Interreg
CENTRAL EUROPE

European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

PROLINE-CE

Del. D.T4.2.5
Stakeholder Dialogue & Round Table 2
February 14th, 2019

Budapest, Hungary


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Documentation:

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TAKING COOPERATION FORWARD

PROGRAMME
Stakeholder Dialogue & Round Table 02
February 14th 2019, Budapest, Hungary

In the framework of the

Second transnational stakeholder-Workshop & Round Table

the project consortium of PROLINE-CE and selected experts in the fields of drinking water, forestry and climate change will present their experiences in order to collect important input for the final elaboration of the

DriFLU Charta.

This is a document which is currently being elaborated and which will show the strong commitment of the institutions involved in PROLINE-CE towards an optimized and effective land use management with efficient organizational structures, regarding drinking water protection. Its signing act is foreseen during the Final Project Conference on June 4th, 2019 in Vienna.

For more information, please visit the project website *www.interreg-central.eu/proline-ce*.
The project-newsletter 02 is available here.

On the following pages, you will find the programme as well as registration details.

PROGRAMME
Stakeholder Dialogue & Round Table 02
February 14th 2019, Budapest, Hungary

9:00 – 09:30 **Registration**

9:30 – 10:00 **Get to know the main outputs of PROLINE-CE**

Presentations

GOWARE – Transnational Guide towards an optimal water regime (draft for discussion)
Guido Rianna (Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change Foundation, IT)

Lessons learnt of stakeholder workshops towards DriFLU (Drinking Water/Floods/Land use) Charta
Elisabeth Gerhardt (Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape, Vienna, AT)

10:00 – 11:45 **Towards the elaboration of the DriFLU Charta**

Presentations

Climate change:
Adaptation policies and knowledge exchange in transnational regions in Europe
Margaretha Breil (CMCC, IT)

SDG-6 (Goal 6 "Clean water and sanitation") implementation:
Activities for SDG-6 implementation in Slovenian national policies
Martina Zupan (President GWP Slovenia, SI)

Preparatory activities in connection with the SDG 6 water goal in Hungary
András Almássy (Consultant GWP Hungary, HU)

The Forest Development Plan: a tool for a functional adapted forest management in Austria
Johannes Schima (Federal Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism, AT)

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee Break

The new Drinking Water Directive - modifications and options
Markus Werderitsch (EUREAU - Austrian Representative , Vienna Water, AT)

11:45 – 12:30 **Workshop:**
Feed-back loops for final GOWARE and DriFLU Charta ensuring usability and raise to higher strategic level

Moderation *Stefan Kollarits, PRISMA solutions, Mödling, AT*

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch

Minutes

After introductory words by the Lead Partner, *Mr. Hubert Siegel*, the deputy general director of the General Directorate of Water Management - OVF, *Mr. Jenö Lábdy*, welcomes the audience. He stresses out the importance of having usable outputs after projectend.

The moderation of this Round Table is taken over by *Stefan Kollarits* from PRISMA solutions, who guides through this session for good exchange of ideas and fruitful discussion processes.

The **first part** of presentations is dealing with the main outputs in PROLINE-CE: the first ideas of GOWARE (Transnational Guide towards an optimal water regime) are presented by *Mr. Guido Rianna* from CMCC. A sheet with different criteria (water protection functionality, cost of the measure, time for implementation, robustness of BMP, multi-functionality), which will be integrated into the decision support tool, is distributed to the audience to indicate which of these criteria are more relevant in their respective field of action. The sheets are collected afterwards and the result of this survey is that no clear preferences can be recognized. The second main output – the DriFLU (Drinking Water/Floods/Land Use)-Charta, which will be signed by notable representatives of each partner country – is introduced by *Mrs. Elisabeth Gerhardt* from BFW working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Sustainability and Tourism with focus on the lessons learnt from the last series of national stakeholder workshops, which will be integrated into the DriFLU Charta.

The **second part** of the presentations and discussion processes is overtaken from experts coming from different field of actions and countries outside the project consortium to gain important inputs for the further elaboration of the main outputs of PROLINE-CE:

Mrs. Margaretha Breil from CMCC works in close cooperation with EEA (European Environment Agency) and presents actual climate change adaptation policies in transnational regions within INTERREG programmes, macro-regional strategies and conventions, based on a study carried out in 2018 (Ramieri, E., et al). Suggestions for future activities are: improving shared models for climate and hydrology, improving the understanding and use of the outputs of those model and the cooperation at local level.
The challenge is to be up to date and to integrate also the local level to find

someone to adopt the results. It is difficult to keep an overview about things proceeding on transnational and national level and to convey that to local authorities and experts so that they are up to date about what is going on. One hint is made by the audience: to have a look on the homepage of the Carpathian convention (protocol for sustainable forest management) and the Climate Adapt – there is an area dedicated to transnational projects: PROLINE-CE case studies and policy practices can be sent to the responsible person, which checks, if they could be integrated into the respective field.

Mrs. Martina Zupan from GWP Slovenia gives an insight into the role of GWP (Global Water Partnership) in the process of SDG-6 (Goal 6 "Clean water and sanitation") implementation in Slovenia. Including the general public in planning already at the beginning of the process and keeping them continuously involved is very important. Agenda 2030 gives us a chance for better cooperation among different sectors and levels.

