

**Strengthening the Scientific Foundation of Water Quality Programs**

Project Number: **LIFE08 ENV /CY / 000460**

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Deliverable Name: **Stakeholder Consultations**

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<b>Dissemination Level</b>		
<b>PU</b>	Public	<b>X</b>
<b>PP</b>	Restricted to other program participants (including the Commission Services)	
<b>CO</b>	Confidential, only for members of the Consortium (including Commission Services)	

## **1. Introduction**

Stakeholder consultations constitute an integral part of TMDL development and indeed should play a key role to any water resources management effort. The consultation process within the WATER project was spread though out the project duration and through several Actions. Initially key stakeholders were contacted in order to inform them about the project and its objectives and to ensure their support and contribution to the project by way of providing available data, giving views and advice where applicable and participating in project activities such as training and dissemination events.

A second stage of contacts with stakeholders was concerned with the identification of key issues related to water resources management. For this purpose an interview was undertaken through the use of a questionnaire designed to identify problems, concerns and current practices regarding water resources management in the Kalo Horio catchment.

This report concerns the third stage of consultations which aimed to inform stakeholders about potential water quality management measures and assess the level of resistance or acceptance of these measures. For this purpose interviews were carried out through the use of a questionnaire that was specifically designed to obtain responses to a series of selected potential Best Management Practices (BMPs) for application in the Larnaca area in general.

A fourth stage of consultations will follow which will aim to present a draft program of measures and to obtain responses as to the level of acceptance of this program. Suggestions for improvements and modifications will also be obtained in order to fine tune the final version of the program.

## **2. Methodology**

In order to ensure that the consultation efforts will provide useful and meaningful results it is important that the right objectives are defined and that the right tools are used for achieving those objectives. Equally important is the selection of suitable participants to the consultation activities.

### **2.1 Identification of desired outcomes from the consultation process**

At the beginning stages of this activity it was decided that it should not be strictly applied as a consultation process (where stakeholders respond to already determined decisions) but it should facilitate their active role in decision making. Thus the first and second stage of consultations were utilised to determine the key issues which, together with the monitoring and functions analysis activities of the project, were used to identify the key parameters to determine the key objectives and constraints of the water quality management efforts, including the identification of potential measures. The third stage of consultations was used to identify those measures that would constitute a realistic and widely acceptable program of measures. Key objectives of this consultation were therefore the following:

- Inform stakeholders of potential measures, their environmental benefits and their
- Assess the level of acceptability or resistance to each of these measures and to obtain an understanding of the reasons for these responses.
- Obtain suggestions for improvements of measures or for additional measures.
- Facilitate a systematic analysis of the results such that they can be incorporated in the Decision Support Tool for the drafting of the program of measures

### **2.2 Stakeholder identification**

Identifying the suitable range of stakeholders and the level of involvement that each can have is a key first step to the implementation of consultations. As not all stakeholders have the same level of power in decision making or of scientific knowledge, not all stakeholders can be equally involved with or equally be considered in decisions pertaining to the definition of TMDLs of the selection of BMPS. Especially for the drafting of TMDLs, scientifically based opinions and information are much more important in decision making than non-scientifically opinions based on limited knowledge or stakeholder interests. Potential participants should therefore have a comprehensive understanding of the issues pertaining to water resources management. In addition, the wide range of issues involved need also to be recognised such that the suitable range of participants is targeted. Such issues involve a good understanding of the current hydrological, water quality and ecological status of the Larnaca Salt lakes, a good understanding of the economic activities of the area (industrial, agricultural and other, social issues pertaining to the population and issues pertaining to urban planning such as land use zoning and storm water and sewerage drainage management. Suitable stakeholders include Competent Authorities and those municipal authorities with adequate technical capacities. These stakeholders have both scientific knowledge and decision making powers and therefore usually the most influential stakeholders.

For the drafting of management measures the level of influence of scientific parameters and social and economic issues become more equally important since the level of success of any

program will depend not only on their suitability to achieve their targets but also on their being practical and realistic. Any measures that face significant resistance from stakeholders or that place exaggerated social or economic burdens are likely to fail due to poor or no implementation.

Competent authorities with decision making powers are of course again the most influential set of key stakeholders. Experience, however, has shown that municipalities and local authorities, especially when supported by other interest groups and the public can have a strong influence in the decision making process even though they usually lack strong scientific capacities. Especially when involved in the last stages of decision making, any resistance and unwillingness to cooperate can be detrimental.

The following stakeholders were found to be suitable for this process:

- Competent authorities (Water Development Department, Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries and marine research, Department of Town planning and housing, Meteorological Service, Department of Agriculture, Forestry Department, Environment Commissioner)
- Municipality of Larnaca, Local Authorities in the Kalo Horio Area, Larnaca District Authority)
- Interest groups (Academia, farmers)
- Public

The public's role in this stage of consultation was found to be quite small and a public consultation was not undertaken with the exception of a half day seminar where the interview questionnaire and the potential measures were presented. While potentially some of the potential measures can have an influence on the general public, it was found that the level of knowledge regarding the impacts of these measures were not adequate on which to base opinions. Although any measure can in principle have an impact on the public, the measures that are likely to produce a public response include any suggestions that affect land zoning policy and BMPs that are implemented at the house level. The project team believes that specific selection of measures and an adequate understanding of involved costs are necessary before any meaningful consultation can take place. Involving inhabitants that are not members of one of the key interest groups is therefore foreseen for the fourth consultation.

### **2.3 Design the consultation process.**

From the beginning stages of the project it was decided that one on one interviews, will be favoured over public meetings. Though this is a more time consuming process, it was decided that a one-one meeting facilitates a more detailed and in-depth discussion with each participant. This ensures both that the participant is given adequate time to ask questions and obtain clarifications on the results of the project, the use of the interview results and the proposed measures. At the same time it allows for the interviewer to examine in detail and thoroughly understand the views of the interviewee. In addition, it is believed that during a larger meeting, like with several local authorities, dominant participants are more likely to influence others and thus the views that will be recorded will be skewed.

It was therefore decided that a one-one process would be followed. In order to ensure that information is collected and documented in a systematic way an interview questionnaire was prepared (Annex 1). Each consultation participant was contacted by telephone and the questionnaire was subsequently sent by e-mail such that the interviewee had time to study it prior to the interview. The interview was undertaken only from personnel which was familiar with the project.

A total of 33 questionnaires were disseminated while 27 interviewees responded by the end of June 2012. The pending interviews are expected to be completed by the end of August 2012. The list of respondents is provided in Annex 2.

