REPORT ON ANALYSIS OF TESTED WPT1 TOOLS DISSEMINATION POSSIBILITIES IN OTHER REGIONS

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Project Partners

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within the project CE1308 Healing Places - *Enhancing environmental management capacities for sustainable use of the natural heritage of Central European spa towns and regions as the driver for local and regional development*.

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1. Introduction

The project HealingPlaces – Enhancing environmental management capacities for sustainable use of the natural heritage of Central European SPA towns and regions as the driver for local and regional development is funded by the EU Interreg Central Europe program and runs between April 2019 and June 2022. The project is run by Central Mining Institute (Katowice, Poland) as a lead partner, together with 9 Central European partners. The project is coordinated by the Central Mining Institute (Katowice, Poland) as the lead partner, and implemented together with nine Central European partner institutions from Hungary, Austria, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic.

The project consists of three different work packages: WPT1 "Environmental Mapping and Assessment" has the goal to develop common tools for an integrated assessment of present-day and expected threats and pressures on mineral and thermal water resources in SPAs. It will develop a common methodology and ranking criteria for assessment of impact strength on mineral and thermal water resources.

WPT2 will experience the practical implementation of sustainable thermal water use in SPAs, throughout the implementation of different pilot actions on SPAs system located in the different regional territory of PPs. The main objective of WP2 is the practical implementation of sustainable thermal water use in SPA-regions, understood primarily as ensuring effective & rational use of identified resources & protection of ecosystems while realizing social & economic functions.

Finally, WPT3, starting from the WPT1 tools and from the Pilot Actions implemented in the WPT2, will provide an Integrated Strategy for Sustainable Management of SPAs system.

The present report is a part of WPT2 and is intended to summarize the analysis of tested WP T1 tools dissemination possibilities in other regions. These tools were developed and/or implemented within WP T1 with the aim to improve the protection and sustainable use of the resources. In more detail the tools are:

- The database on SPAs potential, threats and pressures in partner courtiers (WWW, interactive) (O.T1.1.1);
- The tool for integrated assessment (& monitoring) of environmental pressures on main SPAs resources (O.T1.2.1).
- App for the management of thermal water resources and environmental sustainability

The report shows possible dissemination channels, dissemination activities and dissemination strategies. In addition, potential barriers and limitations are addressed.

2. General Framework

2.1. Assumptions

This report aims to make assumptions about the possible dissemination of the tools developed within the framework of the project. First of all, it should be noted that the tools in the current state of development represent a first version, but are not yet suitable for final distribution within the CE states. The processing of the task has made it clear that uniform data collection within the countries is more difficult than assumed. The work has shown that the terminology is used very differently, the data is recorded in a different way and is only comparable to a limited extent, and access to data is not guaranteed in all countries. From this point of view, the development of these tools cannot be understood as completed but must be regarded as “work in progress”, which will require adjustments for each new country.

After the general framework this report shows in a first step the measures that were used in the individual partner countries to disseminate the content, since these can of course also be used in other regions. Then considerations are made as to which dissemination options are available in order to be able to show the content in concrete terms in other CE regions and countries.

2.2. Target groups of the project

In the initial phase of the project, key local and regional stakeholders were identified. Thanks to a broad and diverse group of stakeholders, it was assumed that both an effective exchange of information, necessary for the adjustment of tools to regional needs, and also access to data, necessary for the effective operation of tools under construction, would be possible.

Below you can find lists of the main stakeholders identified in each Partner Country.

Table 1 Lists of the main stakeholders identified in each Country Partner

No.	Stakeholders	
Poland		
1.	Okręgowy Urząd Górniczy we Wrocławiu	National public authority
2.	Dolnośląski Wojewódzki Inspektor Ochrony Środowiska	National public authority
3.	Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Dolnośląskiego Geolog Województwa, Dyrektor Wydziału Geologii	Regional public authority
4.	Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Dolnośląskiego Departament Obszarów Wiejskich i Zasobów Naturalnych	Regional public authority
5.	Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Dolnośląskiego Wydział Obszarów Wiejskich	Regional public authority
6.	Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Dolnośląskiego Pełnomocnik Marszałka ds. współpracy z gm. uzdrowiskowymi	Regional public authority
7.	Starostwo Powiatowe w Kłodzku, Wydział Ochrony Środowiska i Rolnictwa Dyrektor Wydział Ochrony Środowiska i Rolnictwa	Regional public authority

