

PROLINE-CE WORKPACKAGE T1, ACTIVITY T1.3

D.T1.3.2 START-UP STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS IMPLEMENTED PLUS RELATED DOCUMENTATION

ITALY

June, 2017







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1. Introduction

PROLINE CE project concerns "Efficient practices of land use management integrating water resources protection and non- structural flood mitigation experiences".

Project Activity A.T1.3 consist in the "Identification of strategies and measures to be integrated into existing policy guidelines".

The Deliverable DT.1.3.2, included in A.T.1.3 activity is the "Start-up stakeholder workshops implemented plus relate documentation".

For Italy, on 16th May 2017, the National Start-up Stakeholder Workshop (D.T1.3.2) was held at the seat of Fondazione Ca' Vendramin in Taglio di Po (Rovigo) in the area of Po River delta (Figure 1). Up to sixties, such spaces hosted several pumping systems currently no longer in operation while, at the moment, they serve as Conference Rooms and Regional Museum of Land Reclamation.



Figure 1. A view of the venue selected for the Workshop

The event was organized by CMCC Foundation with the strong support and collaboration of ARPAE Emilia Romagna.

The daily activities were divided into three slots: in the morning the workshop took place, after there was the social lunch, finally the Participants took part to a boat field trip in Delta area and at aquaculture facilities for shellfish production.

Official agenda is reported as Attachment 1 while Participants list as Attachment 2. In the next section, it is instead reported the extended synthesis on the morning meeting.





2. Extended synthesis

Initial greetings and wishes were given by Dr Lino Tosini, currently Director of Fondazione Ca' Vendramin. After a brief introduction about the history of the venue and the area, he drew attention about another key event that will take place in September 2017 concerning the same main themes of INTERREG-CE PROLINE, organized by DELTA-MED organization aimed to bring together representatives of Mediterranean delta and wetland areas to exchange experiences and knowledge on common issues, the environment and sustainable agriculture.

Afterwards, Dr Guido Rianna and Dr Silvia Torresan from CMCC Foundation respectively introduced the main features of INTERREG-CE PROLINE project and the principal findings arisen by activities performed during the first year and reported in Project Deliverables D.T1.1.1 and D.T1.2.1. Moreover, the synthetic products (DPSIR, SWOT analysis, National KTMs, best practices) have been translated in Italian and delivered to Participants in the Project Presentation Folder.

Then, three talks were aimed to give an overview about strategies and tools recently carried out in Po River Basin to face with current and future challenges and constraints.

In the specific, Secretary-General of Po River Basin Authority, Dr Francesco Puma, introduced the Po basin Water Balance Plan approved in December 2016, highlighting that it is based on the following principles: information, cooperation (f.e. between Regions and Central Government), stakeholder involvement and quantitative protection of water resources. In this perspective, these principles represent an innovative approach for Italy in attempting to reach shared solutions through participatory decision processes and to reduce current "conflicts", for example, between upstream and downstream users. In this regard, such approach has been implemented in a concrete way through the recent establishment of the National Permanent Observatory Network on water uses", including the "Osservatorio Permanente sugli Utilizzi idrici in atto nel Distretto Idrografico del Fiume Po" [Permanent Observatory on Water Uses in the Hydrographic District of Po River]. It is aimed at strengthening cooperation and dialogue among the parties belonging to the governance system of Po River, at promoting sustainable use of the resource and at coordinating actions needed for the proactive management of droughts events, both on District and local scale; the same Observatory is aimed at climate changes adaptation as well [Art.1]. It is a voluntary and subsidiary operating structure bringing together, among the others, Public and private Authorities at different levels (national, regional, district and municipal), including authorities for irrigation and drinking water, reclamation consortia, energy-managing bodies. The Observatory main activity is to collect, update and share information and data about water availability and demands. Activities and meetings of Observatory are strictly linked to water availability conditions acting as the "Steering Committee" for hydrological and water resources monitoring and forecasting during water crisis.

