

Public Involvement and Participation Strategy

Output 6.3

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Abbreviations

A

B

CIS Common Implementation Strategy

D

EU European Union

FD Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks)

FRMP Flood Risk Management Plan

G

H

ICPDR International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

ITRBMP Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan

JOINTISZA Acronym of the project: Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the stats of waters of the Tisza River Basin

JPM Joint Programme of Measures

K

L

MoU Memorandum of Understanding

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

NSIAP National Stakeholder Involvement Action Plan

O

PIPS Public Involvement and Participation Strategy

PFRA Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

PP EG Public Participation Expert Group

Q

RBD River Basin District

RBM River Basin Management

RBMP River Basin Management Plan

SHI Stakeholder Involvement

SWMI Significant Water Management Issues

TRB Tisza River Basin

UNECE United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

V

WFD Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy)

X

Y

Z

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1. Introduction

This document was prepared in the context of the Activity 6.5 of the project “Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the status of waters of the Tisza River Basin (JOINTISZA)”, co-funded by the Danube Transnational Programme (DTP).

The JOINTISZA project involves the joint efforts of the five countries that share the Tisza River Basin — Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine. It focuses on the interactions of two key aspects of water management — river basin management (RBM) and flood protection — while considering the relevant stakeholders who play a pivotal role in the Tisza RBM planning process. The main output of the project will be an updated final draft of the 2nd Integrated Tisza RBM Plan (ITRBMP) prepared in accordance to the EU Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), which includes the primary aspects of flood risk management stipulated in the EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC).

The Public Involvement and Participation Strategy (PIPS) covers the aspects of communication, information access and public participation related to the development of the updated ITRBMP. The main purpose of this document is to help the JOINTISZA project partners and involved RBM planners to follow a systematic process to ensure that engagement takes place at points where it can influence the planning, as well as to create a supportive social environment for the implementation of the Joint Programme of Measures (JPM).

It was developed by using a detailed review of the literature on public participation processes, stakeholder analysis, lessons learned related to these, as well as past experiences in this field in the Tisza River Basin and in Europe. It is fully in compliance with the overall Communication Plan (Deliverable D2.1.1) of the project and considers the WFD (2000/60/EC) requirements for access to information and public involvement. Furthermore, it uses as basis the experiences and lessons learned from the development of the first ITRBMP (2010) and the Communication Strategy for the Tisza River Basin - Specific for Integrated Water Management (2012).

As a starting point, an overview and good understanding on the public involvement and participation objectives, principles, legal framework and possible benefits and difficulties is provided. This is followed by a focus shift towards the history of public participation in Europe and in the Tisza basin, including a closer look to selected case studies. The stakeholder mapping identifies the key target groups and stakeholders that are/or might be affected, and/or can influence the ITRBMP developing process. As next step, in line with the results of the stakeholder analysis effective techniques and tools are identified and selected. All these feed into the plan of targeted activities with defined roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the PIPS, which at the end provides stakeholders with opportunities to contribute and influence the planning and development of the ITRBMP.

During the lifetime of the JOINTISZA project, the strategy had been considered as a “living document”, the specific activities were regularly updated based on the defined evaluation and monitoring of the PIPS and the outcomes/milestones of the project.

In context of the thematic chapters of the PIPS, it should be emphasized that “public participation is a means to improve decision-making” (CIS Working Group 2.9, 2003) and it should not be considered as a goal, but rather as a supportive process for better informed and more creative decision-making.

2. Background for developing a Public Involvement and Participation Strategy (PIPS)

2.1. Purpose and process characteristics of public involvement and participation

“The main purpose of public participation is to improve decision-making, by ensuring that decisions are soundly based on shared knowledges, experiences and scientific evidence, that decisions are influenced by the views and experience of those affected by them, that innovative and creative options are considered and that new arrangements are workable, and acceptable to the public.” (CIS Working Group 2.9, 2003)

Public involvement and participation ensures transparency at different stages of decision-making by informing the public on the activities and decisions that were and are yet to be made. Besides, it enables the decision-makers to gain different views and new knowledge, perceive concerns and expectations of the involved public and possibly obtain information and data, in order to come to better decisions and plans, which would be beneficial for the most and more sustainable after the implementation.

However, public should be encouraged to take part by ensuring that the process is characterised at least by the following:

- Openness of the decision-makers to the opinions of the public as well as flexibility of the process to be able to accommodate changes on the course of engagement of different stakeholders.
- Transparency, which is indispensable for building and maintaining trust. Consultation outcomes should also be made available to the public;
- Mutual respect, which will create a safe environment for discussion, and will allow all stakeholders to feel confident that their core values will not be compromised;
- Early involvement of stakeholders, if possible already in setting the terms of reference, to help build trust and establish dialogue between different interest groups from the outset;
- Opportunities for learning through an active dialogue between participants, rather than just by simply presenting information (such as a lecture or presentation);
- Iteration and continuous evaluation by inviting participants to review the process, to reflect on the achievements so far and whether changes are needed to either process or content;
- In some cases, independent facilitation, which may be beneficial when relations between stakeholders are difficult and there is a lack of trust or respect between participants or if it is necessary to ensure that the decision-maker does not dominate discussions

2.2. Overview of legal and policy framework

The Tisza River Basin countries along with the other Danube countries have committed to apply the EU legislation within the framework of the ICPDR. Therefore, two basic European Union directives set the legal and policy framework for the information and involvement of the public in the development of river basin plans: the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (Directive 2000/60/EC) and the Floods Directive (Directive

2007/60/EC). In addition, several international agreements also have to be applied to which the Tisza countries are parties.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD)¹ which is in force since December 2000 provides an integrated, coherent and harmonized framework for river basin management and comprises public involvement as an important and integral part of the planning process. It includes several provisions and articles in order to ensure the information and involvement of the public in the different phases of the development and implementation of the RBMPs.

The Directive establishes three levels of information and involvement:

- regular information provision ensuring proper information for the public of the planned measures and on the progress or their implementation in order to enable the involvement of the public (Preamble, provision 46);
- consultation on the timetable and work programme to produce RBMP including statements of the consultation measures, the interim overview of significant water management issues identified in the river basin, and on the draft copies of RBMP (which need to be published and made available for commenting by the public including users) (Article 14);
- active involvement of all interested parties, in the production, review and updating of the RBMPs (Article 14).

In addition to the above mentioned active information provision, access to background documents and information used for development of the draft river basin management plan should be provided on request (Art. 14).

The Directive sets a six-month timeframe for the public for the submission of written comments, in order to allow active involvement and consultation on the above documents, and it also defines the time when the above-mentioned documents should be made available for consultation. The RBMPs, according to Annex VII, must also summarize the public participation measures and should evaluate their results and impacts on the plan. (See more details in Chapter 3 and Annex 1.)

The Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (Floods Directive)¹ which entered into force on 26 November 2007, aims at reducing and managing the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires the member states to carry out a preliminary flood risk assessment to identify the areas with potential significant flood risk, draw up flood hazard and flood risk maps and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness. It includes similar access to information and public involvement provisions as the Water Framework Directive. The first flood risk management plans were required to be prepared by 2015. The second cycle of preparing the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, with specific requirement on climate change, will start in 2018 which should result in the 2nd flood hazard and risk maps in 2019, and in the 2nd Flood Risk Management Plans, with specific requirement on climate change, in 2021. While this timetable has been followed for the Danube River Basin, the JOINTISZA project will address these issues for the Tisza River Basin. The Floods Directive should be carried out in a coordinated and synchronized way with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) implementation cycle and the river basin management planning, *"...focusing on opportunities for improving efficiency, information exchange and for achieving common synergies and benefits having regard to the environmental objectives laid down in Article 4 of Directive*

¹ Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (Floods Directive),
see <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32007L0060>

2000/60/EC.” It is logical that the public participation procedures should also be similar and coordinated between the two directives.

The Floods Directive, in Chapter V, *Coordination with Directive 2000/60/EC, Public Information and Consultation*, in Article 9 and 10 deals together with these issues indicating how this coordination should happen during the implementation of the directive and during the public information and consultation.

The Floods Directive uses also the terms “*active involvement of all interested parties*” along with similar other terms as the Water Framework Directive. (See more in Chapter 4 below.) In Article 9.3 it requires to coordinate the active involvement process under the Floods Directive, with the active involvement of interested parties under the Article 14 of the WFD.

In Article 10, the Floods Directive summarizes the public information and public participation requirements without going into details. It requires:

- “*to make available to the public the preliminary flood risk assessment, the flood hazard maps, the flood risk maps and the flood risk management plans*” (under Article 10.1); and that
- “*Member States shall encourage active involvement of interested parties in the production, review and updating of the flood risk management plans referred to in Chapter IV.*” (Art. 10.2).

In addition, in the annex, it is mentioned that the flood risk management plans should include in the description of the implementation of the plan, also a summary of the public information and consultation measures/actions taken (Annex, A. II. 2. a).

In addition to the above key European Union directives, the Tisza countries are parties to various international agreements, such as the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention- see Box 2.1)², the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki Convention (see Box 2.2)³ and its Protocol on Water and Health⁴-(see Box 2.3), and these also have access to information, public participation requirements which help to interpret in details how to understand and implement certain obligations.

Box. 2.1

The **Aarhus Convention** grants rights for the public on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, and at the same time, puts obligations on the public authorities to provide access to environmental information upon request and by active dissemination, as well as to ensure public participation in decision-making on specific activities, programs, plans, policies and drafting legislation, as well as on access to justice. The Convention outlines basic terms and conditions, basic principles as well as includes procedures how these obligations should be implemented.

² The UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) was adopted on 25 June 1998 in Aarhus, Denmark, and entered into force on 30 October 2001. The Convention currently has 47 parties, including the European Union.

³ The UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki Convention) was adopted on 17 March 1992 in Helsinki, Finland, and entered into force on 6 October 1996. The Convention has currently 42 parties, including the European Union.

⁴ The Protocol on Water and Health was adopted on 17 June 1999, in London, UK, and entered into force on 4 August 2005. The Protocol has currently 26 parties.

Box 2.2

The **Helsinki Convention** in its Article 6 requires parties to provide for the widest exchange of information, as early as possible, on issues covered by the provisions of the Convention, and under Article 16, (on Public Information) information on the conditions of transboundary waters, measures taken or planned to be taken to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact, and the effectiveness of those measures, have to be made available to the public. The information should include water-quality objectives, permits issued and the conditions required to be met as well as results of water and effluent sampling carried out for the purposes of monitoring and assessment, as well as results of checking compliance with the water-quality objectives or the permit conditions. The information has to be made available to the public at all reasonable times for inspection free of charge, and on payment of reasonable charges if copies are required.

The Tisza countries have brought their national legislation in line with these international agreements therefore, the relevant provisions in their legislation should also be taken into consideration when designing and implementing a public participation strategy.

The countries have also signed the Convention on Co-operation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the River Danube (Danube River Protection Convention), which forms the overall legal instrument for cooperation and transboundary water management in the Danube River Basin. It was signed by most of the Danube River basin countries and the European Community in 1994 and duly came into force in October 1998. The Danube River Protection Convention stipulates the requirement to make available information concerning the state or the quality of riverine environment in the Danube River basin to any natural or legal person, with payment of reasonable charges, in response to any reasonable request, without that person having to prove an interest, as soon as possible.

Box. 2.3

The **Water and Health Protocol** was adopted one year after the Aarhus Convention and therefore its provisions are greatly harmonized with the requirements under the latter international instrument. The Protocol sets obligations for the parties on access to information and public participation in water and health related decision-making. Several of its articles deal with different aspects of how to carry out these obligations.

There are guidance materials prepared within the EU framework and in the framework of the above mentioned international agreements (Annex 2) as well as by the target countries to support the implementation of the EU, the international and national legislation. These also help with the proper development and the practical implementation of the PIPS.

2.3. Benefits and potential pitfalls in public involvement and participation

Public involvement and participation can be beneficial in all stages of the planning process and can result in better decisions and outcomes, followed by a more sustainable implementation. Both sides – the decision-makers and the public may benefit from such activities, as shown below.

Some benefits for the decision-makers:

- Improving credibility within the community and gaining their support for the decisions;
- Gaining new (local) knowledge, obtaining information and data;
- Better understanding of expectations;
- Improving decisions by perceiving a broader range of perspectives and opinions;
- Better outcomes – plans and their implementation as the community contributed to identifying problems, alternatives and solutions.

Some benefits for the public:

- Better understanding of the decision-makers' responsibilities and plans;
- Opportunity to inform the decision-makers on local conditions and issues of concern;
- Better understanding and acceptance of decisions when concerns of the public were considered;
- Improvement of local conditions by implementing outcomes – plans which considered local knowledge;
- Gaining knowledge and skills which may be used in solving other community issues.

However, the process of public involvement and participation and its outcomes can also be disappointing for both the decision-makers and the public, especially due to some of the following reasons:

- The process might be time consuming and participation of all stakeholders might be too costly;
- It may require training of available employees or employment of new staff in the decision-makers' organisations;
- Response rate of the public can be low;
- Public may have wrong motivation for participation or the sample of the public may be inadequate for the topic for other reasons;
- Public may have limited understanding of the issues, especially if highly technical language is used;
- Public knowledge and interest may be focused locally, and they may be entrenched in their views, without seeing a bigger picture at a larger scale;
- If views of the decision-makers and the public will be opposite to each other, the process may backfire, creating more hostility towards the decisions, plans and the decision-makers' organisations;
- It can lead to a loss of decision-making control;
- In case of using questionnaires, they may require more knowledge and time to complete than what the public is able and ready to provide;
- It can end without the expected results, i.e. without inputs for further decisions and planning.

2.4. History of public participation in river basin and flood management in Europe and in the Tisza River Basin

Importance and necessity of public participation in a decision-making are stipulated in the legislation and policies listed in chapter 2.2.

The chronology of issuing of the policies which are the most relevant for the development of the ITRBMP and the involvement of public in planning processes in the Danube and the Tisza River basins are shown in Figure 1 and described as follows.

The Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive have introduced public involvement as a specific task in the directives' implementation and therefore, the final documents prepared under those directives, which are the river basin management plans and flood risk management plans, should contain chapters describing public information, consultation and involvement procedures and their results. Although the public was involved in a decision-making in certain ways in period prior to issuing of the above-mentioned EU legislation, the requirements of the EU directives to properly document such activities make easier to follow which actions were taken, how the public was involved and what are the results of such activities.

