



# Interreg



## Danube Transnational Programme

### **CAMARO-D**

## Transferable Implementation Manual

### **O T3.3**

Version 1 – June 2019



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	4
Main CAMARO-D PROJECT FINDINGS regarding Land use planning .....	6
STATUS ASSESSMENT AND GAPS.....	15
TABLE 1. OVERALL DANUBE BASIN ASSESSMENT ON THE STATUS OF LAND USE PLANNING INTEGRATION INTO RIVER BASIN PLANNING UNDER WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE .....	16
TABLE 2. OVERALL COUNTRY LEVEL ASSESSMENT ON THE STATUS OF LAND USE PLANNING INTEGRATION INTO RIVER BASIN PLANNING UNDER WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE .....	25
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	27
REFERENCES .....	28
ANNEX 1. QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES .....	29

## INTRODUCTION

19 countries share the Danube River Basin, which makes it the world's most international river basin. More than 81 million people of different cultures and languages call the Danube Basin their home, for centuries they have been interconnected through the widely ramified water system of the Danube. All countries sharing over 2,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the Danube River Basin and the European Union are contracting parties of the ICPDR.

**Basic information on the countries in the Danube River Basin** (Source, ICPDR, <https://www.icpdr.org/main/danube-basin/countries-danube-river-basin>)

Country	Code	Coverage in DRB (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of DRB (%)	Percentage of DRB in country (%)	Population in DRB (Mio.)
Albania	AL	126	< 0.1	0.01	< 0.01
Austria*	AT	80,423	10.0	96.1	7.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	BA	36,636	4.6	74.9	2.9
Bulgaria*	BG	47,413	5.9	43.0	3.5
Croatia*	HR	34,965	4.4	62.5	3.1
Czech Republic*	CZ	21,688	2.9	27.5	2.8
Germany*	DE	56,184	7.0	16.8	9.4
Hungary*	HU	93,030	11.6	100.0	10.1
Italy	IT	565	< 0.1	0.2	0.02
Macedonia	MK	109	< 0.1	0.2	< 0.01
Moldova*	MD	12,834	1.6	35.6	1.1
Montenegro*	ME	7,075	0.9	51.2	0.2
Poland	PL	430	< 0.1	0.1	0.04
Romania*	RO	232,193	29.0	97.4	21.7
Serbia*	RS	81,560	10.2	92.3	7.5
Slovak Republic*	SK	47,084	5.9	96.0	5.2
Slovenia*	SI	16,422	2.0	81.0	1.7
Switzerland	CH	1,809	0.2	4.3	0.02
Ukraine*	UA	30,520	3.8	5.4	2.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>801,463</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>81.00</b>

Data in the table above is based on the Danube Basin Analysis 2005 with updates.

Water management in the basin is coordinated by the ICPDR and is carried out within the framework of the Water Framework Directive of EU (WFD). On the other hand, due to the fact that spatial and land use planning is not within the remit of the EU, each member state of the EU has developed specific spatial planning land use planning systems in their countries, as is the case with the non EU countries within the Danube Basin.

As a result, ***no transnational spatial planning/land use planning is currently in place*** and CAMARO-D Project has come up with a set of recommendations aimed to remedy such a situation. These recommendations are based on the need to integrate spatial planning/land use planning within the WFD Planning processes for which a **transnational** policy and legal frameworks already exist as a result of the European Commission's WFD and the ICPDR Agreements in place.

This particular document takes CAMARO D Recommendations and carries out an assessment of the gaps that need to be addressed in order for the mentioned integration to take place. The document is not a Manual in the traditional meaning of the word but is rather a roadmap of what the countries of the basin and ICPDR need to do to enable the mentioned integration and land use planning in transnational context. The road ahead is not to be easy and the "travel time" will be prolonged due to the need to reach agreement between many different countries and carry out reforms that are needed to make integration possible. The ICPDR is seen as a leading role player in the process and much will depend on its preparedness to take this leadership role and initiate the necessary processes. These processes must address the deficiencies of the current land use planning practices in the context of water management strategies and especially so for land use planning strategies and regulations needed to be improved according to current watershed management state and requirements. This is further complicated by the fact that land use planning is significant factor of sustainable land management (SLM), which encompasses the ecological, economic and socio-cultural dimensions of sustainable development. Crucial element of land use management on watershed level is to guarantee the environmental, social and economic functions of every land use type. This is a very hard process, which requires good planning and effective partnership between all stakeholders and decision makers.

Standards for function oriented land-use management and spatial planning within the Danube River Basin should consider the different national legislations in the partner countries (e.g. regional and transnational development plans), as the LUDP will be developed in accordance with already existing management plans and strategies, focused on the Danube River Basin Management Plan, Joint Danube Survey (JDS), EUSDR and various monitoring programs etc.

Additional challenge will be to integrate bottom-up aspects with top-down aspects, which is "vertical integration" and requires inter-sectoral cooperation, which is "horizontal integration". For the preparation and implementation of comprehensive planning strategies and plans the main aim is to ensure commitment and cross-agency government support (vertical and horizontal integration). The cooperation and planning process should be also future-oriented or "visionary". Partnerships between the authorities on national level and local authorities (councils, municipalities) for the identification of problem, priorities and best solutions is a key to the integration of sustainable land management into comprehensive land use planning within the WFD system. For the development of successful land use plan a good governance for the effective coordination of policies between different sectors and policy levels is required. Horizontal coordination of sector administrations and policies, vertical coordination

of different levels of responsibilities and the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders is essential.

Different countries of the Danube region do not have the same problems and they do not find the impacts of stakeholder behaviour in the target areas as similar. The water quality is a major issue in every CAMARO-D country and few practices were identified as significant for flood risk. It does not mean that flood risk is not an issue in the Danube region countries, but the countries are aware that flood risk is least influenced by land management and more by natural conditions (climate). Looking at the variability of vulnerability interconnections in different countries, again we can see, that water quality is a major issue in all Danube regions, but the flood risk and soil functioning are differently valued as a land management problem in different countries.

The Danube region is not homogenous and considering the mix of factors, the development of blueprint methodology for integrated land use planning should take cognisance to local and regional differences. The Danube region has a great diversity of landscapes that are the result of both natural processes and the long history of human land use. Many problems of land use are specific to particular areas, not only because of their differing physical environments but also because of local and cultural social conditions.

It is in this context that the CAMARO D Recommendations were developed by the project team. As these recommendations are based on main project findings these findings are presented in full in the next section of this document. The sections that follow document the analysis and assessment of the current status in the basin and the gaps that need to be addressed in the context of the recommendations made by the CAMARO D Project. The implementation manual is in fact the identification of the gaps and the importance of addressing these gaps in the context of land use planning integration into the RBDP as required by the WFD.

## MAIN CAMARO-D PROJECT FINDINGS REGARDING LAND USE PLANNING

The main Findings of the CAMARO -D WP T3 are:

1. Spatial planning regulates the development and use of land and provides a means of maintaining a degree of balance between the numerous and varied demands placed on land resources.
2. In essence land use planning is a regulatory instrument influencing the allocation of land uses to designated territorial units and thus it is a part of spatial planning (*a tool or an instrument of implementation of spatial and other type of plans*).
3. The current planning system in Europe is a mechanism for managing the supply of land to meet a range of demands.
4. Changes in land use are linked to environmental change through a multiplicity of direct, indirect, sometimes cumulative and often uncertain effects'. Consequently, land use planning lies at the heart of addressing environmental problems.

5. Environmental problems and their resolution often must be considered over long time periods and at wide land use scales. Land use planning has a long-term and strategic focus with plans covering large areas, sometimes for durations of 10–15 years.
6. Land use planning procedures are required, amongst a range of other environmental planning and management strategies and techniques (e.g. economic instruments, demand management and pollution prevention and control), to help to address challenges associated with water.
7. Planning authorities have a responsibility to ensure that the implications for water of new developments and proposed changes in land use are considered during land use plan preparation.
8. Environmental goals can be integrated within land use planning policies encouraging the development and use of land to proceed in a manner that is sensitive to these issues.
9. Land use plans exert an influence over the type and location of development, and are therefore a key influence over the generation of pollutants (to air, water and land) and their subsequent distribution.
10. Land use planning policies can offer protection to sensitive environmental areas such as wetlands or ancient forests.
11. Preparation of land use plans often involves a range of stakeholders, the process provides an arena within which the conflicting environmental, economic and social land use demands can be discussed and where possible resolved.
12. Planning systems are usually organised around a land use hierarchy of plans, often operating at national, regional and local levels. This enables environmental problems, many of which will cross administrative boundaries, to be addressed at an appropriate land use scale.
13. Land use planning relates to both the natural environment and human societies. This is significant as many environmental problems are caused by the way that humans relate to the natural environment, a relationship that land use planning can influence.
14. Land use planning provides a framework for holistic cross-sectoral thinking and policy making, which is ultimately necessary to both understand and address contemporary environmental problems.
15. Ecological services that water provides, economic development and social welfare rely upon supplies of fresh water.
16. Planning has a particularly important role to play where available water supplies are stretched, or where development is proposed in areas at risk of flooding.
17. Plans are often prepared according to a land use hierarchy, with plans at the national and regional level setting a general guiding framework for plans at the local level.
18. Planning policies provide a guide for planners when taking decisions concerning development within their area of jurisdiction.
19. Development control is the process through which local planning authorities grant or refuse permission for proposals for new development or land use modifications
20. Development control reveals the local influence that land use planning can have on water issues, as the form and location of individual developments can be directly affected.
21. In order to be effective, development control at the local level requires an appropriate supportive guiding framework at higher tiers in the planning system.