After, Dr Silvano Pecora (ARPAE Emilia Romagna) provided an exhaustive frame about the *Low flow monitoring and forecast supporting water resources management in the Po river basin performed by ARPAE*; he highlighted the key role of proper monitoring and predictive activities to clearly retrieve actual conditions and deal with future challenges on short and long term horizons. The presentation covered meteorological forecasts (monthly, seasonal forecasts), hydrological low flow forecasts, hydrological and water balance models, hydrological frequency analysis and indexes SPI/SFI, available water resources computation, discharge and water level





monitoring and measures, saltwater intrusion and snow cover. Those topics tended to point out also the extreme complexity characterizing the Po river basin.

Finally, Dr. Claudia Vezzani (Po River Hydrographic District Authority) focused the attention on the Water Balance Plan, included in the District Management Plan, and on two relevant tools developed within the Water Balance Plan itself: Drought Management Plan (known as Direttiva Magre Po] and Drought Impact Monitoring System (Siccidrometro, in Italian). Firstly, the talk displayed an excursus about the road map leading to the development of the Water balance Plan and of the related tools (for instance, European Directives Communications, Technical Reports and supporting Plan reports). Secondly, the context, objectives and document of the Plan has been showed. Regarding the Drought Management Plan, first of all the perspective change has been emphasized, moving from a reactive (crisis management) to a proactive (risk management) attitude in attempting to make the entire system regulating water resources in the River Basin more resilient. Then the different alerting levels corresponding to different operational phases, has been introduced in the Drought management Plan. Finally the Drought Impact Monitoring System has been discussed (Figure 2), a tool to survey and represent in a systematic way, at the district scale, impacts associated with the different severity levels connected with river flow values. River flow values and induced impacts along the river course are assessed recurring to expert elicitation and strong involvement of stakeholders. In particular, the approach proposed by Nebraska Western Drought Coordination Council consisting of six phases (identification of the main actors, consequences evaluation, impacts prioritization, retrieving causes, assessing and ranking protection measurements) has been considered. Of course, impacts/values and counter measurements are strongly related to local geomorphological ecological and socio-economical context.

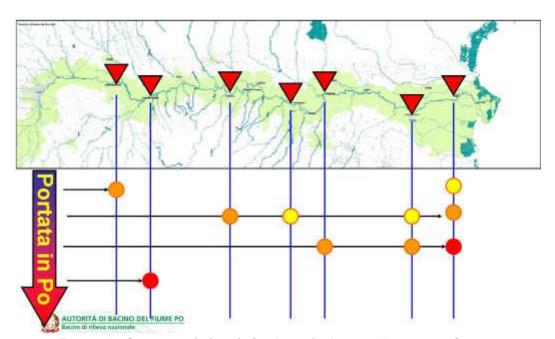


Figure 2. Conceptual sketch for Drought Impact Monitoring System

After, these three key talks, discussion took place. It was carried out in plenary way due to high-profile of Participants. In the following, the main covered themes are reported and discussed. The Participants involved in the Discussion agreed on the relevant role that tools above displayed could cover for an effective protection of water resources in quantitative and qualitative way. Basically, they pertain to soft protection measures aimed to improve the





management and monitoring phases of risks associated, in special way, to conditions of high (flood) or extremely low (drought) river flow rates.

During the debate, also probably due to the venue location and attendees, one of the main issue of interest was surely represented by saltwater intrusion. As recalled by Eng. Mantovani, Director of the Po Delta Reclamation Consortium, it was about 2-3 km during Fifties and Sixties, about 10 km in Seventies attaining also beyond 20 km in 2000s under the coupled effects of land use variations and increased abstractions and probably changing weather patterns.

The effects induced by such issue result relevant and affect several aspects. First, in Delta area, the river water is also used for drinking purposes but, in the last years, saltwater intrusion induced the caption of not suitable salt water, with remarkable social and economical effects. Furthermore, saltwater intrusion entails significant environmental issues for riparian vegetation and fauna using fresh water, farms and irrigation systems in the area.

Moreover, a nearly direct link between decreasing flow rate (reference monitoring station: Pontelagoscuro) and increasing saltwater intrusion can be detected; however, the process displays "hysteretic" features, then, for increasing flow rate a slower recession of saltwater intrusion is usually detected due to dynamics associated to lamination of freshwater above the salt one. A further issue could be represented by persistence of salt wedge that could induce "salt contamination" of ground water table.

