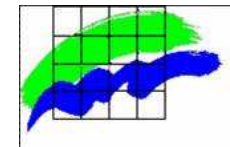




watersketch

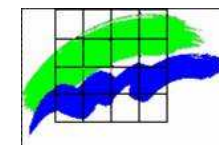
3. Meeting in Work Package 1
Aalborg, Denmark

Henning Sten Hansen



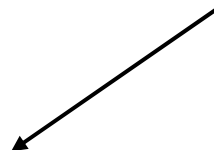
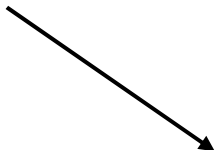
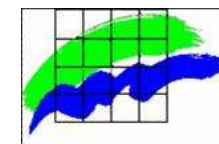
Agenda

- ☺ Wednesday 14. September 2005
- ☺ 8.30 – 8.45 Welcome to Aalborg (*Ole Hermansen*)
- ☺ 8.45 – 9.00 News from INTERREG
(Lead Partner)
- ☺ 9.00 – 10.00 The Draft Report on Directives related to WFD
(*Pia Frederiksen*)
- ☺ 10.00 – 10.15 Coffee Break
- ☺ 10.15 – 11.00 Public Participation - A theoretical Overview
(*Henning Sten Hansen*)
- ☺ 11.00 – 11.45 Presentation by Eeva Furman
- ☺ 11.45 – 12.30 The Public Participation requirements in the WFD
(Someone from SYKE or NERI)
- ☺ 12.30 – 13.30 Lunch Break
- ☺ 13.30 – 14.30 Planning the work in Milestone 1
(*Henning Sten Hansen*)
What should be the result of this Milestone ?
How will we do the work ?
Who will do what and when ?



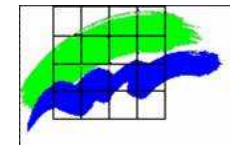
Public Participation –

A Theoretical Overview



Roots of Public Participation

- ≡ The issue of public participation goes back to the late sixties and early seventies
- ≡ Local and regional authorities made brochures and posters and arranged meetings to really involve the citizens
- ≡ However, only few people were really involved unless there was a strong opposition against for example against a new motorway in their neighbourhood - the NIMBY effect



A New Phase Public Participation

≡ Growing awareness of the Environment

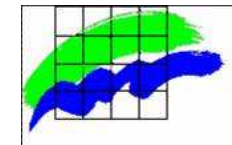
- The Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992
 - ▶ Called for increased public participation in environmental decision-making
 - ▶ Adoption of the Aarhus Convention (1992)

≡ The emergence of the Internet

- Its rapid expansion facilitates the spread of information at a rate without any counterpart in history
- Furthermore, the Internet – opposed to for example television - supports bi-directional communication.

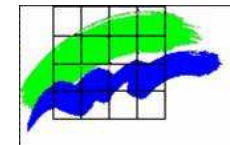
≡ GIS became a mature technology to be used outside the very technical environments

- Internet-GIS facilitates a dynamic and interactive dialog between the citizens and the decision makers



Rio Declaration - Article 10

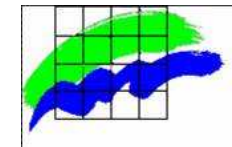
*Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each **individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment** that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall **facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation** by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided.*



International legislation and policy for PP

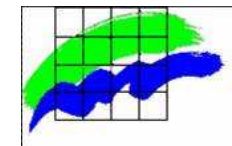
- ≡ Council directive 90/313/EEC of 7 June 1990 on the freedom of access to information on the environment
- ≡ According to Article 1, *“The object of this Directive is to ensure freedom of access to, and dissemination of, information on the environment held by public authorities and to set out the basic terms and conditions on which such information should be made available”*

- ≡ The UN-ECE Convention on access to Information, Public Participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus convention) - adopted on 25th June 1998
- ≡ It focuses on interactions between the public and public authorities and it is forging a process for Public Participation in the negotiation and implementation of international agreements.



The 3 main elements of the Aarhus Convention

- ≡ Allowing members of the public greater access to environmental information, held by public authorities, thereby increasing the transparency and accountability of governments; (Article 5)
- ≡ Providing an opportunity for people to express their opinions and concerns on environmental matters and ensure that decision makers take due account of these; (Articles 6, 7, 8)
- ≡ Providing the public with access to review procedures when their rights to information and participation have been breached

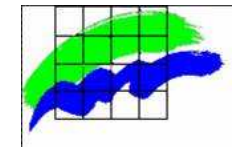
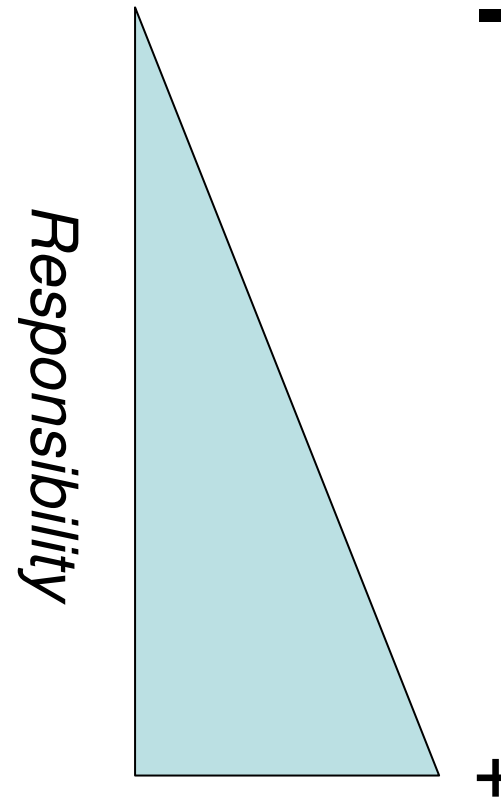


