

IDES

*Improving water quality in the **Danube** river and its tributaries by integrative floodplain management based on **Ecosystem Services***

DTP3-389-2.1 – IDES

1 July 2020 – 31 December 2022

O.T3.1: Transnational Stakeholder Workshop

14/10/2022

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with support of the entire IDES partnership

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Protocol of the Transnational Stakeholder Workshop

Scope of the Transnational Stakeholder Workshop

The IDES Transnational stakeholder workshop (Output O T3.1) was held on 4th and 5th of October, 2022 in Budapest, Hungary organized by the responsible leader of work package WP T3, KÖTIVIZIG's Project Team. The General Directorate of Water Management (of Hungary) hosted the 2-days hybrid meeting in its headquarter.

In the frame of the workshop the applicability of the IDES Tool and the ES approach was discussed. Every project partner invited 2-3 relevant stakeholders from each of the involved countries to collect feedback on the IDES Tool at the basin-wide level. With this auditorium including all PPs, ASPs and the ASPs (ICPDR, ISRBC, PAC4, PAC5) the challenges and needs in the Danube region and the advantage and benefits of an integrated ES approach and the application of the IDES tool was discussed in detail. The developed IDES tool and the results of the Danube region wide analysis of water quality and ES was presented by the respective PPs (LP - CUEI, WWF RO, BOKU, UB-RCSSES and KÖTIVIZIG).

The main aim of the meeting was to discuss the ES approach, the IDES tool and the transnational context in appropriate formats. Special attention was paid to examine the applicability of the IDES tool in the transnational context.

This deliverable of activity T3.2 provides the summary report about the suggestions and recommendations by the relevant stakeholders which will be included in the IDES Strategy (Output O T3.2 in Activity T3.3). The workshop envisaged to foster the application of the IDES approach on political and administrative level.

All PPs and some of the ASPs took part in the stakeholder workshop as international experts and delegate the relevant stakeholders from their country, which means in numbers 45 experts from 6 countries from the Danube Region.

Agenda

4-5 October 2022

Venue: General Directorate of Water Management of Hungary (OVF)

And also via Zoom Márvány utca 1/D, H-1012 Budapest, Hungary

Moderator: György Rátfai (KÖTIVIZIG)

3 October 2022 (Monday)	
Arrival of participants	
19:00	Dinner (Venue: IBIS Hotel's Restaurant)
4 October 2022 (Tuesday)	
09:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:20	Welcome and information on the meeting
10:20-10:40 h	Introduction of the project (CUEI)
10:40-11:40 h	Presentation of the work packages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals and results Communication (WWF Romania), '15 WPT 1 Activities (BOKU), '15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDES Tool & its usability • Experiences of the National Trainings WPT2 Activities (UB-RCSES), '15 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiences of pilot actions • Pilot implementation of the IDES Tool IDES Manual (CUEI, UB-RCSES), '15
11.40-12:00 h	Coffee break

12:00-12:50 h	<p>WP T3 Activities (KÖTIVIZIG), '15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of measures for improving water quality Strategy for an Integrated Water Quality Management in the Danube Region <p>Questions & answers, '35</p>
12:50-14:00 h	Lunch
14:00-15:30 h	Interactive discussion about the IDES Tool and about the Strategy (based on the necessity to improve water quality and the chance to do so in areas using the advantages of the Ecosystem Service approach)
15:30 – 16:30 h	<p>Summary of the day (CUEI)</p> <p>Questions & answers</p>
19:00	Internal project meeting – Dinner (Venue: IBIS Hotel's Restaurant)

5 October 2022 (Wednesday)

09:30 – 09:40	Welcome 2 nd day (CUEI)
09:40– 11:00	<p>Continuation of the discussion about the IDES Tool and on the Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders' inputs & ways of project results' implementation
11:00 - 12:00	<p>Summary of the meeting (CUEI)</p> <p>Overall questions & answers</p>
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch
End of the meeting	

4th October 2022 – Presentations and Interactive discussion (Questions and Answers):

Welcome speeches

Mr István Láng, the general director of the General Directorate of Water Management (of Hungary) as host institution and Associated Strategic Partner (ASP) welcomed and opened the International workshop organized by the Middle Tisza District Water directorate (KÖTIVIZIG – Leader of the technical work package 3). The international workshop main aim was to exchange knowledge about the IDES project's progress with the relevant stakeholders from the Danube River Basin.

