

Better Water Governance



Stakeholder participation in context of the Water Framework Directive

Learnings from 4 EU member states

Report from Conference and Workshop

October 30-31 2014

Vingsted Hotel & Conference Center, Vejle, Denmark

WaterCAP Taskforce project partners

Central Denmark Region

Provincie Drenthe

The Rivers Trust

Waterboard of Oldenburg

Deltares

SEGES

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WaterCap Taskforce project
<http://www.watercap.eu/watercaptaskforce.htm>

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Conclusions and recommendations

The first cycle in the WFD is coming to an end, and the four countries participating in the workshop reported very different, but often related experiences and challenges with regard to the involvement of stakeholders in the development and delivery of the first cycle plans.

- In Schleswig-Holstein early involvement of stakeholders resulted in management plans that were agreed without protest and different stakeholders had an opportunity (to some degree) to influence the plans. The early involvement was partly due to an old tradition of water boards in the area.
- Both in Denmark and in England the first cycle was characterised by very little opportunity for stakeholders to influence the content of the River Basin Management Plans. In both countries the plans were produced using a typical “top down” approach, resulting in “paper-plans” lacking consensus and insufficiently detailed to enable delivery.

In response, the UK government (DEFRA), launched a new policy framework called the ‘[catchment based approach \(CaBA\)](#)’. This new strategy is based on developing de-centralised catchment partnerships, facilitated by an independent third party “host”. CaBA provides a bottom up approach with active and engaged members. It places an emphasis on developing a shared understanding of the issues and actions required to deliver environmental improvements at a catchment scale.

- The Danish government made changes in the legislation in 2013 that established water councils to advise local authorities on issues concerning streams and rivers for the second cycle. The role of the water councils was to provide high-level guidance on suitable measures and where to use them at an overall watercourse level. These water councils can be seen as a kind of advanced pre consulting or “top down water councils” and so far the water councils have had only a six months lifespan. For those involved in the water councils, the experiences and attitude towards the process has been largely positive.
- In Sweden water councils play a key role in implementing the WFD. The first water councils started in 2005 with a steady growth since then. Today there are approx. 120, covering the majority of Sweden. So far the role of the councils has mainly been related to dissemination of information, dialog and discussions. There is a fear by members that the councils will become “discussion clubs”. The scale of the Water Councils has shown to be a very important factor. If they are too big the local engagement is easily lost. More progress in developing local measures and a recognition and experience of delivering the work is generally needed.

A common theme from the four countries was the need to balance the interests of various groups on one hand with the need to secure good status of different water bodies in the other.

The key challenge is to develop a sustainable governance structure for water management that incorporates the knowledge and aspirations of actors both at a national and local level in a way that delivers national and EU goals but also supports and facilitates local action.

Recommendations

The comparison of the implementation of the WFD between four different countries has clearly demonstrated the crucial importance of active stakeholder involvement at local scale. To successfully implement the Water Framework Directive it is necessary to strengthen initiatives that support local involvement and increase the understanding of the complex interactions between anthropogenic, environmental, political and economic pressures.

A balanced and transparent approach is required, that puts local stakeholders at the heart of decision making with regard to the development of long-term sustainable solutions. We therefore recommend further examination and evaluation of previous efforts and development of new governance approaches in order to determine and demonstrate more sustainable water governance solutions at the regional, national and EU levels.

1. Introduction

Public participation is a key element in the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Increasing public awareness of environmental issues is important but making use of knowledge, experience and initiatives of the different stakeholders and thus improving the quality of plans and measures, is even more important. Public acceptance, commitment together with more transparency and a more informed decision making process will lead to less litigation and misunderstandings. This can again avoid potential conflicts, problems of management and costs in the long term will be less.

In 2003 the European Commission published “Guidance document no. 8, Public Participation in relation to the WFD” in order to assist the EU member states with implementation of the Directive. However, as stated in the Guidance Document no. 8; it “is a living document that will need continuous input and improvements as application and experience build up in all countries of the EU”.

Now 12 years later and one WFD plan cycle wiser, we will in this report have a look at some of the experiences from 4 regions in Northern Europe with regard to water governance and the implementation of the WFD. Based on these experiences, we have provided some general recommendations for improvement of water governance structures across all member states.

2. Public participation in the Water Framework Directive

From the very beginning of the design of the Water Framework Directive, it was recognised that getting the European citizens involved was crucial. Firstly, because establishing and implementing the appropriate measures to achieve the objectives in the river basin management plan would involve balancing the needs and interests of various stakeholder groups. Secondly the greater the transparency in the establishment of objectives, the imposition of measures, and the reporting of standards, the greater the care Member States will take to implement the legislation in good faith, and the greater the power of the citizens to influence the direction of environmental protection of all waters.

In the Water Framework Directive article 14 public participation and active involvement are addressed:

Member States shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of this Directive, in particular in the production, review and updating of the river basin management plans. These first lines of article 14 are the only legal binding words concerning *active involvement*. The member states shall also ensure that there is information and consulting to the public. For example the Member States shall allow at least six months of consultation, where stakeholders can comment on the plan documents in order to ensure disclosure, consultation and dissemination of information on the water planning.

To assist competent authorities in the Member States with the implementation of Article 14 about Public Participation, guidance has been made on the common implementation strategy for the Water Framework Directive.

The Guidance Document no. 8 delivers a common understanding regarding the meaning of public participation in the context of the Water Framework Directive. Public participation can generally be defined as:

- Creating awareness of environmental issues
- Help to increase acceptance and commitment towards intended plans
- Allowing people to influence the outcome of plans and working processes
- A means of improving decision-making

Public participation for the implementation of the Directive is recommended at any stage in the planning process.

The scale at which public participation should take place is according to The Guidance no. 8 not pre-determined. *At a local scale the effects of management will be felt more directly and more responses from public and (local) stakeholders can be expected.* This input can be aggregated to a higher level to take advantage of local knowledge at river basin or river basin district level. Sometimes the focus should be on a wider area than the one where public participation is undertaken, for example when dealing with measures.

The experiences from implementing the WFD so far, indicates that fundamental basics on stakeholder engagement and communication at an appropriate scale (eg. Local versus national scales) still requires improvement. The Guidance no. 8 was published before the plans were made. Therefore the advice is likely to have been based on experiences from many projects and processes, but none of them at a scale and with the complexity of the WFD. The need for a new updated Guidance Document no. 8 is therefore very obvious in the light of the experiences from the first WFD cycle.

3. Workshop set-up

Experiences and learnings from implementing the WFD in 4 different countries were discussed at a conference October 30th and at a workshop October 31st 2014 in Denmark.

The goal was to pass on inspiration for the future work with public participation in water planning. Inspiration was based partly on the experiences from the local water councils in Denmark and partly on international experiences on this matter from Sweden, England and the “Bundesland” Schleswig-Holstein (Germany).



Conference in Denmark. Photo: Flemming Gertz, SEGES.

The conference was targeted a Danish audience with the intention of communicating the experiences from the four countries to the Danish stakeholders and authorities.

The workshop was hosted by The Knowledge Centre for Agriculture (now SEGES) representing the [WaterCAP-Taskforce](#) partnership with participants at the workshop from:

England - Former Departmental lead on WFD for the Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

UK - The Rivers Trust

Sweden - Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Germany - Landesverband der Wasser- und Bodenverbände, Schleswig-Holstein

Denmark - The Danish Nature Agency, Danish Ministry of Environment

Denmark - Local Government Denmark (LGDK)

Denmark - Danish Agriculture & Food Council

Denmark – local farm adviser with experiences from participation in 2 local water boards

Denmark – Aarhus University

The following main issues were discussed at the workshop:

- Traditions in water management cultures
- Organisation - organisational structures
- Geographic Scale
- Objectives and agendas (ambitions)
- Driving forces



Conference in Denmark. Photo: Flemming Gertz, SEGES.

4. Learning outcome from 4 EU member states

Based on presentations from the four countries, below highlights can be deduced:



Workshop in Denmark. Photo: Flemming Gertz, SEGES.

4.1. Non involving processes - examples

Both in Denmark and in England the first cycle was characterised by very little opportunity for stakeholders to influence the content of the River Basin Management Plans. In both countries the plans were produced using a typical “top down” approach. As a result the plans ended up as “paper-plans” impossible to implement. In Denmark protests against the principles for achieving good ecological status and the planned measures, led to a 5 year delay in publication of the first plans. In England the top down approach, was considered by many to deliver process rather than substance, resulting in considerable cost, but very little benefit. Particularly, stakeholders were frustrated by the lack of ambition, opportunities to contribute evidence and knowledge, and the willingness to adopt new ways of working with external stakeholders. Learnings from these 2 examples clearly demonstrated the necessity and importance of active involvement of stakeholders in not only the consulting period, but also at an early stage in the planning and implementation periods.

In both countries, recognition of the shortcomings in the first cycle has led to a greater focus on stakeholder involvement in the build up to developing second cycle plans. This shift in focus is described in more detail in subsequent sections.

4.2. Schleswig-Holstein – example

The model for implementing WFD used in Schleswig-Holstein is unique in Germany. This is due to the fact that Schleswig-Holstein has a historical tradition for water boards. The role of the water boards has traditionally been protection of the coastal low land to provide safety for the population and secure goods in the sense of farmland, industry, etc.

The 450 water boards in Schleswig-Holstein early realized the massive importance of the WFD for their future work. Therefore, at a very early stage, they began an implementation process of the directive in Schleswig-Holstein. Already early in 2001, the regional-association of water boards (Landesverband) advised its members and representatives of the water management (Wasser-wirtschaft) of the contents and consequences of the WFD. As a result of meetings, the water boards in Schleswig-Holstein where advised to form up in a new way, in order to play an active role in planning the water framework directive. For this reason they decided to found 34 new associations.

Already in 2002 the 34 new established EU-planning-associations (Planungsverbände) where founded as water boards adapted in the legislation of the water-board-act (Wasserverbandsgesetz). Since that time, they actively accompanied and formed the realization of the WFD. All stakeholders have been part of the process with the water boards in a lead role and with the Ministry as a neutral role without vote, but as a data supplier. In addition, working groups have been established for specific tasks for example for the classification of the watercourses into natural, heavily modified and artificial water bodies. Schleswig-Holstein (county/“Bundesland”) has repaid the costs of the water boards, required for this management.

With a contract to the Ministry the water boards have specifically worked with:

- Examination of existing and addition of missing specifications
- Examination of the developed maps
- Preparation and management of working group sittings
- Writing of working group transactions
- Planning and co-ordination of measures.



Water Board management “set-up” for each of the 34 water boards in Schleswig-Holstein. Working groups have been established for specific tasks.

Learnings

The learning from the Schleswig-Holstein water boards is that an early involvement of stakeholders have paid off in the sense that the water plans have been made without protests as seen in Denmark and England. Giving authority locally also seems to have paid off in the sense that it was clear that “something was on stake” and the members were very well aware that the boards where no “coffee discussion club” and therefore gave a high degree of commitment and interests to the boards.

4.3. Denmark – example

After a planning process in the first cycle with minimum stakeholder involvement (see first section in this chapter), a new legislation in 2013 made it possible to establish “consultative” water councils (“vandråd”). So far these councils have only been a temporary experiment with a 6 month working period.

In 2012 the Ministry of Environment also established several national working groups as part of a more open process, targeting specific subjects such as streams, lakes, coastal water etc.

Water councils

In the spring of 2014, 23 water councils were created - one in each main river basin district area. These river basins or catchment areas vary between 538 km² to 7598 km² in size and each water council consisted of 12 to 20 members. All important stakeholder organisations had a representative in the council and the local authority had a function as technical supporter, secretary and facilitator. An important element of setting up the local water councils has been to ensure local involvement and use of local knowledge.

Further the purpose of the water councils was to advise local authorities with proposals concerning streams and rivers for the second cycle in the WFD program (2015-2021). The role of the water councils was in advance delimited to give guidelines of what measures to use in the watercourses and where to place them in an overall level. The Danish version of water councils can be seen as a kind of advanced pre consulting or "top down water councils", and so far the water councils only had a six months lifespan. The destiny of the water councils will be decided later in 2015 by the Ministry of Environment. The time spent in the councils has been limited to typically between 3-5 sessions of 2-3 hours duration.

Within the limitation of the council's role, the process has been a success. A very high percentage of the advices from the councils have been accepted first by local authorities and implemented later as part of the WFD plan sent to public consulting the 22nd of December 2014.

In a questionnaire and interview survey among Danish water councilors, the attitude towards the process has been largely positive. 64% answered "yes" to the question of whether their involvement has had an impact, and 87% strongly agreed that the management and coordination of work in the water councils have worked successfully (Graversgaard, ...).

National working groups and forums

In order to secure better water planning and active involvement of stakeholders, the Ministry of Environment established a national forum of important stakeholders for discussion of more technical issues related to the planning of the WFD. The forum can be seen as a kind of liaison panel or advisory group. Further, 9 working groups were established. 5 groups concerning 5 specific issues related to rivers and streams. For example measures, heavily modified and artificial water bodies, climate issues etc. The other 4 groups were related to coastal areas, lakes, ground water and discharge/retention of nutrients. The processes with dialog gave feedback to the ministries planning process.

Learnings

Concerning the water councils, there has been a positive response and a large engagement among a majority of members of the water councils. This is due to the fact that it was possible to see progress - even though the time has been very limited. At the same time, it probably made the task easier to overcome that it was limited and well defined which gave a clear direction to the work. The local authorities were in most cases able to make a good facilitation of the process and provide necessary data and technical input to the councils (Graversgaard,...).

The national working groups and forums can be characterised as some kind of expert consulting forums and can be seen as a top down approach but in the right context also as an important supplement to a more active involvement on the local scale. There is no doubt that if a real bottom up approach and active involvement is wanted then the water councils have to be permanent and have to be supported and guided in the right structure of governance setup.

4.4. England – example

After a planning process in the first plan cycle that failed to take account of local stakeholder views (see first section in this chapter), the UK government department responsible for implementation of the WFD (DEFRA) launched a new policy framework called the '[catchment based approach \(CaBA\)](#)'. This new strategy is based on the development of de-centralised catchment partnerships, facilitated by an independent third party "host".

The stated objectives of this policy are to:

- Deliver positive and sustained outcomes for the water environment by promoting a better understanding of the environment at a local level

- Encourage local collaboration and more transparent decision-making when both planning and delivering activities to improve the water environment
- Contribute to 2nd Cycle River Basin Management Plan implementation and beyond

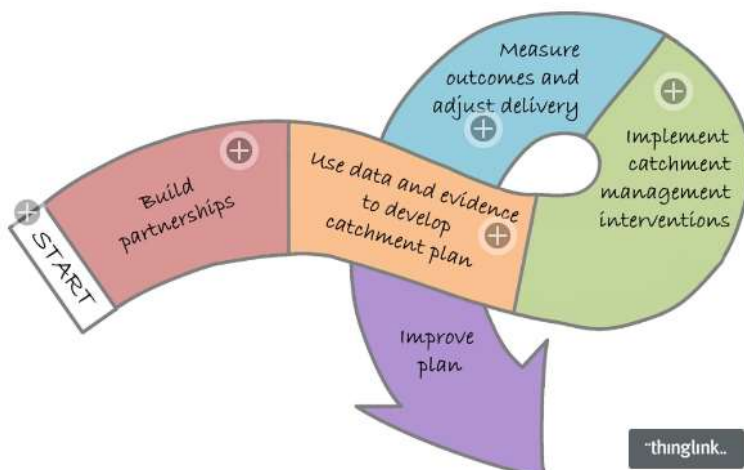
With shared operating principles of:

- **Environmentally focused planning** recognising the links between water and land within hydrological systems, (starting with water framework directive objectives, but extending to actions that can deliver other objectives and wider benefits to society)
- There is an opportunity for everyone to engage for every water body
- **Evidence of pressures is openly shared** so that others have the opportunity to challenge and contribute to a common understanding
- **Priorities are agreed** and supporting actions are reflected in contributors' business plans
- The process is operated in an inclusive, collaborative and transparent way led by trusted partners to make balanced judgements.