Defining Public Participation



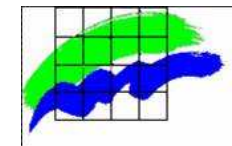
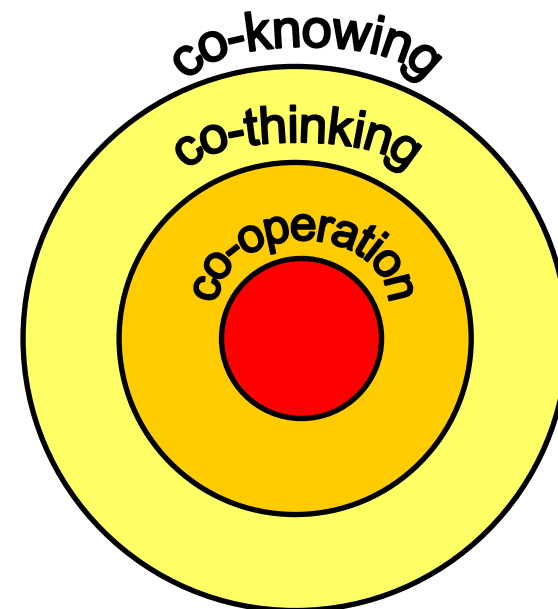
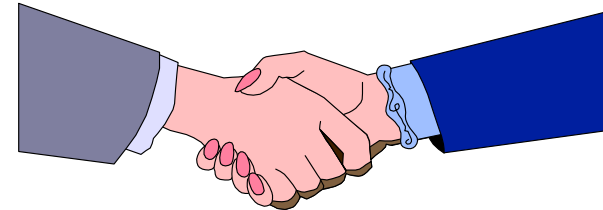
From command-control to facilitate-integrate

- ≡ Information
- ≡ Consultation
- ≡ Participation
- ≡ Co-decision
- ≡ Self determination



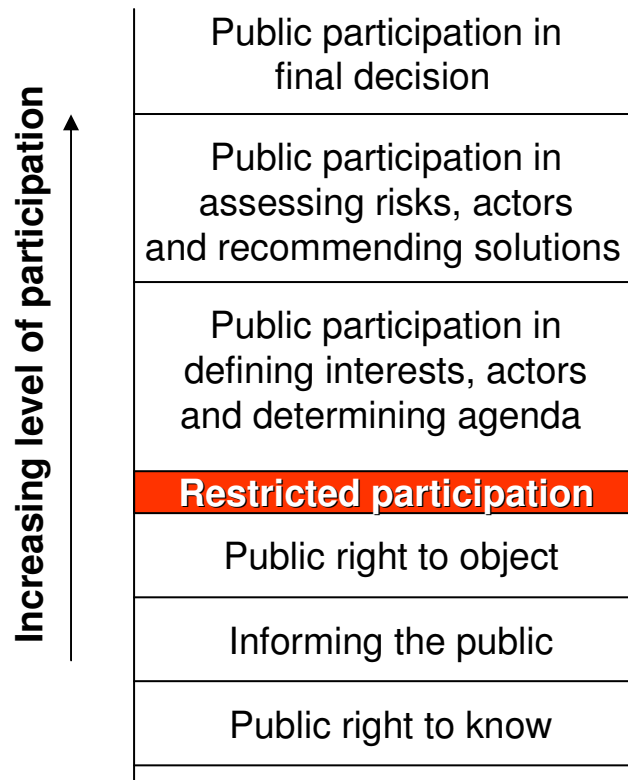
Public Participation is characterised by:

- ≡ Management of expectations
- ≡ Two-way communication
- ≡ Tailor-made, no blue print
- ≡ Feed-back to participants
- ≡ No predetermined outcome
- ≡ Expanding rights and responsibilities
- ≡ Creating win-win situations

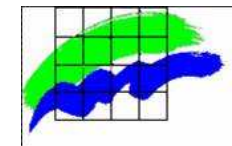


The Public participation ladder

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



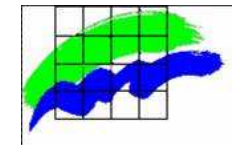
- ≡ Originally developed by Arnstein (1969)
- ≡ The level of participation was described by a ladder with 8 rungs
- ≡ Later on revised by Weideman & Femers (1993)
- ≡ Considering the current information and communication technologies Smyth (2001) made a modernisation of the traditional ladder concepts



Comparison of various ladder concepts

Increasing level of participation ↑

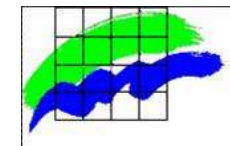
Arnstein	Weideman & Femers	Smyth
Citizen power	Public participation in Final decisions	
	Public participation in assessing risks and recommending solutions	Online decision Support systems
Tokenism	Public participation in Defining interests, actors And determining agenda	Online opinion surveys
	Public participation in assessing risks and recommending solutions	Online discussion
Non-participation	Restricted participation	Communication barrier
	Informing the public	Online service delivery



Typology for Public Participation

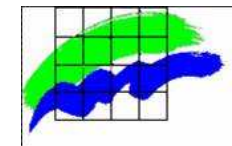
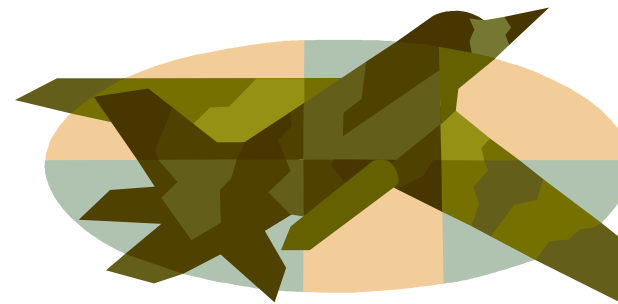
- ≡ Tulloch and Shapiro (2003) explored possible combinations that could exist between the presence and absence of access and participation
- ≡ They identified 4 different situations:
 - 1) No or low levels of access
 - 2) High levels of access,
 - 3) No or low levels of participation
 - 4) High levels of participation.

