



## Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer System

### Stakeholders and Public Participation Strategy

*Draft*

August 2012

***DIKTAS Stakeholders Public Participation and Communication Facility***



<http://diktas.iwlearn.org>



Prepared by GWP-Med, Athens  
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For more information please contact:

Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean  
12, Kyrristou str  
10556 Athens, Greece  
T: +30210-3247490, -3247267, F: +30210-3317127  
E-mail: [secretariat@gwpmed.org](mailto:secretariat@gwpmed.org)  
Web: [www.gwpmed.org](http://www.gwpmed.org)

## The DIKTAS project

Karst is a special type of geologic environment that is formed when soluble rocks, such as limestone and dolomite, are corroded and dissolved by percolating water. Karst hydrogeology is characterized by high fracture controlled permeability, almost total absence of surface water, high infiltration rates and rapid underground flows of groundwater.

Groundwater of the Dinaric Karst form some of the world's largest karst aquifer systems. The system extends from NE Italy through Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro to Albania. Karst formations connected with the Dinaric carbonate chain outcrop also in Serbia, FYR Macedonia, and possibly in NW Greece. For the most part, this region is still pristine characterised by a variety of geomorphological environments.

The DIKTAS Project (2010 – 2014) is initiated by the aquifer-sharing states and is a full-size GEF regional project, implemented by UNDP and executed by UNESCO. The activities of the project focus on Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro. Several other countries and international organizations have also joined this challenging project and provide valuable contribution to realisation of its objectives. The Project is addressing the issue of sustainable management of karst groundwater and ecosystems. It is the first ever attempt globally to introduce integrated management principles in a transboundary karst freshwater aquifer of such magnitude.

It is a collective effort to:

- facilitate the equitable and sustainable utilization of the transboundary water resources of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer Systems,
- protect the unique groundwater dependent ecosystems that characterize the Dinaric Karst region of the Balkan Peninsula.

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## List of abbreviations

CB	Capacity Building
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
EU	European Union
GWP-Med	Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NAP	National Action Plan
NCM	National Consultation Meeting
NEU	National Executing Units
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Process
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PPP	Public Participation Plan
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SPPCF	Stakeholders Public Participation and Communication Facility
SPPS	Stakeholders and Public Participation Strategy
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
WG	Working Group
WFD	Water Framework Directive

## Glossary

- i. “Primary” stakeholders  
Stakeholders that ultimately affect or are affected, either positively or negatively by the DIKTAS and its activities and outcomes.
- ii. “Key” stakeholders  
Stakeholders that have significant influence upon or importance for the project
- iii. Importance  
It denotes how critical the stakeholder is to the success of the project and indicates the priority that should be given to satisfying stakeholders’ needs and interests through the project.
- iv. Interest  
Interest can be manifold. It could be that the stakeholder is personally affected in regard to her/his social and economic personal well-being, (e.g. physical health, leisure, costs for services such as sewage treatment, provision of drinking water, cultural values etc.); it could also regard the business of the stakeholder (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, industries, navigation etc.); it could be the stakeholder is advocating superior interests of the society such as environmental protection or social justice.
- v. Attitude  
The level that stakeholders would be supportive or not towards the DIKTAS Project.

vi. Influence

The influence of the stakeholders derives by the synergistic combination of different resources available to the stakeholder, the available level and the ability to mobilize these resources in favor or against the Project. Such resources may be knowledge, financial, technical and human resources, juridical power and the ability to mould public opinion (e.g. an organisation with a strong public relations department and good connections to the media or an organisation with a big number of members who support the goals of the organisation).

vii. Knowledge

The levels of knowledge and the degree of information that stakeholders have on topics such as the karst aquifers management, the activities undertaken by the DIKTAS, the EU Water Framework Directive, etc.

viii. Opinions/perceptions

The opinions and perception of the stakeholders in relation to the:

- implementation of the DIKTAS and the establishment of a transboundary consultative body.
- significant Issues related to the management of karst aquifers, their probable Causes, Impacts, and proposed Solutions.

## BACKGROUND

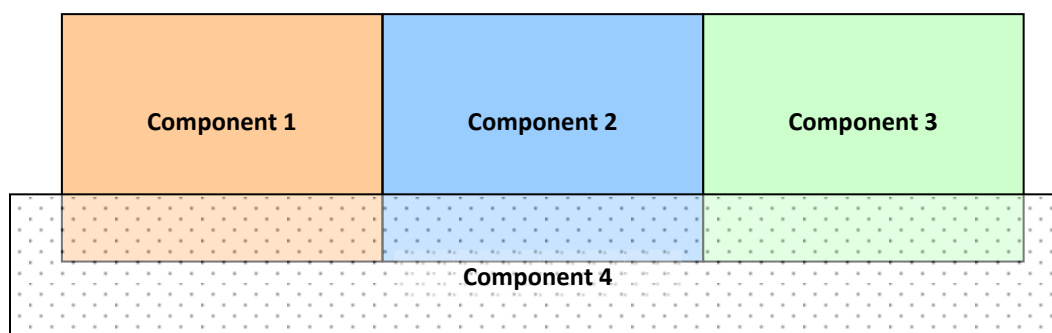
The Stakeholders and Public Participation Strategy (from this point forward referred to as “SPPS”) was prepared by GWP-Med in its capacity as the coordinator of the work under Component 4: “Communication, Dissemination and Replication Activities”, of the “Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System” (DIKTAS) Project.

The **expected Outcome** of Component 4 is “*Long term sustainability of achievements enhanced through public and political awareness campaigns, stakeholder involvement and replication mechanisms*”. The **expected Outputs** are the following:

- *Selected media events to highlight Project’s progress and achievements;*
- *Targeted capacity building programs to encourage replication of new practices, behaviours and techniques;*
- *Participation to IW LEARN activities, and establishment of website.*

Component 4 integrates information, communication, consultation and involvement activities into the Project. These will support horizontally the Project, its increment activities, and execution, contributing to the accomplishment of its aims and objectives and the sustainability of its outcomes. Activities under Component 4 will complement consultation and involvement activities that are integral to Components 1, 2 and 3, e.g. consultation activities that are integral part of the TDA and SAP preparation process. The aforementioned are schematically presented below:

**Figure 1:** Schematic representation of the interrelation of Component 4 with the other 3 Components of the Project.



The implementation of Component 4, and the consultation and involvement activities under Components 1-3 are supported by the Stakeholder, Public Participation and Communication Facility<sup>1</sup>.

A Preliminary SPPS was drafted during the PPG phase of the Project to feed in the preparation of the Component 4 of the Project document<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See Project Document, Part III – Management arrangements. The facility is served by the GWP-Med and the National Experts working under Component 4.

<sup>2</sup> The preliminary SPPS is part of the Project document annexed to it as Annex 6.



A Stakeholders Analysis was prepared<sup>3</sup> to feed in the revision of the SPPS; it is part of Output 9 of the Project. The preparation of the Stakeholders Analysis was based on: (a) experts' knowledge and opinion; (b) a web-based survey; (c) workshops with key stakeholders during National Consultation Meetings (NCM) organized in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro (from this point forward referred at as the "Project Countries") and; (d) interviews with key stakeholders in the Project countries.

The stakeholders to the Project were identified through the SA. Further to this, information was collected and analyzed regarding:

- a. The opinions and perceptions of stakeholders in each country regarding the DIKTAS Project and the management of Dinaric karst aquifer system to be used to formulate:
  - the SPPS goals and objectives.
  - the participation means and more in particular: the specific information, communication activities to be used, frequency and content of these activities, the areas that capacity building activities should aim at etc.
- b. A number of characteristics of the stakeholders, to be used to indicate the participation level for each individual/group of stakeholders and the means to use in this regard.

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<sup>3</sup> Actions for the preparation of the Stakeholders Analysis started on November 2011; the report was prepared in July 2012.

## A. INTRODUCTION

### 1. Participation of stakeholders: the need.

The effort to successfully identify the role of the stakeholders and appropriately engage them in the Project is an effort to address a range of issues linked to its success and sustainability.

According to the international experience, while the implementation of the project is advancing and its outputs are achieved i.e. countries agree on a SAP and NAPs and a consultation mechanism paving the way to the creation of cooperative management mechanisms is put in place, stakeholders will either “demand” their involvement since they will be asked to implement decisions pursuant to the SAP, NAPs (see glossary) etc., or it will become necessary to involve them in order to implement the decisions pursuant to the SAP, NAPs etc.

Furthermore, the Dinaric Karst area is part of a continuously changing system. The economic landscape in the Project countries is highly dynamic and likely to go through major alterations in the coming years. This may result in new and/or shifting pressures exerted on the natural system. In addition, conditions in nature are changing following the natural processes. The climate change / variability has an effect in the natural processes rendering surface/groundwater management more complex. The management frameworks, including the legal and institutional, are under change as an outcome of the evolving status of the Project countries with regard to the EU accession.

Within this highly unstable environment, the Project assists in creating the conditions and putting in place the tools for the countries to initiate a process toward the sustainable management of groundwater and surface water resources in the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system area; the Project generates the knowledge, assists in the creation of trust, and enables the establishment of coordination/cooperation mechanisms. It is essential that the knowledge it generates and the recommendations made in this regard are adequately and appropriately informed with tools, and innovations to respond and adapt to on-going and emerging changes. This is possible if the actors that are involved in the changes mentioned above inform these decisions and recommendations.

Finally, equally important to the linkages between the project activities -the outcomes of the TDA will feed the preparation of the SAP, the SAP will be translated in NAPs etc- is the multilevel non-linear linkages among the groups of stakeholders that are by default engaged in the management of the aquifers system and that the project activities concern: who, how, when, at what level is engaged. The former will affect the success of the project in terms of implementation of the activities while the latter will affect the success of the project in terms of creating the conditions for sustaining its outcomes and achievements. Structured involvement of the appropriate stakeholders at the appropriate level and time in the different project activities using the appropriate means will secure the creation of these linkages.

## 2. Stakeholders and Public participation: needs to be addressed

The Stakeholders Analysis provide useful conclusions that can be used to identify the needs to be addressed through activities under Component 4, as well as through consultation and involvement activities under Components 1-3:

- *Transparency*: The general feeling among the key stakeholders that were interviewed, was that there is not enough information with regard to the structure and activities of the project, as well as the decision making process for its implementation.
- *Additional information provision to the stakeholders*: A considerable number of stakeholders had not a clear picture regarding the nature and range of karst management related issues that the project aims to address, as well as how these will be addressed.
- *Raising awareness on a number of issues*:
  - The analysis revealed that many stakeholders are not aware about their stakes with regard to water resources management planning. This is particularly true for the users of the resources.
  - Stakeholders, including most of the authorities as well as those with high levels of knowledge about their field of expertise (e.g. scientific institutions), have limited understanding about integrated management of water resources.
  - Part of the authorities in the Project countries have limited understanding about their role with regard to the integrated management of the resource (karst aquifers).
- *Consultation and Involvement*: The stakeholders interviewed would prefer “higher” levels of participation in the DICTAS activities, where most wish to participate in the consultations for the TDA and SAP preparations as well as to be involved in the implementation of the project activities than just contributing information. The same holds true regarding their participation in the management of the transboundary aquifers, where stakeholders prefer above all to be consulted on proposed measures and decisions -most of them at the national, regional and transboundary levels. Although there are differences among different countries, overall, the interviewed stakeholders wish to be kept informed and be involved in the decision making process; however they seem reluctant to be involved in the implementation of the decisions taken.
- *Concerns and needs of stakeholders to be taken into account*: The main expectation, among the interviewed stakeholders, from their participation in the project implementation, would be their interests to be secured (although it is not feasible for the Project to meet these expectations entirely, it should be taken into account while project activities are being implemented).
- *Work with existing and potential sources of opposition*: A number of important stakeholders, some of them influential, have been considered as being neutral or even opponents to the Project and the effort towards sustainable management of the resource. The main reason is that stakeholders fear that the results of the Project will have implications with regard to their activities. There is a need for these stakeholders either to be the focus of communication regarding the benefits that exist for them, or to be consulted to identify their related concerns and try to accommodate them.