The IDES project aims to improve water quality in the Danube and its tributaries through integrated floodplain management based on ecosystem services. In essence, the project aims to develop solutions to address ecosystem services and water quality issues together and integrate them into water management plans.



István Láng, General director of General Directorate of Water Management

Mr Láng emphasized the importance of the complex approach of the IDES project with the development of IDES tool and Strategy aiming the good water quality and the Ecosystem Services, keeping also in mind their even more importance and impact on water quantity issues as well. Saving our waters' quality is a significant issue and task in the whole Danube River Basin. Mr Láng introduced that he met with this ecosystem based approach at first in Germany, Neuburg a.d. Donau, in Donau Auen Institute 3 years ago, and that study tour resulted in soon in the development of the Hungarian Floodplain Institute, which was another milestone in the Hungarian Water Management Sector.

Mr Láng underlined the relationship between the floodplain and the floodway is of primary importance. The floodplain is the area that is flooded in the event of a flood in order to drain off excess water to protect human and natural assets. The maintenance and development of floodplains is not a one-man job, as the protection against invasive plant species, the development of areas that are normally farmed in many places, for fishing or other recreational purposes. Thus, in addition to water, nature conservation, agriculture and many other areas are also affected, and an integrated approach is important.

Mr Attila Lovas, the director of the Middle Tisza Directorate (KÖTIVIZIG) emphasized the relevance of the project implementation in the aspect of KÖTIVIZIG. He also drew attention to the importance of floodplains as well.

Presentations

IDES project

Ms Barbara Stammel (CUEI) presented the **IDES project in general**, the main expected result, outputs and the progress of the project implementation.

Communication

Ms Camelia Ionescu (WWF RO) presented the overall project communication, the tools and ways of communication to reach the wider audience. She emphasized the key role of the stakeholders and the importance of stakeholder involvement; how they assessed, mapped and involved the relevant stakeholders at local, at national and at basin-wide level as well.

IDES Tool

Mr Martin Tschikof from the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU in Vienna) presented the IDES tool: a methodological approach to harmonise the evaluation and visualisation of ecosystem services (ES) in floodplains and to link ES evaluations with water quality improvement.



Martin Tschikof from the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU in Vienna) presented the IDES tool

He underlined that it is important to distinguish between the compartments “river”, “active floodplain” and “former floodplain”, due to their different ecosystem functions and services. Compared to active floodplains, former floodplains are disconnected from the river by dykes and only flooded during extreme events.

Mr Tschikof emphasized that the IDES project assessed ES on different scales: Basin-wide and locally in pilot areas. This helped to better understand the drivers of ES and water quality and their perception by society. The segmentation on different levels provided the opportunity to compare and visualize

the ES of similarly sized parcels of land. In the pilot areas, generally more detailed data are available and a more differentiated evaluation is required => smaller segments of 1 km.

As next step its necessary to select ES.

The IDES approach was derived from RESI and adapted to the data available for floodplains in the Danube River Basin.

Mr Tschikof briefly explained the spatial reference and the used variables to assess habitat provision in the floodplains (and that an evaluation for the river compartment was also done separately).

The benefits of the IDES Tool:

- Harmonized ES evaluations for international and national applications
- Linking water quality functions with ES
- Advocating an integrative floodplain and water quality management
- Provision of a range of methods, data files, and scripts
- Promoting communication with / among stakeholders
- Acceleration of objective decision-making and implementation

Implementation of the IDES tool on pilot areas

This presentation was given by **Mr Mihai Adamescu** from the University of Bucharest (UB-RCSES). Stakeholders were involved in five pilot areas to jointly evaluate the importance of ES in the areas. In addition to the prioritization of ecosystems, significant pressures and interventions (with the DPSIR framework) were also selected together with the stakeholders.

For each study area, to consider the variability in site conditions and stakeholder perceptions, a Fuzzy Cognitive Model (FCM) was developed in cooperation with the stakeholders to integrate the ES and the DPSIR (Drivers-Pressures-State-Impact-Response)- framework. As FCMs allow for assessing how changes in pressures or measures affect Ecosystem S, this approach was used with the stakeholders in order to analyze the effects of different scenarios. The result of reducing all pressures was defined as an “ideal” scenario. The next step was to identify the options agreed by stakeholders by reducing a set of pressures to a certain degree between -1 and +1. The result in the FCM for each ES can be considered as “improvement coefficient”. Thus, for each pilot area the “optimal” scenario was developed based on a set of several measures or management options agreed and recommended by local stakeholders to be implemented in their pilot area in order to improve water quality.