	No or Low Levels of Access	High Levels of Access
No or Low Levels of Participation	I	II
High Levels of Participation	III	IV



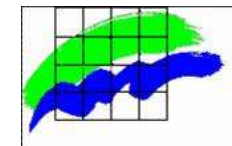
Low level of access / low level of participation

- ≡ As an example of this Tulloch and Shapiro mention the process of locating a military facility where access to information as well as participation in the decision is impossible due to national security



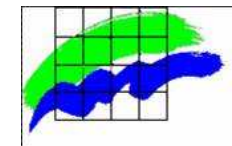
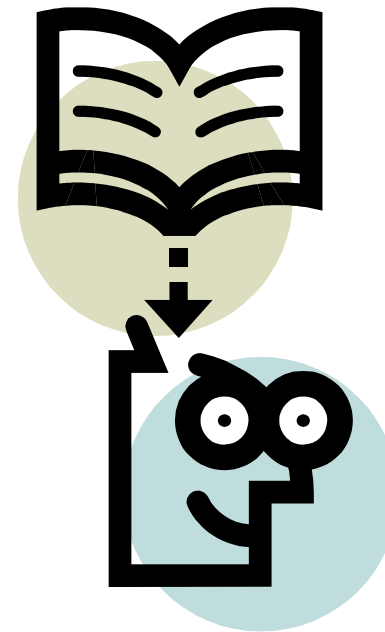
High level of access / low level of participation

- ≡ The traditional way of doing environmental impact assessment is a good example on this category.
- ≡ Huge amounts of data, map, and analyses of proposed alternatives are supplied to the public, but a real participation of the citizens is not possible because of the complexity of the provided information or reluctance in the authority to listen to the public's opinions and proposal



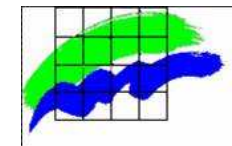
Low level of access / high level of participation

- ≡ Represents a perhaps, unusual situation where the level of public participation is rather high whereas the level of access to information is absent or low
- ≡ This will inevitably lead to a rather confused dialog between the citizens and the authorities

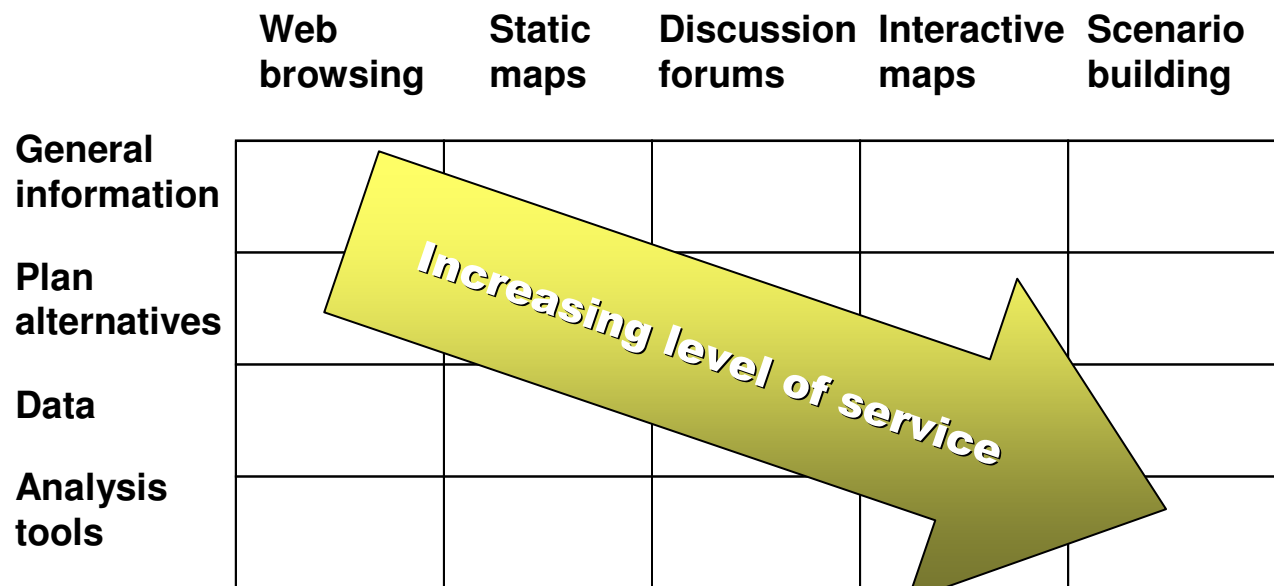


High level of access / high level of participation

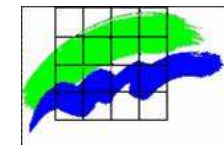
- ≡ This could be the situation where a group – an NGO or similar - with sufficient expert knowledge retrieve and possibly download all available information and make their own calculations on impact assessment and scenario analysis
- ≡ Due to the comparatively high level of information and knowledge on both sides, the right foundation for a fruitful active public participation will be present