- *Communication and cooperation:* The need for enhanced communication and cooperation between the different stakeholders at all levels is stipulated by interviewees in all countries. Key stakeholders view the DIKTAS as an opportunity for the creation of a framework for the facilitation of such communication and cooperation at the transboundary level.

### 3. Stakeholders that should be involved

The Project should make sure that all stakeholders that have been identified participate, at an appropriate for each group level, in the Project activities.

Special attention should be given to the users of karst groundwater. A number of measures will be included in the SAP and NAPs on the basis of the issues identified through the TDA. The implementation of these measures may have an effect on the users; positive or negative. As an example, the status of some of them may be enhanced by the improvement of the situation in terms of water quality or water availability. There may be though, users currently enjoying benefits who may lose by the implementation of the measures, or others who will need to undertake some of the related economic costs. Overall, the attitude of the users against the SAP/NAPs measures will depend, most probably, on whether they will benefit/suffer positive/negative changes as a result of the implementation of these measures. This may influence their implementation hence the sustainability of the Outcomes of the Project.

The stakeholders have been identified through the DIKTAS Stakeholders Analysis. The relevant tables are provided here also in Annex III. Some additional effort should be made in the forthcoming months, especially in Albania and Montenegro to enrich the respective lists with regard to the users. An additional effort should be put with regard to the local activities; the karst groundwater users at local level should be identified (see under Section 2.2, under Output 1, Goal 3).

The level and means of involvement would depend among others on the characteristics of each stakeholder (interest, influence, importance and attitude); these are elaborated in the Stakeholders Analysis (SA), under the sections referring to the analysis per country (see also Annex III). A general discussion with regard to how the characteristics of the stakeholders are taken into account for the formulation of the level and means of participation is made in the SA under Part A, section 1.1.2 *Steps for the collection and analysis of information, Point (v)*.

A proposal about the level of participation/involvement of each individual/group of stakeholders depending on the combination of its characteristics is given in the matrix presented in Annex IV. Additional parameters are/will be taken into account in order to decide about the stakeholders to focus under each of the information, communication, consultation and involvement activities. Such parameters include the goals and objectives set to achieve through participation activities, the conclusions of the SA about the opinions/perceptions of the stakeholders, guidance by the focus ministries etc.

#### 4. Possible contribution by the stakeholders

There are findings in the Stakeholders Analysis regarding the possible contribution of the stakeholders to the Project that should be taken into consideration.

“Expertise/information” and “human resources” are easily or very easily available to most of the organizations/institutions/authorities represented by the interviewees; the stakeholders would be willing to mobilize these in support of the preparation and/or implementation of the Project.

Some stakeholders, mostly central and regional authorities and to a lesser degree NGOs, are willing to use their “political influence” for the benefit of the Project. There are also a few stakeholders –among those interviewed- ready to contribute some of their restricted financial resources for the implementation of activities within the project or for improving the management of the resource. These mostly come from the development and environmental agencies and organisations as well as from the Ministries. Information provision is one of the pre-requisites; these stakeholders need to be approached and investigate what other prerequisites there might be and whether these are in line with the capacities and mandate of the project.

The main factors that would hinder their participation in the management of the transboundary karst aquifers were indicated to be the economic costs (including fees/taxes implied by measures, travel, equipment etc.), workload and access to information. The most effective actions to tackle these constraints would be: creating opportunities for exchange, financial support, access to information and training.

#### 5. Current participation of stakeholders

The Stakeholder, Public Participation and Communication Facility implemented a number of activities within the first year of implementation of the Project.

##### *Information provision*

The DIKTAS Project Brochure and leaflet were prepared. The brochure was distributed in the 6th GEF Biennial International Waters Conference, in Dubrovnik, Croatia, 17-20/10/2011, while both brochure and leaflets were distributed during the National Consultation Meetings in the Project countries (see below). Additionally, an Information Note was prepared in the national languages of the Project countries as well as in English and used in all documents prepared by the Project.

Electronic means of information provision and communication were used for reaching a wide audience. The project website was updated in appearance and content; there is continuous effort to publicize its existence among the Project’s stakeholders. Two issues of

the DIKTAS newsletter containing the developments from all DIKTAS workgroups, news from project activities and other groundwater management related news, have been published and circulated to the DIKTAS stakeholders, in December 2011 and June 2012 and uploaded in the project website.

#### *Communication and consultation activities*

A web-based survey aiming to collect initial information to be used in the preparation of the stakeholders analysis and the TDA, but also to inform on the objectives and activities of the project, was conducted between December 2011 and May 2012. The survey was conducted in the national languages.

Four National Consultation Meetings (NCMs) were organised, one in each of the four Project countries, between 28/02/2012 and 08/03/2012. The participants to the NCMs included targeted representatives of national and local stakeholders including national, regional and local authorities, important economic sectors (such as energy), research/scientific institutions, private sector and NGOs. The NCMs served multiple purposes: identify the stakeholders to participate in the Project and investigate their characteristics i.e. their interest, influence, importance and perceived attitude towards the Project and; consult with stakeholders regarding their views on the significant issues and pressures on karst aquifers, the causes and the impacts of these issues, to provide input in the preparation of the TDA. Furthermore, the NCMs were used as an opportunity to inform stakeholders about the DIKTAS project objectives, activities and developments and raise awareness regarding karst aquifers.

Additionally, semi-structured interviews were conducted in all Project countries between 24/04/2012 and 13/07/2012 to collect information for the preparation of the Stakeholders Analysis and the TDA. In total, ninety one key stakeholders were interviewed. The interviews also contributed in enhancing the participation process: they facilitated the provision of information about the aim, objectives and activities of the project as well as attaining the interviewees' interest in being involved in the activities.

Two Capacity building workshops on specific aspects of policy and technical issues related to sustainable management of karst aquifers/ integrated water resources management have been organized.

#### *Involvement in the decision making*

The Project countries have been participating in the preparation and implementation of the Project activities through their representatives in the Steering Committee as well as through the representatives of the focal ministries. A number of related meetings have taken place in this initial phase of the Project.

## B. THE STAKEHOLDERS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY

### 1 General

#### 1.1 Aims and content

The present document elaborates on the information, communication, consultation and involvement activities to facilitate the implementation of the Project and most importantly the achievement and sustainability of its envisaged outcomes.

*The SPPS **aims** to guide implementation of related activities throughout the Project Components and implementation period, in pursue of strengthening the commitment of politicians, decision makers, users and other stakeholders at all levels as well as the public for a sustained cooperative effort among the countries sharing the resource for its sustainable management.*

The activities described in the SPPS should create a multi-level stakeholder ownership of all stages of the TDA<sup>4</sup> – SAP process, ranging from the identification of the problems and their root-causes to the identification and planning of sustainable solutions.

The document draws on the:

- (i) Preliminary SPPS.
- (ii) DIKTAS Stakeholders Analysis (see Background).
- (iii) Discussions with the participants of the National Consultation Meetings<sup>5</sup>.

#### 1.2 Structure

The information included herewith is structured on the basis of the Outcomes and the Outputs of the Project; in this regard the document elaborates on the:

- **Goals of the SPPS** towards the achievement of the Outcomes and Outputs of the Project;
- **Objectives of the SPPS activities** towards the achievement of the aforementioned Goals;
- **SPPS Activities / Scope of Activities.**  
The activities under each of the Project Components are identified in the beginning of each project year and organized in Annual Workplans.  
In this regard the SPPS (prepared in mid. 2012) identifies:
  - Information, communication, consultation and involvement activities for 2012 (necessary for the achievement of the Project objectives within 2012 - see respective

<sup>4</sup> Related activities have already taken place, see Section A.5 “Current participation of stakeholders”

<sup>5</sup> See Section A.5 “Current participation of stakeholders”

workplan in Annex II) to complement those already included in the 2012 Annual Workplan.

- The scope of information, communication, consultation and involvement activities to support the achievement of the Project's objectives in the forthcoming years. The Activities will be specified in the respective Annual Workplans on the basis of the: (i) herewith described Goals, Objectives and scope of activities; (ii) activities under Components 1-3 as these will be indicated in the respective Annual Workplans; (iii) Conclusions of the SA; (iv) prevailing realities and needs as well as budget available.

A short description of the activities given under each Goal as well as additional activities to use during the Project implementation period is given in Annex I.

- **Target Audience.**

A number of groups of stakeholders are presented under each Goal without specifying which stakeholders each activity focuses on. With regard to the activities that will be implemented within 2012, this is done in the table presented in Annex II.

The stakeholders that the activities to be implemented in the forthcoming project years will focus on will be indicated in the respective Annual workplans (see above under SPPS Activities / Scope of Activities).

The decision about the groups of stakeholders to involve under each activity is taken for the 2012 activities and will be taken for the activities of the next Project years on the basis of the:

- Characteristics of the stakeholders. A proposal about the level of participation/involvement of each individual/group of stakeholders depending on the combination of its characteristics is given in the matrix presented in Annex IV.
- The nature of Goals and objectives each activity aims to achieve.

Furthermore, guidance by the CTA and focus ministries will be used as necessary.

This SPPS is a "living" document due to the following reasons:

- The list of stakeholders is a "dynamic" one. It should be revisited in the course of the Project to reflect eventual changes as these may affect the accomplishment of the Project's objectives. As the work to reflect all possible changes is costly in terms of time and resources, the Project will be focusing on changes in the institutional and managerial settings and frameworks in the countries of focus;
- The characteristics of the stakeholders may change as a result of possible changes in the surface/groundwater management frameworks and/or the economic landscape etc; it is not possible to track the changes for all stakeholders but it is possible in the course of the project to track changes concerning the key actors;
- The Goals and Objectives may change to adjust to the realities as these are formulated in the course of the project; if need be, these have to be revisited in cooperation and under the guidance of the CTA.



## 2 The SPPS

### 2.1 Overarching Action - Action to facilitate the achievement of Outcome 4 <sup>6</sup>

Outcome 4 falls under Component 4 of the Project. As already referred in the “Background” section of the SPPS, activities under Component 4 will: (i) support horizontally the Project, its increment activities, and execution, contributing to the accomplishment of Project’s aims and objectives and the sustainability of its outcomes; (ii) complement consultation and involvement activities that are integral to Components 1, 2 and 3.

In this regard Goals and Objectives under Outcome 4 are presented first<sup>7</sup>:

**Goal 1:** Create basic conditions that: will enable participation in the Project; facilitate its implementation and the achievement and sustainability of its envisaged outcomes.

- 1.a Facilitate stakeholders to: appreciate the resource and its values; understand the involved issues at national and transboundary levels; understand the need for cooperative management and appreciate the efforts undertaken by the project in this regard.
- 1.b Ensure transparency related to the project –regarding objectives, activities and related decision making- to facilitate trust and later on acceptance of its outcomes.

#### **Objectives**

- a. Raise awareness about groundwater and karst aquifers in general and the Dinaric Arc Karst Aquifer system in particular.
- b. Raise awareness about the Project and enhance understanding about its structure and the rules that governs its implementation.
- c. Inform stakeholders about decisions related to the project.

#### **Activities / Scope of Activities**

Stakeholders receive information throughout the life of the project through email, the project website and publications about:

- The Dinaric Arc Aquifer System and more specific: its transboundary nature and the boundaries of the aquifers; its special characteristics; its ecological value; its “role” in the economy and the everyday life; water uses and socio-economic activities that have an impact on it; specific issues related to its management; challenges arising from its unsustainable management; sustainable management of karst aquifers and the involved benefits; benefits stemming from transboundary cooperation.

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<sup>6</sup> “Long term sustainability of achievements enhanced through public and political awareness campaigns, stakeholder involvement and replication mechanisms”.

<sup>7</sup> The achievement of Goals and Objectives under Outcome 4 will facilitate the achievement of the Goals and Objectives under Outcomes 1-3 (presented later in the document). In a number of cases, the objectives and activities described under the Outcomes 1-3 further specify the objectives and activities described in this section.

- The Project's: mandate, structure, components, activities, expected outputs and outcomes. In addition: expected benefits (both environmental and socio-economic at local, national and transboundary levels); the strategy and process to be followed to achieve these benefits; developments and achievements throughout the Project's implementation period; the rules that "govern" a GEF project and decisions made about issues and possible solutions regarding karst aquifers management.

#### **Target Audience**

- The Public
- All DIKTAS stakeholders.