22. Development control procedures often offer planning authorities the opportunity to attach planning obligations relating to the proposed development or change in land use when granting planning permission.
23. Planning obligations and development briefs include conditions that developers must adhere to when proceeding with a building.
24. The development control process (including preapplication discussions and the attachment of planning conditions) can clearly help to address water resource challenges where necessary.
25. The WFD calls for the integration of land and water management.
26. The multiple uses of and demands on a water resources mean that *an integrated approach to managing water is required*. Reconciling and coordinating competing demands relies on appropriate planning mechanisms, and planning can now be seen as the starting point of sustainable management of water resources and the associated social and economic systems.
27. Land use planning has an important role to play in addressing water issues such as flooding and aquatic pollution which are strongly influenced by the nature and location of development.
28. Land use planning is an established mechanism through which the water management challenges raised within the WFD can be addressed.
29. If implemented in a complete and timely manner, the WFD has the potential to be the EU's first "sustainable development" Directive.
30. The preparation of river basin management plans (RBMPs) (by competent authorities nominated by the member states) covering river basin districts is the key procedural requirement of the Directive.
31. A RBMP is a strategic planning document and an operational guide to implement programmes of measures that will form the basis for integrated, technically, environmentally and economically sound and sustainable water management within a River Basin District for a period of six years. It will be developed in consultation with the public.
32. The process, content and extent of RBMP is set by the requirements of the WFD and water related land use plans would fit into this through integration into different stages of the RBMP development and especially within the context of the program of measures which every RBMP must contain. This will effectively make water related land use planning an integral part of the RBMP.
33. The scope of the WFD is clearly far-reaching and its implementation will impact on many sectors from agriculture and forestry to water services and land use planning.
34. The successful achievement of the WFD's goals will ultimately depend on the effective integration of land and water management processes.
35. Planning authorities have a key role to play in implementing the WFD through ensuring that the development and use of land is undertaken in a manner that is sensitive to the requirements of the Directive (White and Howe 2003).
36. Land use planning can make an important contribution to the achievement of the legislative requirements of the WFD.
37. Article 11 of the WFD concerns the preparation of programmes of measures (POMs). These measures must be developed by WFD competent authorities and included within RBMPs in an effort to meet the Directive's environmental objectives within individual river basin districts.



38. Land use planning procedures can contribute directly to some of the ‘basic measures’ outlined in Article 11, which are minimum requirements for inclusion within RBMPs. They include measures to:
  - a. Promote an efficient and sustainable water use.
  - b. Safeguard water quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required for the production of drinking water.
  - c. Control of point source discharges liable to cause pollution.
  - d. Control of diffuse pollution sources.
  - e. Prohibit direct discharges of pollutants into groundwater.
  - f. Eliminate pollution of surface waters.
  - g. Prevent and/or reduce the impact of accidental pollution incidents, for example as a result of floods.
39. If planning systems are not able to be proactive in terms of encouraging the sustainable use of water, water resource problems and their associated environmental, economic and social impacts will be likely to restrict development activities and opportunities in the future.
40. Land use planning policies can significantly affect the demand for water, water use and water quality and need to be recognised more strongly in policy-making.
41. The negative impacts of precipitation [flooding, diffuse pollution etc.] should be regulated by the land use planning system.
42. It is important that good links are made between the land use planning system and water planning.
43. There needs to be a much stronger emphasis on using land use planning to integrate decisions on land use and built development with policies for water resources.
44. There is wide recognition that the water environment is increasingly challenged by the effects of development, and since the management of development is the role of the land use planning system, it is important that sufficient connection is made between the water environment and the planning system.
45. Policies within regional land use plans can usefully set out a broad strategic framework for considering water at the local planning level.
46. At the strategic level, land use plans (both regional and local) can influence development activities with the potential to pollute water bodies or to pressure water supplies of and wastewater treatment facilities.
47. Planning policies can both lessen and worsen flood risk. They can act to protect natural floodplains and permeable surfaces such as urban green spaces that help to absorb storm water (limiting the scale and intensity of floods) and reduce diffuse pollution created by runoff.
48. There are several specific elements of land use planning that can aid the implementation of the WFD, including its long-term approach and that the planning process provides a forum for stakeholder involvement.
49. National governments and other stakeholders responsible for the WFD are increasingly recognising that land use planning provides an established mechanism that can help them to meet this requirement.

50. Land use planning is already making an important contribution to meeting the WFD's key goal of achieving good water status, yet it is not the WFD itself that is driving this activity.
51. Established planning approaches and techniques such as stakeholder involvement and SEA are likely to prove valuable in taking this framework forwards.
52. Emerging approaches and techniques such as flood risk assessment and geographic information systems can be added to the list of tools available to planners.
53. Many case studies demonstrate that land use planning is often a low-cost option for safeguarding and enhancing the water environment, particularly in comparison to the provision of infrastructure such as water treatment plants or structural flood defences for example.
54. Planners and relevant stakeholders should also be encouraged by the multifunctional benefits generated by the land use planning initiatives explored during the case studies.
55. Ultimately, the 'spirit' of the WFD goes beyond the achievement of good water status and requires an evolution in the relationship between human societies and the water environment, and land use planning processes have the potential to help stimulate.
56. There are considerable challenges faced by planning systems in reconciling conflicts between economic development, social progress and the sustainable use and management of water environments.
57. Land use planning influences the nature and extent of the use of land, the process is intensely political. The contents of land use plans, therefore, tend to reflect political, social and economic priorities.
58. Ultimately, for the requirements of the WFD to be implemented successfully and effectively, political commitment to achieving the goals of the Directive is crucial.
59. Raising awareness of the multifunctional benefits of improving the water environment amongst stakeholders and decision makers would be a first step towards encouraging this change in mindset.
60. Planning has been found to be lacking in tackling the complex environmental problems characterising today's society, and planning's effort to balance the needs of economic development and environmental protection has failed.
61. Meeting the requirements of the WFD via land use planning would undoubtedly provide a major boost to achievement of policy objectives. At present, however, planning lack of success in addressing complex environmental problems may hinder its potential role in the context of the WFD.
62. Particular features of the WFD present challenges to land use planning systems.
  - a. The Directive effectively recognises that water bodies cannot be valued and managed as economically productive goods, and must instead be regarded as natural ecosystems.
  - b. A move away from water resource management based around administrative and political boundaries towards an appreciation of the geophysical context within which water exists.
  - c. Principally, there is a need to acknowledge that administrative boundaries may hinder the development of a holistic ecologically focussed approach to water resource management based around natural river catchments as promoted by the WFD.

