

# Planning of the stakeholder involvement

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JOINTISZA - Train the Planners Seminar

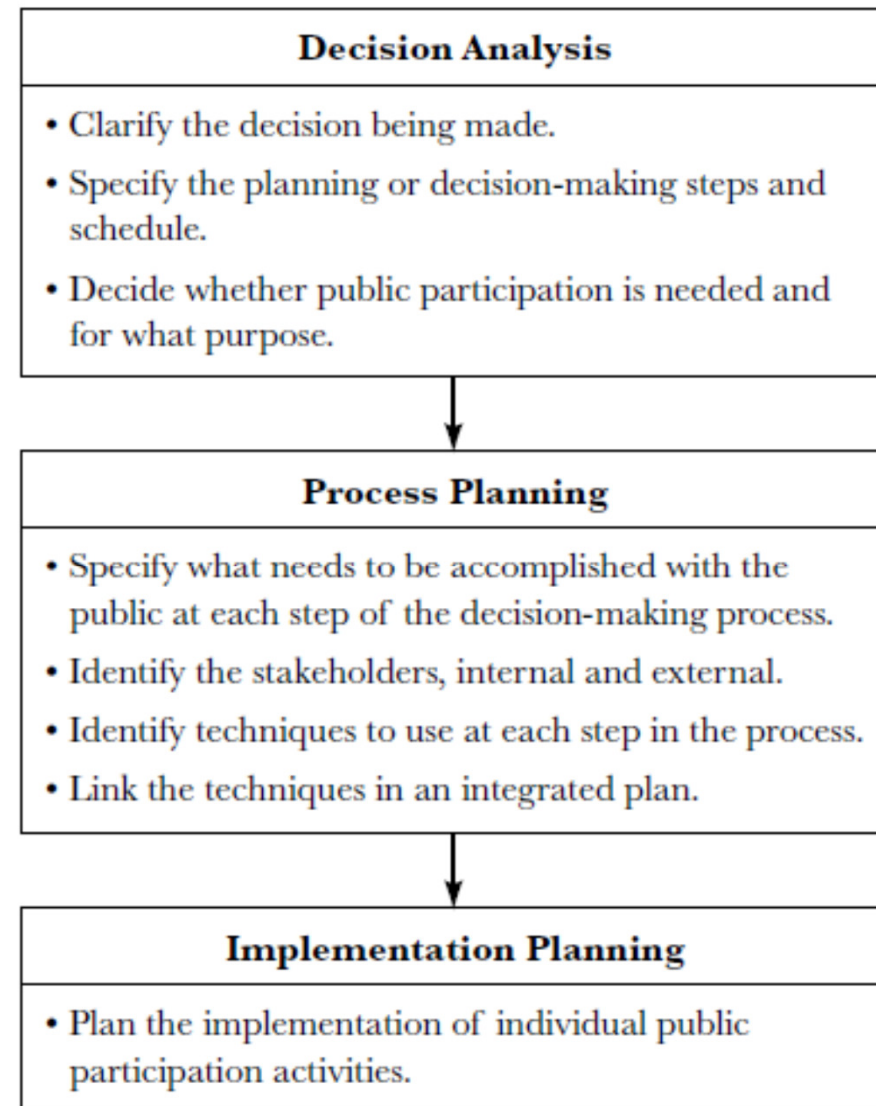
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# Stages of the planning process

There is no such thing as a one-size-fits-all public participation plan. But there is a systematic way of thinking through the issues that will help produce a successful plan that fits the unique requirements of a particular decision or issue.



# Context analysis

Context refers to the **existing conditions or circumstances.**

The context can significantly influence public participation in terms of process design, content of discussions and outputs.

Important areas of attention:

1. Changes in attitude of public authorities to the environment and other stakeholders;
2. Political commitment
3. Organisational change
4. Capacity building and representation of stakeholders
5. Reaching beyond stakeholders to individual citizens and enterprises;
6. Demonstration projects to build trust and to learn from experiences.

# The scope of public participation

## What is the problem and how much of it is up for public debate?

The scope is initially **determined by the initiator**.

After conducting a stakeholder analysis, the initiator **may decide to modify the scope** of the process in order to incorporate other stakeholders' concerns and points of view. The scope may also be determined together with the non-governmental stakeholders.

