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Integrated Management System for Prevention and Reduction of Pollution of Waterbodies at Contaminated Industrial Megasites

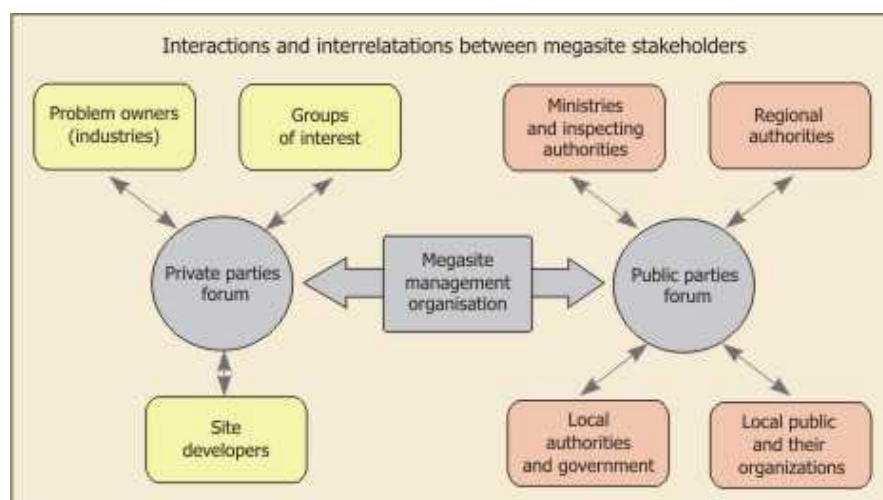
Stakeholders for the megasite

A clear stakeholder organization structure should be established at an early stage of the megasite management in order to take different points of view and interests into account and to avoid potential misunderstandings and conflicts further down in the decision and evaluation process. Management tasks at the megasites differ from the conventional administration procedures in their grade of complexity and variety of the protagonists involved.

Seven main groups of stakeholders can be defined for the megasite:

1. Ministries and inspecting/regulating authorities,
2. Regional and local authorities and government,
3. Local public and their organizations,
4. Problem owners (industries),
5. Groups of interest,
6. Site developers,
7. Internal organization of the GOS
8. Megasite management organizations.

The figure below gives an overview of different stakeholders and their interrelations.



1. Ministries and inspecting/regulating authorities

These authorities are responsible to control and reinforce application of various federal and state laws and regulations. Often they may act as main financing bodies for the megasite.

2. Regional and local authorities and government

These parties are mainly acting as a representative of the interests of the inhabitants, responsible for local economic and environmental status and development.

3. Local public

In case regional/local authorities do not sufficiently cover the interest of the inhabitants of the region, local public can be involved into information exchange and the decision making process at the megasite. Public interests can be represented by individual delegates or by specially organized committees.

4. Problem owners (industries)

Every person obligated by law to carry out remediation of the contaminated site, or generally speaking, who is the liable owner or user of the contaminated site (megasite), is considered to be a problem owner. Generally, all problem owners should be involved in the management of the megasite. In some cases, they can be represented by the Group of Interest, which will protect their interests and deliver their opinion to the other stakeholders.

5. Groups of Interest

Organizations that are representing the interests of the problem owners of the megasite.

6. Site developers

Parties that are managing the economic performance and development of the megasite.

7. Internal organization of the GOS

Out of the identified stakeholders the GOS chairman and the secretary should be chosen. A number of stakeholder meetings will be taking place during the long term megasite management process and it is especially important to distribute the responsibilities and to introduce the structured communication already at an early stage.

8. Megasite management organizations

Organizations that are responsible for management of soil and water quality at the megasite.

Projects at this scale and their outcomes may affect various stakeholders in a different extent, therefore decisions made during IMS implementation should be communicated with the stakeholder groups, and consensus should be found. The following table gives an overview of stakeholder involvement at the different stages of IMS.

	Information from: stakeholders to IMS team	Information from: IMS team to stakeholders	Discussion between IMS team and group of stakeholders
Starting IMS			
Organizing stakeholders			Initiative to form the group of stakeholders (GOS)
Boundary conditions	Information and data (databases, integrated information)		
Building a conceptual model		Conceptual model outline	Approval and adjustments of conceptual model concept
Decision on IMS			Decision about further IMS development
Risk Assessment			

Risk Assessment			
Megasite characterization	Information and data for the megasite		
Determining risks	Risk assessment results	Local cluster specific values	Finalization for cluster
Finalize clustering			Final delineation of risk management zone (RMZ) and clusters boundaries
Risk Management Scenarios			
Basic scenarios			Intensive communication between group of stakeholders and IMS team
Selection of final scenario		Scenarios proposal supplied to the group of stakeholders	Discussion concerning prioritization and selection of the final scenario
Implementation			
Management plan	Targets for implementation	Developed IMS implementation plan	Approval of implementation plan
Monitoring program			Intensive communication between IMS team and group of stakeholders
Review process			Intensive communication between IMS team and group of stakeholders

Output

As a result of this inventory all relevant stakeholders should be identified, the major GOS tasks and mandate should be agreed upon and the preliminary agenda for the future GOS meetings should be elaborated. Stakeholder interaction schemes should be prepared and communicated with all parties involved.

To learn more about the group of stakeholders formed for WELCOME megasites, see the examples below.

[Bitterfeld](#) || [Rotterdam](#) || [Tarnowskie Góry](#)