- d. However, it is of concern that there is often a lack of coordination between municipalities (and higher level planning authorities at the regional level) in terms of the management of water issues.
  - e. Planning authorities sometimes act in isolation in shared river basins, which is not conducive to effectively dealing with challenges concerning the water environment which do not fall neatly within administrative boundaries.
  - f. Another procedural barrier is that the process of preparing the key delivery agent of the WFD, the RBMP, is not taking place in tandem with land use plan preparation.
63. New working practices and stakeholder relationships will be needed to avoid problems associated with the current land use and temporal mismatch between the planning of land and water existing in some European countries.
  64. International and national management of water resources have been conducted in a fragmented way, based on immediate needs and interests, without adequate regard to the finite nature and interdependence of the elements of the natural water cycle, Abu-Zeid (1998).
  65. One of the biggest hurdles for effective implementation of the WFD is the integration of water within other sectors, including land use planning activities.
  66. A barrier therefore exists in promoting a holistic approach to land and water management as major polluters of the water environment are managed separately from the land use planning system.
  67. Several other barriers exist that limit the potential contribution of land use planning to water management, and hence the WFD.
    - a. National legislative frameworks linking land use planning and the WFD are not adequately developed and need to be strengthened.
    - b. At present, municipalities and organizations that support them are lacking a solid framework to build upon and to act as an incentive to stimulate activity in this area.
    - c. There is also a lack of knowledge and experience amongst planners concerning the water environment and of measures to address challenges such as flooding and groundwater protection. This problem is exacerbated by a lack of data.
  68. Tools such as SEA can be usefully applied to raise awareness of the impacts of land use plans on water.
  69. Competent authorities should be encouraged to support municipalities by acting as a focal point for data on the water environment.
  70. There is a lack of resources (including time, money and staff ) available to some municipalities to undertake their land use planning duties. Faced with limited resources, concern for the water environment may sometimes be marginalized in favour of issues such as economic development and housing.
  71. Direct links between the WFD and municipal level land use planning approaches are rare, and the challenges faced by planners when attempting to take genuine steps towards promoting sustainable water management are great.
  72. Ongoing changes across Europe to incorporate the WFD within land use planning legislation and guidance indicate that it is only a matter of time until land use planning approaches targeted at meeting the Directive's goals begin to emerge more regularly.

73. Suggestion that WFD should be incorporated within land use planning legislation will be beneficial only if land use planning becomes a constituent part of the RBMP for any given basin and especially so for transboundary river basins considering that EU has no jurisdiction over land use planning at national and lower levels.
74. While EU has no direct mandate on spatial and land use planning at a national and lower levels it does exert direct and indirect influence on spatial and land use planning through other policies which have spatial and land use ramifications (Water Framework Directive, Floods Directive, Nitrate Directive etc).
75. All land use planning efforts and measures at transnational scale should occur within the scope of water related Directives and primarily and probably most effectively within the transnational planning framework established within WFD and FD.
76. The most effective way to introduce water related land use management and planning would therefore be through the planning DPSIR Planning framework established and already obligatory for all Member states (within RBMP Planning system).
77. Planners should trust the planning process. A clearly scoped and designed process with a specified timeframe and outcome should facilitate, contain and make sense of the chaos, complexity and iteration required to converge on an implementable plan. This does not imply an inflexible and static process, but rather one that adapts to emerging issues and information.
78. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) defines a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater [European Commission (EC) 2000].
79. The WFD also provides for the long-term protection of water resources through promoting sustainable water use and the reduction of groundwater pollution, and aims to mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
80. Planning decisions on water related issues (quality and quantity) are to be taken on a river basin level. Any land use planning intended to modify in any way or manner water quantity and quality falls under this legal requirement!
81. European Commission is the only body that can make new policy proposals. Any change in transnational policy and regulations has therefore to come via EC.
82. Basin planning is a process of: Assessing and prioritizing issues of concern; Deciding on the way in which these priorities should be managed to achieve social objectives; Specifying the way in which different competing may develop or use the basin water resources
83. The primary purpose of planning is to provide a Plan as an instrument for making decisions in order to influence the future. Planning is a systematic, integrative and iterative process that is comprised of a number of steps executed over a specified time schedule.
84. This basin planning process can be represented in four key stages:
  - a. Conducting the situation assessment to gain an understanding of the current and future conditions in the basin, as well as identify and prioritize the key issues.
  - b. Formulating the vision and goals to provide the long term aspirational desired state for the basin together with goals (preliminary objectives) and principles to achieve this over time.
  - c. Developing the basin strategies to specify a coherent suite of strategic objectives, outcomes and actions related to protection, use, disaster and institutions in the basin, designed to achieve the vision.

- d. Detailing the implementation to define actions that give effect to the basin strategies and ultimately achieve the vision and objectives.
85. Planning has the capacity to increase the legitimacy of decisions to be taken by enabling open and wide dialogue between the public, interest groups and authorities. It's crucial for the legitimacy of a planning process to start dialogue as early as the phases of problem defining and setting the agenda. Better understanding of the interests of those involved arising during the planning process and so the chance to influence planning will increase their willingness to co-operate in problem solving.
86. Some issues can create conflicts in water resources planning that are not necessarily the result of wrong or illicit approaches. As different people have different goals, perspectives, and values, water resources planning should take into account multiple users, multiple purposes, and multiple objectives. Planning for maximum net economic benefits is not sufficient. Issues of equity, risk, redistribution of national wealth, environmental quality, and social welfare can be as important as economic efficiency. It is clearly impossible to develop a single objective that satisfies all interests and all political and social viewpoints.
87. The planning process should develop a number of reasonable alternatives to consider; evaluating from each one its economic, environmental, political, and social impacts. However, achieving environmental, social and economic goals simultaneously can be impossible. Therefore, it will be necessary to develop a balance between environmental functioning and users with conflicting aims.
88. Planning can help practitioners to approach complex problems, to organise thinking, and to form the understanding necessary to strike that appropriate balance. Only in that way, crucial issues can be identified and sometimes difficult choices made on the basis of adequate information and a full review of the options.
89. The WF and Flod Directives explicitly require Member and Accession States to produce a management plan for each RBD. The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) is intended to record the current status of water bodies within the RBD, set out, in summary, what measures are planned to meet the objectives, and act as the main reporting mechanism to the Commission and the public.
90. There are a number of outputs of this process, in the form of reports, that Member and Accession States are required to submit to the Commission by prescribed deadlines in order to confirm progress. The river basin planning process is followed by the implementation of the management plan.
91. Uncertainty is always an element in the planning process. It arises because the complexity of the many factors involved. In fact, meteorological, demographic, social, technical, and political conditions which will determine the planning process have behaviour patterns not always known with sufficient accuracy.
92. EU regulations requires that spatial context for integrated and co-ordinated water management has to be the river basin district level. As a matter of "good practice", river basin planners and managers need to build some cross-cutting principles into all components of their work, to ensure that co-ordination and coherence required for effective results is actually achieved.

93. Traditional water and land use management assumes that the development future is independent of the water and land use future. The WFD approach differs in that it assumes that the future is to a large extent a function water and land use future and that basin VISION drives the final outcome.
94. Purpose-specific thematic analysis techniques and models tend to be developed around the priority issues. The aim of basin planning is to ensure that the assumptions and principles underlying these different techniques are consistent and that the interactions between them are considered.
95. There is a natural progression from 'good knowledge' and 'good tools' to a 'good plan'. However, planning is far more complicated, and often a scientific approach alone is not adequate to make sound decisions. There is no scientific way to choose between a solution with moderate costs and benefits and an alternative with higher costs and benefits, although many tools are available for illustrating the implications of the choice, or even to simulate choice on the basis of various criteria. Deciding on basin priorities is inherently a political decision, and is typically the outcome of an iterative and even chaotic process involving some degree of negotiation between political leaders, bureaucrats and/or stakeholders.
96. The basin objectives will only be achieved through coordinated, coherent and appropriate management actions. Thus the achievability of an objective must first be assessed against the possible actions (alternative measures) that might be implemented to jointly contribute to its attainment, and second, the viability and sustainability of these actions need to be evaluated from technical, financial, social, environmental and institutional perspectives.
97. In international RBDs the implementation of the programmes of measures should be coordinated for the whole of the river basin district for the significant water management issues identified. For river basins extending beyond the boundaries of the Community, Member States should endeavour to ensure the appropriate coordination with the relevant non-member states.
98. If a particular land use is shown to cause pollution of an important water resource the application of "polluter pays principle" would suggest that the owner of the land with a particular land use category would be responsible for damages and measures to control such pollution. This is of particular importance for the agriculture sector and agriculture land uses as is reflected in the Nitrates Directive and obligatory measures under it. The opposite situation may apply to certain land uses such as forestry where such a land use can be documented to reduce pollution of a particular water resource. If this is the case the question arises whose pollution is such a land use removing and should the owners of forestry lands be compensated for the services provided by their land and who should pay such a compensation or should some other economic incentives be provided to owners of land under forest.
99. Water related land use planning should focus on ecosystem services provided by different land uses in the context of WFD requirements. It is therefore imperative that evaluation of the role of ecosystem services in water management be considered as a part of land use planning within the RBDP process.
100. Basin/Catchment planning is not for the faint of heart – it is difficult and chaotic, requiring the balancing of competing interests and critical decision-making often without adequate

information. Basin planning is only likely to become a more challenging area of engagement for the allocation of resources to meet social, economic and ecological imperatives in an increasingly water-stressed world.

The 100 main findings given above have resulted in a set of 39 main recommendations for integration of the land use planning into WFD Planning Processes. These recommendations were used as main elements of the situation and gap analysis regarding the integration of land use planning into the RBMP within the Danube river basin. The methodology and results of the analysis carried out are given in the next section.

