



## Report of the Workshop

# „Integrating land and water management in the Tisza River Basin“

26 - 27 April 2010

Szolnok, Hungary

## Acknowledgement

Thanks to the following organisations that made this workshop possible:

- Hungarian Ministry of Environment and Water
- ICPDR
- European Commission, DG Environment
- Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, UNEP Vienna –
- UNDP
- UNDP/GEF Tisza MSP

This workshop report reflects the main outcomes of the workshop in an informal way and has no formal status. It is not approved by the ICPDR Tisza Expert Group.

All presentations are available at:

[http://www.icpdr.org/pls/danubis/danubis.www\\_main.main?p\\_siteid=1&p\\_cornerid=86792](http://www.icpdr.org/pls/danubis/danubis.www_main.main?p_siteid=1&p_cornerid=86792)

## Background, objectives and expected outcomes

The Tisza River Basin, with its total extent of 157,186 km<sup>2</sup>, is the largest sub-basin in the Danube River Basin. The Tisza River is the longest tributary of the Danube (966 km), and the second largest by flow, after the Sava River. The states in the Tisza Basin agreed on a close transboundary co-operation, aiming to achieve integrated management of the Tisza River Basin.

The workshop aimed to allow information exchange on the following topics:

- 1) Land use (focus on wetlands, agriculture and forestry).
- 2) Floods and excess water.
- 3) Water scarcity and droughts.

This workshop played an important part in finalizing the discussions of the ICPDR's Tisza Group in their development of an Integrated River Basin Management Plan for the Tisza River Basin. The outcomes of the workshop were:

- A Catalogue of measures towards integrated management
- An indication of which of these measures are relevant for the Tisza River Basin Management Plan (TRB) and are in line with the integration management objectives
- Future issues to be addressed that will further improve ecosystem status through integration

## Welcome and introduction

The workshop was opened by statements by the supporting organisations related, addressing the relevance of the integration process in the Tisza River basin. All organisations highlighted the importance of integration not only to successfully implement the Water Framework Directive but in particular to solve the water quality and quantity problems in the Tisza Basin. In order to show the complexity of integrated water management and to stimulate the debate, a conceptual map of integrated water management was presented by Ecologic to the participants (see Annex I). Participants were invited to modify the map during the workshop, and to use it as a tool for inspiration during the workshop.

The European Commission briefly outlined the progress towards the Integrated River Basin Management Plan and reminded the participants of the importance of this workshop to finalize the River Basin Management Plan.

The welcome session was completed by two presentations. The first presentation addressed the importance of integrating land and water management to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts on water status. The Hungarian State Secretary for Water of the Ministry of Environment and Water, Mr Kóthay, showed examples and approaches in Hungary.

The second presentation on “Potential Climate Change in the Tisza River Basin” held by Mr Horányi (Hungarian *Meteorological Service*) clearly highlighted the need to further increase the knowledgebase on climate change for this region in order to better cope with floods and droughts in the future. From current predictions, there was no clear signal for major climate change impacts before 2050 in the Tisza basin.

## Parallel sessions

The discussion was structured along three working sessions. Each session had to follow the same set of questions, namely:

1. What are the problems (political, environmental, organisational)?
2. Which measures should be taken to overcome the problem (concrete measures, policy actions)?
3. Which actions are needed to make measures operational?
4. Which links have to be built to achieve a higher level of integration?
5. How to deal with climate change?

## Theme 1: Land-Use

In the beginning of the session three presentations have been given, addressing:

- Multiple benefits of wetlands in integrated river management by Mr Hein,
- Sustainable agriculture and forestry for the Tisza River Basin minimising impacts on water quality and quantity by Mrs Samec
- Accidental pollution from mining and industry, by Mr Zinke

The discussion chaired by Mr. Weller was split into two parts. The **first part** addressed the issues covered under the first two presentations, the second the issue of accidental pollution as covered under the third presentation. The main results of the discussions can be summarised as follows:

**Major problems** related to the implementation of agricultural/forestry measures and the creation of wetlands are:

- Land use/special planning are major tools to implement measures on the ground. However in the Tisza countries no coordinated land use planning or a management plan exists. Each sector is taking its own actions and at the administrative level other sectors are only consulted. Coordination efforts of activities related to land use are rather limited.
- Ownership of land. Three circumstances have to be distinguished: i) In some cases the ownership is not clear (e.g.RO); ii) in some cases several owner are sharing a piece of land, which makes it very difficult to buy them out or to enforce a measure; and iii) the general enforcement of measures is difficult on privately owned land.
- Due to the poor economic conditions in many parts of the Tisza basin there is a high social pressure to secure income in the farming and forestry sector. This reduces the willingness to take certain areas out of business and/or to change management practices.
- Finally the discussion showed that there is a clear lack of knowledge of services/benefits of wetlands (including cost reduction for other sectors) in water management. Wetlands are mostly discussed from a biodiversity point of view but not in the context of water management (e.g. reducing flood risks, mitigating the effects of droughts, nitrogen sink)

In order to overcome these problems the following **measures and actions**, to make the measures operational, are needed:

- Integrate wetlands in the standard toolbox for water management. This requires to better show the services/benefits of wetlands for various water management issues (quality and quantity) there is also a need to demonstrate the potential cost savings of wetlands (e.g. due to a functioning wetland the additional costs for a water storage device and water treatment could be avoided). In this context also the future result of ongoing MONERIS calculations on wetlands should be disseminated. Such wetlands could also be used in the context of specific “services” they should provide (e.g. N-reduction or flood management) and should be located at strategic points in a river basin. Such points could be identified by establishing links to soil erosion maps and/or flood risk maps.

The development of guidelines for wetland management was also discussed as a urgent need in order to ensure proper management and the integration into the “daily practice” of water managers. This is in particular important in the

context of climate change as wetlands as well as natural forest have a balancing effect to climate change

- In order to cover the income foregone when taking agri-environmental measures or setting up wetlands, compensation payments to farmers/forest owners are seen as crucial. Such payments create a positive incentive to change behaviour and to increase the acceptance by farmers. However there is no doubt that EU budgets for such compensation is limited, and there is a need to develop “alternative” financing mechanisms (e.g. lottery, cooperative agreements, etc).
- Farm/forest advice and training for administration should be strengthened. This allows creating a better understanding of the problem and possible solutions. Training and advice on farm level should focus on environmental issues in farm management and/or proper logging (selective logging instead of area). The training for administrations should cover technical and socio-economic impacts of measures. There is also a need to circulate the “Forest Protocol of the Carpathian Conv.” in the water sector for commenting and to better understand the impacts of forest management on the water sector.
- In order to broaden the understanding of water management in other sectors and to prepare the ground for further discussions on the implementation of the River Basin Management plans (RBMP) awareness raising in other sectors is needed.

In order to do so more communication between the different authorities responsible for and/ or effected by River Basin Management plan is needed. The set up of an inter-ministerial work groups for this context is considered as most beneficial. This working group could prepare decision and coordinate activities in order to ensure a proper and timely implementation of the RBMP.

In addition to these inter-ministerial working groups on the national level also the need to develop a formal communication platform between Carpathian convention and ICPDR/Tisza countries was mentioned.

Discussing the impacts of and adaption to climate change might also be a way of achieving integration with other sectors

- A further proposed action to increase awareness in general is the development of communication strategies for different levels (local, national, between countries). The idea of a specific communication strategy of the Tisza Group was also mentioned but needs further detailing and concretion.
- Cross sectoral demonstration projects are seen as a important measure to increase the understanding between sectors but also to better understand the different tradeoffs within the sectors.
- In order to increase the coherence of policy implementation on the ground, efforts to develop a integrated spatial planning policy should be made. This refers as well to the national as to the overall Tisza basin.
- The removal of conflicting policies should also be triggered. This also requires action on the EU level (e.g. Common Agricultural Policy vs. WFD implementation)
- Finally the knowledge base on impacts of climate change on water management should be increased

All these measures are seen as an important step towards a higher level of integration of water management issues within the sector (water quality and quantity issues) but also among other sectors.

The second part of the session on land use focused on accidental pollution. Major problems related to this issue are:

- The ICPDR has done a risk assessment but several other activities by various bodies also exist, most of them insufficiently communicated and coordinated. This results in a patchy picture on the overall situation and makes it difficult to set priorities and coordinate remediation works not efficiently.
- There is a need to improve the coordination of measures and priorities with other sectors (in particular in relation to flood protection)
- The monitoring of sites and the reporting and verification of the effect of measures is limited and the knowledge gained is not systematically disseminated. This reduces the option to draw lessons and to exchange experiences.
- There is a limited awareness in Tisza Countries about the “early warning system” organised by the ICPDR.