Mr. Andras Almassy from GWP Hungary presents preparatory activities in connection with the SDG-6 water goal in Hungary including also different awareness raising activities.

Mr. Johannes Schima from BMNT provides an insight into the Austrian Forest Development Plan as a best practice tool for a functional adapted forest management. Additionally also the hazard map in charge of BMNT is presented and its importance of permanent actualisation due to changes.

Mr. Markus Werderitsch from Vienna Water and EUREAU commission representative for Austria presents the current process towards the new Drinking Water Directive (DWD) and the concerned discussion processes. A new focus is laid on risk assessment (Water Safety Plan). But the problem is: "Who will tackle this issue?" The main responsibility lies within the respective ministries/authorities identifying and evaluating the hazards and then the water supply companies, water suppliers and operators minimizing the risks. Due to amendments and negotiations only house installations of priority premises (e.g. hospitals, kindergarten) are obliged to conduct risk assessments. A further critical point of the new Directive is the "Right to Water", that means water utilities have to support the access to drinking water regardless of the location of the relevant household. Additionally a comprehensive information of the general public is stressed out. Which kind of parameters (e.g. micro plastic, long-chain acids) has to be measured is also still under discussion. Until spring 2020 the new DWD will be finalised.

PROGRAMME
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February 14th 2019, Budapest, Hungary

70 people participated

Moderated discussion

Speaker

As foreseen in the AF, a feedback questionnaire was distributed and evaluated: 19 (of 70) participants filled in the questionnaire, the evaluation showed that76% ticked 5 or 4, concerning the quality of the event.

Evaluation:

PROLINE-CE Round Table 02
(14.02.19, Budapest)
Feedback Questionnaire

	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	Value 5	n.a.
Total number:	0	10	46	79	92	0
Percent	0%	4%	20%	35%	41%	0%

ANNEX

Abstracts for Round table 02
Participant list

- 01_PROLINE-CE_Round_Table_ABSTRACT_Rianna_et_al.pdf
- 02_PROLINE-CE_Round_Table_ABSTRACT_Gerhardt.pdf
- 03_PROLINE-CE_Round_Table_ABSTRACT_Breil.pdf
- 04_PROLINE-CE_Round_Table_ABSTRACT_Zupan.pdf
- 05_PROLINE-CE_Round_Table_ABSTRACT_Almassy.pdf
- 06_PROLINE-CE_Round_Table_ABSTRACT_Schima.pdf
- 07_PROLINE-CE_Round_Table_ABSTRACT_Werderitsch.pdf

GOWARE – TRANSNATIONAL GUIDE TOWARDS AN OPTIMAL WATER REGIME

(DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION)

Guido Rianna[1], Monia Santini[2] and Angela Rizzo[3]

Transnational Guide towards an Optimal WAter REgime (GOWARE), the main output of WP T3, seeks developing a frame for the efficient implementation of innovative Best Management Practices (BMPs) permitting drinking water protection and flood risk mitigation in the participating regions. Then, it is designed as a toolbox, a Decision Support Tool (DST), underpinning different types of stakeholders during the phases of program development and/or conceptual collaborative planning in order to achieve shared and effective solutions; furthermore, it is expected that the tool could enable knowledge-sharing and raise the awareness establishing adequate information transfer to stakeholders.
However, as well known, the protection of drinking water resources and flood risk mitigation often require achieving multiple, and usually conflicting, objectives; in recent decades, to face with matters such as these, several multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) methods have been proposed providing stepping-stones and techniques for finding compromise solutions. MCDA are recognized as valuable and consolidate tools for description, choice, sorting and ranking of alternative solutions (Roy, 1981). Lively debates with Project Partners, constant feedbacks from stakeholders and deep desk review permitted conceiving the framework for GOWARE tool reported in Figure 1. In its final release, it is planned GOWARE could work off-line (as Excel-based) or on-line (as webtool) for single users or within physical workshop activities.

