



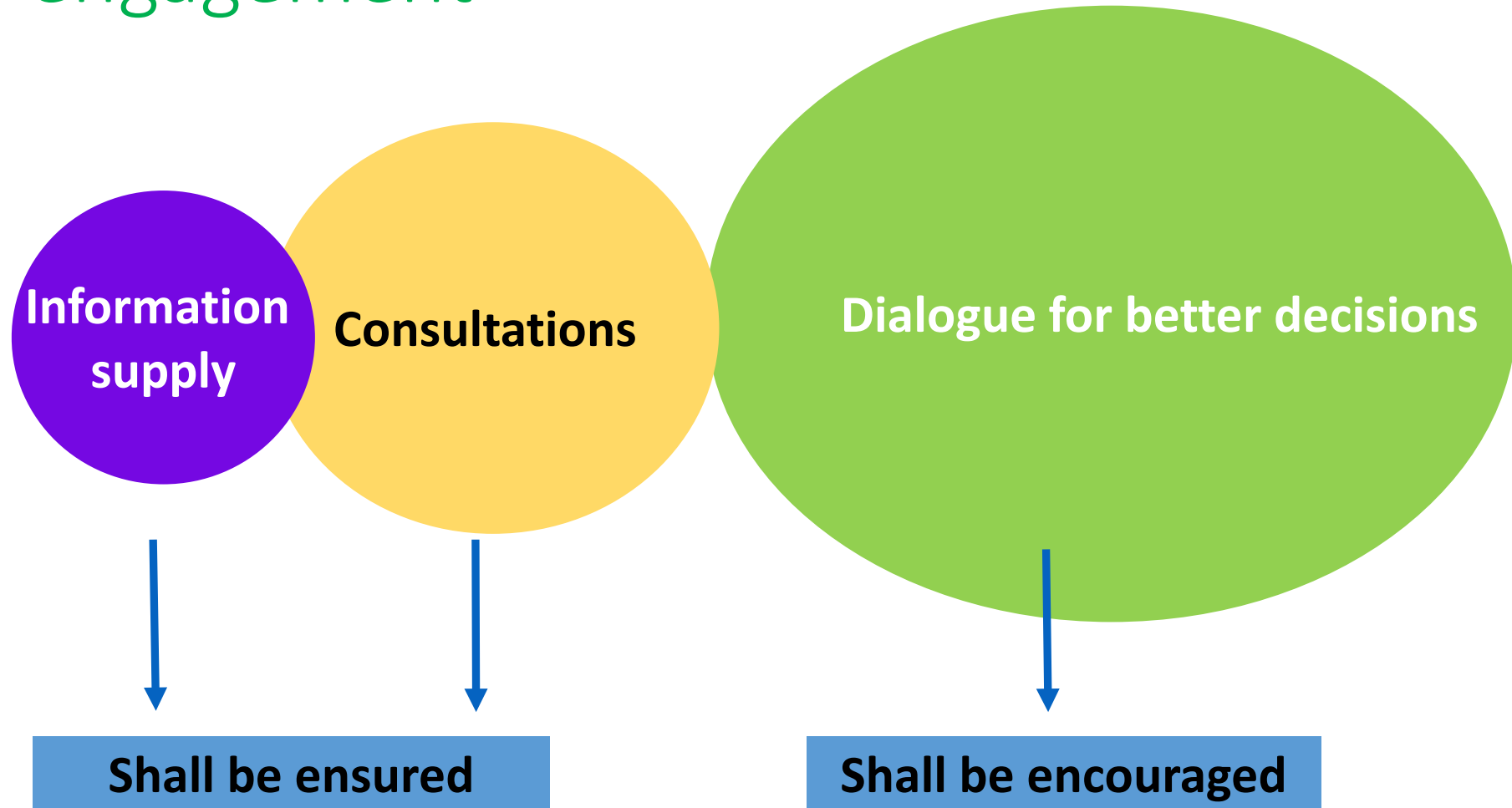
# Dialogue with stakeholders

What data is needed

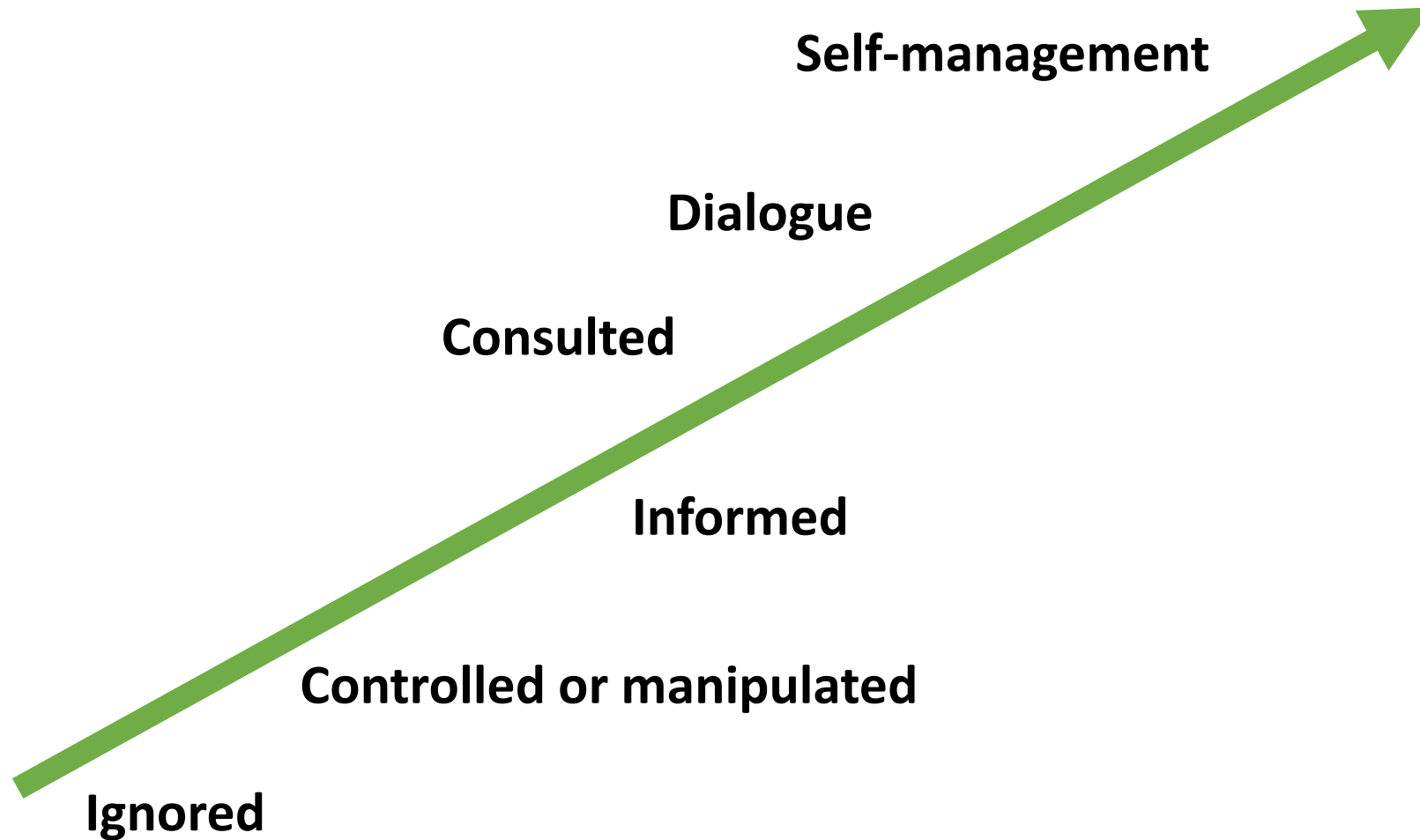
# Main objectives of stakeholder engagement

- Engaging stakeholders will lead to more positive relations and better project outcomes
- We all need to learn how to encourage stakeholder participation (in other words: combine technical aspects with social aspects of communication)
- Seek to consult with sincerity: your stakeholders will know if a consultation activity is merely tokenism.
- It is not enough to create a framework to consult with stakeholders