In order to overcome the identified problems above the expert group proposed the following measures:

- Harmonise and update the inventories and the thresholds for what is considered as accidental pollution. Thereby the role of the ICPDRs and responsible ministries as a facilitator between the countries and across sectors should be strengthened.
- As soon as this harmonisation of the inventories has been achieved an agreement on common priorities for measures and on concrete targets (e.g. by 2015) should be found. Therefore the water sectors have to actively approach the responsible ministry for industry (mining, hazardous waste sites). This should result in a clear action plan coordination at all levels and clearly setting responsibilities of who executes which measures and by when.
- Improve reporting in and between countries and increase dissemination and capacity building. This can be achieved by increased exchange of good examples of technical measures delivering good results. Such an exchange is needed between the Tisza countries but also with other European Countries (e.g. organise a Twinning for technical solutions of site management).
- The dissemination of the World Bank guidance - Mining Environmental Management Manual - towards its application should be fostered
- In order to broaden the overall awareness of the problem of accidental pollution actions to strengthen the preparedness of stakeholders outside the industry should be taken.
- Sustain commitment for risk reduction

## Theme 2: Flood: Focus on hydro-morphological pressures from flood protection

In the beginning of the session three presentations were given, addressing:

- ICPDR flood management plans in the TRB by Mr Bakonyi,
- Hydromorphological pressures of flood protection measures and means to mitigate the pressures by Mr van Erdeghem
- Examples of environmentally beneficial flood measures and lessons learned applicable to the Tisza River Basin by Mrs Lucius, Mrs Ebert and Mr Rast

The discussion was chaired by Mr. Kovács.

Using the background paper in which a number of discussion topics were formulated as a starting point the discussion became very broad, going much further than the hydromorphological impacts of flood protection measures only. It appeared that coordination on flood measures needed to improve in the Tisza basin, thereby not only focusing on hydromorphological impacts but more general the effectiveness of measures as well.

The main problems related to hydro-morphological pressures from flood protection are:

- People have to be aware that inundations and droughts are natural phenomena. As a consequence, floods can not always be avoided, but efforts can be made to avoid casualties and to reduce flood damage.
- All these five countries have to deal with floods. Each country tries to solve the problem of flooding by itself. In this context there is too much local thinking and acting to solve or reduce flooding. The affected countries (by floods) depend on each other: the upstream countries affect downstream countries and vice versa (rather limited); the left bank influences the right bank and vice versa. There is insufficient harmonisation to tackle the overall problems of flooding in a transboundary frame.
- It is not fully clear yet which combination or selection of structural and non-structural measures should be taken to tackle flooding. Which conceptual strategy should be followed, resulting in a further elaboration of measures? Which measures should be focused? Which areas are most appropriate or suitable to implement measures? Which priority should be given to the implementation of intended measures?
- To reduce the impacts of flooding, measures need to be elaborated better before implemented.

Based on this list of problems the group discussed possible solutions. A distinction was made between policy actions and 'concrete' actions (or measures). The following **policy actions** are recommended:

- Raising the awareness of flood risks, involvement of stakeholders, sensitization of the people, communication of the intended Flood Action Plan and measures
- Strengthening the cooperation and setting clear objectives between Tisza countries
- A better harmonisation of strategies to tackle the impact of flooding

More **concrete actions** or measures are formulated as follows:

- Integrated measures can be prepared in a national program, but should be further elaborated within a transboundary consultation or cooperation before realization.
- Multi beneficial measures (such as natural flood plains, wetlands, controlled flood areas integrated in the valley, relocation of dikes, natural river banks, buffer strips near the river) should be elaborated, leading to win-win situations for several sectors or disciplines, like water management, spatial planning, nature conservation,...
- The principle of 'Space for rivers' is recognized as an appropriate strategy to reduce flooding.
- If the realization of flood measures could lead to severe pressures, mitigating measures should be formulated and further elaborated.