Having in mind the importance of public participation in river basin and flood management planning, the ICPDR has founded the Public Participation Expert Group to deal with ICPDR activities concerning public information and consultation, outreach and awareness raising as well as environmental education. It supports ICPDR activities related to communication and participation issues. These include public consultation measures for the Danube River Basin Management and Flood Risk Management Plans, publications and outreach initiatives such as Danube Day or environmental education.

Considering the Danube River basin, the ICPDR has prepared the 1st Danube River Basin Management Plan (Danube RBMP) in 2009 and has included a chapter on public information and consultation, describing the activities taken. On the course of preparation of this document, the ICPDR has organized several public events and a Stakeholder Forum to discuss the draft Danube RBMP. The draft plan was publicly available on the website together with a questionnaire. The comments of the NGOs, other interest groups, public entities and private individuals received were evaluated, summarized in the Public Consultation Response Paper and reflected in the final 1st Danube RBMP.

In 2015, the ICPDR has coordinated the activities on active involvement of interested parties within the preparation of the 2nd Danube RBMP and the 1st Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) for the Danube River Basin District. A WFD & FD: Public Participation Plan was prepared to elaborate an outline of activities of the ICPDR to meet the requirements of WFD and FD regarding public consultation and communication during developing the two plans. High level of public consultation in the development of the plans was ensured through stakeholder workshops, online surveys or public calls for the submission of comments on draft documents. Replies to the comments were provided through summary tables, which were published online. A comprehensive overview is given in the Public Consultation Report 2015 and reflected in the final 2nd Danube RBMP and 1st FRMP for the Danube River Basin District as much as possible.

Since the Tisza River Basin is the largest sub-basin of the Danube, the ICPDR has established the Tisza Group. At the ICPDR Ministerial Meeting in 2004, the representatives of the five Tisza countries signed the Memorandum of Understanding to develop a RBMP for the Tisza River to support sustainable development of the region. The first step towards this objective was the preparation of the Tisza River Basin Analysis in 2007, which included public participation related projects and a list of NGOs active on the Tisza issues.

Following the identification of the key water management issues, the next milestone was the preparation of the 1st ITRBMP in 2010. The draft ITRBMP was submitted to public participation process. The final plan considered inputs and was introduced to the ICPDR Tisza Countries Heads of Delegation.

The 2nd ITRBMP is currently being prepared through the JOINTISZA project with a high engagement of public interested in river basin management and flood management, through workshops, online questionnaire etc.

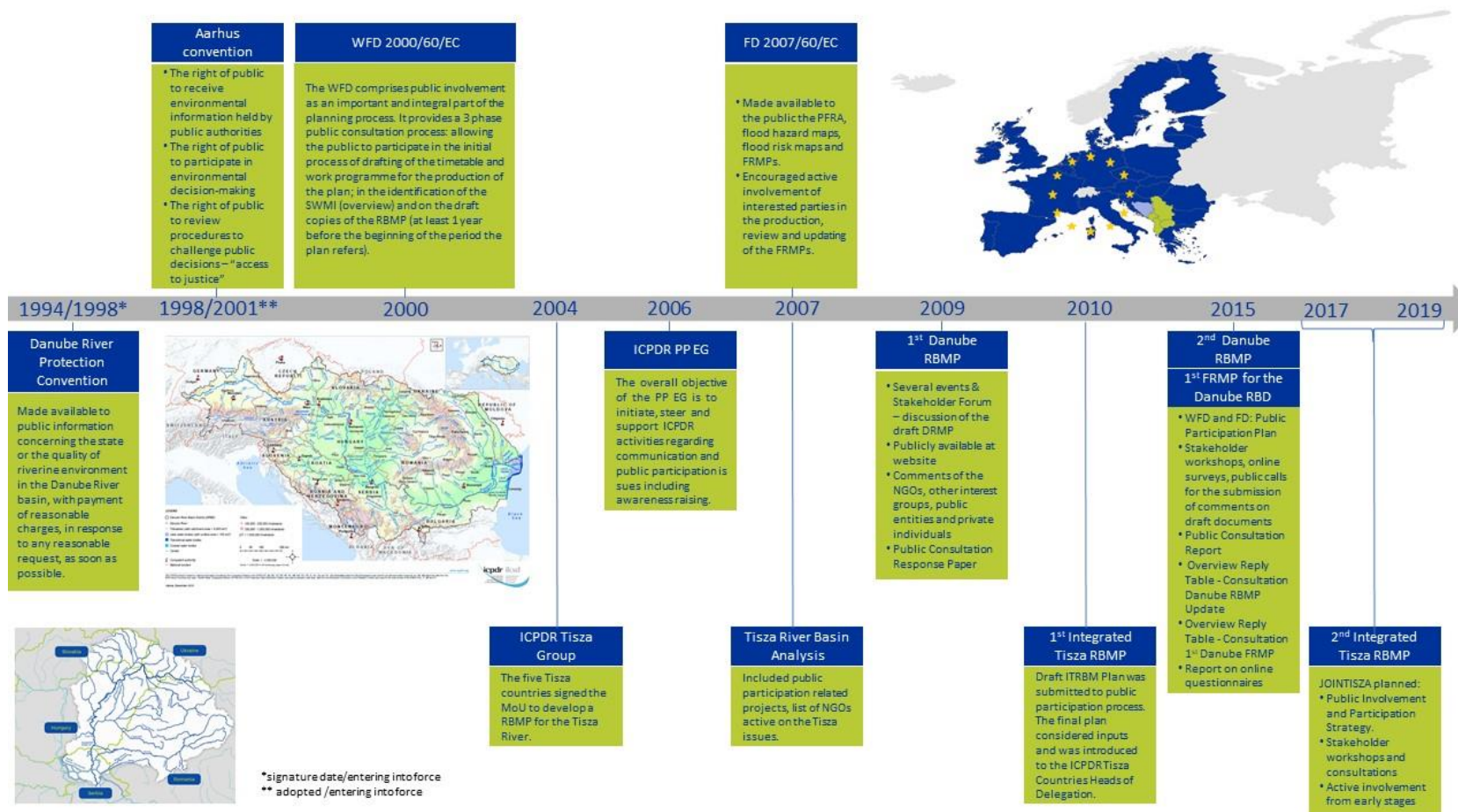


Figure 1 History of public participation in river basin and flood management in Europe and in the Tisza River Basin

3. Shared Vision Planning (SVP)

3.1 Methodology

Shared Vision Planning (SVP), developed by the U.S Corps of Engineers, is a cooperative approach for integrated water resources management that is based on three Pillars, namely 1) traditional planning principles, 2) stakeholder collaboration for developing water management solutions and 3) system modelling. It builds on understanding of the system, confidence in the analysis, and trust between the stakeholders. The goal of Shared Vision Planning is to improve the economic, environmental and social outcomes of water management decisions. Shared Vision Planning facilitates a common understanding of a natural resource system and provides a consensus-based forum for stakeholders to identify trade-offs and new management options. Shared Vision Planning creates user-friendly and understandable computer models that are relevant to stakeholder interests and adaptable to changing conditions.

SVP differs from traditional planning processes in that there is great emphasis placed on the technical analysis. SVP differs from traditional technical analysis as well in that stakeholders are involved as active participants in developing and validating the analysis. SVP technical analysis is integrated in that it brings together all issues; it is user friendly and usable by non-technical parties; is understandable and transparent with all assumptions, input, relationships, and output clearly stated; is relevant to the issues important to stakeholders and decision makers; and is flexible adapting to changing conditions or evolving processes.

What does public involvement mean by using of SVP?

- Use of collectively developed computer model (along 'tried and true' principle)
- Common understanding of natural resources system
- Help stakeholders to reach consensus in multiple interests
- Work directly with stakeholders to find acceptable solutions
- Form a 'Planning Community'

In which case should we apply the SVP method?

In case if

- People cannot agree on facts about how the natural systems operate
- People understand only one part of the water resource puzzle (e.g. only the water supply or flood risk management or protection of water habitat, etc.)
- People do not trust water managers
- People are not confident that water managers are considering all the alternatives

The Pillars in practical using of the Shared Vision Planning (with JOINTISZA relevancies) are:

Pillar 1 (traditional planning principles)

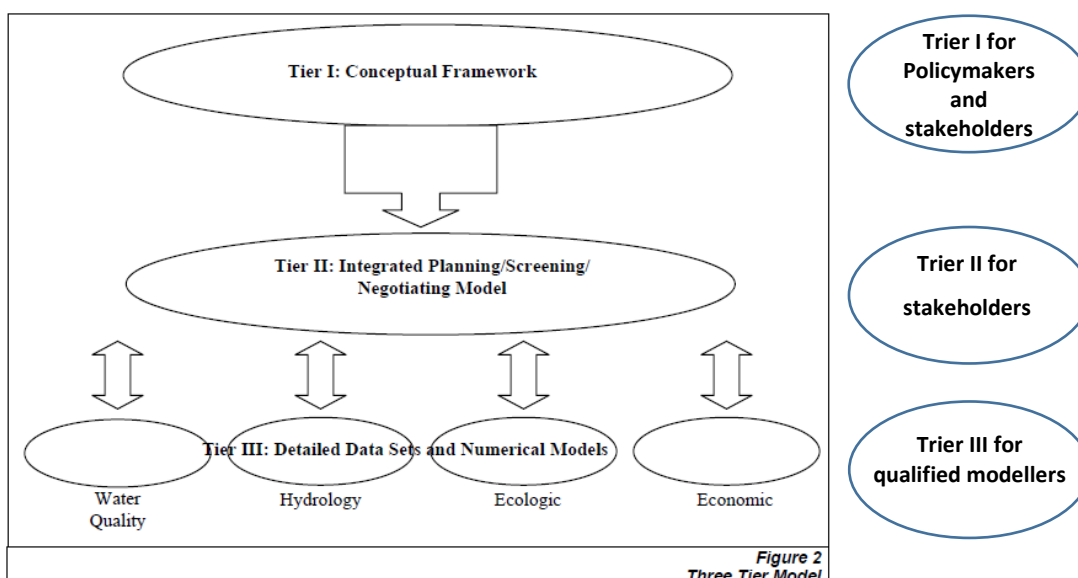
- Identifying problems & opportunities (Significant Water Issues for Tisza River Basin)
- Baseline Scenario (state of affairs or what will happen in case of nothing doing)
- Formulating Alternative Plans (Programmes of Measures)
- Evaluating Alternative Plans (with impact assessment)
- Comparing Alternative Plans („what if...” technique)
- Selecting the Recommended (Agreed) Plan (for the Final Programme of Measures in the Synthesis WP6 after the Stakeholder Meetings)

Pillar 2 (stakeholder collaboration for developing water management solutions and credibility of technical analysis)

- Opportunities for those who are not technical experts for clear and easy understanding
- Opportunities for technical experts from the stakeholders to help evaluate and compare alternative solutions
- Reflecting the interactions of the Work Package contents (e.g. flood management vs water retention)

Pillar 3 (system modelling for common understanding, transparency and responsivity)

- Choice of model – „What kind of model we need?’- (System Model and/or Simulation One to portray relationship between water features and/or show their behaviour over time)
- Choice of model **tiers** /levels (**Conceptual, Integrated Planning** and/or **Numerical Model**)



Source: SVP IWR 10-R-6 May

3.2 Application of the Shared Vision Planning methodology for a Hungarian Pilot Area in the Middle Tisza region

The method and the pilot action were presented during the first workshop. Stakeholders also had the opportunity to comment and make suggestions according to the pilot action modelling. At a later stage of the event, the participants were divided into three groups with different topics according to the pilot area features: water supply, irrigation, flood risk management. The group participants identified the problems, opportunities, aims, and possible performance indicators related to their topics in the pilot area, as follows:

| | Water supply | Irrigation | Flood risk management |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| Problems, conflicts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsurface water close to the surface is vulnerable Wastewaters from settlement less than 2000 PE pollute the soil and subsurface waters Overuse of subsurface waters Drinking water used for irrigation Thermal water overuse Water effluents without treatment No proper, or missing water meters Illegal wells Water supply systems are out of date Rainwater harvesting is not solved Reuse of waters for cleaning the filters is not solved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertainty of the impacts of climate change on water resources Spatial and temporal heterogeneity of the amount of available irrigation water Hard to determine the irrigation demand High salinity of purified sewage and used thermal water Limited utilization of alternative water resources Salt content increase in surface waters Uninsulated channels Drinking water for irrigation purposes in the case of gardens Underground water resources can be used for irrigation Inappropriate land use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant floods in the past years Cross-border watersheds Downstream countries are vulnerable Flood Protection System's technical conditions Optimal form of the protection Rivers change in hydrological aspect Hydro-morphological issues, sedimentation Uncertainty of the impacts of climate change on flood events Capacities of the reservoirs Dense vegetation on the floodplain area Social conflicts in relations to the flood protection interventions Economic interests in relations to the flood protection interventions |
| Possibilities, aims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well "Amnesty" till 2019 Measure the quantity for proper water balance calculation Stop illegal water intakes Policies/law | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimization of water supply Optimization of drainage rate Cultivation of native varieties Water restriction measures Increasing water retention (in channels, in soil) Multipurpose use of water and land Define available water resources and to adapt land use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk Management planning Harmonization FRMP in national and basin wide level Increasing conveyance capacity of the riverbed/floodplain Increasing capacity of the reservoirs Harmonization of the flood protection conservation reservoirs' operation system To inform the downstream countries about the operation of the reservoirs |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the data communication between the concerned countries Joint management of the cross-border areas Find win-win solutions between the countries |
| Performance indicators | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation water needs for the catchment Surface water resources for irrigation Groundwater resources extracted for irrigation Amount of the stored water Increasing water retention Quality of the irrigation water Applying of a greening program Cultivating local, drought-tolerant varieties Local multipurpose water and land use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ₁₀₀ Designed Flood Level Conveyance capacity of the riverbed/floodplain Storage capacity of the reservoirs |

| Low-water scenarios (Scenario 1-4) | | Flood scenarios (Scenario 5-7) |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Relevant problems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertainty of the impacts of climate change on water resources Spatial and temporal heterogeneity of the amount of available irrigation water Hard to determine the irrigation water demand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant floods in the past years Rivers change in hydrological aspect Hydro-morphological issues, sedimentation Uncertainty of the impacts of climate change on flood events Capacities of the reservoirs Dense vegetation on the floodplain area |
| Relevant aims | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimization of water supply Water restriction measures Increasing water retention (in channels) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing conveyance capacity of the riverbed/floodplain Increasing capacity of the reservoirs |

The scenarios were presented at the second stakeholder event. Stakeholders had the opportunity to comment and make suggestions according to the modelling scenarios. The final results of the pilot action were presented on the third SVP workshop.