100+ partnerships are now in place in England (including in cross border catchments with Wales and Scotland) and a National Steering Group (NSG) comprising national representatives of the main organisations involved in delivering CaBA. Because of their natural fit, local rivers trusts have a central role in the majority of the catchment partnerships and The Rivers Trust also plays a key supporting role to all of the partnerships, including chairing the NSG.

The steps in the catchment based approach are:

1. Engaging catchment stakeholders and building effective partnerships
2. Using data and evidence to inform stakeholder-led catchment planning
3. Delivery of targeted and integrated catchment management interventions
4. Monitoring and modelling approaches for measuring improvements
5. Refine plan



Further detail on the Catchment Based Approach can be found at www.catchmentbasedapproach.org

Learnings

The new catchment based approach (CaBA) provides a bottom up approach to the implementation of WFD with active and engaged members. It places an emphasis on locally developed solutions and measures

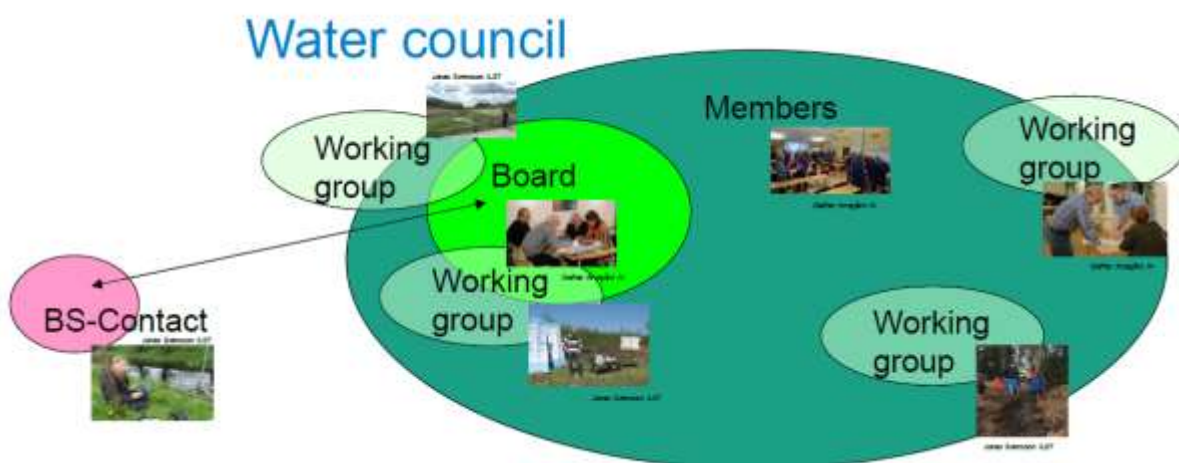
based upon “public benefit” rather than a focus on prescriptive solutions that often result from top-down approaches. This not only increases the likelihood of measures being implemented and maintained, but in most cases also increases cost efficiency.

Challenges

CaBA still faces many challenges. The first is to ensure that there is adequate support to all partnerships in order for them to reach a level at which delivery potential can be realised. This is being addressed through the work of the NSG, but at such an early stage and with many partnerships at an early stage in development, there is much more work to be done. The second is to ensure that the views of the CaBA partnerships are sufficiently reflected in the production and implementation of RBMP's. Despite the excellent progress to date, the precise mechanisms for this reflection and implementation remain unclear, which has resulted in some continued frustrations in the lead up to the 2nd cycle RBMP's (e.g. the lack of engagement in de-classifying certain small waterbodies). The third challenge is for the partnerships to become self-sustaining – a major challenge at times of constrained resources.

4.5. Sweden – example

In Sweden water councils play a key role in implementing the WFD and to fulfill the obligation according to Swedish legislation and the article 14 in the WFD concerning active involvement. Water Councils are a new phenomenon, although groups with focus on specific rivers have existed back in time. A part of the implementation of the WFD in Swedish law was to create water councils. The first water councils started in 2005 and the number has been growing steadily ever since. Today there are approx. 120 water councils covering most of Sweden. The water councils are still in the process of finding their shape. The processes of establishing water councils have been quite different in the different areas, and commitment has varied a great deal. The geographical scale of the Water councils differs remarkably, but all together the water councils today are a relatively heterogeneous collection of institutions.



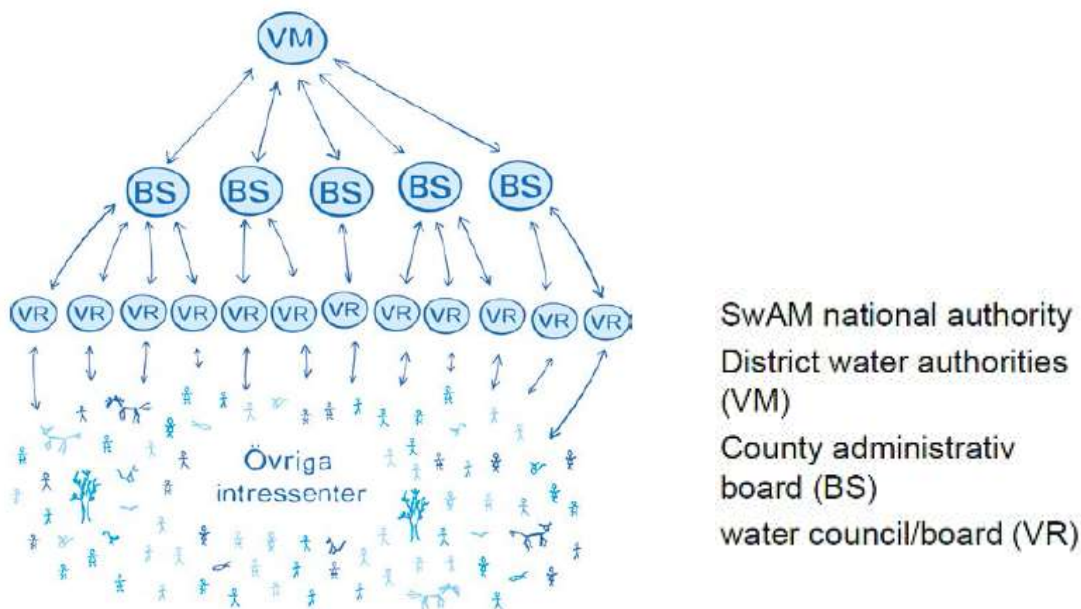
The water councils most often consist of representatives from public administration, private industry and non-profit organisations. The municipalities often have a facilitating role as secretary for the council. Some

water councils have individual members. The majority has a steering board and most of the water councils have working groups focusing on different topics or areas. Although there is a broad representation of stakeholders there are some exceptions where some stakeholders relevant for the catchment area are missing. The reason for this is unclear but can be because of lack of interest, perhaps because it is not always clear what the role of the water council is. Thus it is not clear what the benefits of being involved are.

What is real active engagement? In large catchments, it has been difficult to get active engagement locally. In general, it is easier in smaller areas with members who are closer to the catchment area in their daily lives, and requires less administration. The larger councils are mostly acting as “boards of large companies” and the engagement is therefore often missing at a local scale.

So far the role of the councils have mainly been related to dissemination of information, dialog and discussions and there are at the moment a fear amongst members that the councils will end up as “discussion clubs”. At the same time, there is a gap between objectives at the catchment level and the role and involvement at local level. However, this is not true for all water councils. Some councils are very active in taking measures towards good ecological status of WFD.

Through collaboration, knowledge and information spreads to a larger area and a large number of people, which the following figure illustrates. In the river basins where a water council (VR) is active, the information flow usually is as the figure below shows. Through a good collaboration process, relatively few people within the district water authority (VM) and county administrative boards (BS) reach out to a large group of people. Communication is of course not unidirectional. As any successful communication, it goes both ways in which stakeholders' views and opinions are taken up in water councils and implemented and/or returned to the county administrative boards and the district water authority.



The figure shows the relationship between the water councils (VR), the county administrative boards (BS) and the district water authorities (VM). Övriga intressenter means: other stakeholders.

Learnings

The scale of the Water Councils has shown to be a very important factor. If they are too big, the local engagement is easily lost. The origin of the councils is often a factor as well. Old structures can in some cases stand in the way of adapting the new role and the tasks as a water council.

The councils have been more than 7 years underway. In the beginning the role and tasks of the water boards were not always clear to everyone involved. Now it is clear that the water councils have an important role in implementing article 14. The water councils are however, not legally responsible of taking measures in order to reach the objectives of the directive. The role of the councils is more towards spreading information and taking part in defining measures. Although a water council, with the help of established status and information from the authorities, combined with knowledge about its own organisation, can assess the overall measures and where these should preferably be implemented, it is not always easy for the members in a council to plan the details. The councils are sometimes small and do not always have the professional knowledge needed to plan on a detailed level and even take measures towards good ecological status.

The fact that the councils in the beginning did not have a specific task to fulfill and that they themselves have defined their role and tasks, probably also resulted in some degree of uncertainty among members over time. The fear of becoming a discussion club affected the engagement in a negative way.

What are needed are well defined tasks at least to some degree. More progress in realisation of real measures and a recognition and experience of the work of councils leads to real change. This should be done in close cooperation between councils and authorities, thus there will be a clear connection between objectives at catchment scale and realisations of measures at local scale.

4.6. Differences in governance structure leads to different results – example

The way governance structure is operating and the interaction between authorities and stakeholders will have a large impact on the result in the end. The following example is a comparison between the region on both sides of the border between Denmark and Germany.

On the German side of the border, the local water boards have to a large extent been responsible for classification of the watercourses into natural, heavily modified or artificial water bodies. The work was undertaken by a large number of working groups and involved a large number of stakeholders. In Denmark the same classification have been done by relatively few people from the Nature Agency under the Ministry of Environment with only little involvement of stakeholders.

While the water boards south of the border originate from organisations that aimed at protecting the population and land against flooding, the Danish Ministry of Environment had environmental goals in mind from the beginning of the process. The end result is two very different classifications. South of the border a majority of the watercourses has been classified as heavily modified water bodies (HMWB) and artificial water bodies, while in Denmark the opposite has been the case. Even the water course being the border itself has been classified differently on each side of the border. As natural on the Danish side of the border and heavily modified on the German side. Smaller watercourses with a catchment less than 10 km² have been included in the water plans in Denmark, while this has not been the case south of the border.



Natural, heavily modified and artificial water bodies. The blue color is natural water courses and red and yellow colors are heavily modified and artificial water bodies.

While the EU Commission has asked Germany for a better argumentation for the classification of HMWBs (ref1) concerning first cycle plans, in Denmark it is the farmers that are asking for more specified classification based on their fear of not being able to get a proper drainage of the fields. For now it seems like a large difference between the two countries, even though the directive is a “framework” directive and therefore provides room for differences between countries.

5. References and inspiration

Sources substantiating our arguments concerning involvement of stakeholders in water management

Commission staff working document, Member State: Germany. Accompanying the document
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[River Basin Management Plans](#)

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Defra Strategic Evidence and Partnership Project
<http://www.therivertrust.org/projects/sepp/index.html>

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/eet.509/pdf>

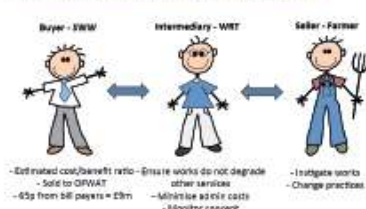
Annex 1. Fact sheet on water governance

[Fact sheet on water governance](#)

NEED FOR INCREASED INVOLVEMENT IN WATER MANAGEMENT?

Shift to a catchment based approach

Paid Ecosystem Service - In practice



Summary

Water governance has for decades been a national high priority area in many EU countries. In order to secure action and to secure control, national regulation has been a key tool.

In WaterCAP-Taskforce, we have learned from the UK experience on how to go from general regulation to a bottom-up approach where the third sector (local volunteers) is involved in finding win-win solutions for the benefit of water, farming, nature, etc. Knowledge sharing, education and raising awareness are key words for the solutions. They call it "The catchment based approach".

Main Benefits

General aspects of catchment based approach

Active involvement of locals and the creation of a charitable vehicle for catchment management can lead to:

- » Local win-win solutions across sectors.
- » More money for implementation of local goals.
- » More work on the ground implementation.
- » Fast track innovation across sectors and catchments.

Economic/job creation

The catchment based approach involving the third sector delivers:

- » Cheap improvements for the water environment (WFD).
- » Local involvement and resilient solutions.

Innovative aspects

- » Involvement of the third sector in catchment management.
- » Making an umbrella for the third sector, where knowledge is made available, knowledge is shared and where support for actions is given.

Boosters for Implementation

- » EU policy framework which gives increased room and support for local action.
- » Catchment Partnership Groups provide coordination and guidance.
- » A local intermediary, such as a local or regional organisation which supports local solutions for the benefit of multiple stakeholders.
- » Payment schemes which are available on the catchment level and supports multiple benefits.

Barriers for Implementation in Denmark

- » Strong tradition for national regulation and a fear amongst regulators of losing control.
- » The lack of a strong third sector and missing tradition for charity.
- » Lack of time to involve stakeholders when implementing WFD.
- » The cooperation between Nature conservation organisations and land owners is on a low level.

How to Get Over Barriers

- » Increased support from regional and state level for long lasting local engagement.
- » Important to show the benefits for all involved (stakeholders).
- » At the beginning, take time to reach clear agreements about mutual tasks and responsibilities.

Policy Recommendations

- » When drafting new policies, keep in mind that participatory partnerships play a crucial role in water management.
- » Support and facilitate (at least as start-up) cooperation between stakeholders at a local level.
- » Make room for bottom-up solutions as a way to develop and implement innovations.
- » Take the EU guidelines: "The common implementation strategy for the water framework directive" seriously.

More Information

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Knowledge Centre for Agriculture, Denmark
- » www.watercaptaskforce.eu



Annex 2. Report on Catchment based Approach

Report from UK meeting on water governance in April 2014

Annex 3: The catchment based Approach and the role of the third sector,

The presentations from conference on water governance in Denmark in October 2014 (in Danish):

https://www.landbrugsinfo.dk/miljoe/vandplaner/vandraad/sider/Konference-vandraad-materialer_pl_14_1945.aspx

Report from workshop on water governance in Denmark in October 2014

Report from meeting on water governance in UK in November 2014

Annex 3. Presentations from conference 30 October 2014

The presentations from our conference on water governance in Denmark in October 2014 (in Danish) will follow in sub-annexes.

Annex 3.1. Erfaringer fra vandrådsarbejdet – v/Gunilla D. Ørbech, Assens Kommune



Miljø og Natur
Gunilla D. Ørbech

Indlæg på konference om
Fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning
Arrangeret af IL & Videncenteret for Landbrug
Vingsted Konferencecenter d. 30/10 2014



Hovedvandopland 1.12 Lillebælt/Fyn

- 993 km² (ca. 28 % af Fyn og øer)
- 6 oplandskommuner
- Økonomisk ramme: 13,8 mio. kr. til at sikre god tilstand i mindst 13 km vandløb og fjernelse af 13 spærringer.
- Fyn – primært type 1 og 2 vandløb



Miljø og Natur
Gunilla D. Ørbech



Fælles fynsk samarbejde om vandråd og indsatsprogrammer



- Tværkommunal politisk forankring i VOS'erne.
- Miljøchefer: Enighed om overordnet tids- og procesplan i nov. 2013.
- Tæt fag-samarbejde via eksisterende ERFA-grupper.
- De fire sekretariatskommuner på Fyn:
 - Planlægning og koordinering af arbejde og møder
 - Samarbejde om det administrative – PP's, dagsordener, annoncetekst mv.
 - Aftale om at være "stand-in" for hinanden i tilfælde af sygdom

Miljø og Natur
Gunilla D. Ørbech



Om vandrådsarbejdet

- Deltagere: Vandrådet, repræsentanter fra oplandskommunerne, (politisk deltagelse)
- Intet kommissorium.
- Valg af formand og næstformand?
- 3 vandrådsmøder afholdt + besigtigelsestur.