No.	Stakeholders	
8.	Starostwo Powiatowe w Kłodzku, Powiatowe Archiwum Geologiczne	Regional public authority
9.	Starostwo Powiatowe w Jeleniej Górze Dyrektor Wydział Ochrony Środowiska i Rolnictwa i Leśnictwa	Regional public authority
10.	Starostwo Powiatowe w Jeleniej Górze Geolog Powiatowy	Regional public authority
11.	Starostwo Powiatowe w Wałbrzychu Geolog Powiatowy	Regional public authority
12.	Starostwo Powiatowe w Wałbrzychu Naczelnik Wydziału Infrastruktury Powiatu i Ochrony Środowiska	Regional public authority
13.	Starostwo Powiatowe w Wałbrzychu	Regional public authority
14.	Urząd Miejski Wałbrzycha	Local public authority
15.	Gmina Świeradów-Zdrój	Local public authority
16.	Gmina Polanica-Zdrój	Local public authority
17.	Gmina Jelenia Góra	Local public authority
18.	Gmina Szczawno-Zdrój	Local public authority
19.	Gmina Jedlina-Zdrój	Local public authority
20.	Gmina Niemcza	Local public authority
21.	Gmina Kudowa-Zdrój	Local public authority
22.	Gmina Polanica-Zdrój	Local public authority
23.	Gmina Duszniki-Zdrój	Local public authority
24.	Gmina Bystrzyca Kłodzka	Local public authority
25.	Gmina Lądek-Zdrój	Local public authority
26.	Gmina Podgórzyn	Local public authority
27.	Gmina Ciepłowody	Local public authority
28.	Gmina Janowice Wielkie	Local public authority
29.	Gmina Kamienna Góra	Local public authority
30.	Gmina Wiejska Kłodzko	Local public authority
31.	Gmina Miejska Kłodzko	Local public authority
32.	Gmina Miejska Kowary	Local public authority
33.	Gmina Miejska Leśna	Local public authority
34.	Gmina Lewin Kłodzki	Local public authority
35.	Gmina Międzylesie	Local public authority
36.	Gmina Mirsk	Local public authority
37.	Gmina Mysłakowice	Local public authority
38.	Gmina Podgórzyn	Local public authority
39.	Gmina Stara Kamienica	Local public authority
40.	Gmina Stare Bogaczowice	Local public authority

No.	Stakeholders	
41.	Gmina Stronie Śląskie	Local public authority
42.	Gmina Szczytna	Local public authority
43.	Gmina Walim	Local public authority
44.	Miasto Wałbrzych	Local public authority
45.	Wydział Geoinżynierii, Górnictwa I Geologii; Politechnika Wrocławska	Higher education and research
46.	Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy Wydział Inżynierii Kształtowania Środowiska i Geodezji, Instytut Inżynierii Środowiska	Higher education and research
47.	KGHM Cuprum sp. z o.o. Centrum Badawczo – Rozwojowe - Pracownia Hydrogeologiczna	Higher education and research
48.	Państwowy Instytut Geologiczny – Państwowy Instytut Badawczy, Oddział Dolnośląski	Higher education and research
49.	Uniwersytet Wrocławski Wydział Nauk o Ziemi i Kształtowania Środowiska Zakład Hydrogeolog	Higher education and research
50.	Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wydział Nauk o Ziemi i Kształtowania Środowiska, Zakład Hydrogeologii Podstawowej	Higher education and research
51.	Politechnika Wrocławska Wydział Architektury Katedra Urbanistyki i Procesów Osadniczych	Higher education and research
52.	Uzdrowisko Cieplice Sp. z o.o. - GRUPA PGU	Large enterprises
53.	Uzdrowisko Świeradów-Czerniawa Sp. z o.o. – Grupa PGU	Large enterprises
54.	Uzdrowisko Szczawno- Jedlina S.A.	Large enterprises
55.	Uzdrowisko Lądek-Długopole S.A.	Large enterprises
56.	"Sanatoria Dolnośląskie" Sp. z o.o.	Large enterprises
57.	Polska Grupa Uzdrowisk KGHM	Large enterprises
58.	Producent Wody Mineralnej "Staropolanka"	Large enterprises
59.	Producent Wody Mineralnej "Anka"	Large enterprises
60.	Szpital Uzdrowiskowy Wielka Pieniawa w Polanicy-Zdroju	Large enterprises
61.	Producent Wody Mineralnej "Ustronianka"	Large enterprises
62.	Izba Gospodarcza "Uzdrowiska Polskie"	Business support organization
63.	23 Wojskowy Szpital Uzdrowiskowo- Rehabilitacyjny SP ZOZ – Lądek Zdrój	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
64.	Stowarzyszenie Gmin Polskich Euroregion Glacensis	Interest groups including NGOs
65.	Termy Cieplickie Sp. z o.o	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
Hungary		
66.	Hajdú-Bihar County Government, Department of Planning, Development and Strategy, Unit of Development	Regional public authority