<u>Antisalt barriers</u> constitute a structural (grey) protection measures, recognized by Participants as particularly effective. Specifically, their functioning is regulated by the relative magnitude of fresh and salt water fluxes; they result "open" when fluxes coming from river are higher than those from sea while are "close" in the opposite case. Currently, some barriers (Po di Tolle and Po di Gnocca) are working but they do not result sufficient. Further investments should be made but they should be covered by all communities and actors living/working in Po river basin and they should not be in charge only of affected ones.

Another proposed protection/remediation measure proposed in previous Deliverables for Italian test case, <u>desalination plants</u>, are not recognized as efficient measures by Participants. It is due to excessive costs associated to the measure: at the moment, they value could be about 0.2 euro/m³ inducing a cost of about 800 euros per hectare not sustainable by farmers.

A topic receiving the general consensus concerns the need of <u>reconsidering and balancing water abstractions</u> along the river course in attempting to mitigate the conflicts between upstream and downstream communities; under the effect of ongoing and future climate changes, it could entail also the need of substantial reduction in water utilizations. In the same direction, Water Balance Plan for Po River prescribes in Objective 2 a reduction of about 5% on basin scale of water for irrigation withdrawals. According the Participants, it should be performed not in a homogeneous manner but taking into account the current discrepancies in water use and the farmers who put in place tools and procedures that allow water resource saving.

To this aim, the experiences in <u>IRRIFRAME</u> at national scale and IRRINET for Emilia Romagna Region (http://www.irriframe.it/irriframe) result particularly interesting. They are two web services, available also as application for mobile devices, able to support farmers in definition of optimum amount of water for irrigation according weather conditions, crops and soils in the area of interest. Their generalized utilization, also improving the amount of available information, could entail remarkable reductions in water resource wastage.

In this perspective, the activities of the Observatory could represent a valuable option to address such goal while experiences and practices suggested and currently implemented with encouraging results in Countries facing with water shortage (e.g. Israel) should be carefully investigated and transferred in Po river basin. Among the others, the adoption of surface irrigation (flooding, furrows) should be limited as far as possible.

On the other side, many stakeholders also not involved in technical issues feel the urge to define an Authority with decision-making power able to manage water crisis conditions avoiding time losses and bureaucratic problems.

In general terms, as arisen by plenary discussion, according expertise, feelings and views of involved stakeholders, the issues directly and indirectly associated to water shortage are considered the most severe and then of particular interest for communities, actors and stakeholders in the area. In this regard, the effect of climate changes on water shortage in the





area that could induce a substantial worsening of current conditions should be further investigated.

Finally, it is worth remembering that a further element of interest arose from field technical trip; indeed, shellfish farmers operating in Po Delta expressed their concern for increasing temperatures (including those of waters) in the area threatening the production and that, several times in recent years, induced significant economical losses. For these reasons, they expressed their needs to be properly informed about seasonal forecast and long term climate projections in order to adequately manage their activities on short and long time horizons.





3. Stakeholders' feedbacks

Although the Participants were more than thirty (about 40 considering CMCC Foundation and ARPAE researchers directly involved in the PROLINE project), the number of stakeholders who have completed the questionnaire was 22. The sample considered can therefore be regarded as significant. Below some summary results are reported and discussed. The questionnaire provided to stakeholders constitutes the Attachment 4. The questionnaire composes of 14 questions, in which thirteen of them are those with the score ranges from 1 (pessimistic judgment) to 5 (optimistic judgment). Additionally, stakeholders are asked to leave some comments if they wish.

Figure 3 shows the score trend carried out by a weighted average of each interview based on the score level.



Figure 3. score trend for each interview

The average rating expressed by the stakeholders is equal to 3.95 with 25th and 75th percentile of 3.48 and 4.55, respectively.

Among the various questionnaires, worthy of attention are those with unsatisfactory score (2.33 and 2.60) and maximum score (5.00). The average of these extremes is virtually coincident with the average of all questionnaires and therefore does not affect the reliability of results.

As for the individual questions, Figure 4 shows the score trend carried out by a weighted average of each question based on the score level.