Framework for PPGIS



Peng, 2001



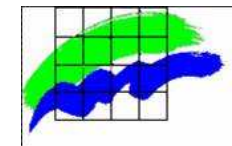
PPGIS – a SWOT analysis (Carver) - 1

≡ Strength

- Local people usually know their local area better than anyone else and they can thus provide detailed insight into local phenomena, which is not available from standard national GI data sets.
- In this way, incorporation of local knowledge in the decision-making process will be a major strength

≡ Weaknesses

- The public generally do not possess the required knowledge to understand the generally complicated matters related to for example environmental impact assessment balancing environmental protection against mainly economic matters.
- Furthermore, the public does not have all the relevant information



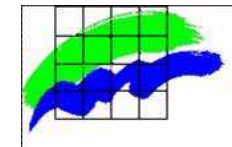
PPGIS – a SWOT analysis (Carver) - 2

≡ Opportunities

- As stated in both the Aarhus Convention and the Agenda 21 the *real opportunity* for public participation lies in making the citizens more accountable for decisions made by given more responsibility to the public

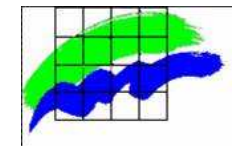
≡ Threats

- The real *threats* for the participatory process is related to the antipathy against the politicians and other decision-makers
- We should not underestimate the potential feeling among ordinary citizens of why should they be involved if their input would simply be ignored or even worse misused or distrusted

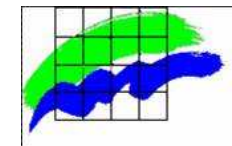
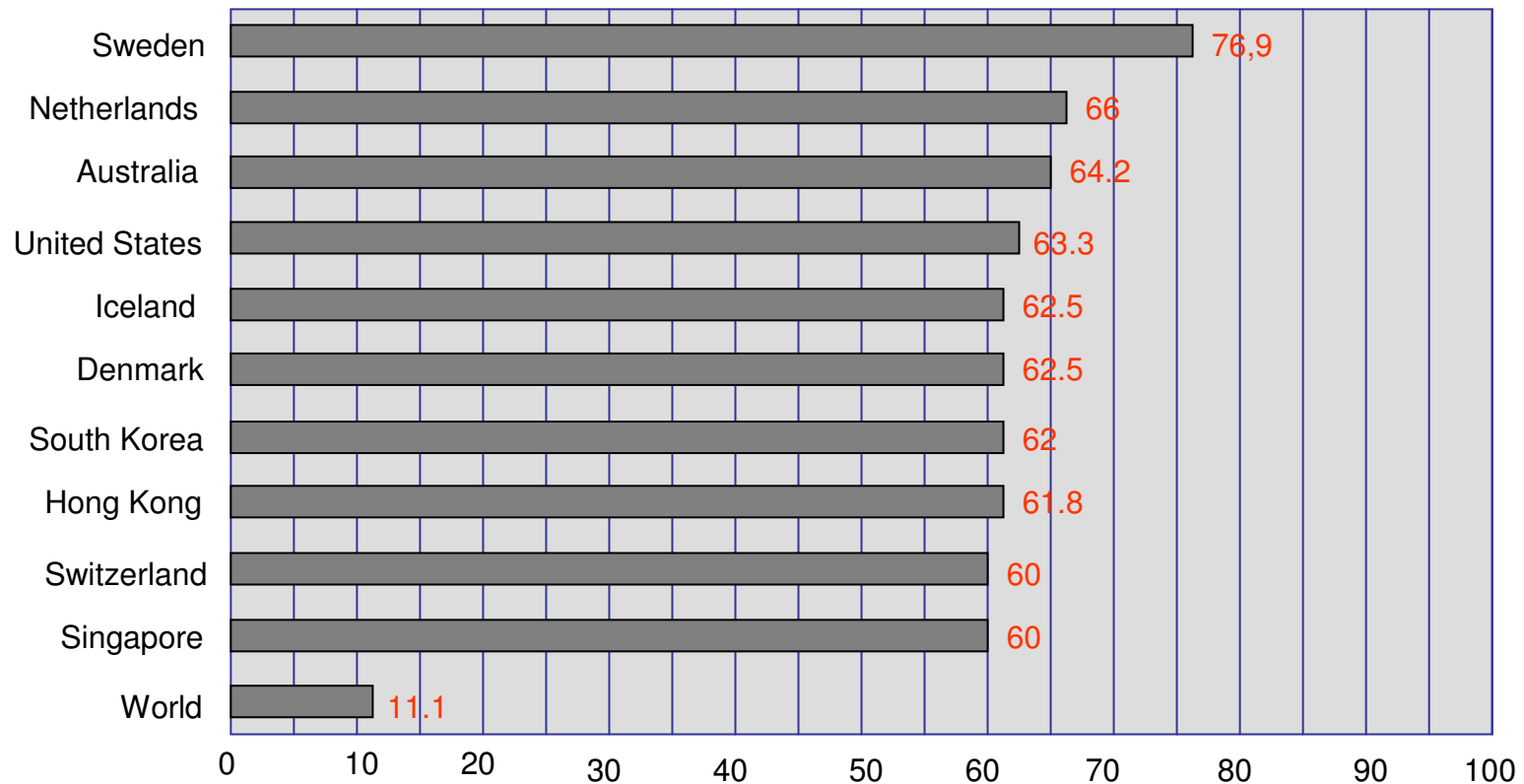


Who are the citizens ?