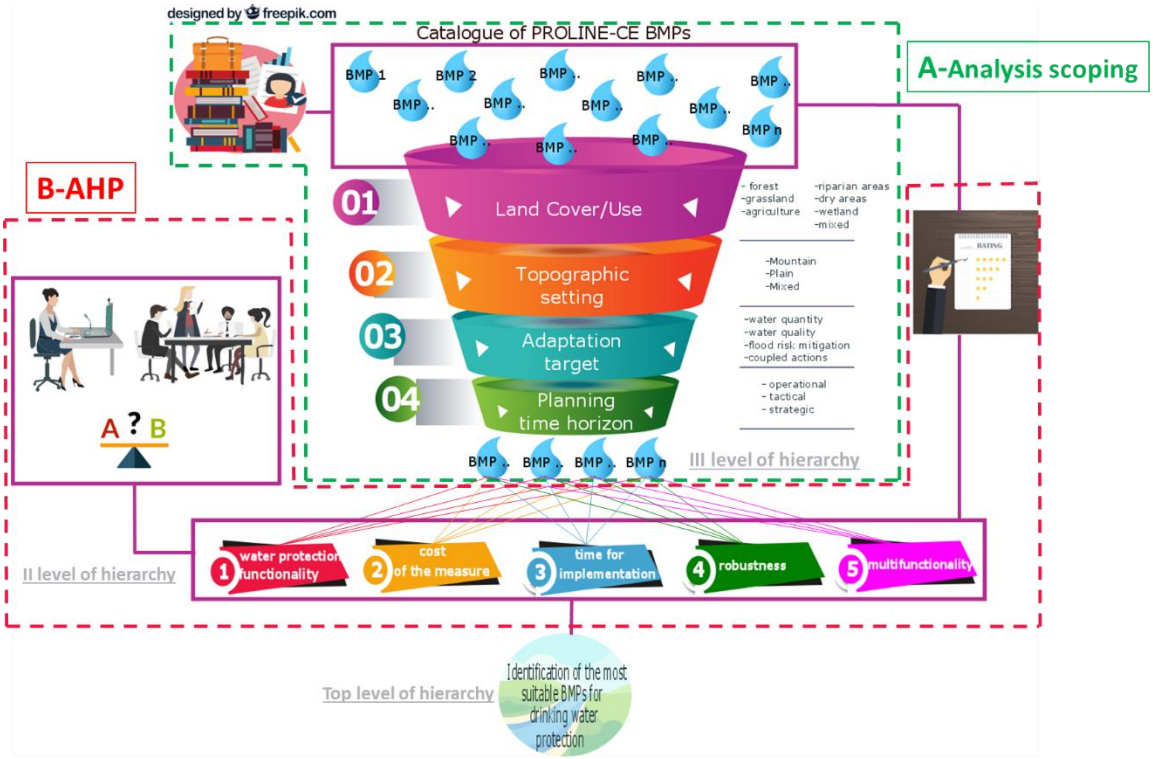

Figure 1: The overall framework for GOWARE DST[4]

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[2] IAFES Impacts on Agriculture, Forests and Ecosystem Services Division, CMCC Foundation (email: monia.santini@cmcc.it)
[3] REMHI Regional Models and geo-hydrological impacts Division, CMCC Foundation (email: angela.rizzo@cmcc.it)
[4] Credits for Figure; icon are modified by original pictures designed by Freepik, Freepik from www.flaticon.com, Sketchepedia / Freepik, macrovector / Freepik, Graphiqastock / Freepik, Makyzz / Freepik, rawpixel.com / Freepik

The tool includes two main stages:

1- **"analysis scoping"** to outline the context in which the researched BMPs would be suitable to act, thus allowing to reduce the set of BMPs to be considered with respect to an initial catalogue. In this regard, as initial dataset is adopted the catalogue pooled as part of the activities of WP T1 (*D.T1.2.2 "Transnational best management practice report"*) accounting for also BMPs developed in Pilot Actions within WP T2 (*O.T2.1-3*) [green box -A- in Figure 1].
Preselection phase is based on four filters:
i) main land use/cover or mixed environments: forests, agriculture, wetlands, grasslands; riparian or dry areas;
ii) topographic attributes: plain, mountain and mixed settings;
iii) main issue/adaptation target: single or combined among water quality, water quantity and flood risk mitigation;
iv) time horizon for action: operational (day-by-day), tactical (1 year), strategic (up to 5 years).

2- **Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)** [red box -B- in Figure 1], a MCDA first proposed by Saaty (1980) but widely adopted in natural resources and environment decision making (also for water resources issues) (Schmold et al., 2001). AHP is an approach for relative measurement where the exact measurement of some quantities is not prominent but rather the proportions between them providing the ranking for the identification of the most suitable BMPs for the case of interest (overall goal of the decision and top element of the hierarchy). The second level of the hierarchy is given by criteria while the lowest level by the alternatives provided, in this case, by the pool of BMPs after pre-selection. Five main characterization criteria are considered:
   - water protection functionality, intended as the effectiveness for the main adaptation target in terms of protection of water resources and flood risk mitigation;
   - cost of the measure, defined as a general cost to performance ratio;
   - time necessary for the implementation of the BMP. Some BMPs could be implemented quite rapidly (sealing of well heads) because they usually do not require demanding permitting procedure and property rights. Some other can have long implementation timeframe, even several years (e.g. retention basins);
   - robustness of BMP, intended as resilience also to external further forcing not planned in design phase or perfectly recognizable (e.g. adaptation to climate change);
   - multi-functionality, intended as the capability to address also further functions and services (e.g. better provisioning, climate regulation, recreational).

In AHP, defining the ranking among the different alternatives requires the attribution of priority that are scores about the importance of the alternative or criterion in the decision. Three types of priorities have to be calculated (Ishikaza & Nemery, 2013):

- Criteria priorities. Relative relevance of each criterion with respect to the top goal through a pairwise comparison among the criteria; it is generally evaluated on the fundamental 1–9 scale and provides as output a square matrix where the generic element a_{ij} provides the importance of criterion i compared to j; for consistency, $a_{ji} = (a_{ji})^{-1}$. In GOWARE, pairwise comparison has to be carried out by potential tool users; moreover, in scientific literature, different methods have been proposed to translate them in relative criterion weights (priority vector) (Brunelli, 2015)
- Local Alternative Priorities (LAP). Significance of an alternative with respect to one specific criterion; in GOWARE, the array is directly provided by PPs by adopting expert judgment, stakeholder support and desk review.
- Global Alternative Priorities (GAP) is then calculated using as weight for each element of LAP array the corresponding value of priority vector recurring, for example, to arithmetic or geometric averages. The global alternative priorities rank alternatives with respect to all criteria and consequently the overall goal.