Pavebæk, Middelfart Kommune

Miljø og Natur
Gunilla D. Ørbech



"De fede tider"

- God stemning og dynamik på VR-møderne.
- Gennemgående ønske om at nå til enighed og stå sammen om det.
- Vandrådets anbefalinger blev indarbejdet i indsatsprogramforslaget – under hensyntagen til målopfyldelse.
- Vandrådet besluttede at aflyse et planlagt 4. vandrådsmøde primo juli, da der var enighed om indsatsprogramforslaget 😊



Indvælselse af omløbsstryg v. Kæng Mølle 2013

Miljø og Natur
Gunilla D. Ørbech

 **ASSENS**
KOMMUNE

Efterspil...

- Efter sidste vandrådsmøde opstod diskussion pr. mail om udlægning af groft materiale vs. udskiftning af bund.
- Medført utilfredshed og polarisering i vandrådet efter processen reelt er afsluttet i enighed og indsatsprogramforslaget sendt til politisk behandling.
- Ikke tid til at afholde endnu et vandrådsmøde. Udtalelser sendt til NST.



Brænde Å, Assens Kommune

Miljø og Natur
Gunilla D. Ørbech

 **ASSENS**
KOMMUNE

Sammenfattende

- Ja tak til vandråd ☺
Tilstræbe ligelig repræsentation af interesser.
- Tydelige aftaler om processens "spilleregler" på det første vandrådsmøde og fokus på opgaven.
- Virkemiddelkatalogets beskrivelse af de enkelte virkemidler og prissætning.
- Tidsfaktoren - vigtigt at prioriterer arbejdet i en travl hverdag og deltage i møderne.
- "The Human Brand" – styrken ligger i den menneskelige relation!



Miljø og Natur
Gunilla D. Ørbech

 **ASSENS**
KOMMUNE

Erfaringer fra vandrådsarbejdet Limfjorden



Limfjordsrådet

Indlæg v. Niels Vedel på konference om
Fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning
Arrangeret af KL & Videncentret for Landbrug
Vingsted Konferencecenter d. 30/10 2014

Limfjordsrådet

- Politisk samarbejde mellem 18 Kommuner.
- Stiftende møde 4. juni 2007.

Limfjorden

- Oplandet til Limfjorden udgør ~1/6 af Danmark.



Limfjordsrådet

Opgaven - Rammerne for arbejdet

- 7. april blev rammen for kommuner og vandrådenes arbejde udmeldt.
- Hovedvandopland Limfjorden:

	Økonomi (kr.)	Okkeranlæg (stk.)	Længde (km)	Spærringer (stk.)
Ramme	125.624.200	2	311	37

Limfjordsrådet



Vandråd Limfjorden

- Der har været ét "Vandråd for Limfjorden" med 20 medlemmer.
- Aalborg Kommune ved Limfjordssekretariatet er sekretariat for "Vandråd Limfjorden".
- Limfjordsrådets formandskab deltager i Sekretariatet for "Vandråd Limfjorden" (mødeledelsen).

Limfjordsrådet



Temadag og arbejdsgrupper

- 28. februar afholdt Limfjordsrådet en temadag om vandråd og indsatsplanlægning.
 - Der var inviteret bredt via medierne i oplandet og i alt 76 deltagere fra diverse organisationer bidrog til debatten.
- Der var på mødet stor interesse for, at der udover Vandråd også etableres lokale arbejdsgrupper.
 - De lokale interessenter får mulighed for at vurdere og diskutere indsatsprogram samt videregive relevant lokal viden og gode forslag vedr. konkrete vandløb.
- Målet er, at rette indsats skal ske på rette sted - Bedre beslutninger og bedre lokal forankring.

Limfjordsrådet



Arbejdsgrupper – Vandløbsindsatsen i Limfjorden

- For vandløbssystemer, der ikke krydser kommunegrænsen, har den enkelte kommune i oplandet til Limfjorden haft den direkte kontakt til de lokale interessenter og sørget for lokal interessentinddragelse.
- Kommunerne har endvidere i fællesskab aftalt ansvarsfordeling og efter behov etableret teknisk/administrative arbejdsgrupper relateret til de vandløbssystemer, der går på tværs af kommunegrænser.
- Vandrådet har i sit arbejde især vægtet overordnede spørgsmål vedr. virkemidler og prioriteringer på tværs af vandløbssystemer, mens arbejdsgrupperne specielt har givet input til lokale indsatser i konkrete vandløb.

Limfjordsrådet



Vandrådets møder

- På første møde blev Vandrådsarbejdet nationalt og i oplandet til Limfjorden drøftet herunder forventet tidsplan, arbejdsform m.m.
- På andet møde blev det statslige udspil til rammer drøftet og der var en indledende diskussion af, hvilken kombination af foranstaltninger i overensstemmelse med det af Naturstyrelsen udmeldte, der umiddelbart ansås for mest miljø- og omkostningseffektiv.

Limfjordsrådet



Vandrådets møder

- På tredje møde blev foreløbige indsatser drøftet. Et oplæg med indsatser var udarbejdet på baggrund af beslutninger og bemærkninger fra det andet møde. Med henblik på en prioritering af de bedste indsatsmuligheder indeholdt oplægget flere indsatser end angivet i rammen.
- På fjerde møde blev kommunalbestyrelsernes bearbejdede udkast til forslag til indsatsprogrammets supplerende vandløbsforanstaltninger drøftet. Vandrådet besluttede i enighed at indstille et scenarie til godkendelse i Limfjordskommunerne.
- På femte møde blev kommunernes forslag til indsatsprogrammets supplerende vandløbsforanstaltninger drøftet og en udtalelse til forslaget blev udarbejdet.

Limfjordsrådet



Vandrådets udtalelse

- *Vandrådet for Limfjorden anbefaler, at konceptet med "Vandråd" bredes ud til også at omfatte andre dele af indsatsplanlægningen.*
- *Alle deltagere i Vandrådet for Limfjorden er enige om at anbefale kommunernes forslag til indsatsprogrammets supplerende vandløbsforanstaltninger (anden generations vandområdeplaner). Der var ingen mindretalsudtalelser.*
- *Erfaringen med etablering af arbejdsgrupper har været rigtig god og Vandrådet for Limfjorden anbefaler denne model til andre af de større danske oplande.*
- *Den korte tidsfrist gør, at det har været svært at nå at få baglandet med og lave en tilfredsstillende mødeforberedelse til vandråd og arbejdsgrupper, men tidspresset har dog også været positivt i forhold til kontinuiteten og fremdriften i ovenstående arbejde.*

Limfjordsrådet



Konklusioner fra Limfjordsrådets pressemeddelelse m.v.

- Det har været en meget positiv proces.
- Dialogen og tonen i vandrådet har været konstruktiv og god.
- Forventningen er, at der på Christiansborg selvfølgelig bliver lyttet til dette udkast med de mange konstruktive lokale forslag. For at arbejdet skal give mening skal forslaget naturligvis kunne genkendes i de udkast til anden generations vandområdeplaner, som Naturstyrelsen senere præsenterer
- Det er igennem dialog med de lokale lodsejere og interesseorganisationer, vi finder de rigtige løsninger.
- Der er muligheder i at brede vandrådsmodellen ud til andre dele af vandplanarbejdet som næringsstofindsatser (herunder vådområder m.m.) etc.

Limfjordsrådet





Konference om fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning

Vingsted Centret den 30. oktober 2014

Erfaringer fra vandrådsarbejde:

Danmarks Naturfredningsforening
v/Søren Eller, formand for DN's Tønder afdeling
Vandråd: 4.1 Kruså/Vidå og 1.10 Vadehavet

Indlæg på konference om
Fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning
Arrangeret af RL & Videncenteret for Landbrug
Vingsted Konferencecenter d. 30/10 2014

Tønder Afdeling
v/ formand Søren Eller
Leosalle 26, 6270 Tønder
Tlf. 74723650 – mobil 30253650
Privat e-mail: soeren@eller.dk
DN-email: toender@dn.dk



Søren Hertel Eller

Lidt om min baggrund for at sidde i vandråd:

Født på Frederiksberg i 1942.

Cand. Scient. i naturgeografi fra Københavns Universitet.

Tidligere gymnasielærer og fra 1987 sagsbehandler i Sønderjyllands Amts Vandløbsafdeling. Pensioneret ved udgangen af 2006. Igennem flere år aktiv i bestyrelsen for danske amters efteruddannelsesforening DAVID, bl.a. med ansvar for kurser og erfaringsudveksling for vandløbsmedarbejdere.

Aktiv i Danmarks Naturfredningsforenings Tønder afdeling fra 1983, næstformand fra 1985 – 2001, og siden formand. Formand for DN's Samråd Sønderjylland (siden 2007 Samråd Sydjylland) fra 1997 – 2012. Medlem af DN's Organisationsudvalg (heraf 4 år som formand) fra 1999 – 2009. Siden 2010 indvalgt som personligt valgt medlem af DN's repræsentantskab.

Mine holdninger og meninger fra min erfaring fra arbejdet i to vandråd er personlige, og udtrykker således ikke nødvendigvis Danmarks Naturfredningsforenings officielle opfattelse.

Arbejdet i vandråd:

Positive erfaringer.

Sekretariatskommunernes evne til på en rolig, faglig og upartisk måde at lede møderne og opnå konsensus om resultaterne.

Godt at sætte vandløbenes forskellige legitime interesser sammen for at drøfte både enigheder og uenigheder. – Det medfører ofte:

Nedbrydning af gamle fordomme, når man taler med og lytter til hinanden i respekt for hinandens interesser.

Bare det at sidde over for hinanden og lytte til hinandens argumenter er befordrende for samarbejdsklimaet.

Bekræfter rigtigheden af mundheldet: **DIALOG FREMMER FORSTÅElsen.**

Arbejdet i vandråd:

Negative erfaringer.

Vandrådene "skævt" sammensat. Naturbeskyttelsesinteresserne, som dybest set er vandrådernes legitimitet, er stærkt underrepræsenterede.

Fjernelsen af virkemidlet "vandløbsvedligeholdelse" nedsætter muligheden for at opnå optimale resultater.

Størrelsen af Hovedvandoplandene, der benyttes som ramme for vandråd, begrænser medlemmernes mulighed for at have detaljeret kendskab til alle Hovedvandoplandets vandløb.



Vandrådernes kommissorium.

I hvert vandråd kan der max. være 20 medlemmer, som kommer fra

- 1) Relevante landsdækkende erhvervsorganisationer,
- 2) Fra landsdækkende foreninger og organisationer, hvis hovedformål er beskyttelse af natur og miljø, eller som efter deres formål varetager væsentlige rekreative interesser, og
- 3) Lokale foreninger og organisationer, der efter deres formål eller i øvrigt er knyttet til interesser forbundet med beskyttelse og benyttelse af vand.

Ingen organisation eller forening kan være repræsenteret i et vandråd med mere end 1 medlem. Arbejdet i vandrådene skal være færdiggjort og rapporteret til Miljøministeriet som et forslag til et indsatsprogram for det enkelte hovedvandopland senest den 7. oktober 2014.

Deltagende organisationer i vandrådene ordnet efter hovedinteresser	
Erhvervsinteresser – Rekreative interesser – Naturbelyttelsesinteresser – Andre Interesser	
Hovedopland 1.10 VADEHAVET 10 kommuner	Hovedopland 4.1 KRUSÅ-VIDÅ 2 (3) kommuner
LANDBRUG OG FØDEVARER	LANDBRUG OG FØDEVARER
BÆREDYGTIGT LANDBRUG	BÆREDYGTIGT LANDBRUG
ØKOLOGISK LANDSFØRENING	RAVSTED OG OMEGNS VANDLØBSLAG
KASTRUP-TISET LANDVINDINGSLAG	DANSKE VANDLØB
DANSKE VANDLØB	SØNDERJYSKE VANDLØB
SØNDERJYSKE VANDLØB	DANSK SKOVFORENING
DANSK AKVAKULTUR	TØNDER ROKLUB
VARDE Å SAMMENSLUTNINGEN	SPORTSFISKEFORENINGEN VIDÅ
DANMARKS SPORTSFISKEFORBUND	DANMARKS SPORTSFISKEFORBUND
FRILUFTSRÅDET	FRILUFTSRÅDET
DANMARKS NATURFREDNINGSFØRENING	DANMARKS NATURFREDNINGSFØRENING
DANSK ORNITOLOGISK FØRENING	DANSK ORNITOLOGISK FØRENING
FUGLEVÆRNSFONDEN	FØRENINGEN AF VANDVÆRKER I DANMARK
FØRENINGEN AF VANDVÆRKER I DANMARK	DANVA (VAND- OG SPILDEVAND)
DANVA (VAND- OG SPILDEVAND)	DANSKE KLOAKMESTRE
DANSKE KLOAKMESTRE	

Grundlæggende forudsætning:

Alfa og Omega for et aktivt engagement i et vandråd er kendskab til de lokale vandløbsforhold.

Anbefalinger til fremtidens evt. permanente vandråd.

Ophøre med Hovedvandoplande som afgrænsning for et vandråds virke, da de kan være meget store arealmæssigt og oftest omfatter adskillige kommunale vandløbsadministrationer. Derfor har medlemmerne svært ved at overskue helheden, da de oftest kun har detaljeret lokalkendskab til enkelte af vandløbene.

- Der foreslås i stedet følgende to (uprioriterede) muligheder:

- 1) Et vandråd i hver enkelt kommune, hvor medlemmerne klart vil have større mulighed for at have lokalt kendskab til vandløbene, eller
- 2) Vandråd, som dækker et helt vandløbssystem (afstrømningsområde), hvor medlemmerne oftest vil have større lokalkendskab, hvilket vil give mere helhed arbejdet.

En væsentlig sidegevinst herved er, at også landsdækkende NGO'er som f.eks. DN, vil få mulighed for at indsætte repræsentanter med lokalkendskab til vandløbene, hvorved "skævheden" i organisations sammensætningen i vandrådene bliver formindsket.

Annex 3.4. Erfaringer fra vandrårarbejde v/Helle Borum, Heden & Fjorden

Vandråd anbefaler ændret vandløbsvedligeholdelse

14. oktober 2014 kl. 10.00 - 11.00 i Heden & Fjorden

VANDRÅD: Landbruget har indført en, et ændret vandløbsvedligeholdelse som giver den mest hensigtsmæssige vandløbsvedligeholdelse i Heden & Fjorden. Det betyder, at der skal tages hensyn til vandløbsmiljøet, når der arbejdes med vandløbsvedligeholdelse.



Aftinget live

Jewel, Hr. Løbbjant

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Foto: Heden & Fjorden

“Hvis man tager sig tid til at se på vandløbsmiljøet, kan man se, at det er vigtigt at have et godt vandløbsmiljø, som kan give os mange gode ting, som vi kan bruge til at gøre vores landbrug bedre.”

Heden & Fjorden

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- > Lokal indflydelse – medbestemmelse – ejerskab
- > Lokalkendskab – erfarung – tryghed – kender hinanden
- > Mød op med et åbent sind
- > Vidensdeling
- > Øjenåbner for at der findes farvenuancer mellem sort og hvid
- > Kompromiser nødvendige fra begge sider
- > Lad os bruge ressourcerne på at finde gode, fælles løsninger i stedet for at slå i retten
- > Enighed om “mest mulig natur for pengene”
- > Indsats på baggrund af bedste mulige vidensniveau

BETROUET LØSE

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Indlæg af Helle Borum på konference om Fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning Arrangeret af KL & Videncenteret for Landbrug Vingsled Konferencecenter d. 30/10 2014

Heden & Fjorden




KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET

Jørgen Primdahl, Institut for Geovidenskab og Naturforvaltning
Konference om fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning, Vingstedcentret den 30. 10. 2014

Perspektiver for areal- og miljøforvaltningen i det åbne land - udfordringer og forvaltningskulturer

1. Udgangspunkter og budskaber
2. Hvor kommer det nuværende system fra
3. Om fremtidens åbne land
4. Hvor ligger udfordringerne - proces- og indholdsmæssigt?