## STATUS ASSESSMENT AND GAPS

The methodology used for the assessment of the current situation and identification of the gaps regarding integration of land use planning into WFD Water Management Planning Framework (River Basin District Water Management Plans) is based on the recommendations for integration developed within CAMARO-D Project and presented in the GUIDR - Guidance for the Danube Region for sustainable land use planning document and summarised in the CAMARO-D Report on applicable recommendations in the field of agriculture, grassland management, forestry, spatial planning and water management. These recommendations were converted to 39 particular questions and a questionnaire was carried out to determine the experiences of the project countries with respect to the integration of land use planning into the river basin water management planning process. The respondents were asked to evaluate if the recommendations made are already implemented in their countries, how difficult was the implementation or how difficult it is expected to be if not as well as how important do they think the implementation of the recommendation is for effective and appropriate water management at the basin level within the framework of the WFD. The questionnaire and the responses received are given in Appendix to this report. The responses received were evaluated using the following criteria.

CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING SCORES TO RESPONSES	POSSIBLE ANSWER (ALOCATED SCORE, NUMBER OF POINTS)				
	<b>STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION</b>	YES (1)	NO(5)	PARTIALLY (3)	
<b>DIFFICULTY OF IMPLEMENTATION</b>	EASY(1)	MEDIUM (3)	HARD(5)		
<b>IMPORTANCE FOR SUCESS</b>	NOT IMPORTANT (1)	SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT (2)	MODERATELY IMPORTANT (3)	IMPORTANT (4)	VERY IMPORTANT (5)

The criteria were applied to the responses in the questionnaires. Overall Danube Basin situation and gaps were assessed by calculating the average score of all responses to a particular questions asked for each of the 3 criteria. The particular country situation and gaps were assessed by calculating the average of the country responses to all the questions asked. The results of the analysis are presented in Tables 1 and 2 below.

**TABLE 1. OVERALL DANUBE BASIN ASSESSMENT ON THE STATUS OF LAND USE PLANNING INTEGRATION INTO RIVER BASIN PLANNING UNDER WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE**

**LEGEND:**

COLOR	GAP	SCORE
	Very large gap, very high importance to address the gap	>4
	Large gap, high importance to address the gap	3.01 - 4
	Moderate gap, Important to address the gap	2.01 - 3
	Small gap, it is recommended to address the gap	1.01 - 2
	Slight or no gap, slight improvement possible	<1.01

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations/Questions	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
Integration of land use planning into RBMP under WFD	Land use planning should be an integral part of river basin development planning as per WFD of the EU and particularly of RBMP Program of measures, especially so for protected areas as per WFD Article 6.	3.29	3.57	4.57
	Land use plans for protected areas in article 6 of the WFD should be a constituent of the RBMP for any given basin and especially so for transboundary river basins considering that EU has no jurisdiction over land use planning at national level.	3.00	3.57	4.29
	The main spatial unit for water related land use planning should be the river basin district/catchment.	3.57	3.57	4.71
	DPSIR framework should be used in land use planning at the river basin scale.	3.57	2.71	3.86
	Ecosystem based approach focusing on ecosystem services should be at the focus of analysing causal paths within the DPSIR framework.	3.00	3.57	3.86
	Planning at the basin level should proceed through 9 distinct steps: Assessment, Definition of objectives, Formulation of the Program of measures, Assessment of impacts of measures, Assess feasibility of measures, Selection of measures for implementation, Implementation of the land use plan,	4.20	3.57	4.14



Category of Recommendations	Recommendations/Questions	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
	Monitoring of implementation process and effects, Review and revision			
	In formulating the land use plan for the planning area should take cognizance of : Plan is an instrument for decision making, Planning should be systematic, integrative and iterative process, Planning improves and supports management, The planning process shall be end results planning, importance of conflict resolution processes, of MS planning traditions, Planning should promote the active involvement of stakeholders and the public in the formulation of the land use plan.	2.14	3.00	4.29
	While the relevant WFD Directive provides a necessary international (transboundary) framework; the actual operational implementation must take place at Member State level. Within this framework there are opportunities to act in different scales: per Member State, per (sub-) basin or per water theme, as long as the prospect of 'good status' stays the leading principle, and the different prescribed steps are followed.	2.00	3.33	4.50
	Consider making land use plans a legal requirement for protected areas under WFD Article 6.	2.14	2.43	4.86
	Use available GUIDR implementation toolkit, and especially best management practices focused on particular clusters (small rivers, large rivers, lakes and reservoirs) and land use themes (agriculture, forestry and grassland ecosystems) in defining alternative land use measures for consideration within the program of measures.	5.00	2.71	4.43
	Plan for and carry out stakeholder empowerment prior to stakeholder involvement and participation in the process of land use plan development for the planning area.	3.57	3.29	4.00
	Start stakeholder dialogue as early as the phases of problem defining and setting the agenda. Better understanding of the interests of those involved arising during the planning process and so the chance to influence	2.14	2.67	4.43

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations/Questions	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
	planning will increase their willingness to cooperate in problem solving.			
	Develop a number of reasonable alternatives to consider; evaluating from each one its economic, environmental, political, and social impacts.	2.33	3.00	4.29
	Build on existing institutions wherever possible and avoid unnecessary transfers of authority from one body to another. Requirements for shifts of institutional mandates and responsibilities can take a long time, and eventually cause the failure of well-intended reforms.	2.43	3.67	4.00

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
Recommendation to National Governments	Formulate national land use policy framework that promotes sustainable water use and integrated water management and clear rights and obligations for all citizens.	3.00	2.86	5.00
	Use RBMP planning as a vehicle for translating land use policy into plans and actions and for providing feedback for policy adjustments;	3.86	3.29	4.29
	Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for land use planning that: Ensures that economic planning instruments and cycles and national sectoral policies, are considered; Acknowledges the different regional, urban and local situations and the need for spatially coherent territories ; Links and coordinates urban, metropolitan, regional and national plans and ensures coherence; Formally confirms partnership and public participation as key policy principles; Allows the development of new regulatory frameworks to facilitate the iterative and interactive implementation ; Strengthens and empowers of local authorities to ensure that planning rules and regulations are implemented; Stimulates and encourages collaboration with associations and networks of professionals and researchers; Sets standards and regulations for the protection of water, other natural resources, agricultural land etc; Promotes the use of land use planning as a facilitating and flexible mechanism; Establishes effective financial and fiscal frameworks in support Land use planning implementation; Uses legislation and regulations, as essential implementation tools, under periodic and critical review ; Promotes monitoring and reporting on Land use planning implementation stages, adjustments and challenges,	2.33	3.86	4.33

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
Recommendations to Regional and Local Governments	Provide political leadership for the development of land use plans, ensuring articulation and coordination with sectoral plans and other spatial plans and with neighboring territories, in order to plan and manage land use at the appropriate scale;	2.14	3.83	4.43
	Supervise professionals and private companies contracted for land use plan preparation, in order to ensure the alignment of plans with local political visions, national policies and international principles;	1.86	2.67	4.00
	Ensure that land use regulations are implemented and functionally effective and take action to avoid unlawful developments, with special attention to areas at risk, especially protected areas under Article 6 of the WFD;	1.86	3.67	4.86
	Share their land use planning experience, engage in cooperation to promote policy dialogue and capacity development and involve local government associations in land use policy and land use planning at national and local levels;	3.00	3.00	3.86
	Facilitate the effective and equitable involvement of stakeholders, particularly affected communities, civil society organizations and the private sector, in land use planning preparation and implementation by setting up appropriate participatory mechanisms, and engage civil society representatives, particularly women and youth, in implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration and responded to throughout the planning process.	2.43	3.29	3.71
	Promote the use of Land use planning as an action plan to improve water management and reduce pollution and the amount of water wasted;	4.14	2.71	4.00

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
	Develop a shared strategic spatial vision (supported by adequate maps) and a set of consensual objectives, reflecting a clear political will;	3.67	3.33	4.33
	Prioritize and phase desired and achievable land use outcomes along adequate timelines and based aligned with the WFD planning cycles;	4.71	3.57	3.86
	Set up institutional arrangements, participation and partnership frameworks and stakeholder agreements;	3.00	2.67	3.67
	Create a knowledge base to inform the Land use planning process and to allow the rigorous monitoring and evaluation of proposals, plans and outcomes;	4.43	3.29	4.29