Finally, as usually carried out in literature, GOWARE incorporates techniques for checking the consistency of the decision maker's evaluations, thus trying to reduce the bias in the decision-making process (Figure 2).

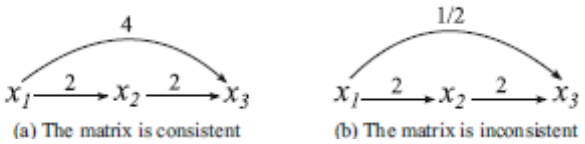

Figure 2 Examples of consistent and inconsistent transitivities (from Brunelli, 2015)

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Keywords: Best Management Practices (BMPs), Decision Support Tool (DST), Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Ranking, Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)

LESSONS LEARNT

OF STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS TOWARDS DRIFLU CHARTA

Elisabeth GERHARDT[5]

ABSTRACT

The main output of PROLINE-CE, the DriFLU (Drinking Water/Floods/Land Use) Charta, which will be signed by notable representatives of each partner country during the Final Conference in Vienna (04.06.2019), will be a document with proposed measures, which should be implemented not only within the partner countries, but also in the whole Central Europe area. To enable the applicability of this document an intensive stakeholder involvement on different levels (inter-/national/regional/local) was conducted and very important during the whole PROLINE-CE project duration.

This joint declaration act will contain transnational guidelines regarding an efficient protection of drinking water resources. This objective should be achieved through the development of sustainable and appropriate land use and management measures aiming at the protection of drinking water resources and additionally at the mitigation as well as reduction of droughts and floods influencing these resources, under the challenges of climate change.

The DriFLU Charta shall provide also important **inputs for different EU guidelines and strategies**, like especially EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR, Priority Area 4 & 5), EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP, 3rd thematic policy area), EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR), EU Water Framework Directive, EU Floods Directive and EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change.

The DriFLU Charta should pursue following **targets**:

- Recommendations for optimized, effective and integrated land use and flood/drought management derived from the main project results with efficient organizational structures regarding drinking water protection based on a common commitment of the whole project consortium
- Safeguarding of drinking water resources for the future through effective steering of land-use for drinking water protection
- Development of "Action Plans" in accordance with the DriFLU Charta in each participating country to consider also national specific issues and problems as well as fostering a network beyond the borders of disciplines, regions and countries
- Political agreement of all participating countries through signing by notable representatives during Final Conference
- Provision of important inputs for different EU guidelines and strategies (especially EU Water Framework Directive, Drinking Water Directive, Groundwater Directive, Floods Directive)
- Monitoring of the implementation of the recommended actions after the project end by partner representatives in each participating country

[5] GERHARDT Elisabeth, Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape (BFW), Vienna, Austria (email: elisabeth.gerhardt@bfw.gv.at)

Besides detailed Best Management Practices in the different land use categories (Forests, Agriculture, Urban Areas, Transport and Industrial Units) following **general recommendations** were submitted during the different stakeholder involvements:

- Better communication and dissemination of knowledge and experience between decision-makers / legislators, experts and other stakeholders and improvement of the transfer of results (transnational and interdisciplinary experiences) to decision makers and authorities responsible for the implementation of European directives
- Development of efficient education systems for farmers (at eye level! – calling attention also to economic benefits) and public water management administrations in cooperation with decision-makers, legislators, NGOs and research institutions (all affected stakeholders have to be involved and informed)
- Awareness raising – drinking water protection provides not only benefits for water suppliers, but also for foresters, nature conservation, the economy and the general public
- Provision of target-oriented inputs according to the main results of PROLINE-CE (considering drinking water protection) to the actual development of the new regulations concerning subsidies of the Common Agricultural Policy
- PES (payments for the provision of ecosystem services) schemes for stakeholders (e.g. farmers) can be provided, if the implemented measures (e.g. Best Management Practices of PROLINE-CE) go beyond the level of national/regional legal frame. These payments should be made transparent for all stakeholders to raise the awareness.
- Importance of water governance and the integration within water and land use related policies: Different plans addressed to several topics related to water highlight potential priorities, externalities, synergies (e.g. drinking water protection and flood mitigation) and conflicts, which have to be carefully considered in further implementation steps.
- Best practice examples should be spread around to other regions and affected stakeholders (e.g. water suppliers) and implemented through a network of stakeholders

Keywords: PROLINE-CE, drinking water protection. land use management, joint signed declaration

ADAPTATION POLICIES AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE IN TRANSNATIONAL REGIONS IN EUROPE

TOOLS FOR SUSTAINABLE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

Margaretha Breil[6], Emiliano Ramieri[7] and Sergio Castellari[8]

The presentation is based on a study made on an analysis of adaptation activities set up in European transnational regions. Transnational efforts for common adaptation activities have been identified as a relevant policy activity in the European Adaptation strategy launched in 2013, recognizing that climate impacts do not respect borders (EC, 2013) and the evaluation of the EU Adaptation strategy, undertaken by the European Commission (EC) in 2018, showed that the EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change has stimulated some actions on cross-border climate risks between Member States, in particular river basins and Alpine areas, but further action is needed (EC, 2018). It reiterates the relevant role that transnational (as well as cross-border and interregional) programmes, co-financed by the Cohesion or Regional Policy, play in promoting cooperation projects on CCA, including those developed in the frame of the EU macro-regional strategies.