Arrangeret af IUL & Videncenteret for Landbrug



Udgangspunkter og hovedbudskaber

- Det åbne land udvikler sig i en *kombination* af landbrugets udvikling og forskellige former for urbanisering
- De senere års mange forvaltningstiltag - EU politikker, nationale handlingsplaner, Natur- og Landbrugskommissionen etc. - møder en *lokal, kompleks virkelighed*
- I den lokale virkelighed er udfordringen at få alle de forskellige - ofte modstridende tiltag - *integreret*
- Det handler om både konflikthåndtering og udviklingsplaner - der skal mere *fokus på de integrerede løsninger*

Hvor kommer den nuværende planlægning og forvaltning fra?

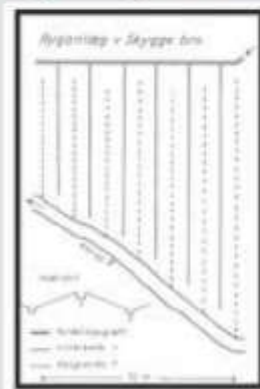
1860'erne - 1960'erne

1. Fra et **stærkt landbrugsfokuseret udviklingsperspektiv** - hvor landbrugets modernisering og ekspansion var centrale mål - både for statslige politikker og for de mange lokale udviklingsprojekter

Hedearealet 1850 og 1950



Engvanding Befolkningstilvækst 1860-1880



Hvor kommer den nuværende planlægning og forvaltning fra?

1960'erne - 2000'erne

2. Over et **stærkt sektoropdelt system** hvor det åbne land - miljøet og arealanvendelsen - blev reguleret dels gennem regionplaners retningslinier dels gennem en stadig mere omfattende og detaljeret miljølovgivning.



Hvor kommer den nuværende planlægning og forvaltning fra?

1960'erne - 2000'erne

2. Over et **stærkt sektoropdelt system** hvor det åbne land - miljøet og arealanvendelsen - blev reguleret dels gennem regionplaners retningslinier dels gennem en stadig mere omfattende og deltageret miljølovgivning.

- integrerede projekter forsvinder - løsninger indgår ikke mere i den faglige diskussion der i stedet handler om overvågning og top down 'detailregulering'

Hvor kommer den nuværende planlægning og forvaltning fra?

2000'erne -

3. Til den **nuværende turbulente situation**, hvor landbrugspolitikken er de-reguleret og miljø- og arealforvaltningen er under udvikling/forandring



Fremtidens åbne land - der bliver pladsmangel!

The land sparring versus the land sharing debate

- Der *skal* prioriteres og der *skal* integreres
- Regionale prioriteringer skal afvejes og/eller samordnes ift modstridende prioriteringer
- Lokale prioriteringer skal samordnes og integreres med andre lokale hensyn:
Dette kræver samarbejde og lokale helhedsløsninger

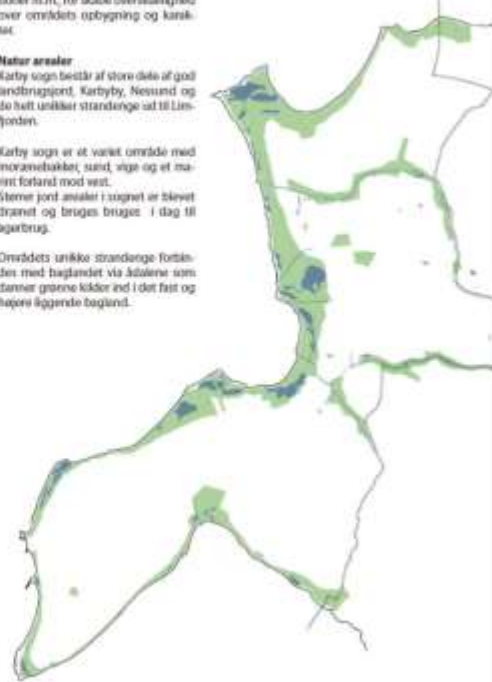
Morsø Kommune har lavet en videnskabelig vurdering af de kortlagte kvalitetsforhold, seværdigheder, egenskaber, funktioner m.m., for skabe overskuelighed over områdets opbygning og karakter.

Naturarealer

Karby sogn består af store dele af god landbrugsjord, Karbyby, Nessund og de helt unikke strandenge ud til Lillifjorden.

Karby sogn er et varieret område med morænebakker, sand, vige og et marint forland mod vest. Største jord arealer i sognet er blevet drænet og bruges bruges i dag til agerbrug.

Områdets unikke strandenge fortæller om baglandet via ådalene som danner grønne kilder ind i det faste og høje liggende bagland.



Hvad er en helhedsløsning? - mange forskellige ting **Fx strategien for landskabet i Karby**



Hvordan udfører man sådanne integrerede projekter?

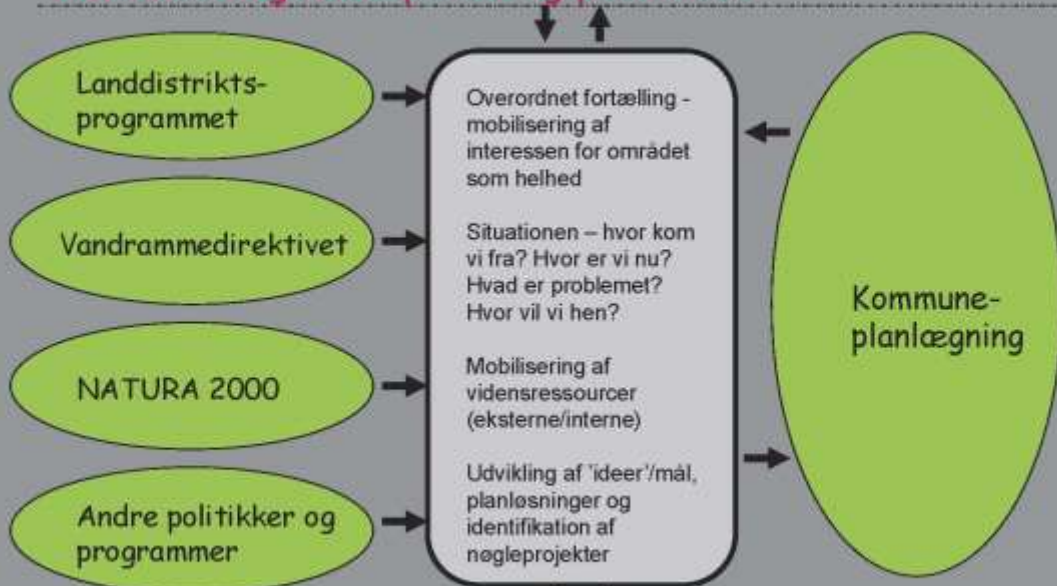
- igen, det kan gøres på mange måder.

Fremtidens Landsskaber – som aktionsforskning



Lokale landskabsprojekter

Centrale/regionale planer og politikker



To hjemmesider:

www.diaplan.dk

www.fremtidenslandskaber.dk

Annex 3.6. Vandrammedirektivets opdrag til involverende planlægning v/Flemming Gertz, SEGES

VIDENCENTRET FOR LANDBRUG

Vandrammedirektivets opdrag til involverende planlægning

Konference om fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning

Flemming Gertz
30. oktober 2014
Vingsted

DLBR

Arrangeret af ILU & Videncentret for Landbrug

”Offentlighedens deltagelse”

Tillade at borgere får indflydelse på planer og arbejdsprocesser

Forbedre beslutningsprocesser

Skabe opmærksomhed på miljøemner

Øge accept og opbakning til planer

Kilde: guidance no 8. Public Participation in relation to the Water Framework Directive, 2003



Den juridiske tekst om inddragelse

- Artikel 14, "Offentlig oplysning og høring":
 - *Medlemsstaterne tilskynder til, at alle interesserede parter inddrages aktivt i gennemførelsen af dette direktiv, navnlig i udarbejdelse, revision og ajourføring af vandområdeplanerne.*
 - Tidsplan
 - Problemstillinger beskrevet
 - Høring af udkast

Der skal tilskyndes til aktiv involvering



Kilde: Common implementation strategy,
Guidance document no. 8

Annex 3.7. Involving stakeholders in water management v/Katarina Vartia, Havs- och vattenmyndigheten

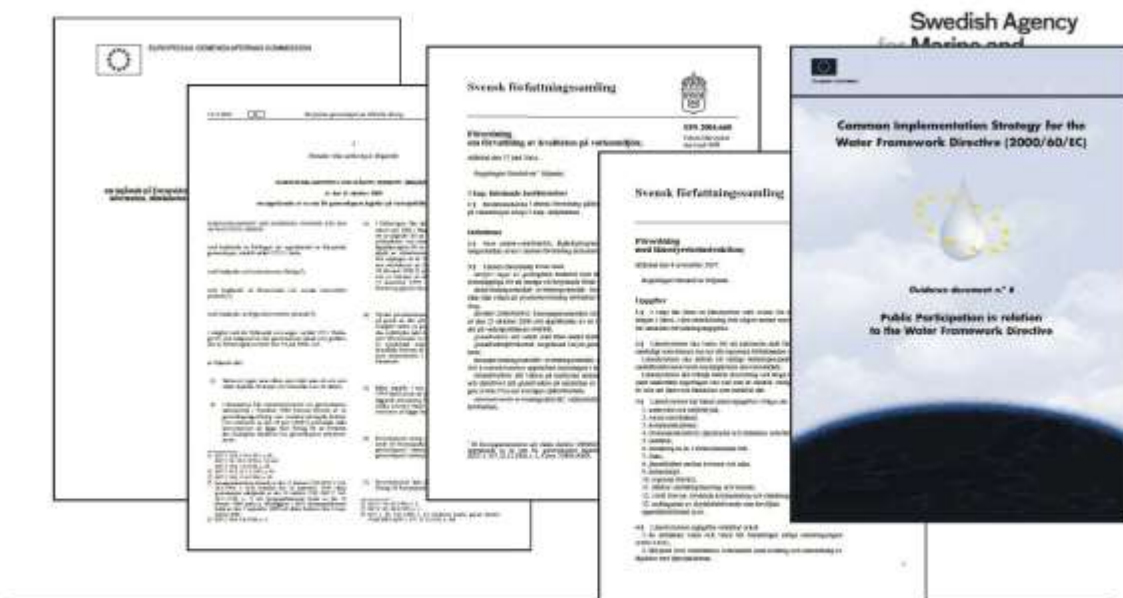
Involving stakeholders in water management



Indlæg på konference om Fremtidens vandråd og vandplanlægning Arrangeret af KL & Videncenteret for Landbrug Vingsted Conferencecenter d. 30/10 2014

Katarina Vartia
Katarina.vartia@havochvatten.se

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

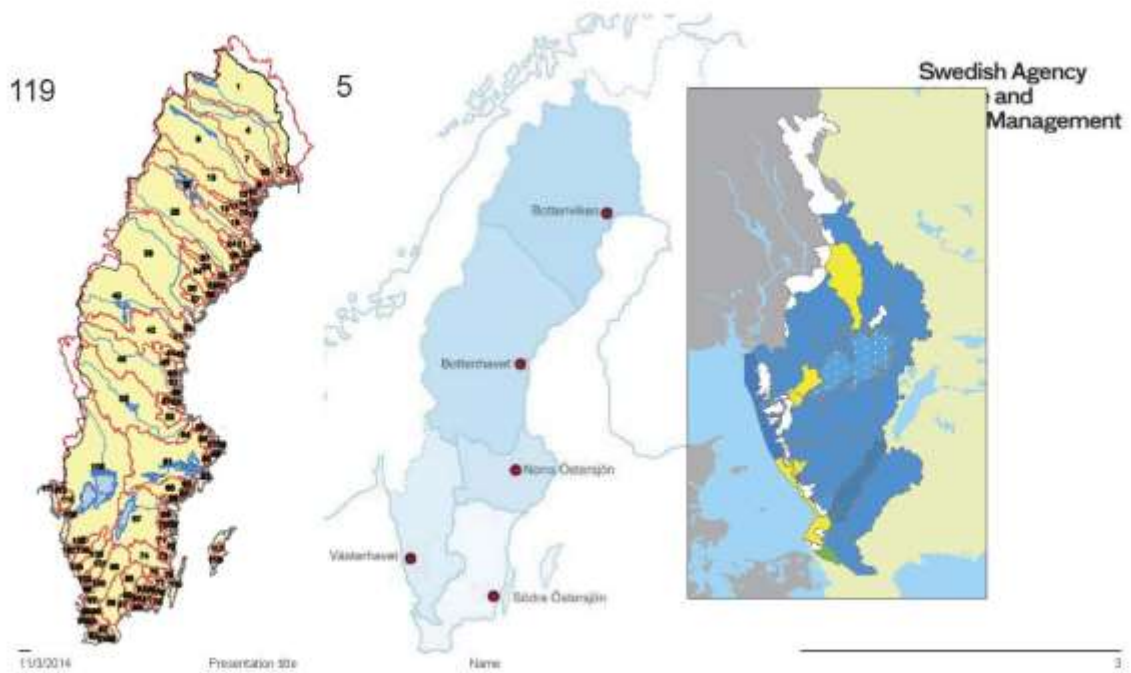
Svensk Riksdagsutskott

Svensk Riksdagsutskott

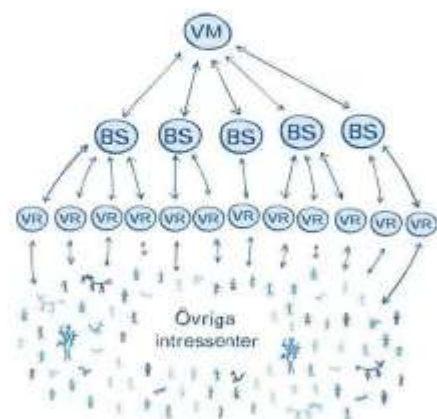
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