No.	Stakeholders	
67.	Hajdú-Bihar County Government, Department of Legal and Coordination Issues	Regional public authority
68.	Hajdú-Bihar County Government, Department of Economy	Regional public authority
69.	East Hungarian Water Authority	Regional public authority
70.	Environmental and Nature Conservation Department of County Government Office	Regional public authority
71.	Ministry of Agriculture	National public authority
72.	Municipality of Debrecen	Local public authority
73.	Municipality of Hajdúszoboszló	Local public authority
74.	Municipality of Hajdúnánás	Local public authority
75.	Municipality of Püspökladány	Local public authority
76.	Municipality of Hajdúböszörmény	Local public authority
77.	Municipality of Balmazújváros	Local public authority
78.	Municipality of Kaba	Local public authority
79.	Municipality of Nádudvar	Local public authority
80.	HUNGAROSPA Zrt	Large enterprises
81.	Hajdúnánás Spa	SME
82.	Debrecen Spa Ltd	SME
83.	University of Debrecen, Faculty of Science and Technology, Institute Of Biology And Ecology, Department of Hydrobiology	Higher education and research
84.	University of Debrecen, Faculty of Science and Technology, Institute Of Earth Sciences, Department of Landscape Protection and Environmental Geography	Higher education and research
85.	Mining and Geological Survey of Hungary	Sectoral Agency
86.	Hortobágy National Park Directorate	Sectoral Agency
87.	Regional Innovation Agency	Sectoral Agency
88.	Thermal-Health Industry Cluster	Business support organization
89.	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Hajdú- Bihar County	Business support organization
90.	Hungarian Baths Association	Interest groups including NGOs
91.	Association for the Tourism of Debrecen and Hortobágy	Interest groups including NGOs
92.	Tourism of Hajdúszoboszló Nonprofit Ltd.	Interest groups including NGOs
Austria		
93.	County of Upper Austria, Department of Ground and Drinking Water Management	Regional public authority
94.	County of Upper Austria, Head of water management department	Regional public authority
95.	County of Upper Austria, Environmental lawyer (instruction-free)	Regional public authority

No.	Stakeholders	
96.	County of Upper Austria, Department of Economics, subsidising authority for for tourism	Regional public authority
97.	County of Upper Austria, Deputy Office Manager, Contributions State Holding, Tourism	Regional public authority
98.	County of Upper Austria, Spatial Planning	Regional public authority
99.	County of Upper Austria, Head of nature protection department	Regional public authority
100.	Digital Upper Austrian Spatial Information System [DORIS]	Regional public authority
101.	Upper Austrian Future Academy	Regional public authority
102.	Austrian regional planning conference - ÖROK	National public authority
103.	Upper Austria Tourism - Managing Director	Business support organization
104.	Upper Austria Tourism - Healthcare companies	Business support organization
105.	Upper Austria Tourism - nature experience	Business support organization
106.	Upper Austria Tourisms – statistics	Business support organization
107.	General Manager Eurothermen Resort (Spas in Bad Schallerbach, Bad Hall, Bad Ischl)	Large enterprises
108.	General Manager Therme Geinberg	SME
109.	Health resort Bad Zell	SME
110.	Curhaus Bad Mühllacken	SME
111.	Administrative district authority Urfahr Umgebung	Local public authority
112.	Administrative district authority Freistadt	Local public authority
113.	Administrative district authority Perg	Local public authority
114.	Administrative district authority Ried im Innkreis	Local public authority
115.	Administrative district authority Braunau	Local public authority
116.	Mayor of Bad Zell	Local public authority
117.	Mayor of Geinberg	Local public authority
118.	Tourism association Mühlviertler Alm Freistadt	Business support organization
119.	Tourism associations'Innviertel	Business support organization
120.	Johannes Kepler University, Institute for Environmental Law	Higher education and research
121.	Johannes Kepler University, Institute for Industrial and Regional Environmental Management	Higher education and research
122.	Johannes Kepler University, Energy institute	Higher education and research
123.	University of Applied Sciences Upper Austria, Sustainable Development and Environment	Higher education and research
124.	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, BOKU Vienna	Higher education and research
125.	Chamber of Commerce Upper Austria, Tourism and Leisure Industry division	Business support organization
126.	Upper Austrian Chamber of Commerce, service center, innovation, technology, environment	Business support organization

