



French Global
Environment Facility



Transboundary River Basin Management

of the Körös/Crisuri River Project, Hungary - Romania

Pilot project including tool set-up for the shared control and management
of the river Basin



Transboundary River Basin Management of the Körös/Crisuri River Project

Sharing knowledge for better water management

2005 - 2007

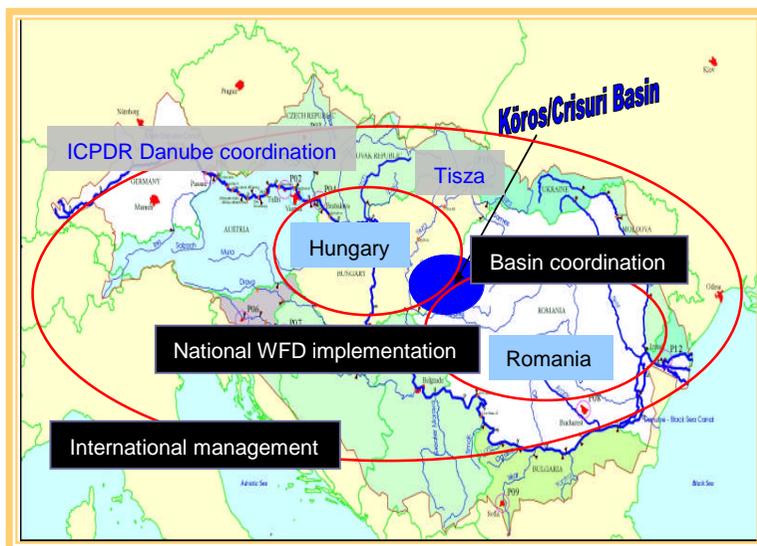
Project context	2
The French Global Environment Facility	3
The International Office for Water	4
Beneficiary institutions	5
Service providers	6
Körös/Crisuri pilot basin within the Tisza/Tisa sub-basin	7
Project objectives	8
The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the Programme of Measures (PoM)	10
Transversal project activities for the RBMP	
Public participation	14
Surface and ground water quality monitoring and modelling	16
Water quality modelling	19
Data management	20
Watershed Contingency Plan (WCP) for accidental pollution	22

Project context

The challenge of transboundary water management

The Danube basin is the most international in the world (it is shared by 19 countries), the biggest area belonging to Hungary and Romania (40% of the surface area).

Water quality in the Danube basin is greatly affected by the activities of over 81 million people.



*Danube River Basin District and Water Management Sub-units:
A unique need for coordination*

The Water Framework Directive: a common framework for integrated water management applied to the Danube Basin

Adopted in 2000, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires a number of obligations to be fulfilled with the aim of reaching “good status” for European water resources within fixed deadlines. To reach its objectives, it relies on the development of integrated water management plans at the scale of river basins.

The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube Basin (ICPDR) has set up a cooperative strategy fully in line with the WFD requirements.

Pilot project on the Körös/Crisuri Basin

In this context, Romania and Hungary decided to develop pilot integrated water management tools on the Körös/Crisuri Transboundary River Basin, a Tisza/Tisa sub-basin. A project was prepared with the support of the French ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, FFEM and IOWater. The project, which effectively started in 2005, brought together Hungarian, Romanian and French experts who deal with WFD implementation in their countries.

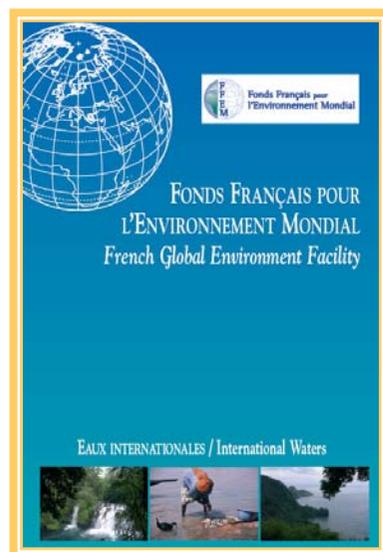
This cooperation, which relied on exchanges of methodologies and practical experience, has led to numerous improvements in the cooperation of the partner countries for shared work management and effective Water Framework Directive implementation.



The French Global Environment Facility (FGEF)

The French Global Environment Fund (FGEF) was created in 1994 by the French government to support environmental protection in developing countries and countries in transition.

The FGEF comes under its 5 French institutional members: the Ministries responsible for Economy, Foreign Affairs, Ecology and Research as well as the French Development Agency (AFD), which is also responsible for administrating the FGEF.



The aim of the French GEF is to contribute to better management of international waters.

The goal of the FGEF is to promote global environment in economic and social development projects. It subsidises projects in the following areas to help fight the main threats to global equilibrium: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, desertification and land degradation, persistent organic pollutants and the stratospheric ozone layer.

In the field of international waters, based on the long-term French experience of water management at river scale, the FGEF supports transboundary river basin management process worldwide. Its flagship in Eastern Europe is the Körös/Crisuri project, which was proposed for FGEF support in 2003 by the French Ministry for Ecology.



The International Office for Water

AQUACOPE

Disseminating know-how

In France, the International Office for Water manages the National Center for Water-related Information and Documentation.

This includes:

- The AQUADOC International documentation base with more than 200,000 references.
- The National Water Data Base (BNDS), which defines the data delivery protocols, coding, reference systems and SANDAC presents standardized exchange forms and gathers the necessary information necessary for informing the authorities.
- The Management Inventory of Water Studies and Research.
- The website <http://www.iowater.org>

Thanks to the French experience, IOWater is in charge of:

- The "AQUADOC-INTER" network, which gathers the National Water Documentation Centers of the member countries of the Mediterranean Network of Basin Organizations.
- The Euro-Mediterranean System on Know-how in the Water Sector (DMWIS).

It also proposes to cooperate with the interested countries for the creation of their own documentation and information centers (design of documentation management systems, specifications for scientific and information processing equipment and means, supply and exchange of software) and for the professional training of their documentation staff.

International Institute for Water Administration

A network of partners

The International Office for Water is a non-profit-making Association under the French Law of July 1, 1901, since Approved by Decree on September 13, 1997.