Concerning the operational implementation some points of interest are:

- How effective are all transboundary measures in relation to the targets to reduce flood risks? The effectiveness can be studied by hydrological and hydraulic modelling. A view of the possible environmental impact can be elaborated via EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) or SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment).
- A lot of attention should be given to participation before implementing measures.
- Demonstration projects are very useful. Such pilot projects show that the intended strategy or measure works and will give confidence to the people.
- Communication to the people is very important to give the right information about the intended strategy and the implementation of measures.
- An appropriate maintenance of the water related infrastructure and hydraulic structures
- Improvement of the flood forecasting system(s) and early warning systems

Further as flooding is a cross sectoral issue a higher level of integration could be beneficial for several stakeholders involved. In order to increase the level of integration the following was recommended by the group:

- Attention should be given to the participation of different sectors and disciplines
- Strengthen existing cooperation between the Tisza countries
- More structural cooperation between competent authorities within or between the countries should be pursued.

As flooding and climate change are particularly linked the issue of climate change was discussed lively bringing up the following recommendations:

- It is sensible to be prepared for the consequences of climate change. To get a better insight of climate change in relation to water management, hydrological modelling and scenario analysis can be useful. Attention should be given to the vulnerability of the water system. Also an overview of costs and benefits is very useful.
- For new plans or programmes it is recommended that adapted, climate proof measures should be elaborated.

- A risk assessment for new infrastructure can be made, taking into account extreme circumstances without failing of the infrastructure.

### Theme 3: Water scarcity - including water pricing policy in agriculture and other measures highlighting good practices on addressing scarcity

In the beginning of the session three presentations were given, addressing:

- Water pricing policies in agriculture to limit demand by Mr Thaler,
- Towards the development of a spatial decision support system for IWRM and RBM planning by Mr. Szabó,
- Water quality and quantity and assessment under scarcity: prospects in the lower Tisza river basin by Mr Rode,

The following discussion was chaired by Mr. Milovanovic.

As regards to water scarcity and droughts the **major problems** in the Tisza River Basin District are: There is a lack of a common definition for scarcity and droughts and the current definitions for water scarcity and drought vary between the Tisza states. Secondly a better knowledge of the quantitative status of the water bodies, water users (e.g. water level or discharges etc.,) and the spatial distribution of these users is needed. Thirdly climate change plays an important issue for the water management but the effects are not fully known and thereof also not considered.

In order to overcome these problems the following concrete measures have been discussed by the group:

#### Measures to increase knowledge

- Establish an inventory of already available knowledge on water scarcity and droughts in the Tisza Basin. This should include i) maps indicating water scarcity sites, ii) information on minimum - flow (environmental – flow) requirements iii) Collecting good agri-environmental schemes-practices
- Information collection and dissemination of knowledge regarding projects on climate change, especially on Tisza region
- To better understand the issue of climate change and its impacts more scientific work on climate impacts on environment, society and economy are needed. Pilot projects, to test and to learn are seen as a useful tool. Additionally long-term views should be introduced in planning, e.g. in the programme of measures.

#### Technical measures to mitigate the effects of scarcity and droughts are:

- Change in the agricultural practices, e.g. from intensive to more extensive, increasing organic farming etc, improve water irrigation efficiency (new irrigation technologies, reduction of leakage rates, rainwater harvesting)
- Register for water abstraction to reduce illegal water use
- Awareness raising on water scarcity

#### Measures at the political level are:

- Develop a common understanding about water scarcity and drought by e.g. the development of harmonized indices or a common methodology on how to determine environmental (minimum) flow, inventory of geographical distribution of water users.
- Develop a strategy to improve water efficiency

- Work towards a better allocation of water resources between countries considering water demand prioritization in line with the WFD (considering the question that how to distribute less and less water for increasing demands...)
- Coordinated management – national and bilateral measures should be shared and be coordinated in transboundary level, introducing adaptive management approach
- Economic incentives especially water pricing to reduce the level of water consumption and subsidies to change the agriculture practices.
- Common fund-raising for projects addressing water scarcity problems.
- An important issue for future water management but also for developing the Danube climate change strategy further is the harmonization of the different national climate strategies, and its related institutional and legal aspects in the Tisza region. Equally important is also to raise the awareness about climate change across the different sectors related to water management.