In addition to the interviews, a public consultation event took place on May 2, 2012. During this consultation, the questionnaire and the results from the interviews were presented. It is noted that although a discussion on the measures was encouraged during this event, participants did not contribute with answers to the questionnaires or other inputs with the exception of Mr Spyros Stephanou, member of the water management committee of the Cyprus Technical Chamber and previously head of the planning section of the Water Development Department and commented one of the conclusions of the interview analysis and specifically the conclusions «Although some measures appear to have a social and economic cost, stakeholders did not appear to be negative towards their enforcement». He stated that in principle he agreed with the conclusions of the interviews as it was also his experience that in the cases where stakeholders understand the reasons for taking any measure they are likely to accept it unless the costs involved are either very large or is unjustly allocated. We therefore need to be careful to propose only measures that have a reasonable cost. Especially we should avoid measures that appear to target only particular groups unless significant compensations are also foreseen.

### 3. Analysis and conclusions

The results of the interviews appear quite encouraging both due to the level of responses as well as the obtained answers. In general the results show a high level of environmental awareness of stakeholders and a good understanding of the underlying environmental issues. In addition, it was found that the farmers, which are likely to be the most affected by some of the management measures, seem to appreciate the environmental benefits involved and are not outright negative towards the presented measures. At the same time, the municipalities and local authorities also appear positive. Especially it was apparent that the municipalities and farmers are worried about the potential impacts of current practices not only on the ecology of the area but also on the fact that impacts on the soil and water quality may have negative impacts on economic activity and the future viability of their communities.

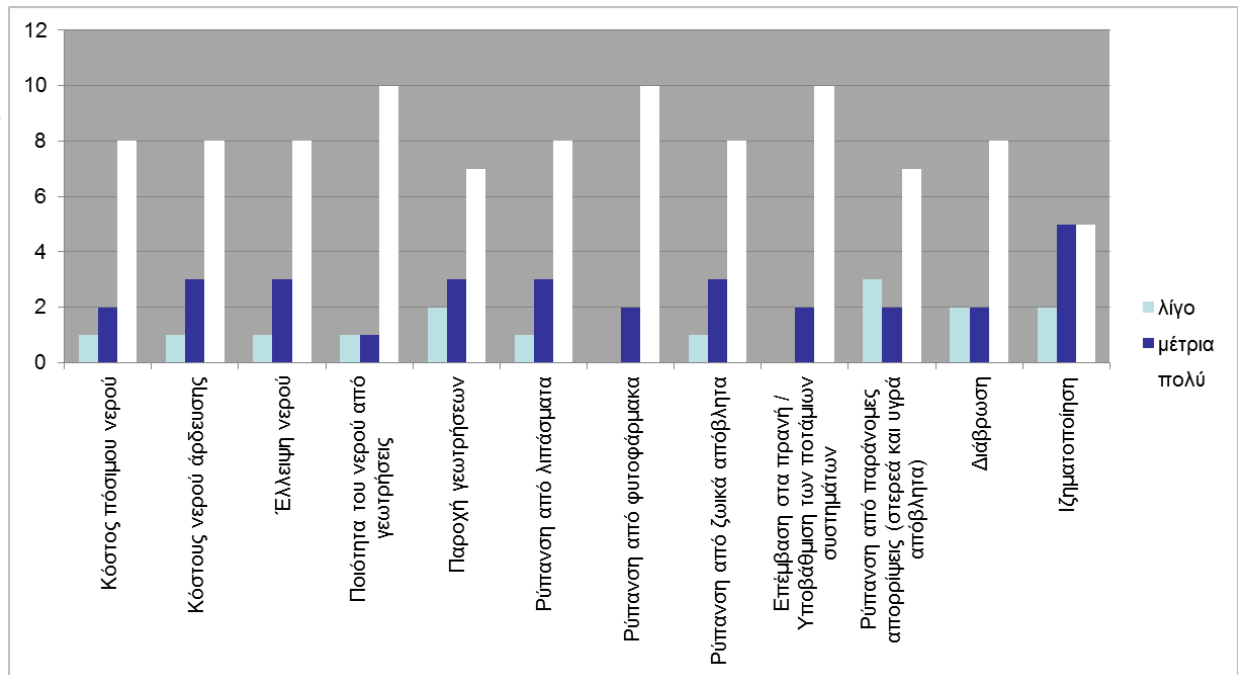
#### Key Water Management Issues

Based on the questionnaires, the following are found to be the issues that stakeholders are more concerned with:

- Water availability, especially water abstraction potentials from wells is assessed as a key issue. This result is in line with the overall water scarcity issue in Cyprus which causes problems in terms of water availability and reliability of supply.
- Pollution from herbicides. Though this was not found to be a significant issue for the salt lake based on scientific studies in the area it is noted that other studies indicate a problem of degraded water in the Kiti aquifer. Though not hydrologically connected to the salt lakes it is found within the same administrative boundaries.
- Impact on streams is considered a serious issue. Though at first this was a surprising finding as it affects a small surface area, it may be connected to other stated issues such as erosion and the fact that the measures to improve soil stability were rated very high. In fact erosion appears the main issue of concern having obtained the highest rating (5). Based in these findings, it is concluded that the issue of concern, is the loss of soil productivity.
- The cost of irrigation water is rated relatively high (3). This result is in line with concerns about the rising prices of fresh and reclaimed wastewater used for irrigation that are resulting from the full cost recovery policy of the Water Framework Directive.

The analysis of key issues is presented on graph 1.

