



Waste Water management and Financing Waste Water Treatment in Rural Area

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Present situation in waste water management

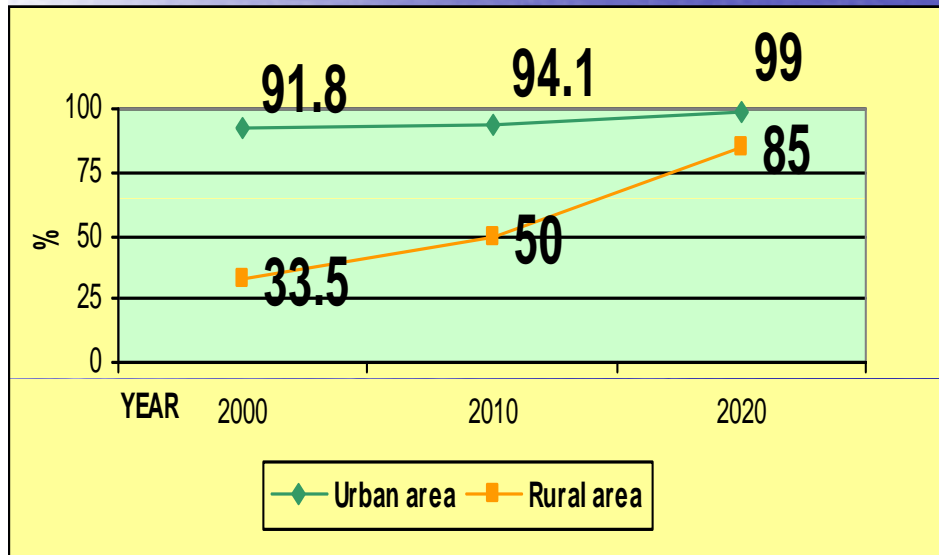
- Romania Key figures:
- 2007 – accession as Member State in EU
- sensitive area in the Danube & Black Sea catchment areas
- approx. 22 million inhabitants 45% from rural area
- Water/waste water public services:
 - Drinking water supply: 92% in urban area, 33% in rural area
 - Waste water treatment: 65% in urban area, 5% in rural area

Present status of waste water management in rural area

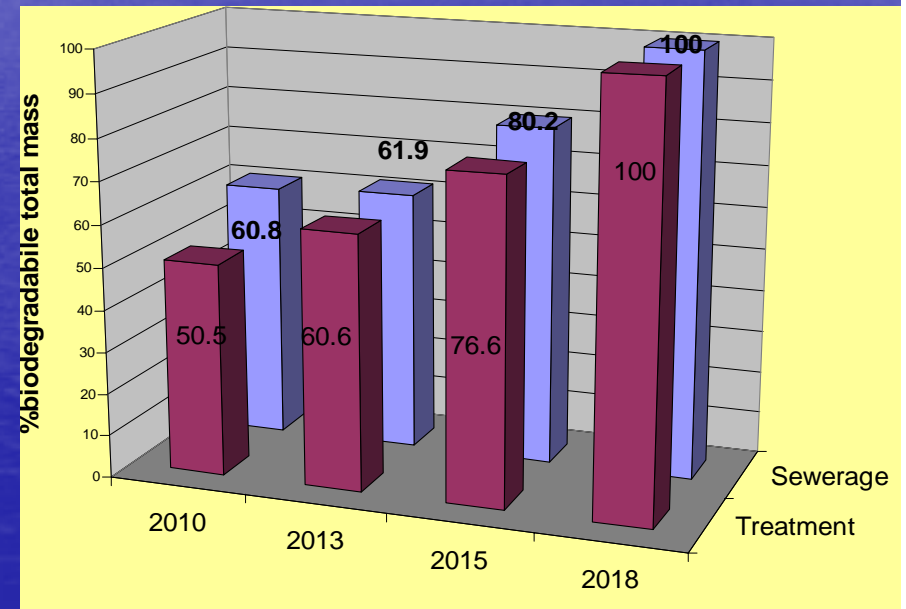
- Agglomerations 2000-10,000 p.e.
- Centralized system
 - Sewage system connection rate: approx. 9.2%
 - Waste water treatment plants (no.151)
 - connection rate: 5.25%
- Decentralized system
 - 1463 Individual systems (IAS) -authorized by National Administration "Apele Romane"

Investments in water/waste water infrastructure

Long terms objectives



Population access to the water supply



Sewage and WW treatment

Romania's obligations after the EU-accession

Gradual fulfillment of the EU Directives requirements

EU Directive	Transition period	Associated costs (billions EURO)
<i>Drinking water</i> 98/83	2015 compliance for quality parameters for drinking water	5.6
<i>Urban Wastewater</i> 91/271	2018 For 2346 agglomerations 2000-10,000 p.e.	9.5

Investments in water/waste water infrastructure in Romania

Financial Strategy –

Development of water/waste water infrastructure versus environmental impact of waste water of agglomerations:

- big cities - >150,000 p.e.
- towns - 10,000 p.e.- 100,000 p.e.
- localities (communes) – 2,000 –10,000 p.e.

EU pre-accession funds

- Programme PHARE
- Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession (ISPA)- mainly in urban area
- SAPARD (as basis for implementation: National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development) includes 11 measures
 - Total allocation 2000 – 2006: 1.522 billion Euro out of which:
 - 33.85% for Measure 2.1 on Development and improvement of rural infrastructure:
 - 780 applications:
 - 273 projects on centralized drinking water distribution network,
 - 87 projects for centralized sewerage network).

Governmental initiatives on rural investments

- Rural Infrastructure Development Programm 2006 – 2009
- Total value: 200 mill. Euro – loan EBRD
- 452 communes – water supply and sewerage
- State Budget: 678.91 mil Euro (Gov. Ordinance no.40/2006) + loans 1.106 mil. Euro (IBRD, WB)
- Environmental Fund-50 small waste water treatment plants

National Rural Development Programme 2007 – 2013

- Development of rural areas will be achieved with the support of European Community through NRDP 2007 - 2013 (9.970 bill. Euro)
- NPDR financed by European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development – EAFRD: 8.022 billions Euro
- NRDP will finance the investments for localities with less than 10,000 p.e.
 - Axis 3 “The quality of life in rural area and the diversification of the rural economy – 1.97 bill. Euro - 27,5 %

Conclusions

General conclusions

- Need to reduce disparities between rural and urban areas
- Development and improvement of rural infrastructure are needed (basic infrastructure – especially streets/rural roads, water supply and sewage/waste water treatment, energy and gas/heating supply)
- Direct positive impact of rural water infrastructure on the population's health condition and development of the area

Particular conclusions

- Specific conditions of rural areas require different solutions
- Larger investments are needed for small agglomerations due to the particular technical solutions required
- Technical solutions – low costs of maintenance of works
- Gradual implementation – rural population affordability (a fast implementation would lead to a sharp increase of the water service price)
- Diversification of financing source: state and local budget, EU funds, credits, other sources



**Thank you for your
attention !**

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