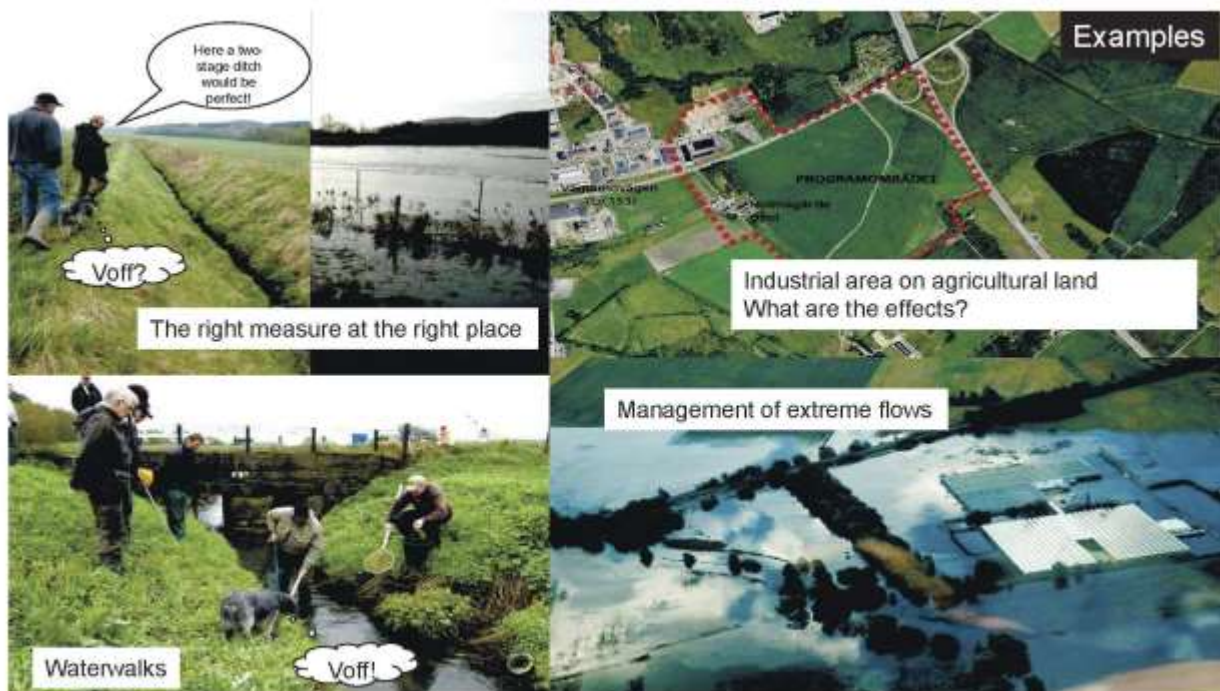
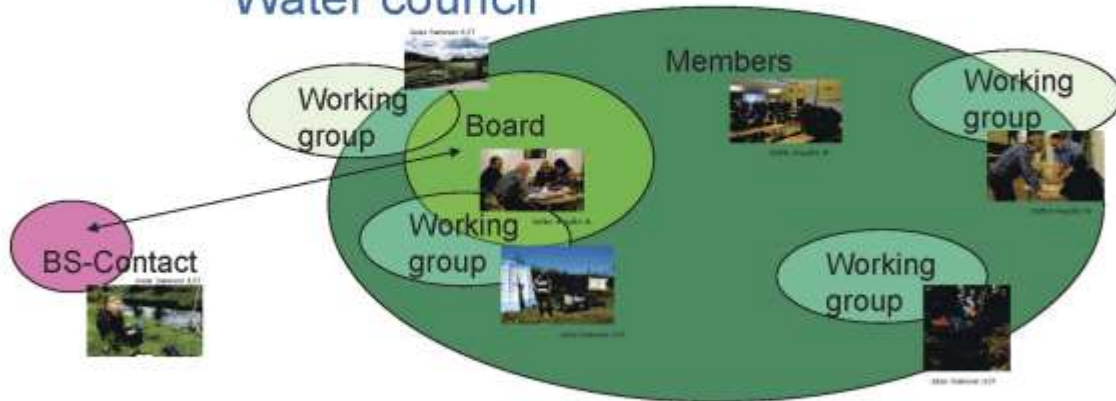
Public Participation in relation to the Water Framework Directive



- SwAM national authority
- District water authorities (VM)
- County administrative board (BS)
- water council/board (VR)



Water council



Lessons learned

- Takes time and is costly
- A high level of involvement can be achieved when
 - all parties trust each other,
 - the process is open and
 - the goal, roles and responsibilities are clear
- creative solutions.
- Everyone can contribute their knowledge → broader perspective on the issues.
- Solutions to environmental problems become more sustainable, equitable and long-term.



Extras



Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management





Thank you
Katarina Vartia



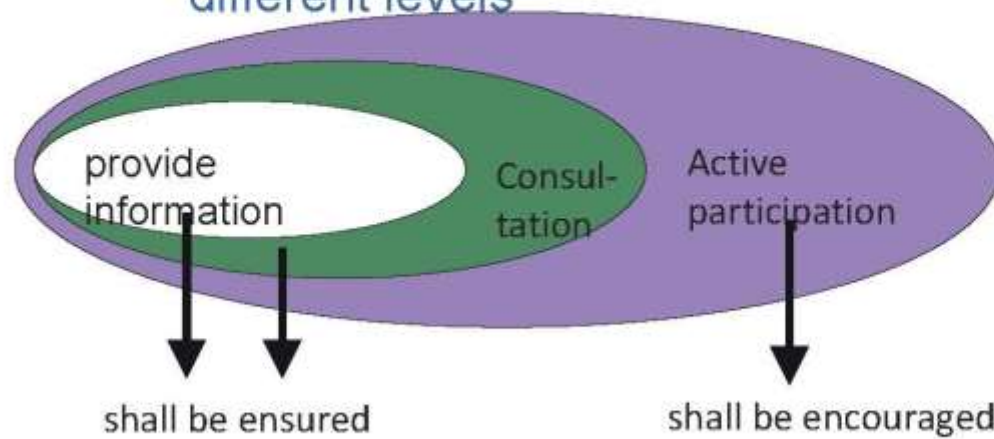
Therefore, we work with involvement in Sweden

Swedish Agency
Marine and
Water Management

- Better and smarter solutions
- Increases understanding which leads to long-term solutions
- Ability to influence the way to the objective
- Aarhus Convention, EU Directives and the Swedish law.



Involving stakeholders on different levels



The Rivers Trust

'the umbrella body of the rivers trust movement'



Introduction to Civil Society & The Rivers Trust

Arlin Rickard – Chief Executive

www.theriverstrust.org

The Interreg IVB
North Sea Region
Programme

Working in the spirit of working together
for a sustainable and competitive region



WaterCAP
Taskforce



European Union The European Regional Development Fund



Global thinking – local action

Indlæg på konference om
Arbejdets værdi og værdipåbygning
Arrangeret af R. & V. i samarbejde med
Vingsted Konferencecenter d. 30/10 2014

Civil Society?



◆ Government - public or 1st sector

☐ Defra

▪ Environment Agency

◆ Business - private or 2nd sector

☐ Water Companies

◆ Civil Society – voluntary or 3rd sector

☐ Rivers Trusts



- 
- Catchment Based Approach
Partnerships for Action

- STOP PRESS: NI news...
Erne Rivers Trust -announced



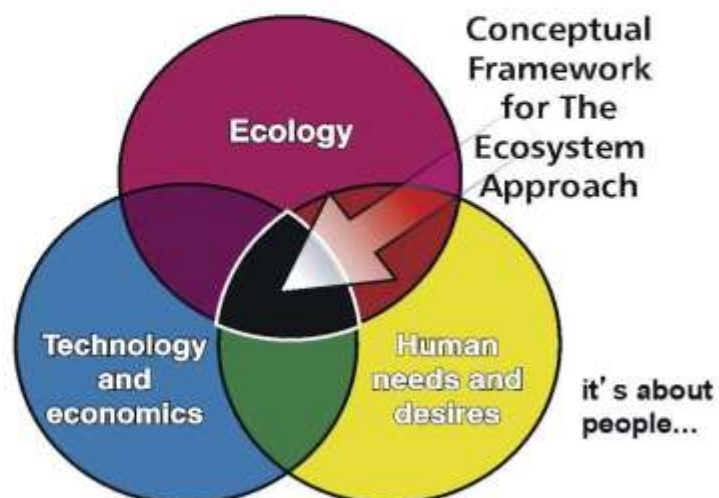
The Rivers Trust:

- > 150 technical specialists
- > 20,000 active volunteers
- Active in every WFD River Basin District

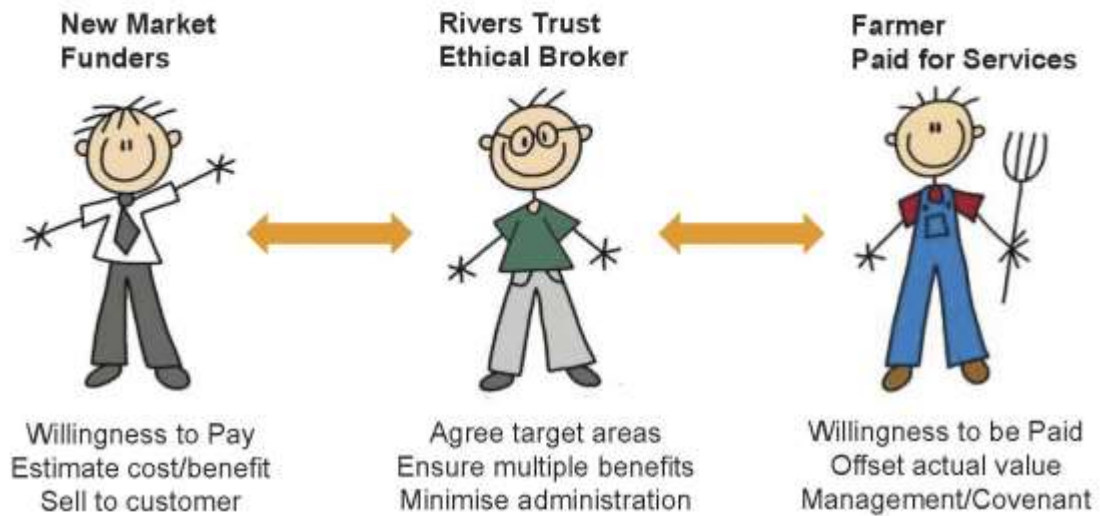


Rivers Trusts and EA 'Management Catchments'

RT applies The Ecosystem Approach which provides a guide to linking human/ social, ecological and economic drivers and is a delivery tool of the Convention on Biological Diversity



Developing new markets – role of Rivers Trust



Developing an integrated catchment approach



Our ultimate goal is to create a catchment plan that is...

1. Strategic

Interventions are delivered in a targeted and timely manner to achieve the greatest amount of benefit

2. Integrated

Adopts a variety of different measures tailored to each situation and ecosystem services objective

3. Costed and funded

The cost of each intervention is determined and funding acquired from the most appropriate stakeholder

4. Balanced

Delivers improvements, but not at the expense of food production or economic sustainability



Catchment Based Approach (CaBA)

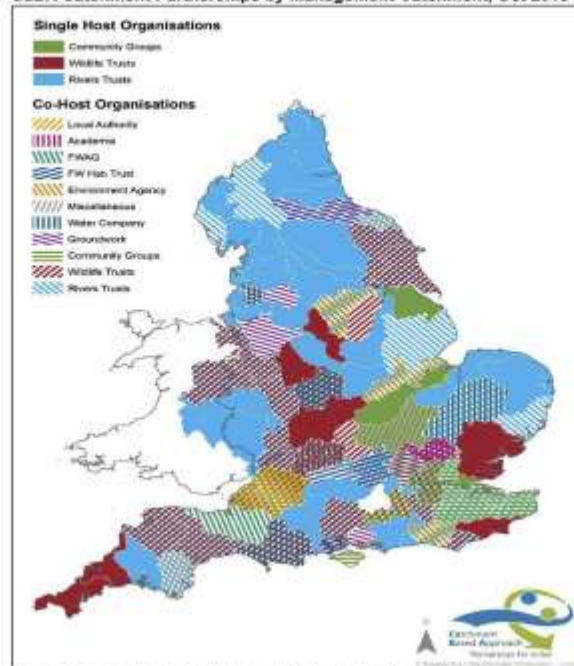


www.catchmentbasedapproach.org

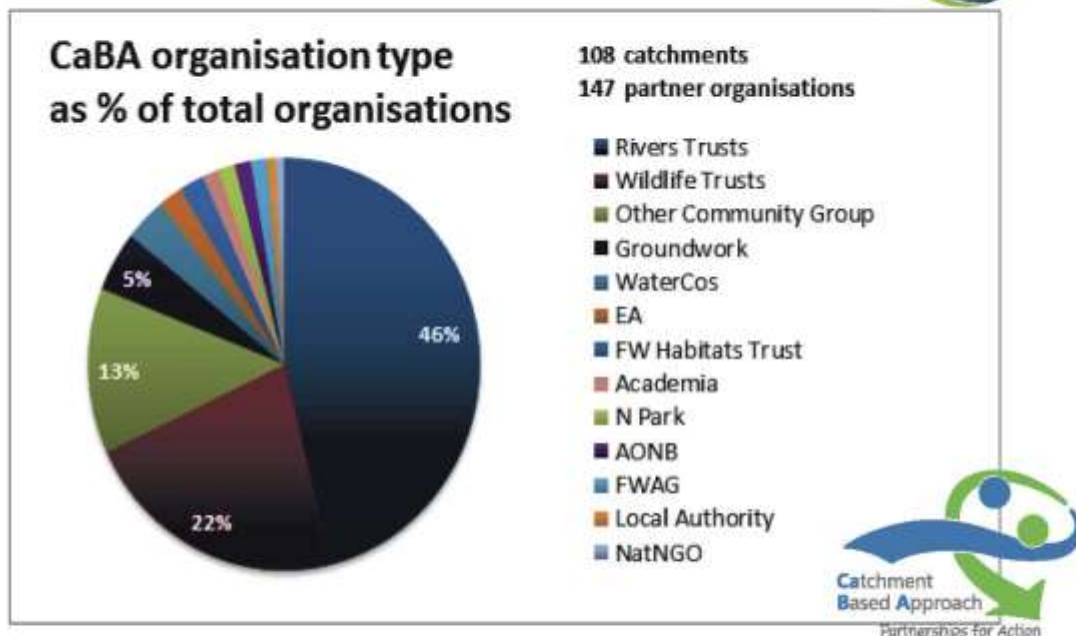
CaBA Partnerships



CaBA Catchment Partnerships by Management Catchment, Oct 2013

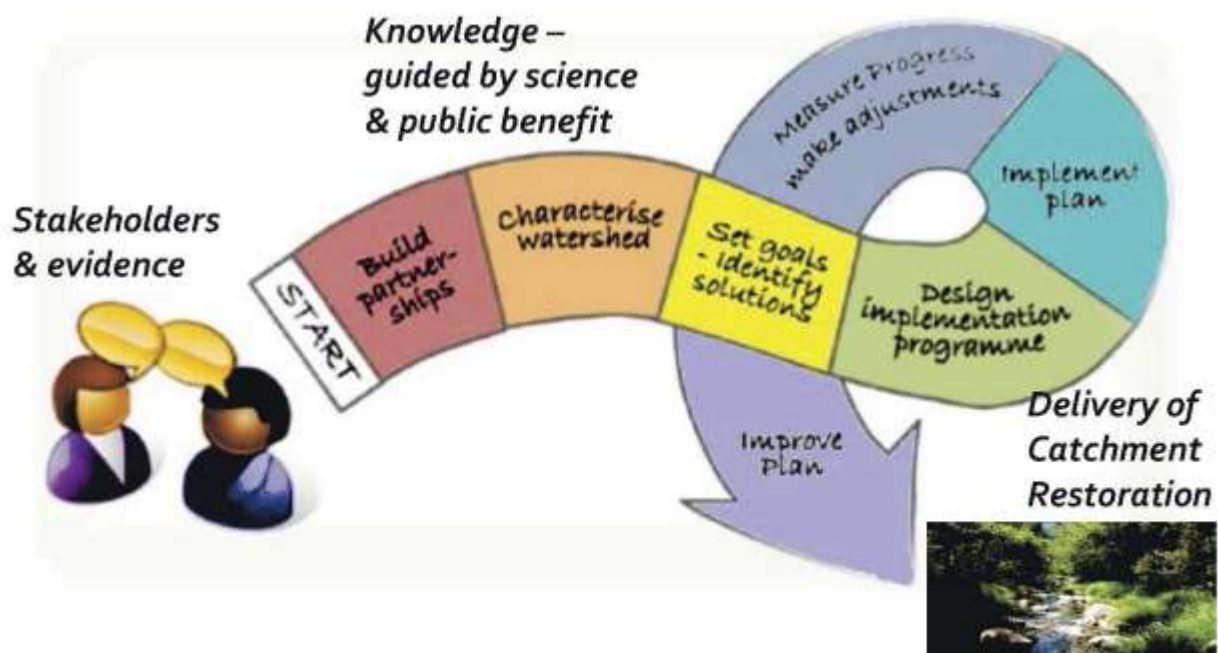


CaBA Partnerships



Catchment Management Roadmap

Adapted from Rural Economy & Land Use (RELU)



CaBA Activity – Catchment Plan +



It's really up to the Catchment Partnerships:

- **WFD**
- **Bathing Waters**
- **Flood Risk Management**
- **Drinking water supply**
- **Biodiversity 2020**
- **Fisheries Management**
- **Wider Ecosystem Services**
- **Climate change resilience**
- **INNS etc**



The Rivers Trust

'the umbrella body of the rivers trust movement'



European Union  The European Regional Development Fund



Thank You!

www.therivertrust.org

www.catchmentbasedapproach.org



“The Catchment Based Approach: A policy for our time”

Chris Ryder

Independent Consultant

(Head of Water Quality for England
Dept of Environment Food and Rural Affairs
2005-2012)

Indlæg på konference om
Forskelens værdi og vandplanlægning
Arrangeret af KL & Videncenter for
Landbrug - Vigtigste Konferencecenter d.
30/10 2014

Catchment based approach (CaBA)



Brings a bottom up approach to managing the water environment, drawing input and involvement from all interested parties

Involves 1st, 2nd & 3rd Sectors in partnership:

- 1st - Government, agencies, local authorities
- 2nd - Water Co's, farmers, river owners, business
- 3rd – NGO's, voluntary groups, communities

Harnesses the energy and knowledge of stakeholders to deliver Government policy

Catchment Partnerships, led by third party hosts, provide coordination & guidance

Key WFD asks

- Key aim: delivering healthy and fully functioning ecosystems and realising the societal benefits these can bring.
- Key requirements : prevent deterioration in water bodies and aim to get all water bodies to good status. This means addressing diffuse pollution.
- **River basin management plans (RBMPs)** must set out the status of water bodies, what is needed to get them to good status and how this is to be achieved.
- **Key delivery vehicle: programmes of measures** must give effect to the plans.
- **“Measures”** are to include not just regulations and publicly funded interventions, but also voluntary actions and actions funded from any source, especially beneficiaries...
- ...right down to quite specific, particular actions to make the right things happen in the right places..
- **Member States are required to “encourage the active participation of all interested parties”** to deliver all this.

