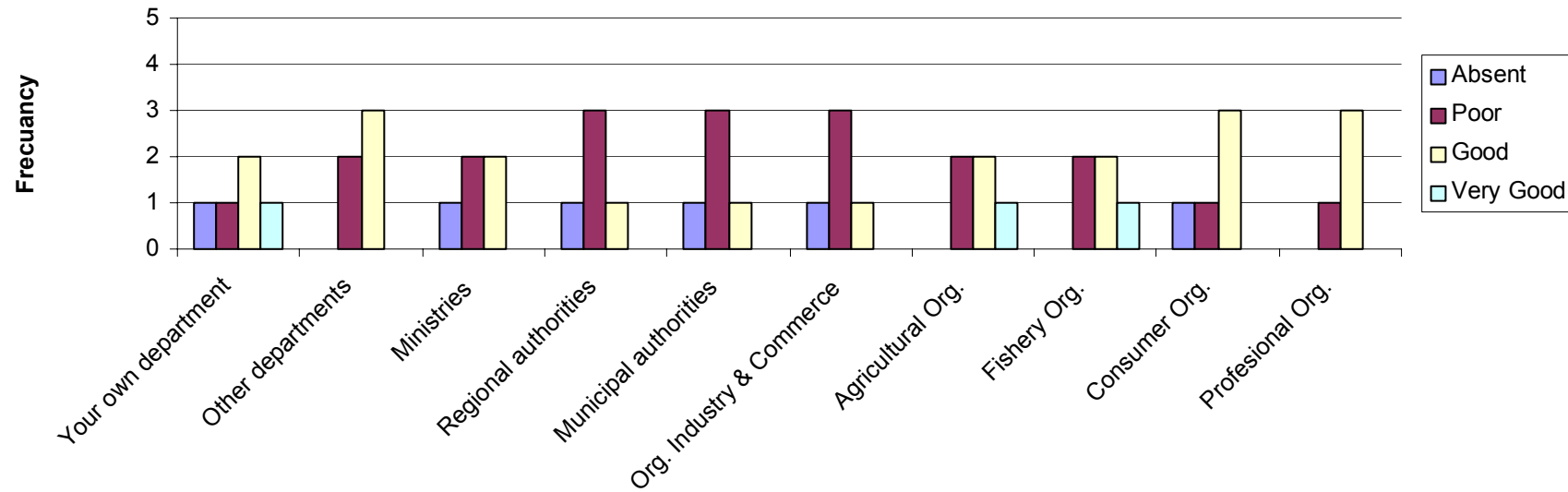


Figure 24 How would you rate the quality of the input in environmental decision making in 2006

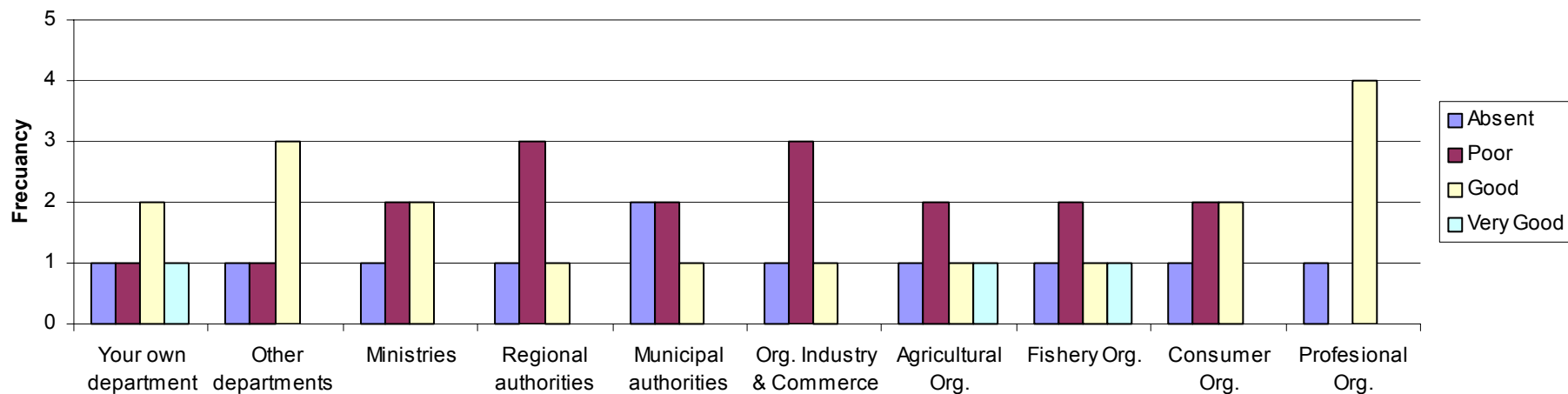


Figure 25 How would you rate the quality of the input in environmental decision making in 2001