This presentation is based on a study (Ramieri et al., 2018) made by the European Topic Centre Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (ETC/CCA) which analysed EU-funded activities in the 12 continental European transnational regions as defined for the INTERREG VB programme and explored the cooperation activities aiming at climate change adaptation activities promoted by the INTERREG transnational programme as well as those created by other cooperation frameworks, including EU Macro-regional strategies and international conventions.

In many transnational regions, climate change impacts affect shared resources and pose additional challenges for their joint management across borders, and some of these regions must be considered real hot spots for climate change, like the Mediterranean region, including the Balkan-Med region and the Alpine region. Cooperation at transnational level analysed in the study comprised the ways CCA is framed in policy frameworks. Options encountered span from specific actions dedicated to climate change adpatation, evetnaully bundled with Disaster Risk Management, definition of climate change as a horizontal principle, which is relevant for all pillars of the strategy, or, as in the Danube macro-regional strategy, addressing it mainly as an environmental issue, prominently in the context of flood and water management.

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2 Emiliano Ramieri, Thetis Venezia, Italy
3 Sergio Castellari, EEA (European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, Denmark.

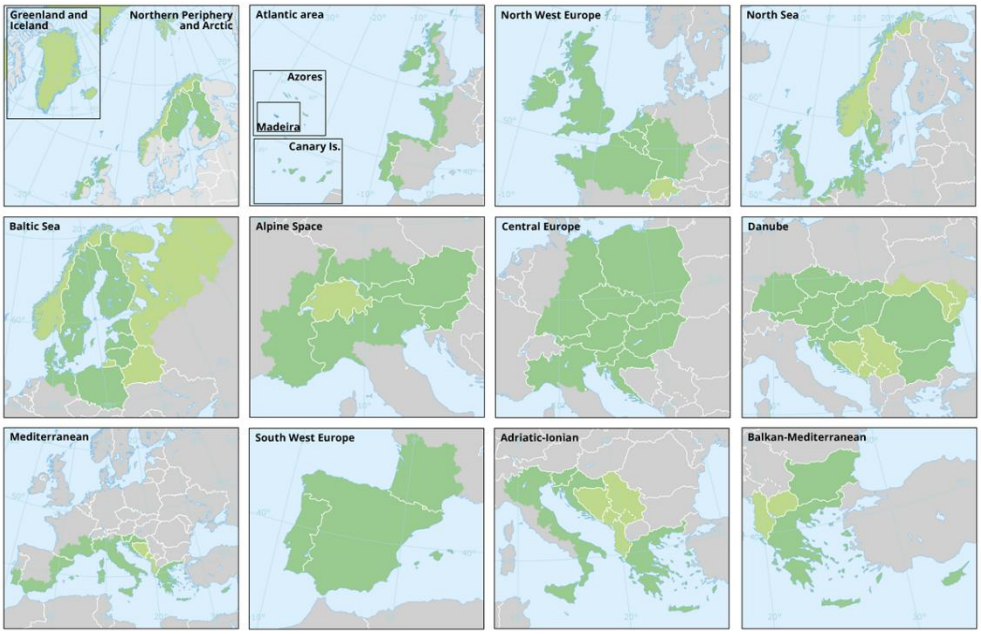

Figure 1: continental European transnational regions (source: Ramieri et al., 2018)

The activities realized range from common research projects to knowledge platforms, centres and networks, and common guidance tools. So far only one region has achieved the definition of a transnational climate adapt strategy, although common (sectoral) strategies exist also in other regions, yet with varying levels of implementation varies in all cases.

In this context, the Danube Region represents a particularly interesting case with its long record of cooperation in a particularly complex international river basin, and its variety of different cooperation frameworks including a macro-regional strategy and two international conventions regarding the Danube river basin and the Carpathian mountain area.

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Keywords: Climate Change adaptation, Policy, knowledge , transnational cooperation

ACTIVITIES FOR SDG-6 IMPLEMENTATION IN SLOVENIAN NATIONAL POLICIES

GWP CEE CONSULTING STAKEHOLDERS ON SDG 6 - WATER

ZUPAN Martina[9]

ABSTRACT

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, in June 2012 (Rio+20) triggered a broad consultative exercise both within and external to the UN to consider the post-2015 development framework. The Rio+20 outcome document indicates the awareness and serious intent of the global community to develop a sustainable development agenda after 2015 through a consultative process. The consultation process was going on at a very broad level. Why did this happen? Perhaps because the realization of all objectives, all measures is initiated and completed locally, and the condition for success is the support of people. Also in the preparation and implementation of river basin management plans. GWP has already been involved in the preparation of the development agenda after 2015 already in its early stages in 2012. Four countries of GWP CEE (Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia) were invited to be part of the consultation in the years 2013/2014.

