

Technical Report on the Second Workshop – HSs Methodology June 2015 / Odessa / Ukraine

Project: Integrated hotspots management and saving
the living Black Sea ecosystem
HOT BLACK SEA
2.2.1.72761.225 MIS-ETC 2303



Document Control Sheet

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¹ The Programme is managed by the Romanian Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism.

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ABBREVIATIONS

FC	Foundation Caucasus Environment
HS	Hot Spot
HS Database	Hot Spots Database
HSs Methodology	Hot Spots Methodology - Methodology on Identification, Assessment and Ranking of Hot Spots
ICPE-CA	National Institute for R&D in Electrical Engineering
JOP	Joint Operational Programme
LBS	Land Based Sources (of pollution)
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration
MAD	Maximum Allowable Discharge
OSENU	Odessa State Environmental University
SuRDEP	NGO for Sustainable Regional Development and Environment Protection
TUBITAK	Marmara Research Centre
WWTP	Waste water treatment plant

INTRODUCTION

This Report has been prepared under the GA4 Increasing sector expertise of the Hot Black Sea Project “Integrated hotspots management and saving the living Black Sea ecosystem” ([www. http://www.bs-hotspots.eu/](http://www.bs-hotspots.eu/)), Grant Agreement No. 2.2.1.72761.225 MIS-ETC 2303. The Project is financed by EC as an activity under the Joint Operational Programme “Black Sea Basin 2007-2013”². HotBlackSea is an integral part of the overall ongoing process of harmonization of policies in the Black Sea region in the field of environment protection, taking into consideration relevant European acquis.

One of the specific objectives of the project is to increase public awareness and encourage stakeholders participation in the decision-making process related to hot spots management in the project partner countries (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine). Besides, the project methodology foresees development of project ownership, visibility of the EC support and wide involvement of stakeholders in the project implementation (e.g. through Questionnaires, consultations, meetings and problem-oriented workshops). The basis of stakeholders involvement in the project was built through organization of project inception meetings in each partner country and Stakeholder Meetings.

According to the modified Work plan of the Project, the Second Workshop – HS Methodology was organized June 22-25, 2015, in Odessa, Ukraine. Odessa State Environmental University was the organizer of the workshop.

² The Programme is managed by the Romanian Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The **Second Workshop – HSs Methodology** took place on **22 – 25 June, 2015** in **Odessa**. Odessa State Environmental University was the organiser. The aims of the meeting were as follows:

- to present the final version of HSs Methodology;
- to analyze how much the composition of Hot Spots has changed after insertion of amendments and modifications, which have been made taking into account the comments and suggestions to the HSs Methodology given during the first workshop;
- to discuss the composition of data included in the HSs Database with the project partners and stakeholders. These data should be comparable in their composition and opportunities for their acquiring for all partners in each country;
- to discuss and reveal possibilities and avenues for cooperation with other projects on the Black Sea, the EU implements;
- to discuss current issues concerning future meetings and other technical matters with the project participants.

During the first day of the workshop stakeholders and project partners visited the coastal zone of Illichivsk for examining the effects of economic development of the land-sea interface zone, which led to increasing human-induced impact on the coastal zone, and, in its turn, caused shifts in the properties and state of the environment as well as caused considerable socio-economic damage. It was noted that the increasing human pressure on the land-sea interface area is typical for all the Black Sea countries. It results in disturbances in the existing dynamic balance among the processes in the coastal zone, and eventually gives rise to the processes of marine abrasion and retirement of beaches. In turn, the reduction in the width of beaches leads to that they can not perform their functions and the stability of shore and all structures being on them become at risk of demolition. Thus, taking into consideration the gravity of the situation, this area of coastal zone can also be considered as a potential hot spot.

For assessment of the workshop input and for receiving information from stakeholders, Feed-back Form was developed and distributed during the meeting.

List of participants was developed; **the total number of participants was 30 from 18 organizations**, including 1 representative of UNDP-EMBLAS project. Most of the Ukrainian stakeholders were from research institutes and universities, also, participants represented local environmental authorities and NGOs.

