

# Public participation in IWRM - sanitation issues

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# GWP Central and Eastern Europe



- **Danube Basin Countries**
  - Bulgaria
  - Czech Republic
  - Hungary
  - Moldova
  - Romania
  - Slovakia
  - Slovenia
  - Ukraine
- **Baltic Countries**
  - Estonia
  - Latvia
  - Lithuania
  - Poland



- Total area of countries from GWP-CEE: nearly 1.1 million km<sup>2</sup>
- Population( Millions) : 45,94 Baltic, 58,8 Danube, 55,2 Mo+UA,
- Annual Renewable Water Resources in the countries of the Region:
  - *Internal resources(km<sup>3</sup>): 6- 53.6*
  - *Internal per capita(m<sup>3</sup>/inhabitant) : 0,57- 6,89*
  - *Water added from outside of the borders(km<sup>3</sup>): 4,68- 187*
  - *Total in the countries(km<sup>3</sup>) : 16,38-208,04*
  - *Total per capita(m<sup>3</sup>): 1,580-22,89*

# Water „problems” in the region

## 1. Pollution and water quality

low level wastewater collection and treatment,  
inadequately controlled discharges of waste of different origin,  
water supply in rural areas

## 2. Water resources issues

diversity between countries, year-to-year variability, flood management, droughts

## 3. Institutional problems

overcomplicated, non-transparent, financially not self-supporting

sectoral approach has proved to have limitations, mutual cooperation was limited or very often in contradiction

communication and common solution with stakeholders and the participation of the public was not applied

# Effects of traditional water management

•As result of the major pressures at which the water resources undergo along many years, the main negative effects on the water resources identified during the DRBMP ecological and chemical status final assessment the following water significant management issues were identified :

- major hydro-morphological alterations
- water quality degradation in terms of
  - nutrients pollution
  - major organic pollution
  - hazardous substance

# Priorities

Implementation of EU WFD and other EU water related directives ex. new GWD)

Dissemination and explanation of other WDs (Urban Waste Water, Nitrate, Drinking, Dangerous substances Directives

Contribution to implementation of Integrated Flood Management Plans

Analysis on Sustainable Sanitation issues in the region

Public Participation

# Public Participation - an important factor in the new water management policies

## Rationale:

- ❑ PP is a new term in water management activities
- ❑ PP have always been driven by the requirements of the society
- ❑ The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) provides a legal framework for getting information.
- ❑ This is a precondition of PP



# Public Participation Activities

- status of the transposition of Aarhus Convention
- stakeholder analysis (who involve, when and why)
- country meetings for stakeholders along the years for the:
  - dissemination of information on the Convention,
  - discussion of PP strategy of ICPDR, focus on country and local level issues like Sustainable Sanitation in all settlements
- liaising with the competent authority of WFD and other directives implementation,
- Monitoring the implementation of WFD, UWWTD, Nitrates D, etc
- assistance in organizing the Danube Day (29 June) – awareness raising
- assistance in implementing PP strategy and its consultation during different processes of WFD and other EUD reports



# Public Participation in Sustainable Sanitation

## Gap identified (2004)

- Water Week Session on Sustainable Sanitation and GWP Slovenia existing support for eco-remediation
- Janusz Kindler analysis on sanitation in the region
- GWP CEE Council decision supported by GWPO Secretariat

## Position paper (2007)

## Project proposal (2007)

- Sustainable Sanitation Task Force established – experts nominated from all 12 countries
- GWP CEE Secretariat + TF Leader, Igor Bodik
- English version, 11 national languages, printing, distribution
- Seminars – public participation (mayors, representatives of national/local governments, NGOs, experts)

# Lessons learned

- Countries of the Central and Eastern Europe are actually one of the most developing part of the World.
- Investments into sanitation systems are mostly oriented on agglomeration with more then 2000 p.e.