IDES – Manual

Ms Barbara Stammel (CUEI) presented the manual of the IDES project which is intended as a methodological guide to the IDES approach to be used by key actors in water management (e.g. water agencies, planners, sectoral administrations) and other practitioners in the Danube river basin. It enables the assessment and mapping of ecosystem services along rivers and floodplains illustrated with best practice examples for the entire Danube River Basin and selected pilot areas.

Manual Content:

Chapter 1 - Connecting floodplains, water quality and ecosystem services – the IDES project

Chapter 2 - Development of the IDES Tool

Chapter 3 - Implementation of the IDES Tool

Chapter 4 - Added value of the IDES implementation

Chapter 1 - Connecting floodplains, water quality and ecosystem services – the IDES project

Chapter 1.1 - Background and intention of the IDES Project introduces the topic and presents the special features of rivers and floodplains and their pressures.

Chapter 1.2 - The ecosystem service approach explains the definition of ecosystem services, the state-of-the-art in mapping and assessing them with a special focus on the Danube river basin and the motivation on how the use of the IDES tool can improve water quality in the DRB.

Chapter 2 - Development of the IDES Tool

Chapter 2.1 - Linking water quality and ecosystem services – approaches and limitations

This chapter focuses on the possibility of linking ecosystem services to water quality and presents a brief overview of the scientific research that has been done so far.

In the subchapter "Methodological considerations to evaluate the links", various methodological options are presented on how to link ecosystem services with water quality.

In the IDES project, so-called fuzzy cognitive models (FCM) are used to establish links between ecosystem services and water quality.

Chapter 2.2 - Summary of the IDES Tool

Workflow and requirements: To cover the scope of ES evaluations and water quality assessments in floodplains, a stepwise approach is proposed (graphic explanation). In addition, the necessary requirements (software and skills, geodata, optionally specific data) are presented in this chapter.

Delineation of floodplains:

This subchapter begins by describing how the types of floodplain - morphological floodplain, active floodplain and former floodplain - are differentiated from each other. Following a description how the floodplains and the rivers were divided into different segments and compartments in the IDES project.

Selection of relevant ES:

26 ES from all three main types (Provisioning, Regulation & Maintenance, Cultural), which are typically provided by river-floodplain systems in the DRB, were selected for the evaluation.

Evaluation of ES:

Due to the heterogeneous data situation in the DRB, the IDES project selected two complementary methods to evaluate and map the ES in floodplains. In data-scarce countries/regions, capacity matrices

(adopted from Burkhard et al., 2009; Stoll et al., 2015) were applied to compensate for areas or ES where the detailed indicator-based approach was not feasible. In countries/regions with better data availability, the IDES approach, an adapted version of the comprehensive indicator-based RESI (River Ecosystem Service Index) approach by Podschun et al. (2018) was applied.

The application of both approaches is described in this chapter. For the indicator-based assessment, 17 detailed factsheets are presented RESI and the adapted IDES approach.

Chapter 2.3 - Scenarios for the pilot areas in the Danube region

Within the framework of the IDES project, the most important ES, pressures, and measures were compiled and ranked in cooperation with local and regional stakeholders for pilot areas. Also, different scenarios for reducing water quality related pressures were developed based on the causal relationship between the most important ecosystem services and pressures in each pilot area. Chapter 2.3 briefly explains the procedure for creating these scenarios with a special focus on nature-based solutions.

Chapter 2.4 - Synthesis and visualisation of cross-sectoral benefits in scenarios

Comparing and summarising ES assessments to demonstrate cross-sectoral benefits of measures: In this subchapter, various options to compare and aggregate results in order to represent the current state of the availability of several ES are explained and illustrated.

Types of visualisation: In this subchapter, various visualisation techniques for data analyses, like bar charts, box plots and rose charts, and the communication with stakeholders, like generalised maps, are discussed and presented graphically.

Chapter 3 - Implementation of the IDES Tool

Chapter 3.1 - Danube-wide implementation of the IDES Tool

Chapter 3.1 demonstrates the implementation and validation of the IDES tool in the Danube river basin. The manual contains 15 maps of different ecosystem service assessments calculated on the Danube and its tributaries using the IDES indicator approach.