4. Objective of the current PIPS

By looking simply at the three main pieces of the strategy it can be clearly seen that it covers the following areas:

- Where are we now? - current status of public participation activities in the Tisza River Basin, including stakeholders and their interests;
- Where are we going? - to improve water management through better planning and more informed decision-making and increase acceptance by promoting a sense of ownership; and
- How will we get there? – timeline of planned public participation activities, as well as monitoring and evaluation of the activities.

The strategy seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. It aims to create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves stakeholders in a timely manner, and that these groups are provided sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns that may influence the development of the ITRBMP.

Key objectives of the PIPS can be summarized as follows:

- to ensure proper communication, access to information, stakeholder and public involvement in the development and implementation of ITRBMP;
- to provide timely information to the key stakeholders and the public in the basin in the specific phases of the project on the development and implementation of ITRBMP, and particularly on the draft and final documents prepared (active provision of information and access to information including documents); and
- to inform stakeholders and the public of the appropriate opportunities for public participation in the development and implementation of the ITRBMP (consultation or active involvement), to facilitate/collect the input/comments of stakeholders on the draft documents and give them feedback on how these have been taken into account;

The expected outputs will be as follows:

- Improved and more efficient communication, involvement of the stakeholders and the public in the development and implementation of ITRBMP;
- Communication among the project partners and with the key stakeholders at the basin level is improved and maintained;
- The key stakeholders and the public are informed in a timely manner in the specific phases of the project on the development and implementation of the ITRBMP, particularly on the draft and final documents prepared;
- The stakeholders and the public in the Tisza River basin are well informed of the appropriate opportunities for public participation (consultation or active involvement), which enables them to provide input/comments on the draft documents; feedback is given to them on how their input/comments have been taken into account.

5. Stakeholder mapping

The objective of the stakeholder analysis or mapping is to define:

- which are the stakeholders who will be affected or likely to be affected by the development and implementation of the ITRBMP;
- which are those other stakeholders whose interests/influence will need to be considered when developing the ITRBMP;
- which are those stakeholders who will need to be mobilized in the implementation of the ITRBMP;
- which actions and tools should be proposed/applied to reach the stakeholders in the above process.

The result of the analysis should help to develop further the PIPS (who should be reached, informed, involved, when, by what method or tool, or communication channel, etc.).

In addition to the above, we need to build on the past and ongoing TRB processes, to take into account those and reach out those stakeholders as well, who earlier or currently have been part of the Tisza Group or TRBMP processes. The DRB processes should serve as a broader framework as well, as much as the TRB is a sub-basin to the DRB, and activities should be in harmony or in synergy also with the Danube level strategies and policies in this respect.

Who do we mean by “stakeholders”? By stakeholders usually we mean representatives of groups, institutions or individuals who have certain defined vested interest or “stake” in the decision-making process related to the development and implementation of the RBMP. These interests may be various: environmental, economic, social, cultural, recreational or other interests, legally or otherwise defined. The term “stakeholders”, in a broader sense and in the context of the RBM planning, may be also additionally defined as those having some influence on the outcome of the decision-making or some expertise, knowledge, experience, information or activities which may be useful for the decision-making process, etc. We may also mean those who are directly or indirectly affected or likely to be affected by the decision-making related to the development, and for later, implementation of the RBMPs. (This latter is the approach of the Aarhus Convention.)

In the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC), different terms are used for stakeholders in different parts of the document, such as “*general public including water users*”⁵, “*general public*”, “*all interested parties*”, but these terms are not defined. In Article 14, Public information and consultation, the “*active involvement of all interested parties*” is required in the implementation of the Water Framework Directive, in particular in the production, review and updating of the river basin management plans. The member states are obliged to publish and make available for comments “*to the public, including users*”, for each river basin district, a timetable and work programme for the production of the plan, including a statement of the consultation measures to be taken; the interim overview of the significant water management issues identified in the river basin, and the draft copies of the river basin management plan.

⁵ Par. 14 and 46 of the Preamble of the WFD use both terms ‘the general public including users’ and the “general public”. Par. 14 says: “The success of this Directive relies on close cooperation and coherent action at Community, Member State and local level as well as on information, consultation and involvement of the public, including users.” Par. 46 says: “To ensure the participation of the general public including users of water in the establishment and updating of river basin management plans, it is necessary to provide proper information of planned measures and to report on progress with their implementation with a view to the involvement of the general public before final decisions on the necessary measures are adopted.”

The EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) uses a similar language.⁶ The term “*all interested parties*” refers to a subset of the “*general public*” which should be involved more actively throughout the RBM planning process. In order to reach them, they would need to be identified. The “*general public including users*” should be able to provide comments on the proposed timetable and the most important planning documents and should be invited for consultation which foresees a wide-ranging consultation process. Though “*users*” are already part of the “*public*”, but their explicit mentioning may call the attention that they may have special interest to be part of the consultation process.

The Aarhus Convention has another approach and is using different terms depending on the type of decision-making from the point of view of the public’s right to be involved in the decision-making procedure on projects, plans, policies or legislation: “*the public*” and “*public concerned*”. The definitions of the Convention could give guidance on who should we mean by these terms. “*The public*” is a broad term including practically anyone, who is outside the governmental decision-making procedure.⁷ Still, the definition explains that the public may include natural and legal persons, and their groups, or organizations or associations are also part of the public. The term “*the public concerned*”⁸ includes a subset of the general “*public*” who are directly or indirectly affected or likely to be affected by or may have an interest in the decision-making. The formulation of the definition again indicates that it may be necessary to identify who these could be in order to reach them, inform them and involve them. There is an explicit reference in the definition, that the “NGOs promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law” should be part of the concerned public and the public participation procedure. The term “*public concerned*” could overlap or partly correspond to the term “*all interested parties*” as well as the above used more general term, “*stakeholders*”.

Special attention should be paid to those marginalized or disadvantaged groups who are affected or likely to be affected by the RBM planning and its implementation but has no voice. These groups should be also identified and reached actively.

When developing a stakeholder analysis, various methodologies will be applied. (See more below.)

The following methodological steps have been followed:

- A broader list of stakeholders has been developed (based on collected information from former processes, active stakeholders, etc.);
- Key stakeholders have been identified based on the above broader list;
- Stakeholder analysis was prepared based on certain agreed criteria and with the help of different tools (different tables and other methodological aides used definition of stakeholders’ characteristics, e.g. goals, interests, needs, etc.) See 4.1 and 4.2;
- Stakeholders have been prioritized based on the priority issues (e.g. who are the most affected or likely to be affected, who will need to be reached or targeted most, who have the most influence, who can most contribute with expertise or knowledge, which are the stakeholders based on the characteristics of the basin that need to be focused on? etc.) See 4.2.

⁶ The EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) uses also the terms “active involvement of all interested parties” and requires under Article 10 to coordinate this process with the active involvement of interested parties under the Article 14 of the WFD. See in Chapter 2.2.

⁷ “The public” means one or more natural or legal persons, and, in accordance with national legislation or practice, their associations, organizations or groups.

⁸ “The public concerned” means the public affected or likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the environmental decision-making; for the purposes of this definition, non-governmental organizations promoting environmental protection and meeting any requirements under national law shall be deemed to have an interest.

5.1 Identifying key stakeholders

The broader list of stakeholders for the ITRBM planning and implementation can be identified based on the following criteria:

- Who are the **actors/players active** in the TRB regarding the integrated water management, WFD implementation, planning and protection of water and ecosystems on different levels (International, basin level, sub-basin level, national level);
- Who are the actors **who make decisions** regarding the matters relevant the ITRBM planning and implementation;
- Who are the actors **having activities in the different sectors** relevant to the ITRBM planning water resources management (flood management, drought management, land use management for agriculture, forestry, mining industry, detergent industry, waste management, nature protection, biodiversity, carrying out industrial activities with significant impact or likely impact (forestry, mining industry, detergent industry, agriculture, etc.);
- Who are the **water users** whose needs should be considered;
- Who are those **who can contribute with knowledge and information** to the ITRBM planning and implementation;
- Who make or will **make most significant impacts** on the situation of the TRB which needs to be considered in the planning (in addition to what is mentioned above), and who will be most impacted by the implementation of the RBM plan;
- Who are those who will need to be involved as a minimum, etc.

Another criterion to be covered is according to the type of institutions and organizations in order to cover all those relevant stakeholders who need to be involved at different levels:

- government bodies, public authorities
- civil society organizations (NGOs, associations and their networks)
- academia
- business /industry (private and public companies), agriculture
- individuals/experts
- media

Additional criteria that could be also taken into account is the geographic levels, by looking closely at actors who have influence on the TRBM planning and implementation, or have knowledge or significant activities for this processes at different levels:

- at the international level (EU level, international conventions);
- at the DRB level (ICPDR, relevant observes of the ICPDR, PP EG members from the TRB countries, EU Danube Region Strategy);
- at the TRB level (Tisza Group members and observers, Tisza level NGOs or NGO networks or international projects);
- at the sub-basin level or at national level of the TRB countries; and

- it needs to be ensured that significant or sensitive areas are covered also from other levels (e.g. wetlands, national parks and reserves, with sensitive ecosystems, with rare species and habitats, areas which already are exposed to high impacts and/or risks, pollution, etc.)

Some project partners have the role of planners, and some have a role of stakeholders, due to their official position. However, several of them could also have a dual role of planners and stakeholder, as they may have relevant information which could be useful for the RBM Planning.

Based on the above, a broader list of stakeholders has been prepared including a wide range of stakeholders in the Tisza River Basin which will be used for informing the stakeholders and inviting them for basin wide consultations (Annex 4).

For the sake of an easier stakeholder analysis process the broad list of stakeholder groups were grouped into a few basic categories:

- Government bodies and authorities at international level, basin level and sub-basin level (including national and local level)
 - Decision-makers
 - Implementers
- Local and regional governments, their associations on regional and sub-basin level (including national and local level)
- NGOs and NGO networks at the international level, basin level and sub-basin level (including national and local level)
- Research Institutes, academia
- Industry (private and public sectors and their associations)
- Agriculture (agricultural producers and their associations)
- Media
- Other (International projects or major national projects have or may have an impact on the TRB relevant to the RBM planning)

The grouping of stakeholders is shown according to the above seven categories of groups in Annex 1.

5.2 Stakeholder analysis and prioritization

During the stakeholder analysis an inventory of the interests, concerns, influence of stakeholder groups has been conducted based on expert judgement as well as through a targeted questionnaire. This also examined how the RBM planning will or may impact the stakeholders and what type of involvement is needed or can be foreseen from their part.

The analysis was carried out based on the following questions (using the basic categories of stakeholder grouping):

- What are the biggest interests or concerns for the stakeholder group?
- What outcome is a “win” for them?
- Do they have special power to or influence on the RBM Planning?
- What impact the RBM planning has on the stakeholder?
- What participation is predicted for them?
- Which stakeholder involvement category do they belong?

The classification of the involvement category of the stakeholders was done in Table 1 by using the definitions from the CIS Guidance on Public Participation in relation to the Water Framework Directive (CIS Working Group 2.9, 2003) which also gives some ideas regarding what the communication objective and what means could be used:

- **“Co-operators:** *members of the project team and others who play an active role in the project (i.e. active involvement). Communication objective: exchange of information on the performance of the activities within the project. Means: project group meetings, lists of action points, working documents, etc.*
- **Co-thinkers:** *actors who can, at any moment in the process, be consulted or who contribute in an active way (i.e. consultation). Communication objective: to inform, interest and stimulate a positive, co-working attitude, and to give continuous back-up of the process steps. Means: interviews and workshops, newsletters, comment rounds, etc.*
- **Co-knowers:** *actors who need to be well-informed of the project (i.e. information supply) Communication objective: informing and giving them the possibility to respond. Means: a general brochure, intranet site, information meeting, etc.*
- **Deciders:** *the competent authority (and their advisors), that can make decisions at critical moments. Communication objective: to inform, and to stimulate, preferably, an active attitude. Means: reports, presentations, etc.”*

The below Table 1 should be used together with the Annex 1 - Stakeholder grouping which gives details of who is covered by the stakeholder groups.

Table 1 Stakeholder Analysis

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Government bodies and authorities at international level, basin level and sub-basin level (including national and local level) a) Decision-makers (national competent authority) of the draft RBM | Well-founded ITRBM Plan; Relevant information collected, analyzed on time from the stakeholders Data availability issues | To achieve an adopted ITRBMP at the international level; To have the commitment of the TRB countries for the implementation Balance between hydro technical | High to moderate <i>Competent Authorities who drive and oversee the planning process</i> <i>Others are decision-makers or</i> | They will decide ultimately on the ITRBMP and thus will have an impact on all other stakeholders They will be also bound by the decision on ITRBMP and will need to implement it | Competent authorities are leaders of planning Decision-makers on different levels need to be actively involved throughout the planning process | Deciders Co-workers Co-operators |

⁹ Name of the group

¹⁰ What are the biggest interests, or concerns)

¹¹ What outcome is a “win” for them

¹² Do they have special power to the RBM Planning?

¹³ What impact the RBM planning has on the stakeholder?

¹⁴What participation do you predict?