No.	Stakeholders	
127.	President, Chamber of Agriculture Upper Austria	Business support organization
128.	Director of the Chamber Office, Chamber of Agriculture Upper Austria	Business support organization
129.	Cleantech cluster - area of environmental technology	Business support organization
130.	Leader Region Mühlviertler Alm	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
131.	Leader Region Mühlviertler Kernland	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
132.	Leader Region Perg Strudengau	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
133.	Leader Region Innviertel - vom Inn zum Kobernaußerwald	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
Croatia		
134.	Sveti Martin na Muri Municipality	Local public authority
135.	Varaždinske Toplice City	Local public authority
136.	Donja Stubica City	Local public authority
137.	Stubičke Toplice Municipality	Local public authority
138.	Krapinske Toplice Municipality	Local public authority
139.	Tuhelj Municipality	Local public authority
140.	Special Hospital for Medical Rehabilitation Varaždinske Toplice	SPA-Hospital
141.	Terme Jezerčica Ltd.	SME
142.	Special Hospital for Medical Rehabilitation Stubičke Toplice	SME
143.	Special Hospital for Medical Rehabilitation Krapinske Toplice	SPA-Hospital
145.	Terme Tuhelj Ltd.	SME
146.	Komunalno poduzeće Ltd.	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
147.	Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar	Sectoral Agency
148.	Croatian Geological Survey	Higher education and research
149.	Faculty of Geotechnical Engineering	Higher education and research
150.	Međimurje county	Regional public authority
151.	Varaždin county	Regional public authority
152.	Krapina-Zagorje county	Regional public authority
153.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	National public authority
154.	Julius Rose Ltd.	Business support organization
Slovenia		
155.	Municipality of Karlovac	Local public authority
156.	Slovenia Water Agency and Slovenian environmental agency	Local public authority
157.	Geological survey Slovenia	Higher education and research

No.	Stakeholders	
158.	Terme Krka	Large enterprises
159.	Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Protection, Novo mesto regional unit	Sectoral Agency
160.	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning	National public authority
161.	Municipality of Dolenjske Toplice	Local public authority
162.	Municipality of Šmarješke Toplice	Local public authority
163.	LAG Dolenjske in Bele krajina	Interest groups including NGOs
Czech Republic		
164.	Bludov, Spa Bludov	Local stakeholder
165.	Bludov, Medical Spa Bludov (LLB s.r.o. léčebné lázně Bludov)	Local stakeholder
166.	Karlova Studánka, Karlova Studánka Mountain Spa (Horské lázně Karlova Studánka)	Local stakeholder
167.	Jeseník, Priessnitz Spa in Jeseník (Priessnitzovy léčebných lázní v Jeseníku)	Local stakeholder
168.	Dolní Lipová, Schroth Medical Spa (Schrothovy léčebné lázně)	Local stakeholder
169.	Velké Losiny, Velké Losiny Thermal Spa (Termální lázně Velké Losiny)	Local stakeholder
170.	Bludov, Municipal office Bludov (Obecní úřad Bludov)	Local stakeholder
171.	Karlova Studánka, Karlova Studánka Municipal Office (Obecní úřad Karlova Studánka)	Local stakeholder
172.	Jeseník, City hall (Městský úřad)	Local stakeholder
173.	Lipová-lázně, Municipal office (Obecní úřad)	Local stakeholder
174.	Velké Losiny, Municipal office (Obecní úřad)	Local stakeholder
175.	Jeseníky, Jeseníky Mountains - tourism association (Jeseníky – sdružení cestovního ruchu)	Regional stakeholder
176.	Ministry of Health - Department of the Czech Inspectorate of Spas and Springs (Ministerstvo zdravotnictví - oddělení Český inspektorát lázní a zřídel)	National public authority
177.	Vrbno pod Pradědem, Association of Municipalities of the Vrben Region (Sdružení obcí Vrbenska)	Regional stakeholder
178.	Lipová-lázně, MAS Vincenze Priessnitze pro Jesenicko, o.p.s.	Regional stakeholder
179.	Bruntál, LAG Vincenze Priessnitz for Jesenicko, o.p.s. (MAS Hrubý Jeseník z.s.)	Regional stakeholder
180.	Nový Malín, LAG Šumperský venkov (MAS Šumperský venkov)	Regional stakeholder
181.	Olomouc, Regional Office Strategic Development Department (Krajský úřad, Odbor strategického rozvoje)	Regional public authority
182.	Olomouc, Regional Office Department of Environment and Agriculture, Department of Water Management, Fisheries and Geology (Krajský úřad, Odbor životního prostředí a zemědělství, oddělení vodního hospodářství, rybářství a geologie)	Regional public authority
183.	Olomouc, Regional Office President's office (Krajský úřad Kancelář hejtmana)	Regional public authority
184	Olomouc, Regional Office President's office (Krajský úřad, Kancelář hejtmana)	Regional public authority

