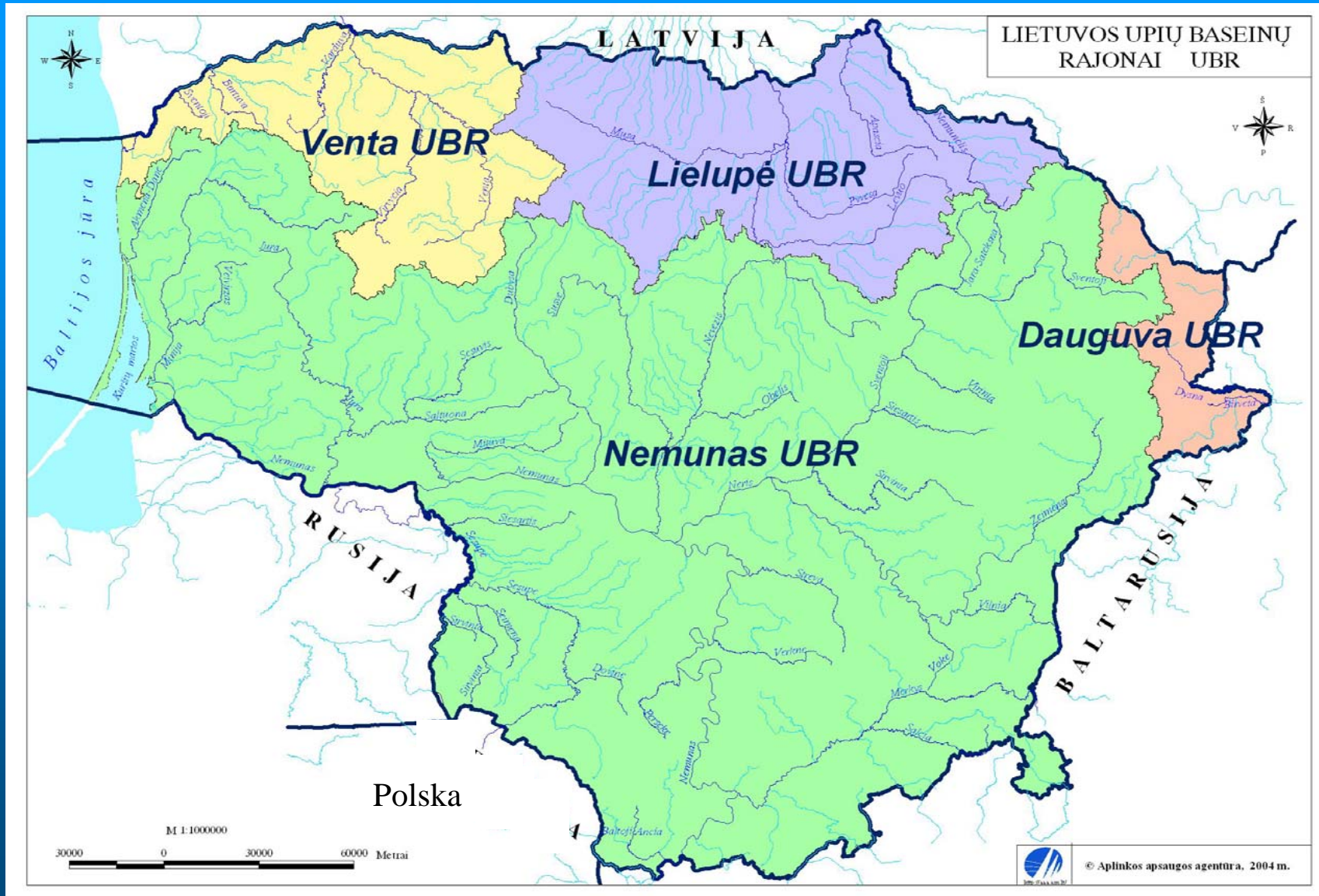


RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION IN LITHUANIA

Bernardas Paukštys,
GWP-Lithuania

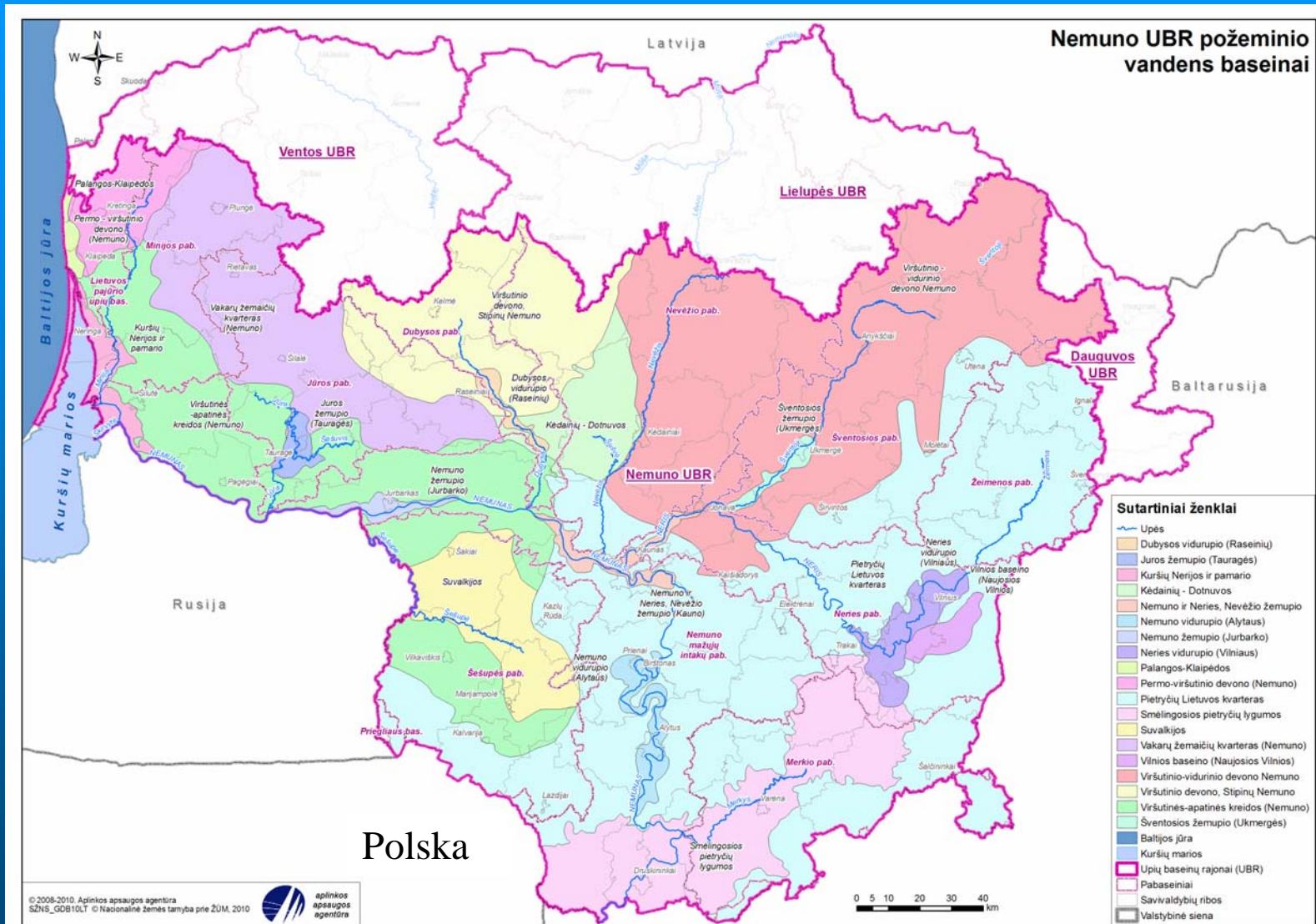
4 RIVER BASIN DISTRICTS



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20 GROUNDWATER BODIES



WB TYPES AND CLASSES

- 5 types of rivers (slope and catchment area)
- 3 types of lakes (depth and area) have been classified into five classes of very good, good, satisfactory, bad and very bad
- *a) criteria of good status for rivers*
- $BOD_7 \leq 3,3 \text{ mgO/l}$
- $Total P \leq 0,14 \text{ mg/l}$
- $Total N \leq 3,0 \text{ mg/l}$
- $N-NH_4 \leq 0,2 \text{ mg/l}$
- $N-NO_3 \leq 2,3 \text{ mg/l}$
- $O_2, \text{ mg/l} \geq 6,5$ (in river type 2) $\geq 7,5$ (in other river types)
- *b) for lakes: total P $\leq 0,06 \text{ mg/l}$; total N $\leq 1,8 \text{ mg/l}$*