**Graph 1. Key issues in the Kalo Horio Catchment**

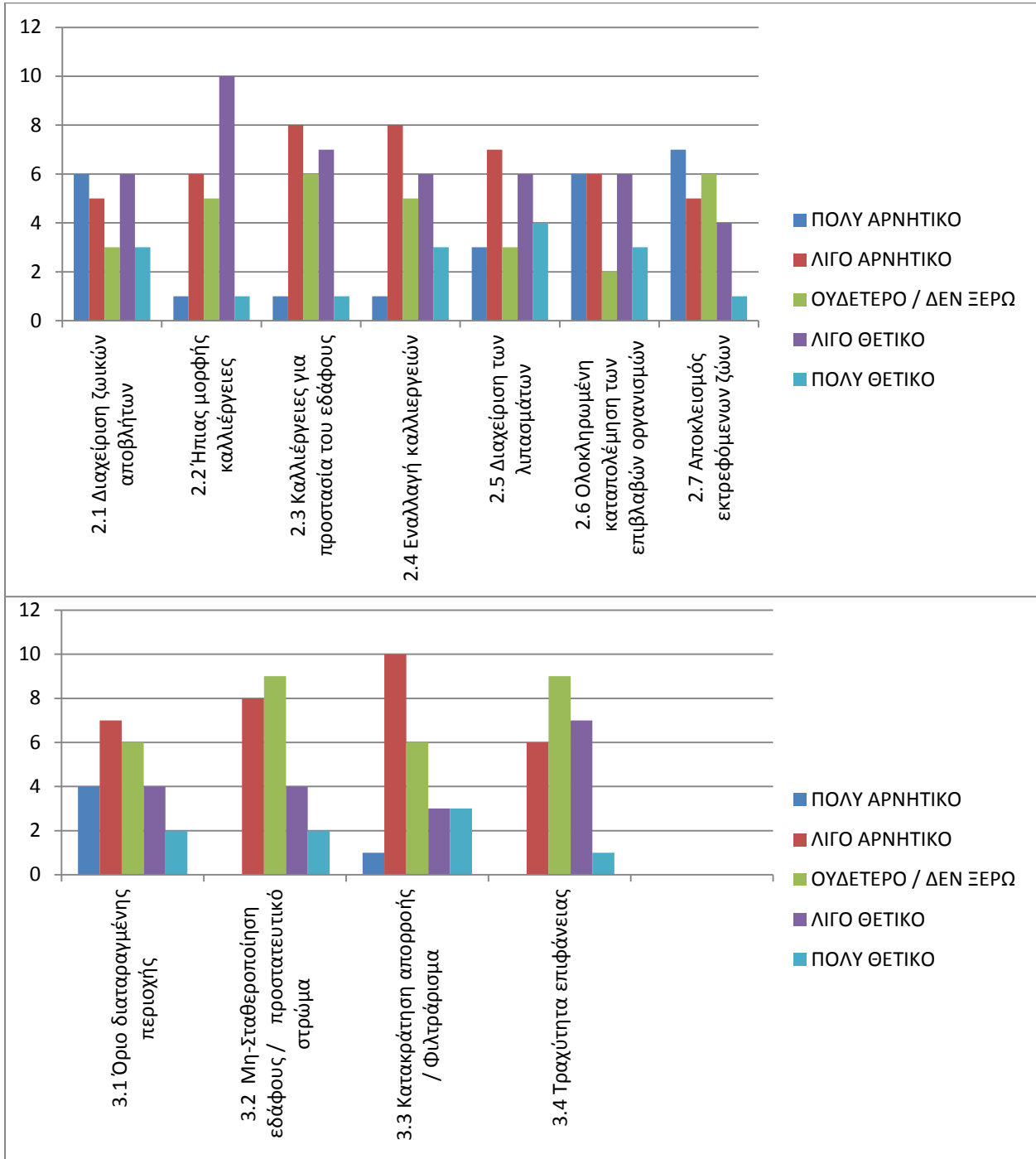


Regarding the assessment of negative impacts, the main issue of concern was the economic burden. Integrated management measures and the management of animal waste appear to be the most negatively seen measures with a rating of 6. As would be expected, removing the farming zones is seen as the most high cost option. Though the level of cost remains to be examined in the next stage of the project and may prove not to be as high as feared, this result is expected since inherently the resistance includes many underlying issues such as whether all farms would be relocated or whether some will need to permanently close, where the farms will be relocated, costs of relocation, costs of implementing stricter pollution control technologies at the new location and the level of subsidies from the government. The enforcement of low intensity agriculture is seen as the measure with the highest financial burden resulting both from increased management costs and lower rates of production. The results of this issue analysis are presented on graph 2.

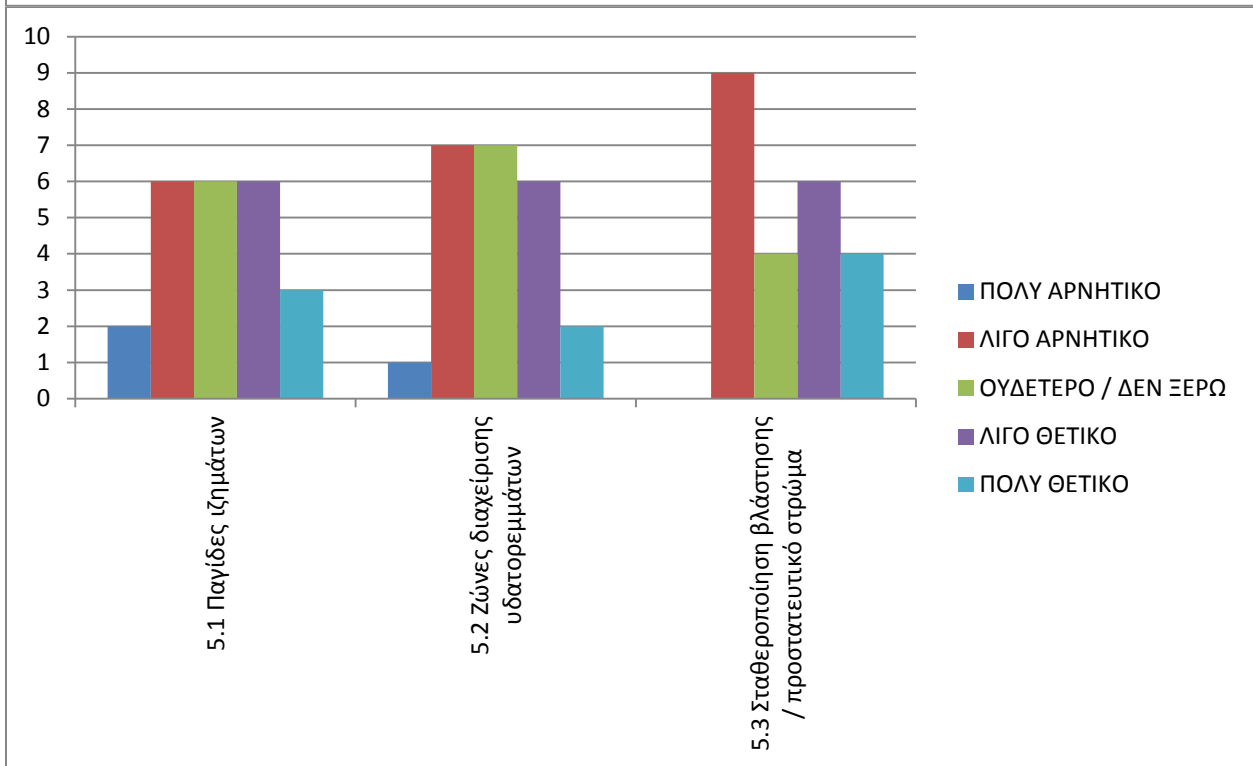
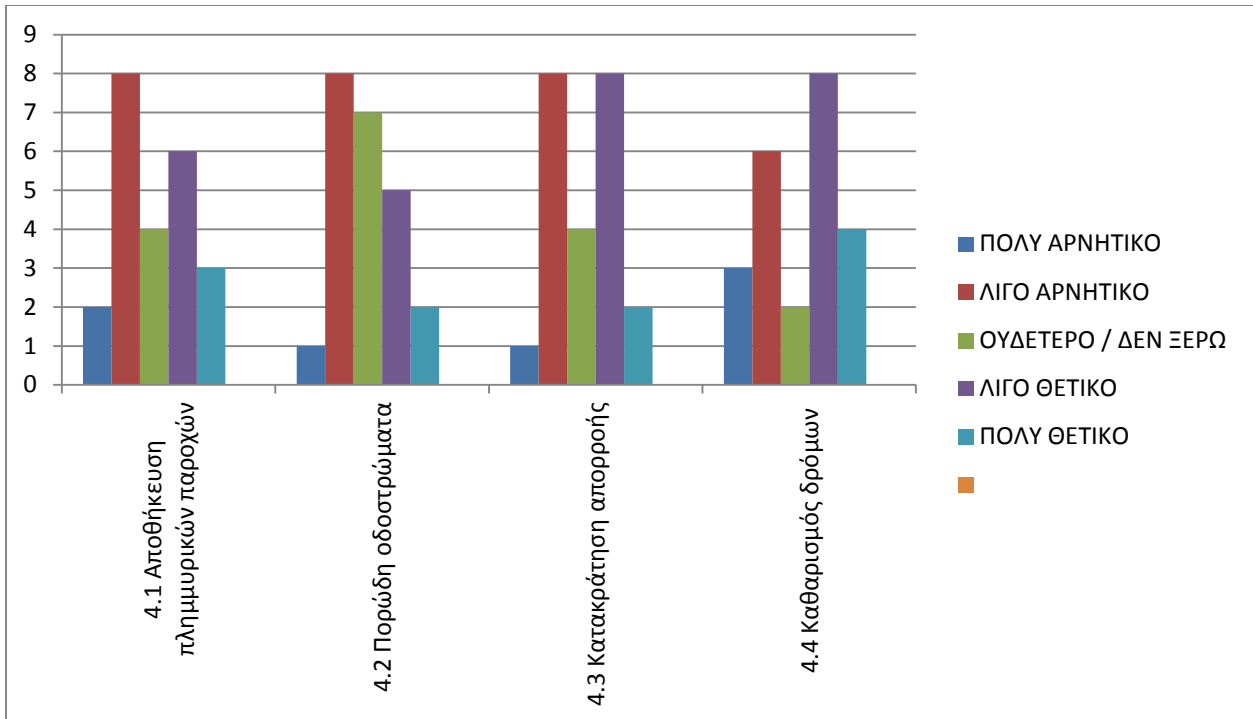
Regarding other impacts on the economic activities it is considered that most measures will impose little or no added difficulties or problems. In fact several measures such as erosion control are considered to have a positive impact. The results of this issue are presented on graph 3.