# Basic forms of stakeholder engagement



# Gradations in engagement



# Benefits of participation

**Key issues at all levels are identified and agreed.  
Knowledge, experience and concerns of stakeholders are  
built into plans and measures.**

As a result:

- Measures/results of project are likely to be acceptable
- Conflicts are minimized once agreed on steps
- Future implementers are aware of costs
- Regulations are enforceable



# Choosing the right engagement method

Level of participation	Methods
<b>Information</b> (the public has an access to information)	Brochures, flyers, press conference, info-centers, exhibitions, „open-house“ events, internet distribution, cultural events, special (education) events for target groups, infotainment in mass media, talk shows in mass media
<b>Consultation</b> (the public has an opportunity to express views, statements)	Call for written comments, interviews, public debates, hearing, organization of surveys, public pool, internet discussion (e-forum), questionnaires
<b>Discussions</b> (direct interaction between the public and government bodies)	Workshops, seminars, round tables, specialized conferences
<b>Shared decision</b> (the public contributes to decision making process)	Negotiations resulting in voluntary agreements, stakeholders are members of advisory boards, organization of public vote (referendum)

## Obligation to engage and involve stakeholders according to EU WFD

- The WFD does not specify who decides on the scope and extent of public and stakeholders participation
- The WFD does not specify who will ensure public participation at local, regional, national and European level
- The WFD is very complex to be understood by general public and by stakeholders from other sectors
- Involvement is “formal” and associated workshops/consultations are poorly attended
- Engagement with stakeholders and the public is considered a voluntary exercise (right to be involved) rather than the obligation
- Public and stakeholder participation requires financial capacities
- The public and stakeholders do not have an interest to be involved or do not have sufficient information on water management issues

## Enhanced regional drought resilience and improved capacities of target groups for integrated drought management approach

- IDMP – Joint initiative of GWP and WMO
- Launched in 2013 at the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies (HMNDP) in Geneva
- IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe started in March 2013 (1st Phase) & 2nd Phase 2017 – 2019

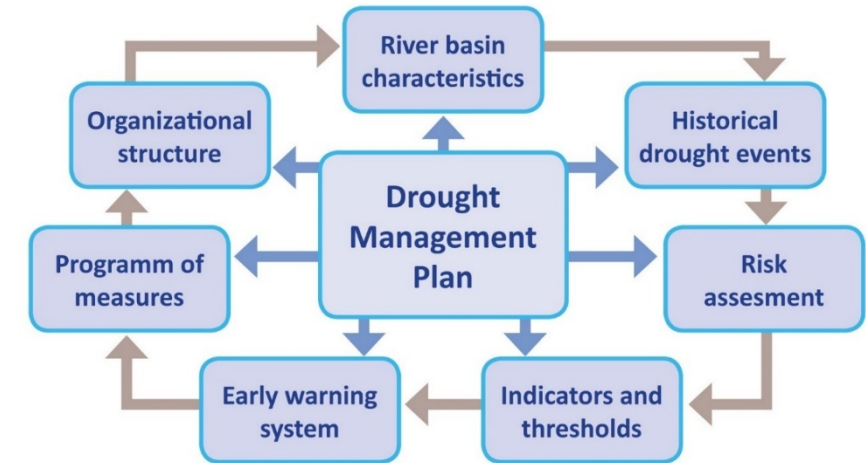
the **Three Pillars** of drought management





# Build countries' capacity to implement integrated drought approaches

- Main challenges - lack of political will to solve the problem – drought was not considered as a relevant issue.
- Cooperation with national governments to help them to incorporate drought management issues into their national programs, policies and plans



## National Consultation Dialogues

- **1st round – setting the stage**  
review of the current status
- **2nd round – how to overcome gaps** in the current drought management; developing Guidelines; national experiences and examples
- **3rd round – action plan/update** for preparation of the Drought Management Plan