First cycle English RBMPs: “could do better!”

- Competent authority (Environment Agency) produced RBMPs: all WFD deadlines met and RBMPs finalised by 22 December 2009.
- But plans lacked substance, due to uncertainty over status and pressures.
- Plans only projected to increase water bodies at good status from 27 to 32%
- Very little stakeholder participation secured; consultation at river basin level failed to engage people or mobilise involvement
- Vast majority of measures fell to water companies
- Few measures to address diffuse pollution. No new measures for agriculture or other key polluting sectors.

First cycle implementation in brief

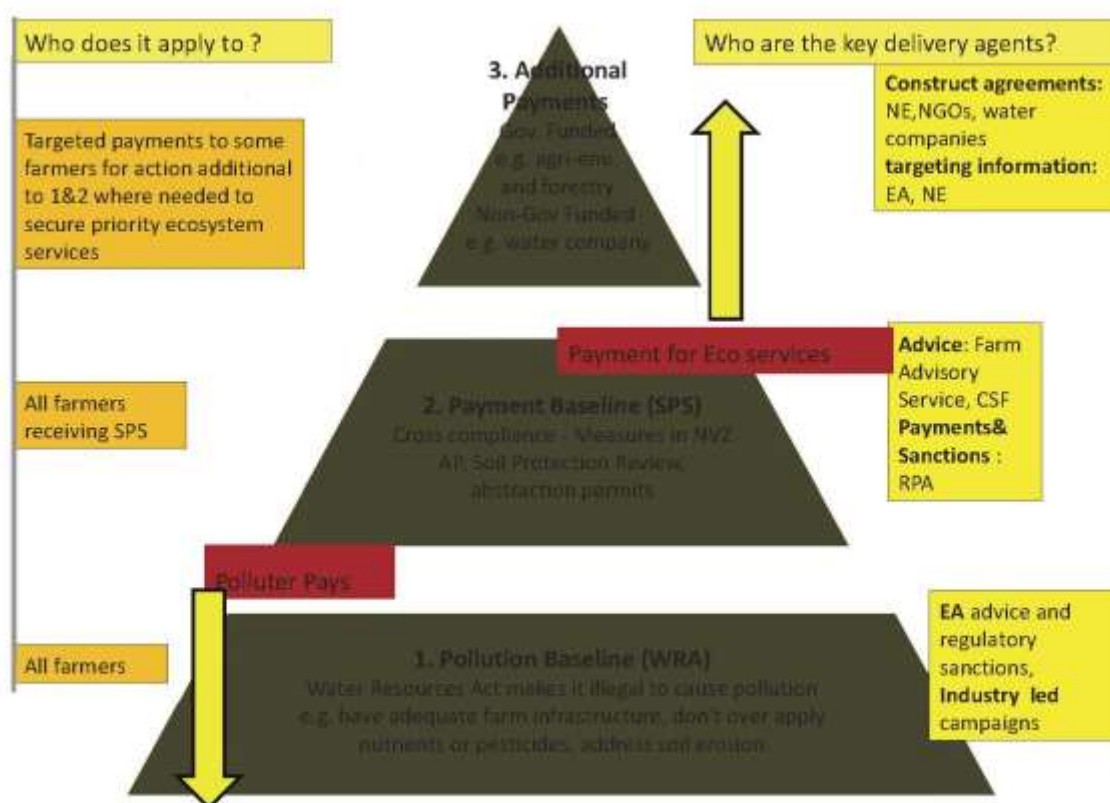
- Top down approach delivered process rather than substance
- Plans produced at considerable cost but for little benefit
- Stakeholders frustrated, with some mounting a legal challenge for lack of ambition
- Opportunity to realise substantial benefits for society, and to find new ways of getting these paid for, was missed

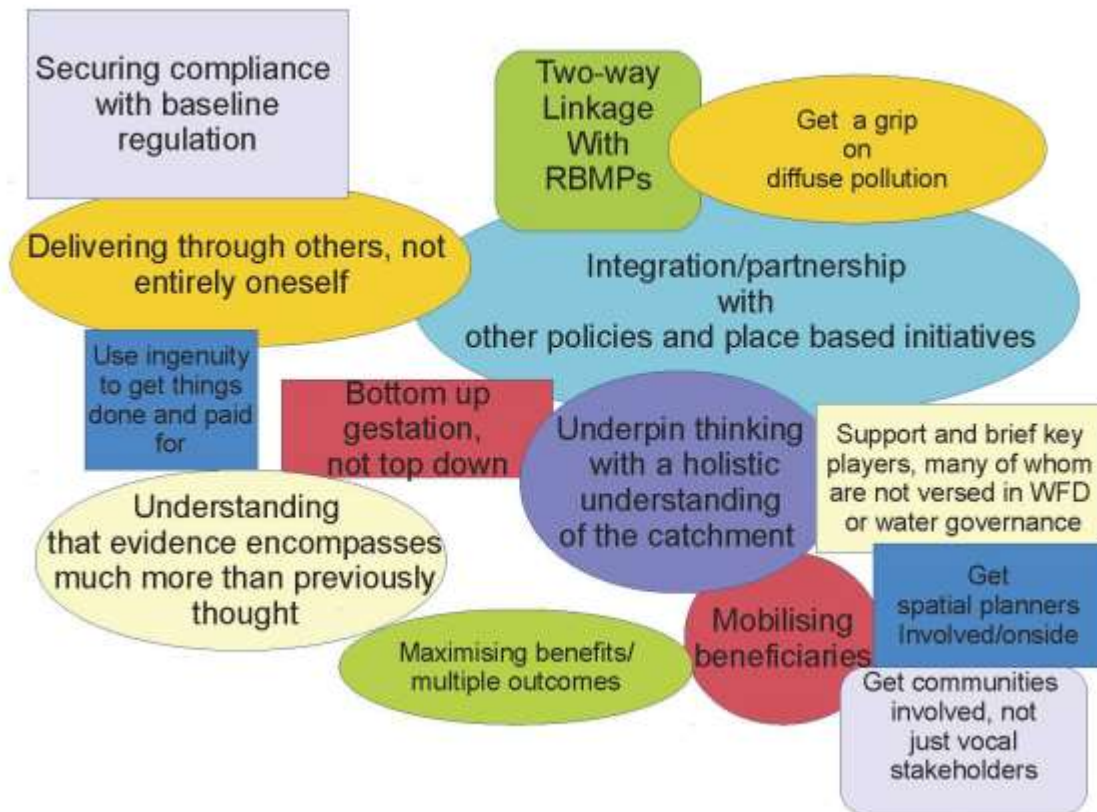
And so to the CaBA:


- Partnerships, hosted by local third parties, take the lead in developing catchment plans, so that local interventions are developed from the bottom up and carry support.
- Evidence is shared, and knowledge pooled, at a geographical level where people identify with it.
- Evidence can be examined, debated and supplemented so that a consensus is developed on what is needed.
- Where measures are needed at local, even field, level these can be identified and ways found to help them to happen.
- Partnerships can build the widest possible appreciation of the potential benefits of any action, so that multiple benefits can be identified and "beneficiary pays" solutions developed. (Stimulating Paid Ecosystem Services)
- 100+ partnerships now in place, overseen by a Steering Group of national representatives

In particular, the CaBA:

- Recognises that central regulation is not the best way to achieve the kind of improvements that are needed
- Gives power to local interests, under overall supervision
- Enables skills to be brought to bear that the EA as competent authority does not necessarily possess
- Enables actions to be developed that deliver multiple outcomes





Dipl.-Biol. Godber Andresen, Landesverband
der Wasser- und Bodenverbände
Schleswig-Holstein 

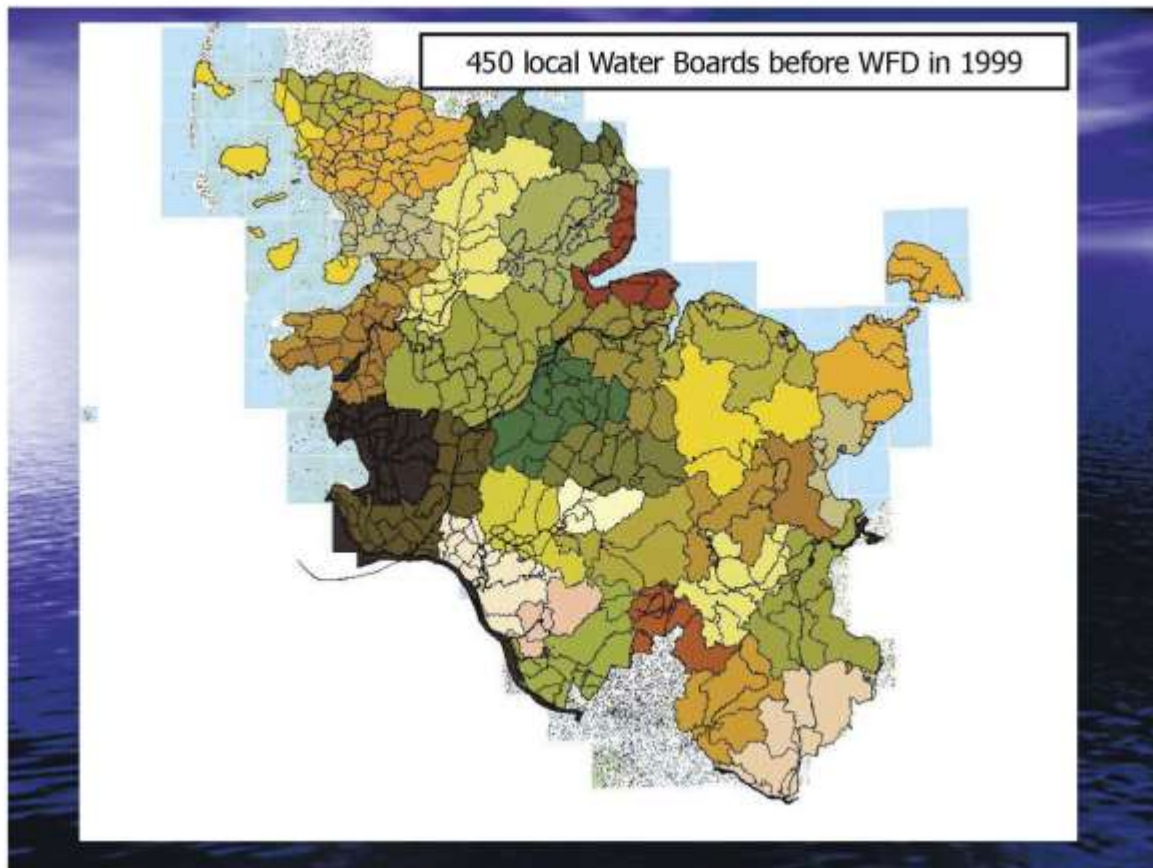
Water Framework Directive - Experiences from Schleswig- Holstein

Indlæg på konference om
Fremtidens vanddrift og vandplanlægning
Arrangeret af KL & Videncentret for Landbrug
Vingsted Konferencecenter d. 30/30 2014

Videncentret for Landbrug, Vejle 30/31. Okt. 2014

Article 14

- 1. Member States shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of this Directive, in particular in the production, review and updating of the river basin management plans. Member States shall ensure that, for each river basin district, they publish and make available for comments to the public, including users:



Article 3:

- 1. Member States shall identify the individual river basins lying within their national territory and, for the purposes of this Directive, shall assign them to individual river basin districts.

Article 2

- 13. River basin means the area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta.