Its research objectives are to gather public and private partners involved in water resources management and protection in Europe, Europe and over the World and national cooperation systems, water, sea, agriculture, food, education, research, engineering school, research centers, land development companies, water pollution and protection, industrial, professional associations, non-governmental organizations, ...

It also aims to set up a network of partners willing to have permanent relations for mutual cooperation and to develop all aspects of the expertise that they can provide in their complementary fields.

IOWater now comprises 148 member organizations. It employs a permanent staff of 110 people in its Headquarters located in Paris, France and can mobilize a network of 200 international experts, within various public services or French Local Authorities in particular, as well as among its partners of the European Union or of the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO) of which IOWater is responsible for the Technical Permanent Secretariat.

Facilitating institutional reforms

The International Office for Water is specialized in advising and training on legislative, regulatory, institutional, financial or social fields necessary for preparing and implementing advisable reforms to improve local water management.

IOWater proposes international courses and institutions to work with them for improving their own capacities for administrative organizations and developing their capacities, to enable them:

- formulate regional, national or local strategies for water resources management,
- organize and manage specialized administrative and institutions,
- prepare legal and regulatory texts,
- undertake economic simulations, planning and study of investments,
- set up partnerships (river basin committees, water associations, ...).
- set up public/private partnerships and the delegated management of water utilities.

IOWater will be pursued priorities:

- integrated management of water resources (rational or catchment area studies, laws and orders),
- drinking water supply and sanitation,
- the protection and control of industrial pollution,
- the design and management of water infrastructures.

"Capacity building for better water management"

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The International Office for Water is in charge of the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO).

In November 1994, it was recognized with the secretariat of the International Conference on Water and Sustainable Development, held in Paris in March 1994.

It was also entrusted with the organization of the International Conference on Water and Sustainable Development, held in Paris in March 1994.

Aquacope: the international department of IOWater

The International Office for Water (IOW) was founded in 1991 as an independent association of public interest. The members of its board of directors come from French or foreign state or private entities that provide recognized know-how in the field of water.

The International Office for Water aims at developing **water management expertise** in France but also **in the world** and operates exclusively **in the field of water**.

Its activities focus on capacity building by training in personnel public and private entities, as well as managing and disseminating knowledge and know-how through international cooperation projects.

IOWater was the main French operator involved in the Körös/Crisuri Project.

Beneficiary institutions

Hungarian regional institutions	
TTREWD (Trans-Tisza Region Environmental and Water Directorate)	
TTREI (Trans-Tisza Region Environmental, Nature Protection and Water Inspectorate)	
KRDEW (Körös Region Directorate for Environment and Water)	
LTREI (Lower-Tisza Region Environmental, Nature Protection and Water Inspectorate)	
Romanian regional institutions	
Crisuri Water Directorate	

Regional Institutions

International institution

The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River



National institutions

French Ministry for Ecology and Sustainable Development	 
The Hungarian Ministry of Environment and Water	
The Romanian Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	
National administration "Romanian Waters"	

Service providers

Accidental water pollution

 <p>CEDRE Cedre</p>	 <p>KSZI-FFT Environmental Consultants Ltd. 1132 Budapest, Kresz Géza u. 18. Hungary Phone: +36 -1-237 -1490, Fax: +36 -1-237 -1499 E-mail: kszifl@chello.hu Website: www.kszifl.hu</p>
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 <p>Green Map green map system</p>
 <p>Beva Chip</p>

<p>ECO-DECISION</p>  <p>ECODECISION CONSEIL EN ENVIRONNEMENT</p>
<p>RÁKOSI ES KISS BT</p> <p>H-1121 Budapest, Remete út 10/C fsz.3</p> <p>Expert: Judit Rakosi</p>

<p>UTCB (University of Bucharest)</p> 
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Data management

Water quality Modelling

<p>RAHS Romanian Association of Hydrology Sciences</p>  <p>Asociația Română de Științe Hidrologice</p>
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<p>Vituki Consult VITUKI Consult Environmental and Water Management Consultant</p> 
--

<p>BGRM</p>  <p>Geoscience for a sustainable Earth brgm</p>
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Ground Water management

Monitoring

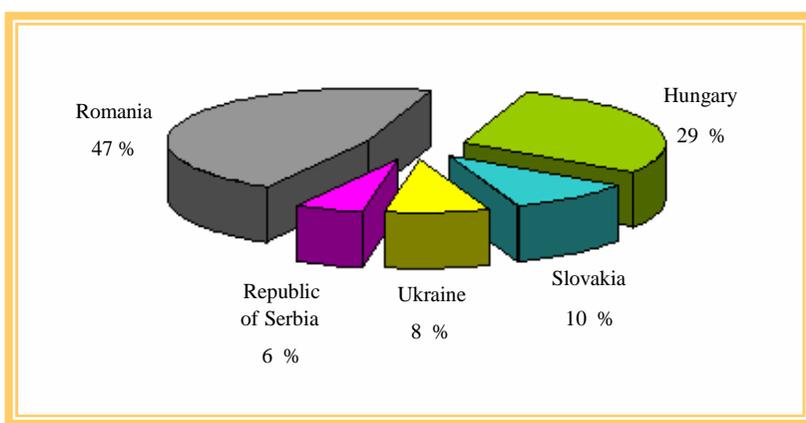
<p>Groupe Carso</p> 

<p>« Foundation for Applied Information Technology in Environment and Global Changes »</p> 
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Programme of measures

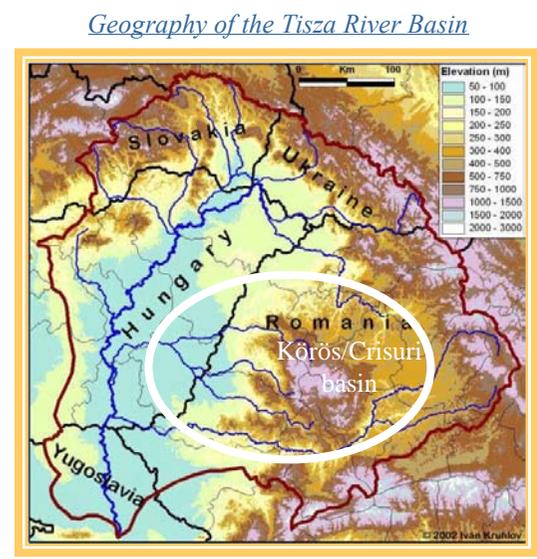
Körös/Crisuri pilot basin within the Tisza/Tisa sub-basin

The Tisza/Tisa river is the largest (157,186 km²) and longest (966 km) tributary of the Danube (801,463 km² and 2,780 km long). It is also one of the most threatened rivers in Europe. The five countries bordering the river basin are Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Ukraine, and Republic of Serbia. The pollution accidents that affected the Tisza/Tisa in early 2000 underlined the need for the further strengthening of international cooperation between Romania and Hungary regarding all aspects related to integrated water resource management at river basin level. Flood management is also a major issue for the basin.