**Goal 2:** Enhance the interest of stakeholders with regard to the effort conducted through the Project for the sustainable management of the resource, to facilitate their participation in specific Project's activities (*Facilitated by the achievement of Goal 1*).

#### **Objectives** (*Facilitated by the achievement of the Objectives under Goal 1*)

- a. Raise awareness among targeted audience and enhance their understanding about:
  - their stakes in relation to karst aquifers and water management;
  - the Project developments and outcomes as well as the possible positive effects that this may result in (regarding the management of the resource, different stakeholders groups etc.).

#### **Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Targeted audience receive tailored information and appropriate messages in the course of the Project about the Project developments, outcomes as well the possible positive effects that this may result in (regarding the management of the resource, different stakeholders groups etc.).

#### **Target Audience** (*different groups of stakeholders will be approached with different means/messages*)

- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence;
- Stakeholders with positive attitude and increased knowledge;
- Stakeholders of opposing/neutral/unknown attitude and high interest/stake or influence;
- Water management competent authorities at different levels;
- NGOs and civil society;
- Primary users, especially the tourist and the agricultural sector, since common perception underrates the level of their stakes in water management issues.

**Goal 3:** Facilitate changing of the behaviour/attitude of stakeholders (*Facilitated by the achievement of Goals 1,2*).

#### **Objectives** (*Facilitated by the achievement of the Objectives under Goals 1,2*)

- a. Raise awareness among stakeholders groups about the unsustainable management of the resource;
- b. Raise awareness among decision makers and facilitate enhanced understanding about: (i) interrelations among natural resources thus how their decisions have an effect on aquifers management; (ii) their role in the integrated management of the aquifers.

#### **Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Targeted audience receive information in the course of the Project regarding how specific activities impact on the aquifers hence other stakeholders; the cost involved (social, economic, environmental) for the people, society, ecosystems and themselves and; about possible alternatives.
- Capacity building activities (see Annex I under “5. Capacity Building”).

**Target Audience** (*different groups of stakeholders will be approached with different means/messages – will be the focus of different activities*)

- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence;
- Stakeholders with high influence;
- Stakeholders that are neutrals and opponents;
- Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly on karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism, industry etc.); decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers (ministries, regional authorities, local authorities, forest agencies, protected areas management bodies etc.).

**Goal 4:** Facilitate continuous political support regarding the implementation of the project and the achievement of its outcomes (*Facilitated by the achievement of Goals 1,2,3*).

**Objectives** (*Facilitated by the achievement of the Objectives under Goals 1,2,3*)

- a. Enhance understanding of targeted audience about the following: project process, developments and outcomes; baseline conditions and their socio-economic impact and; expected socio-economic and environmental benefits stemming from cooperative sustainable management of the aquifers.

#### **Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Targeted audience receive tailored information and appropriate messages in the course of the project as information and knowledge becomes available/ is generated.

**Target Audience** (*different groups of stakeholders will be approached with different means/messages*)

- Stakeholders with high interest, high influence and positive attitude.
- Political leadership and high level staff of the competent ministries in the Project countries.
- Members of the environment committees of the parliaments of the Project countries.

- Stakeholders groups that can “exert pressure” to politicians and decision makers (e.g. journalists, CBOs, NGOs etc.)

**Goal 5:** Facilitate replication of new knowledge, practices, behaviours, techniques and solutions (new knowledge) to succeed sustainable management of karst aquifers (*Facilitated by the achievement of Goals 1 - 4*).

**Objectives** (*Facilitated by the achievement of the Objectives under Goals 1-4*)

- a. Raise awareness among stakeholders about new knowledge identified/generated within the Project;
- b. Raise awareness among targeted audience e.g. specific groups of users, stakeholders with specific characteristics etc. about new knowledge (groups to be specified depending on the knowledge produced);
- c. Enhance the capacity of stakeholders to use the new knowledge identified within the Project.

**Activities / Scope of Activities** (*different groups of stakeholders will be approached with different means/messages – will be the focus of different activities*)

- Stakeholders receive information about new knowledge identified/generated within the Project.
- Specific groups of users, stakeholders with specific characteristics are provided tailored information about new knowledge (activities to be specified depending on the target group and the practices and solutions to be replicated).
- Capacity building activities (see Annex I under “5. Capacity Building”).

**Target Audience**

- Stakeholders with high interest.
- Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly on karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism, industry etc.); decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers (ministries, regional authorities, local authorities, forest agencies, protected areas management bodies etc.);
- Research institutes and Projects or Initiatives on water management, similar to DIKTAS;
- NGOs.

**Goal 6:** Assist in achieving consistency of actions between the Project and international actors in the DIKTAS area in the field of karst aquifers management; facilitate the creation of synergies.

**Objective**

- a. Provide appropriate information to key international actors in the Project countries, as well as in other countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system extends.

### Activities / Scope of Activities

- Key international actors receive information about the Project activities, expected outcomes, developments as well as new knowledge produced. Meetings and briefs could be used in this regard.

### Target Audience

- UN agencies and donors in the Project countries, as well as in the countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system extends.
- International projects, processes and initiatives that, due to their content and envisaged results, cooperation and creation of synergies with is important for the sustainability of the outcomes of the DIKTAS and the long term management of karst aquifers.

## 2.2 Action to facilitate the achievement of Outcome 1 <sup>8</sup>

### 2.2.1 Output 1

**Box 1. Output 1.** *“A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) prepared and approved by countries: transboundary problems and root causes identified and options for interventions to address national and trans-boundary problems proposed”.*

The TDA, including a causal chain analysis, will lead to the identification of priority interventions for inclusion in the Strategic Action Plan (SAP), which are needed to address underlying/root causes through: filling of knowledge gaps; legal, policy, and institutional reforms; investments; economic instruments; awareness raising and stakeholder involvement.

The TDA is prepared by the National Executing Units under the lead of the PCU and with the support of international consultants. It will be approved by the national inter-ministerial committees and the project steering committee. The draft TDA will undergo a rapid consultation process with key stakeholders to incorporate their views and knowledge and become a common basis in the concerned countries, on which solutions will be planned and cooperation will be built. The final and approved TDA, in English and the national languages of the beneficiary countries will be disseminated widely, both in full and easy access versions.

The TDA preparation has incorporated the following: (1) Hydrogeological and environmental characterisation of the DIKTAS, harmonised across the countries sharing the aquifer including identification of system boundaries and an array of hydrologic and environmental information<sup>9</sup>; (2) Regional assessment of the present environmental conditions of the karst water resources including a range of environmental and socio-economic information e.g. pressures, impacts etc. (3) Regional assessment of karst water demand, and of policy and institutional frameworks.

<sup>8</sup> “Countries recognize the karst aquifer system as a shared and highly vulnerable resource, and agree to take steps to deal with its transboundary implications”.

<sup>9</sup> The results will be presented synoptically in a suite of thematic maps both at detailed scale (Pilot Maps for replication by the countries) and at regional scale (Map of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System). These maps, amongst others, will include indications of the most vulnerable aquifer recharge zones and of the land use capacity and restrictions.

*Pilot Demonstration efforts* on parts of the DIKTAS to be selected and testing of management/cooperation schemes will assist in the prioritization of interventions actions later on, during SAP development. The project will test management models or approaches at the local level to enhance the understanding and knowledge about the Dinaric Karst Aquifer system and will implement management approaches or models that arise from the development of the TDA.

**Goal 1:** Facilitate consensus among stakeholders and countries in relation to the major issues of concern presently affecting the Dinaric Aquifer System, and their causes.

- 1.a Facilitate preparation of TDA. *(Facilitated by the achievement of Goals 1,2 under “2.1 Overarching Action”)*.
- 1.b Facilitate trust building process among countries and among stakeholders.
- 1.c Facilitate the creation of a sense of ownership among stakeholders in relation to the TDA process. This will enable the acceptance of the need to address the identified issues and later on contribute in the identification of the related solutions.

### **Objectives**

- a. Broaden the knowledge base for the preparation of the TDA - the TDA reflects at the maximum possible level the realities in the area of reference;
- b. Facilitate participation and provision of input by the stakeholders in the preparation of the TDA; the TDA reflects at the maximum possible level views, priorities and concerns of stakeholders;
- c. Minimize possibility of acute disagreements over TDA results among stakeholders;
- d. Facilitate achievement of common understanding among stakeholders and countries about the baseline conditions regarding the state of the resource.

**Activities** *(to be implemented / implementation will be initiated in second part of 2012; the involvement of the PCU and the TDA experts is necessary for the implementation of the activities)*

- Stakeholders are provided, throughout the TDA preparation process with information about related developments, and its outcomes through website, bulk (short) emails, and newsletter. Competent institutions and authorities are informed through emails that are prepared by the SPPCF experts’ team in English, translated in National languages and sent by the Focal Ministries. *[Note: See section “2.1 Overarching Action”; the activities given here can be considered as a sub-set of the activities under Goals 1, 2].*
- Stakeholders and the Public are informed about the TDA initial and final outcomes related to the aquifer among others, its boundaries, environmental baseline conditions and the managerial issues involved. Press-releases, bulk (short) emails, and the newsletter are used to provide information; the website is used to distribute the reports and allow the stakeholders accessing the maps. *[Note: See section “2.1 Overarching Action”; the activities given here can be considered as a sub-set of the activities under Goals 1, 2]*
- Stakeholders review/complement/validate TDA and provide input through:
  - o Web based consultation with the use of the Project’s website.
  - o Consultation meeting at Transboundary level; appropriate techniques will be used in different facilitated workshops during a two days meeting.

- Tailored information is provided to targeted audiences to interest them into participating in the TDA consultation process (i.e. Stakeholders from each country are provided information regarding the aquifers extending in their country; Specific groups of stakeholders are provided information regarding issues related to their livelihoods and activities etc.). Such information will also “trigger” the interest of the stakeholders regarding the next steps of the Project i.e. SAP preparation etc. *[See section “2.1 Overarching Action”; the activities given here can be considered as a sub-set of the activities under Goals 1, 2].*
- Targeted stakeholders (national institutions indicated by the Project countries, River Basin Commissions etc.) are requested to review/complement/validate information regarding Regional hydrogeological characterization, Regional environmental and socio-economical assessment, Regional assessment of legal and institutional frameworks and policies, and provide input.
- Targeted stakeholders (projects such as the GEF MedPartnership, processes, Sava Commission, Countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifers extend at that may be invited to participate in the CIE in the future – with regard to the latter see Output 3) are requested to review/complement/validate environmental status indicators.

**Target Audience** *(the workplan given in Annex II specifies the stakeholders that each of the activities focuses on)*

- The Public;
- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence;
- Stakeholders with high and medium importance;
- Stakeholders with increased knowledge;
- Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly on karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism, industry etc.); decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers (ministries, regional authorities, local authorities, forest agencies, protected areas management bodies etc.);
- National authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers that will participate in the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees (see under Output 6, Goal 1);
- Research institutes and Projects or Initiatives on water management, similar to DICTAS;
- Small Grant Programme national coordinators;
- NGOs and civil society;
- Institutions that will participate in the CIE.

**Goal 2:** Facilitate the process to obtain sustainable political support regarding the implementation of the TDA/SAP process i.e. (i) identification and prioritization of jointly agreed issues of concern at the national and transboundary levels related to the management of the resource; (ii) identification and subsequent implementation of realistic solutions. *(Facilitated by the achievement of Goal 4 under “2.1 Overarching Action”)*



**Objectives** *(Facilitated by the achievement of the Objectives under Goal 4 under “2.1 Overarching Action”)*

- a. Increase awareness among politicians and decision makers regarding the outcomes of the TDA;
- b. Increase awareness among targeted stakeholders regarding the issues of concern at the national and transboundary levels related to the management of the resource, as a means to increase demand by the politicians to take action and provide political support for agreement among the countries regarding the transboundary issues as well as on the development of the SAP and NAPs.

**Activities** *(implementation will be initiated in end of 2012; the involvement of the PCU and the TDA experts is necessary for the implementation of the activities)*

- Media events / film preparation (see Annex I)
- Targeted audience receive tailored information regarding the initial and final outcomes of the TDA. Emails with tailored messages, publications etc. are used in this regard.
- Maps prepared are directed to decision makers at various administrative levels and at groups of stakeholders; different maps to be directed to different administrative levels and groups of stakeholders in accordance to the competences, interests and geographical area of interest.