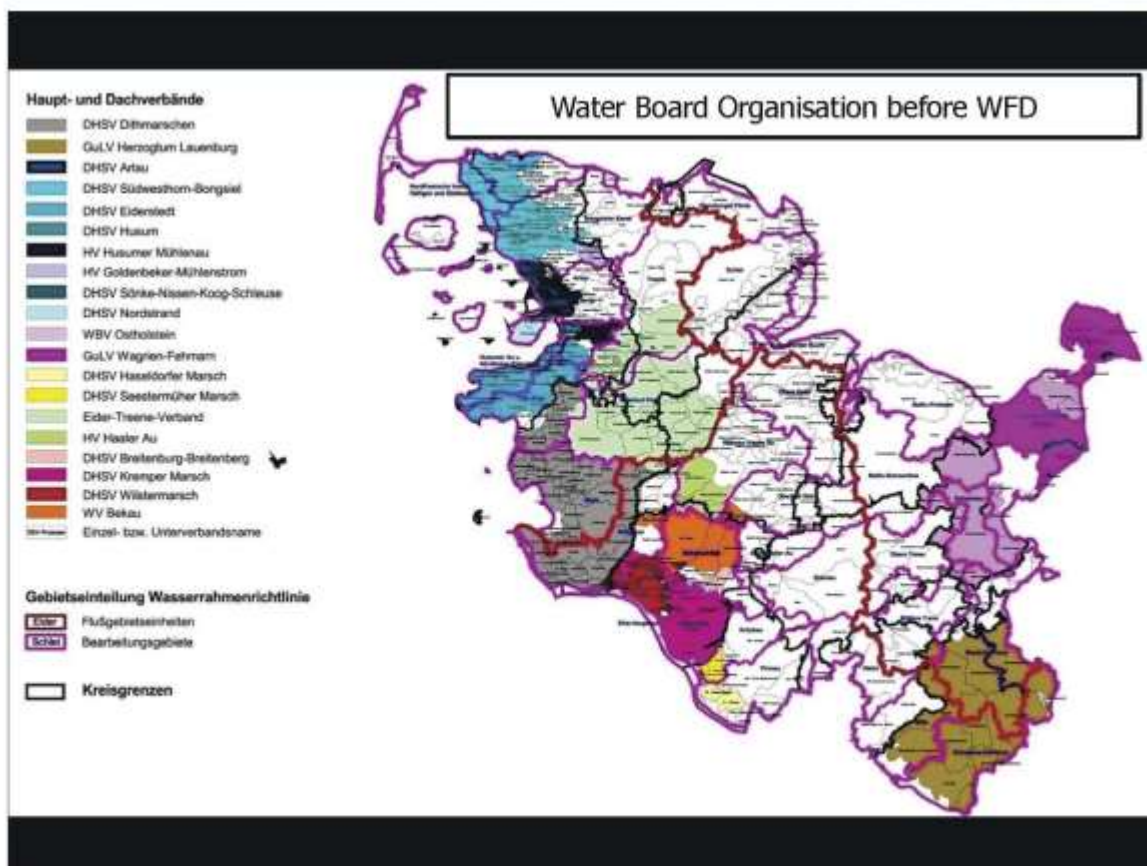
Schleswig-Holstein in the river basins

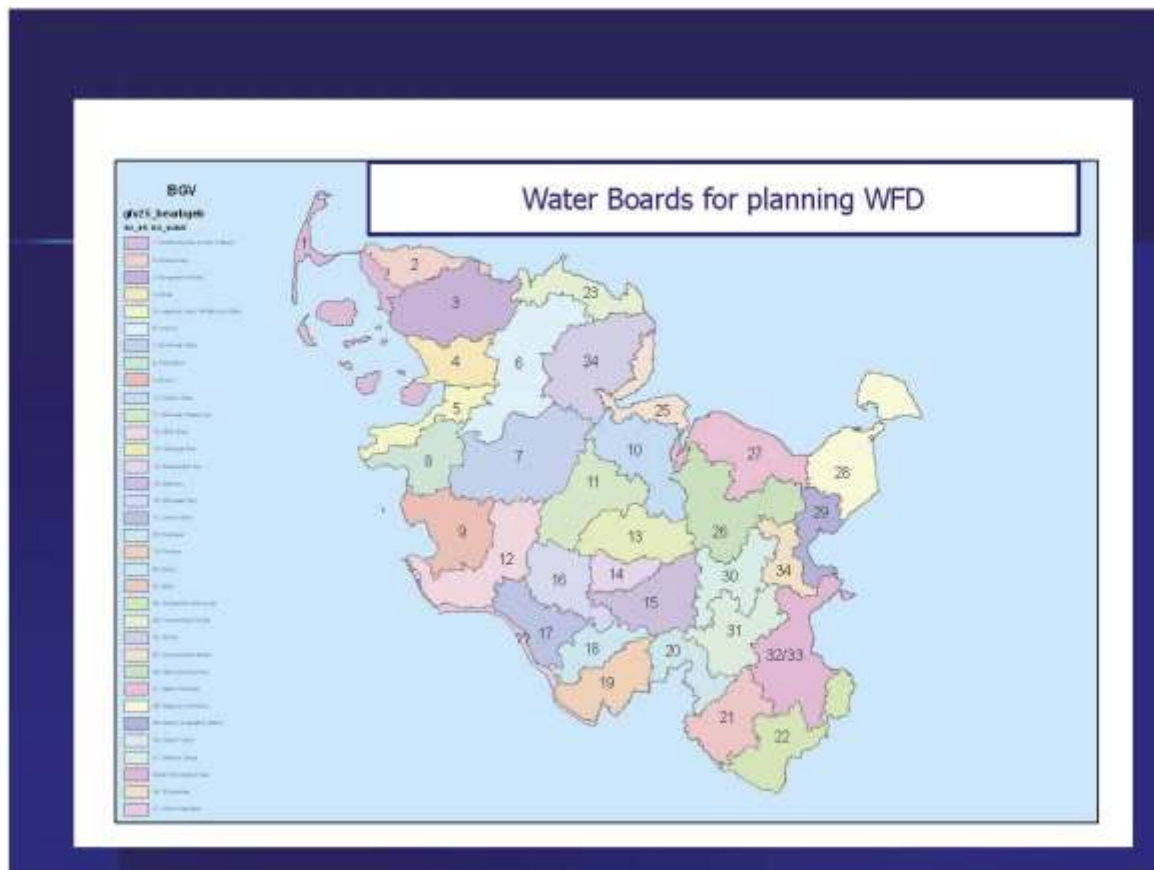


area of the landscape:	15.700 km ²
river/ditch length:	30.000 km
waterbody length:ca.	6.000 km
number of waterbodies:	approx. 600
number of lakes:	approx. 300
number of waterbodies:	65
coastal length:	approx. 1.100 km

water boards main duties:

- maintenance of waters (~ 30,000 km small rivers (ditch), ~ 350 pumping-stations from 0,5 to 20m³/sec.)
- maintenance of dikes (~ 1,300 km river-dikes & 2.nd dike-line)
- water supply (~ 40 % of Schleswig-Holstein)
- wastewater disposal
- Since 2001:
 - management of water framework directive
 - instream measures





Contract under public law:

- Examination of existing and addition of missing specifications
- Examination of the developed maps
- Preparation and management of working group sittings
- Writing of working group transactions
- Planning and co-ordination of measures

Landesverband der Wasser- und Bodenverbände Schleswig-Holstein



Many thanks for your attention

Dipl.-Biol. Godber Andresen



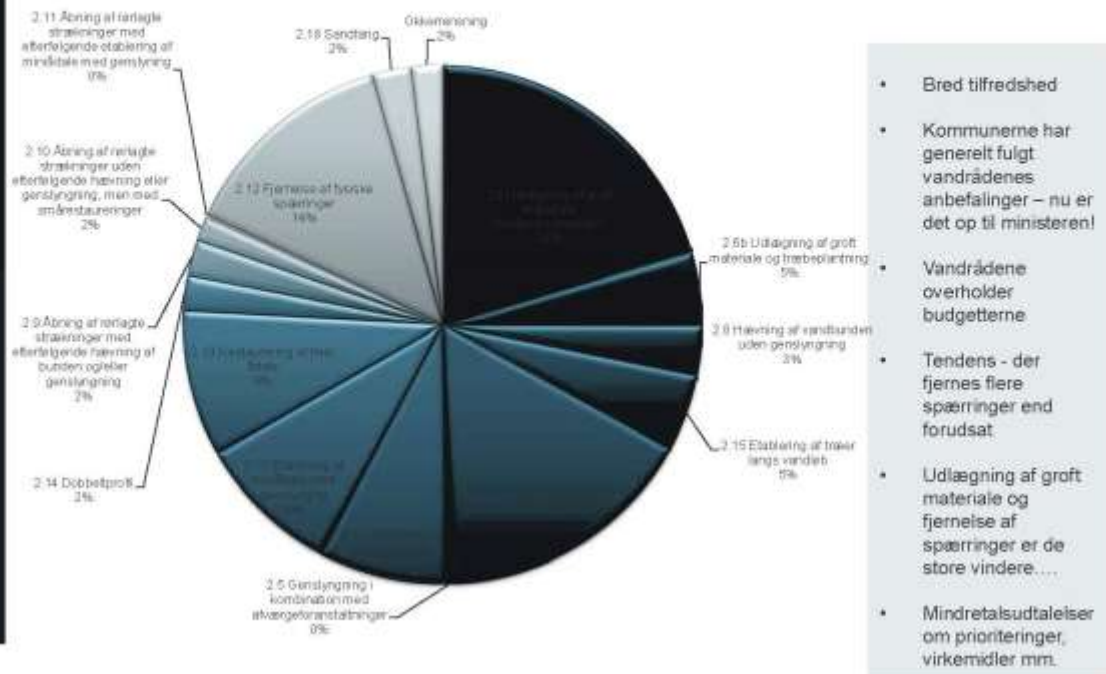
Vandrådene er kommet for at blive!

- Alt i alt en succes – vi kan blive bedre
- Ikke nødvendigvis helt samme koncept?
- Vi kan trække på gode erfaringer fra udlandet
- Udtryk for en reel inddragelse af relevante interessenter - *det kan ikke rulles tilbage*

Vandrådene bør fremadrettet involveres i hele vandplanlægningen



L&Fs foreløbige opsamling fordeling af virkemidler - økonomisk



Hvad skal være vandrådernes opgaver:

- Rådgive/involveres i den samlede vandplanlægning – spildevand, grundvand, næringsstoffer.....
- Prioritere indsats og virkemidler – der hvor det giver mening
- Bidrage til retvisende vurdering af konsekvenser
- Bidrage til en målrettet og fleksibel vandplanlægning





Man skal kravle, før man kan gå!

- **Konkrete opgaver til at begynde med**
 - Korrekt identifikation og karakterisering af vandløbene
 - Måltet kvælstofregulering – større palet af virkemidler og konkrete målrettede indsatser
 - Aktivt involveret i høringsproces for kommende vandområdeplaner



Hvad er forudsætningerne

- Ressourcer til kommunerne – sekretariater på oplandsniveau
- En minister der tør – lægge flere opgaver ud– ikke "business as usual"
- Veldefinerede opgaver med rum til nyt!
- "Nationalt vandråd/partnerskab om virkemidler/arealregulering" – realistisk indsatsbehov, virkemidler, modeller....
- Samarbejdsvilje og udsigt til løsninger der giver "gevinster" for alle





Vandrådernes fremtid



- Vandrådene har fungeret godt – bør gøres permanente som led i den fremtidige vandplanlægning og vandforvaltning
- Vandrådernes virkefelt bør udvides – der skal skabes bedre sammenhæng og helhed i det lokale arbejde med vandplanlægning og vandforvaltning
- Fx bør vandrådene også inddrages i forhold til bl.a.
 - Vandplanerne for søer og kystvande
 - Vådområdeprojekter
 - Klimatilpasning
 - Landdistriktsprojekter

Nogle udfordringer



- Balancen mellem at slippe de lokale kræfter løs og centralt fastsatte mål og rammer
 - Udfordring for myndighederne – eks større fleksibilitet og bedre muligheder for en holistisk samtænkning af indsatser fx de samlede indsatser i hele ådale
 - Udfordring for organisationerne – slagsmålet om ændret vandløbsvedligeholdelse som eksempel
- Der skal afsættes økonomiske ressourcer til vandrådernes drift og kompetenceudvikling for rådernes medlemmer – specielt i forhold til de frivillige organisationers deltagere
- Vandoplande som afgrænsning for vandrådene er hensigtsmæssig i forhold til vandplanlægningen – men stiller store krav om lokale netværk ikke mindst for de frivillige

Nogle udfordringer



- Vi skal lægge de dårlige erfaringer fra 1. vandplanperiode fra os og fokusere på de positive muligheder fremadrettet
- Der er i vandrådene fortsat behov for at arbejde med at skabe et fælles forståelsesgrundlag for vandrådets opgaver
- Det er vigtigt, at der er en meget klar forretningsorden for vandrådene – og der er behov for at se nærmere vandrådernes sammensætning
- Bordet fanger – der skal være gensidig respekt og tillid til, at det man når til enighed om i vandrådet ikke efterfølgende forsøges ændret udenom vandrådet

**Selv den dårligste fiskedag
er bedre end den bedste arbejdsdag**



Tak for opmærksomheden



TAK



Hovedindtryk

- Konstruktiv dialog og målrettet arbejde i vandrådene
- Kommuner og vandråd har leveret rigtig gode forslag, der passer med den udmeldte ramme (økonomi og antal km vandløb)
- Naturstyrelsen arbejder nu med de konkrete forslag
- Naturstyrelsen påtænker at lave en grundig evaluering af processen primo 2015



SIDE 3

Lov om vandplanlægning

- § 25: Der kan [...] oprettes vandråd, som kan rådgive kommunalbestyrelserne i hovedvandoplande ved udarbejdelse af forslag til hele eller dele af indsatsprogrammet

Ideer: Øvrige arbejdsområder for vandråd

- Vådområder og andre indsatser til reduktion af næringsstoffer?
- Sørestaureringer og P-ådale?
- Spildevand?
- Vandindvinding?
- Udmøntning og opfølgning på vandløbsindsatserne?



SIDE 4

Tak for opmærksomheden



Miljøministeriet
Naturstyrelsen

Haraldsgade 53
2100 København Ø
Tlf: 72 54 30 00
E-mail: ust@ust.dk
www.naturstyrelsen.dk

Annex 4. Presentations from workshop 31 October 2014

The presentations from our workshop “Participation and involving processes in context of water management” in Denmark in October 2014 (in Danish) will follow in sub-annexes.

Annex 4.1. England - The Rivers Trust and implementation of CaBA



Who are rivers trusts?

- Grassroots 'bottom-up' movement
- 'wet feet' – Delivery focused
- Raising awareness and providing education



Community organisations can deliver big projects...



Who are rivers trusts?

- Grassroots 'bottom-up' movement
- 'wet feet' – Delivery focused
- Raising awareness and providing education
- Apply the ecosystem approach at the catchment scale - operating for the wider public benefit
- Engaging people who own and manage resources e.g. farmers, land & river owners, wildlife groups, anglers, water companies...
- Empowering communities to take action and local "ownership"

What are rivers trusts?

Independent Charities

- Public benefit
- Governed by a group of trustees
- Charitable objectives:
 - Protect / conserve / enhance rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries & adjacent coastal areas
 - Education
- Legally incorporated
 - Enter into contracts, employ people etc.

Why people start Rivers Trusts...

- Westcountry
- Wye & Usk
- Thames21
- Tyne



Summary

Rivers trusts are a 'charitable vehicle' for catchment management that in principle, anyone in the catchment community can use to:

- Raise money from charitable & other sources
- Provide necessary governance for funds
- Employ people, enter into contracts, make commitments as if a company, but free from corporate taxes or personal liability
- DELIVER WORK ON THE GROUND

The Rivers Trust network

- 52 rivers trusts in England Wales & NI
- 25 rivers trusts in Scotland (RAFTS)
- ~150 technical professionals
- 20,000+ supporters



The Rivers Trust

Act nationally/internationally to complement locally led initiatives, providing a focus for issues of common interest

- Precedent documents and protocols for governance (including start up)
- Develop best practice
- Scientific and technical support
- Training & education (GIS, DWPA, fluvial geomorphology)
- Conferences & workshops
- Access to national data sets
- Development of national tools for catchment management



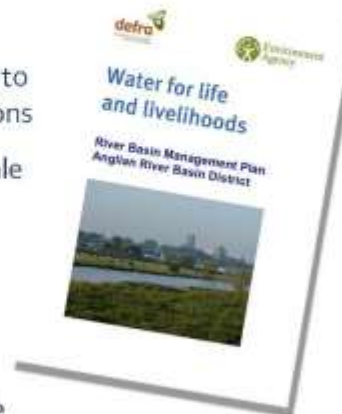
WFD and the Catchment Based Approach

Water Framework Directive - outcome

Top-down plans leading to;

- WFD Plans not detailed enough to enable targeted delivery of actions
- Lack of consensus regarding scale and severity of the problem
- Disagreements exist over WFD waterbody assessments
- Process not delivery

"Need to work at a catchment scale and involve the wider community"



Defra CaBA vision statement

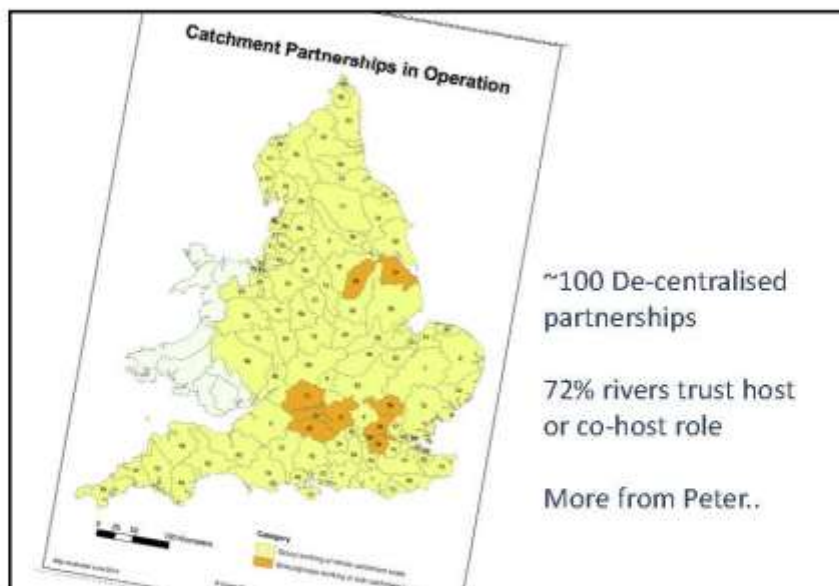
Good management of water will help our environment, society and economy to thrive. We are creating an innovative approach to help us improve how we manage water by devolving responsibility to local partnerships.