To implement these measures and to manage the harmonization process of the various definitions a common institutional body between the Tisza States is considered as needed. Such an institutional body can be the Tisza Expert Group. Additionally a stronger political commitment of the countries is needed, like meetings of decision makers.

Further to raise awareness about the issue of water scarcity and to strengthen the implementation efforts for certain measures links between the water management sector and other sectors have to be established. Sectors with particular interest are: science and research, thermal water users, spatial planning (in particular related to demographic change), agriculture, forestry, regional and rural development, public health, industry, energy sector (e.g. biocropping, hydroelectric power plant), nature conservations, tourism and in general social security.

## Results from the plenary session

After the report back from the three working groups the following overall conclusions have been drawn as follows

### Communication

- Communication between the different states in the Tisza region is an important point, which has to be improved.
- There is a lack of experiences or/and knowledge on several issues along all Tisza Countries. These gaps have to be coordinated and exchanged between the Tisza countries in order to coordinate actions to overcome them in the most efficient way reducing the risk of double work.
- The institutional structure of the Tisza Expert Group is needed to further the support of politician level and to support the coordination between countries. The information flow has to be formalized in a more central way.

### Conceptual map/

- Based on the feedback of the different participants the conceptual map of “integrated water management” was further developed and presented.

### Outlook and next steps

The results of this workshop were feed into the Tisza Group meeting held back to back to this workshop as well as to the finalisation of the RBMP plan. It is intended that the draft final plan will be made publicly available on 21 June and there is the possibility to deliver comments to the ICPDR secretariat until 20 August. The following website can be consulted for sending contributions: [www.icpdr.org](http://www.icpdr.org).

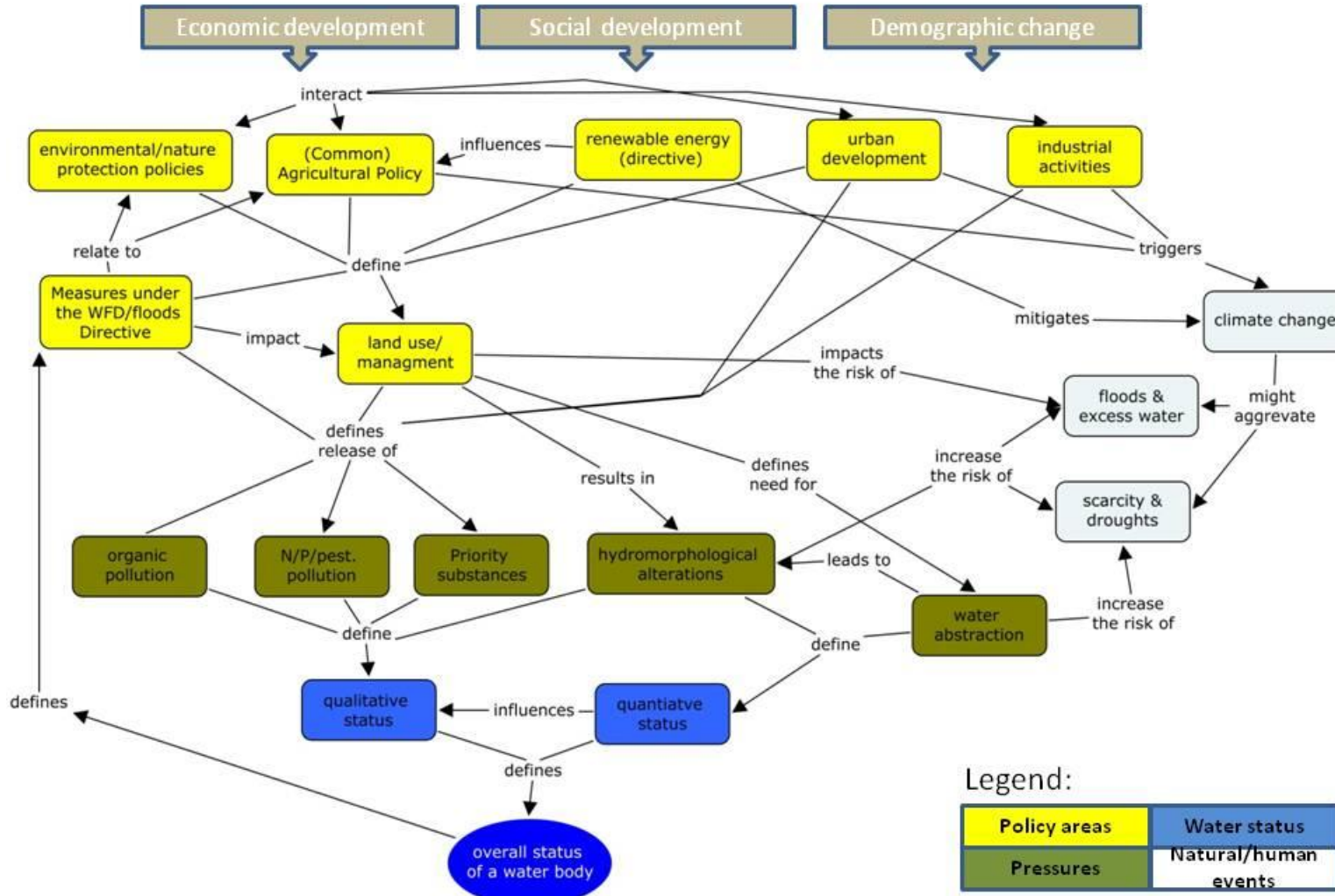
**With the support of UNDP, three sub-regional workshops will be held in June 2010 to further disseminate the findings of this integration workshop and to explore at a more local level issues of integration. The sub-regional workshops will be focused on the three demonstration projects funded by the UNDP/GEF Tisza MSP.**