/For Agenda, Feed-back Form, List of participants, presentations and photos see: <http://www.bs-hotspots.eu/EventsGallery/>

MINUTES

JUNE 24, 2015

Venue: Vele Rossa Hotel, Garshina Street, 3 12 Large Fountain Station, Odessa City

Violeta Velikova (SurDEP) was the moderator of the workshop.

Viktor Komorin (OSENUE Team Leader) made a welcome speech and presented information about the essence of the project and organizational points of the meeting.

V.Velikova (SurDEP) told the audience about the changes that have been introduced to the HSs Methodology for the time elapsed after the meeting in March devoted to the first discussion of the first draft of the HSs Methodology, incorporated comments and recommendations made by our partners as well as proposals that were not incorporated in the HSs Methodology (in particular, there were not included the diffuse sources of pollution).

Yuriy Tuchkovenko (OSENUE Vice-Rector on Science) made the point of that the project brought together many organizations of Ukraine and proposed to discuss the possibility of further cooperation in the framework of ongoing programmes on the Black Sea.

Each participant made a short presentation of himself/herself, his/her institution and key sphere of activity.

According to the Agenda, the following presentations were made:

1. *Hot Spots Methodology (version 2): general overview and modifications* – Kateryna Utkina (OSENUE, Ukraine);
2. *Environmental and integrated criteria for Hot Spots assessment and ranking* – Volodymyr Kresin (OSENUE, Ukraine);
3. *Regional approach and Social-and-economic criteria for Hot Spots assessment and ranking* - Nataliia Iakovleva (OSENUE, Ukraine);
4. *Mathematical methods for classification of Hot Spots on social-economic criteria* - Vladimir Brook (OSENUE, Ukraine);

The discussion was initiated. **Discussed questions:**

1. What MAC values have been employed in the HSs Methodology?
2. When selecting hot spot candidates, is it worth to develop selection criteria concerning spillover of industrial and municipal waste water treatment facilities?
3. Is it so rewarding to incorporate data considering storm water drainage and irrigation systems in a digital version of the HSs Methodology?
4. How many Hot Spots will be selected on the last stage of the Methodology? Is this amount the same for all countries?
5. Who will maintain the HSs Database after the project closeout?
6. Why does criterion "Level of environmental hazard" base on the existed lists of pollution sources? May it be a different approach?
7. What criterion should be employed in the HSs Methodology in the case when criterion "Investment attractiveness of the region" is not calculated in one of the partner countries?
8. Who was the customer of calculations of the Rating of investment attractiveness of the regions in Ukraine? Is this rating calculated annually?
9. Is criterion "Regional development perspectives" a stimulant or disincentive for summation balls on a hot spot in this version of the HSs Methodology?
10. Is it possible to take into account the indicators characterizing the tourist impact in the region as a parameter characterizing the environmental impact assessment?
11. When assigning scores on socio-economic indicators, why are data analyzed for all regions of the country, if the purpose of the HSs Methodology is the analysis and prioritization of hot spots of the very coastal regions of the Black Sea?
12. Does the choice of the specific mathematical method have bearing on the final result of making a ranked list? How different are results obtained using various mathematical methods for data processing?
13. Which of the mathematical methods is most appropriate to employ it in the HSs Methodology when selecting socio-economic criteria?

JUNE 25, 2015

Venue: *Vele Rossa Hotel, Garshina Street, 3 12 Large Fountain Station, Odessa City*

Viktor Komorin (OSENУ Team Leader) was the moderator of the meeting.

According to the Agenda, the following presentations were made:

14. *Data necessary for Hot Spots Methodology* – Volodymyr Kresin (OSENУ, Ukraine);
15. *Second pilot testing results* – Kateryna Utkina (OSENУ, Ukraine);
16. *Assessment of role of various pollution sources in forming of Hot Spots in marine coastal areas using numerical modeling methods* - Yuriy Tuchkovenko (OSENУ Vice-Rector on Science, Ukraine)
17. *Approach to identification of Hot Spots through assessment of marine ecosystem sustainability by the dynamic systems theory* – Viktor Komorin (OSENУ, Ukraine);

The discussion was initiated. **Discussed questions:**

1. How did the changes included in the Methodology after the First working meeting have their effect on the final result of ranking?
2. What are advantages of the final version of the HSs Methodology over the first draft?
3. When selecting the top 10 Hot Spots for Ukraine, why were not considered waste water treatment facilities of port “Pivdennyi”?
4. Are emergency situations taken into account in the HSs Database? Can the HSs Methodology also be used for ranking such events?
5. Is it planned in prospect to consider the hot spot not as a point source of pollution (waste pipe), but as an area, which includes several sources of pollution?