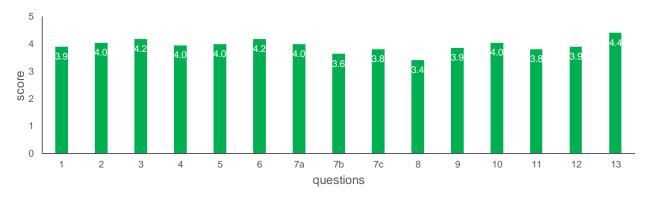


Figure 4: score trend for each question

In general, the trend is obviously characterized by an average value of 3.95 and by a distance from that value in increment and decrement of about 0.10. The questions with higher scores are 3, 6 and 13; whereas the questions with lower scores are 7b and 8.

Finally, Figure 5 shows pie charts with the percentage of occurrence of the different scores for each question.

The Figure confirms the trend plotted in Figure 4 with a predominance of high scores (4-5) on the others. It should be pointed out that in some cases there are questions with at least score =





1. This is the case of questions 7c, 8, 9 and 11 relating specifically to the topics covered, expectations and topics addressed. Although these findings appear to be negative, generally the feedback on the various questions is characterized by an average good judgment.

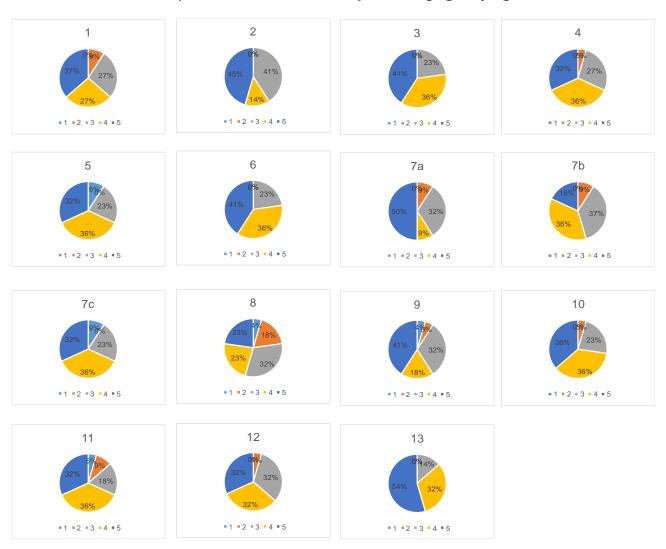


Figure 5. pie charts for each question





4. Meeting pictures

















Attachment 1: Meeting agenda





INVITO

Primo Workshop Nazionale con i portatori di interesse

"Le Sfide poste dalle scelte per le attività di uso del territorio e dal
cambiamento climatico per la protezione della risorsa idrica"

16 Maggio 2017

Ore 9,30

FONDAZIONE CA' VENDRAMIN

Via Veneto 38, Ca' Vendramin, Taglio di Po, RO

La Fondazione CMCC, Centro Euro-mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti olimatioi e ARPAE Emilia Romagna hanno il piacere di invitarLa al primo Workshop nazionale del progetto INTERREG-CE PROLINE-CE.

Lo soopo di tale progetto è lo sviluppo di linee guida transnazionali per la protezione della risorsa idrioa. Tale obiettivo si ritiene possa essere perseguito tramite lo sviluppo di pratiche appropriate e sostenibili di gestione e uso del suolo in grado, al contempo, di ridurre i potenziali risohi connessi a fenomeni sicoitosi e alluvionali che potrebbero incrementare, in intensità e frequenza, per effetto dei cambiamenti climatici.

In particolare, il primo workshop nazionale ha l'obiettivo di:

- √ Presentare nel dettaglio la struttura, le finalità e il oonsorzio del Progetto
- ✓ Definire, sul territorio, le attuali sfide poste dalla protezione della risorsa idrica
- Porre le basi per lo sviluppo di raccomandazioni e misure di supporto alle strutture ed Enti impegnati sul territorio nelle tematiche inerenti il Progetto
- Valutare quali possono essere le best proctices attualmente implementate sul territorio o mutuate da altri contesti che meglio si prestino agli obiettivi e le sfide poste.

