

THE UNECE CONVENTION ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS (AARHUS CONVENTION)

TASK FORCE ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION TOOLS: CASE STUDY BY POLSKA

CENTRALNY REJESTR FORM OCHRONY PRZYRODY

<http://crfop.gdos.gov.pl/>, <http://geoserwis.gdos.gov.pl/>

I. Description

- **1. Brief description:** Central Register of Forms of Nature Protection is a reference source of information about protected objects and areas in Poland. It contains data about nine forms of nature protection that are functioning on the territory of Poland: national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape parks, Nature 2000 areas, natural monuments, documentation sites, ecological areas, landscape-nature complexes. In the register there are information about: features of a given nature protection form, legal acts concerning that form, method of protection or the authority responsible for the protection and more. Geoserwis of General Directorate which is a part of the Central Register, gives the opportunity to define accurate position or the area of a nature protection form which is very useful for both authorities and the public.
- **2. Type:** governmental
- **3. Scope:** national
- **4. Working language(s):** Polish
- **5. Target users:** Public authorities, environmentalists, GIS specialists, other organisations and institutions, entrepreneurs and investors – lawyers, surveyors, scientists, bankers, developers, owners and potential buyers of a real estate.
- **6. Starting year:** 2012
- **7. Budget and funding source:** budgetary source, less than 100 000 EUR
- **8. Contact:**

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II. Implementation

- **9. Policy, legal and institutional context:** The Register is created on the basis of art. 113 of the act form 16 April 2004 on nature protection and according to the regulation of Minister of the Environment form 11 September 2012 on central register of forms of nature protection. The scope of collected information is also envisaged by INSPIRE Directive (2007/2/EC) form 14 March 2007.
- **10. Partner organizations involved:** General Directorate of Environmental Protection and 16 regional directorates of environmental protection.
- **11. Stakeholders involved, their expected benefits:** General Directorate, 16 regional directorates and local governments who are registering forms of nature protection in areas of their responsibility. The main benefit for stakeholders is a possibility of free of charge use of the system which is safe, reliable, functional, accurate, comprehensive and gives them opportunity to systemize their data base on nature protection forms in the area of their interest.
- **12. User needs and methods of their assessment:** Users need good quality spatial information about nature protection forms.
- **13. Technology choice:** Web application based on Open Source components.

III. Evaluation

- **14. Results:** Application was successfully implemented.
- **15. Efficiency gains:** Significant boost of sharing environmental information.
- **16. Risks:** Not identified.
- **17. Challenges encountered (please indicate resolved or not):** Incidental difficulties in collecting data from the local governments.
- **18. Lessons learned:** Financial resources needed for creating the system significantly exceeded estimated costs.
- **19. Conditions for successful replication:** High-class IT specialists.
- **20. Overall assessment of the tool:** Central Register of Forms of Nature Protection became a key national data base which presents unitary information on nature protection areas.