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
Recommendations to Civil Society	Participation in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of land use plans, help local authorities identify needs and priorities and, wherever possible, exercise their right to be consulted in accordance with existing legal frameworks and international agreements;	1.86	2.67	3.71
	Contribution to the mobilization and representation of populations in public consultations on land use planning, particularly poor people and vulnerable groups of all ages and gender, with a view to fostering equitable development, promoting peaceful social relations and prioritizing the development in the least developed urban areas;	1.86	3.00	3.14
	Raising the public awareness and mobilization of public opinion to prevent illegal and speculative land uses, particularly those that could endanger the natural environment;	1.57	2.67	4.14
	Contribution to ensuring continuity in the long-term objectives of land use plans, even in times of political change or short-term impediments.	2.43	4.67	3.86

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
Recommendations to Professional Organisations	Facilitation of land use planning processes through their expertise during all preparatory and updating stages and mobilizing the groups of stakeholders concerned for their views;	1.57	3.00	4.00
	Advocating for more inclusive and equitable development, ensured not only by widespread public participation in land use planning but also through the content of planning instruments such as plans, designs, regulations, by-laws and rules;	1.86	2.67	3.86
	Promotion of the application of the GUIDR principles and advise to decision makers to adopt them and, whenever necessary, adapt them to national, regional and local situations;	4.33	3.00	4.29
	Advancement of research-based knowledge on land use planning and organize seminars and consultative forums to raise public awareness of the recommendations in the GUIDR;	3.00	3.00	4.00
	Participation in the development of the overall spatial vision and the prioritization of projects that should result from a participatory process involving consultations between all relevant stakeholders and driven by those public authorities which are closest to the public;	2.43	3.29	4.00
	Development new tools and transfer of knowledge across borders and sectors that promote integrative, participatory and strategic planning;	3.29	3.86	3.86
	Translation of forecasts and projections into planning alternatives and scenarios to enable political decisions;	2.14	3.33	4.14
	Provision of feedback to the authorities on challenges and opportunities that may emerge in the implementation phases and	1.86	3.00	3.86

Category of Recommendations	Recommendations	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
	recommend necessary adjustments and corrective measures.			

### Methodological notes

The assessment of overall status of the state of land use planning and its use within the framework of WFD River Basin Water Management Plans within the project countries is based on the results of the Questionnaire carried out within the CAMARO D Project on CAMARO D Recommendations for the integration of land use planning into the process of development of River Basin Management Plans. The Assessment included the allocation of scores to questionnaire responses from each of the participating countries.

The Questionnaire consisted of a total of 39 questions grouped into five distinct groups:

1. Recommendations regarding Integration of land use planning into RBMP under WFD,
2. Recommendation to national governments,
3. Recommendations to regional and local governments,
4. Recommendations to civil society,
5. Recommendations to professional organisations.

It is noted that Recommendations on Integration of Land Use Planning into the RBMP under the WFD are aimed at all stakeholders but are **specifically targeted** at the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) as an organisation which is seen as the principal player in initiating the actions necessary to make the integration in Transnational context of the Danube River Basin.



**TABLE 2. OVERALL COUNTRY LEVEL ASSESSMENT ON THE STATUS OF LAND USE PLANNING INTEGRATION INTO RIVER BASIN PLANNING UNDER WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE**

Country	Overall Implementation status: Score 1	Difficulty of implementation: Score 2	Overall Importance for success: Score 3
AUSTRIA	3.6	3.0	3.8
BULGARIA	3.5	3.2	4.1
CROATIA	2.6	3.0	4.5
CZECH REPUBLIC	2.9	3.4	3.2
GERMANY	2.2	3.1	4.3
HUNGARY	3.7	3.6	4.5
ROMANIA	2.4	3.3	4.6
SERBIA	4.0	3.8	3.9
SLOVENIA	2.6	3.4	4.5
<b>DANUBE BASIN</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>

**LEGEND:**

COLOR	GAP	SCORE
Red	Very large gap, very high importance to address the gap	>4
Orange	Large gap, high importance to address the gap	3.01 - 4
Yellow	Moderate gap, Important to address the gap	2.01 - 3
Green	Small gap, it is recommended to address the gap	1.01 - 2
Blue	Slight or no gap, slight improvement possible	<1.01

**Methodological notes**

The assessment of overall status of the state of land use planning and its use within the framework of WFD River Basin Water Management Plans within a particular country is also based on the results of the Questionnaire carried out within the CAMARO D Project on CAMARO D Recommendations for the integration of land use planning into the process of development of River Basin Management Plans. The Assessment included the allocation of scores to questionnaire responses from each of the participating countries.

The Questionnaire consisted of a total of 39 questions grouped into five distinct groups:

1. Recommendations regarding Integration of land use planning into RBMP under WFD,
2. Recommendation to national governments,
3. Recommendations to regional and local governments,
4. Recommendations to civil society
5. Recommendations to professional organisations.

The country assessment is based on the average score of a country response to 39 questions posed in the questionnaire.

Country scores reflect the relative position of a given country with respect to the gaps that need to be addressed. Country responses to individual questions and gaps identified are given in the Transnational Adaptation Plan which is also a product of the CAMARO D Project WP T3 and should be read together with this document.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis of the basin wide and country situations and gaps shows that land use planning is not yet integrated into river basin planning within the process of river basin management planning within the framework of the WFD. Some countries have smaller and some larger gaps as is shown and this to a large extent is typically related to the capacity of responsible bodies and the land use planning policy and regulations in place.

Achieving integration of land use planning into water management planning framework will take some time and will require a focussed effort of all involved, especially so in the transnational context and in view of the differences in land use planning systems in countries in the Danube Basin.

We believe that the key role and leadership have to be provided by the ICPDR as a basin wide organisation to which all the basin countries belong. ICPDR should have the capacity to provide leadership and initiate the process of necessary reforms. As the review of the WFD is still in progress this may be the right time for ICPDR to make a meaningful contribution to it and hopefully bring to the attention of EU Policy and decision maker the importance of land use planning for effective water management. After all water quality and quantity are the results of land use. As the title of the book “Water a reflection of land use” suggests land use and water management cannot remain separated as is currently the case in many situations in practice.

# WATER IS A REFLECTION OF LAND USE!

## **Water A Reflection Of Land Use Options For Counteracting Land And Water Mismanagement**

By M. Falkenmark, L. Andersson, R. Castensson, K. Sundblad

Publisher: [Swedish Natural Science Research Council](#)

[Free textbook](#) available at the SIWI website.

## REFERENCES

The main reference for this section is CAMARO D: GUIDR - Guidance for the Danube Region for sustainable land use planning Document. The document can be downloaded from the CAMARO-D project web page.

## ANNEX 1. QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

Recommendation/Question		AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
		Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
Integration of land use planning into RBMP under WFD	Land use planning should be an integral part of river basin development planning as per WFD of the EU and particularly of <u>RBMP Program of measures</u> , especially so for protected areas as per WFD Article 6.	N	M	5	N	M	5	N	M	5
	Land use plans for protected areas in article 6 of the WFD should be a constituent of the RBMP for any given basin and especially so for transboundary river basins considering that EU has no jurisdiction over land use planning at national level.	N	H	4	N	M	4	Y/N	M	5
	The main spatial unit for water related land use planning should be the river basin district/catchment.	N	M	5	N	M	5	Y/N	E	4
	DPSIR framework should be used in land use planning at the river basin scale.	N	M	3	Y	E	5	Y/N	E	4
	Ecosystem based approach focusing on ecosystem services should be at the focus of analyzing causal paths within the DPSIR framework.	N	M	3	N	H	3	Y/N	M	4

Recommendation/Question	AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
Planning at the basin level should proceed through 9 distinct steps: Assessment, Definition of objectives, Formulation of the Program of measures, Assessment of impacts of measures, Assess feasibility of measures, Selection of measures for implementation, Implementation of the land use plan, Monitoring of implementation process and effects, Review and revision	N	M	3	P	M	5	N	M	4
In formulating the land use plan for the planning area should take cognizance of : Plan is an instrument for decision making, Planning should be systematic, integrative and iterative process, Planning improves and supports management, The planning process shall be end results planning, importance of conflict resolution processes, of MS planning traditions, Planning should promote the active involvement of stakeholders and the public in the formulation of the land use plan.	N	M	2	Y	H	5	Y	M	5
While the relevant WFD Directive provides a necessary international (transboundary) framework; the actual operational implementation must take place at Member State level. Within this framework there are opportunities to act in different scales: per Member State, per (sub-) basin or per water theme, as long as the prospect of 'good status' stays the leading principle, and the different prescribed steps are followed.				P	M	5	Y	M	4