Sperando di poter contare sulla Sua presenza

Cordiali Saluti

Il Comitato Organizzatore

Per registrarsi all'evento, La preghiamo di inviare il modulo allegato a: Guido Rianna (guido.rianna@cmcc.it) o Cinzia Alessandrini (calessandrini@arpae.it)

Per maggiori informazioni sul Progetto:

http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/PROLINE-CE.html

La preghiamo di tenere presente ohe, per questioni organizzative, il numero dei parteoipanti dovrà essere limitato a 50 persone.

Al fine di facilitare i trasferimenti, sarà a disposizione un bus in partenza dalla sede ARPAE di Parma.

Pranzo, visita teonica e bus offerti da Fondazione CMCC











AGENDA

Ore 9:45 - 10:00	Registrazione e saluti - <u>Fondazione CMCC e Area Idrologia</u> <u>Arpae SIMC</u>
Ore 10:00 - 10:30	Presentazione del Progetto Proline-CE - Fondazione CMCC
Ore 10:20 - 10:40	Le attività dell'Osservatorio permanente - <u>AdBPo</u>
Ore 10:40 - 11:00	Condizioni attuali: la gestione delle risorse idriche - $\underline{\textit{Area}}$ $\underline{\textit{Idrologia Arpae SIMC}}$
Ore 11:00 - 11:20	Attività e azioni per la gestione delle risorse idriche nel bacino del Po - <u>AdBPo</u>
Ore 11:20 - 12:45	Discussione
Ore 12,45 - 13:00	Conclusioni
Ore 13,00 - 14:30	Pranzo
Ore 14,30 - 16,30	Visita tecnica







Attachment 2: List of participants

In the following, the List of Participants is reported inclusing also CMCC and ARPAE researchers directly involved in INTERREG-CE Proline Project.

	Surname	Name	Agency/ Organization	Email address
1	Agnetti	Alberto	Arpae SIMC	aagnetti@arpae.it
2	Alessandrini	Cinzia	Arpae	calessandrini@arpae.it
3	Allodi	Alessandro	Arpae SIMC	aallodi@arpae.it
4	Bonetti	Gianni	A.I.Po - Ferrara	gianni.bonetti@agenziapo.it
5	Bortolotto	Sandro	A.I.Po	sandro.bortolotto@agenziapo.it
6	Boso	Gianluca	Arpa Veneto	gianluca.boso@arpa.veneto.it
7	Branchi	Monica	Arpae	mbranchi@arpae.it
8	Brian	Marco	Uni-Trento	marco.brian@studenti.unitn.it
9	Capurso	Nicola	Arpae SIMC	ncapurso@arpae.it
10	Cogliandro	Francesco	Arpae SIMC	fcogliandro@arpae.it
11	Cristofori	Daniele	Arpae DT	dcristofori@arpae.it
12	Dalle Rive	Agostino	A.I.Po - Ferrara	agostino.dallerive@agenziapo.it
13	Del Longo	Mauro	Arpae SIMC	mdellongo@arpae.it
14	Dian	Giannino	Il Gazzettino	
15	Erbacci	Pierpaolo	A.I.Po - Rovigo	pierpaolo.erbacci@agenziapo.it
16	Errigo	Demetrio	Arpae DT	derrigo@arpae.it
17	Fugnoli	Franca	Nautica Torricella	franca.fugnoli@gmail.com
18	Leoni	Paolo	Uni-Bologna	paolo.leoni3@unibo.it
19	Malagò	Vittorino	A.I.Po - Ferrara	vittorino.malagò@agenziapo.it
20	Mantovani	Giancarlo	Consorzio Bonifica Delta del Po	consorzio@bonificadeltadelpo.it
21	Monducci	Sandra	Regione Emilia Romagna	sandra.monducci@regione.emilia- romagna.it
22	Morosato	Cristina	Arpa Veneto	cristina.morosato@arpa.veneto.it
23	Noberini	Mauro	Gela Parma	mnoberini@gmail.com
24	Noce	Sergio	CMCC	sergio.noce@cmcc.it
25	Pavan	Sara	A.I.Po - Ferrara	sara.pavan@agenziapo.it
26	Pellegrino	Paolo	A.I.Po - Ferrara	paolo.pellegrino@agenziapo.it
27	Pham	Vuong	Ca' Foscari	vuong.pham@unive.it
28	Pirro	Lucia	Arpae DA	lpirro@arpae.it
29	Puma	Francesco	AdbPo	francesco.puma@adbpo.it
30	Ramponi	Barbara	Arpae DA	bramponi@arpae.it
31	Rianna	Guido	CMCC	guido.rianna@cmcc.it
32	Santini	Monia	CMCC	monia.santini@cmcc.it
33	Torresan	Silvia	CMCC	silvia.torresan@cmcc.it
34	Tortorella	Agostino	A.I.Po - Ferrara	agostino.tortorella@agenziapo.it
35	Tosini	Lino	Fondazione Ca' Vendramin	info@fondazionecavendramin.it
36	Vezzani	Claudia	AdbPo	claudia.vezzani@adbpo.it
37	Volpe	Anna	La Voce di Rovigo	annavolpe51@virgilio.it