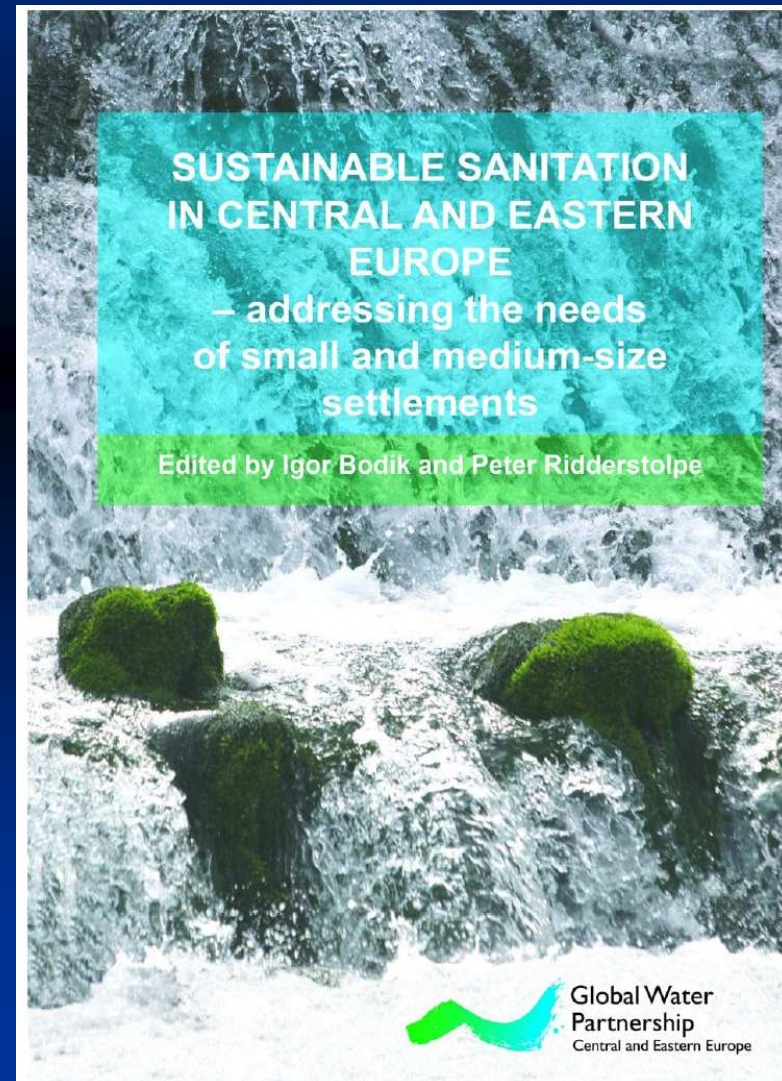
**but**

- Aprox. 30 Millions (20%) inhabitants live in small settlements (< 2000 inhabitants) in GWP CEE countries
- Generally there is a lack of information about sustainable sanitation systems for small settlements

# Further steps

## 2010- trainings on Open Planning Process and drafting of local projects

- To describe actual status of sanitation in the CEE countries
- To present the ideas of sustainable sanitation principles
- To promote and implement the positive experience from real projects
- To prepare the base for future sustainable sanitation projects in the CEE countries