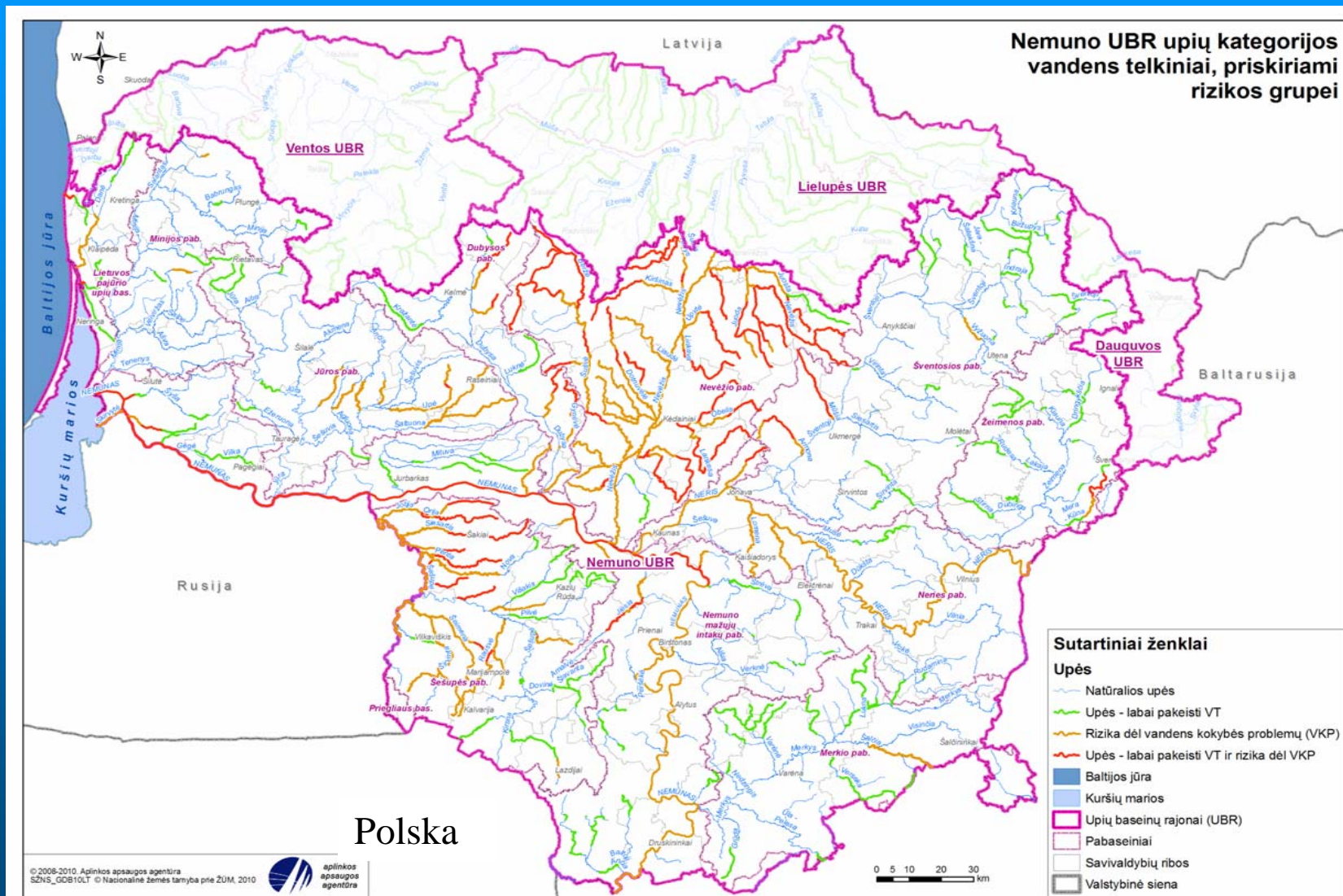
HUMAN IMPACT

- Non-point pollution: agriculture and non-sewered population;
- Point sources: domestic, industrial wastewater and storm water discharges;
- Morphological alterations: river straightening, ponds and hydropower;
- Transboundary pollution;
- Pollution with dangerous substances.

WB AT RISK DUE HUMAN IMPACT

- 590 river category water bodies (total length 10200 km),
 - 234 lake category water bodies (area > 50 ha) and
 - 42 ponds (reservoir) category water bodies (total area 11559 ha) have been delineated in the Nemunas RBD.
-
- Of them 320 river water bodies and 64 lakes are categorized as water bodies at risk.

WATER BODIES AT RISK



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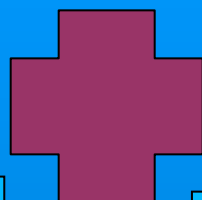
WATER BODIES AT RISK AFTER THE UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS

Group of water bodies	Number of WB in the Nemunas RBD	Certain pollution source and impact	
		Number of WB	%
Rivers	320	69	22%
Lakes	64	1	1,6%
Ponds and reservoirs	26	0	0%

PROGRAMME OF MEASURES

Baseline measures

Urban Waste water
Nitrate
Drinking water
Birds
Habitats
Bathing
Sludge
Plant protection (biocides)
Environmental impact
assessment
IPPC
Large accidents (SEVESO)