Attachment 3: Brief press review

From "Il Gazzettino" 17th May 2017

TAGLIO DI PO

Puma: «Acqua, preoccupanti scenari per i cambiamenti del clima»

(G.Dia.) «L'acqua è un bene comune, è un patrimonio naturale dell'umanità che deve essere tutelato e garantito a tutti, ma da sempre esistono dei grandi conflitti tra chi sta nell'alto del fiume e chi sta alla foce. Siamo di fronte a degli scenari preoccupanti per effetto dei cambiamenti climatici. Manca un soggetto unico che decida la regolamentazione delle acque, per esigenze irrigue ma anche per uso alimentare». Lo ha affermato il direttore generale dell'Autorità di bacino per il Piume Po, Prancesco Puma, al museo regionale della Bonifica di Ca' Vendramin in occasione del primo workshop nazionale per la presentazione del progetto Interreg-Ce Proline-Cepromosso dalla Fondazione Cinco, Centro Euro-mediterraneo sui cambiamenti climatici e Arpso Emilia Romagna.

Lo stesso concetto l'ha espresso il direttore generale del Consorzio di Bonifica Delta del Po, «utente silenzioso», Giancarlo



TAGLIO DI PO Puma al centro con il presidente Tugnolo

Mantovani, presente il presidente dell'ente e della Fondazione: Ca' Vendramin. Adriano Tugnolo, oltre a ricordare Formai cronico problema del cuneo salino, «Le barriere antisale esistenti +

ha spiegato Mantovani - sono ormai inadeguate a contrastare la risalita del cuneo salino, anche per effetto della subsidenza, per cui abbiamo pensato a barriere antisale realizzate con un sistema di funzionamento diverso che hanno un costo importante. E allora cosa fare? Sperare che piova! la desalinazione delle acque costa troppo: 800 euro per ettaro». Anche il direttore della Fondazione Ca' Vendramia, ingegnere Lino Tosini, ha rivendicato "un'Autorità unica a decidere la regolamentazione delle acque del fiume Po" e come sostiene Luigi D'Alpans, professore emerito di idraulica dell'Università di Padova «in idraulica non si parla di democrazia ma di dittatura».

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From "La voce di Rovigo", 18th MAy 2017

"Un piano contro la crisi idrica"

Anna Volpe

TAGLIO DI PO - "L'acqua nel fiume Po, utente silenzioso, è poca, e nel Delta arriva quella che ci lasciano. Quando c'è la crisi idrica, serve un piano di emergenza per far fronte alla crisi stessa e serve anche qualcuno che applichi il piano, destinato altrimenti a rimanere solo una buona pratica che però non trova applicazione". Lo ha detto Giancarlo Mantovani, direttore del Consorzio di bonifica Delta del Po, intervenendo al primo workshop nazionale con i portatori di interesse intitolato "Le sfide poste dalle scelte per le attività di uso del territorio e dal cambiamento climatico per la protezione della risorsa idrica", organizzato da Fondazione Centro Euro-mediterraneo sui cambiamenti cli-