**Target Audience** *(different groups of stakeholders will be approached with different means/messages – will be the focus of different activities)*

- Stakeholders with high interest, high and medium influence and positive attitude.
- Political leadership and high level staff of the competent ministries in the Project countries of focus.
- Members of the environment committees of the parliaments of the Project countries.
- Stakeholders groups that can “exert pressure” to politicians and decision makers (e.g. media, NGOs etc.)
- National authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers that will participate in the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees (see under Output 6, Goal 1).

**Goal 3:** Facilitate success of the local scale programmes/activities.

**Objectives**

- a. Raise awareness among local population about the Project and the issues (of relevance for the local area of focus) identified through the TDA;
- b. Ensure contribution by the stakeholders in the formulation of the content of local scale programmes and facilitate their consensus regarding their aims and objectives. This will create the sense of “ownership” that will be translated later on into support for the implementation of programme(s). In this regard adjust the originally planned aims of the activities on the basis of the perceived issues as well as the expectations, and needs of the stakeholders in each of the areas where local scale programmes will be implemented;



- c. Enhance the capacity of local stakeholders to perform activities in a way that the effects to the resource are minimised; stakeholders replicate new practices, behaviours and techniques identified and efficiently contribute to the sustainable management of the aquifers at local level;
- d. Facilitate strengthening of collective knowledge;
- e. Facilitate the creation of cooperation schemes and consultation mechanisms at local level. With regard to the latter, create a stakeholders partnership at local level towards commonly agreed objectives regarding the management of the local aquifer.

**Activities / Scope of Activities** *(the time of initiation of activities at local level will define the time of implementation of the activities herewith; implementation may be initiated within 2012; the involvement of the PCU and the TDA experts is necessary for the implementation of the activities)*

- Local stakeholders receive information through publications and outreach activities about:
  - The karst aquifer of their interest and more specifically: its boundaries; its special characteristics; its ecological value; its “role” in the economy and the everyday life; water uses and socio-economic activities that have an impact on it; specific issues related to its management; challenges arising by its unsustainable management; sustainable management of karst aquifers and the benefits involved; benefits stemming from transboundary cooperation.
  - Local Scale activity, its proposed aims, objectives and envisaged outcomes;
- Local stakeholders outreach activities (see Annex I, 7. Outreach activities) to:
  - understand the stakeholders’ perceptions about natural (karst groundwater) resources management related issues/pressures/solutions in the area and understand their needs and expectations. This information will be communicated to the experts to be used in the planning and implementation of the local activities.
  - understand / acquire information regarding the local knowledge in managing the resource.
  - acquire information related to the characteristics of the stakeholders to be used for a brief Stakeholders Analysis and Public Participation Plan; the latter will describe the creation of cooperation schemes and consultation mechanism at the local level.
- Capacity building activities / Training on best management practices (the content will depend on the prevailing economic activity(ies)) - (see Annex I, 5. Capacity Building)).

**Target Audience** *(different groups of stakeholders will be approached with different means/messages – will be the focus of different activities)*

- The public;
- Stakeholders at transboundary level with high interests/stakes and high importance, regardless of their influence at local level;
- Decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers (ministries, regional authorities, local authorities, forest agencies, protected areas management bodies etc.);
- Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly on karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism, industry etc.);

- NGOs and civil society active in the area.

## 2.2.2 Output 2

**Box 2. Output 2.** *“Baseline conditions identified, and environmental status indicators agreed upon and adopted: Countries agree on a Shared Vision for the DIKTAS, and join forces in a long term monitoring effort”.*

Once the results of the TDA, describing the baseline conditions will be available and approved, the project will focus on the building of consensus among countries on a Shared Vision regarding the aquifer system, its optimal desirable standards in terms of quality, priority uses, and level of protection and integrity of dependent ecosystems. This common goal of the countries will represent the conceptual background and informing principle of the SAP elaboration process.

Based on the Shared Vision, the project will work to identify feasible indicators that will allow the countries to monitor in an harmonized way and in the long term the evolution of the system and its reaction to the various stress reduction measures and interventions that countries may undertake in the future within the SAP implementation context or otherwise. These indicators are the Environmental Status Indicators recommended by the International Waters focal area of the GEF11.

The project will identify in each country the institution/department/agency potentially responsible for the long term monitoring of the DIKTAS.

**Goal 1:** Support the identification of a Shared Vision and create the conditions for its implementation through the SAP implementation context or otherwise.

### Objectives

- Secure at the maximum possible level that the Shared Vision reflects the views, concerns and needs of the stakeholders.
- Create a sense of ownership and commitment with regard to the Shared Vision.

### Activities / Scope of Activities

- A web-based survey among targeted stakeholders (WG4 national experts will facilitate broad participation) is used to collect appropriate information.
- A facilitated workshop during the Consultation meeting at Transboundary level (see under Output 1, Goal 1) is used to receive input by key stakeholders regarding the optimal desirable standards in terms of quality, priority uses, and level of protection and integrity of dependent ecosystems i.e. the Shared Vision.

### Target Audience

- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence;
- Stakeholders with high and medium importance;
- Stakeholders with increased knowledge;
- Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly on karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism, industry etc.); decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst

aquifers (ministries, regional authorities, local authorities, forest agencies, protected areas management bodies etc.);

- National authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers that will participate in the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees (see under Output 6, Goal 1);
- Research institutes and Projects or Initiatives on water management, similar to DIKTAS;
- NGOs and civil society;
- Institutions that will participate in the CIE.

## 2.3 Action to facilitate the achievement of Outcome 2 <sup>10</sup>

### 2.3.1 Output 3

**Box 3. Output 3.** *“A multi-country consultative body established and operational”.*

A consultative and information exchange (CIE) body established by the four Project countries could be a first step towards cooperative and ultimately joint management. The establishment of a CIE would be based on the trust built among the countries for the preparation of the TDA and the political commitment reached in Component 1; the latter will largely rely on communication and stakeholder involvement tools. The CIE shall be open to other countries sharing the aquifer system upon their request and approval from the Project Steering Committee. Efforts will be made to ensure the sustainability of the Body beyond the end of the Project.

One of the factors of success of the CIE would be the level of incorporation of knowledge and expertise by institutions and stakeholders. Expert working groups with the participation of a range of national institutions and organizations as well as primary stakeholders (representatives of users) may be used in the long term in this regard. An additional factor would be the level of “acceptance” by the stakeholders. The NGOs is expected to be the main potential source of criticism as well as the main partner for transmitting information to other stakeholders. Thus engaging early in the process and in an appropriate way representatives of users, scientific institutions and NGOs would be critical for the sustainability of the overall effort.

**Goal 1:** Facilitate the establishment of mechanisms that will enable enhanced action at national and transboundary levels towards the sustainable management of the resource.

1.a Facilitate establishment and sustainability of the CIE.

1.b Facilitate, later in the project implementation period, the establishment and efficient functioning of the National Inter-ministerial Committees.

#### Objectives

a. Facilitate: political support; CIE to deliver results; awareness among national institutions, organizations and other stakeholders about the role and mission of the CIE aiming at transparency as well as acceptance by the stakeholders.

<sup>10</sup> “The strengthened collective knowledge and coordination among development plans of countries, projects, agencies and donors, improves sustainability of the resource”.

- b. Assist the institutions, which share responsibilities with the focus ministries regarding the management of the resource, to understand the role and mission of the CIE.
- c. Create the conditions for other countries, where the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system extends at, to join the effort.

### **Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Press-conferences of the CIE; press releases etc.
- Communicate to the targeted stakeholders and NGOs the role and mission of the CIE; meetings and electronic means could be used in this regard.
- Communicate to the countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system extends at: the outcomes of the TDA and more particular those of interest for each of these countries; the role and mission of the CIE.
- Capacity building of the CIE members, officials of the institutions that share responsibilities with the focus ministries regarding the management of the resource:
  - o aspects of integrated management of karst aquifers (other stakeholders than these indicated below should participate as well);
  - o the set up and functioning of a joint commission (this may include a study trip to an existing joint commission in the countries of focus or elsewhere - see also Output 4, Goal 1 below).

**Target Audience** (*different groups of stakeholders will be approached with different means/messages – will be the focus of different activities*)

- The public;
- National, Regional and Local authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers;
- NGOs;
- Members of the environment committees of the parliaments of the countries of focus;
- Authorities competent to water management in countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system extends at.
- Stakeholders with high influence, high interest, high importance and positive attitude (for CB activities).

## **2.3.2 Output 4**

**Box 4. Output 4.** *“Environmental quality targets adopted and a joint harmonized monitoring program of the environmental status established”.*

The CIE will review the Shared Vision on the basis of the results of the TDA and adopt it. Furthermore, the CIE will attempt to translate the Shared Vision into environmental quality targets to be achieved in an agreed period of time. The set of Environmental Status Indicators and the modalities for periodic long term monitoring and data exchange identified under Output 2 will be reviewed and adopted by the CIE and submitted to the countries for approval and implementation.

**Goal 1:** Facilitate key actors at national and transboundary levels to efficiently deliver results.

### **Objectives**

- Facilitate the members of the CIE to better understand the role, possible function and mission of the CIE as a body facilitating transboundary cooperation.
- Enhance the capacity of the members of the CIE as well as targeted authorities and institutions to deliver results.

### **Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Capacity building of the CIE members and officials of the institutions that share responsibilities with the focus ministries regarding the management of the resource on: aspects of integrated management of karst aquifers;
  - o the set up and functioning of a joint commission (this may include a study trip to an existing joint commission in the countries of focus or elsewhere - see also Output 3, Goal 1 above)
  - o Environmental Quality Targets.
- Capacity building of appropriate authorities and institutions (focus Ministries will review a list prepared by the SPPCF) in the Project countries on monitoring and data exchange.

### **Target Audience**

- Institutions that will participate in the CIE;
- National institutions, organizations, experts etc. that will assist the members of the CIE in delivering results;
- National, Regional and Local authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers.

## **2.3.3 Output 5**

**Box 5. Output 5.** *“A mechanism for coordination and exchanges with other relevant projects and initiatives, including the GEF supported Mediterranean Partnership and others, is established and operational”.*

**Goal 1:** Facilitate the establishment and sustainable operation of the mechanism for coordination and exchanges with other relevant projects and initiatives.

### **Objectives**

- a. Attract the interest of projects and processes to participate in the mechanism towards the creation of synergies;
- b. Facilitate authorities in the Project countries that are involved in national and regional projects and processes regarding the management of karst aquifers, understanding benefits of coordinated action; in this way increase possibilities that the mechanism is sustained as part of the operation or under the auspices of the CIE (or the successor institution after the completion of the project).

**Activities / Scope of Activities** (to be implemented / implementation will be initiated in second part of 2012)

- Create with the assistance of the Project experts appropriate messages making use of the outcomes of the TDA, to be communicated to selected projects and processes.
- Organize roundtables for the cross-fertilization of projects and processes.
- Appropriately communicate outcomes of roundtables, as well as synergies achieved, to authorities sharing competences for the management of karst aquifers.

#### **Target Audience**

- Projects and processes that, due to their content and envisaged results, cooperation and creation of synergies with, is important for the sustainability of the outcomes of the DICTAS and the long term management of karst aquifers;
- National authorities and actors involved in national and regional projects and processes touching upon the management of karst aquifers;
- Small Grant Programme national coordinators;
- Research institutes and Initiatives on water management, similar to DICTAS.

## **2.4 Action to facilitate the achievement of Outcome 3 <sup>11</sup>**

### **2.4.1 Output 6**

**Box 6. Output 6.** “Countries establish ad hoc inter-ministerial committees focused on harmonization of existing frameworks, and on priority reforms”.

Each Project country has agreed to create for the purposes of the project a National Inter-ministerial Committee (NIC), or its equivalent, composed of high level representatives of all the various ministries and agencies that are or should be involved in karst groundwater management (e.g.: Treasury, Water, Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Physical Planning etc.). NICs will be established in all four countries in parallel with the creation of the Consultation and Information Exchange Mechanism (CIE). NICs and CIE together will represent the key technical-political interface of the project that will approve the TDA, process the endorsement of the SAP, approve the Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO), Environmental Status Indicators and their long term monitoring.