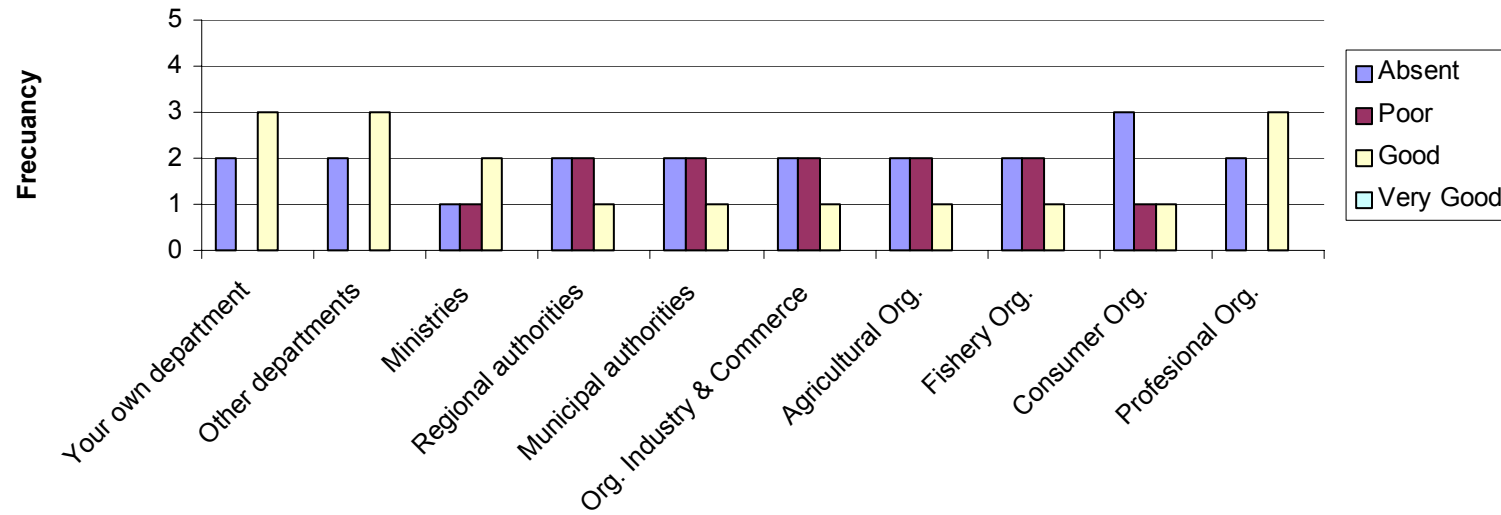


Figure 26 How would you rate the quality of the input in environmental decision making in 1996

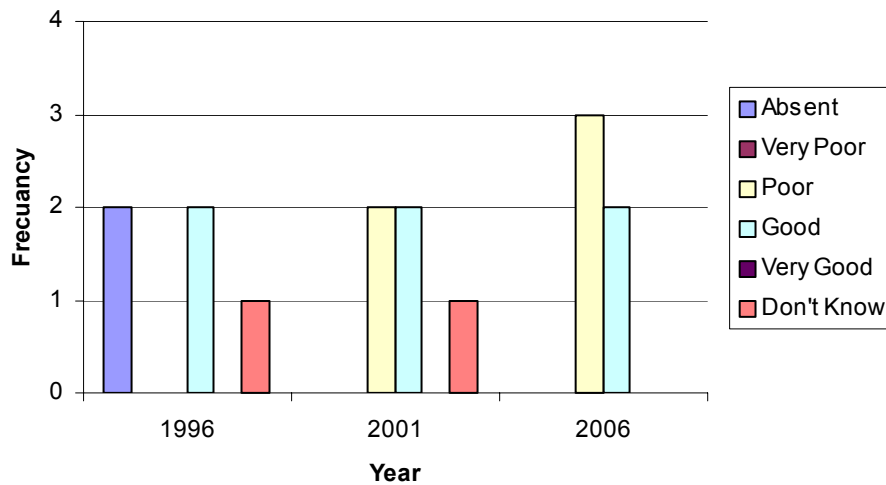


Figure 27 How would you rate in general cooperation between public authorities and NGO's in your country?