The most important conclusions of this consultations were:

- Water is a critical part of the sustainable development.
- Strengthen cooperation between sectors and negotiate at national and local level is esential.
- Risks related to climate change have been increasing in the last 30 years, a strategy for adaptation to climate change is needed and, of course, a program of measures for reducing damages and managing risks from floods and droughts. Levels of risk due to natural disasters should be determined.
- When deciding on water resources, we must never forget the human development. We must always take into account the needs of people at the local level, who are at the same time the most vulnerable.
- We need to choose how to proceed: whether to mitigate climate change, adapt to new situation, or suffer from negative impacts and their consequences? The damage resulting from climate change is usually much higher than the price of preventive measures. The adaptation also brings new opportunities, as the protection of water resources is the basis for economic and environmental investments.

In GWP CEE, we are aware that in a developed world we live through the planet's potential and we will have to stop. If we do not do that, the situation will force us into it and each of us will be co-responsible. And as Confucius said thousands of years ago: The biggest cowardice is if you know what's right and you do not do it. Our priority activities are promoting the importance of the implementation of SDGs and IWRM, which is an important part of SDG 6 – Water.

V letu 2017 UN Water invited GWP, da s pomočjo mreže (Country Water Partnerships) supports national stakeholder workshops for consultation on degree of integratrd water resources implementation in the country V GWP CEE so bile delavnice organizirane na Slovaškem, v Sloveniji in v Ukrajini.

The important conclusions of this workshop in Slovenia were:

- Emphasized was the importance of including public in planning already at the beginning of the process and continuously keep them involved

[9] ZUPAN Martina, GWP Slovenia, Podlimbarskega 31, 1000 Ljubljana, (email: martina.zupan@siol.net)

- What is still lagging behind in Slovenia when addressing Agenda 2030 goals, are areas that require horizontal connections and cooperation.
- Agenda 2030 gives us a chance for better cooperation among sectors, levels, etc.

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https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Water, Integrated Water Resources Management

SDG 6 IMPLEMENTATION

PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SDG 6 WATER GOAL IN HUNGARY

András ALMÁSSY[10],

BACKGROUND

In 2015 the UN adopted the sustainable development framework for the next 15 years, entitled: Transforming Our World – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The backbone of Agenda 2030 is formed by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets. Amongst the SDGs the water related targets – unlike in former similar frameworks – are phrased in a dedicated goal: SDG 6 is entitled Clean Water and Sanitation, and includes six thematic and two horizontal targets. According to many experts the SDG Water Goal has in a certain sense a central role among the other goals and targets: its implementation is able to significantly contribute to the implementation of other SDGs, improving various aspects of human well-being.

GWP'S VIEW: EARLY AND STRUCTURED START

The SDG water targets to be implemented during the time period of Agenda 2030 are ambitious and aspirational; therefore it is important to start the activities needed for the implementation as early as possible, at the beginning of the 15 years long time period. This approach is significantly justified by the experience gained in connection with the implementation of the development goals in the previous 15 years long time period (Millennium Development Goals), when in case of many countries much work remained to the period end. In order to assist in an early start of the implementation in many countries, in 2016 GWP launched its supporting programme: SDG Water Preparedness Facility (SDG-PF). The original idea was to start with centrally funded pilot projects, generating early experience on the best ways of the preparatory activities, and sharing the gained knowledge among many countries. GWP, with its 13 Regional Water Partnerships and 65 Country Water Partnerships all over the world, had a unique position to achieve this ambition.

2016: SDG WATER PREPAREDNESS FACILITY

In 2016 GWP requested 16 Country Water Partnerships (including GWP Hungary) to develop detailed professional and financial proposals for three years long national SDG-PF projects, describing the technical, awareness raising and resource mobilisation activities that can best assist in the preparation to the SDG implementation in their own countries. The Hungarian proposal consisted of 3 Project Components, 6 Work Packages, 23 Main Activities and 76 Detailed Activities.

2017: SDG-PF HU PROJECT, PHASE I.

The central fund-raising activities failed to reach the originally set targets (GWP could only provide seed funding for the national projects), therefore the SDG-PF programme had to be reduced both in terms of the number of the participating countries and in terms of project size and scope. After evaluation of the CWP proposals 6 countries were selected to carry out a reduced scope Phase I. project, with activities that lay a good foundation for others activities in a later stage, and that were possible to complete within the 4 months timeframe of Phase I.

2017: PHASE I. ACTIVITIES & RESULTS

Four main activities were selected for the reduced Phase I. of the SDG-PF HU project (carried out in 2017):

In the **Institutional Assessment** activity the Mandated institutions (in charge of implementing the SDG 6 targets) were identified and contacted. 11 meetings were held, presenting the concept of the SDG-PF HU project, discussing the priorities and the support possibilities of the institutions (9 Letters of Support issued).