Recommendation/Question	AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
Consider making land use plans a legal requirement for protected areas under WFD Article 6.	N	M	5	Y	M	5	Y	E	5
Use available GUIDR implementation toolkit, and especially best management practices focused on particular clusters (small rivers, large rivers, lakes and reservoirs) and land use themes (agriculture, forestry and grassland ecosystems) in defining alternative land use measures for consideration within the program of measures.	N	E	4	N	M	5	N	E	4
Plan for and carry out stakeholder empowerment prior to stakeholder involvement and participation in the process of land use plan development for the planning area.	N	E	2	No	H	5	Y/N	E	5
Start stakeholder dialogue as early as the phases of problem defining and setting the agenda. Better understanding of the interests of those involved arising during the planning process and so the chance to influence planning will increase their willingness to co-operate in problem solving.	Y		4	YEs, P	M	4	Y/N	E	5
Develop a number of reasonable alternatives to consider; evaluating from each one its economic, environmental, political, and social impacts.	N	E	5	No	H	4	Y	M	5
Build on existing institutions wherever possible and avoid unnecessary transfers of authority from one body to another. Requirements for shifts of	Y		5	No	H	3	Y/N	H	4/5

Recommendation/Question		AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
		Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
institutional mandates and responsibilities can take a long time, and eventually cause the failure of well-intended reforms.										
Recommendation to National Governments	Formulate national land use policy framework that promotes sustainable water use and integrated water management and clear rights and obligations for all citizens.	P	E	5	N	M	5	Y	M/H	5
	Use RBMP planning as a vehicle for translating land use policy into plans and actions and for providing feedback for policy adjustments;	N	H	4	N	E	4	N	M	5
	Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for land use planning that: Ensures that economic planning instruments and cycles and national sectoral policies, are considered; Acknowledges the different regional, urban and local situations and the need for spatially coherent territories ; Links and coordinates urban, metropolitan, regional and national plans and ensures coherence; Formally confirms partnership and public participation as key policy principles; Allows the development of new regulatory frameworks to facilitate the iterative and interactive implementation ; Strengthens and empowers of local authorities to ensure that planning rules and regulations are implemented; Stimulates and encourages collaboration with associations and networks of professionals and	N	H	3	P	M	4	Y	H	5



Recommendation/Question	AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA			
	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	
researchers ; Setts standards and regulations for the protection of water, other natural resources, agricultural land etc; Promotes the use of land use planning as a facilitating and flexible mechanism; Establishes effective financial and fiscal frameworks in support Land use planning implementation; Uses legislation and regulations, as essential implementation tools, under periodic and critical review ; Promotes monitoring and reporting on Land use planning implementation stages, adjustments and challenges,										
<b>Recommendations to Regional and Local Governments</b>	Provide political leadership for the development of land use plans, ensuring articulation and coordination with sectoral plans and other spatial plans and with neighboring territories, in order to plan and manage land use at the appropriate scale;	Y		4	N	H	4	Y	M/H	5
	Supervise professionals and private companies contracted for land use plan preparation, in order to ensure the alignment of plans with local political visions, national policies and international principles;	Y		5	Y	M	4	Y/N	H	3
	Ensure that land use regulations are implemented and functionally effective and take action to avoid unlawful developments, with special attention to areas at risk, especially protected areas under Article 6 of the WFD;	Y		5	Y	E	5	Y/N	H	5

Recommendation/Question	AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
Share their land use planning experience, engage in cooperation to promote policy dialogue and capacity development and involve local government associations in land use policy and land use planning at national and local levels;				N	H	5	Y/N	E	3
Facilitate the effective and equitable involvement of stakeholders, particularly affected communities, civil society organizations and the private sector, in land use planning preparation and implementation by setting up appropriate participatory mechanisms, and engage civil society representatives, particularly women and youth, in implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration and responded to throughout the planning process.	N	M	3	N	M	4	Y/N	M	4
Promote the use of Land use planning as an action plan to improve water management and reduce pollution and the amount of water wasted;	N	M	3	N	M	4	Y/N	E	4
Develop a shared strategic spatial vision (supported by adequate maps) and a set of consensual objectives, reflecting a clear political will;				N	M	4	N	M	5

Recommendation/Question		AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
		Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
	Prioritize and phase desired and achievable land use outcomes along adequate time lines and based aligned with the WFD planning cycles;	N	H	3	N	M	4	Y/N	M	4
	Set up institutional arrangements, participation and partnership frameworks and stakeholder agreements;				N	M	4	Y	M	4
	Create a knowledge base to inform the Land use planning process and to allow the rigorous monitoring and evaluation of proposals, plans and outcomes;	Y (P)	M	3	N	M	4	Y/N	H	5
Recommendations to Civil Society	Participation in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of land use plans, help local authorities identify needs and priorities and, wherever possible, exercise their right to be consulted in accordance with existing legal frameworks and international agreements;	Y		5	N	H	2	Y/N	M	3
	Contribution to the mobilization and representation of populations in public consultations on land use planning, particularly poor people and vulnerable groups of all ages and gender, with a view to fostering equitable development, promoting peaceful social relations and prioritizing the development in the least developed urban areas;	N	M	2	P	M	4	Y/N	M	4

Recommendation/Question		AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
		Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
	Raising the public awareness and mobilization of public opinion to prevent illegal and speculative land uses, particularly those that could endanger the natural environment;	Y		4	Y	M	4	Y	E	5
	Contribution to ensuring continuity in the long-term objectives of land use plans, even in times of political change or short-term impediments.	Y		4	N	H	2	Y/N	H	4
Recommendations to Professional Organisations	Facilitation of land use planning processes through their expertise during all preparatory and updating stages and mobilizing the groups of stakeholders concerned for their views;	Y		5	Y	M	4	Y	M	4
	Advocating for more inclusive and equitable development, ensured not only by widespread public participation in land use planning but also through the content of planning instruments such as plans, designs, regulations, by-laws and rules;	Y		4	N	E	4	Y	H	4
	Promotion of the application of the GUIDR principles and advise to decision makers to adopt them and, whenever necessary, adapt them to national, regional and local situations;	N	M	3	N	M	5	N	M	5
	Advancement of research-based knowledge on land use planning and organize seminars and consultative forums to raise public awareness of the recommendations in the GUIDR;	N	M	3	N	E	5	N	M	5

Recommendation/Question	AUSTRIA			BULGARIA			CROATIA		
	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N/P)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
Participation in the development of the overall spatial vision and the prioritization of projects that should result from a participatory process involving consultations between all relevant stakeholders and driven by those public authorities which are closest to the public;	N	M	3	Y	M	4	Y	M	5
Development new tools and transfer of knowledge across borders and sectors that promote integrative, participatory and strategic planning;	N	M	4	N	M	4	Y/N	H	5
Translation of forecasts and projections into planning alternatives and scenarios to enable political decisions;	Y		5	P	M	3	Y	M	5
Provision of feedback to the authorities on challenges and opportunities that may emerge in the implementation phases and recommend necessary adjustments and corrective measures.	Y		4	Y	M	3	Y	M	5

Recommendations		CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY		
		Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating
Integration of land use planning into RBMP under WFD	Land use planning should be an integral part of river basin development planning as per WFD of the EU and particularly of RBMP Program of measures, especially so for protected areas as per WFD Article 6.	Y	M	3	Y	M	5	y	M	5
	Land use plans for protected areas in article 6 of the WFD should be a constituent of the RBMP for any given basin and especially so for transboundary river basins considering that EU has no jurisdiction over land use planning at national level.	Y	M	3	Y	M	5	N	H	5
	The main spatial unit for water related land use planning should be the river basin district/catchment.	N	H	5	Y	H	4	y	E	3
	DPSIR framework should be used in land use planning at the river basin scale.	N	M	3	N	H	3	N	H	4
	Ecosystem based approach focusing on ecosystem services should be at the focus of analyzing causal paths within the DPSIR framework.	Y	M	3	N	H	5	N	H	5
	Planning at the basin level should proceed through 9 distinct steps: Assessment, Definition of objectives, Formulation of the Program of measures, Assessment of impacts of measures, Assess feasibility of measures, Selection of measures for implementation, Implementation of the land use plan, Monitoring of implementation process and effects, Review and revision	N	M	5	N	H	4	P	H	5