<sup>11</sup> “Political commitment reached among countries on implementing priority legal, institutional and policy reforms for the protection and equitable utilization of the karst aquifer system”.

The Committees will meet periodically upon request of the project, and will receive and comment all documentation produced by the project. They will have a particular role in guiding the process of harmonization of existing policy and institutional frameworks.

**Goal 1:** Facilitate the establishment, operation and delivery of results of the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees.

**Objectives** (facilitated by the achievement of the objectives under “2.1 Overarching Action” and “2.2.1 Output 1”, Goals 1 and 2)

a. Secure that national authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers that will participate in the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees: (i) understand the TDA/SAP process including the preparation of the Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO) and Environmental Status Indicators; (ii) are fully informed about the developments regarding the preparation of the TDA and the SAPs; (iii) understand the results of the TDA.

**Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Communicate the TDA results using appropriate tools e.g. maps prepared through the TDA, briefs etc.;
- Capacity building of the CIE members and the officials of the ministries that will participate in the NIC regarding aspects of integrated management of karst aquifers;
  - o the set up and functioning of a joint commission (this may include a study trip to an existing joint commission in the countries of focus or elsewhere - see also Output 3, Goal 1 above)
  - o Environmental Quality Targets (see also Output 3, Goal 1 above)
  - o Environmental Status indicators

**Target Audience**

- CIE members and the officials of the ministries that will participate in the NIC.

## 2.4.2 Output 7

**Box 7. Output 7.** “A Strategic Action Program (SAP) for the DIKTAS, and National Implementation Plans, elaborated and adopted by the country at high ministerial level”.

The countries will formulate through the national inter-ministerial committees and the CIE and negotiate a joint and harmonized program of strategic priority actions needed to address key transboundary concerns identified through the TDA process. This will detail policy, legal, and institutional reforms as well as priority investments and actions for addressing the priority transboundary issues. The SAP will also include an estimation of the required financial resources and a strategy to mobilize those resources. The aim is for this to be negotiated and endorsed at the highest ministerial level in all project countries.

Following ministerial endorsement, each country will translate the DICTAS – wide SAP into National Implementation Programs which will define in detail the ways in which the country will implement the actions agreed in the SAP.

**Goal 1:** Facilitate the preparation and adoption of the SAP and National Implementation Programmes; facilitate in creating the conditions for their implementation.

**Objectives:** *(facilitated by the achievement of the objectives under “2.1 Overarching Action” and “2.2.1 Output 1”, Goals 1 and 2)*

- a. Enhance understanding of key stakeholders regarding the SAP preparation process to facilitate their participation in the consultation.
- b. Enable stakeholders’ contribution to the formulation of the content of SAP and NAPs on the basis of realistic solutions and facilitate consensus on the aims and objectives thus, create the sense of “ownership” that will later be translated in support for, and facilitate the implementation of SAP and NAPs.
- c. Facilitate attracting the necessary funds for the implementation of the SAP and the NAPs.

**Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Preparation of a publication showing the benefits that will arise by addressing the issues identified in the TDA.
- Key stakeholders are consulted in the different stages for the preparation of the SAP; provide comments on the draft SAP. This may be done through consultation meetings or via the Project’s website.
- Key stakeholders are consulted in the different stages for the preparation of the NAPs; provide comments on the draft NAP in each of the countries. This may be done through consultation meetings or via the Project’s website.
- Organize media events to announce the agreed actions and the preparation of the SAPs/NAPs

**Target Audience** *(different groups of stakeholders will be the focus of different activities)*

- The Public;
- Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly on karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism); decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers (ministries, regional and local authorities, forest agencies, protected areas management bodies etc.)
- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence and of high importance;
- Political leadership and high level staff of the competent ministries in the countries of focus;
- Members of the environment committees of the parliaments of the countries of focus;
- Projects or Initiatives on water management.



### 2.4.3 Output 8

**Box 8. Output 8.** *“A partnership conference consolidates international support for the implementation of the priority actions”.*

A Partnership Conference will be organized to: (i) to enhance the sustainability of the project outcomes by gathering and consolidating international technical and financial support around the SAP and National Implementation Plans (NIP) process; (ii) to disseminate the results achieved by the project and the unique experience on karstic hydrology accumulated by the Dinaric countries beyond the region in order to facilitate replication in other karstic regions of the world.

**Goal 1:** Assist in the partnership conference achieving its aims.

#### **Activities / Scope of Activities**

- Preparation of documentation regarding the results of the project in terms of creating the conditions for enhanced transboundary management of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System including the content of SAP and NAPs. Sent to the invited participants well in advance.
- Disseminate karst hydrology related experience notes prepared by the experts of the project.
- Organize facilitated discussion forums during the meeting.
- Organize media events in advance as well as during the meeting.

#### **Target Audience**

- Partnership conference participants.

## Annex I. Type of Activities <sup>12</sup>

### 1. “Electronic” based activities

#### a. Content to be potentially added to the Project’s Website:

- General information on sustainable management of Karst Aquifers and water management policies – the project’s website to become a pool of information with links to relevant sources. UNESCO community of experts in the region and beyond would provide such information.
- Information about the Project’s mandate, specific activities, outputs (e.g. TDA, NAPs, SAP) and outcomes, developments on Project implementation, reports (Steering Committee Meetings, consultation meetings/workshops/conferences), publications (brochures, newsletters, bulletins, guides, etc.) appropriately structured in a library.
- Information database with best practices and guidelines regarding economic activities with major impact on the karst aquifers and examples of success stories in overcoming problems and challenges.
- Information database to make available the TDA as well as the SAP. This information should be appropriately categorized in chapters or issues to facilitate:
  - consultation of the TDA and SAP with stakeholders;
  - targeted stakeholders to obtain information of their interest; this may be used to “feed” the content of the publications to be prepared (see below).
- User friendly maps prepared on the basis of the maps produced through the TDA.

#### b. Features to be potentially added to the Project’s Website:

- The website to facilitate the stakeholders to provide feedback in the framework of consultations to take place.
- Distance learning / online capacity building (see below under 5. “Capacity Building”).
- Film demonstration.

c. Electronic dissemination of tailored information to targeted stakeholders through email lists (on the basis of the outcomes of the stakeholders analysis). Ad-hock dissemination of information on the basis of success stories, lessons learned etc. to achieve specific information and communication objectives may be considered.

### 2. Publications

These may include:

- Brochures, Posters, Flyers, Newsletters for:
  - Dissemination of information about the Project activities, outputs, outcomes etc. on the basis of developments;
  - Ad-hock dissemination of information on the basis of success stories, lessons, learned etc. to achieve specific information and communication objectives.

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<sup>12</sup> Note: Opportunities for additional funding for communication activities should be explored with stakeholders, including the private sector. The most suitable activities to attract such financing are these that will secure publicity to the donor e.g. printed material, film etc. To achieve this, the Project will have to identify possible partners in the private sector and conduct meetings.

- Guides/fact sheets to provide tailored information to targeted audience. Examples may include:
  - Karst Biodiversity guides for each country that will be used in the protected areas of the countries and (*additional option*) disseminated in schools. Croatia has already developed one through the Croatian Karst Biodiversity Project; it may be used as a basis for the preparation of such guides for Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Montenegro. Similar endeavours in Slovenia may provide guidance and background material.
  - Best-practises guides for economic activities with major impact on the karst aquifers e.g. agriculture, tourism, in pilot sites areas, in co-operation with local NGOs and cooperatives (where these exist) and/or chambers.

The aforementioned may be distributed to stakeholders by ordinary mail or disseminated on the occasion of events at national and international level.

Distribution of printed material in points-of-purchase (over the shop counters) may be considered in pilot sites (local) areas, in co-operation with stakeholders, including the private sector stakeholders e.g. super-market chains.

### **3. Videos/Films/TV spots and Radio spots Production.**

Different videos/films/TV spots and radio spots may be prepared to dynamically “deliver” messages and information and for informing the wider public of outstanding occasions and project events. For instance a film could focus on all or part of the issues below:

- the values (economic, environmental etc.) of the karst aquifers,
- the environmental baseline conditions at local, national and transboundary levels being an outcome of the socio-economic activities in the area (different versions may focus on different stakeholders groups using the standard videos/films and changing only the activities and impacts that are relevant to the specific stakeholders group) and
- the lack of cooperation among the countries that have an effect on everyday life and economic activities, that result in endangered sustainable development, health and quality of life.
- the options made possible through the Project and its activities that will only be successful through enhanced commitment of stakeholders.

Since film production is expensive, the bulk of the videos/films could be mainly “in-house made” by the officers responsible for the implementation of the communication strategy (part of the SPPS) except those meant to be broadcasted through TV channels and radio stations.

The videos/films may be available through:

- the website (information about the “uploading” of the videos/films will be disseminated through emails);
- the websites of the institutions involved in the implementation of the Project;
- national TV channels (occasionally - publicly owned to reduce or even avoid where possible relevant costs);

- local TV channels (occasionally); in pilot sites areas.

The radio spots may be available through:

- the website (information about the “uploading” of the radio spots will be disseminated using emails and the mobile phone lists);
- the websites of the institutions involved in the implementation of the Project;
- national radio stations (occasionally - publicly owned to reduce or even avoid where possible relevant costs);
- local radio stations (occasionally); in pilot site areas.

#### **4. Annual celebration festivals at national/transboundary level.**

These may include a range of activities e.g. workshops, speleological activities for the public in cooperation with local clubs, guided tours in karst protected areas, guided tours in karst areas with potential to be registered under protection etc., implemented in cooperation with national and local level NGOs. Opportunities for the stakeholders, including the private sector, to cover part of the costs should be explored.

#### **5. Capacity Building**

The main purpose of the CB Workshops will be to build capacity of participants on specific aspects of policy and on technical issues related to sustainable management of karst aquifers/ integrated water resources management.

Both face-to-face and electronic-based CB activities may be implemented. With regard to the latter, CB modules may be provided through the Project’s website; the content will comprise material prepared and (filmed) presentations made during the face-face workshops.

The content of each of the activities will be defined on the basis of the project needs. It may include:

- General CB modules regarding issues related to the management of karst aquifers and IWRM, as well as the TDA and SAP preparation etc.;
- Tailored CB modules for targeted stakeholder groups prepared in cooperation with universities and/or scientific institutions on e.g. spatial planning for groundwater management, best agricultural practises, application of GIS in the integrated management of the karst aquifers etc.

Each Workshop will include sessions of theoretical and practical content. International experts with proven knowledge and experience will be invited as facilitators and speakers.

The selection of the areas where the Workshops will take place will be made according to a set of criteria e.g. functioning collaboration modalities or management instruments in place, existence of well documented case studies, existence of local facilities, convening costs, etc. The duration of each will be adjusted according to the training needs etc.

The structure of the Workshop as well as the necessary background and capacity building material will be prepared/identified in advance by the Stakeholder, Public Participation and Communication Facility in cooperation with the CTA and the facilitators.

Each Workshop will target up to 15-20 selected participants. Participants will be identified in collaboration with focus Ministries in the Project countries.

#### ***6. Face-to-face events -meetings, workshops, roundtables- at local, national and transboundary levels.***

Face to face communication is greatly appreciated by most of the stakeholders and is thought to create a sense of trust and mutual respect and therefore efforts should be made towards implementation of such activities. Events to be organized at the local, national and transboundary levels will serve as:

- Consultation activities for the preparation of the TDA, SAP, NAPs, in the framework of the implementation local scale activities etc. Workshops bringing together specific audiences e.g. Members of the Parliament, Journalists of the recipient and non recipient countries of the Dinaric Arc Region etc. will allow to strategically communicating messages and targeted information.
- Dissemination of information and awareness raising events on issues relevant to the theme/subject of each workshop. As an instance, experiences and lessons learned from cooperation processes from within and outside the SEE area may be presented during a consultation meeting at transboundary level; best practices used and resulted in reduced impact to groundwater may be presented in consultation meetings at local (pilot sites) and national level.