[10] Andras ALMASSY, GWP Hungary Foundation, 1119 Budapest, Etele út 59-61. (email: gwpmo@gwpmo.hu)

The **SDG-PF HU resource mobilisation** activity reviewed the co-financing possibilities for the preparation project. No potential sources were identified in the EU funding system, and most of the Mandated Institutions declined from funding the SDG-PF HU preparation project from their own Central Budget appropriations. However, the Ministry of Interior (the major Mandated Institution, in charge of water management) expressed their willingness to provide limited funding for preparation activities from their Central Budget appropriation.

In course of the assessment of potential **funding sources for the SDG 6 implementation** the main national sources (Central Budget ministerial appropriations) and EU sources (Operational Programmes of the Széchenyi 2020 National Development Plan, ETC, H2020, LIFE, etc.) were reviewed, the amounts corresponding to the SDG 6 targets were estimated, and extrapolated to the 15 years period of Agenda 2030.

In the **communication** activity a project opening event was organised, a project webpage was set up within the GWP Hungary website, social appearances were generated for the project, project flyer and project brochure were produced for information dissemination.

2018-2019: MINISTRY OF INTERIOR „TASKS RELATED TO SDG 6 IMPLEMENTATION"

Subsequent to the completion of Phase I. of the SDG-PF HU project in 2017, the Ministry of Interior commissioned GWP Hungary Foundation to continue the preparation activities in a contract titled: "*Tasks related to SDG 6 implementation*", for a time span expanding from September 2018 – June 2019, comprising two main elements: Technical Activities and Awareness Raising Activities.

2018 - 2019: TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

The first task of the Technical Activities was the review of **SDG 6 international documentation**, in which the interdependencies and conditionalities, the synergies & conflicts between SDG 6 and the other SDG goals were presented and discussed, along with the summary presentation of UN guidances and reports on the SDG 6 water goal in general, and on the 6 + 2 targets in particular. This task was completed in November 2018.

The next task is the collection and review of **Hungarian reporting** and data communication to the various UN organizations. In this task Hungary's 2018 Voluntary National Review (VNR) will also be reviewed, presented and evaluated from the aspects of the SDG 6 water goal. This task is under work at present, due for completion in April 2019.

The third task within relates to the subject of **indicators & monitoring**. First the global monitoring methodologies and indicator definitions will be overviewed and presented, as published by the various UN organisations in charge (JMP, GEMI, GLAAS). Subsequently recommendations will be developed for national indicators & monitoring methodology for each of the SDG 6 targets. Finally, national indicator target values will be proposed for the SDG 6 targets. The task is scheduled for completion in June 2019.

2018 - 2019: AWARENESS RAISING ACTIVITIES

The Awareness Raising Activities focus on the target group from which the highest return can be expected on the long run: the children. For this aim, the SDG goals had to be translated into simply worded messages, and dressed into forms popular among children. Accordingly, first the Hungarian version of the **SDG comics** (author: Margareet de Heer) was produced.

The next task within the Awareness Raising Activities is the **„SDG for kids" creative competition**, in photo and poster categories for the younger (7 – 14) age group, and also in video clip category for the older (14 – 19) age group. The award ceremony is scheduled to the Budapest Water Summit (October 2019), prizes include excursions and prizes in kind.

Further tasks include the production of a SDG 6 water goal **calendar** for year 2020, and a project **leaflet** with information on the 2018-2019 project activities.

REFERENCES

Websites: Global Water Partnership: https://www.gwp.org/
GWP Hungary Foundation: http://www.gwpmo.hu/

Keywords: *SDG implementation, water targets, technical activities, resource mobilisation, awareness raising*

THE AUSTRIAN FOREST DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TOOLBOX FOR A FUNCTIONAL ADAPTED FOREST MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRIA

Schima, J.[11], Siegel, H.[12] and Pichler, A.[13]

THE ROLE OF FORESTS IN AUSTRIA

Austria is the green heart of Europe. Nearby half of the area of the country is covered by forests. Forestry is an important part of economy. Beneath tourism wood and timber industry is an outstanding factor in the national trade balance.

Austria is also dominated by the Alps region. Due to the definition of the Alpine Convention two thirds of the area is part of the alpine regions. In this area protection against natural hazards has a dominant function. Beneath a lot of technical measures, in conjunction with spatial planning activities, suitable forests increase safety against floods and avalanches.

To solve tensions between the private interest using wood of the forests covering the landscape and the public service interest in protection function of the forests in mountainous regions, forest spatial planning sets the line for the priority public interest in forest functions.

FOREST SPATIAL PLANNING IN AUSTRIA

Austria is divided into nine federal states. They form the basis for the creation of forest spatial plans, which consists of Forest Development Plan, Forest Management Plan and Hazard Zone Plan. The aim of forest spatial planning is to avoid conflicts between the different stakeholders and users and to hold balance between different interests.

The legal background was created by the Austrian Forest Act 1975 and the overall principles are

- Preservation of forest area
- Sustainable utilisation of the forests (with regard to economic, ecological and social aspects)
- Preservation and improvement of the protective, welfare and recreational effects of forests

FOREST DEVELOPEMENT PLAN

The object of planning is the entire forest on the federal territory. The plan shall record all forest areas including timberline regions and windbreaks.