National shares in the Tisza basin area

The springs of the Körös/Crisuri, a sub-basin of the Tisza/Tisa shared between Hungary and Romania, are located in the Carpathian mountains in the north-west of Romania. Its waters cross the border when entering the Hungarian plain.



The Körös/Crisuri sub-basin is shared between Hungary and Romania. It is one of the main sub-basins of the Tisza/Tisa. The springs that feed the Körös/Crisuri are located in the Carpathian mountains in the Northwest of Romania. Its waters cross the Hungarian border when entering the plain. The catchment area covers approximately 30,000 km². The yearly volume of water resources is estimated at 3,437 million m³ for the whole basin. Such sub-basin scales appear to be perfectly adapted to tackle in depth transboundary issues between the two countries. With the river Samos/Somes north and Maros/Mures south, it is three sub-basins of comparable size to the Körös/Crisuri rivers that are shared in total between the two countries.

Project objectives

The project's main purpose has been to strengthen cooperation between Hungarian and Romanian organisations responsible for environment and water management, including public participation for the development of:

a **River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)**
in line with WFD requirements

and

a **Watershed Contingency Plan (WCP)**
to prepare a response to future accidental water pollution.

In addition to the remarkable results obtained in setting up these two important plans, the project's most important outcome has been to create a real team work between the practitioners working on water issues in the two countries.

In addition the transfer of new methodologies and practices to the regional and national teams responsible for the generalisation of the work in their entire countries has been an important progress factor.

Thanks to the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, the results of the project have been further disseminated in all of the Danube basin countries and in particular to Tisza/Tisa riparians.



The Crisuri Repede in Oradea

The pilot management plan prepared on the Sebes Körös/Crisuri Repede is a unique example in the Danube basin

Project objectives

The project was split into five Work Packages, all of which have contributed to **the development of a harmonised River Basin Management Plan and Watershed Contingency Plan.**

Work Package A: Project management and coordination.

Work Package B: Enhancement of response to accidental water pollution.

This supported the preparation of the international Watershed Contingency Plan and the preparation of specifications for upgrading response tools in the case of accidental water pollution.

Work Package C1: Data Management.

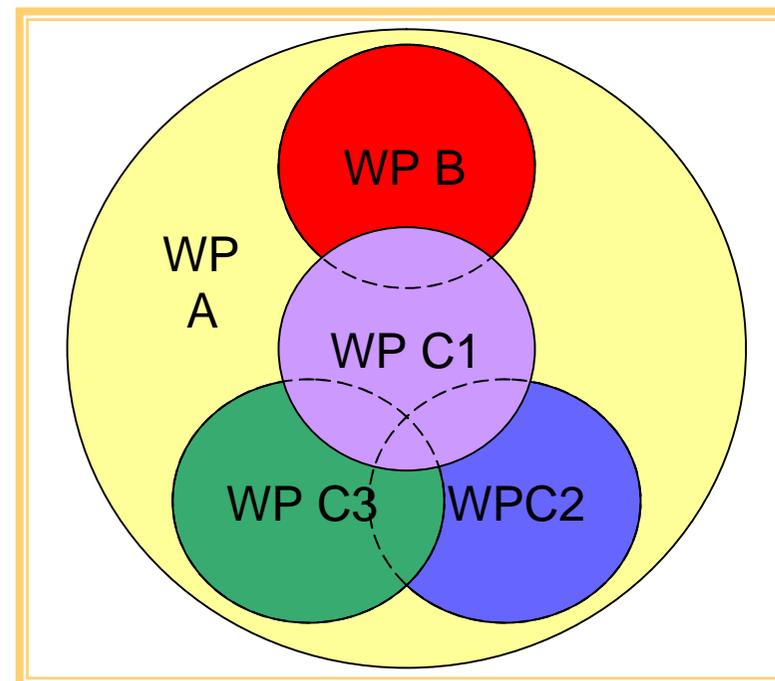
This allowed the definition of a common procedure for harmonising data management to arrive at a shared vision of the basin, notably through use of GIS.

Work Package C2: Support for the current implementation of the WFD.

This dealt with the first steps required by the directive (monitoring, risk assessment, determination of the main basin issues, etc.).

Work Package C3: Preparation of the River Basin Management Plan.

A pilot preparation of the programme of measures, with an accent on participation, and assessment of future impact with modelling and affordability with economical analysis.



The 5 work packages

Work Package A was used to coordinate between the other work packages.

Work package C1 on data management served all thematic activities

The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)