Chapter 3.2 - Pilot implementation of the IDES Tool

- Overview of the 5 pilot areas
- ES selection (not all ES could be evaluated – different data availability)
- Results / Status quo IDES tool (presented in maps)
- Evaluation / mapping of scenarios in pilot areas using the FCM results

Chapter 4 - Added value of the IDES implementation

Concluding, chapter 4 is on the added value of the IDES Tool. It shows that this added value can be expected by involving key actors and stakeholders throughout water management projects, identifying trade-offs between sectors but most of all by developing synergies between them.

The Strategy for an integrated water quality management in the Danube region

The Strategy for an integrated water quality management in the Danube region was presented by **Mr Dávid Béla Vizi**, KÖTIVIZIG expert and WP3 Leader.

Aims of the WP T3:

1. Recommendations for water quality management actions along the Danube and its tributaries.
2. Basin wide transnational workshops for the water agencies and practitioners will be organized to demonstrate the overall advantage of the IDES approach as suitable tool to facilitate implementation of water quality management actions.
3. Develop a joint strategy to implement the ES based integrated water quality management in practice. The possibilities to integrate the results both at the level of the Danube river basin and at national level will be analysed and demonstrated.



The strategic goals were presented by Dávid Vizi, KÖTIVIZIG and Leader of Workpackage 3

Strategy how to implement the IDES tool in the Danube Region in the public planning process

Main objective: develop a joint strategy to implement the Ecosystem Service based integrated water quality management in practice

- Final synthesis of the project → based on the results of other WP's
- Map book with the evaluated river sections along the Danube River Basin
- Ensure the implementation of the IDES approach at the decision-making level
- The manual from WP T 2.4 will be prepared in close cooperation with the strategy

Editorial meetings were be organized in order to improve the development of the Strategy.

Strategy - Content

Chapter	Responsible, contributor	Deliverable	Pages	Content
I. Introduction 1.1 Aim of the IDES project and of this strategy	CUEI		3	the IDES project in brief, the main objectives, specific objectives, type of outputs, deliverables
I. Introduction 1.2 Danube River Basin: actual challenges for water quality	CUEI, BOKU, FVB.IGB, KÖTIVIZIG	D.T 1.1.1 O.T 1.1	10	A general characterisation of the River basin, actual challenges, existing conflicts, focusing mainly on water quality and ES
II. Principles, uses, functions of floodplain areas	KÖTIVIZIG		8	Present the significance and usability of the floodplain mainly in terms of water quality
III. Significant ES, pressures (DPSIR) in the Danube River Basin	BOKU, UB-RCESES	D.T 1.2.1 D.T 2.1.1	8	Method of ES selection, relevant ES in floodplains
IV. IDES tool:	BOKU	O.T 1.1 D.T 1.3.1.	10	Summary of the application, and usability of the IDES tool. A cross reference to the manual.
V. Status of the ES in the Danube River Basin	BOKU, CUEI	O.T 1.1	15	Results of ES calculations, “Map book”

Chapter	Responsible, contributor	Deliverable	Pages	Content
VI. Measures for improving water quality	KÖTIVIZIG	D.T 2.1.2. D.T 3.1.1	10	Measures catalogue based on national and basin wide experiences
VII. Legal framework	WWF, KÖTIVIZIG, FVB.IGB, IzVRS, FAUNS, CAWRI-BAS, WWF Adria, EcoContract		5	Connection with EU Directives (e.g. WFD), policies, also the actual planning, implementation process and national administrative procedures of water management
VIII. Public involvement and cross-sectoral consultation	WWF, KÖTIVIZIG	D.T 3.2.1	7	Experiences of the stakeholder involvement on national and international level
IX. Recommendation for action in decision-making and planning processes	CUEI, KÖTIVIZIG		4	Possibility to implement the IDES approach in decision-making and planning processes, lessons learned

Mr Vizi suggested some questions to be discussed for the afternoon session:

- How can we help the decision-makers with the IDES tool?
- How do you see the current status of your floodplains in your country? What are they most important functions?
- Which measures could improve the status of the floodplains / status of the ES?

Questions and Answer Part

During the afternoon, participants had the possibility to ask questions about the project and the presentations.