- ≡ G2C refers to how a Government is involved with its Citizens
- ≡ G2G refers to Government-to-Government communications
- ≡ G2B refers to Government to Business connections
- ≡ G2E refers to a Government's interaction with its own Employees

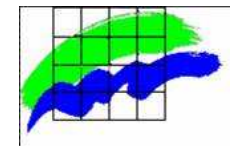


Percentage Internet penetration Users / Population



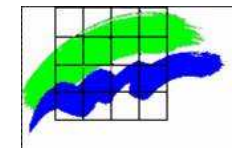
The Digital Divide

- ≡ Generally the Nordic countries have been in the forefront concerning penetration and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- ≡ Despite the general spread of information and communication technologies, large parts of the world remain technologically disconnected
- ≡ This so-called "digital divide", threatens to cut off populations from good jobs and the chance to participate in the affairs of the broader society



The Digital Divide in the Nordic Countries

- ≡ Gender does not have any significant effect on the use of the Internet, but age have more remarkable effects on the use
- ≡ 68 % of Danish citizens aged 16-29 have access to the Internet, whereas the corresponding figure for senior citizens (over 60 years) is 33 %
- ≡ Nordic persons with only primary education have Internet user rate between 44 % (Finland) and 50 % (Sweden) while academic and advanced professionals have user rates between 69 % and 82 % (Sweden)
- ≡ Households with children he or she will be more likely to have access to computer and the Internet than those living in households without children



Example

New Bridge across Limfjorden



FORSIDE - 3D

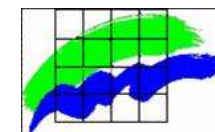
Se limfjordsprojekterne fra luften !

For at kunne flyve skal du vælge en af nedenstående link
Herefter vil du få installeret den flysimulator,
som kan vise dig projekterne.



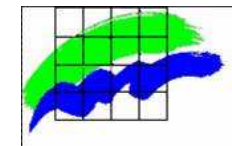
- Motorvej Lindholmlinien
- Motorvej Egholmlinien
- Landevej Lindholmlinien
- Landevej Egholmlinien
- Østforbindelse - Paralleltunnel

God fornøjelse

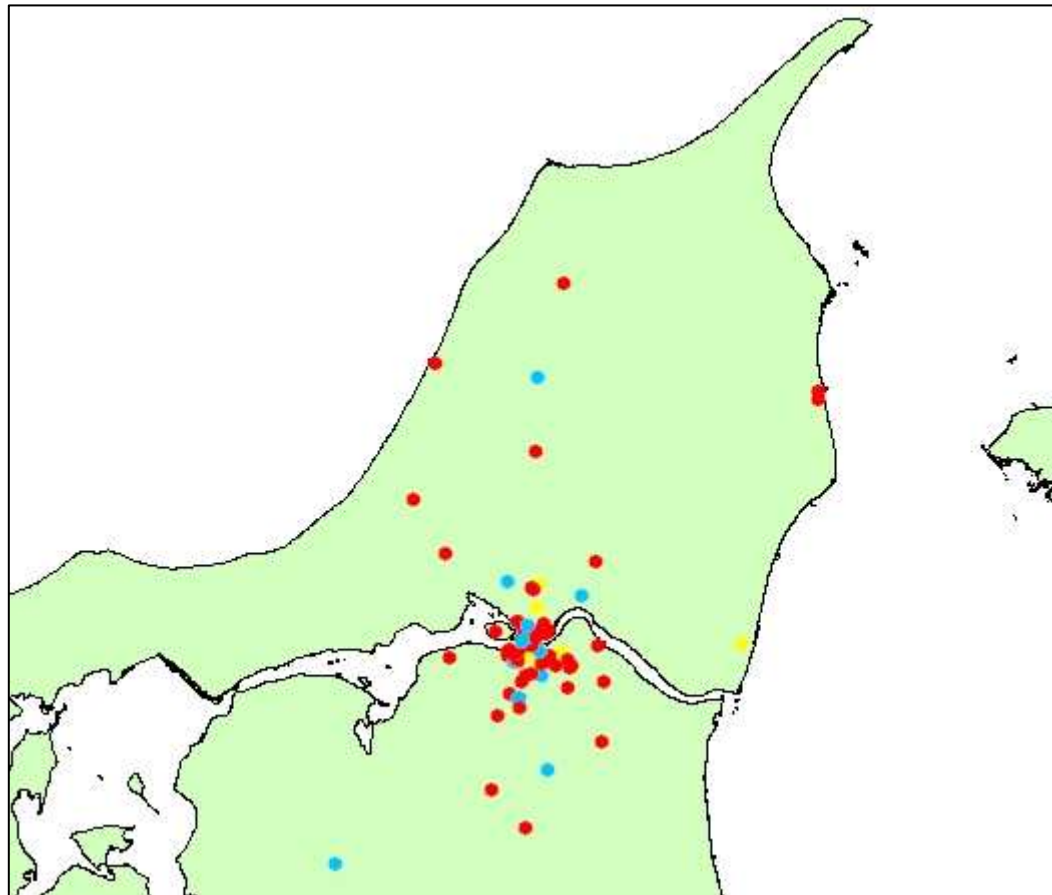


Involvement of citizens in the decision process

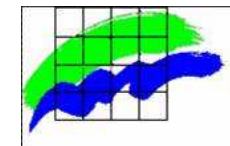
Citizen type	No. of objections
Individual citizens (G2C)	91
Group of citizens (G2C)	10
NGO's (G2C)	20
Governments (G2B)	29