Regarding the impacts on the environment, the responses show a high level of trust that the proposed measures will be beneficial to the environment. The results are presented on graph 4.

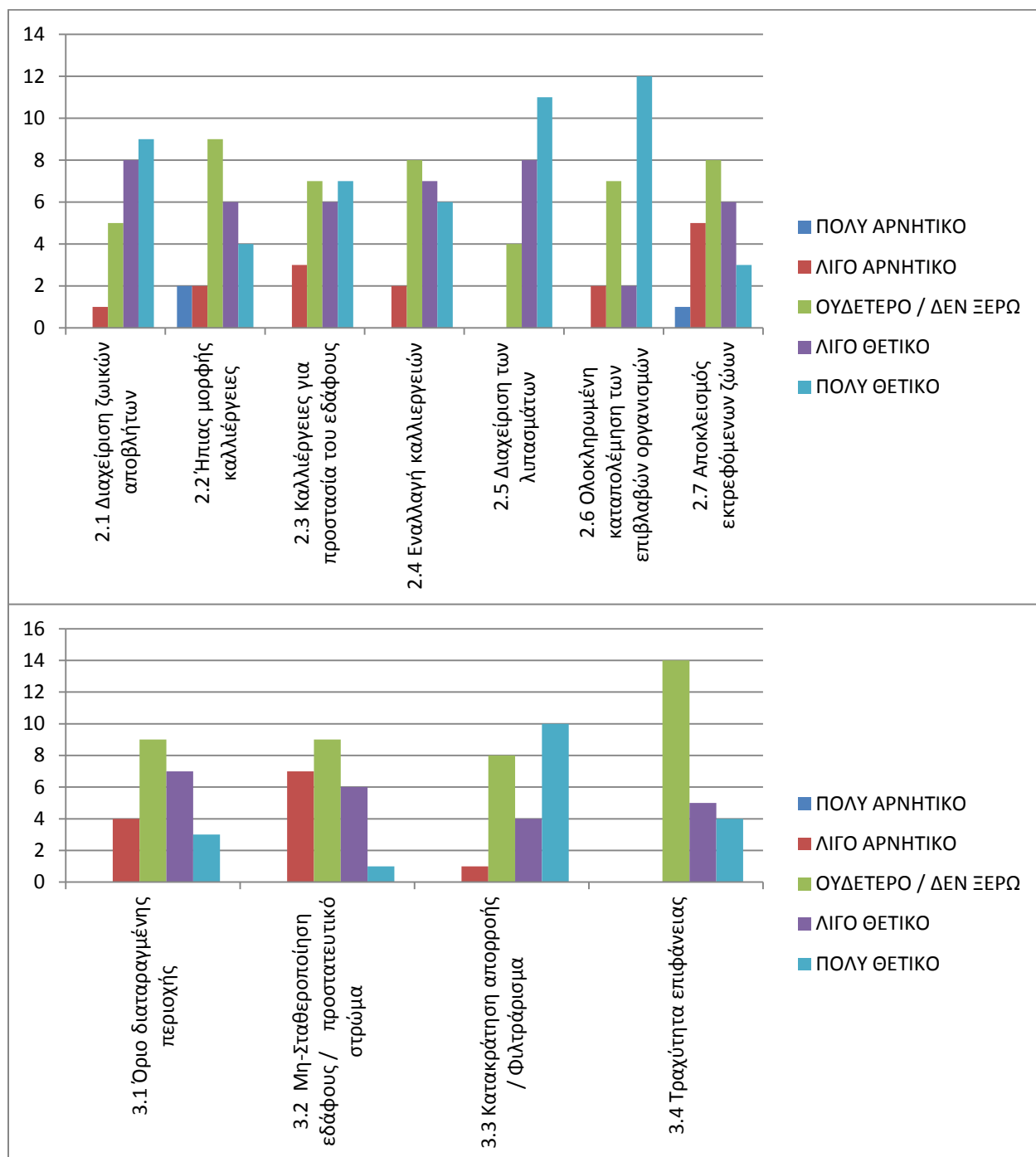
**Graph 2. To what extent do you believe that the selected measures will impose a financial cost?**