No.	Stakeholders	
185.	Ostrava, Regional Office Department of Environment and Agriculture, Department of Water Management, (Krajský úřad Odbor životního prostředí a zemědělství, oddělení vodního hospodářství)	Regional public authority
186.	Ostrava, Regional Office President's office (Krajský úřad, Kancelář hejtmana)	Regional public authority
187.	Ostrava, Regional Office President's office (Krajský úřad, Kancelář hejtmana)	Regional public authority
188.	ČHMÚ - groundwater branch Ostrava (ČHMÚ - podzemní vody pobočka Ostrava)	Regional public authority
189.	Czech Geological Survey (Česká geologická služba)	National public authority
190.	Association of Spas (Sdružení lázeňských míst)	Sectoral Agency
191.	Association of Medical Spas of the Czech Republic (Svaz léčebných lázní ČR)	Sectoral Agency
192.	Balneological Research Institute (Výzkumný ústav balneologický, v.v.i)	National public authority
193.	AOPK, PLA Jeseníky (AOPK, CHKO Jeseníky)	Regional public authority
194.	Centrála cestovního ruchu Olomouckého kraje (Centrála cestovního ruchu Olomouckého kraje)	Business support organization
195.	Institute of Medical Facilities and Statistics of the Czech Republic - Department of Data Analysis (Ústav zdravotnických zařízení a statistiky České republiky – odbor analýzy dat)	National public authority
196.	Agrární komora Olomouckého kraje, Okresní Agrární komora Šumperk (Agrární komora Olomouckého kraje, Okresní Agrární komora Šumperk)	Sectoral Agency
197.	Jeseník District Agrarian Chamber (Okresní agrární komora Jeseník)	Sectoral Agency
198.	District Agrarian Chamber Bruntál (Okresní agrární komora Bruntál)	Sectoral Agency
199.	Regional Agrarian Chamber Ostrava (Regionální agrární komora Ostravsko)	Sectoral Agency
200.	Regional Agrarian Chamber Ostrava (Regionální agrární komora Ostravsko)	Sectoral Agency
201.	Regional Chamber of Commerce of the Olomouc Region (Krajská hospodářská komora Olomouckého kraje)	Sectoral Agency
202.	District Chamber of Commerce Šumperk (OHK okres Šumperk)	Sectoral Agency
203.	District Chamber of Commerce Jesenik (OHK Jeseník)	Sectoral Agency
204.	District Chamber of Commerce Bruntal (OHK Bruntál)	Sectoral Agency
205.	Regional Chamber of Commerce of the Moravian-Silesian Region (Krajská hospodářská komora Moravskoslezského kraje)	Sectoral Agency
206.	LAG Horní Pomoraví, MAS Horní Pomoraví	Regional SH
207.	Euroregion Praděd	Regional SH
208.	Moravian-Silesian Region, Moravskoslezský kraj	Regional public authority
209.	Nature and Landscape Protection Agency of the Czech Republic (AOPK)	National public authority
Italy		
210.	Municipality of Acqui Terme	Local Public Authority

No.	Stakeholders	
211.	Alessandria Province - Water Resources Protection and Enhancement Service	Local Public Authority
212.	Piedmont Region - Environment, Energy and Territory Department	Regional Public Authority
213.	State Property Agency (Piedmont)	Regional Public Authority
214.	Medical System Spa	International Company
215.	Gran Hotel Nuove Terme of Acqui Terme	SME [SPAs + Hotel] and Health Centre
216.	Villa Ottolenghi	SME [Resort]
217.	Municipality of Visone	Local Public Authority
218.	Federterme Thermal Waters National Federation	Business support organization
219.	Local Health Authority of Alessandria	Local Public Authority
220.	Local Action Group Borba	Interest Group
221.	University of Genova – Geology Higher Education and Research Centre	Higher Education and Research Centre
222.	University of Turin – Earth Science Department Higher Education and Research Centre	Higher Education and Research Centre
223.	University of Genova	Tourism Science Department
224.	University of Turin	Tourism Science Department
225.	Chamber of Commerce of Alessandria	Business support organization
226.	Chamber of Commerce of Turin	Business support organization
227.	Alessandria Tourism Office	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
228.	Monferrato Tourism Office	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
229.	A & T Progetti	
230.	EHTTA European Historical Thermal Towns Association	International organisation
231.	REGIONE VENETO	Regional public authority
232.	OGD TERME E COLLI EUGANEI	Local public authority
233.	MONTEGROTTO TERME	Local public authority
234.	ABANO TERME	Local public authority
235.	ARQUA' PETRARCA	Local public authority
236.	BAONE	Local public authority
237.	BATTAGLIA TERME	Local public authority
238.	CERVARESE SANTA CROCE	Local public authority
239.	CINTO EUGANEO	Local public authority
240.	DUE CARRARE	Local public authority
241.	ESTE	Local public authority
242.	GALZIGNANO TERME	Local public authority