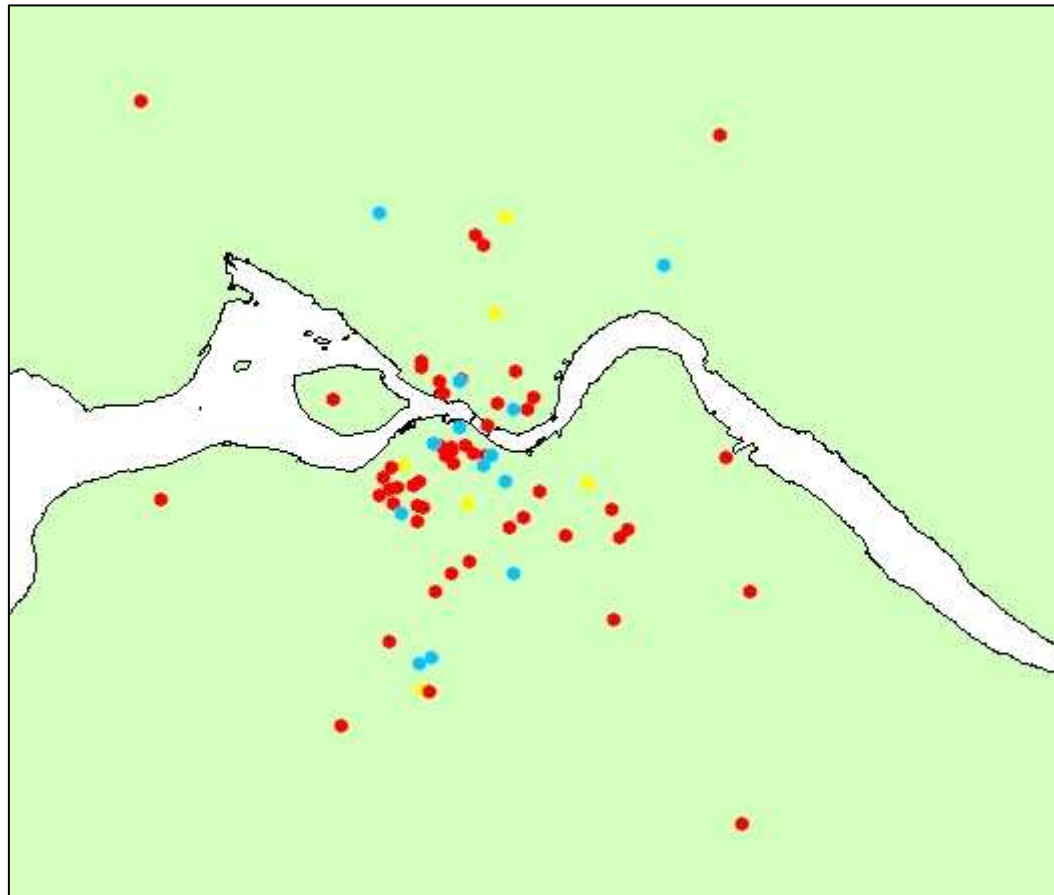
Home address of involved citizens 1



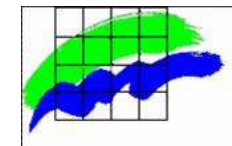
- Citizens
- Citizen groups
- NGO's



Home address of involved citizens 2

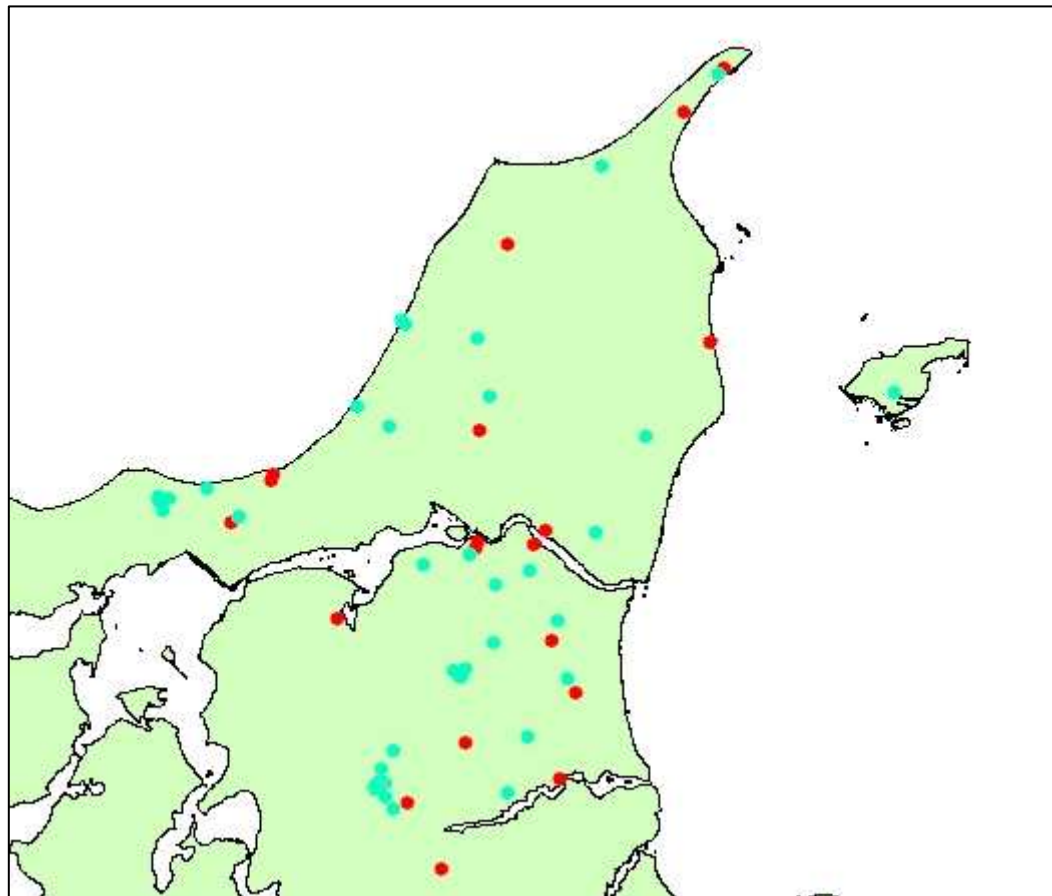


- Citizens
- Citizen groups
- NGO's

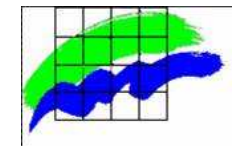


The New Comprehensive Plan

Participation by citizens & business companies - 1

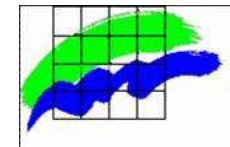


- Citizens
- Business



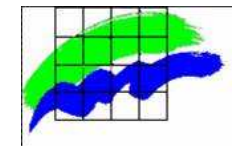
Public Consultation in the WFD - 1

- ≡ (Article 14)
- ≡ *Member States shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of this Directive, in particular in the production, review and updating of the River Bassin Management Plans. Member States shall ensure that, for each RBD, they publish and make available for comments to the public, including users*



Public Consultation in the WFD - 2

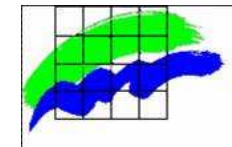
- ≡ The Water Framework Directive requires three rounds of written consultation
- ≡ Before the end of 2006, the elaboration of management plan development works
- ≡ Before the end of 2007 the identification of the main problems
- ≡ Before the end of 2008 the draft Management Plan



Guidance document on PP in relation to the WFD

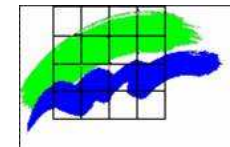


- ≡ 3 levels of participation are considered
- ≡ The first one, “information supply”, corresponds to the two lower most rungs in the PP ladder
- ≡ The second one named “consultation” corresponds here to middle rungs of the PP ladder
- ≡ The third level called “active involvement” integrates here the upper levels.



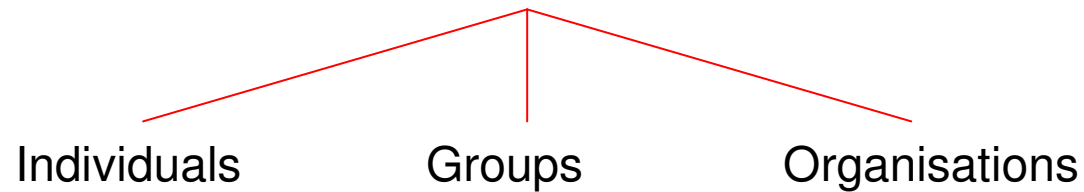
Why PP in River Basin Management ?