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|---|--|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Plan and those influencing the planning and the decision-making | <p>Availability of financial resources for the implementation of the plan</p> <p>For both categories: Harmonization of activities in water management, forestry and land-use planning with environmental protection and the needs of the human society;</p> <p>- Measures to reduce negative impacts, develop a strategy to mitigate the effects of floods and droughts;</p> <p>On status of water bodies under WFD:</p> | <p>works and environmental protection issues;</p> <p>Identification of actual pressures and their potential impacts on WB status; identification of potential measures; identification of gaps (whether knowledge gaps exist, communication and problems understanding gaps exist, ...)</p> | <p><i>have or may have activities, or may deal with issues relevant to the TRB relevant to the RBM planning, or which may have an impact on the TRB (e.g. Agriculture, Industry, Transport);</i></p> | | | |

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | conflicts between reaching good status and reaching flood protection of citizens and their property, and solution of conflict based on "higher" priority | | | | | |
| b) Implementers of the ITRBMP | <p>Need to have a realistic implementable Plan and JPM</p> <p>ITRBM contributing to a Flood Risk management plan</p> <p>Availability of financial resources for the implementation of the plan</p> | Implementable plan with well-based JPM, addressing the most SWMI | <p>High</p> <p>They will be the implementers with primary responsibility for implementation of measures</p> <p>They will also participate in planning</p> | They will be bound by the plan | <p>Participate in the planning and later in implementation need to be actively involved throughout the planning process</p> | <p>Co-workers</p> <p>Co-thinkers</p> <p>Co-operators</p> |

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | Water pricing | | | | | |
| Local and regional governments, their associations on regional and sub-basin level (including national and local level) | <p>Good water quality and quantity, and public water utility services for satisfying the needs of the population</p> <p>ITRBM contributing to a Flood Risk management plan</p> <p>Appropriate land-use policy for TRBM planning and implementation purposes</p> <p>Availability of financial resources</p> | <p>Measures ensuring good water quality and quantity, and public water utility service</p> <p>Measures leading to investments related to the above</p> | <p>Moderate to low</p> <p>They will be partly implementers but do not always have mandate/control over water management issues</p> | The Plan will provide strategic guidance for future development | They will need to be consulted and informed | <p>Co-thinkers</p> <p>Co-knowers</p> |

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| | for the implementation of the plan | | | | | |
| NGOs and NGO networks at the international level, basin level and sub-basin level (including national and local level) | <p>Well-founded TRBM Plan developed through participatory approach and addressing the sensitive issues (nature protection, biodiversity, effects of climate change, etc.)</p> <p>Good water status</p> <p>Potential lack of participatory approach</p> | <p>Implementable plan with well-based JPM, addressing the most SWMI and which takes into account the NGO input</p> <p>Comprehensive Action plan, with clearly defined roles, responsibilities and funding sources for implementation</p> <p>Participatory mechanisms for stakeholders involvement in place and working</p> | <p>Moderate to low</p> <p>They bring into the planning process valuable information based on their experience</p> | <p>The plan will define an official framework within which they will be able to participate and contribute</p> <p>They have the freedom to do more outside this framework and influence the activities at different levels by different means</p> | <p>Active involvement of NGOs and NGO networks who are observers and are relevant at the TRB level</p> <p>Other national local NGOs working on important areas/topics needed to be consulted</p> <p>Other NGOs to be informed</p> | <p>Co-thinkers</p> <p>Co-Knowers</p> |

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| | | <p>Overview of current challenges in achieving the good ecological status in Tisza Basin;</p> <p>In-depth harmonization of measures with Danube RBMP (especially for the JPoM)</p> | | | | |
| Research Institutes, university, academia | <p>Well- founded TRBM Plan addressing the sensitive issues and which can be a basis for further research and studies</p> <p>Lack of funding for their involvement</p> | Implementable plan with well-based JPM, addressing the most SWMI and which takes into account their input | <p>Moderate to low</p> <p>They bring into the planning process valuable scientific information on critical areas</p> | The plan might influence their activities by inducing new research initiatives and projects | <p>Active involvement is needed in specific areas of SWMI</p> <p>Others need to be consulted on important areas/topics and informed</p> | <p>Co-thinkers</p> <p>Co-knowers</p> |
| Industry (private and public sectors and | Proper water and electricity supply for | Implementable plan with well-based | Moderate to high | The plan might influence their | Active involvement in areas of SWMI | Co-thinkers |

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| their associations) | <p>their activities</p> <p>Implementation of reduction or prevention of emissions may cost money</p> | JPM, addressing the most SWMIs and which takes into account their economic interests | <p>They contribute with information regarding their activities</p> <p>Lobby influence is strong</p> | economic development plans | <p>and JPM of the major industrial actors with impact or likely impact on TRB (mining, chemical, pharmaceutical industries, etc.)</p> <p>and sectors like navigation, tourism</p> <p>Others needed to be consulted and informed</p> | Co-knowers |
| Agriculture (agricultural producers and their associations) | <p>Proper water quantity including irrigation and for producing crop</p> <p>Some measures including nutrient reduction affecting their activities and income generation</p> | <p>Implementable plan with well-based JPM, addressing the most SWMI</p> <p>and which takes into account their specific economic interests</p> | <p>Moderate to low</p> <p>They contribute with information regarding their activities</p> <p>Their leverage of power is low due to lack of well-</p> | The plan might influence their agricultural activities | <p>Special consideration needed to reach out and involve them actively as their activities may have significant impact on the TRB</p> <p>Need to be consulted and</p> | <p>Co-thinkers</p> <p>Co-knowers</p> |

| Stakeholder ⁹ | Interest ¹⁰ | Position ¹¹ | Influence ¹² | Impact on ¹³ | Involvement ¹⁴ | Classification of involvement category |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | organized representation | | informed | |
| Media | <p>To gather and provide information about the TRBM planning</p> <p>Difficult to present the highly technical details in an easily understandable, attractive and popular way</p> | Awareness raising of the availability of the plan and wide acceptance | <p>Low</p> <p>Their role is different from the above stakeholders</p> | The plan will provide information they can disseminate in various ways and forms | They help to provide information to the public and stakeholders and to raise awareness | Co-knowers |
| Others | | | | | | |

6. Selection of techniques and tools applied for public participation

Selection of the relevant tools and techniques forms the key factor for active public participation. Also, the success of the application of some of the techniques depends on various factors such as the phase of the decision-making, available resources, financial resources for the selection of the tools. To enhance public participation and its methodologies “train the planners” seminar was organised where the planning experts of the JOINTISZA project partners were trained. The project partners were trained about the basics, possibilities and methodology of SHI. They have seen good examples of SHI along other rivers from different countries. They are aware of the status of the project milestones and the PIPS and became familiar with the roles and responsibilities of different actor (project partners, planner colleagues of the project partners, SHs etc.). The participants developed national level action plans as an output of the seminar (Annex 5) on SHI during their work on the updating of the ITRBMP. According to this plan, project partners could start implementing SHI in their own countries and they can use the input during the updating of the ITRBMP.

The characteristics of stakeholder groups should also be considered. While some tools would work with certain stakeholders, others would not reach them or would not be used by them, therefore these tools should be adapted to the characteristics and needs of the stakeholder groups, as well as the goals of the stakeholder involvement regarding the specific groups should be also considered. For the selection of which tools to adapt “Have your say! Questionnaire” was formulated and distributed to the stakeholders and the resulted from 48 responses were compiled (Annex 3).

Referring to the three levels of information provision and involvement required by the WFD and the Floods Directive as well as by national legislation in the Tisza RB countries, first the provision of access to information should be dealt with.

The access to information is the basis for the public participation, ensuring that the general public and all identified stakeholders are provided with information regularly, and actively throughout the RBM planning (and the project implementation), This should entail proper information for the public and stakeholders of the planned measures and on the progress of their implementation in order to enable their involvement. This should comprise:

- In general, access to background documents and information used for development of the draft river basin management plan should be provided on request to the general public.
- All draft documents for information and consultation as soon as they are available, and documents after adoption, should be made available to the general public, including the timetable and work programme for the production of the plan, including a statement of the consultation measures, the interim overview of the significant water management issues identified in the river basin, and the draft copies of the river basin management plan.

The information provision for the general public and the different stakeholders will be provided through the following channels:

For communication and access to information of the planned activities in the TRB and of the project implementation, the public and the stakeholders will be targeted through the following tools:

- Up to date information, documents and draft documents will be placed regularly as they are available on the web site of a central location, - in this case on the project website- as soon as they are ready and available, and in parallel the Competent Authorities of the TRB countries; (The latter have under

international, EU and national legislation to provide access to information on environmental matters upon request or actively, regardless of the project.)

- In addition to the regular provision of access to information to the public, notification should be provided to the targeted groups of stakeholders who should be actively involved or invited to provide comments within the consultation process.

For the target groups who will be actively involved or invited for consultation:

The key stakeholders should be and will be informed of the public participation opportunities related to the development (and implementation of the ITRBMP), and the activities, events planned in the project related to the planning process.

The notification about the opportunities for active involvement and for consultation will be made available on the web site of the project, and the web site of the Competent Authorities in the TRB countries in a visible, easily accessible place. The notification should be also will be sent to the key stakeholders via e-mail lists, actively approaching them and information them of the upcoming opportunity, and indicating the website, where the documents can be accessed. According to the good practice, these lists should be open. Stakeholders can indicate their interest for being included and if the project team and the competent authority accepts their request, they should get automatically such notifications by e-mail.

In addition, Facebook and Twitter could also be used for announcing the different opportunities for active involvement (e.g. working meetings or other events, see below) and events or for consultation for commenting the relevant documents, in case of active involvement meetings and events, as well as for indicating availability of important drafts or final documents.

It should be also considered, which of the communication tools are effective regarding certain individual target groups and the public in the Tisza river basin. For example, to reach out to the farmers may not be possible by electronic communication tools, web site, e-mail, social media but more by the traditional media channels (TV, radio) and printed information materials (publications, leaflets).

7. Planning/timeline of the public participation process

This chapter lists the planned practical activities, structured in two groups, based on their focus, aiming to reach the objective of the PIPS. They follow as much as possible the requirements and timeline set by the WFD that is to allow a period of at least 6 months to comment the relevant documents. However, the time schedule of the JOINTISZA project is prevailing, leading to tighter timeframes in some cases.

The CIS Guidance on Public Participation in relation to the Water Framework Directive (CIS Working Group 2.9, 2003) draws attention that public participation at the international river basin level encourages the participation process at lower scales within the basin. The train the planners learning interaction accompanied by the follow-up meetings is planned for these purposes and to ensure active involvement of relevant stakeholders at an early stage. Activities at national level resulted as an outcome of this, can be accessed in Annex 4 of the present strategy and describe the planned activities by the planners at national level.

The implementation of the listed activities is foreseen through the JOINTISZA project, which is co-funded by EU funds (ERDF and IPA) and the project partners. As such, when selecting the activities, their range and type of tools, the available budget resources have to be considered. The communication tools will rely as much as possible on existing tools ensured by the JOINTISZA project, such as project website, e-newsletter, JOINTISZA LinkedIn Group etc. Furthermore, many of the public events/consultations will be timed to coincide with other activities/events in the project if possible.

In line with the EU WFD requirements the competent authorities are responsible for the application of the rules of this directive. Therefore, having in mind that most of the Competent Authorities are PPs of the JOINTISZA project they will provide information on the planning process, ensure proper involvement of the public and stakeholders in the decision-making based on their own obligations, opportunities and resources.

Table 2 presents the general activities which should be carried out throughout the lifetime of the project, while Table 3 enumerates those activities which are related to specific milestones within the implementation of the project.

Table 2. General activities foreseen for the whole duration of the project

| JOINTISZA project milestone | Activity | Target groups | Objective | Tentative timing | Responsible PP |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| During the project | <p>Communication and information provision:</p> <p>a) access to all background documents on the project website, as soon as they are available (including all the documents that are summarized in the ITRBMP);</p> <p>b) publishing regularly materials on project activities and results for basin stakeholders</p> | <p>Co-thinkers</p> <p>Co-knowers</p> | <p>Ensure access to information as basic step prior to consultation in order to achieve an informed, improved and more transparent decision-making</p> | <p>July 2017- June 2019</p> | <p>REC (ERDF PP6)</p> <p>Project website, email-lists, FB, Twitter</p> <p>All PPs – <i>support with dissemination of information through their channels including the competent authorities; websites, e-mail lists, electronic and printed newsletters, media,</i></p> <p><i>ICPDR-Tisza Group, website, newsletter, electronic and printed (Danube Watch)</i></p> <p><i>Facebook, Twitter and email lists to be used for announcements of where the info or documents can be found or when certain procedural issues should be commented</i></p> |

| JOINTISZA project milestone | Activity | Target groups | Objective | Tentative timing | Responsible PP |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| During the project | Encourage active involvement (stakeholders actively participate in the planning process) and ensure consultation (stakeholders can react to the developed draft proposals and plans) | Co-operators Co-thinkers | Promote “ownership” Increase acceptability Strengthen the cooperation of relevant stakeholders | July 2017- April 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REC (ERDF PP6) - <i>coordination & consultation</i> WWF (ERDF PP9) – <i>train the planners activity & follow-up</i> GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) – <i>covering Slovakia</i> All PPs involved in the planning by following the “train the planners” guidance |
| During the project | Outreach activities at significant environmental days (World Water Day, Danube Day etc.) and as part of different project events: | Co-knowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness towards RBMP process and water management issues in the TRB Encouraging relevant actors to engage in the RBM planning | July 2017- May 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REC (ERDF PP6) - <i>coordination & input</i> GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) - <i>social media coverage</i> PPs – covering national level events within the countries, back-to-back with the promotion of the project Media coverage |