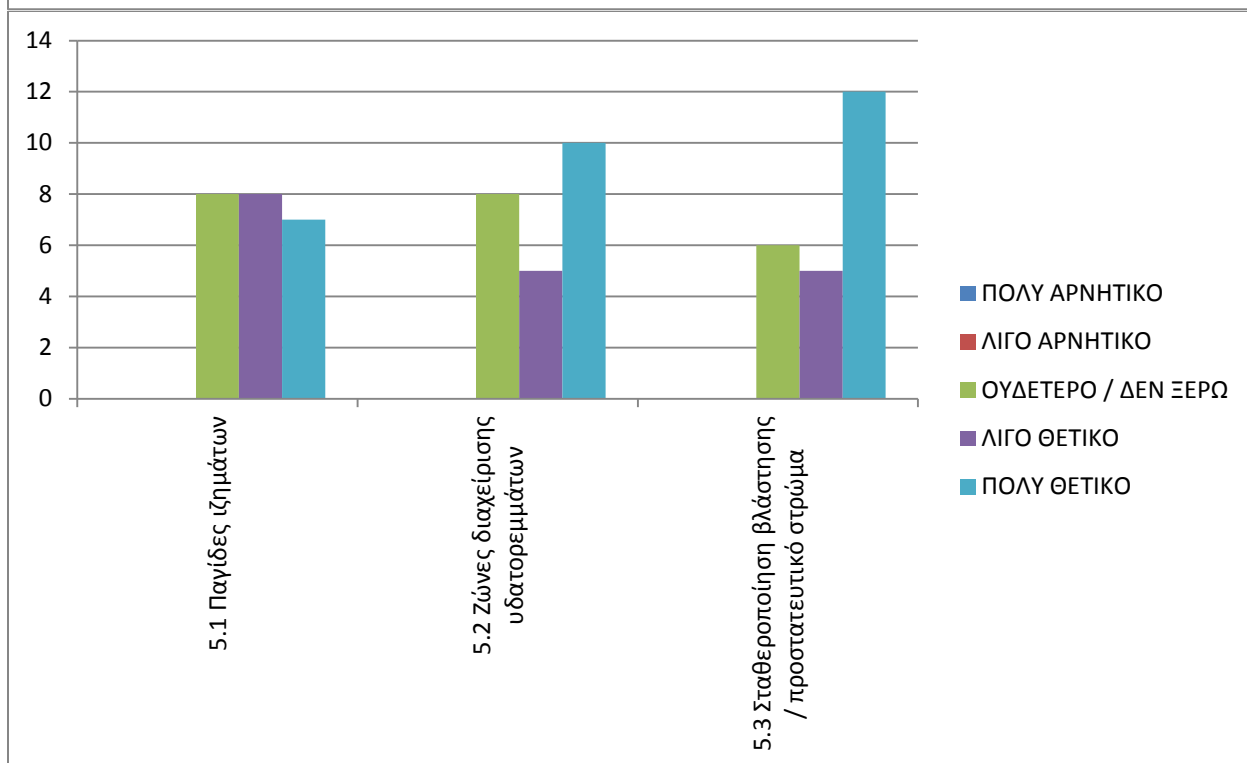
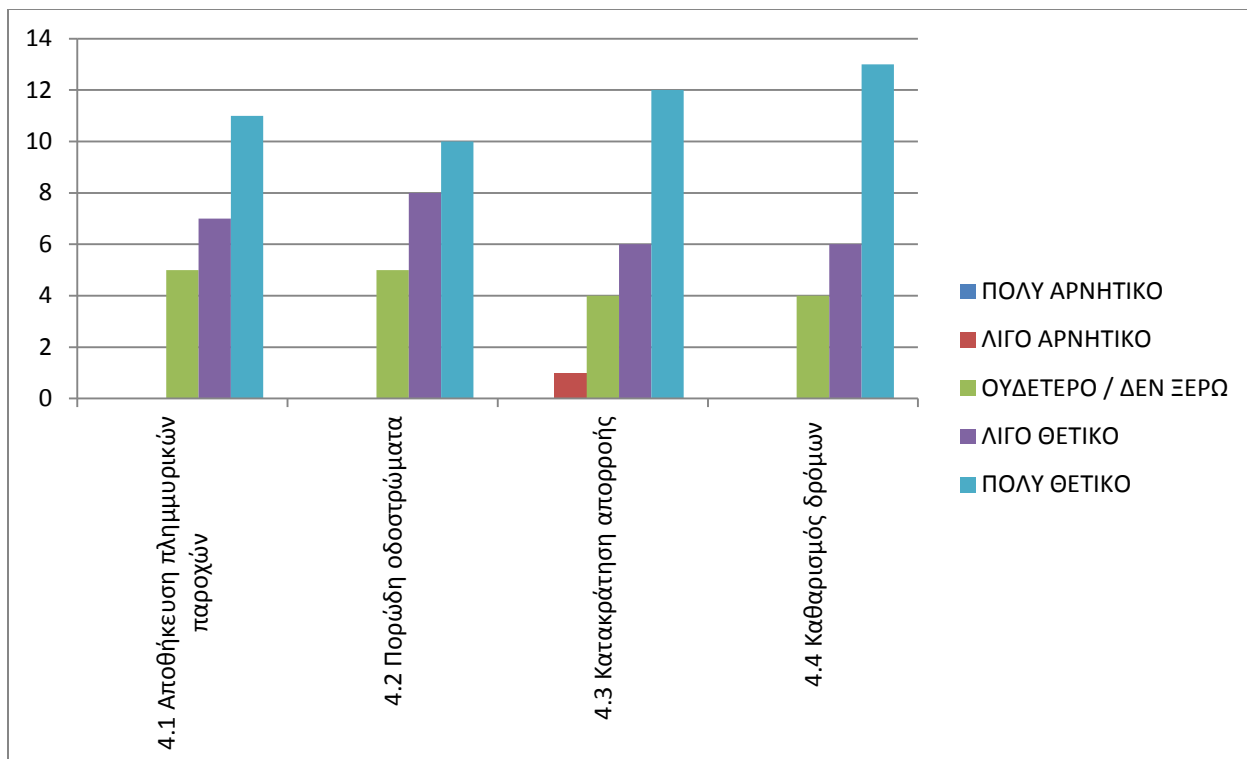