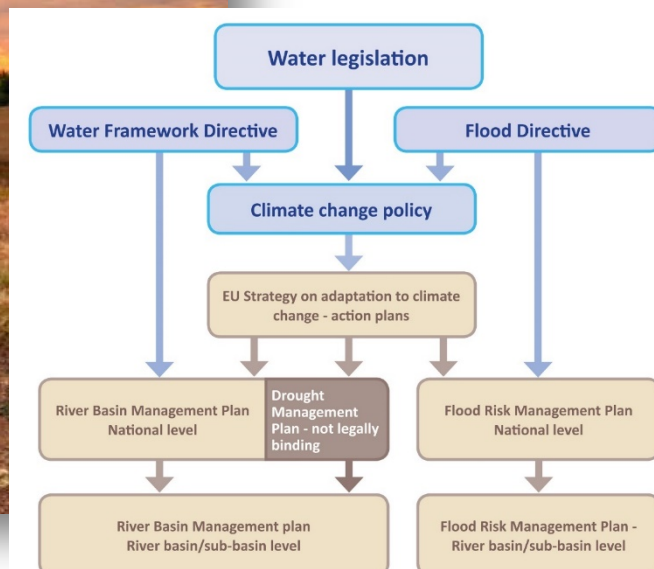
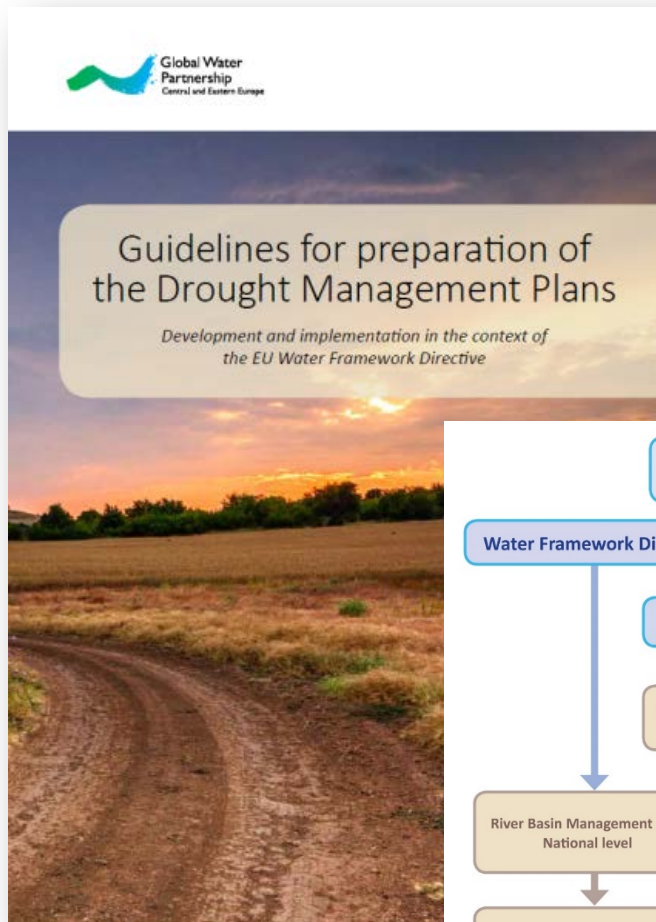


## Outcomes

- Engagement of key stakeholders throughout the whole project
- Key stakeholders from different sectors (water, agriculture, energy, tourism), different levels (ministries, sectoral agencies, local authorities, associations, etc.) discussion the same topic
- Assure the ownership of the project outputs (Guidelines) by the stakeholders – they will use it afterwards, tailored to their needs, suggestions, etc.
- Strong emphasis on identifying future steps towards Drought Management Plan – without project support

# Step-by-step process of preparation

## Slovak National Drought Action Plan (Finalized in March 2018) - Inspired by the Guidelines and the NCDs



- Step 1** Develop a drought policy and establish a Drought management Committee
- Step 2** Define the objectives of a drought risk-based management policy
- Step 3** Inventory of data needed for Drought Management Plan development
- Step 4** Produce/update the Drought Management Plan
- Step 5** Publicize the DMP to the public for comments and active involvement
- Step 6** Develop a research and science programme
- Step 7** Develop an educational programme

Thank you for your attention!

Konstantin Ivanov  
Global Water Partnership for Central and Eastern Europe  
[www.gwpcee.org](http://www.gwpcee.org)