Table 3 Specific activities foreseen

| JOINTISZA project milestone | Activity | Target groups | Objective | Tentative timing | Responsible PP |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------|---|
| PIPS (in line with the project Work Plan) | Inform stakeholders about the expected project activities, timetable for the development of the ITRBMP, including consultation opportunities | Co-thinkers Co-knowers Deciders (?) | Inform stakeholders and the public of the appropriate opportunities for public participation to enable their participation | July - December 2017 | REC (ERDF PP6) GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) - social media coverage All PPs – <i>support with dissemination of information through their channels</i> |
| | Train the planners learning interaction seminar | Co-operators (Planners) | Contribution to the finalization of the PIPS Develop the skills and knowledge of planners to implement stakeholder involvement activities and in order to ensure active involvement from and early stage Develop National Stakeholder Involvement Action Plans (NSIAP) | June 2017 | WWF (ERDF PP9) Relevant PPs (involved in the planning) participate in the learning interaction and in development of the National Stakeholder Involvement Action Plans |

| JOINTISZA project milestone | Activity | Target groups | Objective | Tentative timing | Responsible PP |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Train the planners learning interaction report & NSIAP | National level follow-up meetings / meeting with selected stakeholders and PPs (2 meetings/country) | Co-operators (Planners) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the stakeholder involvement of the draft ITRBMP the most effective possible Identifying the tools that fit best to the WP's development / countries profile Assisting with the implementation of the NSIAP | 2017 July – June 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF (ERDF PP9) GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) – <i>Slovakia</i> Relevant PPs (involved in the planning) – participate at the meetings, provide information on relevant planning issues, integrate the SH feedback to the planning |
| Draft report on significant pressures relevant for TRB (D 3.2.1) Draft Report on water quantity (D4.2.1) (tbc) Draft report on GW status assessment (D 4.2.2) (tbc) | Notification about the availability of the draft report(s) and the upcoming basin-wide electronic/written consultation Carrying out electronic/written consultation on the SWMIs based on the available reports | Co-thinkers Co-knowers Co-thinkers Co-knowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that all relevant actors are informed about the availability of the consultation document and the consultation opportunity To collect stakeholders' feedbacks concerning | August - September 2018 March-May 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REC (ERDF PP6) - <i>coordinate, send targeted mass e-mail etc.</i> All PPs – <i>support with dissemination of information through their channels</i> GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) - <i>social media coverage</i> REC (ERDF PP6) - <i>coordinate, collecting and structuring the comments</i> |

| JOINTISZA project milestone | Activity | Target groups | Objective | Tentative timing | Responsible PP |
|---|---|---------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | | | the identification of the most important water management issues; | | etc. GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) - social media coverage |
| | Provision of feedback concerning the received comments and how they have been considered | Co-thinkers Co-knowers | Informing participants on the arguments for decisions taken and the final outcome of the planning phase 'Cherishing' the participants as their feedback would be needed also in the future | July 2018 | REC (ERDF PP6) <i>coordinating / liaising with planners and communicating with the stakeholders</i> Relevant PPs (involved in the planning) - <i>addressing the collected comments</i> |
| Draft RBMP and Joint Programme of Measures (JPM) | Notification about the availability of the draft ITRBMP, including the JPM and the upcoming basin-wide electronic/written consultation coupled with a face-to-face consultation meeting | Co-thinkers Co-knowers | Ensuring that all relevant actors are informed about the availability of the consultation document and the consultation opportunity | November 2018 | REC (ERDF PP6) - <i>coordinate, send targeted mass e-mail etc.</i> All PPs – <i>support with dissemination of information through their channels</i> GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) - social media coverage |
| | Carrying out electronic/written | Co-thinkers | To collect | November 2018 | REC (ERDF PP6) - |

| JOINTISZA project milestone | Activity | Target groups | Objective | Tentative timing | Responsible PP |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | consultation on the draft ITRBMP/JPM | Co-knowers | stakeholders' feedbacks concerning the draft ITRBMP and the proposed JPM | – April 2019 | <i>coordinate, collecting and structuring the comments etc.</i> GWP CEE (ERDF PP8) - social media coverage |
| | Organizing basin-wide consultation meeting on the draft ITRBMP/JPM | Co-thinkers Co-knowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to present the draft ITRBMP and the planned JPM to discuss and receive feedback, comments and proposals on the draft ITRBMP to promote public participation and support the finalization of the RBMP. | March 2019 | REC (ERDF PP6) - |
| | Provision of feedback concerning the received comments and how they have been considered | Co-thinkers Co-knowers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing participants on the arguments for decisions taken and the final outcome of the planning process 'Cherishing' the participants as their | May 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> REC (ERDF PP6) <i>coordinating / liaising with planners and communicating with the stakeholders</i> Relevant PPs (involved in the planning) -<i>addressing</i> |

| JOINTISZA project milestone | Activity | Target groups | Objective | Tentative timing | Responsible PP |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | feedback would be needed also in the future – next RBM planning cycle | | <i>the collected comments</i> |

8. Evaluation of the PIPS activities

The essential purpose of evaluation in the context of participatory processes is therefore to assess what they have achieved. Achievement can be assessed against both qualitative and quantitative criteria. The needs of evaluation should be built into the design of the participation process from the beginning. Outcomes are one of the hardest areas to assess and often outcomes can develop over time and it was too early to evaluate them fully. Outcomes can also be tangible in terms of hard outputs or intangible in terms of process and both are valid reasons for doing participation.

A quick evaluation sheet for specific events can be useful and an evaluation form could include questions like:

- Your role/how did you become involved;
- What do you think were the aims of the activity?
- What effect has your contribution made?
- What effect has the activity had on (physical environment, local economy, local organisations)?
- Was the activity worthwhile?
- Ideas for improvements;
- Advice to others holding similar events.

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- JOINTISZA Project, 2017, Management Handbook and Workplan of JOINTISZA project activities
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- GWP CEE and ICPDR, 2015, Voice of the Danube – ICPDR Stakeholder Consultation Workshop Report, Zagreb, Croatia
- CIS Working Group 2.9, 2003, Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (No. 8.), Guidance document, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg
- European Environment Agency, 2014, Public Participation: contributing to better water management, Experiences from eight case studies across Europe
- MA Emöke Györfi, 2016, REGIONAL COOPERATION IN TRANSBOUNDARY FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT-Master Thesis, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna
- Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), 2014, Communication Strategy and Plan for the Akhuryan Pilot Water Basin Management Area (Akhuryan and Metsamor River Basins), prepared within the Environmental Protection of International River Basins project implemented by a consortium led by Hulla & Co. Human Dynamics KG, funded by the European Union
- Ridder, D., Mostert, E., Cernesson, F. and HarmonyCop Team, 2005, Learning together to manage together: improving participation in water management, University of Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany
- Adrian Delos Santos ALMORADIE, 2014, Networked environments for stakeholder participation in water resources and flood management, The Netherlands (ISBN 978-1-138-02637-7)
- US Army Corps of Engineers, Institute for Water Resources, James L. Creighton, 2010, How to conduct a Shared vision Planning Process (IWR Report 10-R-6)

ANNEX 1 - Stakeholder grouping

- Government bodies and authorities at international level, basin level and sub-basin level (including national and local level)
 - Decision-makers on the draft ITRBM Plan or those influencing the planning and the decision-making
 - *ICPDR, ICPDR Secretariat, Members and observers of the Tisza Group;*
 - *PP Group members from Tisza countries;*
 - *National government authorities in the TRB in charge of RBM planning*
 - *International conventions: ICPDR, other relevant conventions, such as the Carpathian Convention, Danube Commission, RAMSAR Convention*
 - *Relevant bodies at the EU level dealing with and promoting RBM planning (DG Environment and DG Regio EUSDR PA4-PA5)*
 - *National level government structures/institutions who may have activities or may deal with issues related to the TRB relevant to RBM planning, or which may have an impact on the TRB:*
 - *Ministries (Environmental, Water, Agriculture, Industry, Health, Finance, Transport, Interior, Emergencies, Development Agencies, Foreign Affairs...etc.)*
 - *Representatives of River Basin Councils or Committees (sub-basin level)*
 - *EU Danube Region Strategy related officials, PA 4 and 5 water (quality and quantity) and environmental risks (floods, droughts, accidental pollutions) coordinators interested at the Tisza River sub-basin*
 - Implementers of the ITRBMP
 - *National Water Management Authorities, e.g. OVF, Romanian Waters, Serbian Waters, Romanian Waters, Slovak etc., and relevant directorates in the TRB*
 - *Water management institutions, Hydro-meteorological Institutes,*
 - *Public water utility companies, WWTs*
 - *Bilateral water commissions in the TRB*
 - *National parks, national reserves, Natura 2000 sites,*
 - *Flood and drought related institutions dealing with flood and drought management including irrigation*
 - *Climate change related institutions*
- Local and regional governments, their associations on regional and sub-basin level (including national and local level)

- Municipality associations in the TRB; Municipalities, regional (country) authorities
- Regional public authorities European Committee of the Regions, Interregional Group "Carpathians"
- European Groups of Territorial Cooperation active in the TRB

- NGOs and NGO networks at the international level, basin level and sub-basin level (including national and local level)
 - Interested NGOs or NGO networks working on TRB level or nationally or locally in important areas/topics or other international NGOs involved in activities in the Tisza region;
 - Organizations dealing with biodiversity, wetlands and nature protection
 - Climate change related groups;
 - Water users (associations of water companies, WWTs, those dealing with recreation, fishing);
 - Relevant ICPDR observers active in the Danube and Tisza River Basins;

- Research Institutes, university, academia
 - Research centres, universities dealing with relevant topics related to the TRB RBM Planning;
 - Institutions dealing with biodiversity, wetlands and nature protection
 - Flood and drought related institutions
 - Climate change related institutions
 - Relevant ICPDR observers active in the Danube and Tisza River Basins;
 - International projects or major national projects have or may have an impact on the TRB relevant to the RBM planning

- Industry (private and public sectors and their associations)
 - Industrial players, private and public companies or their associations, who carry out significant economic activities and have or may have potential impact on the TRB through their emissions (e.g. pharmaceutical industry, chemical industry, mining, etc.;
 - Navigation
 - Tourism
 - Relevant ICPDR observers active in the Danube and Tisza River Basins;

- Agriculture (agricultural producers and their associations)
 - Relevant observers active in the Tisza River Basin;

- Media
 - Relevant regional, sub-regional, national or local media

- Other (International projects or major national projects have or may have an impact on the TRB relevant to the RBM planning)

ANNEX 2 - Guidance materials and other useful information sources:

CIS Guidance on Public Participation in relation to the Water Framework Directive, Guidance Document No 8, CIS Working Group 2.9, 2003)

<https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/0fc804ff-5fe6-4874-8e0d-de3e47637a63/Guidance%20No%208%20-%20Public%20participation%20%28WG%202.9%29.pdf>

Learning together to manage together – improving participation in water management, January 2006, Harmonising Collaborative Planning (HarmoniCOP)

<https://www.ecologic.eu/1625>

Water Note 12 A Common Task: Public Participation in River Basin Management Planning, WISE, European Commission (DG Environment), December 2008

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/pdf/waternotes/water_note12_public_participation_plans.pdf

E-Learning module No 6. Communication and Participation, Good Practices Guide and Best Practices Handbook, January 2013, INTERREG IVC project “WATER CoRe: Water scarcity and droughts; coordinated actions in European regions.”

<http://www.watercore.eu/e-learning/index.html>

http://www.watercore.eu/documentos/2012/WATER%20CoRe_GoodPracticesHandbook.pdf

<http://www.watercore.eu/documentos/2013/GOOD%20PRACTICES%20GUIDE.pdf>

Guide to Public Participation under the Protocol on Water and Health, November 2013, UNECE Protocol on Water and Health

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=34075>

Public participation: contributing to better water management. Experiences from eight case studies across Europe, EEA Report No 3/2014

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/public-participation-contributing-to-better>

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/public-participation-contributing-to-better/public-participation-annexes/view>

The Aarhus Convention: An Implementation Guide (second edition), June 2014, UNECE Aarhus Convention

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=35869>

Maastricht Recommendations on Public Participation in Decision-making, December 2015, UNECE Aarhus Convention

<http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/conventions/public-participation/publications.html>

Good Practice Recommendations on Public Participation in Strategic Environmental Assessment, February 2016, UNECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment

<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=42234>

Article: Transforming European Water Governance? Participation and River Basin Management under the EU Water Framework Directive in 13 Member States

Water 2016, 8, 156; www.mdpi.com/journal/water

<http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/100782/13/water-08-00156-v2.pdf>

Useful websites and links:

UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)

<http://www.unece.org/env/pp/welcome.html>

UNECE [Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes](http://www.unece.org/env/water.html) (Water Convention) and the [UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health](http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub.html)

<http://www.unece.org/env/water.html>

<http://www.unece.org/env/water/publications/pub.html>

UNECE Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) and Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA Protocol)

<http://www.unece.org/env/eia/welcome.html>

EU Water Framework Directive - integrated river basin management for Europe

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html

EU Floods Directive – on the assessment and management of the flood risks

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/key_docs.htm#Directive

Water Scarcity & Drought in the European Union

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/quantity/about.htm>

EU Nitrates Directive

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/index_en.html

EU Urban Wastewater Directive

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/index_en.html

Industrial emissions in EU

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/stationary/index.htm>

Water reuse in EU

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/reuse.htm>

European Environment Agency, Water and marine environment

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water>

Water Information System for Europe (WISE)

<https://water.europa.eu/freshwater>

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)

<https://www.icpdr.org/main/>

<https://www.icpdr.org/main/activities-projects/public-participation>

<https://www.icpdr.org/main/icpdr/public-participation-expert-group>

<https://www.icpdr.org/main/activities-projects/river-basin-management>

ICPDR Tisza Group

<https://www.icpdr.org/main/activities-projects/tisza-group>

JOINTISZA Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the status of waters of the Tisza River Basin

<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/jointisza>

Civil Society Empowerment and Stakeholder Engagement

http://www.rec.org/area_of_expertise.php?id=2

Water Resources Management

http://www.rec.org/area_of_expertise.php?id=8

WWF Hungary

<http://wwf.hu/en/wwf-hungary>

GWP Central and Eastern Europe - Global Water Partnership

<https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/>

Shared Vision Planning (SVP) by US Army Corps of Engineers

<https://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Collaboration-and-Conflict-Resolution/Shared-Vision-Planning/>

Public Involvement and Participation Strategy

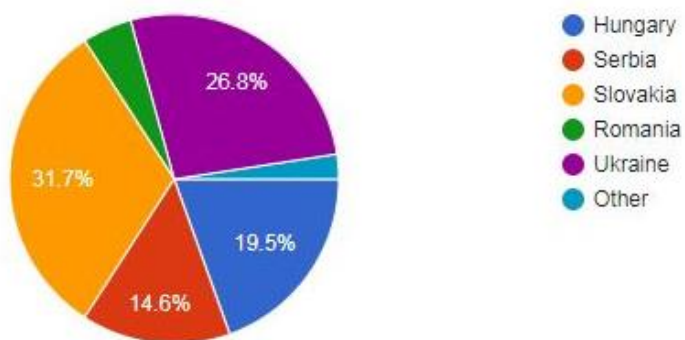
ANNEX 3 - Results of JOINTISZA - Have your say! Questionnaire