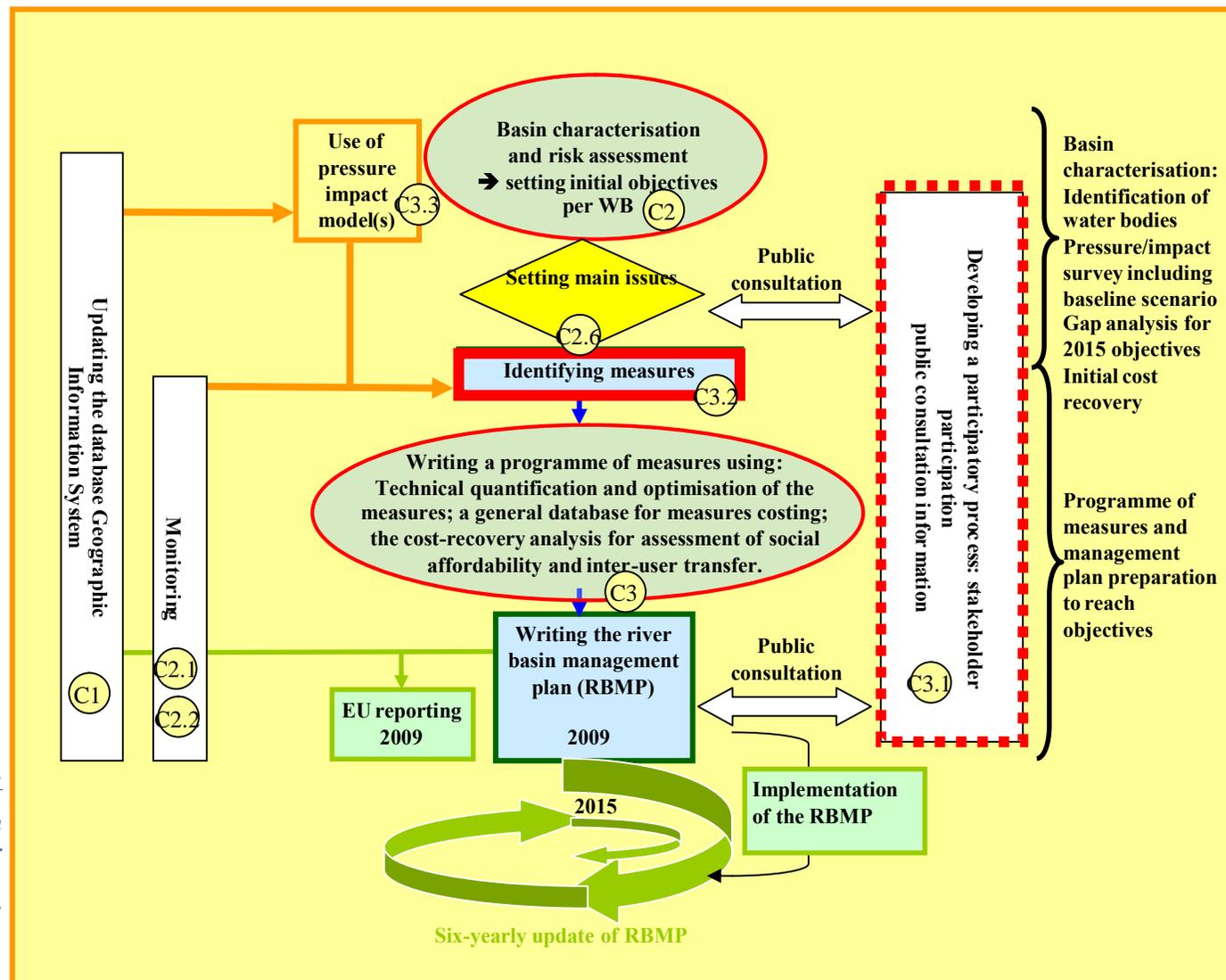
and the Programme of Measures (POM)

The preparation of an integrated River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) is a complex process requiring an important level of coordination between the different partners. The illustration on the right illustrates the road map that was used in the project: the project activities were designed according to the steps necessary for preparing an RBMP of this type. It led to the elaboration of one of the very first RBMPs of the Danube basin.

The recommendations made and lessons learnt through the process have been compiled in the “Guidelines for WFD implementation in Romania and Hungary”.

Water management planning process

The planning process illustrates both the cyclic nature of the 6-year river basin management plan to be implemented from 2009 and the necessary preparation steps to be taken to put the mechanism into place.



The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the Programme of Measures (PoM)

Economic analysis for a realistic and affordable plan

The integration of economical factor is a key for sound and efficient progress in water management. Information and recommendations were given for the concrete application of the following steps for the preparation of the basin management plan:

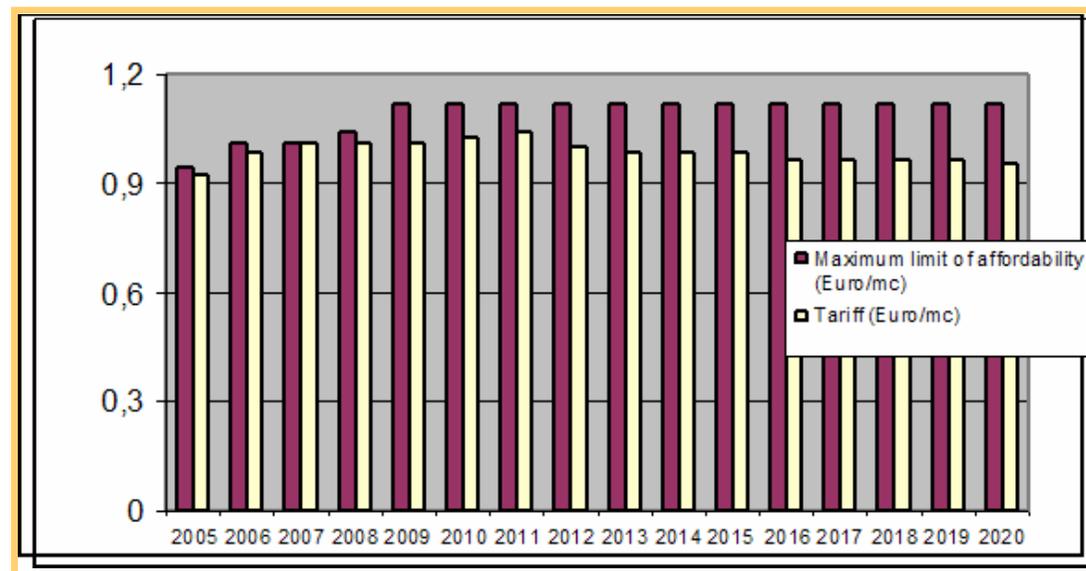
The development of a baseline scenario relating to the evolution of the impact of diffuse pollution from agriculture, to drinking water and wastewater treatment needs, and to mining industry discharge, to anticipate changes in the basin up to 2015;

The preparation of a national database on the cost of measures, listing and defining all the potential measures to be applied in the basin for each sector (urban, agriculture, industry), and giving information on their efficiency and pollution reduction effect.