The workshop was closed by the Executive Secretary of the ICPDR thanking all participants for their contributions and lively discussions. The chairs of the sessions were also specifically thanked.



ANNEX 1: Conceptual map

# Issues related to integrated water management



## ANNEX II: Final program

**Proposed Date:** 26-27 April 2010

**Proposed Duration:** 1.5 days

**Proposed Place:** Szolnok, Hungary

**Meeting venue:** Garden Hotel, Szolnok Tiszaiget

### Working group discussions:

1. Theme 1: Land-Use- addressing on:
  - Wetlands (quantity/flood mitigation /quality/multiple benefits, recommendations for assessing current data sets)
  - Agriculture and forestry pressures on the water environment;
  - Accidental pollution – specifically from mining and other industry.
2. Theme 2: Flood: Focus on HYMO pressures from flood protection
3. Theme 3: Water scarcity - including water pricing policy in agriculture and other measures highlighting good practices on addressing scarcity

*The presentations and the background documents will address the current situation and assist in the discussions towards identifying appropriate measures to address integration. All theme discussions will integrate climate change related impacts awareness raising and economic instruments during the compilation of measures*

### Expected outcomes of the working group discussions:

1. Catalogue of measures towards integrated management
2. Indication of measures relevant for the TRB in line with the integration management objectives
3. Future issues to be addressed that will further improve ecosystem status through integration

### Partner Organisations:

- Hungarian Ministry of Environment and Water
- ICPDR
- European Commission, DG Environment
- Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, UNEP Vienna –
- UNDP
- UNDP/GEF Tisza MSP

## AGENDA

### Monday 26<sup>th</sup> April 2010

**9:00 – 10:00 Registration/ Opening Poster session**

**10:00 – 12:30 Plenary Session**

**Chair: Philip Weller – ICPDR Executive Secretary**

10:00 – 10:30 Statements by the supporting organisations related to the relevance of the integration process in the Tisza River basin

- Hungarian Ministry of Environment and Water
- ICPDR
- European Commission, DG Environment
- Interim Secretariat of Carpathian Convention
- UNDP
- UNDP/GEF Tisza Project

10:30 - 10:40	Objectives of the workshop and operational introduction of the workshop, logistics etc.	Ecologic
10:40 – 10:55	Progress towards the Integrated River Basin Management Plan	Marieke Van Nood DG Environment
10:55 – 11:10	UND/GEF Tisza Project's contribution to integration in the basin	Peter Whalley UNDP/GEF/ICPDR
11:10 – 11:30	Importance of integrating land and water management to reduce the impacts of floods and droughts on water status.	TBD
11:30 – 11:50	Potential Climate Change impacts in the Tisza River Basin	Daniela Jacob, Max Planck Institute for Meteorology
11:50 – 12:15	Discussion	