Link to the responses:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1Z8m_oN9kEhoMbfNualtEttJvcJo9OqOu8PPHtZTbk5M/viewanalytics

Some key results from the questionnaire are below:

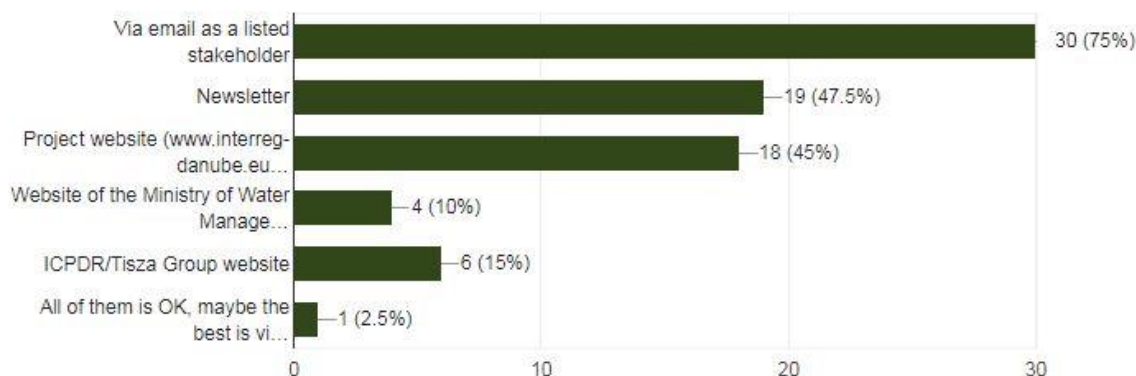
1. Participating countries:



2. Survey to assess the preferred tools to receive information:

How would your organisation prefer to receive information about the river basin management planning process? Please mark in the below list:

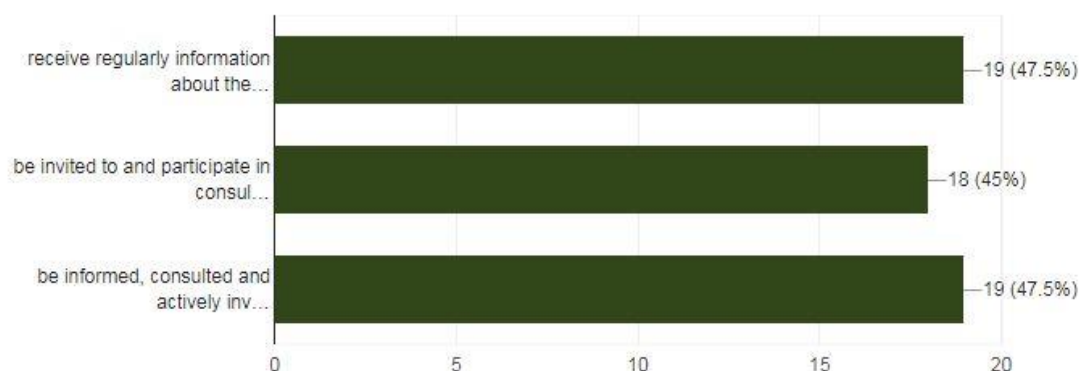
40 responses



3. Survey to assess Public participation techniques:

As a stakeholder, how does your organisation intend to follow and participate in the river basin management planning process? Please indicate below your organisation's preferred level of participation. We would like to:

40 responses



1. receive regularly information about the planning process, the relevant draft, and final documents
2. be invited to and participate in consultations on key draft documents on significant water management issues, and the draft ITRBM (including the Joint Programme of Measures)
3. be informed, consulted and actively involved during the planning process

ANNEX 4 - List of the Tisza basin Stakeholders

| Code/No. | SH group | Organization | Acronym | Phone number | E-Mail | Contact person |
|----------|---|--|---------------|------------------|---|---|
| HU1 | Water Management Advisory Bodies- regional level | Trans-Tisza Water Management Council | TI-TVT | (+36) 52 410677 | titkarsag@tivizig.hu | Judit Ménesné Óvári |
| HU2 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies- regional level | PrimeMinister's Office (World Heritage) | MvM | (+36) 1 7956978 | agnes.balog@me.gov.hu | Ágnes Balog |
| HU3 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies- regional level | Hajdú-Bihar County Directorate of the National Chamber of Agriculture | NAK – HBMI | (+36) 30 8411498 | berke.zita@nak.hu | Lukácsné Berke Zita |
| HU4 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies- regional level | Hajdú-Bihar County Chamber of Engineering | HBMMK | (+36) 52 435794 | hbmmk@hbmmemokikamara.t-online.hu | Dr. Karvaly Elemér |
| HU5 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies- regional level | Ministry of Interior | BM | (+36) 1 4411000 | peter.kovacs@bm.gov.hu | Péter Kovács |
| HU6 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies- regional level | Trans-Tisza Water Management Directorate | TIVIZIG | (+36) 52 410677 | titkarsag@tivizig.hu | Sándor Bara |
| HU7 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies- regional level | General Department of Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation of District Office of Debrecen, Government Office of Hajdú-Bihar County | HBMKDJHKTF | (+36) 52 511000 | kornyezetvedelem.debrecen.jh@hajdu.gov.hu | Csaba Kórós |
| HU8 | Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | North-Hungarian Water Management Council | ÉMI-TVT | (+36) 46 516600 | emivizig@emivizig.hu | Gulyás Zoltán, Horvázh Krisztián, Rácz Miklós |
| HU9 | National Park Directorates | Aggtelek National Park Directorate | ANPI | (+36) 48 506000 | anp@t-online.hu | A. Huber, Balázs Veress |
| HU10 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | Heves County Chamber of Engineering | HMMK | (+36) 36 518238 | tirkarsag@hmmk.t-online.hu | |
| HU11 | Disaster Managment Authority/Water Management Authority | Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Disaster Managament Directorate | BAZ Megyei KI | (+36) 46 502962 | borsod.vizugy@katved.gov.hu | Gábor Horváth, Zoltán Csapó |
| HU12 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | General Department of Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation of Government Office of District Office of Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County | BAZMKNYJHKTF | (+36) 46 517300 | kornyezett.fo.miskolc@borsod.gov.hu | Hudák Tibor, Vivien Cseppely |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|----------------------|------------------|---|--|
| HU13 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | General Department of Public Health, Government Office of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County | BAZMKNF | (+36) 46 354611 | nepegeszsegugy@borsod.gov.hu | Petra Suhajda, Ágnes Asztalos |
| HU14 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | General Department of Public Health, Government Office of Heves County | HMKNP | (+36) 36 511910 | nepeu.titkarsag@heves.gov.hu; roman.andrea@heves.gov.hu; | Andrea Román, Szabolcs Pozsgai |
| HU15 | National Park Directorates | Bükk National Park Directorate | BNPI | (+36) 36 411581 | titkarsag@bnpi.hu | Roland Csipkés, Kálmánné Rónai |
| HU16 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | Development of Tokaj Wine Region Nonprofit Ltd | TBFT | (+36) 47 552030 | gergely.papp@tbft.hu | Gergely Papp |
| HU17 | Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | Lower-Tisza Water Management Council | ATI-TVT | (+36) 62 599599 | titkarsag@ativizig.hu | Péter Tamás |
| HU18 | Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | Upper-Tisza Water Management Council | FETI-TVT | (+36) 42 502200 | titkarsag@fetivizig.hu | Bernadett Tutkovics, Gáspár Bodnár, József Veres |
| HU19 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | General Department of Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation of District Office of Nyíregyháza, Government Office of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County | SZSZBMKHNYYJHKTF | (+36) 30 3731414 | kocsis.gabome@szabolcs.gov.hu | Gábor Kocsis |
| HU20 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | Upper-Tisza Water Management Directorate | FETIVIZIG | (+36) 42 502200 | titkarsag@fetivizig.hu | Bernadett Tutkovics, Gáspár Bodnár |
| HU21 | Member of Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | General Department of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture of District Office of Nyíregyháza, Government Office of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County | SZSZBMKHNYYJHAF O | (+36) 42 594123 | foldmuvelesugy@szabolcs.gov.hu | Péter Fricz |
| HU22 | Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | River Basin Management Planning Committee of the Körös Countryside Water Management Council | KTVG VGTB | (+36) 66 526400 | kovizig@kovizig.hu | Zoltán Hamza |
| HU23 | Disaster Management Authority/Water Management Authority | Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County Disaster Management Directorate | BAZ Megyei KI | (+36) 46 502962 | borsod.vizugy@katved.gov.hu | Gábor Horváth, Zoltán Csapó |
| HU24 | Local governments | Assembly of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County | BAZ Megyei KGY | (+36) 30 9057626 | foepitesz@hivatal.baz.hu | László Szunyogh, Dezső Török |
| HU25 | National Park Directorates | Bükk National Park Directorate | BNPI | (+36) 36 411581 | titkarsag@bnpi.hu | Roland Csipkés, Kálmánné Rónai |
| HU26 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives and Producers | MOSZ | (+36) 1 2247089 | csoszt@mosz.agrar.hu | Tibor Csősz |

| | | | | | | |
|------|--|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| HU27 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions | Greenpeace Hungary Association | Greenpeace | (+36) 1 3927663 | info.hu@greenpeace.org | Gergely Simon |
| HU28 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | General Department of Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation of District Office of Debrecen, Government Office of Hajdú-Bihar County | HBMKDJHKTF | (+36) 52 511000 | kornyezetvedelem.debrecen.jh@hajdu.gov.hu | Attila Csercsa, Csaba Kórós |
| HU29 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | General Department of Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation of District Office of Békéscsaba, Government Office of Békés County | BMKHBJHKTF | (+36) 66 362944 | bekescsaba.jaras@bekes.gov.hu | Krisztián Nagy, Emese Marosvölgyi |
| HU30 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | General Department of Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation of District Office of Nyíregyháza, Government Office of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County | SZSZBMKHNYJHKTF | (+36) 30 3731414 | kocsis.gabome@szabolcs.gov.hu | Gábor Kocsis |
| HU31 | Scientific and educational institutions | National Agricultural Research and Innovation Centre - Research Institute for Fisheries and Aquaculture | NAIK-HAKI | (+36) 66 515300 | mozsar.attila@haki.naik.hu | Attila Mozsár |
| HU32 | Local governments | Assembly of Csongrád County | Csongrád Megyei ÖK | (+36) 62 886831 | elnok@csongrad-megye.hu | Virág Kovács, Béla Kakas |
| HU33 | Scientific and educational institutions | University of Debrecen. Department of Hydrobiology | DE-Hidrobi | (+36) 52 512900 (ext:22621) | nagy.sandor.alex@science.uni-deb.hu | Alex Sándor Nagy |
| HU34 | Local governments | Assembly of Hajdú-Bihar County | HB Megyei ÖK | (+36) 20 5939636 | maczik.erika@hbmo.hu | Erika Maczik |
| HU35 | Scientific and educational institutions | Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Centre for Ecological Researches, Danube Research Institute, Department of Tisza River Research | MTA- ÖK DKI-TKO | (+36) 30 5944911 | borics.gabor@okologia.mta.hu | Gábor Borics |
| HU36 | Local governments | Assembly of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County | SZSZB Megyei ÖK | (+36) 42 599503 | alelnok.szabo@szszbmo.hu | István Szabó |
| HU37 | National Park Directorate | Hortobágy National Park Directorate | HNPI | (+36) 52 529920 | hnp@hnp.hu | Csaba Bereczki |
| HU38 | Water Management Advisory Bodies - regional level | Tisza Sub-River Basin Water Management Council | TRVT | (+36) 56 501900 | titkarsag@kotivizig.hu | Gabriella Szedlák, Mátyás Háfra |

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|------|--|---|---------|-----------------------|---|---|
| HU39 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions | Alliance for Living Tisza | SZÖVET | (+36) 30 5979119 | elnok@elotisza.hu | Péter Balogh |
| HU40 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions | Carpathians-Tisza International Development Association | K-T NFE | (+36) 30 568 6231 | jaszkun@externet.hu | Sándor Egri |
| HU41 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture | NAK | (+36) 80 900365 | kozpont@nak.hu | Jakab Erika, Tasnádi Gabriella, Székely Erika |
| RO1 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Oradea City Hall | | (004) 0742211129 | demeter@oradea.ro | Demeter Daniela |
| RO2 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Anif Satu Mare | | (004) 0799950560 | satumare@anif.ro | Spatarel Carmen |
| RO3 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Excelsior Association | | (004) 0745608905 | mihai.s.pascu@gmail.com | Mihai Pascu |
| RO4 | NP Directorates | National Park Rodnei Mountains Administration | | (004) 0753040107 | iusan2000@googlemail.com | Iusan Claudiu |
| RO5 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Environmental Protection Agency - Cluj | | | liana.muresan@apmcj.anpm.ro | Liana Muresan |
| RO6 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | ONG Hobby Club Jules Verne | | | julesvernere@yahoo.com | Golosie Mircea |
| RO7 | Disaster Mgm/Water Mgm Authorities | ISUJ Arad | | (004) 0748112008 | protciv@artelecom.net | Garbau Cristian |
| RO8 | Disaster Mgm/Water Mgm Authorities | Water Basin Administration - Crisuri | | (004) 0751090906 | gabi.petrescu@dac.rowater.ro | Angela Gabriela Petrescu |
| RO9 | Significant water users | Aquatim | | 256201370 | daniela.gheorghe@aquatim.ro | Daniela Gheorghe |
| RO10 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Public Health Agency - Cluj | | (004) 0742153139 | director@dspcluj.ro | Moisescu Goia Mihai |
| RO11 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Boghis Town Hall (Salaj County) | | 0260 623850 | primariaboghis@yahoo.com | Marina Ida |
| RO12 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | WWF | | | cionescu@wwfdcp.ro, cardelean@wwfdcp.ro | Camelia Ionescu, Calin Ardelean |
| RO13 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | County Council Cluj | | 372640007 | raluca.hategan@ccluj.ro | Raluca Hațegan |
| RO14 | Disaster Mgm/Water Mgm Authorities | Water Basin Administration - Somes - Tisa | | 0264-433028, int. 126 | idue@dast.rowater.ro | Melinda Haragus |
| RO15 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Center for Protected Areas and Sustainable Development -Bihor | | 359410556 | contact@padureacraului.ro | Andrei Acs |
| RO16 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Heidenroslein Association | | (004) 0743177454 | payerma@yahoo.com | Payer Maria Magdalena |