matici e Agenzia regionale per l'ambiente e l'energia dell'Emilia Romagna, e svoltosi ieri alla Fondazione Ca' Vendramin. A fare gli onori di casa, il direttore Lino Tosini: "Sulla questione riserva idrica condivido tutto, ma c'è un problema istituzionale: finchè non ci sarà un'autorità unica che decida sulla distribuzione dell'acqua nel bacino del Po, non se ne verrà fuori e il problema della carenza di acqua non si risolverà". Quindi, si è entrati nel vivo dei lavori con l'introduzione di Silvano Pecora dell'Arpae Emilia Romagna, la presentazione di Guido Rianna del progetto complessivo Proline Ce, i cui elementi cardine sono sviluppare strategie in maniera congiunta con i partner - 13 e 5 quelli associati - e proporre buone pratiche. A seguire, gli interventi di Silvia Torresan della Fondazione Centro Euro-mediterraneo sui cambiamenti climatici, di Claudia Vezzani dell'Autorità di bacino del Po, che ha focalizzato l'attenzione sul piano di gestione delle siccità del bacino del Po, denominato direttiva magre Po, e infine di Francesco Puma, segretario dell'Autorità di distretto del Po, che riprendendo il concetto già espresso da Mantovani e Tosini sull'uso dell'acqua nel bacino del Po: "Gli usi dell'acqua - ha concluso - sono diritti acquisiti che devono essere tutelati e non essere lasciati a chi prima arriva se ne serve". Presente fra gli altri rappresentanti dell'Emilia Romagna Sandra Monducci, funzionario del Servizio acqua; "No allo spreco della risorsa idrica - ha chiosato sì invece ad un uso razionale".

REPRODUZIONE RISERVATA







Attachment 4: Questionnaire



Questionario di riscontro:

Primo Workshop Nazionale con i portatori di interesse

-:	Dartacipanti	1 (1)				
	Partecipanti, ine di migliorare l'organi	iono o gos	tione dei works	on da condur	re nell'ambito	del Progetti
O	ine di migliorare i organi LINE-CE e conoscere la Vo ro tempo per rispondere al	stra opinione s	sull'evento odier	no, Vi chiedian	no gentilmente	5 minuti de
	Per favore, utili	zzi un valore o	da 1 (pessimo gi	udizio) a 5 (ot	timo giudizio)	
	L'evento era adatto alle adeguato, evento ben org	Sue competer anizzato, argor	nze (obiettivi e nento di interess	struttura del p e)?	progetto presen	tati in mod
	10	20	3 O	40	5 0	
	L'evento (presentazioni, modo da sensibilizzare l'u					equilibrato i
	10	20	3 O	4 0	5 O	
	L'evento è stato ben orga	nizzato e focal	izzato sui temi de	el Progetto?		
	10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
	L'evento ha permesso di i	incrementare la	Sua consapevole	zza e conoscen	za dei temi affr	ontati?
	10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
	Dopo l'evento, ha una PROLINE-CE?	conoscenza pi	ù profonda degl	i obiettivi, at	tività/prodotti	del progett
	10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
	Secondo la Sua opinior organizzazione, dettagli s				to con adegua	ato anticipo
	10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
	Ulteriori commenti:				1/2	
	4/					
7	7. Ha una maggiore consa	pevolezza dei "	messaggi chiave"	che l'evento in	ntendeva fornire	
	 informazioni sulle mitigazione del ris 		poste dalla prote	ezione integrat	a delle risorse	idriche e l
	10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
	panoramica degli a	approcci e meto	di che si intende	utilizzare nelle	aree pilote	





[Threats]) condot	20	3 0	40	5 O	
				30	
e questioni sollevate ap					
10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
li argomenti affrontati	nel corso della	giornata hanno	un impatto sulle a	attività di Suo inte	resse?
10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
eputa sufficienti i mom	ienti di partecip	azione nei quali	(?) ha potuto esp	orimere il Suo puni	to di vi
10	2 O	3 O	40	5 O	
Sue aspettative sono	state soddisfatt	e?			
10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
Ulteriori commenti:					
		*			
383		F:			
La composizione dei invitati?					sono
10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
Ulteriori commenti:					-
L'atmosfera in cui si è					
10	20	3 O	40	5 O	
Ulteriori commenti:			*		
Secondo la Sua opinio piacere fossero state		tioni inerenti le	tematiche del p	rogetto che Le avr	ebbe f
Secondo la Sua opinio piacere fossero state		itioni inerenti le	tematiche del p	rogetto che Le avr	ebbe f