No.	Stakeholders	
243.	LOZZO ATESTINO	Local public authority
244.	MONSELICE	Local public authority
245.	ROVOLON	Local public authority
246.	TEOLO	Local public authority
247.	TORREGLIA	Local public authority
248.	VO'	Local public authority
249.	CENTRO STUDI TERMALI PIETRO D'ABANO	Higher education and research
250.	CAMERA DI COMMERCIO PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
251.	CONFINDUSTRIA PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
252.	CONSORZIO VENETO TERME COLLI MARKETING	Interest groups including NGOs
253.	FEDERALBERGHI TERME ABANO E MONTEGROTTO	Interest groups including NGOs
254.	G.A.L. PATAVINO	Interest groups including NGOs
255.	ASCOM CONFCOMMERCIO PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
256.	A.P.P.E. PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
257.	CONFESERCENTI	Interest groups including NGOs
258.	U.P.A. PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
259.	C.N.A. PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
260.	COLDIRETTI PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
261.	CONFAGRICOLTURA AGRITURIST VENETO	Interest groups including NGOs
262.	CONSORZIO VOLONTARIO PER LATUTELA DEI VINI COLLI EUGANEI	Interest groups including NGOs
263.	STRADA DEL VINO COLLI EUGANEI	Interest groups including NGOs
264.	CIA PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
265.	PARCO REGIONALE DEI COLLI EUGANEI	Regional public authority
266.	GESTIONE UNICA BACINO IDROMINEARIO	Regional public authority
267.	UPA CONFARTIGIANATO	Interest groups including NGOs
268.	VENETO AGRICOLTURA (AGENZIA REGIONALE PER L'INNOVAZIONE DEL SETTORE PRIMARIO)	Interest groups including NGOs
269.	SIGLE SINDACALI	Interest groups including NGOs
270.	ISTITUTO ALBERGHIERO PIETRO D'ABANO	Education/training centre and school.

No.	Stakeholders	
271.	UFFICI IAT ABANO	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
272.	UFFICIO IAT MONTEGROTTO	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
273.	UFFICIO IAT MONSELICE	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
274.	UFFICIO IAT ESTE	Infrastructure and (public) service provider
275.	MUSEI DELLA PROVINCIA	Interest groups including NGOs
276.	CIA PADOVA	Interest groups including NGOs
278.	BANCA PATAVINA	Business support organization
279.	FIAVET	Interest groups including NGOs
280.	ASSOCIAZIONE LAPIS	Interest groups including NGOs

3. Dissemination possibilities analysis

3.1. Dissemination channels

The following table gives an overview of different dissemination channels which were used during the HealingPlaces project and thus can be a first indication for the dissemination in the other CE countries as well. In the left-hand column the different channels are listed, possible applications and examples from the specific project are shown in the right-hand column. When possible, links to the relevant examples have also been included.

Table 2 Dissemination channels with examples of the use

Dissemination channels	Example of the use of the dissemination channels
Project Brochure	In the course of the final brochure, specific sections will be devoted to tools, development and implementation in the pilot regions. This brochure will be available on the homepage on the one hand and distributed via active direct mailings on the other. Of course, the content could also be used to pass on the information to other countries.
Press releases & articles	After events press releases were made by organizing partner and were sent out to local/regional media.
Project website	All project information can be found on the project homepage and is still available there after the end of the project: https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/HealingPlaces.html
Partners website	Some partners have also made the information available on the company website and refer to the project website from there. E.g.:

	GIG: https://gig.eu/pl/healingplaces HBCG: https://www.hbmo.hu/CPage.aspx?key=545 Biz-up: https://www.biz-up.at/
Social media	Above all, social media offer the possibility of reaching people outside of the project and informing them about the content. The content was distributed on the project's own pages, on the company's pages and also on the pages of stakeholders. E.g.: **Facebook:** https://www.facebook.com/HealingPlacesProject/?ref=nf&hc_ref=ARSNEIBn8No7JcI6lfG40dB8eYSBmsWFGSchwOFtGCvvj5cLrTBGFaUNY8fXeOiJyAU **LinkedIn:** https://www.linkedin.com/company/healingplacesproject/ **ResearchGate:** https://www.researchgate.net/project/HealingPlaces-Enhancing-environmental-management-capacities-for-sustainable-use-of-the-natural-heritage-of-Central-European-SPA-towns-and-regions-as-the-driver-for-local-and-regional-development-Int **YouTube:** https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCPAASppx-rvXeVH64UL-g9w
Project video(s)	A picture often says more than a thousand words. In this sense, videos of the pilot actions were also created for the project. This idea only came about because traveling to the different pilot regions was not possible due to Covid-19 pandemic and we were looking for a way to present the locations anyway. In addition to the videos for the individual pilot regions, a joint final video was also created.
Project documentation	In addition to the contributions via the media, the project progress was also shown and described via the deliverables. The relevant of these documents were prepared for publication and also made available on the project homepage. These can give regions an insight into the results of the project and contain recommendations for action, especially for regions with similar framework conditions.