Moderator – Dr János Fehér, external expert (in water management)

- 1) Georg Frank from Danube Parks (Donau-Auen National Park – Vienna, DANUBEPARKS) from the “protected areas Wien” raised the question why the interactions between the ecosystem services are so complex, why the differences between pilot areas were so obviously visible?

Mihai Adamescu: explained that each of the partners understood the task differently; and even the pilot areas and the power of each stakeholder are different, which might be the reason for the different complexity of the figures.

He highlighted that the Austrian Partners took all the interactions between all ESs, therefore it is so complex, and there were some countries who only visualized the essence of ES.

- 2) Dr. János Fehér asked regarding to the IDES Tool Method, is there any method elaborated to environmental services and water quality?

Martin Tschikof (BOKU) answered with a counter question: water quality for what; need to define the water quality ES improve water quality, what is the function of floodplain to improve water quality by ES. There are specific nutrients (N/P Loads), which floodplain can retain Nitrogen and Phosphorus, from e.g. point sources, agriculture get the synergies with ES. The link is very complex; e.g. find synergies water purification by the floodplains.

Dr Emil Bournarski (Climate, Atmosphere and Water Research Institute at Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria) reflected that the project is not a real research.

- 3) Dr János Fehér asked whether MONERIS data were used for the IDES Tool? What was the conclusion?

Martin Tschikof confirmed that also MONERIS was used for the assessment and said N&P has been increased significantly in floodplains' restoration.

- 4) Dr János Fehér asked ecological services link to the N load and to the IDES tool labour intensive method; how much would it cost for decision makers e.g. in time? How it can be used in a River Basin Management planning process?

Mihai Adamescu (UB) reflected, that with multiple ES of floodplains is possible to improve water quality; so it is not the aim to improve one single ES in order to improve water quality.

Barbara Stammel (CUEI): Water quality is not the only aim of the project; the second part of the title is the most important one to have an integrative floodplain management based on Ecosystem Services. It is not enough to have different sectoral views, we need a common, integrative vision.

- 5) Máté Chappon (Széchenyi University – Győr, Hungary): Who will use this tool? Is there any interest from policy makers, decision makers?

Georghe Constantin (MEWF) reacted as a decision maker, policy maker with a "Yes, if it easy and cheap to use; and policy makers could reconstruct of the environmental law in EU, it could be part of the planning processes and restoration measures.

Georg Frank from Danube Parks said that they do a lot of restoration measures in Austria. The IDES tool is helpful to evaluate the effects of these measures.

- 6) Georghe Constantin (MEWF) raised questions: Who will pay for the measures? Who will benefit from them? The result will be seen in Black Sea?

Mihai Adamescu: not only the Black Sea, it's visualized by five pilot areas in the frame of the IDES project.

- 7) Dr. János Fehér: Is this tool more beneficial for the local problems?
Mihai Adamescu: Lessons from the pilots: the local voices are important; find solutions and analyzes; understand the local problems; ask the locals.
Camelia Ionescu (WWF RO): communication with the stakeholders to increase political framework is needed for improvement of a good topic to the strategy; countries' and local
Martin Tschikof: Our major task is to show that the ES could show in different scale.
- 8) László Galambos (Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province): Usually measures are on local scale, and based on local needs, but with larger effects. A problem that there is a big gap, big difference between the stakeholders (powerful vs local).
- 9) Attila Lovas: Why we need the ecosystem services? We have a possibility to evaluate the ES. What is the best way to take a decision to earn max benefits? We can make more effective decisions with a tool like this.
- 10) Dr. Gábor Keve (University of Public Service, Faculty of Water Sciences) : The tool is suitable to follow the changes of the floodplains? Everything is changing in the nature.

Barbara Stammel: The needs for nature based solutions are important to keep the water in the nature. ES based solutions are showing the way.
Usability of IDES tool hardly depends on data. If you have new data, you calculate it again.
The tool helps us to build up follow-up projects, local stakeholders know the best what should be implemented, optimization of the structures; the tool helps us to change the knowledge, develop better measures.
- 11) Dr. János Fehér: Important to describe clearly what the reader can expect and what they should not from the tool in the manual and from the strategy.