Terms of Reference as well as guidance for the organization of such events have been already prepared by the Stakeholder, Public Participation and Communication Facility for the needs of the organization of the National Consultation Meetings organized under the project.

#### ***7. Outreach activities***

Outreach activities would be used to gather feedback from and views of stakeholders (regarding management issues, pressures and possible solutions/measures to address these, expectations, needs, etc.) in the areas where local scale activities will be implemented. Outreach activities would entail:

- Open meeting in key points in the communities (i.e. central square, school, community centre). Tools to be used may include issues/problems' mapping, cause-effect diagram, impact diagram, scoring matrices for issues prioritisation, vision building, resources mapping.
- Group interviews with specific interest groups. These will be open interviews following a narrative scenario.
- A survey among a small number (about 10) of local key stakeholders in the form of semi-structured interviews. The survey will deliver information to be used for the preparation of the (i) TDA, SAP, NAPs; (ii) Stakeholders Analysis; (iii) public participation activities; it will obtain feedback on their perception of the issues affecting the area and the

perception and attitude towards the implementation of the Project activities, the SAP and NAPs. Furthermore, it will establish the capacity and willingness of the institutional stakeholders to support the Project.

**8. *Small grants to NGOs for awareness raising and capacity building activities in Pilot sites.***

Cooperation with the GEF Small Grants Programme regarding activities in Project countries where the Programme is active may be established in the field of awareness raising. Provided that an agreement is reached between the Project and the Programme, small scale awareness activities may be implemented by the national and local NGOs; their experience regarding public outreach in the countries and areas of focus will benefit the Project. The Project will prepare guidelines for these activities and call the NGOs to prepare proposals to be submitted for approval to the GEF Small Grants Programme.

**9. *Press conferences and press releases.***

Press conferences and press releases may be organised/prepared at national level, on the basis of Project developments and milestones (e.g. preparation of draft TDA, preparation of final TDA, meetings of the Steering Committee, NAPs/SAP prepared etc.) as well as using the opportunity provided by the organization of key events (e.g. Consultation Workshops at Transboundary level etc.). These will be organized in cooperation and with the assistance of the Public Relations department of the Competent Ministries (where applicable - as for instance, the relevant department of the Montenegrin Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism).

The Project should actively seek opportunities for short informative text on karst aquifer management and a link to the Project to be placed in national and regional web-based news portals in the Project Countries.

## Annex II. 2012 Activities Workplan

Proposed activities to complement these already included in the DIKTAS Component 4 Workplan – subject to discussion and approval by the CTA

Project Outcomes and Outputs	SPPS Goals	Objectives of the SPPS activities	Consultation and Involvement Activities		Information and Communication Activities	
			Activity	Target Audience	Activity	Target Audience
Outcome 1 Output 1: A <i>Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)</i> prepared and approved by countries: <i>transboundary problems and root causes identified and options for interventions to address national and trans-boundary problems proposed.</i>	1. Facilitate consensus among stakeholders and countries in relation to the major issues of concern presently affecting the Dinaric Aquifer System, and their causes. 1.a Facilitate preparation of TDA. 1.b Facilitate trust building process among countries and among stakeholders. 1.c Facilitate the creation of a sense of ownership among stakeholders in relation to the TDA process.	a. Broaden the knowledge base for the preparation of the TDA - the TDA reflects at the maximum possible level the realities in the area of reference; b. Facilitate participation and provision of input by the stakeholders in the preparation of the TDA; TDA reflects at the maximum possible level views, priorities and concerns of stakeholders; c. Minimize possibility of acute disagreements over TDA results among stakeholders; d. Facilitate achievement of common understanding among stakeholders and countries about the baseline conditions regarding the state of the resource.	Consultation regarding the TDA through: - Web based consultation with the use of the Project's website. - Consultation meeting at Transboundary level; appropriate techniques will be used in different facilitated workshops during a two days meeting	- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence; - Stakeholders with high and medium importance; - Stakeholders with increased knowledge; - Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism, industry etc.); - Decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers; - National authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers that will participate in the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees; - Research institutes - NGOs	Information provision about TDA developments, and outcomes through website, bulk (short) emails, and newsletter.	- The Public; - All DIKTAS stakeholders

			<p>Targeted stakeholders are requested to review/complement/validate information contained in TDA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers;</li> <li>- Research institutes;</li> <li>- Projects or Initiatives on water management, similar to DIKTAS;</li> <li>- NGOs</li> </ul>	<p>Information provision about TDA initial and final outcomes through press-releases, bulk (short) emails, website and the newsletter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Public;</li> <li>- All DIKTAS stakeholders</li> </ul>
			<p>Targeted stakeholders are requested to review/complement/validate environmental status indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers;</li> <li>- Research institutes;</li> <li>- Projects or Initiatives on water management (such as the GEF MedPartnership, processes, Sava Commission etc.);</li> <li>- Countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifers extend at that may be invited to participate in the CIE in the future;</li> <li>- NGOs</li> </ul>	<p>Tailored information is provided to targeted audiences to interest them into participating in the TDA consultation process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence;</li> <li>- Stakeholders with high and medium importance;</li> <li>- Stakeholders with increased knowledge;</li> <li>- Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly karst aquifers (hydropower, agriculture, tourism, industry etc.);</li> <li>- Decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers;</li> <li>- National authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers that will participate in the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees;</li> <li>- Research institutes</li> <li>- Projects or Initiatives on water management, similar to DIKTAS;</li> <li>- Small Grant Programme national coordinators;</li> <li>- NGOs</li> </ul>



	2. Facilitate the process to obtain sustainable political support regarding the implementation of the TDA/SAP process	a. Increase awareness among politicians and decision makers about the outcomes of the TDA; b. Increase awareness among targeted stakeholders regarding the issues of concern at the national and transboundary levels related to the management of the resource, as means to increase demand by the politicians to take action and provide political support for agreement among the countries regarding the transboundary issues as well as on the development of the SAP and NAPs.			Media events / film preparation with tailored messages, publications etc. are used in this regard.	- Stakeholders with high interest, high and medium influence and positive attitude; - Political leadership and high level staff of the competent ministries in the Project countries of focus; - Members of the environment committees of the parliaments of the Project countries; - National authorities with competences on the management of karst aquifers that will participate in the ad hoc inter-ministerial committees; - Media; - NGOs.
					Targeted audience receive tailored information through emails regarding the initial and final outcomes of the TDA.	
					Maps prepared through TDA are directed to decision makers at various administrative levels and at groups of stakeholders	
	3. Facilitate success of the local scale programmes/activities	CTA TO GIVE GUIDANCE WHETHER ACTIVITIES UNDER GOAL 3 WILL BE INITIATED WITHIN 2012				
Outcome 1, Output 2: <i>Baseline conditions identified, and environmental status indicators agreed upon and adopted: Countries agree on a Shared Vision for the DIKTAS, and</i>	1. Support the identification of a Shared Vision and create the conditions for its implementation through the SA implementation context or otherwise.	a. Secure at the maximum possible level that the Shared Vision reflects the views, concerns and needs of the stakeholders. b. Create a sense of ownership and commitment with regard to the Shared Vision.	A web-based survey among targeted stakeholders (WG4 national experts will facilitate broad participation) is used to collect appropriate information.	- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence; - Stakeholders with high and medium importance; - Stakeholders with increased knowledge; - Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly karst aquifers; - Decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the		

<i>join forces in a long term monitoring effort</i>				management of karst aquifers; - NGOs and civil society.		
Outcome 2, Output 5: A mechanism for coordination and exchanges with other relevant projects and initiatives, including the GEF supported Mediterranean Partnership and others, is established and operational	1. Facilitate the establishment and sustainable operation of the mechanism for coordination and exchanges with other relevant projects and initiatives.	a. Attract the interest of projects and processes to participate in the mechanism towards the creation of synergies; b. Facilitate authorities in the Project countries that are involved in national and regional projects and processes regarding the management of karst aquifers, understanding benefits of coordinated action.			- Create with the assistance of the Project experts appropriate messages making use of the outcomes of the TDA, to be communicated to selected projects and processes.	-Projects and processes that, due to their content and envisaged results, cooperation and creation of synergies with, is important for the sustainability of the outcomes of the DIKTAS and the long term management of karst aquifers.
Outcome 4	1. Create basic conditions that: will enable participation in the Project; facilitate its implementation and the achievement and sustainability of its envisaged outcomes. 1.a Facilitate stakeholders to: appreciate and understand aspects of and issues regarding the resource and the Project.	a. Raise awareness about groundwater and karst aquifers in general and the Dinaric Arc Karst Aquifer system in particular. b. Raise awareness about the Project and enhance understanding about its structure and the rules that governs its implementation. c. Inform stakeholders about decisions related to the project.			See Component 4 DIKTAS workplan	- The Public - All DIKTAS stakeholders

	1.b Ensure transparency related to the project.					
	2. Enhance the interest of stakeholders with regard to the effort conducted through the Project for the sustainable management of the resource, to facilitate their participation in specific Project's activities	Raise awareness among targeted audience and enhance their understanding about: - their stakes in relation to karst aquifers and water management; - the Project developments and outcomes as well as the possible positive effects that this may result in (regarding the management of the resource, different stakeholders groups etc.).			Targeted audience receive tailored information and appropriate messages in the course of the Project about the Project developments, outcomes as well the possible positive effects that this may result in (regarding the management of the resource, different stakeholders groups etc.)	- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence; - Stakeholders with positive attitude and increased knowledge; - Stakeholders of opposing/neutral/unknown attitude and high interest/stake or influence; - Water management competent authorities at different levels; NGOs and civil society; - Primary users, especially the tourist and the agricultural sector, since common perception underrates the level of their stakes in water management issues.
	3. Facilitate changing of the behaviour/attitude of stakeholders	a. Raise awareness among stakeholders groups about the unsustainable management of the resource; b. Raise awareness among decision makers and facilitate enhanced understanding about: (i) interrelations among natural resources thus how their decisions have an effect on aquifers management; (ii) their role in the integrated management of the aquifers.			- Targeted audience receive information in the course of the Project through various communication means regarding how specific activities impact the aquifers hence other stakeholders; the cost (social, economic, environmental) involved for the people, society, ecosystems and themselves and; about possible alternatives.	- Stakeholders with high interests/stakes regardless of their influence; - Stakeholders with high influence; - Stakeholders that are neutrals and opponents; - Users, stakeholders that through their activities impact directly or indirectly karst aquifers; - Decision makers at all levels that their decisions concern directly or indirectly the management of karst aquifers
	4. Facilitate	a. Enhance understanding of			- Targeted audience	- Stakeholders with high interest, high

	continuous political support regarding the implementation of the project and the achievement of its outcomes	targeted audience about the following: project process, developments and outcomes; baseline conditions and their socio-economic impact and; expected socio-economic and environmental benefits stemming from cooperative sustainable management of the aquifers			receive tailored information and appropriate messages in the course of the project as information and knowledge becomes available/ is generated, through various communication means	influence and positive attitude; - Political leadership and high level staff of the competent ministries in the Project countries; - Members of the environment committees of the parliaments of the Project countries; - Media; - NGOs
	6. Assist in achieving consistency of actions between the Project and international actors in the DIKTAS area in the field of karst aquifers management; facilitate the creation of synergies.	a. Provide appropriate information to key international actors in the Project countries, as well as in other countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system extends.			- Key international actors receive information about the Project activities, expected outcomes, developments as well as new knowledge produced. Meetings and briefs could be used in this regard.	- UN agencies and donors in the Project countries, as well as in the countries where the Dinaric Arc Aquifer system extends; - International projects, processes and initiatives that, due to their content and envisaged results, cooperation and creation of synergies with is important for the sustainability of the outcomes of the DIKTAS and the long term management of karst aquifers.