The costing of measures needed in each sector including for intervention on hydromorphology and public awareness rising

The cost recovery for water services in small, medium-sized and large communities to test the affordability of the PoM;

[Comparison between maximum limit of affordability expressed as maximum acceptable water price for the economically weakest inhabitant and water tariff foreseen to cover new investments needs](#)



The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the Programme of Measures (PoM)

The programme of measure: A reference document to be shared by all stakeholders and the public

The present PoM, following the logic of the River Basin Management Plan, comprises eight parts:

Part 1 Presentation of the planning process and objectives.

Part 2 Presentation of the elementary basin (water bodies structure, characteristics).

Part 3 Presentation of the anthropogenic pressures at the origin of a risk of non-attainment of a good status in the different water bodies.

Part 4 Presentation of the main water issues related to basin analysis and public demand.

Part 5 Presentation of the preliminary objectives for the sub-basin water bodies and of the anticipated measures for meeting these objectives, organised by the stakeholder responsible for the future.

Part 6 Presentation of the measure impact assessment to anticipate water body quality after PoM implementation.

Part 7 Presentation of the economic analysis to check the cost-efficiency and affordability of the measures.

Part 8 Presentation of the final objectives for the basin water bodies, which must be both ambitious and realistic regarding economic constraints.

In order to achieve this illustrative document, the methodologies used have been described as clearly as possible. To complete this experience of PoM preparation and facilitate debate with the stakeholders, a “reader friendly” version of the PoM was prepared.



Fishing in winter and summer

The Programme of Measures aims at preserving all the water uses

Transversal project activities for the RBMP

Public participation

Transparency for efficient action

Public participation is a key tool, clearly identified by the WFD, for making Integrated Water Resources Management possible.

Support to enhance active public involvement in the Körös / Crisuri basin

The main purpose of the project activities in this field was to bring **support to structure stakeholder involvement** in the river management planning process. In addition, **training on public debate techniques** was provided to prepare a **public consultation pilot test on the main water issues** in several municipalities in both national sectors of the basin.

Romanian leaflet to support public consultation pilot test on main water issues



Transversal project activities for the RBMP

The Public Participation

1. In the Körös/Crisuri Valley, [...] of the population is served by public waste water collection.

Are there waste water treatment plants in or nearby your locality?

Yes No

From your point of view, do you think that these plants work properly?

Very effective Rather effective Rather not effective
 Not effective at all Does not know

Untreated waste water pollutes groundwater and surface water and has bad effects on health.

How do you see the necessity of further improving and developing the network? (This latter represents financial burden for those involved.)

Very important Rather important Rather not important
 Not important at all Does not know

2. How much would you spend in the next 5 years to improve waste water treatment?

Ø / < 4 000 Ft/year / between 4 000 and 20 000 Ft/year
/ >20 000 Ft/year
 Ø / < 75 ROM/year / between 75 and 350 ROM/year
/ > 350 ROM/year

The Hungarian and Romanian questionnaires, once translated, were tested in a selected area in both countries and the results carefully analysed. Several public debates were organised, gathering up to 80 participants.

For the public consultation pilot test, a common questionnaire has been drafted in English and adapted to each country. The main objective of the questionnaire was to ascertain:

- the public's level of knowledge on water issues,
- the public's expectations regarding the main water problems to be solved,
- the local water issues identified by inhabitants,
- the actions that they consider as essential to protect or restore the aquatic environment.

Adaptation by
the countries

The first
common
English
version of
the
questionn
aire

4. Gestionarea deșeurilor se realizează necorespunzător, depozitele existente sunt uneori amplasate în apropierea locuințelor, a apelor, a zonelor de agrement, cauzând poluarea apelor și a solului.

a) Aveți cunoștință de existența unor puncte/zonă de colectare a gunoierilor în localitatea dvs? Da Nu

b) Unde anume aruncați gunoarele ce rezultă din gospodăria dvs.? în grădină pe malurile râurilor zone nepopulate în locuri speciale destinate gunoierilor

5. Utilizarea în exces a îngrășămintelor și pesticidelor duce la poluarea râurilor, lacurilor și a apelor freactice.

a) Sunteți îngrijorați de această situație? Foarte îngrijorat îngrijorat Puțin îngrijorat Nu sunt îngrijorat Nu știu

b) Apele poluate provenite de la fermele de animale sunt gospodărite necorespunzător. Cât de importantă este problema din punctul dvs. de vedere? Foarte importantă Importantă Puțin importantă Neimportantă Nu știu

6. Apele termale sunt utilizate pentru tratament balnear și ca agent termic de încălzire.

Cât de importante sunt efectele negative ale utilizării apelor termale deversate în râuri sau lacuri, asupra vieții din mediul acvatic? Foarte importante importante Puțin importante Neimportante Nu știu

7. Mineritul este o activitate istorică în bazinul hidrografic Crișuri. Au fost exploatare zăcămintele de bauxită, cărbune, minereuri neferoase, minereuri aurifere, calcin și argile.

a) Cât de importante sunt efectele negative ale exploatarea miniere asupra vieții din mediul acvatic? Foarte importante importante Puțin importante Neimportante Nu știu

b) Urmele poluării rămân chiar după ce unele exploatarea miniere au fost închise. Cum evalueți riscurile de mediu? Majore Mijoc Ne semnificative Nu știu

c) Considerați că închiderea minelor este necesară? Da Nu

8. Din exploatarea și prelucrarea lemnului rezultă deșeurile de rumeguș și ape uzate.

Cât de importante sunt efectele negative ale industriei lemnului asupra râurilor și lacurilor? Foarte importante importante Puțin importante Neimportante Nu știu