***The meeting will divide into three parallel sessions. Coffee will be available.***

**12:15 – 18:00 Parallel sessions**

12:15 – 18:00 *Parallel sessions*

	Theme 1 – Land use	Theme 2 – Floods and Hydromorphological impacts	Theme 3 – Water Scarcity
<b>Chair</b>	(TBD)	Péter Kovács (Hungarian Ministry of Environment and Water)	Miodrag Milovanovic (Jaroslav Cerni Institute, RS)
<b>Facilitator / Rapporteur</b>	Thomas Dworak, Ecologic	Dominique van Erdeghem, Arcadis	Thomas Thaler, Ecologic
<b>Presentation 1 12:30 – 12:45</b>	Multiple benefits of wetlands in integrated river management <i>Thomas Hein, BOKU (AT)</i>	ICPDR flood management plans in the TRB <i>Péter Bakonyi, Vituki (HU)</i>	Water pricing policies in agriculture to limit demand <i>Thomas Thaler Ecologic (AT)</i>
<b>Presentation 2 12:45 – 13:00</b>	Sustainable agriculture and forestry for the Tisza River Basin minimising impacts on water quality and quantity <i>Elisabeth Samec</i>	Hydromorphological pressures of flood protection measures and means to mitigate the pressures <i>Dominique van Erdeghem</i>	Towards the development of a spatial decision support system for IWRM and RBM planning <i>János Adolf Szabó</i>
<b>Presentation 3 13:00 – 13:15</b>	Accidental pollution from mining and industry <i>Alexander Zinke</i>	Examples of environmentally beneficial flood measures and lessons learned applicable to the Tisza River Basin <i>Irene Lucius/ Suzanne Ebert/ Georg Rast – WWF</i>	Water quality and quantity and assessment under scarcity: prospects in the lower Tisza river basin <i>Michael Rode</i>
<b>Questions for clarification 13:15 – 13:30</b>			
<b>Lunch 13:30- 14:30</b>			
<b>Facilitated discussion in working groups 14:30 – 18:00 Coffee available 16:30</b>			
<b>Reception / Poster session 18:00 – 19:00</b>			
<b>Dinner 19:00</b>			



## **Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> April 2010**

### *Finalisation working sessions*

9:00 – 10:00                      Three working groups agree conclusions/recommendations for presentations by Facilitator / Rapporteur

### **Plenary discussion**

**Chair: Philip Weller – ICPDR Executive Secretary**

10:00 – 10:45                      Presentation of three working groups

10:45 – 11:00                      *Coffee break*

11:00 – 11:45                      Discussion on outcomes and the relevance in the TRB

11:45 – 12:00                      Linking the workshop conclusions with the finalisation of the Integrated River Basin Management Plan for the Tisza (Peter Whalley, UNDP/GEF/ICPDR)

12:00 – 12:15                      Concluding statements

## ANNEX III: List of participants

Last name	First name	Organisation	Memberstate/SCG Org.
Aliev	Kemaliy	MSP Tisza expert	Ukraine
Anlanger	Christine	IGB Berlin	Germany
Baborowski	Martina	Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ	Germany
Bakonyi	Péter	VITUKI	Hungary
Bartkova	Eleonora	GWP Slovensko	SCG organisation
Böhme	Michael	Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ	Germany
Borsos	Béla	UNDP	Hungary
Borza	Tibor	ATIKÖVIZIG	Hungary
Bucur	Costel	National Forest Administration	Romania
Despotovic	Jovan	Faculty of Civil Engineering	No
Dworak	Thomas	Ecologic	Ecologic
Ebert	Suzanne	WWF DCP	NGO
Egerer	Harald	UNEP Vienna ISCC	UNEP
Erika	Fábik	Ecologic Institute	Austria
Fehér	János	VITUKI	Hungary
Figeczky	Gábor	WWF Hungary	Hungary; WWF
Galambos	Maria	Minsitry of Environment and Water	Hungary
Galvánék	Dobromil	DAPHNE-Institute of Applied Ecology	no
Göncz	Annamária	VÁTI Nonprofit Kft.	TICAD project
Harsányi	Gábor	KÖTIKÖVIZIG	Hungary
Heilmann	Diana	ICPDR	ICPDR
Hein	Thomas	BOKU & WKL, Austria	Austria
Horanyi	Andras	Hungarian Meteorological Service	Hungary
Horváth	Lajos	Middle-Tisza District Environment and Water Directorate	Hungary
Hu	Wei	UFZ	Germany
Iarochévitch	Alexei	UCEWP	Ukraine
Jula	Graziella	National Administration \"Apele Romane\"	Romania
Kadlecik	Jan	State Nature Conservancy of SR	Carpathian Wetland Initiative
Kara	Róbert	KOTI-KOVIZIG	Hungary
Kassianchuk	Valery	State Committee of Water Management of Ukraine	Ukraine
Kovács	Péter	Ministry of Environment and Water	Hungary
Kunikova	Emilia	Water Research Institute	SK