## Annex III. Stakeholders in the Project countries and their characteristics

### Annex III.a Albania

#### Category 1 – High interest/ high influence

Albania - Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
World Bank Office in Albania	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Lake Skadar-Shkoder Commission	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Shkodra District	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Shkodra Fishery inspectorate	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality of Malesia e Madhe	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality of Shkoder	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Drini-Buna Basin Water Authority	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Faculty of Civil Engineering	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Albania Geological Survey	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Drainage Board Shkoder	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Polytechnical University	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Agency of Environment and Forestry (AMP)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Regional Agency of Environment Shkoder	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Albanian Electropower Corporation (KESH)	HIGH	depends on the case
Mati Basin Water Authority	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Governmental Authority	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Public Works & Transport	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Health	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Directorate of Supply and Sewerages (DPUK) - Shkoder	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
General Directorate of Water Supply and Sewerage(DPUK)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Shkodra University (research institutes), Faculty of science, Biology dept	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
TVSH	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER

#### Category 2– High interest/ low influence

Albania - Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
REC	HIGH	SUPPORTER
UNDP	HIGH	SUPPORTER
USAID	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Regional Agency of Environment Kukes	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Regional Agency of Environment	HIGH	SUPPORTER
National Agency for Natural Resources (akbn.gov.al)	HIGH	SUPPORTER

Protection and preservation of natural environment – Shkoder (ppen shkoder-shrmmnsh)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
GIZ	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Municipality of Kukes	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Municipality of Peshkopia	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Chamber of Commerce of Shkodra	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Ecologist for the region Kukes Drini	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Association of tourism and environment	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
ProgeoNGO Albania	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Eco Environment	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER

### Category 3 – Low interest/ high influence

Albania - Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
Ishem-Erzen Basin Water Authority	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Enti Rregullator i Ujit	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
ECAT (Environmental Centre for Administration and Technology Tirana)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Institute of Public Health	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Rainbow environmental association	LOW	SUPPORTER
Directorate of Forest Service - Shkodra	LOW	NEUTRAL
RA KROM TIRANA (SBM GROUP Construction and Mining)	LOW	NEUTRAL

### Category 4 – Low interest/ low influence

Albania - Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
Municipality of Puka	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Municipality of Has-Krume	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Directorate of forest service in Kukes	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Directorate of forest service in Peshkopi	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Drainage Board Burrell	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Schneider Electric Industries SAS	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
EDEM	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
CEP(Civic Education Project)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
TVD1(Peshkopi)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Union of Chambers of Commerce for Albania(Private sector)	MEDIUM	OPPONENT
National Association of Communal Forest & Pastures	LOW	SUPPORTER
Water Supply Enterprises (communal level)	LOW	SUPPORTER
Council of Europe, Office in Tirana	LOW	SUPPORTER
Kukes Prefecture	LOW	SUPPORTER
FIIA ( Foreign Investment Agency)	LOW	NEUTRAL

## Annex III.b Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Category 1 – High interest/ high influence

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
Delegation EU in BiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Council of Europe Development Bank CEB	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Commission for transboundary Water Management between BiH and Croatia	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations – BiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Ministry of the Environment and Tourism	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Ministry of Physical Planning	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry	HIGH	SUPPORTER
RS: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	HIGH	SUPPORTER
RS: Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Environmental inter-entity governing body	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Hercegovina-Neretva Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Cantonal Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning, Hercegovina-Neretva Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Una-Sana Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Trebinje	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Bileće	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Gacko	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Nevesinje	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Berkovići	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Grude	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Široki Brijeg	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Posušje	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Tomislavgrad	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Bihać	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Water Agency for Adriatic Sea Watershead	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Water Agency for Watershed of the Sava River	HIGH	SUPPORTER
RS: Water Agency for Trebišnjica River District	HIGH	SUPPORTER
HET Trebinje	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Federal Institute for Agriculture Sarajevo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Federal hi Zavod Agro Geologija	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Youth environmental organisation "Juznjacko plavo nebo"	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Municipality Jablanica	HIGH	NEUTRAL
RS: Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Cantonal Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Environment, Hercegovina-Neretva Canton	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER

Municipality Konjic	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
P.E. Elektroprivreda HZ HB (PE Elektroprivreda Hrvatske Zajednice Herceg-Bosne )	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Agricultural Institute of Republika Srpska	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Institute for Geology Sarajevo	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Water Institute Bijeljina	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Farmers Association RS	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
The Association of Cities and Municipalities of the FBiH	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
City of Mostar	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Municipality Čitluk	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Municipality Ljubuški	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Association of Forestry Engineers and Technicians RS or Forestry of RS	LOW	SUPPORTER
Municipality Bosanska Krupa	LOW	

### Category 2– High interest/ low influence

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
UNESCO	HIGH	SUPPORTER
GEF	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Swedish International Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Cantonal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Ravno	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Čapljina	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Bosanski Petrovac	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: P.E. Hutovo Blato - Nature Park	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: P.E. Blidinje - Nature Park	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: P.E. Vjetrenica -Popovo polje, Ravno - Protected nature monument	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Hydrometeorological Institute	HIGH	SUPPORTER
RS: Hydrometeorological Institute	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Federal Agromediterranean Institute Mostar	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Federal Institute for Geology	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Centre for Ecology and Natural Resources Sarajevo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Geological Survey of FBiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Water Management Institute of FBiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Water Management Institute of RS	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ichthyology and Fishery Centre, Faculty of Science University of Sarajevo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Institut za Sumarstvo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Biospeleological Society of BiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Association of utility companies in FBiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Sports Fishing Association of BiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER



P.E. "BH Šume"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
P.E: "Hercegbosanske Šume"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Environmental protection association "Zeleni-Neretva"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Centre for development Hercegovina	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ekomreža BiH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ecological organization "Lijepa Naša Neretva"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Velika Kladuša	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Farmers Association BiH	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Union of Agricultural Association of West Hercegovina	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Municipality Cazin	LOW	NEUTRAL
WWF Mediterranean Programme		

### Category 3 – Low interest/ high influence

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
Cantonal Ministry of Economy	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Western Hercegovna Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Cantonal Ministry of Economy, Western Hercegovna Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Cantonal Ministry of planning construction and environmental protection, Western Hercegovna Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Una-Sana Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Cantonal Ministry of Civil Engineering Physical Planning and Environmental protection, Una-Sana Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Cantonal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management. and Forestry, Una-Sana Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Western Bosnian (Herceg-Bosana; Livno) Canton	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Neum	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Livno	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Association of municipalities and towns of Republic of Srpska	HIGH	SUPPORTER
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Hydro-Engineering Institute, Sarajevo	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Association for Hunting BiH	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, KfW - Reconstruction Credit Institute	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
German Technical Cooperation – GiZ	LOW	SUPPORTER
Netherlands Development Organization - SNV	LOW	SUPPORTER
PE Elektroprivreda RS-Trebinje		

### Category 4 – Low interest/ low influence

Bosnia and Herzegovina – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
World Bank	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Ljubinje	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Stolac	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Kupres	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Bosansko Grahovo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
P.E: „Šume RS“	HIGH	SUPPORTER
University of Banja Luka	HIGH	SUPPORTER

Faculty of Forestry, Sarajevo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Regional Environmental Centre BiH- Sarajevo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Association of Nature Admiers «Močvara» Čapljina	HIGH	SUPPORTER
EKO Neretva	HIGH	SUPPORTER
European Investment Bank (EIB)	HIGH	
University of Sarajevo	MEDIUM/HIGH	SUPPORTER
Faculty of Science, Sarajevo	MEDIUM/HIGH	SUPPORTER
The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Institute for Agricultural Economic and Food Industry, Sarajevo	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
FBiH: Chamber of Economy	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
RS: Chamber of Commerce	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Wine Route of Herzegovina	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Environmental association «Bura» Mostar	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Municipality Bužim	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
RS: Association “Water supply and sanitation companies in RS”	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Tourist Board of Hercegovna-Neretva cantonzajednica HNK/Ž	MEDIUM	
Tourist Board of Una-Sana Canton	MEDIUM	
Tourist organisation of RS	MEDIUM	
Association of Forestry Engineers and Technicians FBiH	LOW	SUPPORTER
BiH: Foreign Trade Chamber	LOW	SUPPORTER

## Annex III.c Croatia

### Category 1 – High interest/ high influence

Croatia – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
European Commission (DG ENV, EG RTD)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
CIS working group Groundwater (WGC)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
European Water Association (EWA)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
GEF	HIGH	SUPPORTER
World Bank	HIGH	SUPPORTER
UNESCO	HIGH	SUPPORTER
UNEP	HIGH	SUPPORTER
WWF	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Environmental protection Committee of Croatian Parliament	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Inspection Monitoring Department Šibenik	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Inspection Monitoring Department Zadar	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Department for water management	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Agriculture	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Croatian Institute for Public Health central	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Croatian Environment Agency	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Karlovačka county - Department for Physical Planning, Construction and Environmental Protection	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Dubrovačko-neretvanska county (Department for Rural Development and Agriculture, Department for Physical Planning, Construction and Environmental Protection)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Zadarska county - Department for Physical Planning, Environmental Protection and Municipal Service	HIGH	SUPPORTER
The Association of Municipalities & Cities of the Republic of Croatia	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Institution for the management of National park "Krka"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Institution for the management of National park "Paklenica"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Institution for the management of National park "Plitvička jezera"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Institution for the management of National park "Sjeverni Velebit"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Institution for the management of Nature park "Biokovo"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Institution for the management of Nature park "Velebit"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Institution for the management of Nature park "Vransko jezero"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Splitsko-Dalmatinska County Public Institution for management of protected areas "Dalmatian Nature"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Dubrovačko-neretvanska County Public institution for the management of protected areas	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Municipality Rakovica Public Institution for the management of protected areas "Baračeve spilje"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Croatian Waters	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Water Management Branch Offices (WMBO) Karlovac "Kupa"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
WMD for the South Adriatic Basins, Split	HIGH	SUPPORTER
WMBO Zadar "Zrmanja-Zadarsko primorje"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
WMBO Šibenik "Krka-Šibensko primorje"	HIGH	SUPPORTER

WMBO Imotski "Vrlička"	HIGH	SUPPORTER
State Hydro-meteorological Institute - DHMZ	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Croatian Agricultural Agency	HIGH	SUPPORTER
University of Zagreb - Faculty of mining, geology and geological engineering	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Institute for tourism, Zagreb	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Institute for Marine and Coastal Research - Dubrovnik	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Hydrographical Institute, Split	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Croatian Water Pollution Control Society	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Vodovod Dubrovnik Ltd Dubrovnik	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Vodovod i odvodnja Ltd. Šibenik	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Vodovod Ltd. Zadar	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Sustainable Development Centre COR, Imotski (NGO)	HIGH	SUPPORTER
HGSS - Hrvatska gorska služba spašavanja	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Hrvatsko biospelološko društvo	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Komisija Za Speleospašavanje HGSS	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Državna Uprava Za Zastitu I Spaja Vame	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Association for Protection of Croatian Waters and Sea SLAP	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Croatian Geological Society	HIGH	SUPPORTER
HAZU	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Croatian Speleological Federation	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Zadarska county Regional Development Agency "Zadra"	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Splitko-dalmatinska county (Department for Physical Planning, Department for Construction, Municipal Infrastructure and Environmental Protection)	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Šibensko-kninska county (Department for Physical Planning and Construction, Department for Environmental Protection and Municipal Service)	HIGH	NEUTRAL
City of Split - Department for Urbanism, Construction and Environmental Protection	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Sveti rok d.o.o. Sveti rok - punionica vode	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Miab d.o.o. Šibenik - vodoopskrba, odvodnja i pročišćavanje voda	HIGH	NEUTRAL
MEDIA - NATIONAL	HIGH	NEUTRAL
MEDIA - LOCAL	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Ministry of Finance	HIGH	NEUTRAL (S/O)
EIB	HIGH	S/O
Institute for Adriatic crops and karst reclamation, Split	HIGH	S/O
PMF, RGN, GRAD. F	HIGH	S/O
HEP	HIGH	OPPONENT
EBRD	HIGH	
UNDP	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
GiZ	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Ličko-senjska county - Department for construction, environmental and nature protection and municipal service	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
City of Šibenik - Department for physical planning and environmental protection	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Eko Gacka Otočac (NGO)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Association for nature, environment and sustainable development "Sunce", Split (NGO)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Biologika, Split (NGO)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER

Splitsko-dalmatinska county Regional Development Agency "Re.Ra."	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Dubrovačko-neretvanska county Regional Development Agency "Dunea"	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
WMBO Opzen "Neretva-Korčula"	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
City of Solin - Department for Municipal Works, Economy and Physical Planning	MEDIUM	N/O
WMBO Sinj "Cetina"	MEDIUM	S/O
WMBO Split "Srednje dalmatinsko primorje i otoci"	MEDIUM	S/O
State Institute for Nature Protection		
Zelena Akcija Zagreb (NGO)		

### Category 2– High interest/ low influence

Croatia – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
Zadarska County Public Institution for management of protected areas	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Šibensko-kninska County Public Institution for management of protected areas	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Institute Ruđer Bošković. Zagreb	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Vodovod i kanalizacija Ltd. Split	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Komunalno poduzeće Ltd. Knin	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Association Divina Natura, Metković	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Mountaineering association Kamenar, Šibenik	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Šibensko-kninska county Regional Development Agency	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Nacionalno parjirensavo za UNESCO	HIGH	SUPPORTER
HGI, IGH	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ličko-senjska County Tourism board	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Odvodnja Ltd Zadar	HIGH	NEUTRAL
KfW Development bank	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Croatian Committee on large dams	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Šibensko-kninska County Tourism Board	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
EKO DINARA, NGO, KIJEVO	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Inspection Monitoring Department Dubrovnik	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
City of Dubrovnik - Department For Urbanism, Physical Planning and Environmental Protection	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
County Chamber of Commerce Dubrovnik	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Dinaridi - Association for Research and Recording of Karst Phenomenon	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Speleo-climbing club "Extreme", Makarska	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Speleo association "Matokit" Split	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Drnišplast d.o.o. Drniš	MEDIUM	OPPONENT
Sport fishing association "Krka" Knin	MEDIUM	OPPONENT
AD Plastik d.d. Solin	MEDIUM	
Mountaineering association Paklenica, Zadar	LOW	SUPPORTER
Mountaineering association Makarska	LOW	SUPPORTER
Knauf d.o.o. Kosovo, Knin	LOW	OPPONENT

### Category 3 – Low interest/ high influence

Croatia – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
The Central Finance and Contracting agency	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Inspection Environmental Protection Department Split	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ličko-senjska County Public Institution for management of protected areas	HIGH	SUPPORTER
City of Knin - Tourism board	HIGH	SUPPORTER

Eko Pan, Karlovac	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Economy	HIGH	OPPONENT
TLM-TVP d.o.o. Šibenik	HIGH	OPPONENT
Mountaineering association Sv. Mihovil, Šibenik	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
MedPan	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Ličko-senjska county Development Agency "Lira"	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
City of Zadar - Department for Construction and Environmental Protection	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Croatian Hydrological Society	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Eco association "Gentiana" Knin	LOW	SUPPORTER
WMBO Dubrovnik "Dubrovačko primorje"	LOW	NEUTRAL
Infra-grad Ltd Obrovac		
Kap života Gospić		
Eko udruga Kosinj		

#### Category 4 – Low interest/ low influence

Croatia – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
Grad Knin - Department for Physical Planning, Construction and Municipal Works	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Association for Biological Research - BIOM, Zagreb	HIGH	SUPPORTER
City of Metković	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Splitsko-dalmatinska County Tourism board	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Eko udruga Una Gračac	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Association for Environmental Protection SEP Plivai planet Split	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Eco Delta, Metković	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Directorate for energy	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
City of Makarska - Department for Physical Planning and Management	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
City of Sinj - Department for Physical Planning, Municipal Works, Economy and Property Management	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
City of Omiš - Department for Municipal System, Physical Planning and Environmental Protection	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Croatian Water and Wastewater Association (GVIK)	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
Croatian Society for Drainage and Irrigation (HDON)	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
WMBO Vrgorac "Matica"	MEDIUM	
Eco Ombla, Dubrovnik	MEDIUM	
Vodovod Ltd Omiš	LOW	SUPPORTER
Local Public Institution for the management of park-forest "Marijan"	LOW	SUPPORTER
Eco Krka-Knin, Knin	LOW	SUPPORTER
Sport fishing association "Žrnovnica" Žrnovnica	LOW	SUPPORTER
Zadarska County Tourism board	LOW	NEUTRAL
Dubrovačko-neretvanska County Tourism board	LOW	NEUTRAL
City of Šibenik Tourism board	LOW	NEUTRAL
City of Split Tourism board	LOW	NEUTRAL
Inspection Monitoring Department Gospić	LOW	NEUTRAL
Croatian Chamber of Agriculture	LOW	OPPONENT
Croatian Chamber of Commerce	LOW	OPPONENT
Jambo d.o.o. Metković	LOW	OPPONENT
INA d.d. Regija Split	LOW	OPPONENT
City of Metkovic Tourism board	LOW	

## Annex III.d Montenegro

### Category 1 – High interest/ high influence

Montenegro – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
World Bank	HIGH	SUPPORTER
EU Delegation in Montenegro	HIGH	SUPPORTER
REC	HIGH	SUPPORTER
KfW	HIGH	SUPPORTER
EBRD	HIGH	SUPPORTER
GIZ	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Nature Protection Institute	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Hydro-meteorological Institute	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Department for Sustainable Development Council Support	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Water Administration	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Geological Survey of Montenegro	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Montenegro Seismological Observatory	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Hydrographic Department within Hydrometeorological institute	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Environmental Protection Agency	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ulcinj Municipality	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Herceg Novi Municipality	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Enterprise National Parks of Montenegro	HIGH	SUPPORTER
National Park Skadarsko Jezero	HIGH	SUPPORTER
PROCON- National Project Implementation Unit	HIGH	SUPPORTER
VODACOM - Coordination Company for Water and Waste Water Services	HIGH	SUPPORTER
CETI- Centre for Ecotoxicological Research	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Biotechnical Faculty	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Speleological Society of Niksic	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Enterprise Regional Water Supply System	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Enterprise Water Supply and Sewerage	HIGH	SUPPORTER
HYDROPOWER Enterprise of Montenegro, EPCG	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Niksic Municipality	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO Eco Movement	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO The Greens of Montenegro	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Montenegrin Academy of Arts and Sciences	HIGH	SUPPORTER
GEOPROJECT d.o.o. Podgorica	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Gradevinski Fakultet	HIGH	SUPPORTER
KAP-Aluminium Processing Plant	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Steel Plant Niksic	HIGH	OPPONENT
Podgorica Municipality	HIGH	OPPONENT
EIB	HIGH	
Forestry Administration	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
National Park Lovćen	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
National Park Biogradska Gora	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
National Park Durmitor	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
NGO Ekoforum	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
NGO The Greens	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Natural Sciences Faculty (Biology Department)	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER

NGO FORS Montenegro	MEDIUM	
National Council for Waters	LOW	

### Category 2– High interest/ low influence

Montenegro – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
PAP/RAC UNEP/MAP	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO Society of Friends of Durmitor and Tara	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO The Green Step	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO Eco Bjelasica	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO Euromost	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Suza Bottling Company/Water Group D.O.O.	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Montenegrin Fishermen Association	HIGH	NEUTRAL
Association of Rafters of Montenegro	HIGH	OPPONENT
NGO Expeditio	HIGH	OPPONENT
Diva Bottling Company/Eco Per Investor	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
NGO Centre for Ecology and Environmental Management	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
NGO Young Ecologists Society Niksic	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
SAVEZ IZVI DACA CG	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
NGO Ozon	LOW	SUPPORTER
NGO Geo Eco Montenegro	LOW	SUPPORTER
ADRICOSM project (funded by Italy)	LOW	NEUTRAL
Dnevna Novina daily	LOW	
Pobjeda daily	LOW	
Montenegrin Farmers Association		

### Category 3 – Low interest/ high influence

Montenegro – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
UNDP	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Marine Biology Institute	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Finance	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Coalition of Municipalities	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Public Enterprise Morsko Dobro	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO Green Home	HIGH	SUPPORTER
NGO Breznica	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Chamber of Commerce	HIGH	OPPONENT
Ministry of Economy	HIGH	
IN TV	HIGH	
Portalanalitika	HIGH	
MINA Agency	HIGH	
TV Budva	HIGH	
Civil Engineering Faculty	HIGH	
USAID	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Real Estate Administration	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Cetinje Municipality	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
NGO Network of environmental NGOS G8PLUS	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
MONSTAT - Montenegrin Statistical Office	MEDIUM	NEUTRAL
National TV- RTCG	MEDIUM	
Radio CG	MEDIUM	



Aqua Bianca Bottling Company/Aqua Bianca D.O.O.	LOW	NEUTRAL
Bar Municipality	LOW	
Montena TV	LOW	
Elmag TV	LOW	
TV Vijesti	LOW	
Vijesti daily	LOW	

#### Category 4 – Low interest/ low influence

Montenegro – Stakeholders	Importance	Attitude
Public Health Institute	HIGH	SUPPORTER
Ministry of Health	HIGH	SUPPORTER
National Park Prokletije	HIGH	SUPPORTER
RTCG 2	HIGH	
ATLAS TV	HIGH	
Ministry of Culture	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
NGO Natura	MEDIUM	SUPPORTER
Cafedelmonetenrgo portal	MEDIUM	
Ministry of Internal Affairs	MEDIUM	
National Tourism Organisation	MEDIUM	
Union of Entrepreneurs	MEDIUM	
Metallurgical Faculty	MEDIUM	
Aqua Monta Bottling Company/Atlas Company	LOW	SUPPORTER
ADA (Austrian Development Agency)	LOW	NEUTRAL
Antena M radio	LOW	
Dan daily	LOW	
TV Niksic	LOW	

## Annex IV. Indicative level of involvement depending on the combination of characteristics of stakeholders.

Each important stakeholder at transboundary level has been assigned a specific combination of characteristics (see tables under Annex III) through the Stakeholders Analysis. Each combination of characteristics (left side of the matrix) indicates the proposed level of involvement of each stakeholder.

Characteristics				Proposed Indicative Level of Involvement			
<i>Interest</i>	<i>Influence</i>	<i>Attitude</i>	<i>Importance</i>	Inform	Awareness Raising / Strategic Information, Capacity Building	Consult	Pursue the stakeholders Active involvement either through: - Involvement in the decision making (indirectly through the provision of expert advice and/or knowledge) - Involvement in the implementation of decisions
High	High	Opponent	High	X	X	X	
High	High	Opponent	Medium	X	X	X	
High	High	Opponent	Low	X	X	X	
High	High	Neutral	High	X	X	X	X
High	High	Neutral	Medium	X	X	X	X
High	High	Neutral	Low	X	X	X	X
High	High	Supporter	High	X	X	X	X
High	High	Supporter	Medium	X	X	X	X
High	High	Supporter	Low	X	X	X	X
High	Low	Opponent	High	X	X	X	
High	Low	Opponent	Medium	X	X	X	
High	Low	Opponent	Low	X	X	X	
High	Low	Neutral	High	X	X	X	
High	Low	Neutral	Medium	X	X	X	
High	Low	Neutral	Low	X	X	X	
High	Low	Supporter	High	X	X	X	X
High	Low	Supporter	Medium	X	X	X	X
High	Low	Supporter	Low	X	X	X	X

Low	High	Opponent	High	X	X	On issues of interest	
Low	High	Opponent	Medium	X	X	On issues of interest	
Low	High	Opponent	Low	X	X	On issues of interest	
Low	High	Neutral	High	X	X	On issues of interest	
Low	High	Neutral	Medium	X	X	On issues of interest	
Low	High	Neutral	Low	X	X	On issues of interest	
Low	High	Supporter	High	X	X	On issues of interest	X
Low	High	Supporter	Medium	X	X	On issues of interest	X
Low	High	Supporter	Low	X	X	On issues of interest	X
Low	Low	Opponent	High	X	On issues of interest		
Low	Low	Opponent	Medium	X	On issues of interest		
Low	Low	Opponent	Low	X	On issues of interest		
Low	Low	Neutral	High	X	On issues of interest		
Low	Low	Neutral	Medium	X	On issues of interest		
Low	Low	Neutral	Low	X	On issues of interest		
Low	Low	Supporter	High	X	On issues of interest		X
Low	Low	Supporter	Medium	X	On issues of interest		X
Low	Low	Supporter	Low	X	On issues of interest		X