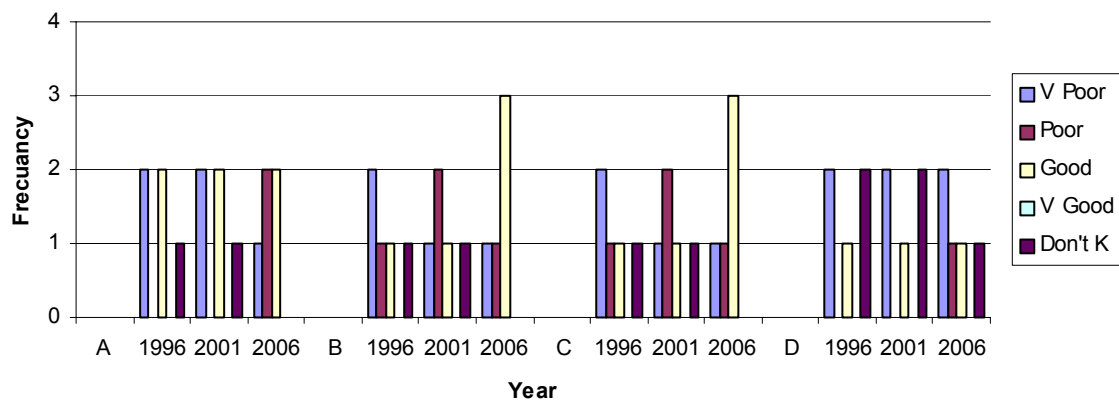


Figure 28 Cooperation between governments and NGOs can be organised in different ways; how would you rate

- A= Exchange of information
- B= Voluntary consultation in decision making processes through meetings, workshops etc.
- C= Legally prescribed participation processes in decision making processes
- D= Government grants for NGO's

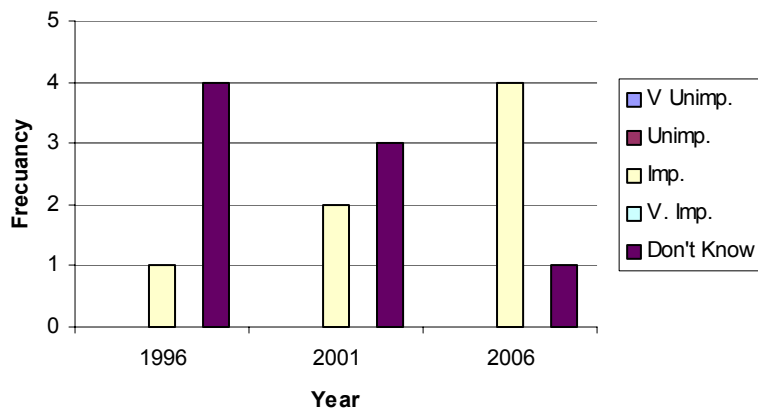


Figure 29 How would you rate the contribution of the GEF Danube Regional Project to the process of cooperation between government and NGOs in your country?

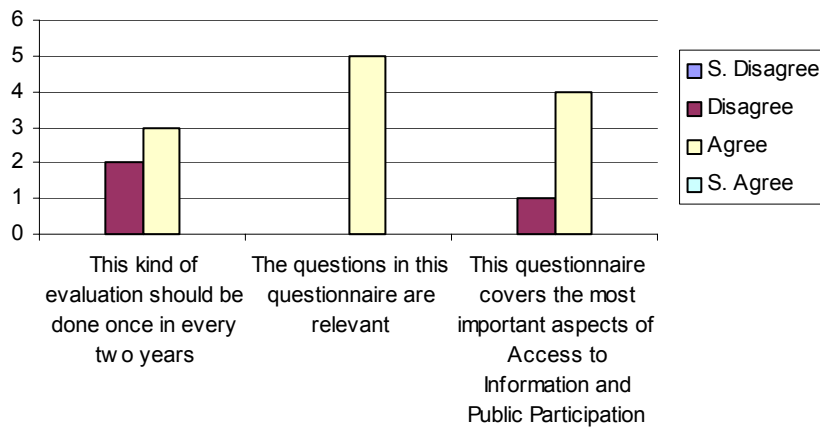


Figure 30 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements

ANNEX 6

QUESTIONNAIRE DANUBE DAY

0. Country

de	at	cz	hu	hr	sk	si	yu	ba	bg	ro	md	uk
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. How many organizations participated in the organization of any activity?

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

2. How many press releases were distributed?

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

3. How many radio/tv interviews were given?

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

4. How many press publications were published?

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

5. How many of the following activities were organized?

workshops/seminars/conferences

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

festivals or sport activities

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

contests (drawings/poems/songs/videos)

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

tree planting

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

information campaigns (brochures, flyers, booklets)

	0	1-5	6-10	10-15	>15
2004					
2005					
2006					

6. Do you have a website with specific information on Danube Day?

	NO	YES
2004		
2005		
2006		

7. Can you estimate how many people in your country were involved in any activity to celebrate on Danube Day?

	< 50	50–100	100–200	> 200
2004				
2005				
2006				

WORKING FOR THE DANUBE AND ITS PEOPLE

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