- ≡ To obtain essential information, experience and creativity during phases - mobilise the actors
- ≡ To get commitment and accept of the implementation
- ≡ To get a policy better adapted to all day society
- ≡ General improvement of the outcome
- ≡ To build a network, culture of co-operation, and, eventually, contribute to democracy



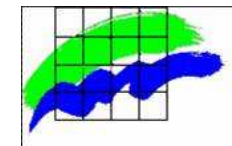
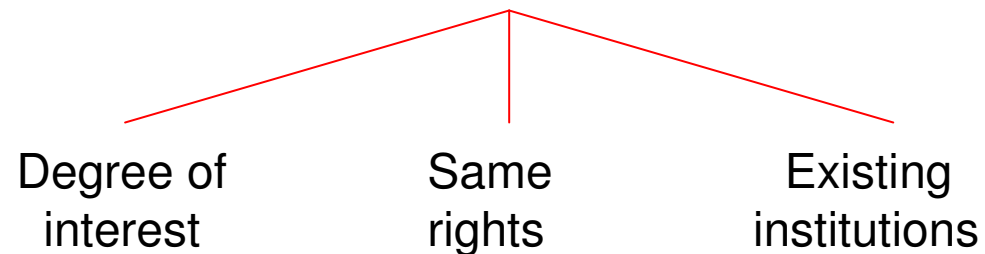
Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders = Interested Parties

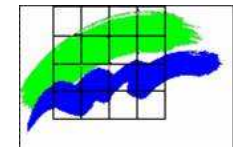


with an interest in the issue (affected / influence)
e.g. industry, agriculture, households, NGOs

Choose relevant stakeholders



Time schedule



Milestone 3 - July - December 2005

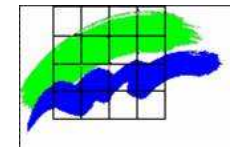
≡ Activities

- According to article 14 of the WFD, the Member States shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of this Directive
- The WFD requires three rounds of written consultation of which the first one will be finalised before the end of the current project

- Identification of methods and tools for the involvement of citizens in river basin management

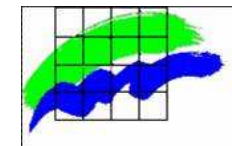
≡ Results

- Guidelines on the practical implementation of public participation in river basin management



Draft working plan - Milestone 3

- ≡ Late 14. – 16. September 2005 :
 - 3. WP-1 Meeting (Aalborg)
- ≡ August – Mid November 2005 :
 - The role of public participation in WFD
 - Analysing methods for public participation
 - Identifying “Best- practises” among regional partners
- ≡ 2. – 4. November 2005 :
 - Mid-term meeting in Hamburg
 - 4. WP-1 Meeting
- ≡ Late December 2005 / Early January 2006 :
 - Result : Report on Guidelines for Public Participation