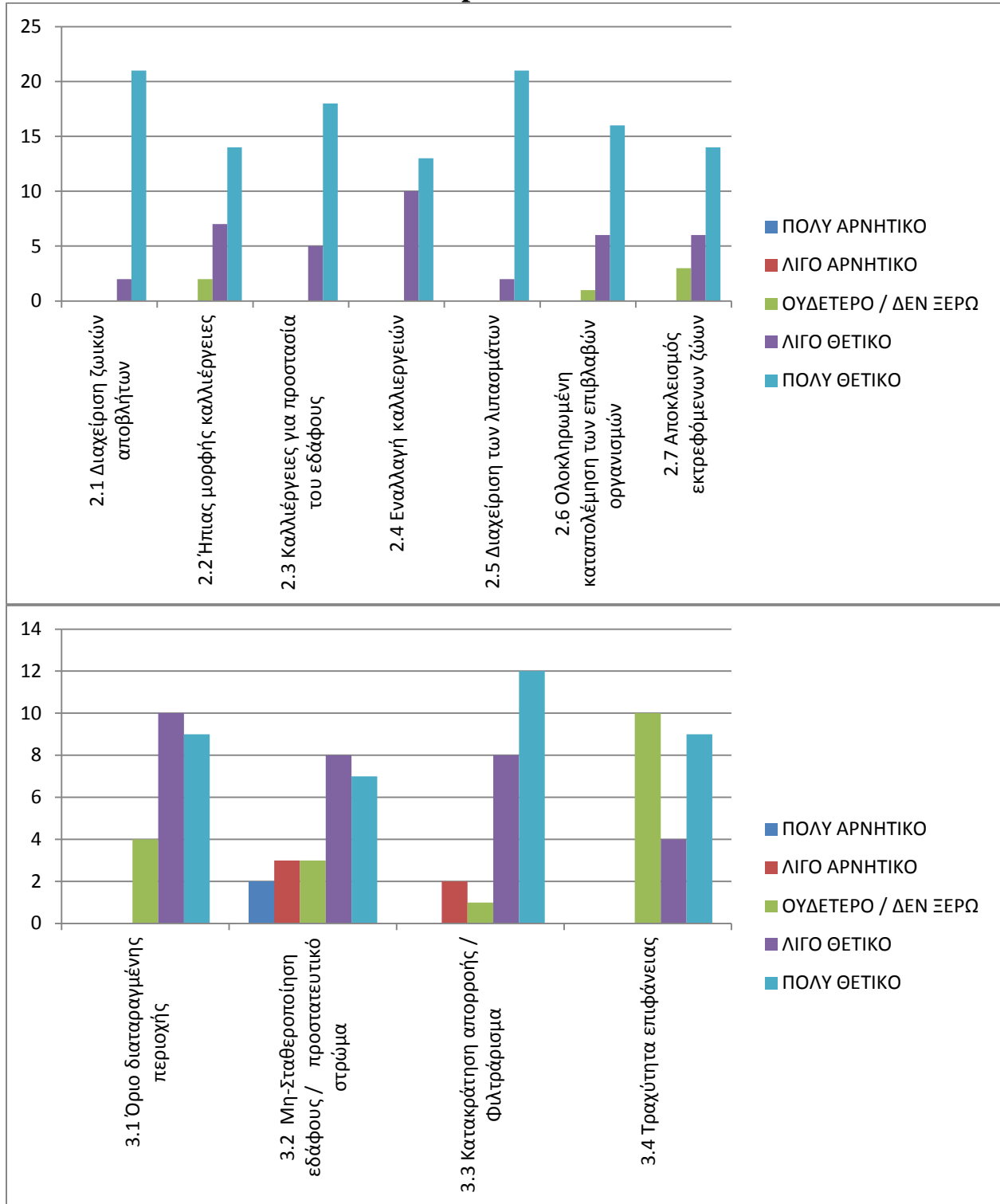


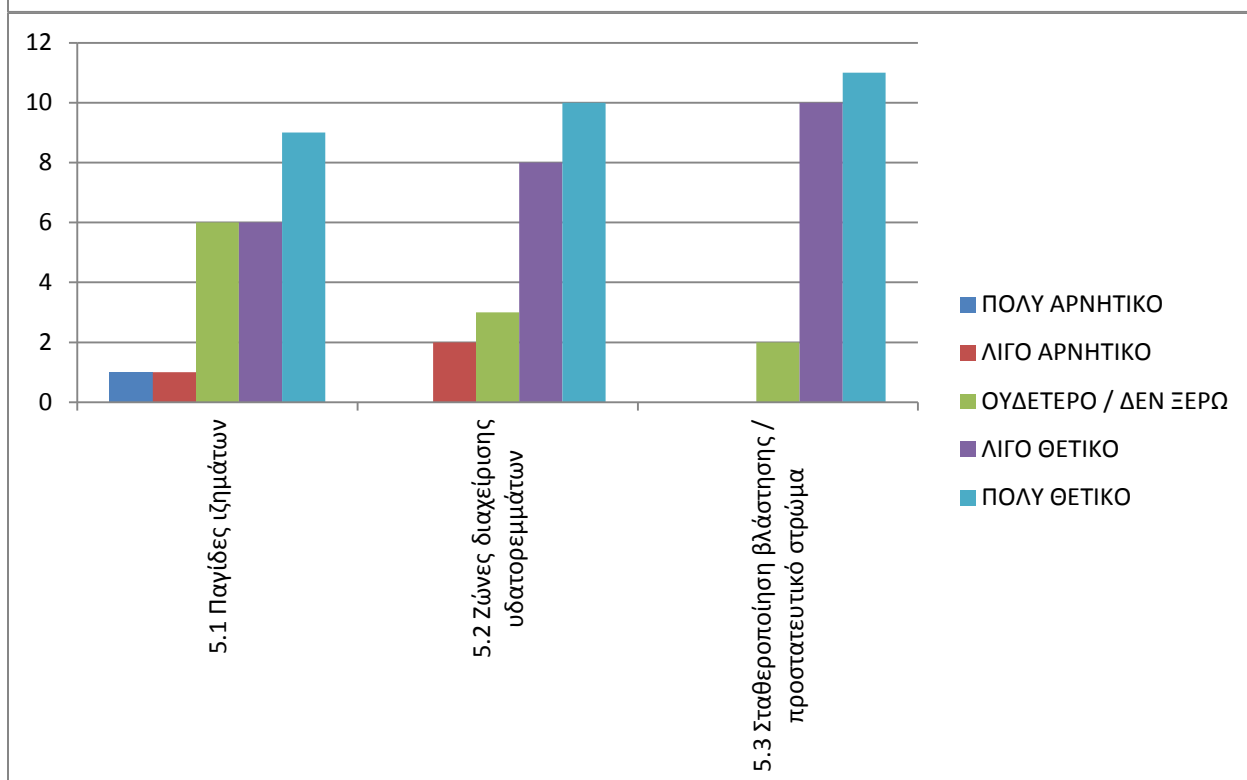
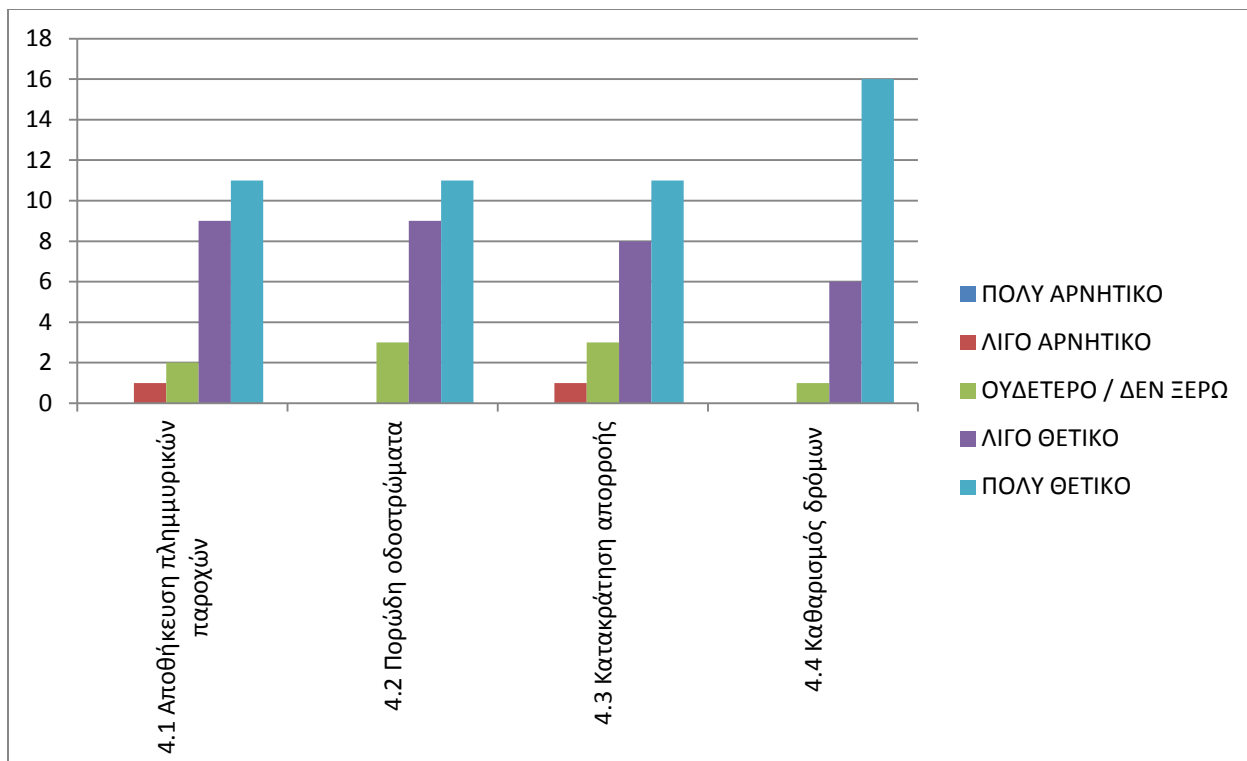
**Graph 3. To what degree do you believe that the selected measures will produce added difficulties in your economic activities?**