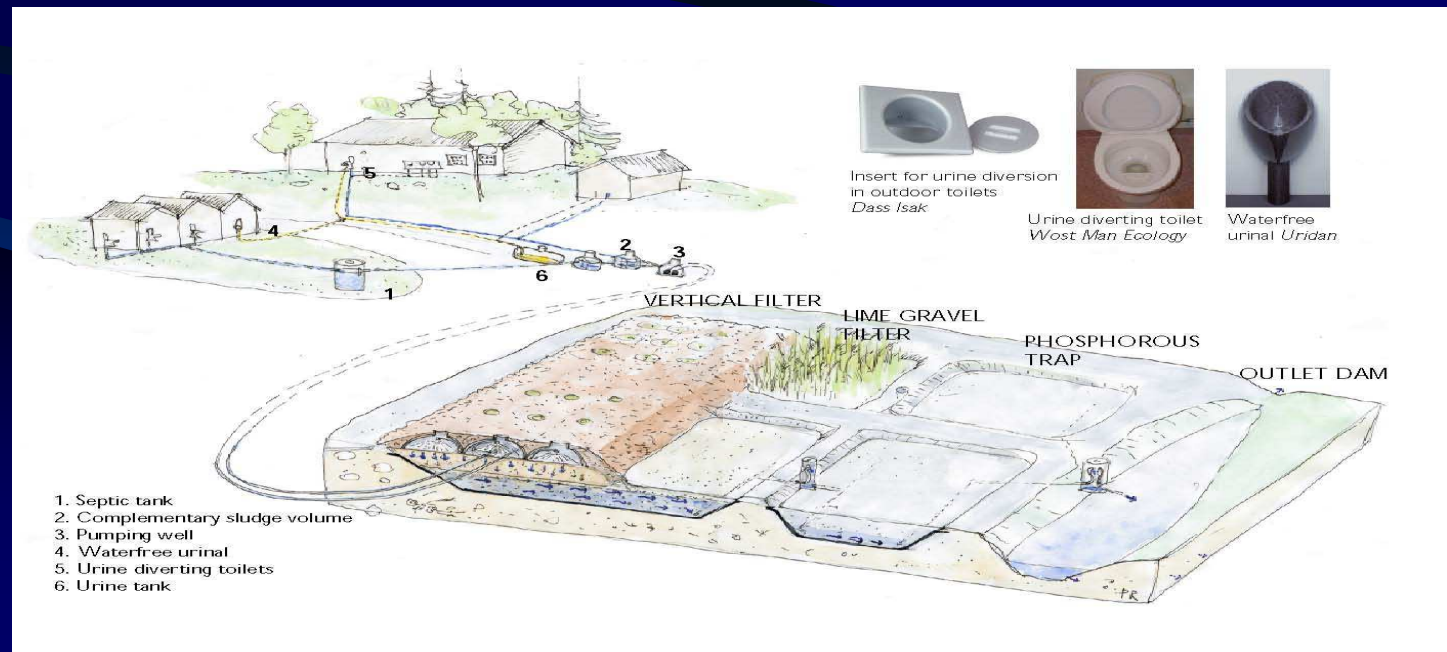


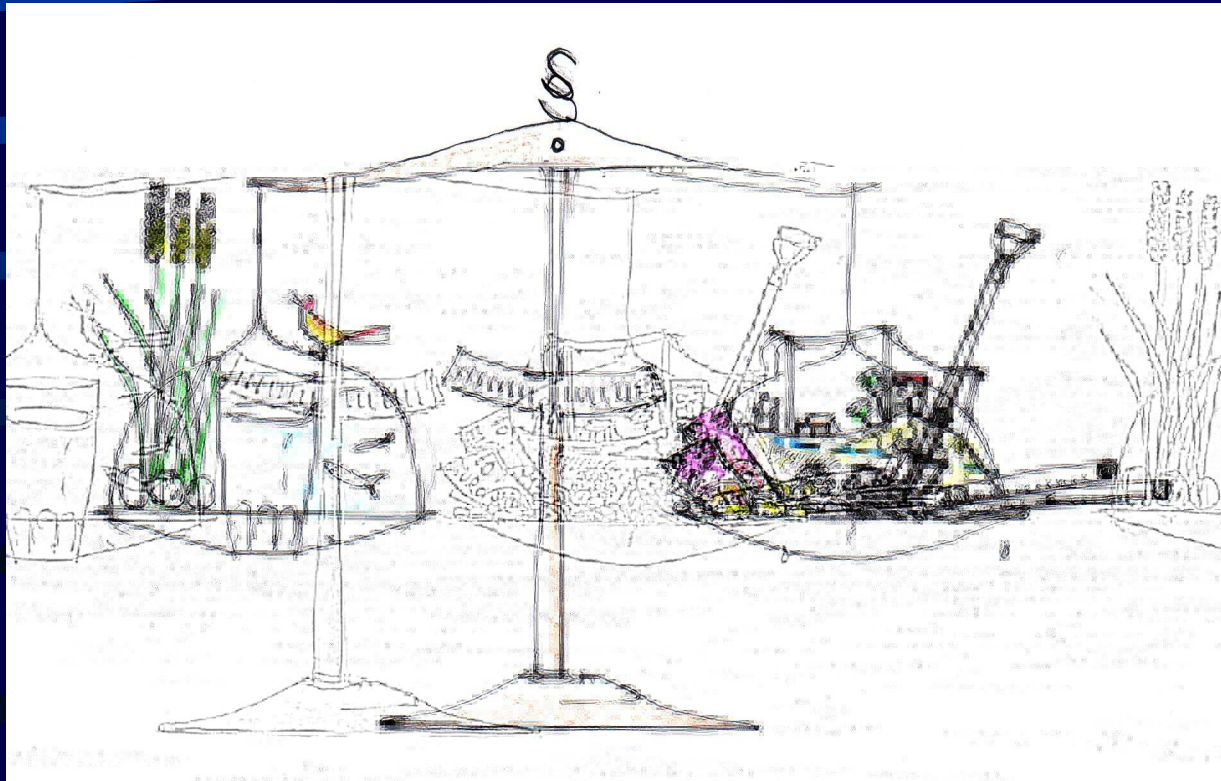
## SUSTAINABLE SANITATION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE – addressing the needs of small and medium-size settlements

Edited by Igor Bodik and Peter Ridderstolpe



# Sustainable sanitation application





Thank you for your attention