Milestone 4 - January - June 2006

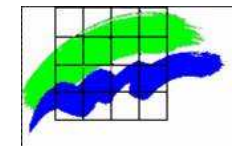
≡ Activities

- Reviewing methods and tools for sustainable watercourse planning developed as a part of WP 3 aiming at accordance between the methods and tools and the various legislation on river basin planning
- Additionally, we will try to spread and get acceptance of the idea of doing “planning with the public” instead of “planning for the public”

- The design of Planner’s Toolbox and the project homepage will adopt this idea
- Finally, we will offer information for training and handbook preparation together with WP-4

≡ Results

- Review of the methods and tools in the light of various legislation
- Training materials on conventions, directives and other legislation related to water management



Milestone 5 - July - December 2006

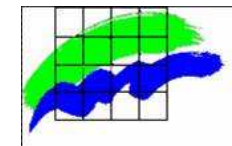
≡ Activities

- The guidelines on public participation will be used in practise at the regional WFD authorities among partners to involve the citizens in the elaboration of a river basin management plan, which is required before the end of 2006 according to the WFD
- This work will be done in a close co-operation with work package 2

- Experiences from case studies and expected new legislation on watercourse related planning will be gathered and added to the report as well as the Planner's Toolbox

≡ Results

- Final report on practices in watercourse related spatial planning



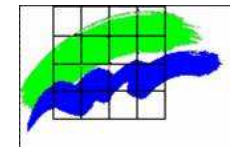
Milestone 6 - January - June 2007

≡ Activities

- The lessons learned will be analysed and all results disseminated at a common workshop. Representatives from Russia as well as Estonia and Latvia will be invited to participate in the workshop, thus actively disseminating the results to a wider audience

≡ Results

- A common workshop for all work packages will be organised by work package 1

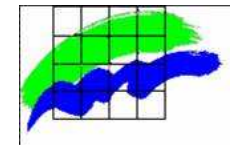


The Water Framework Directive

≡ Water Framework Directive

- Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Decision No 2455/2001/EC of The European Parliament and of the Council

DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 23 October 2000
establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy

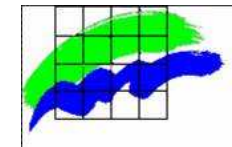


The Water Framework Directive

Obligations for Member States - 1



- ≡ Identify all the river basins and assign them to individual river basin districts
- ≡ Designate for each of the river basin districts a competent authority by 22. December 2003 at the latest
- ≡ Four years after the date of entry force
 - An analysis of the characteristics of each river basin district
 - A review of the impact of human activity on water
 - An economic analysis of water use
 - A register of areas requiring special attention
 - An identification of all water bodies used for the abstraction of water intended for human consumption and serving more than 50 persons



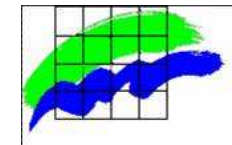
The Water Framework Directive

Obligations for Member States - 2



- ≡ Nine years after the date of entry force
 - Based on the results of the analyses a management plan and a programme of measures must be produced for each basin district

- ≡ The management plan will seek to
 - Prevent deterioration
 - Enhance and restore bodies of surface water
 - Achieve good chemical and ecological status such water and reduce pollution from hazardous substances
 - Protect and restore all bodies of ground water
 - Prevent the pollution and deterioration of ground water and ensure a balance between abstraction and recharge of ground water

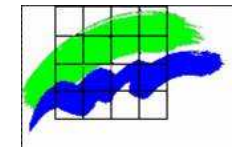


The Water Framework Directive



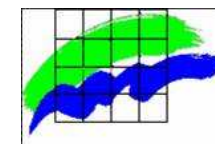
Obligations for Member States - 3

- ≡ The above mentioned objectives must be achieved at the latest fifteen years after the date of entry into force of the Water Framework Directive (but this deadline may be extended !!!)
- ≡ The Member States must encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of the directive – in particular as regards the river basin management plans
- ≡ By 2010, the Member States must ensure that water pricing policies provide adequate incentive to use water resources efficiently (“Green taxes”)



Time Schedule for WP-1 - 1. part

1. milestone	2. milestone	3. milestone
<p>Kick-off meeting in Pori</p> <p>Watersketch Library phase 1</p> <p>WP-1 meeting in Roskilde</p> <p>Watersketch Library phase 2</p> <p>Start analysing EU Directives and policies</p>	<p>Continuing analysis of directives and policies</p> <p>WP-1 Seminar in Vilnius</p> <p>Analyse the national implementations in case areas</p> <p>Write draft report</p> <p>Common seminar in Lodz</p>	<p>Public participation in the Water Framework Directive</p> <p>WP-1 meeting in Aalborg</p> <p>Analysing national plan for Involving the citizens</p> <p>Developing methods and Tools to support the public Participation phase</p> <p>Preparing guidelines for public participation</p>



Draft Time Schedule for WP-1

2. part



4. milestone

5. milestone

6. milestone

<p>Common meeting with WP-2 and WP-3 in Oulujoki River basin</p> <p>Reviewing methods and Tools (WP-3) in relation to Water related legislation</p> <p>Add support for public Participation in Planners Toolbox</p> <p>Prepare training materials</p> <p>WP-3 meeting in Oulujoki River basin</p>	<p>Using PP guidelines in practical planning</p> <p>Meeting together with WP-2 in Poland</p> <p>Introducing new EU water related legislation in our work</p> <p>Final report on water related spatial planning</p>	<p>Dissemination of results To other BSR Member States as well as Russia and Belarus at a seminar in Tallinn or Riga</p> <p>Final seminar in Oulu ???</p>
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