It is composed by several sub plans; usually the political district is the planning unit for a sub plan. It gets prepared by the Forest Service of a Federal State and submitted by the Governor of a Federal State to the Federal Minister for Sustainability and Tourism.

The key functions of the Forest Development Plan are:

- Productive function, which means the economic and sustainable production of the raw material wood

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- Protective function, which is related to site protection for forests on endangered sites or object protection for forests that protect people, their settlement and infrastructure constructions or cultivated land
- Welfare function, which effects on the environment, especially on balancing the climate and the water regime and on cleaning and renewing air and water
- Recreational function, which effects on forests as a recreational area for people visiting the forests

The forest functions must be evaluated:

- One of the four functions must be defined as key function – it should be the function of highest public interest
- A numeric value expresses the value of the protective, welfare and recreational function
- The productive function is not subject to a multi-level evaluation

HAZARD ZONE PLAN

Based on an event with a probable recurrence interval of nearly 150 years the hazard zones are described in detail and also reservation areas have to be delimited on the hazard zone map considering the following criteria:

- **Red Zone** covers **all areas** impacted by torrents or avalanches in a kind of way, that the **use for long term settlements and traffic** is not possible or only possible with **disproportional high expenditure** because of the potential damage caused by **recurrent events** or because of the frequency of hazards;
- **Yellow zone** covers all other torrent or avalanche endangered areas where the long term use for settlements or traffic is impaired;
- **Blue reservation areas** identify areas especially
    - for **carrying out technical or forest-biological measures** of the departments and are necessary **to guarantee the function** of these measures or
    - **Need a special kind of management** to guarantee the protective function of a measure or the sheeting success.
- Regardless of the regulations mentioned above, it is possible to classify reference areas considering the following criteria:
    - **Brown reference areas** cover those areas where the investigations have shown that probably other hazards than those caused by torrents and avalanches are relevant like rock-fall or landslides not related to torrents and avalanches
    - **Violet reference areas** identify areas where the protection function **depends on the preservation of the state of the soil or the landscape**.

Regardless to the regulations of the first section hazard zone maps have to be designed within the possibilities of the departments in that kind of way that they can be basis for **land-use planning**, **building trade** and **safety management**--for planning in the last case in connection with evacuation, traffic limitation or other measures, meant for protection against torrent and avalanche hazards.

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Keywords: Forest spatial planning, forest development plan, hazard zone plan

THE NEW DRINKING WATER DIRECTIVE

MODIFICATIONS AND OPTIONS

Dipl.-Ing. Dr. Markus WERDERITSCH[14]

The Directive 98/83/EC set the legal framework to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. This Directive was announce in the year 1998. Due to a detailed review of the list of parameters and parametric values by the World Health Organisation (WHO) Regional Office for Europe in Directive 98/83/EC in order to establish whether there is a need to adapt it in light of technical and scientific progress. In view of the results of that review[15], enteric pathogens and Legionella should be controlled and six chemical parameters or parameter groups should be added. Preventive safety planning and risk-based elements were only considered to a limited extent in Directive 98/83/EC. The first elements of a risk-based approach were already introduced in 2015 with Directive (EU) 2015/1787, which amended Directive 98/83/EC so as to allow Member States to derogate from the monitoring programmes they have established, provided credible risk assessments are performed, which may be based on the WHO's Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality[16]. Those Guidelines, laying down the so-called "Water Safety Plan" approach, together with standard EN 15975-2 concerning security of drinking water supply, are internationally recognised principles on which the production, distribution, monitoring and analysis of parameters in water intended for human consumption are based. They should be maintained in this Directive. Additionally the „Right to Water" Initiative for more Informations and Integration of Costumers was very successful and therefore items of the Initiative should be integrated to the Drinking Water Directive. The Intention to harmonise Standards for Materials and Products in Contact with Drinking Water should also be Part of this Directive. Completely new are the Aspects of Water Safety Plans corresponding with the responsibilities and roles of water operators, competent authorities and other stakeholders in the Risk-Based Approach. A new article finally introduces a framework for EU-wide hygienic requirements for the materials and products in contact with drinking water. The ENVI Committee also voted an Annex IIa specifying the hygienic requirements, but it seems that it will not be an easey going. The access to water is better framed to allow competent authorities to take appropriate measures to ensure the human right to water in the EU. It is also specified that customers in restaurants could receive water for free and not restaurants themselves. This aspect was discussed a lot during the phase of amendments and was changed in wording a lot. In article 14 and annex IV the information to consumers are made more coherent. The possibility for Member States to ask for derogations was not part of the first draft. After a lot of amentmends this aspect was re-inserted in the text of the Directive.The first Draft was announced at the beginning of the Year 2018. A lot of Amendments was sent for adaption of the Draft. Meanwhile the draft was modified in many aspects. The final Drinking Water Directive is expected for the end of 2019 or the spring of 2020.

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[15] Drinking Water Parameter Cooperation Project of the WHO Regional Office for Europe "Support to the revision of Annex I Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (Drinking Water Directive) Recommendation", 11 September 2017.

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Keywords: Drinking Water Directive, Risk Management, Hazard Analysis, Parameters, Access to Drinking Water

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Budpest - Feb 14th, 2019

Participation list

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