Lakatos	István	Self-government of Jász-Nagykun-.Szolnok County	Hungary;Tisa River Basin Program Region Self-governmental Association
Lee-Peuker	Mi-Yong	Helmholtz Center for Environmental Research	Germany
Lysenko	Olga	ICPDR	Ukraine
Magócs	Krisztina	VÁTI Nonprofit Ltd.	Hungary
Manivchuk	Vasyl	UNDP GEF project \"Selected Measures Towards Land and Water Management	Ukraine
Marushevska	Olena	UNDP GEF project \"Selected Measures Towards Intergrated Land and Water Management in Upper Tisza, Ukraine	Ukraine
Matuschenko	Dmytro	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	Ukraine
Mészárosné Tóth	Annamária	Self-government of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County	Hungary;Tisa River Basin Program Region Self-governmental Association
Milovanovic	Miodrag	Jaroslav Cerni Institute	Serbia
Mitrofanenko	Tamara	UNEP Vienna ISCC	UNEP
Moldovan	Florin	Mures River Basin Administration	Romania
Nagy	Gergo	Research Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Hungary
Naphegyi-Boldis	Daniel Andrei	Administratia Nationala \"Apele Romane\",	Romania
Natho	Stephanie	IGB Berlin	Germany
Oprisan	Elisabeta	National Institute of Hydrology and Water Management	Romania
Ordasi	Szabolcsne	Local Government of Csongrad County	Hungary
Osiyskiy	Eduard	Transcarpathian Water Management	Ukraine
Pavlovic	Marko	ICPDR Secretariat	Serbia
Perger	Laszlo	VKKI	MS
Peter	Anna	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Romania
Popovici	Mihaela	ICPDR	MS
Priváczkiné Hajdu	Zsuzsanna	ATIKÖVIZIG	Hungary
Pusch	Martin	Leibniz Institute of Freshwater Ecology and Inland Fisheries	Germany
Radvánszky	Bertalan	University of Pécs	ukrainian
Rast	Georg	WWF Germany	observer, expert



Rebryk	Svitlana	Transcarpathian Water Management	Ukraine
Rode	Michael	Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research UFZ	Germany
Samec	Sissi	Consultant	Austria
Sardan	Daniel	Romanian National Agency for Mineral Resources	Romania
Sárdi	Anna	VÁTI Nonprofit Kft.	TICAD project
Schneller	Krisztián	VÁTI Nonprofit Ltd.	member state
Szabó	János A.	Central Directorate for Water & Environment (VKKI)	Member State
Szécsi	Kata	KOTIKOVIZIG	Hungary
Szomolányi Ritvayné	Mária	KvVM (Ministry of Environment and Water)	Hungary
Thaler	Thomas	Ecologic	Ecologic
Timar	Anca Domnica	Somes - Tisa Water Branch	Romania
Tothova	Klara	UNDP	Slovakia
Van Erdeghe	Dominique	ARCADIS Belgium nv	EC, speaker of presentation 2 of theme 2
Van Nood	Marieke	European Commission - DG ENV	EC
Varadi	Balazs	KÖTI-KÖVIZIG	Hungary
Varga	Emese	Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ	Hungary
Vaszócsik	Vilja	VATI kht	Hungary
von Tümpling	Wolf	UFZ	German research institute
Whalley	Peter	UNDP/GEF Tisza MSP	UNDP/GEF Tisza MSP
Zeljko	Dragan	ISRBC	ISRBC
Zinke	Alexander	Zinke Envir. Consulting	international