**Graph 4. To what degree to you believe that the environmental benefits are important?**





The overall conclusion of the analysis is that there is a general acceptance for the proposed measures and an understanding that they can potentially have a strong positive impact on the environment. Most importantly, it was found that most interviewees, both from competent authorities and from non-technical groups, understand and appreciate the major environmental issues of the salt lakes. Though conflicts regarding the level of importance of environmental problems is expected to be an issue of controversy during the selection of BMPs, the fact that stakeholders agree which the main issues of concern are is very encouraging as it will increase agreement as to which measures should be included.

The level of priority that should be given to the proposed measures is also often a point of disagreement and controversy. The stakeholder consultation has helped tremendously to reduce this risk as several issues were identified to be significant by all stakeholder groups. These issues include of water availability, pollution of irrigation water and pollution from agriculture and soil erosion. It is therefore important that further analysis through the BASINS model is implemented. At the same time, implementation of the Optimisation Tool should account for these results by allocated high levels of weight to the acceptability and need of these measures.

At the same time, the main economic concerns are well defined and include the price of irrigation water, income loss from enforcing low intensity agriculture and the relocation of farms. In addition to the cost (which will be explicitly accounted for in the Optimisation Tool) the project Team believes that the responses on the economic burden question also indicate other underlying levels of concern such as uncertainty of how the measures will be implemented. It is therefore important that such concerns are also addressed. The real costs of each measure as well as the costs of irrigation water will be explicitly be accounted for in the Optimisation Tool and will act as a fixed constraint to the applicability of proposed measures.

It is noted that so far the consultations are constrained by the lack of responses from the Department of Town Planning and Housing. It is considered important that the department provides responses especially pertaining to future land use planning and the degree to which the Department is willing to enforce BMPs through the incorporations of specific terms in the Town Planning Zoning regulations. Such a possibility will greatly increase the viability and the future rate on application of measures that concern privately owned housing and industrial development

## Annex 1: Questionnaire

# Ενδυνάμωση Επιστημονικής Βάσης Προγραμμάτων Ποιότητας Νερών Strengthening the Scientific Foundation of Water Quality Programs

## ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΟ

*Παρακαλώ όπως συμπληρώσετε τα στοιχεία σας και το παρόν ερωτηματολόγιο στα πλαίσια του έρευνας που διεξάγουμε για την εκπόνηση του έργου «Strengthening the Scientific Foundation of Water Quality Programs».*

Τμήμα:	
Τίτλος/Αρμοδιότητα:	
Όνομα:	
Επώνυμο:	
Διεύθυνση Αλληλογραφίας:	
Ταχυδρομικός Κώδικας:	
Ηλεκτρονική Διεύθυνση:	
Τηλέφωνο Επικοινωνίας:	

	Σχόλια			
	Λίγο	Μέτρια	Πολύ	
<b>Θέματα που σας ανησυχούν όσο αφορά στη διαχείριση νερού:</b>				
1.1 Κόστος πόσιμου νερού	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.2 Κόστους νερού άρδευσης	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.3 Έλλειψη νερού	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



				Σχόλια
	Λίγο	Μέτρια	Πολύ	Μπορείτε αν θέλετε να προσθέσετε κάποιο σχόλιο
1.4 Ποιότητα του νερού από γεωτρήσεις	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.5 Παροχή γεωτρήσεων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.6 Ρύπανση από λιπάσματα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.7 Ρύπανση από φυτοφάρμακα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.8 Ρύπανση από ζωικά απόβλητα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.9 Επέμβαση στα πρανή / Υποβάθμιση των ποτάμιων συστημάτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.10 Ρύπανση από παράνομες απορρίψεις (στερεά και υγρά απόβλητα)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.11 Διάβρωση	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1.12 Ιζηματοποίηση	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Αξιολόγηση μέτρων						Με ποιο τρόπο
	Πολύ Αρνητικά	Λίγο Αρνητικά	Δεν γνωρίζω / Αδιάφορο	Λίγο Θετικά	Πολύ Θετικά	Μπορείτε αν θέλετε να προσθέσετε κάποιο σχόλιο