Galia Badarska (Bulgaria): National legislation for the ES and floodplains is very important. Drought and flash floods causing more and more problem in Bulgaria. Implement effective measures with IDES tool could be a good solution.
- 12) Ágnes Tahy (OVF): How can I evaluate a new ES which is not there? We have a 6 year planning circle, IDES could be the part of it. Detailed approach is needed to deal with the invasive species, based on the details of the data.
Barbara Stammel: Calculating is based on the relevance of the ES; Do not have any general guidance; community could decide what is relevant.
Mihai Adamescu: Local solutions are important.
- 13) Georg Frank (Danube Parks): Upper Danube has changed a lot, and we try to rebuild it. Investment for restoration is important, what is the unique value. Important to prioritize the measures; conservation of biodiversity is important.

14) Attila Lovas: What does nature based solutions mean? Complex solutions are the best. Should we conserve the nature? The nature is adapting for the changes. When should we stop the time? Conservation is not a good solution.

Mihai Adamescu: Human society cannot exist without nature, without ES. Needs of the human society should meet with the nature. What is the timescale? E.g.: long time ago Sahara was green.

Barbara Stammel: We have to take into account more aspects than only flood protection.

Mihai Adamescu: e.g. if the water is not there... we should change something.

Georghe Constantin: We have to combine technical solutions with green one. E.g.: people in Romania wants embankment to protect them, you have to build them, but you can combine it with green solutions.

Dr. Gábor Keve: Dutch project “room for the river”. Nature protection measures to give more space for the river. I propose to check this project.

5th October 2022 - Interactive discussion about the Strategy:

Based on the previous day's programme, project partners and stakeholders discussed, among other things, the development of the strategic objectives, the importance of the toolkit and the structure of the publication containing the measures to be developed for the implementation of the project.

General comments:

- Changing the title maybe necessary
- The use of ES to improve the water quality or floodplain

Chapter I - Introduction (CUEI):

- Introduce the aim of the IDES project, strategy
- Status quo of the river basin
- ICPDR RBMP is also the basis of the chapter

Chapter II (KÖTIVIZIG):

- Uses of the floodplains
- Overused ES
- Floodplains link to the ES should be highlighted

Chapter III (BOKU):

- selection of specific ES services

Chapter IV & V (BOKU):

- Ecosystem services without ecosystems are not existing
- Calculation of ecosystems
- Results of the calculations

Chapter VI (KÖTIVIZIG):

- We have to change the title
- Include the scenarios from the pilots in this chapters → pilot experiences should be presented

Chapter VII (CUEI):


- „Each sector thinks that their plan is the only one”
- Real integrated planning process
- Maybe we should change the title

The workshop was useful both for information and for discussing issues related to the results and impacts of the IDES project with the project partners and stakeholders present. Participants' comments and questions helped to shape the project's progress and next steps.



The participants of the IDES International workshop

Annex: List of Participants


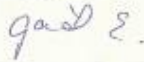

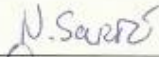
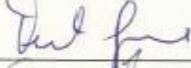
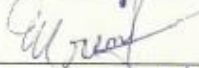
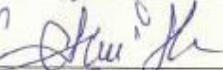





Registration form
International stakeholder hybrid meeting
Project IDES

"Improving water quality in the Danube river and its tributaries by integrative floodplain management based on Ecosystem Services"

4-5 October 2022

Venue: General Directorate of Water Management of Hungary (OVF)
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Project co-funded by the European Union (ERDF, IPA) www.interreg-danube.eu/ides

Registration form
International stakeholder hybrid meeting



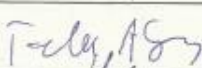



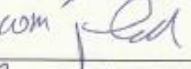



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4-5 October 2022

**Venue: General Directorate of Water
 Management of Hungary (OVF)**

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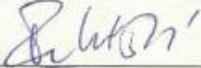
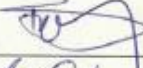
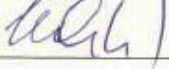
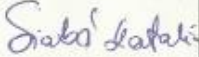
Project IDES

"Improving water quality in the Danube river and its tributaries by integrative floodplain management based on Ecosystem Services"

4-5 October 2022

**Venue: General Directorate of Water
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Márvány utca 1/D, H-1012 Budapest, Hungary

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
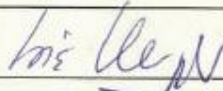


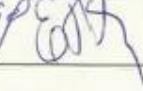
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Project co-funded by the European Union (ERDF, IPA)

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