Supplementary measures

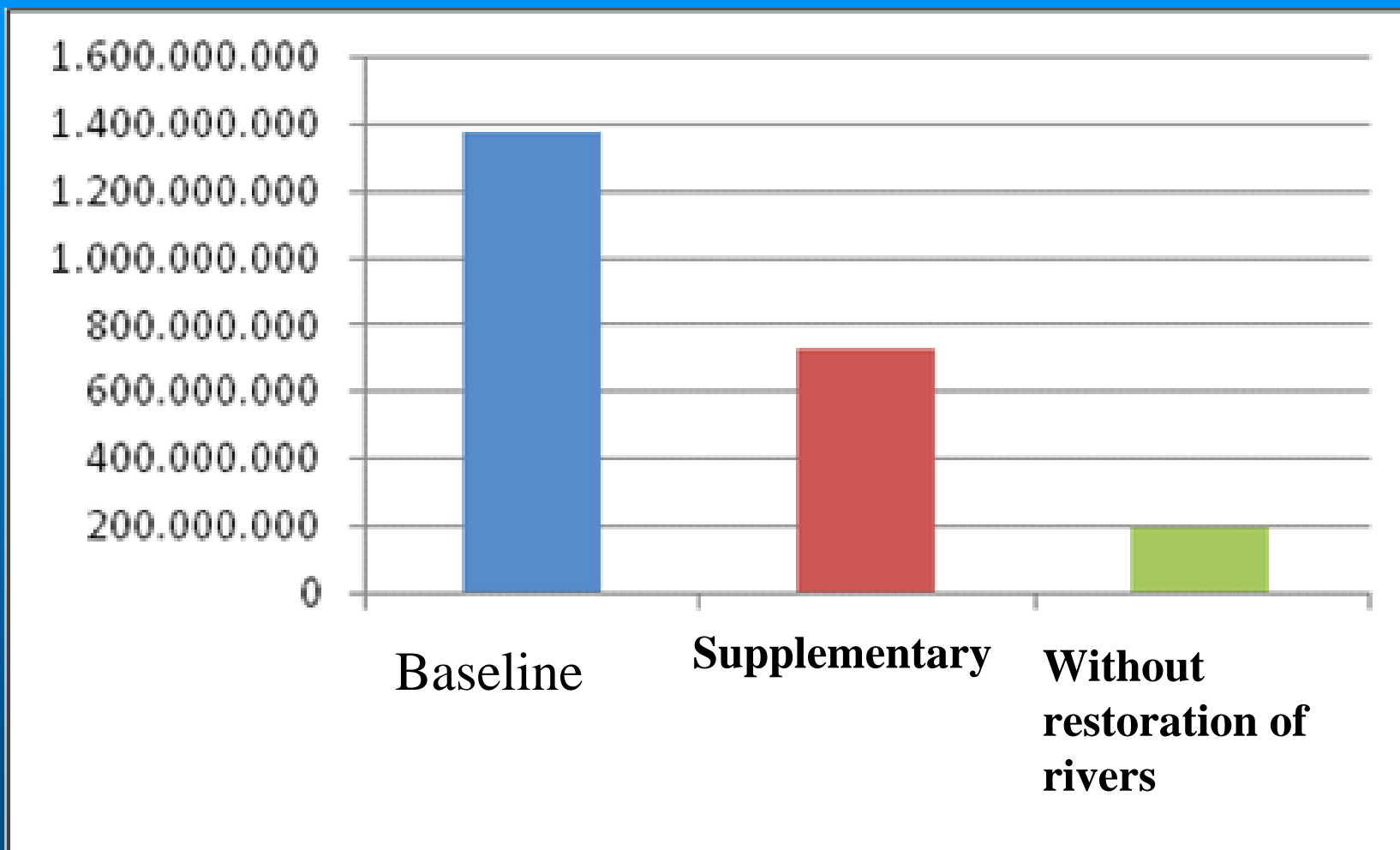
Reduction of point pollution
(urban and industrial waste)

Reduction of point pollution
(agriculture & non-sewered
population)

Improvement of
hydromorphological status

Reduction of transboundary
pollution

COST OF BASELINE AND SUPPLEMENTARY MEASURES



EXEMPTIONS

Time exemptions or less stringent environmental objectives - Time exemptions

Where -

1. WB with uncertain pollution source, uncertain status and/or effect of measure
2. WB where measures are not affordable (e.g. renaturalisation of straightened rivers)
3. Due to socio-economic reasons.

WFD ART. 14 ON PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION

For public consultations shall be presented:

- (a) a timetable and work programme for the development of the RB management plans of each RBD;
- (b) overview of the significant water management issues identified in the river basins;
- (c) draft copies of the river basin management plans.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

In 2005 river basin district Coordination Boards have been established and consultation process started:

- seminars for the main stakeholders groups – municipalities, NGOs, REPDs, other related state institutions as well as Coordination boards.
- EPA has signed agreements with 6 NGOs working in water sector, who became information centres for implementation of the WFD and RBM plans.
- information campaigns on RBM have been implemented in four main Lithuanian cities: Kaunas Alytus, Kedainiai and Vilnius.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

- Educational film on water issues has prepared and demonstrated as well as leaflets about water were distributed. Interviews for different national and regional newspapers and TV, radio have been given by water experts.
- Main environmental problems in the RBD have been described and uploaded onto EPA web site in 2007 m.
- Preliminary RBD management plans and programmes of measures have also been uploaded onto web site of EPA in 2008-2009.
- Only few institutions commented plans and programmes.

WHY SOCIETY IS NOT INTERESTED IN RB MANAGEMENT PLANS?

- Despite of all work mentioned above society is not actively involved in the river basin management process. Main reasons of this are:
- People do not feel responsibility for their water resources;
- “This is not happening in my yard”;
- Heavy technical language of management plans and programme of measures makes these documents difficult to understand for public;
- Lack of public participation culture in general.