2

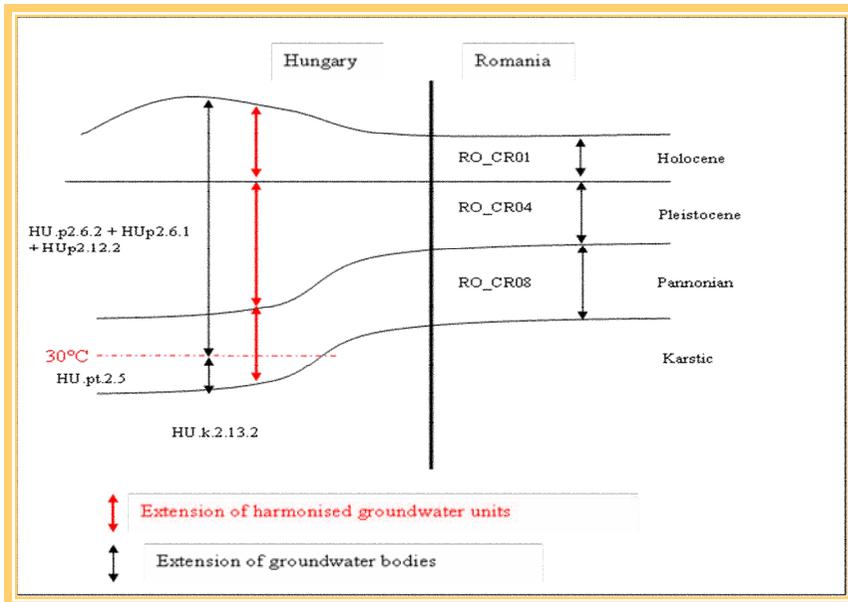
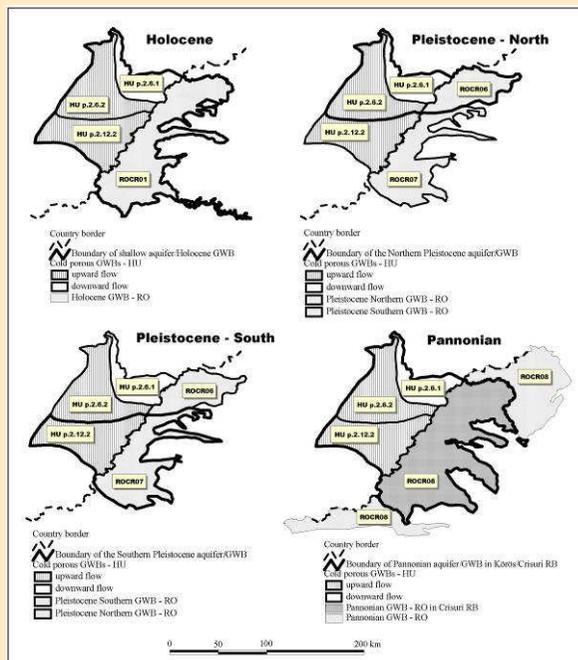
Transversal project activities for the RBMP

Surface and ground water quality monitoring and modeling

1. Groundwater monitoring

Groundwater bodies delineation

Hungarian and Romanian experts have harmonised the delineation of the transboundary groundwater bodies identified for the purposes of the Water Framework Directive



Because the geological and hydrogeological structure of the area is complex, a conceptual model showing the vertical relationships of the main aquifers was drawn up. This diagram allows a better understanding of the groundwater bodies and represents a key element for coordinating the implementation of the WFD.

Transversal project activities for the RBMP

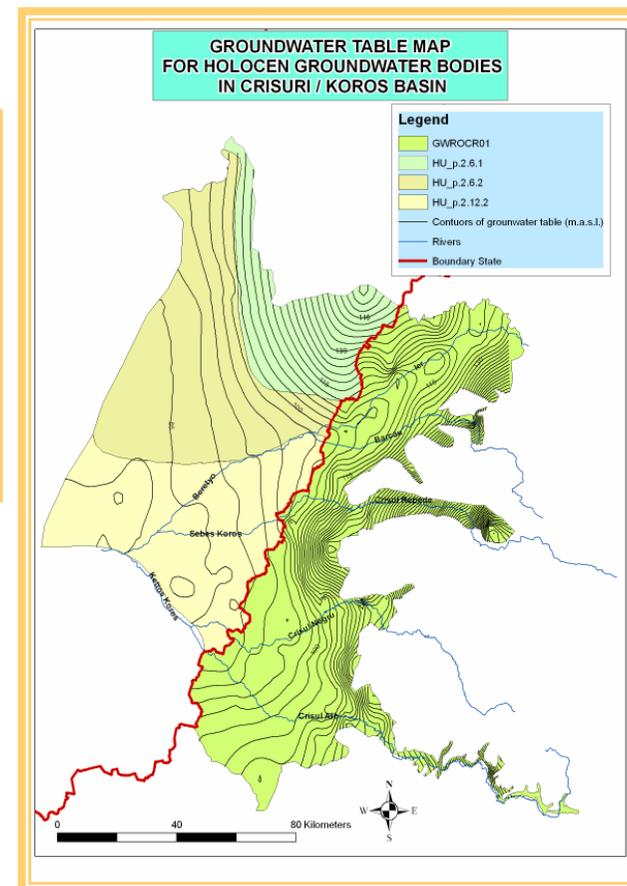
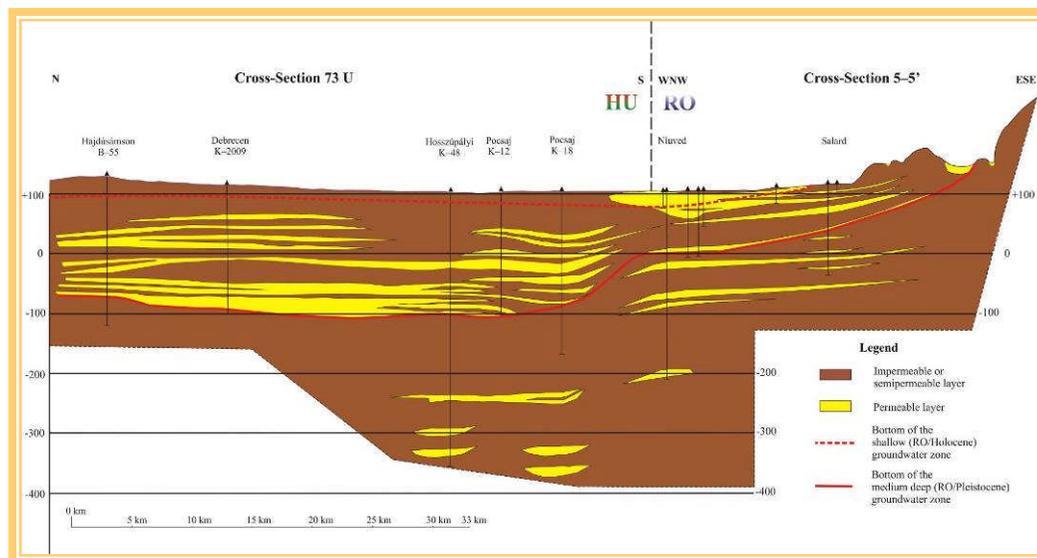
Surface and ground water quality monitoring and modelling