**Method:** group discussion with the important stakeholders.

# The scale issue

## 1. **Determine which issues should be addressed at which level.**

The competent authorities in each river basin district should, together with the main stakeholders, define and analyse the main issues and their geographical scale.

## 2. **Determine what types of publics can make what types of contribution** and what type of public participation is most appropriate for the publics and possible contributions concerned.

## 3. **Organise public participation as close to the public concerned as possible**, given budgetary and staffing constraints;

## 4. **Communicate the (first) results as soon as possible** across different scales and between relevant units at the same scale.

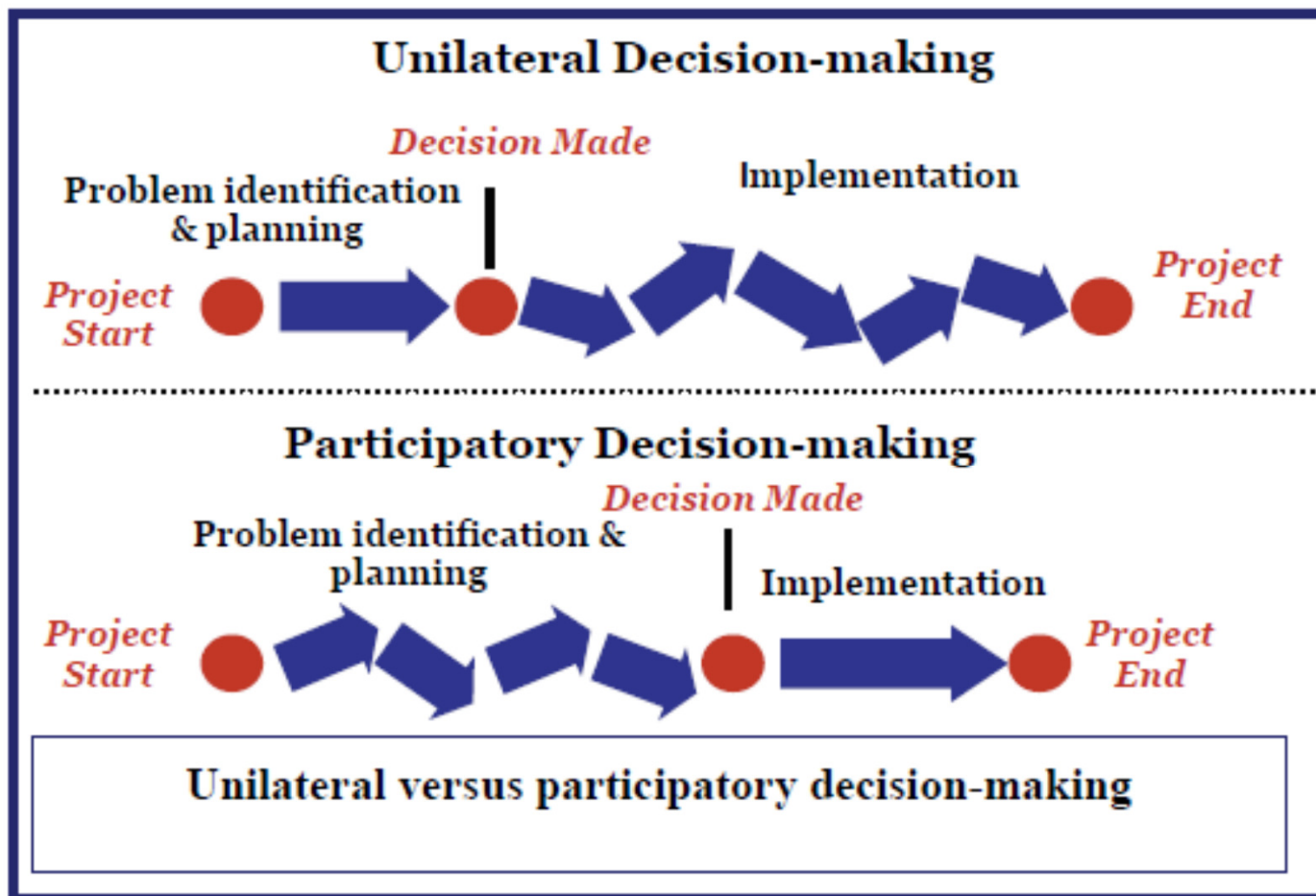
## 5. **Report on follow-up not only in the river basin management plan**, but also at the level where public participation was organised.