3.2. Dissemination activities

The example from chapter 3.1. Examples of dissemination activities are given below in this table. Here, too, the various activities can be found on the left, while concrete implementation measures are described as examples on the right. The ranking is random and not due to a rating or frequency of use.

Table 3: Dissemination activities with examples of the use

Activities	Example
Events	In the course of the project, events were held at various levels. On the one hand, the closest stakeholders were tied to the project and included in the exchange. In addition, by presenting the project results at events in the pilot regions, a broader public could be reached, thus creating awareness of the project and the topic of thermal water protection. The presence at international events and conferences was also aimed for, but this was made very difficult by Corona. For example, the following events have taken place: Slovenia: Regional workshop 2.2.2022; transnational workshop 19.4.2022 Austria: participation in Tourism Forum Mühlviertel (12/2021), Future Forum Upper Austria (03/2022), General assembly Innviertel (06/2022)
Webinars	Webinars are a very good way to disseminate the results of the project in a location-independent yet interactive way. Also in the course of HealingPlaces several - internal and public - webinars were held to spread specific results. For example, 3 webinars were held in June 2022 on the results of the three work packages. These were open to stakeholders. The webinars were recorded and published afterwards.
Meetings (face-to-face, online)	Face-to-face meetings are particularly suitable for building trust and involving partners and associated target groups more closely in project activities. These took place in the pilot regions with the most important stakeholders and decision-makers. Of course, face-to-face meetings were also of particular importance at the partner meetings, in order to strengthen the joint work through personal contact between the project partners. Unfortunately, this option was also severely restricted by Covid-19 pandemic, which made communication in the regions considerably more difficult.
Networking	Passing on information in your own network is probably still one of the most important ways of spreading it. This can make sense both face-to-face and via social media. However, sensitive content and trustworthy measures will require personal contact. The partners all brought a strong network into the project and were able to use this to carry the content to the regions. Promoters and amplifiers who also pass the information on to their own network can be particularly important here.

3.3. Dissemination requirements

The use of the tools can offer particular benefits if it is possible to obtain as much data as possible from different CE countries. Of course, the ideal would be to collect all data from water resources and SPAs across Europe. In order to achieve further dissemination of the content, however, different framework conditions are required, which are to be presented here.

3.3.1. Technical requirements

One of the biggest hurdles in developing the tools was the harmonization of data from different countries and access to current data in general. In order to be able to install such a tool in different countries in the long term, an automated supply of data would be desirable. For this a standardization of the database, dynamic datasets and an automatic updating would be necessary. In addition, regular data maintenance would be of particular importance. For this, a technical interface to the different countries would have to be found and the tool would have to be attached to a dynamic database. In this way, the data would be available without much effort and would always be up-to-date. This could make the tool more attractive for stakeholders to use.

However, whether this technical further development of the systems can be implemented at all and whether this effort is worthwhile must certainly be checked.

3.3.2. Distribution requirements

In order to spread the topic successfully, the relevant providers in this segment should of course be addressed first. These can be thermal bath operators, operators of SPA hotels, owners of water springs and similar entrepreneurs. This can probably be found out by doing an internet search first. In addition, sector-specific events or conferences can provide a stage for the topic. Interested representatives of the sector should be able to be met here.

Based on our experience, the most effective dissemination strategies engage promotors and amplifiers on a regional but also a (inter-)national level. For example, trade associations and business organizations support, that act as umbrella organization at intermediate level, environmental protection NGOs or tourism associations. For Italy a good channel for dissemination could be Federterme, a sector business support organization that work at national level, associated of Confidustria (the main Italian association representing manufacturing and service companies). In Austria, the tourism associations have turned out to be good partners, as they represent different companies and thus serve as a speaking tube.

Especially, if they were involved in the course of the project, representatives from the regions can support the results and disseminate them in the regions. Information material should be made available to these amplifiers as support, this can look very diverse from the brochures via web links and videos (see 2.3.1 2.3.1. Dissemination channels).

In addition, public authorities should also be involved in order to ensure top-down communication. This can be at federal, state or municipality level. First and foremost, of course, the spa municipalities are important stakeholders. In general, however, in our experience, the effectiveness of these authorities depends very much on the commitment of the concrete person concerned and less on her or his inherent role.