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|------|---|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| RO17 | Scientific and educational institutions | Banat National Museum | | (004) 0733491808 | orchids_mils@yahoo.com | Sretco Milanovici |
| RO18 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Transylvanian Carpathian Society | | (004) 0721514137 | janos@eke.ro | János Márk-Nagy |
| RO19 | NP Directorates | Lunca Muresului Natural Park Administration | | (004) 0745036096 | ovidiupirv@gmail.com | Pirv Ovidiu |
| RO20 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Tamaseu Town Hall | | (004) 0724577697 | primariatamaseu@gmail.com | Kocsis Adalbert |
| RO21 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Socodor Town Hall | | 257358100 | socodor@gmail.com | Crișan Gheorghe |
| RO22 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Verde 2000 Foundation | | (004) 0722329906 | nicudiminescu@yahoo.com | Nicolae Diminescu |
| RO23 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Educational-Ecologic Association Ecotransilvania | | (004) 0745018279 | cosmin.moga@gmail.com | Moga Ioan Cosmin |
| RO24 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Milvus Association | | (004) 0720018089 | andrasattila.nagy@milvus.ro | Nagy András Attila |
| RO25 | Disaster Mgm/Water Mgm Authorities | Inspectorate for Emergency Situations Crisana (Bihar County) | | (004) 0751180056 | ijsu@rdsor.ro | Zoicas Florin |
| RO26 | NP Directorates | Maramuresului Mountains Natural Park | | | parc@muntimaramuresului.ro | |
| SRB1 | Water Mgm Bodies | Public Water Management Company Vode Vojvodine | PWMC Vode Vojvodine | 381668010811 | bajcetic@mts.rs | |
| SRB2 | Water Mgm Bodies | Public Water Management Company Vode Vojvodine | PWMC Vode Vojvodine | 381666515185 | jvojvodic@vodevojvodine.rs | |
| SRB3 | Water Mgm Bodies | Public Water Management Company Vode Vojvodine | PWMC Vode Vojvodine | 381668643058 | klalosevic@vodevojvodine.rs | |
| SRB4 | Water Mgm Bodies | Public Water Management Company Vode Vojvodine | PWMC Vode Vojvodine | 38166334354 | maksin@vodevojvodine.rs | |
| SRB5 | Water Mgm Bodies | Public Water Management Company Vode Vojvodine | PWMC Vode Vojvodine | 38166331695 | mbuncic@vodevojvodine.rs | |
| SRB6 | Water Mgm Bodies | Public Water Management Company Vode Vojvodine | PWMC Vode Vojvodine | 381214881499 | rmarcetic@vodevojvodine.rs | |
| SRB7 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Directorate For Water | Directorate For Water | 381112013360 | natasa.milic@minpolj.gov.rs | |
| SRB8 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Directorate For Water | Directorate For Water | 381600625515 | milica.milenkovic@minpolj.gov.rs | |

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|-------|---|--|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| SRB9 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Provincial Secretariat for Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry | PS forAWMF | 38121456721 | psp@vojvodina.gov.rs | |
| SRB10 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning and Environmental Protection | PS for UPEP | 381214874719 | ekourb@vojvodina.gov.rs | |
| SRB11 | NGO | Cooperative Alliance of Vojvodina | CAV | 381642233345 | radicpetar@gmail.com | |
| SRB12 | NGO | WWF Serbia | WWF Serbia | 38163381490 | serbia@wwf.adria.org | |
| SRB13 | NGO | World and Danube | NGO W&D | 381628994807 | saintdanube@europe.com | |
| SRB14 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Directorate For Water | Directorate For Water | 381112013366 | dusan.dobricic@minpolj.gov.rs | |
| SRB15 | Scientific and educational institutions | University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Water Management | Faculty of Agriculture | 381638117364 | bojans@polj.uns.ac.rs | |
| SRB16 | Scientific and educational institutions | University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Water Management | Faculty of Agriculture | 381214853410 | srdjevicz@polj.uns.ac.rs | |
| SRB17 | Scientific and educational institutions | University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture | Faculty of Agriculture | 381652341956 | | Jasna Grabic |
| SRB18 | Scientific and educational institutions | University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture | Faculty of Agriculture | 381214853500 | dean@polj.uns.ac.rs | |
| SRB19 | Scientific and educational institutions | Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province | PZPP | 381214896301 | tanja.bosnjak@pzzp.rs | |
| SRB20 | Scientific and educational institutions | Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province | PZPP | 381214896301 | jasmina.predojevic@pzzp.rs | |
| SRB21 | Scientific and educational institutions | Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province | PZPP | 381214896301 | laszlo.galambos@pzzp.rs | |
| SRB22 | Scientific and educational institutions | Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province | PZPP | 381214896301 | klara.szabados@pzzp.rs | |
| SRB23 | Scientific and educational institutions | Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province | PZPP | 381214896301 | marko.djapic@pzzp.rs | |
| SRB24 | Scientific and educational institutions | Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province | PZPP | 381214896301 | vesna.kicosev@pzzp.rs | |
| SRB25 | Forest Public Company | "Vojvodinašume" Public Company | PC"Vojvodinasume" | | djbozana@sgsombor.co.rs | |

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|-------|--|---|-------------------|---------------|---|--|
| SRB26 | Forest Public Company | "Vojvodinašume" Public Company | PC"Vojvodinasume" | 38163516878 | Sladjan.surucic@banatsume.rs | |
| SRB27 | Forest Public Company | "Vojvodinašume" Public Company | PC"Vojvodinasume" | | Milenko.timotic@vojvodinasume.rs | |
| SRB28 | Forest Public Company | "Vojvodinašume" Public Company | PC"Vojvodinasume" | 38163324583 | marko.marinkovic@vojvodinasume.rs | |
| SRB29 | Forest Public Company | "Vojvodinašume" Public Company | PC"Vojvodinasume" | 38163591378 | mvelojic@vojvodinasume.rs | |
| SRB30 | NGO | Ecological Movement of Vrbas | EMV | 3810638877972 | zelenivrbas@gmail.com | |
| SRB31 | NGO | Fishing Alliance Vojvodine | FAV | 381216411974 | rsvns@eunet.rs | |
| SK1 | Water Mgm Authorities | Water Research Institute | VUVH | | radoslav.bujnovsky@vuvh.sk, ivana.bajkovicova@vuvh.sk, tomas.hajdin@vuvh.sk | |
| SK2 | Significant water users | Slovak Water Management Enterprise | SVP | | katarina.farbiakova@svp.sk, jan.wagner@svp.sk, daniel.kindemay@svp.sk | |
| SK3 | Water Mgm Authorities | Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute | SHMU | | Valeria.Slivova@shmu.sk, Eugen.Kullman@shmu.sk | |
| SK4 | Local governments | Ministry of Environment (Water Directorate) | MZP | | vladimir.novak@enviro.gov.sk, ivana.resutikova@enviro.gov.sk | |
| SK5 | Local governments | Forests of the Slovak Republic | | | igor.gavula@lesy.sk, jozef.stasko@lesy.sk | |
| SK6 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | GWP Slovensko | GWP SK | | danka.thalmeinerova@gwp.org, tomasorfanus@gmail.com | |
| SK7 | Local governments | Ministry of Environment (Nature Protection, biodiversity and Landscape Directorate) | | | zdenka.kelnarova@enviro.gov.sk | |
| SK8 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | BirdLife Slovakia | | | matejrepel@gmail.com | |
| SK9 | Academia | Slovak Academy of Science, Institute of Hydrology (Research Base Michalovce) | ÚH SAV | | gombos@uh.savba.sk, surda@uh.savba.sk | |
| SK10 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic | | | jan.kadlecik@soprs.sk, juraj.hajdu@soprs.sk | |

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|------|--|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| SK11 | Local governments | Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Ramsar Administrative Authority | | | adriana.kusikova@enviro.gov.sk | |
| SK12 | Water Mgm Authorities | State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic Latorica | | | martin.pukancik@sopsr.sk | |
| SK13 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | Regional development agency Dolny Zemplin | | | rradz@slovanet.sk, rradolnyzemplin@gmail.com | |
| SK14 | Academia | Technical University of Košice, Faculty of Mining, Ecology, Process Control and Geotechnologies | | | emilia.zelenakova@tuke.sk | |
| SK15 | Local governments | Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development | | | vladimir.machalik@land.gov.sk | |
| SK16 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | National Agricultural and Food Centre Slovakia - Soil Science and Conservation Research Institute | | | m.kromka@vupop.sk | |
| SK17 | Academia | State Geological Institute of Dioniz Štúr | | | peter.malik@geology.sk, jozef.kordik@geology.sk | |
| SK18 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Agriculture, industry, trade and chambers | Slovak agricultural and Food Chamber | | | sppk@sppk.sk | |
| SK19 | Academia | Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava | | | valeria.torokova@stuba.sk | |
| UA1 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Baranyntsi United territorial community | ОТГ Баранинці | (0312) 73-42-44 | | |
| UA2 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Beregovo city council | | (03141) 2-21-09 | beregyszasz_rada@bereg.net.ua | |
| UA3 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Beregovo forest farm | ДП Беревівське ЛГ | (03141) 2-44-23 | ber_lg@zakarpatis.gov.ua | |
| UA4 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Beregovo rayon council | | (03141) 2-21-40 | berrajrada@beregvidek.uz.ua | |
| UA5 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Beregovo rayon state administration | Беревівська РДА | (03141) 4-32-09, (03141) 4-30-42 | admin.bereg-rda@carpathia.gov.ua | |
| UA6 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Chop City council | | (0312)71-12-42, 71-19-90 | chop@fd.carpathia.gov.ua | |
| UA7 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Communcal enterprise "Rahivteplo" | КП «Рахівтепло» | (067)670-57-23 | rakhivteplo@meta. Ua | |

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|------|---------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|
| UA8 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Department of agricultural development of Zakarpats'ka oblast state administration | | (050)1039639 | - | |
| UA9 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Department of economic development and trade of Zakarpats'ka oblast state administration | | (050)6634108 | - | |
| UA10 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Department of environmental protection of oblast state administration | | (050)581-84-61 | | |
| UA11 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Department of finance of Zakarpats'ka oblast state administration | | (050)8696896 | | |
| UA12 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Department of infrastructure, housing maintenance and utilities of Zakarpats'ka oblast state administration | | (066)4946496 | - | |
| UA13 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Department of State Service of emergency situations | | (050)158-67-80 | civil_zakarp@ukr.net | |
| UA14 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Department of urban development and architecture of Zakarpats'ka oblast state administration | | (097)9246357 | - | |
| UA15 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Dobzhans'ke forest-hunting enterprise | Довжанське ДЛМГ | (03144) 7-16-77 | dovgedlg@gmail.com | |
| UA16 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Enterprise «Svalyava forest farm» | | (03133) 7-38-93 | dligosp@ukr.net | |
| UA17 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Enterprise «Volovets forest farm» | | (03136) 2-28-51 | vdlg@ukr.net | |
| UA18 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Gan'kovytska village council | | (03133) 7 46 15 | - | |
| UA19 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Geology and hydrogeological centre, Zakarpats'ka oblast | | (050) 714-45-68 | dmudud@gmail.com | |
| UA20 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Hust Rayon Council | | (03142)4-35-13 | rajrada@khust.net | |
| UA21 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Hust Rayon State Administration | Хустська РДА | (03142) 4-43-70 | khustrda@carpathia.gov.ua | |
| UA22 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Hust City Council | | (03142)4-37-06 | | |
| UA23 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Irshava rayon council | | (03144)2-37-20 | | |
| UA24 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Irshava rayon state administration | Іршавська РДА | (03144)2-11-42 | irda@i.ua | |
| UA25 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Irshava United territorial | | (03144)2-24-83 | | |

| | | community | | | | |
|------|---------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| UA26 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Mizhgir'e Rayon Council | | (03146) 2-12-03 | | |
| UA27 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Mizhgir'e Rayon State Administration | Міжгірська РДА | (3146) 2-13-30 | | |
| UA28 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Mokryans'ke forest and hunting farm | Мокрянське ДЛМГ | (067) 310 22 30 | | |
| UA29 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Mukachevo city administration | | (03131) 5-41-50 | mvk@mukachevo-rada.gov.ua | |
| UA30 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Mukachevo rayon state administration | Мукачівська РДА | (03131)5-50-58 | mukrda@carpathia.gov.ua | |
| UA31 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Perechyn Rayon council | | (03145) 2-12-50 | info@perechyn-rada.gov.ua | |
| UA32 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Perechyn Rayon state administration | | (03145) 2-13-53 | rdaperechin@carpathia.gov.ua | |
| UA33 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Perechyn United territorial community | | 2-14-09 | rada_perechyn@ukr.net | |
| UA34 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Polyana united territorial community | | (03133) 7-45-22 | sr_polyana@ukr.net | |
| UA35 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Rahiv Rayon Council | | (03132) 2-58-57 | rajradarakhiv@meta.ua | |
| UA36 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Rahiv Rayon State Administration | Рахівська РДА | (03132) 2-50-28 | admin@rahiv-rda.gov.ua | |
| UA37 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Specialised forest and agrarian enterprise "Irshavaagroforest" | | | info@irshavaagrolis.com.ua | |
| UA38 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | State ecological inspection in Zakarpats'ka oblast | | (099)1847423 | | |
| UA39 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | State enterprise «Perechyn forest farm» | | (03145) 2-15-77 | plh@ukr.net | |
| UA40 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Svalyava city council | | (03133) 2-24-72 | city@svalyava-rada.gov.ua | |
| UA41 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Svalyava rayon council | | (03133) 2-12-48 | info@svalyava-vlada.gov.ua | |
| UA42 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Svalyava rayon state administration | Свалява РДА | (03133) 2-12-48 | | |
| UA43 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Tyachiv city council | | (03134) 3-30-58, 3-25-13 | tyachiv-city@ukr.net | |
| UA44 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Tyachiv forest and hunting farm | Тячівське ДЛМГ | (096)747-45-19 | | |
| UA45 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Tyachiv Rayon Council | | (067) 699-31-07 | tyachivrdaua@gmail.com | |
| UA46 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Tyachiv Rayon State Administration | Тячівська РДА | (03134)3-38-87 | tyachivrda@carpathia.gov.ua | |
| UA47 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Uzhgorod City council | | (0312) 61-70-71 | umr@rada-uzhgorod.gov.ua | |
| UA48 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Uzhgorod forest-hunting enterprise | Ужгородське ДЛМГ | (0312) 64-44-15 | info@zakarpatis.gov.ua | |
| UA49 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Uzhgorod Rayon council | | (0312) 61-58-95, | uzhrajrada@ukrpost.ua | |