ANALYSIS OF THE FEED-BACK FORM

Analysis of the Feed-Back Form allows making the following conclusions:

1. The Second Workshop on the Hot Spots Methodology in the framework of project «Integrated hot spots management and saving the living Black Sea ecosystem» was of interest practically for all stakeholders;
2. The meeting held on June 22-25 on the base of OSEU received a good rating (90% of respondents assessed it as «very good» and 10% as «good»);
3. Information and materials that were presented on the workshop proved to be useful for 90% of the respondents.

The following presentations were highly praised:

- Hot Spots Methodology (version 2): general overview and modifications.
- Mathematical methods for classification of Hot Spots on social-economic criteria.
- Second pilot testing results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the Second Workshop – HSs Methodology discussions and in the Feed-back Form the stakeholders have given the following recommendations to the project consortium:

- the final version of the developed HS Methodology should be discussed and provided to Black Sea Commission, Ministries of Environment of Ukraine, Romania, Turkey, Bulgaria and Georgia. If possible it should be approved and introduced into the national legislation;
- to use European MAC and EQS in the HSs Methodology ;
- when selecting Hot Spot candidates, it is necessary to employ different volumes of waste water discharge for industrial and municipal waste water treatment facilities;
- the HSs Methodology should take into consideration data on actual discharge but not design capacity;
- when classifying Hot Spots by the socio-economic criteria, it is reasonable to use the method of equal intervals;

- Hot Spots “Urban surface run-off” and “Irrigation systems” only in the paper version of the Methodology. In its online versions these types of Hot Spots will not be used;
- the number of Hot Spots, which will be selected at the last stage of the HSs Methodology, will not be fixed for each participant country. Experts from each country will select the required number of them. The main criterion for selecting the number of hot spots are investment opportunities of each state;
- one should use criterion “Investment attractiveness of the region” only in the paper version of the HSs Methodology. The online version will include an optimal indicator of that, which will be acceptable to all the participating countries: Regional GDP per capita;
- criterion “Environmental hazard” should be revised since in its bottom there are existing lists of priority sources of pollution, which in most cases have become outdated, therefore their use will give an incorrect assessment of Hot Spots.
- criterion «Characteristics of flow and mixing in the aqueous environment» should include lakes as receiving water bodies (score 3).
- one should revise criterion “The degree of environmental hazard”.
- one should make the HSs Methodology and its programme modules available not only for the decision-makers but also for the wider circle of public: open access.

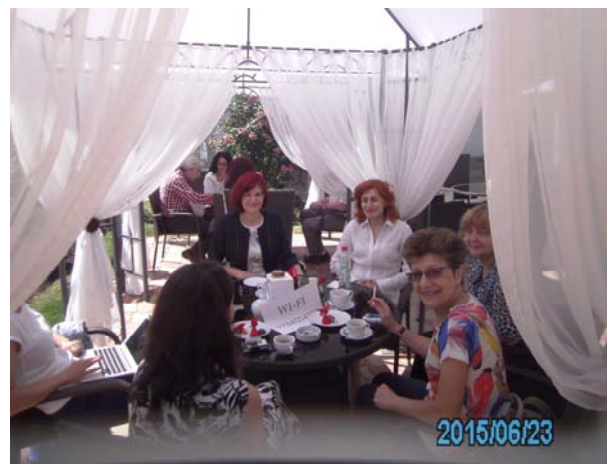
PHOTOS

Day 1 – June 23, 2015



Day 2 – June 24, 2015





Day 3 – June 25, 2015