1. Groundwater monitoring

Characterisation of groundwater bodies

Thanks to the cooperation between Hungarian and Romanian groundwater experts, the common characterisation of the aquifers within the study area was initiated. This characterisation process led to several products:

- 6 geological cross-sections,
- a piezometric map for the Holocene aquifer,
- common guidelines for the implementation of WFD monitoring networks (quantitative and qualitative aspects)
- a preliminary assessment of groundwater bodies' chemical and quantitative status.



The project results on groundwater have been published and presented at the Belgrade conference on ground water management in the Danube River Basin and other large river basins.

Transversal project activities for the RBMP

Surface and ground water quality monitoring and modelling

2. Surface water

As well as initiating an assessment of the monitoring system used by the two countries in line with Water Framework Directive requirements, a particular effort was made to organise seminars and training sessions for harmonising practices.

A blank quality management audit of Hungary and Romania's two main regional laboratories.

A training session on water quality management analysis to produce reliable data.



Participants on a biological sampling methods exercise



Common sampling test in the Körös/Cirsuri Repede sub-basin: a step towards intercalibration

A common fish and invertebrate sampling test: a step towards biological monitoring results.

An international seminar on surface water monitoring with 23 participants from Central and Eastern European countries (10 nationalities) to define common recommendations.



International seminar on surface water monitoring in Bucharest, June 2006

Transversal project activities for the RBMP

Surface and ground water quality monitoring and modelling

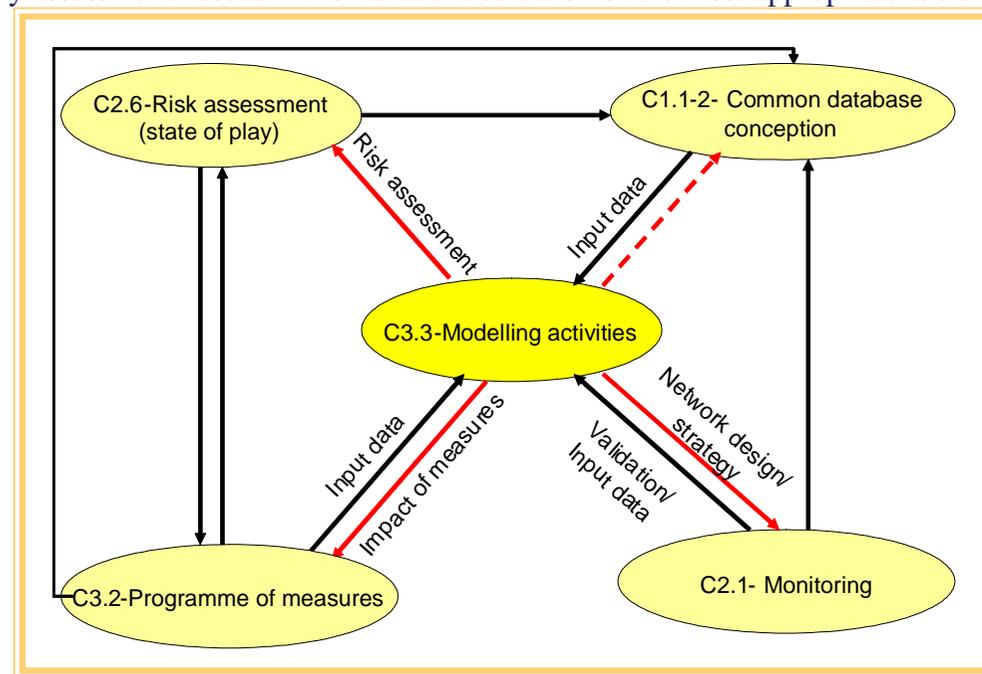
Modelling is the most elaborated way for assessing the effect of a programme of measures on specific water quality parameters. Its use is demanding but strengthens the coherence of the mechanisms set up for planning the measures needed to restore the water quality on a river basin.

During the project, the first step was to make an overview of existing modelling tools and to undertake preliminary analyses on their compatibility with available data and the priority assessment needed. This led to the selection of the most appropriate tools. On the international Sebes Körös / Crisuri Repede sub-basin, the assessment of the effect of the programme of measures was undertaken:

- For organic material reduction with model Qual2K
- For nutriment reduction with model WAC

This work was closely linked with the preparation of the Programme of Measures. Supplementary measures were designed when the model showed that the basic measures were not sufficient to reach a good status objective.

The common modelling at international level demonstrates the very high level of international coordination reached thanks to the project.



Relation of modelling with the different activities linked to the preparation of the PoM

The way to assess the effect of the programme of measures has to be decided as early as possible if data collection is to be well adapted and efficient.

Transversal project activities for the RBMP

Data Management

Data management is at the core of decision making. In the case of transboundary water management, it is a fundamental transversal activity that aims to organise production and access to the information necessary for planning, modelling, map production, public information, etc.

To be efficient, any water information system must take into consideration the existing procedures and tools used by various actors at national level, as well as at local and regional level.

Within the Körös Crisuri project, particular attention was paid to local and national data and information management procedures, and to those promoted by the ICPDR portal and through the Danube River Basin GIS project.