Αξιολόγηση μέτρων						Με ποιο τρόπο
	Πολύ Αρνητι κά	Λίγο Αρνητι κά	Δεν γνωρίζ ω/ Αδιάφο ρο	Λίγο Θετικά	Πολύ Θετικά	Μπορείτε αν θέλετε να προσθέσετε κάποιο σχόλιο
<b>Σε ποιο βαθμό πιστεύετε θα σας επιβαρύνει άμεσα ή έμμεσα οικονομικά</b>						
<b>2. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑ</b>						
2.1 Διαχείριση ζωικών αποβλήτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2 Ήπιας μορφής καλλιέργειες	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3 Καλλιέργειες για προστασία του εδάφους	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4 Εναλλαγή καλλιεργειών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.5 Διαχείριση των λιπασμάτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.6 Ολοκληρωμένη καταπολέμηση των επιβλαβών οργανισμών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.7 Αποκλεισμός εκτρεφόμενων ζώων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>3. ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ</b>						
3.1 Όριο διαταραγμένης περιοχής	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.2 Μη-Σταθεροποίηση εδάφους / προστατευτικό στρώμα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Αξιολόγηση μέτρων						Με ποιο τρόπο
	Πολύ Αρνητι κά	Λίγο Αρνητι κά	Δεν γνωρίζ ω/ Αδιάφο ρο	Λίγο Θετικά	Πολύ Θετικά	Μπορείτε αν θέλετε να προσθέσετε κάποιο σχόλιο
3.3 Κατακράτηση απορροής / Φιλτράρισμα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4 Τραχύτητα επιφάνειας	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>4. ΑΣΤΙΚΑ</b>						
4.1 Αποθήκευση πλημμυρικών παροχών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.2 Πορώδη οδοστρώματα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.3 Κατακράτηση απορροής	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.4 Καθαρισμός δρόμων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>5. ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ</b>						
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5.2 Ζώνες διαχείρισης υδατορεμμάτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.3 Σταθεροποίηση βλάστησης / προστατευτικό στρώμα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
						<b>Με ποιο τρόπο</b>

<b>Αξιολόγηση μέτρων</b>	Πολύ Αρνητι κά	Λίγο Αρνητι κά	Δεν γνωρίζ ω/ Αδιάφο ρο	Λίγο Θετικά	Πολύ Θετικά	Μπορείτε αν θέλετε να προσθέσετε κάποιο σχόλιο
<b>Σε ποιο βαθμό πιστεύετε θα διευκολύνει / προκαλέσει δυσκολίες στην εργασία σας</b>						
<b>2. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑ</b>						
2.1 Διαχείριση ζωικών αποβλήτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2 Ήπιας μορφής καλλιέργειες	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3 Καλλιέργειες για προστασία του εδάφους	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4 Εναλλαγή καλλιεργειών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.5 Διαχείριση των λιπασμάτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.6 Ολοκληρωμένη καταπολέμηση των επιβλαβών οργανισμών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.7 Αποκλεισμός εκτρεφόμενων ζώων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>3. ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ</b>						
3.1 Όριο διαταραγμένης περιοχής	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.2 Μη-Σταθεροποίηση εδάφους / προστατευτικό στρώμα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



<b>Αξιολόγηση μέτρων</b>	Πολύ Αρνητικά	Λίγο Αρνητικά	Δεν γνωρίζω / Αδιάφορο	Λίγο Θετικά	Πολύ Θετικά	Μπορείτε αν θέλετε να προσθέσετε κάποιο σχόλιο
<b>Σε ποιο βαθμό πιστεύετε ότι τα οφέλη για το περιβάλλον είναι σημαντικά</b>						
<b>2. ΓΕΩΡΓΙΑ</b>						
2.1 Διαχείριση ζωικών αποβλήτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.2 Ήπιας μορφής καλλιέργειες	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.3 Καλλιέργειες για προστασία του εδάφους	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.4 Εναλλαγή καλλιεργειών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.5 Διαχείριση των λιπασμάτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.6 Ολοκληρωμένη καταπολέμηση των επιβλαβών οργανισμών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.7 Αποκλεισμός εκτρεφόμενων ζώων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>3. ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΗ</b>						
3.1 Όριο διαταραγμένης περιοχής	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.2 Μη-Σταθεροποίηση εδάφους / προστατευτικό στρώμα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Αξιολόγηση μέτρων						Με ποιο τρόπο
	Πολύ Αρνητι κά	Λίγο Αρνητι κά	Δεν γνωρίζ ω/ Αδιάφο ρο	Λίγο Θετικά	Πολύ Θετικά	Μπορείτε αν θέλετε να προσθέσετε κάποιο σχόλιο
3.3 Κατακράτηση απορροής / Φιλτράρισμα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4 Τραχύτητα επιφάνειας	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>4. ΑΣΤΙΚΑ</b>						
4.1 Αποθήκευση πλημμυρικών παροχών	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.2 Πορώδη οδοστρώματα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.3 Κατακράτηση απορροής	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.4 Καθαρισμός δρόμων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>5. ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ</b>						
5.1 Παγίδες ιζημάτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.2 Ζώνες διαχείρισης υδατορεμμάτων	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.3 Σταθεροποίηση βλάστησης / προστατευτικό στρώμα	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## **Annex 2: STAKEHOLDERS**

### **STAKEHOLDERS**

- 1) Δημαρχείο Δρομολαξιάς-Μενεού
- 2) Κοινοτικό Συμβούλιο Καλού Χωριού
- 3) Κοινοτικό Συμβούλιο Περβολιών
- 4) Δήμος Λάρνακας
- 5) Δήμος Αραδίπτου
- 6) Επαρχιακή Διοίκηση Λάρνακας
- 7) Χριστάκης Σπέτσιος γεωργός-κτηνοτρόφος
- 8) Κώστας Παπαδόπουλος γεωργός-κτηνοτρόφος
- 9) Χαράλαμπος Λαμπάς γεωργός-κτηνοτρόφος
- 10) Μιχαήλ Ηρακλής κάτοικος
- 11) Χαράλαμπος Θεοπέμπτου
- 12) Τμήμα Γεωργίας
- 13) Τμήμα Γεωλογικής Επισκόπησης
- 14) Τμήμα Περιβάλλοντος (2)
- 15) Τμήμα Υδάτων (2)
- 16) FREDERICK (3)
- 17) BIRDLIFE
- 18) Μετεωρολογική Υπηρεσία
- 19) TERRA CYPRIA
- 20) Τμήμα Δασών