## 4. When should we involve them?

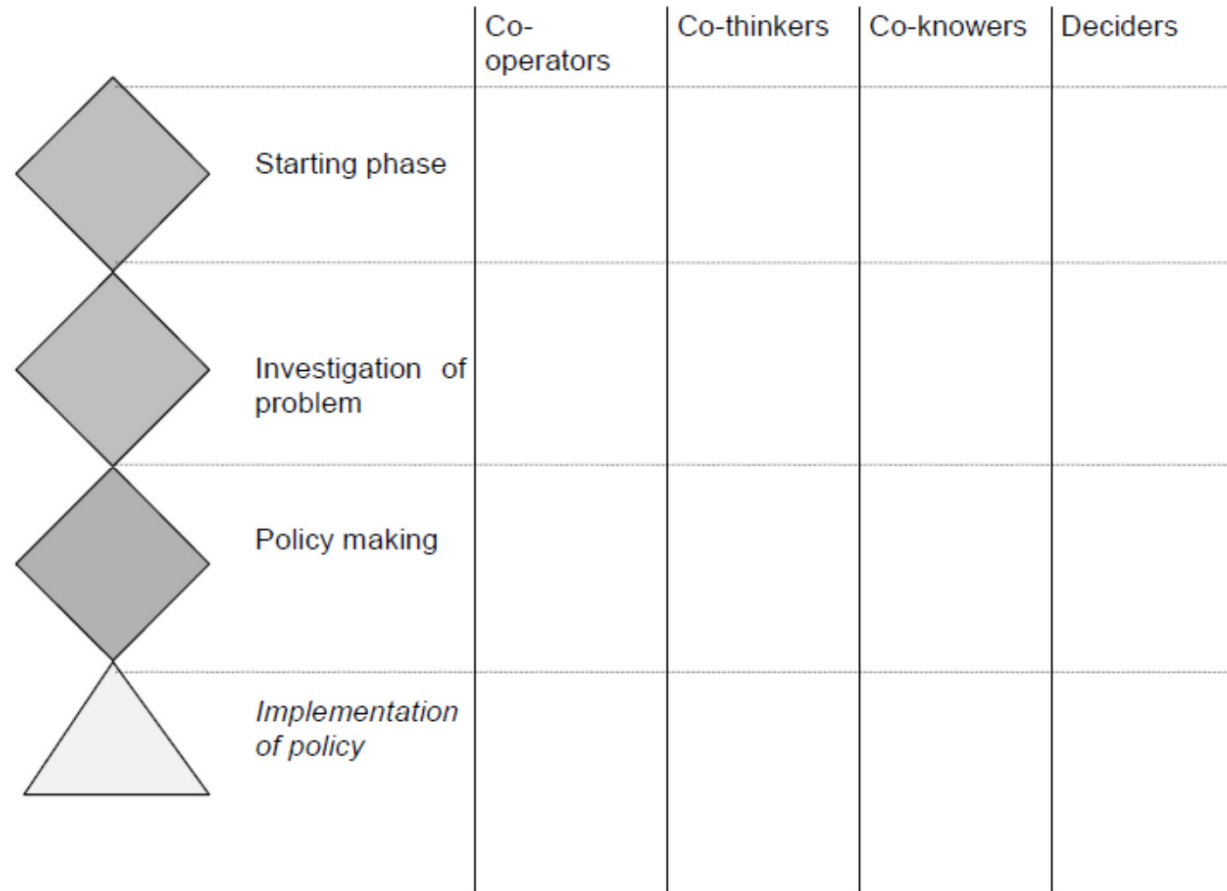
Start public participation as soon as possible. Usually, active involvement at an early stage works best.

- different stakeholders depend on each other to reach their goals
- there is no agreement on the problems at stake
- the issues are important enough for the stakeholders to invest the necessary time and money

# When should we involve them?



# Important steps in the policy making process and the involvement of the different categories of actors





**Thank you for your attention!**

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Partners: General Directorate of Water Management, Hungary | Global Water Partnership Central and Eastern Europe, Slovakia | International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, Austria | Ministry of Environment, Water and Forest, Romania | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Hungary | National Administration "Romanian Waters", Romania | National Institute of Hydrology and Water Management, Romania | Public Water Management Company "Vode Vojvodine", Serbia | Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary | The Jaroslav Černi Institute for the Development of Water Resources, Serbia | Water Research Institute, Slovakia | World Wide Fund for Nature Hungary

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