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|------|---------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | | (0312) 61-50-32 | | |
| UA50 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Uzhgorod Rayon state administration | Ужгородська РДА | (0312) 61-29-32 | uzh-rda@carpathia.gov.ua | |
| UA51 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Velykoberesyans'ka Rayon state administration | | (03135)2-31-39 | | |
| UA52 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Velykoberesyans'ka a Rayon council | | (03135)2-31-11 | | |
| UA53 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Velykobereznyans'k state forest enterprise | | (03135) 2-11-39 | lis.v@ukr.net | |
| UA54 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Vil'hovets'ka Territorial Community | | (03134) 4-90-81 | vilhivci1986@ukr.net | |
| UA55 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Volovets rayon council | | (03136) 2-24-00 | vrajrada@meta.ua | |
| UA56 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Volovets rayon state administration | Воловецька РДА | (03636) 22-0-02 | admin@vrda.gov.ua | |
| UA57 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Volovets village council | | (03136) 2-25-33 | vc.volovec@gmail.com | |
| UA58 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Vynogradiv Rayon Council | | (03143) 2-33-50 | vinrda@ukrpost.ua | |
| UA59 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Vynogradiv Rayon State Administration | Виноградівська РДА | (050)929-02-19 | | |
| UA60 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Zakarpats'ka oblast state administration Department of environment | | (0312) 616701 | central@ecozakarp.at.gov.ua | |
| UA61 | Govt. Offices/Authorities | Zakarpats'kyi geological department | | (097) 5009305 | uzhrajrada@ukrpost.ua | |
| UA62 | Water Mgm Bodies | Beregovo city department of water management | | (03141) 4-20-63 | bmuvvg@buvrtyasa.gov.ua | |
| UA63 | Water Mgm Bodies | Brusturyans'ke forest and hunting farm | Брустурянське ДЛМГ | (067)312 10 16 | | |
| UA64 | Water Mgm Bodies | City communal enterprise «Mukachivvodokanal» | | (03131) 2-12-85 | | |
| UA65 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise of Zhdeniivska village council | | (095) 075 19 03 | | |
| UA66 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise «ZhKO Grand» V.Bakta village | | (050) 150 30 78 | | |
| UA67 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal Enterprise "Burshtynoservis" | | (096) 116 54 74 | | |
| UA68 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise "Mizhgir'ya Industrial department of water supply and housing" | Міжгірське ВУЖКГ | 067-77-98-925 | | |
| UA69 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise "Vody Solotvyna" | КП "Води Солотвина" | (097)165 03 01 | | |

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| UA70 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise "Volovets village «Volivchuk»" | | (03136) 2 27 83 | | |
| UA71 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise "Kobyaletske Industrial department of water supply and housing" | Кобялецьке ВУЖКГ | (097)182 05 89 | | |
| UA72 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise "Kobyaletske Industrial department of water supply and housing" | КП «Кобилецьке ВУЖКГ» | (067) 732-21-35 | | |
| UA73 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise "Tyachiv Industrial department of water supply and housing" | Тячівське МУВГ | (067) 776 02 76 | | |
| UA74 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal enterprise "Vynohradiv Industrial department of water supply and housing" | Виноградівське ВУЖКГ | (050)186-23-37 | | |
| UA75 | Water Mgm Bodies | Communal Enterprise «Rozivka» | | (050) 7851459 | dkp.rozovka@mail.ru | |
| UA76 | Water Mgm Bodies | Community enterprise "Komunal-service" Velykoberesnyans'k village council | | (095)4221398 | | |
| UA77 | Water Mgm Bodies | Community Enterprise «Komunalnik» | | (03145) 2-15-33 | | |
| UA78 | Water Mgm Bodies | Community enterprise Chop Vodokanal | | (0312) 71-12-39 | kp-chistij-chop@ukr.net | |
| UA79 | Water Mgm Bodies | Community enterprise Uzhgorod Vodokanal | | (0312) 64-08-26 | kanc@voda.uz.ua | |
| UA80 | Water Mgm Bodies | Department of the mountain rivers of Tisza Rier Management Unit | | (0312) 64 40 65 | umuvg@buvrtysa.gov.ua | |
| UA81 | Water Mgm Bodies | Enterprise «Vodokanal Karpatis» | | (03141) 2-34-40 | office@karpatviz.com.ua | |
| UA82 | Water Mgm Bodies | Irshava City Council communal water enterprise | | (03144) 21969 | vodair@i.ua | |
| UA83 | Water Mgm Bodies | Private Enterprise «Express IP» | | (097) 113 98 30 | | |
| UA84 | Water Mgm Bodies | Uzhgorod city department of water management | Ужгородське МУВГ | (0312) 64 40 65 | umuvg@buvrtysa.gov.ua | |
| UA85 | Water Mgm Bodies | Vynohradiv city department of water management | Виноградівське МУВГ | (050) 595-65-49 | | |
| UA86 | Business - significant water users | PJSC «Zakarpoblenergo» | | (0312) 61-98-59 | kanc@uz.energy.gov.ua | |

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|-------|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| UA87 | Business - significant water users | Farm «Konyk» | | (0312) 73-23-61 | konikfirm@ukr.net | |
| UA88 | Business - significant water users | Enerprise «Derenivs'ka kupil'» | | (0312) 67-16-97 | | |
| UA89 | Business - significant water users | Agrarian company «Leanka» | | (0312) 72-10-31 | | |
| UA90 | Business - significant water users | Agrarian company Yablogruppe Zakarpattya | | (050)754-31-50 | | |
| UA91 | Business - significant water users | Enerprise «Perechyn Lisochemical factory» | | (03145) 2-31-68 | office@lxk.com.ua | |
| UA92 | Business - significant water users | Energy company «Zelena technologia» | | (03126) 1-21-25 | | |
| UA93 | Business - significant water users | Enerprise «Voevodino» | | (050) 372 61 87 | | |
| UA94 | Business - significant water users | Enerprise «Lumshory» | | (050) 174 37 88 | | |
| UA95 | Business - significant water users | Resort Krasiya owned by Lviv Railway | | (03135) 3-72-99 | | |
| UA96 | Business - significant water users | Enterprise "Uzhanski kupeli" | | (099)043-53-95 | | |
| UA97 | Business - significant water users | Eneterprise "Recreation sport resort "Zakarpattya" | | (03141) 2-32-33 | | |
| UA98 | Business - significant water users | Agricultural society "Bereg-Kochik" | | (099) 765 43 49 | | |
| UA99 | Business - significant water users | Provate enterprise «Zhaivoronok - Pachirrt» | | (095) 305-42-61 | pachirta1@gmail.com | |
| UA100 | Business - significant water users | Enterprise «Chizai» | | (03141) 2-31-93 | office@chizay.com | |
| UA101 | Business - significant water users | Farm «Artos» | | (03141) 2-30-55 | | |
| UA102 | Business - significant water users | Enetrprise "Kontar" | | (066)839 68 40 | Cotnar.wine@gmail.com | |
| UA103 | Business - significant water users | Zakarpattya branch of "Druzhba" gas line | | (050)070 53 19 | | |
| UA104 | Business - significant water users | Enterprise «Rosynka» | | (099) 555 66 15 | - | |
| UA105 | Business - significant water users | Private Enterprise IP | | (096)881 27 13 | | |
| UA106 | Business - significant water users | «Borzhava» resort | | (097)805 82 68 | borzhava@i.ua | |
| UA107 | Business - significant water users | Farm «AMOK» | | (050)673 73 64 | | |
| UA108 | Business - significant water users | Farm «Mochar IP» | | (050) 545 27 01 | | |
| UA109 | Business - significant water users | Resort "Synyak" | | (03131) 3-85-71 | rebrey@meta.ua | |
| UA110 | Business - significant water users | Resort "Karpaty" | | (050) 882 38 05 | | |
| UA111 | Business - significant water users | Enetrprise "Zakarpattya fish farm" | | (050) 317 86 84 | | |

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|-------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| UA112 | Business - significant water users | Private enterprise «Petro Carbo Chem» | | (03131) 23597 | | |
| UA113 | Business - significant water users | Farm «Meat world» | | (050) 286 82 91 | svitmyasa@gmail.com | |
| UA114 | Business - significant water users | Fish farm "Zhdymyr" | | (050) 999 75 36 | - | |
| UA115 | Business - significant water users | Resort "Sonyachne Zararpattya" | | (095) 566 28 54 | | |
| UA116 | Business - significant water users | Enterprise «Suzir'ya» | | (099) 377 77 90 | | |
| UA117 | Business - significant water users | Resort "Polyana" | | (099) 029 68 24 | | |
| UA118 | Business - significant water users | Enterprise «Kryshtaleve dzherelo» | | (066) 168 10 20 | | |
| UA119 | Business - significant water users | Enterprise «Ploskiv mineral waters factory | | (050) 372 14 06 | ploske@minvod.svl.uzhgorod.ua | |
| UA120 | Business - significant water users | LLC «BIOTEC» | ТОВ «БІОТЕС» | (044) 359 00 84 | | |
| UA121 | Business - significant water users | LLC «Energiya Karpat» | ТОВ «Енергія Карпат» | (099) 041 11 92 | | |
| UA122 | Business - significant water users | Private enterprise «Ecobat Shuravi» | ПП «Екобат Шурави» | (050) 432 08 03 | | |
| UA123 | Business - significant water users | Private enterprise «Tiltrobud» | ПП «Електробуд» | (096) 004 09 81 | | |
| UA124 | Business - significant water users | LLC «RENER» | ТОВ "РЕНЕР" | (096) 004 09 81 | | |
| UA125 | Business - significant water users | «Novyi riven' 2000» Farm | ФГ «Новий рівень 2000» | (067) 312 36 11 | | |
| UA126 | Business - significant water users | LLC «Shayans'ki mineral'ni vody» | ТОВ "Шаянська мінеральні води" | (067) 312 26 20 | | |
| UA127 | Business - significant water users | «Shayan» Resort | | (097) 772 56 73 | | |
| UA128 | Business - significant water users | LLC «Aquanove development» | ТОВ «Акванова Девелопмент» | (099) 041 11 92 | | |
| UA129 | Business - significant water users | LLC «Tepli vody» | ТОВ «Теплі води» | (067) 769 21 72 | | |
| UA130 | Business - significant water users | Resort "Hirs'ka Tysa" | | (097) 585 34 45 | | |
| UA131 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Beregovo society of hunters and fishermen | | (099) 170-35-62 | beregsszaszvasdasz@gmail.com | |
| UA132 | Non-governmental, non-political organizations and institutions - Nature, environment and sports | Bureau of environment and health protection | | (068)2949891 | - | |
| UA133 | Non-governmental institutions - Nature, environment | Civil organization "Ecosphera" | | (0312) 61 58 52 | ekosphaera@hotmail.com | |
| UA134 | Non-governmental institutions - Nature, environment | Civil organization "Forza" | ГО «Форза» | (0312) 67 14 50 | yuriy.derbal@forza.org.ua | |
| UA135 | Non-governmental institutions - Nature, environment | Civil organization «Clean bank» | | (068) 225-69-58 | drozd@bereg.net.ua | |

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|-------|---|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| UA136 | Non-governmental institutions - Nature, environment | Civil organization All-Ukrainian Ecological League | | (044) 251-13-32 | | |
| UA137 | Non-governmental institutions - Nature, environment | Civil organization Perechyn | | (03145) 21300 | | |
| UA138 | Non-governmental institutions - Nature, environment | International Institute of human and global studies "Noosphera" | | (050) 611 33 15 | plh@ukr.net | |
| UA139 | Non-governmental institutions - Nature, environment | Rayon city council Irshava hunting and fishing farm | | (03144) 2 18 43 | | |
| UA140 | Scientific, educational institutions, protected areas | Carpathian biosphere reserve | | (03132) 2 21 93 | cbr-rakhiv@ukr.net | |
| UA141 | Scientific, educational institutions, protected areas | Carpathian forest scientific research station | | (03131) 2-32-18 | | |
| UA142 | Scientific, educational institutions, protected areas | National nature park "Synevyr" | НПП «Синевир» | (097) 177 32 04 | | |
| UA143 | Scientific, educational institutions, protected areas | National Nature park "Uzhanskii" | | (03135) 21037 | uzhanskij@gmail.com | |
| UA144 | Scientific, educational institutions, protected areas | National Nature Park «Zacharovannyi Krai» | | (097) 611 51 74 | zacharovanyikraj@ukr.net | |
| UA145 | Scientific, educational institutions, protected areas | Regional Landscape Park "Synyak" | | (0312) 616701 | central@ecozakarp.at.gov.ua | |
| UA146 | Scientific, educational institutions, protected areas | Tyachiv rayon ecological centre for youth | | (097) 441 92 43 | | |

Annex 5 - 'Train the Planners' Seminar - Handout

Annex 6 - 'Train the Planners' Learning Interaction

Annex 7 - Report on the results of the integration of Stakeholders' feedback into the Joint POM of Draft ITRBMP and Lessons Learned

Project co-funded by the European Union (ERDF, IPA funds)

Partners: General Directorate of Water Management, Hungary | Global Water Partnership Central and Eastern Europe, Slovakia | International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, Austria | Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest, Romania | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary | National Administration "Romanian Waters", Romania | National Institute of Hydrology and Water Management, Romania | Public Water Management Company "Vode Vojvodine", Serbia | Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary | The Jaroslav Černi Institute for the Development of Water Resources, Serbia | Water Research Institute, Slovakia | World Wide Fund for Nature Hungary

Associated Partners: Interior Ministry, Hungary | Republic of Serbia Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection – Water Directorate | Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention (SCC), Austria | State Agency of Water Resources of Ukraine | Tisza River Basin Water Resources Directorate, Ukraine