Communication channels should also be included at EU level. Existing connections and institutions can be sensitized to the topic. Such associations should not be underestimated as reinforcers, since many (project) approaches converge here and can be involved in the planning of the institutions. The ESPA (European SPAS ASSOCIATION), the EHTTA (European Historical Thermal Towns Association), the EU DG (Directorate-General for Climate Action) and the Interreg Central Europe Programmes can be named here.

It is more difficult when it comes to reaching the general public. Again, social media can be included here, as can traditional media. Press releases, television reports and radio broadcasts can reach people who would otherwise have less contact with the topic of the project.

3.3.3. Content requirements

In order to meet the requirements of the different target groups, it is important to use the topics according to the prevailing interests. The role of water and the protection of the resource should be put in the foreground for the general public. For providers from the sector, information about other providers, best practice examples from other regions and hints on economic challenges could be of particular importance. At the political level, it probably makes sense to emphasize the larger context and longer-term consequences.

The distribution channels and activities should also be selected according to this classification. It is therefore advisable to use more basic information and images when communicating with laypeople. Experts can already be provided with in-depth documents, like the deliverables from the project. Political authorities should receive in-depth, but very pointed and brief information. A wide range of events can also be chosen from entertainment events to specialist conferences.

4. Potential barriers and limitations

As the project progressed, it became clear that there were also limitations and barriers to dissemination. Similar difficulties can probably also apply to dissemination in other CE countries, which is why these should also be briefly discussed at this point.

As the following table shows, these barriers and limitations can be found on technical, organizational and administrative level. All of these listed points can make it more difficult to disseminate the content in other CE countries and must therefore be included in the planning of further action.

Table 4 Potential barriers and limitations

Technical limitations	Organizational limitations	Administrative limitations
> Missing “living” dataset > Different data bases – lack of comparability > User-friendly tool layout > Ease of use vs. in-depth analysis > What are the meaningful indicators?	> Lack of consistent terminology (What does SPA mean? What waters are included > Who are the drivers: wrong stakeholders/ too few stakeholders? > Bottom-up or top-down dissemination	> Complex procedures at the level of local authorities > Lack of awareness of public administration > missing responsibilities > Lack of legislative basis for assessment of investment effect (for example on land use)

5. Final recommendations

The literature shows a trend towards the guests' desire for natural experiences and the increasing value of health issues[1]. Trends like demographic change, increasing requirements and digital living environments (see also D.T1-3.4) sharpen the focus on topics such as provision, relaxation and well-being.[2] In addition the framework conditions on the markets are changing. Already in the course of the HealingPlaces project the situation in Europe has shifted dramatically. The pandemic, war in Europe and the resulting dependencies on raw materials such as gas/oil and grain, energy price developments and climate change caused the markets to tumble.

On the other hand, the technological progress leads to new possibilities. From an energy point of view, geothermal use of thermal water is becoming a more important alternative for covering future energy requirements for some European regions. Cascading use in particular opens opportunities to use the water equally for energetic reasons but also for combinations with other sectors (health, SPA, agriculture). All of this increases the need for an efficient and sustainable exploitation of thermal energy.

Because of the competing use not only the immense energetic potential but also the pressure on the valuable resource is increasing. A tension arises between the geothermal benefits and the protection of the deposits. For this reason, it may make sense to reconsider private ownership of the resource. The health aspect, which is so important, needs to get special attention!

However, in order to increase the effectiveness of overall use, it is not enough to only advance technological research, but also to optimize the legislative and organizational framework. A broad competence approach is required for further development. Cross sectoral expertise from technological, geological, environmental, spa/medicine/sanitary legislative and sustainable perspectives need to find together. In addition, it is also important to include the social context, the economy, financing issues, etc.

In many cases, the requirements for use and protection of healing water depots go beyond national states, which also calls for greater commitment from the European Union. In order to achieve long-term and cross-border protection of the water depots, the legislative and organizational framework should be optimized in the regions, member states and in the EU.

The tools developed in the HealingPlaces project can contribute here. If it is possible to further develop the presented prototype and to use it in all CE countries, a very good database for a common use and the sustainable management of healing water deposits can be created. The present report offers an approach to disseminating the tools and their usefulness to the CE countries and thus enables a contribution to the further development of water protection.

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1 E.g. https://www.zukunftsinstitut.de/artikel/der-wichtigste-megatrend-unserer-zeit/, without page; Baumbach, I.: Was erwartet der Gast von morgen? Trends in Tourismus und Freizeitgestaltung und wie man sie rechtzeitig erkennt, 2007, page 133 and 153 and https://www.wko.at/branchen/tourismus-freizeitwirtschaft/hotellerie/130318_Klimawandel_u._Tourismus_in_Oe._2030_Kurzfassung.pdf, page 14.

2 https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/601985/IPOL_STU(2017)601985_EN.pdf, page 36.