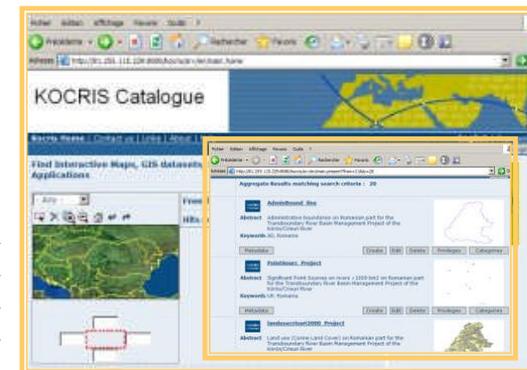
Another key tool, in the form of a catalogue of metadata and data sources available on Internet, was set up to enable the sharing of meta data between international partners involved in basin management. This tool appears to be a powerful incitement for data structure harmonisation between different administrative bodies within a country



Core members of the IT working group

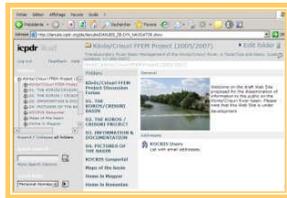
The IT group comprised Romanian and Hungarian national experts and was animated by Paul Haener from IOWater

Internet application for sharing meta data information between different institutions and countries

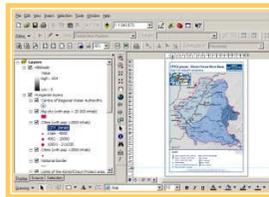


Transversal project activities for the RBMP

Data Management



The project web site



GIS

Web mapping prototype



Under the technical coordination of IOWater, Work Package C was organised as a service provider for the other project activities in order to answer to the needs of the different working groups.

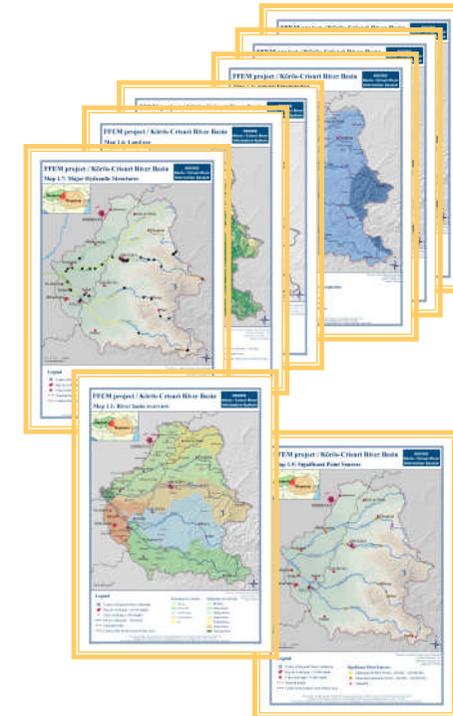
A common technical platform to facilitate the production and the dissemination of harmonised information was swiftly set up.

On the basis of a first context-and-need analysis, the data management experts and decision-makers on water management defined the main necessary components for the project's technical platform: the "Körös CRisuri Information System" (KOCRIS) was born.

By the end of the project, KOCRIS included the following four main technical components:

- 1) A common website for the dissemination of information.
- 2) A GIS following common procedures for the production of maps.
- 3) A web-mapping prototype.
- 4) A catalogue of metadata and data sources available on Internet.

Production of 4 main international map series



The Watershed Contingency Plan (WCP)

In the domain of accidental water pollution, institutional organisations play a key role in improving warning systems and coordination in the case of intervention.

Since various major accidental water pollution events have affected this region, including an important oil spill in the Körös/Crisuri catchment area on river Berettyó in 1995, this crucial issue deserves special attention, given its strong transboundary character. The twin subjects of better preparation for accidental water pollution, and the intervention itself, were approached through back-up for the preparation of a draft common watershed contingency plan and the development of a harmonised intervention strategy.

The plans were prepared by each country following the outline provided by *Cedre*. The final WCP takes the form of a joint document for the *Körös/Crisuri and Berettyó/Barcau* rivers, translated into Hungarian and Romanian. This activity provided an opportunity to organise regular bilateral meetings, gathering national and regional experts to discuss:

- Similar methodology for identifying pollution sources;
- The possibilities of bilateral cooperation for the response;
- The creation of a bilateral working group for transboundary pollution feedback and plan updating;
- The organisation of regular common training sessions and exercises.

OUTLINE OF THE WATERSHED CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE WATERSHED
 2. ACCIDENTAL WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL
 3. POTENTIAL SOURCES OF ACCIDENTAL POLLUTION
 4. RESPONSE PLAN
 5. ALARM OVER / POST-CRISIS MANAGEMENT
 6. FEEDBACK / PLAN UPDATING
- COMMUNICATION CARD IN CASE OF OBSERVATION OF AN ACCIDENTAL POLLUTION

Practical bilateral exercise

An practical bilateral exercise was organised in the framework of this project to test the plan and operational procedures.



The Watershed Contingency Plan (WCP)

Several steps are necessary for defining a prevention plan:

- Collection and evaluation of the existing data
- Analysis of current procedures in Hungary and Romania
- Recommendation for a harmonised strategy
- Elaboration of common maps and recommendations for the creation of adapted response tools



In this way, a series of maps has also been prepared including data harmonisation with the support of data management activity:

1. River basin overview
2. Water management
3. Geology and soil
4. Groundwater
5. Protected areas
6. Water quality
7. Water uses
8. Potential accident risk spots
9. Location of intervention site equipment response

For example, part 4 of the watershed contingency plan includes all the operational procedures and gathers all the practical information needed by both countries in case of emergency:

- Alert / alarm procedures
- Identification / evaluation of pollution
- List of people to be notified
- Co-operation agreements
- Response organisation
- List of available staff
- List of equipment / materials
- Response strategy (for each type of pollution)
- Waste management
- Communication
- Health and safety
- Response diary / record keeping / archives



French Global Environment Facility (FFEM)
www.ffem.net



International Office for Water
www.oieau.fr



The French Ministry for Ecology, Development and Sustainable Planning (Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement et de l'Aménagement Durable) (MEDD)
www.ecologie.gouv.fr



International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)
www.icpdr.org



The Ministry of Environment and Waters of Hungary
Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Minisztérium
www.kvvm.hu/index.php



The Ministry of Environment and Waters of Romania
Ministerul Mediului și Gospodăririi Apelor
www.mmediu.ro/home



Transboundary River Basin Management of the Körös/Crisuri River, a Tisza/Tisa sub-basin



National Administration "Romanian Waters"
Apele Române
www.rowater.ro