Recommendations	CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY		
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating
In formulating the land use plan for the planning area should take cognizance of : Plan is an instrument for decision making, Planning should be systematic, integrative and iterative process, Planning improves and supports management, The planning process shall be end results planning, importance of conflict resolution processes, of MS planning traditions, Planning should promote the active involvement of stakeholders and the public in the formulation of the land use plan.	Y	E	4	Y	M	4	P	M	5
While the relevant WFD Directive provides a necessary international (transboundary) framework; the actual operational implementation must take place at Member State level. Within this framework there are opportunities to act in different scales: per Member State, per (sub-) basin or per water theme, as long as the prospect of 'good status' stays the leading principle, and the different prescribed steps are followed.	Y	M	4	Y	M	5	y	M	4
Consider making land use plans a legal requirement for protected areas under WFD Article 6.	Y	M	5	Y	E	5	y	M	4
Use available GUIDR implementation toolkit, and especially best management practices focused on particular clusters (small rivers, large rivers, lakes and reservoirs) and land use themes (agriculture, forestry and grassland ecosystems) in defining alternative land use measures for consideration within the program of measures.	N	M	3	N	H	5	y	H	5

Recommendations	CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating	
Plan for and carry out stakeholder empowerment prior to stakeholder involvement and participation in the process of land use plan development for the planning area.	N	H	3	Y	M	3	y	M	4	
Start stakeholder dialogue as early as the phases of problem defining and setting the agenda. Better understanding of the interests of those involved arising during the planning process and so the chance to influence planning will increase their willingness to co-operate in problem solving.	Y	H	3	Y	E	5	y	H	4	
Develop a number of reasonable alternatives to consider; evaluating from each one its economic, environmental, political, and social impacts.	Y	M	3	Y	E	5	y	M	4	
Build on existing institutions wherever possible and avoid unnecessary transfers of authority from one body to another. Requirements for shifts of institutional mandates and responsibilities can take a long time, and eventually cause the failure of well-intended reforms.	N	H	4	Y	M	3	N	M	3	
Recommendation to National Governments	Formulate national land use policy framework that promotes sustainable water use and integrated water management and clear rights and obligations for all citizens.	N	H	5	Y	E	5	y	M	5
	Use RBMP planning as a vehicle for translating land use policy into plans and actions and for providing feedback for policy adjustments;	Y	H	5	Y	M	3	N	M	3



Recommendations	CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY		
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating
Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for land use planning that: Ensures that economic planning instruments and cycles and national sectoral policies, are considered; Acknowledges the different regional, urban and local situations and the need for spatially coherent territories ; Links and coordinates urban, metropolitan, regional and national plans and ensures coherence; Formally confirms partnership and public participation as key policy principles; Allows the development of new regulatory frameworks to facilitate the iterative and interactive implementation ; Strengthens and empowers of local authorities to ensure that planning rules and regulations are implemented; Stimulates and encourages collaboration with associations and networks of professionals and researchers ; Setts standards and regulations for the protection of water, other natural resources, agricultural land etc; Promotes the use of land use planning as a facilitating and flexible mechanism; Establishes effective financial and fiscal frameworks in support Land use planning implementation; Uses legislation and regulations, as essential implementation tools, under periodic and critical review ; Promotes monitoring and reporting on Land use planning implementation stages, adjustments and challenges,	Y	M	4	Y	M	5	P	H	5
<b>Recommendations to Regional and</b> Provide political leadership for the development of land use plans, ensuring articulation and coordination with sectoral plans and other spatial plans and with neighboring territories, in order to plan and manage land use at the appropriate scale;	N	H	3	Y	M	5	y	H	5

Recommendations	CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY		
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating
Supervise professionals and private companies contracted for land use plan preparation, in order to ensure the alignment of plans with local political visions, national policies and international principles;	N	M	2	Y	E	5	N	H	4
Ensure that land use regulations are implemented and functionally effective and take action to avoid unlawful developments, with special attention to areas at risk, especially protected areas under Article 6 of the WFD;	Y	M	4	Y	H	5	P	H	5
Share their land use planning experience, engage in cooperation to promote policy dialogue and capacity development and involve local government associations in land use policy and land use planning at national and local levels;	Y	M	2	Y	M	5	N	H	5
Facilitate the effective and equitable involvement of stakeholders, particularly affected communities, civil society organizations and the private sector, in land use planning preparation and implementation by setting up appropriate participatory mechanisms, and engage civil society representatives, particularly women and youth, in implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration and responded to throughout the planning process.	Y	M	1	Y	M	5	N	H	5
Promote the use of Land use planning as an action plan to improve water management and reduce pollution and the amount of water wasted;	N	M	2	N	M	5	N	M	5

Recommendations	CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating	
Develop a shared strategic spatial vision (supported by adequate maps) and a set of consensual objectives, reflecting a clear political will;	N	H	4	N	H	4	N	H	4	
Prioritize and phase desired and achievable land use outcomes along adequate time lines and based aligned with the WFD planning cycles;	N	M	2	N	H	4	P	M	4	
Set up institutional arrangements, participation and partnership frameworks and stakeholder agreements;	N	M	2	Y	M	4	N	M	3	
Create a knowledge base to inform the Land use planning process and to allow the rigorous monitoring and evaluation of proposals, plans and outcomes;	N	E	3	N	H	5	N	M	5	
<b>Recommendations to Civil Society</b>	Participation in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of land use plans, help local authorities identify needs and priorities and, wherever possible, exercise their right to be consulted in accordance with existing legal frameworks and international agreements;	Y	M	2	Y	E	5	P	E	5
	Contribution to the mobilization and representation of populations in public consultations on land use planning, particularly poor people and vulnerable groups of all ages and gender, with a view to fostering equitable development, promoting peaceful social relations and prioritizing the development in the least developed urban areas;	Y	M	2	Y	E	3	N	M	5

Recommendations	CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating	
Raising the public awareness and mobilization of public opinion to prevent illegal and speculative land uses, particularly those that could endanger the natural environment;	N	H	4	Y	M	3	N	H	5	
Contribution to ensuring continuity in the long-term objectives of land use plans, even in times of political change or short-term impediments.	N	H	5	Y	H	4	N	H	5	
<b>Recommendations to Professional Organisations</b>	Facilitation of land use planning processes through their expertise during all preparatory and updating stages and mobilizing the groups of stakeholders concerned for their views;	N	M	3	Y	M	4	N	E	5
	Advocating for more inclusive and equitable development, ensured not only by widespread public participation in land use planning but also through the content of planning instruments such as plans, designs, regulations, by-laws and rules;	Y	E	3	Y	M	4	N	M	3
	Promotion of the application of the GUIDR principles and advise to decision makers to adopt them and, whenever necessary, adapt them to national, regional and local situations;	N	E	3	N	M	4	N	E	5
	Advancement of research-based knowledge on land use planning and organize seminars and consultative forums to raise public awareness of the recommendations in the GUIDR;	Y	M	3	N	M	4	N	M	4
	Participation in the development of the overall spatial vision and the prioritization of projects that should result from a	Y	H	4	N	M	4	N	M	5

Recommendations	CZECH REPUBLIC			GERMANY			HUNGARY		
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating
participatory process involving consultations between all relevant stakeholders and driven by those public authorities which are closest to the public;									
Development new tools and transfer of knowledge across borders and sectors that promote integrative, participatory and strategic planning;	Y	M	2	N	M	3	N	M	5
Translation of forecasts and projections into planning alternatives and scenarios to enable political decisions;	Y	M	2	Y	E	5	N	M	5
Provision of feedback to the authorities on challenges and opportunities that may emerge in the implementation phases and recommend necessary adjustments and corrective measures.	N	M	3	Y	E	4	N	M	5

Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	
Integration of land use planning into RBMP under WFD	Land use planning should be an integral part of river basin development planning as per WFD of the EU and particularly of <u>RBMP Program of measures</u> , especially so for protected areas as per WFD Article 6.	Y	H	4	N	H	5	N	H	5
	Land use plans for protected areas in article 6 of the WFD should be a constituent of the RBMP for any given basin and especially so for transboundary river basins considering that EU has no jurisdiction over land use planning at national level.	N	H	5	N	E	4	Y	M	4
	The main spatial unit for water related land use planning should be the river basin district/catchment.	Y	M	5	N	H	5	N	H	5
	DPSIR framework should be used in land use planning at the river basin scale.	N	M	5	N	M	3	Y	M	4
	Ecosystem based approach focusing on ecosystem services should be at the focus of analyzing causal paths within the DPSIR framework.	Y	M	5	N	H	4	Y	M	4
	Planning at the basin level should proceed through 9 distinct steps: Assessment, Definition of objectives, Formulation of the Program of measures, Assessment of impacts of measures, Assess feasibility of measures, Selection of measures for implementation, Implementation of the land use plan, Monitoring of implementation process and effects, Review and revision	Y	M	5	N	M	5	Y/N	H	4

Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA		
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
In formulating the land use plan for the planning area should take cognizance of : Plan is an instrument for decision making, Planning should be systematic, integrative and iterative process, Planning improves and supports management, The planning process shall be end results planning, importance of conflict resolution processes, of MS planning traditions, Planning should promote the active involvement of stakeholders and the public in the formulation of the land use plan.	N	M	5	Y	E	3	Y	M	5
While the relevant WFD Directive provides a necessary international (transboundary) framework; the actual operational implementation must take place at Member State level. Within this framework there are opportunities to act in different scales: per Member State, per (sub-) basin or per water theme, as long as the prospect of 'good status' stays the leading principle, and the different prescribed steps are followed.	Y	M	5	N	M	5	N	H	4
Consider making land use plans a legal requirement for protected areas under WFD Article 6.	N	M	5	N	H	5	Y	M	4
Use available GUIDR implementation toolkit, and especially best management practices focused on particular clusters (small rivers, large rivers, lakes and reservoirs) and land use themes (agriculture, forestry and grassland ecosystems) in defining alternative land use measures for consideration within the program of measures.	N	M	5	N	M	5	N	M	5

Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	
Plan for and carry out stakeholder empowerment prior to stakeholder involvement and participation in the process of land use plan development for the planning area.	Y	M	5	Y	M	4	N	H	5	
Start stakeholder dialogue as early as the phases of problem defining and setting the agenda. Better understanding of the interests of those involved arising during the planning process and so the chance to influence planning will increase their willingness to co-operate in problem solving.	Y	M	5	N	H	5	N	M	5	
Develop a number of reasonable alternatives to consider; evaluating from each one its economic, environmental, political, and social impacts.	Y	M	5	Y	M	4	Y/N	H	3	
Build on existing institutions wherever possible and avoid unnecessary transfers of authority from one body to another. Requirements for shifts of institutional mandates and responsibilities can take a long time, and eventually cause the failure of well-intended reforms.	Y	M	5	N	H	3	Y	E	4	
Recommendation to National Governments	Formulate national land use policy framework that promotes sustainable water use and integrated water management and clear rights and obligations for all citizens.	Y	M	5	N	H	5	N	M	5
	Use RBMP planning as a vehicle for translating land use policy into plans and actions and for providing feedback for policy adjustments;	N	M	5	N	H	5	N	M	4
	Develop an enabling legal and institutional framework for land use planning that: Ensures that economic planning	Y	M	5/4	N	M	4	Y	H	5



Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	
instruments and cycles and national sectoral policies, are considered; Acknowledges the different regional, urban and local situations and the need for spatially coherent territories ; Links and coordinates urban, metropolitan, regional and national plans and ensures coherence; Formally confirms partnership and public participation as key policy principles; Allows the development of new regulatory frameworks to facilitate the iterative and interactive implementation ; Strengthens and empowers of local authorities to ensure that planning rules and regulations are implemented; Stimulates and encourages collaboration with associations and networks of professionals and researchers ; Setts standards and regulations for the protection of water, other natural resources, agricultural land etc; Promotes the use of land use planning as a facilitating and flexible mechanism; Establishes effective financial and fiscal frameworks in support Land use planning implementation; Uses legislation and regulations, as essential implementation tools, under periodic and critical review ; Promotes monitoring and reporting on Land use planning implementation stages, adjustments and challenges,										
Recommendations to Regional and Local	Provide political leadership for the development of land use plans, ensuring articulation and coordination with sectoral plans and other spatial plans and with neighboring territories, in order to plan and manage land use at the appropriate scale;	Y	M	5	N	H	3	Y	M	5
	Supervise professionals and private companies contracted for land use plan preparation, in order to ensure the alignment of	Y	M	4	N	H	3	Y	E	5

Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA		
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
plans with local political visions, national policies and international principles;									
Ensure that land use regulations are implemented and functionally effective and take action to avoid unlawful developments, with special attention to areas at risk, especially protected areas under Article 6 of the WFD;	N	M	5	N	H	3	Y	H	5
Share their land use planning experience, engage in cooperation to promote policy dialogue and capacity development and involve local government associations in land use policy and land use planning at national and local levels;	N	M	5	N	H	3	Y	M	4
Facilitate the effective and equitable involvement of stakeholders, particularly affected communities, civil society organizations and the private sector, in land use planning preparation and implementation by setting up appropriate participatory mechanisms, and engage civil society representatives, particularly women and youth, in implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure that their needs are taken into consideration and responded to throughout the planning process.	Y	H	4	N	H	3	Y	M	5
Promote the use of Land use planning as an action plan to improve water management and reduce pollution and the amount of water wasted;	N	M	5	N	H	3	Y	M	5

Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	
Develop a shared strategic spatial vision (supported by adequate maps) and a set of consensual objectives, reflecting a clear political will;	Y	M	4	N	H	3	Y	E	5	
Prioritize and phase desired and achievable land use outcomes along adequate time lines and based aligned with the WFD planning cycles;	N	M	5	N	H	3	N	M	5	
Set up institutional arrangements, participation and partnership frameworks and stakeholder agreements;	Y	E	4	N	H	3	N	M	4	
Create a knowledge base to inform the Land use planning process and to allow the rigorous monitoring and evaluation of proposals, plans and outcomes;	N	M	5	N	H	3	N	M	5	
<b>Recommendations to Civil Society</b>	Participation in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of land use plans, help local authorities identify needs and priorities and, wherever possible, exercise their right to be consulted in accordance with existing legal frameworks and international agreements;	Y	M	4	N	M	4	Y	E	5
	Contribution to the mobilization and representation of populations in public consultations on land use planning, particularly poor people and vulnerable groups of all ages and gender, with a view to fostering equitable development, promoting peaceful social relations and prioritizing the development in the least developed urban areas;	Y	M	4	N	M	4	Y	H	3

Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA			
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	
Raising the public awareness and mobilization of public opinion to prevent illegal and speculative land uses, particularly those that could endanger the natural environment;	Y	M	5	N	M	4	Y	E	4	
Contribution to ensuring continuity in the long-term objectives of land use plans, even in times of political change or short-term impediments.	Y	M	4	N	M	4	Y	H	4	
Recommendations to Professional Organisations	Facilitation of land use planning processes through their expertise during all preparatory and updating stages and mobilizing the groups of stakeholders concerned for their views;	Y	M	4	Y	M	4	Y	M	4
	Advocating for more inclusive and equitable development, ensured not only by widespread public participation in land use planning but also through the content of planning instruments such as plans, designs, regulations, by-laws and rules;	Y	M	4	Y	M	4	Y/N	M	4
	Promotion of the application of the GUIDR principles and advise to decision makers to adopt them and, whenever necessary, adapt them to national, regional and local situations;	N	M	5	Y	M	4	Y/N	H	5
	Advancement of research-based knowledge on land use planning and organize seminars and consultative forums to raise public awareness of the recommendations in the GUIDR;	Y	H	4	Y	M	4	Y/N	M	4

Recommendations	ROMANIA			SERBIA			SLOVENIA		
	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)	Already implemented (Y/N)	Difficulty of implementation (easy/medium/hard)	Importance rating (1 to 5)
Participation in the development of the overall spatial vision and the prioritization of projects that should result from a participatory process involving consultations between all relevant stakeholders and driven by those public authorities which are closest to the public;	Y	M	4	Y	M	4	Y/N	M	4
Development new tools and transfer of knowledge across borders and sectors that promote integrative, participatory and strategic planning;	N	H	4	N	M	4	Y/N	H	5
Translation of forecasts and projections into planning alternatives and scenarios to enable political decisions;	N	H	4	Y	M	4	Y/N	H	5
Provision of feedback to the authorities on challenges and opportunities that may emerge in the implementation phases and recommend necessary adjustments and corrective measures.	Y	H	4	Y	M	4	Y/N	M	4

### **Methodological notes**

The assessment of overall status of the state of land use planning and its use within the framework of WFD River Basin Water Management Plans within the project countries is based on the results of the Questionnaire carried out within the CAMARO D Project on CAMARO D Recommendations for the integration of land use planning into the process of development of River Basin Management Plans. The Assessment included the allocation of scores to questionnaire responses from each of the participating countries.

The Questionnaire consisted of a total of 39 questions grouped into five distinct groups:

1. Recommendations regarding Integration of land use planning into RBMP under the WFD,
2. Recommendation to national governments,
3. Recommendations to regional and local governments,
4. Recommendations to civil society,
5. Recommendations to professional organisations.

It is noted that Recommendations on Integration of Land Use Planning into the RBMP under the WFD are aimed at all stakeholders but are **specifically targeted** at International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) as an organisation which is seen as the principal player in initiating the actions necessary to make the integration in Transnational context of the Danube River Basin.