Government will set standards for water quality and management nationally. Working at catchment level, the partnerships will decide the best way to meet standards locally. A set of agreed measures will enable local and national partners to have a common view about progress and where changes need to be made.

In the early stages, we aim for Defra and its agencies to speak with one voice. The agencies will focus on water management, safeguarding the local environment and effective regulation. Local partnerships will be established using co-design principles.

We see scope for this approach to develop over time, with:

- Government departments and agencies increasingly working together to set frameworks for local action
- A focus widening to include other water issues such as flood protection or water abstraction, and other aspects of the environment such as air quality or biodiversity
- Better informed communities getting more involved in these decisions, and
- More participation in local partnerships including by businesses, farmers and local government.



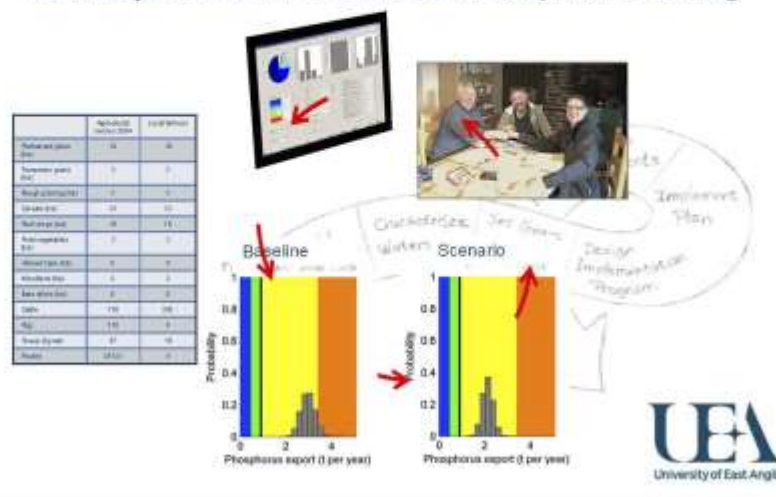
The Rivers Trust role in CaBA

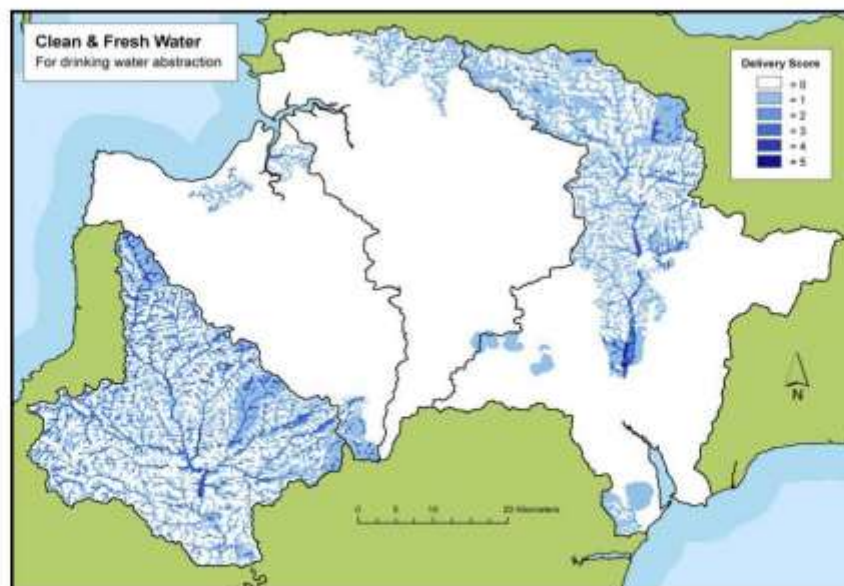
- Host two launch conferences
- Host three regional training workshops on key topics
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Data & GIS
 - Funding
- Website
 - Internet forum for knowledge exchange
 - Help desk
 - Best practice
 - Newsletters and communications
- Host secretariat and chair steering group
- Share tools & approaches with all catchment hosts

Catchment tools

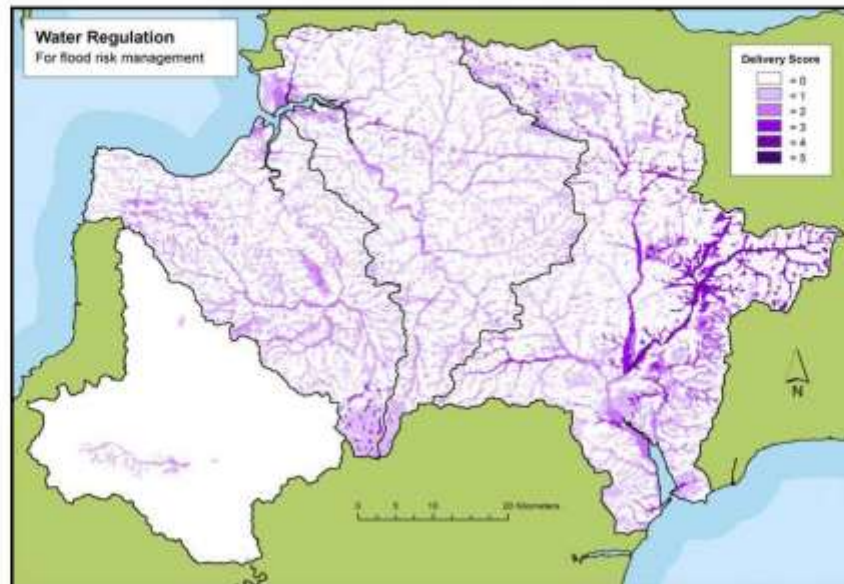


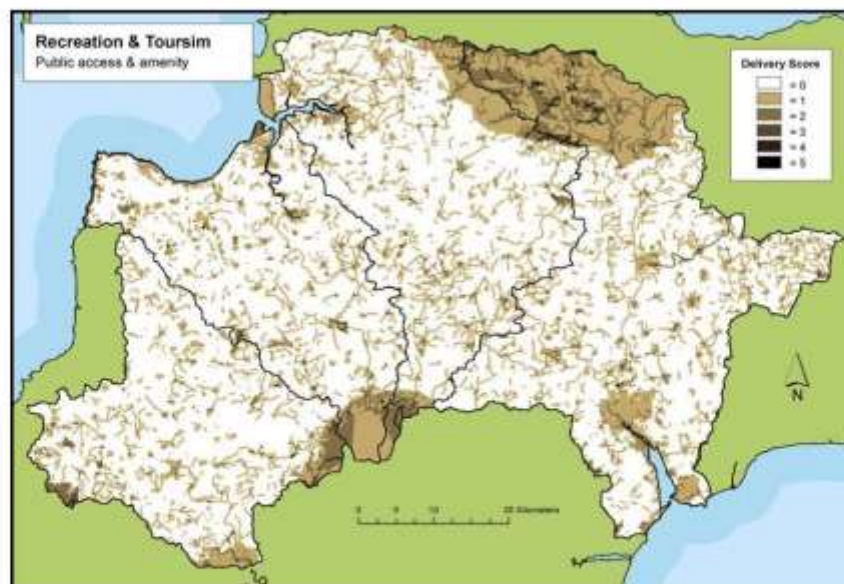
UEA Export Coefficient Model: Adaptive Modelling

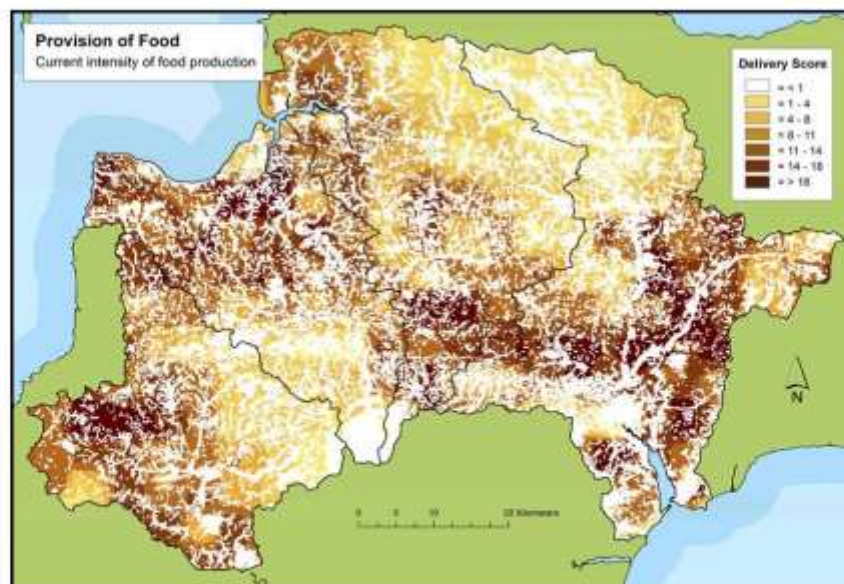
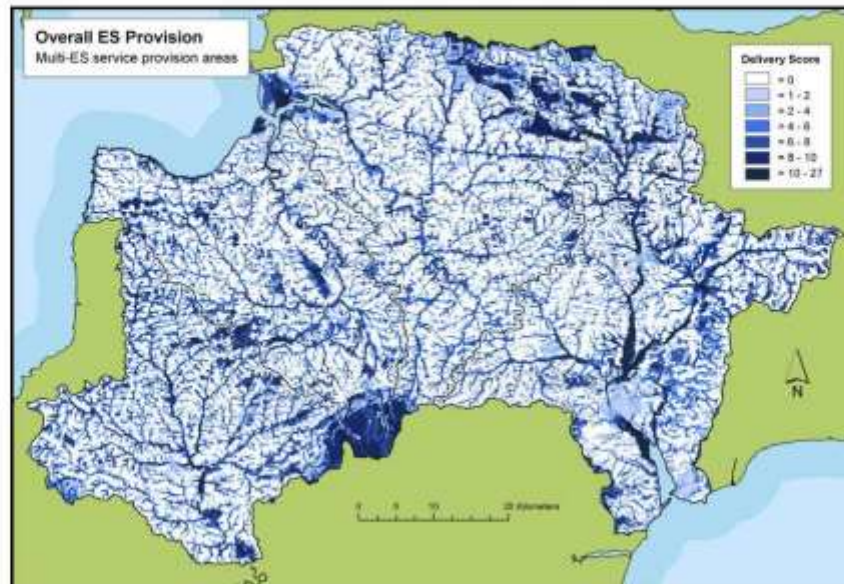


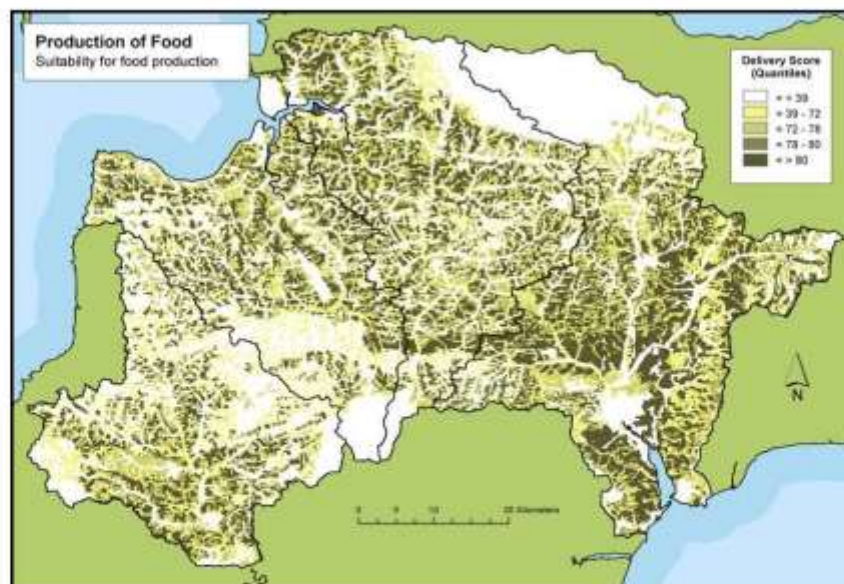
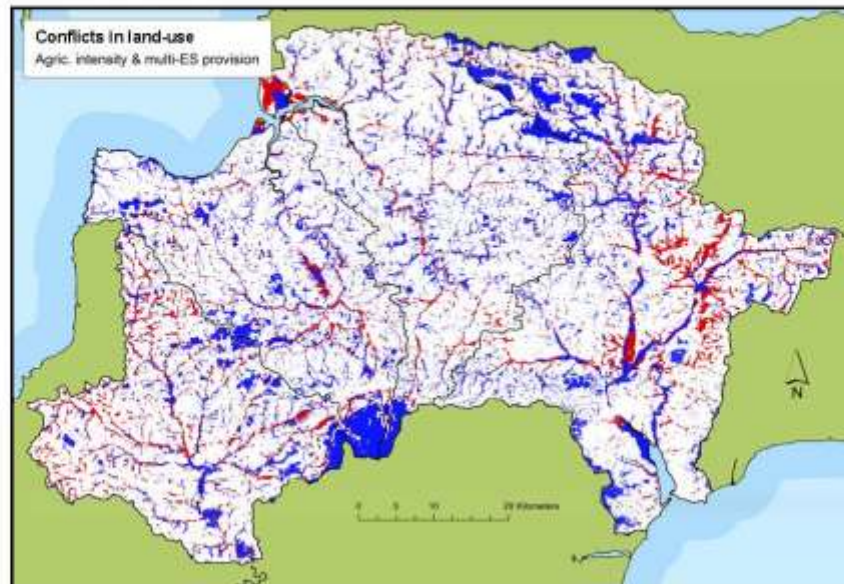












National CaBA Steering Group



Catchment Based Approach
Partnerships for Action



Sub groups/working groups

- Agriculture & Forestry
- Fisheries
- Urban
- Estuaries

Our vision for catchment management

- Create a ***shared understanding*** of the issues and a vision for the future of the catchment.
 - Engage & empower all stakeholders
 - Target private, public & third sector resources
 - Justify and attract funds
- Some form of map and /or plan is probably necessary to allow catchment targeting and prioritisation
- A plan is a means to an end (**delivery** of catchment management) not an end in itself!
- Mapping and modelling tools are required that are fit for purpose and incorporate economics

Developing an integrated catchment approach

Our ultimate goal is to create a catchment plan that is...

1. Strategic

Interventions are delivered in a targeted and timely manner to achieve the greatest amount of benefit.

2. Integrated

Adopts a variety of different measures tailored to each situation and ecosystem services objective

3. Costed and funded

The cost of each intervention is determined and funding acquired from the most appropriate stakeholder

4. Balanced

Delivers improvements, but not at the expense of food production or economic sustainability



Annex 4.2. Sweden – Water management cultures



Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Traditions in water management cultures

- Regulation
 - Involvement
Water district authorities must plan their work according to this regulation so that it **enables and encourages participation of all those involved with the management of the quality of the aquatic environment**. Before the water authority decides on the quality, management plans and programs or otherwise deals with matters under this Regulation, of greater importance, the Authority shall consult with the authorities, municipalities, organizations, entities and individuals affected by the decision. (2, 4 § Ordinance (2004: 660))
 - Water district authorities and county administrative boards should, where appropriate, **form focus groups with various stakeholders to create** the involvement referred to above. (27 § Ordinance (2007:825))in Chapter 2. 4 § Ordinance (2004: 660) on the management of the quality of the aquatic environment.

4/6/2018 Presentation 86 Name 2

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Traditions in water management cultures

- Bottom up
 - Water boards
 - Stakeholders involvements

4/16/2015
Prezentatör: Bå
Namn
3

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Organization - organizational structures

- Authorities
 - SVAM shall in particular be collecting in the water and marine environment protection by coordinating water authorities for the implementation of the WFD. (5 § Ordinance (2011:619).
 - Each Water District Authority is responsible for managing the waterquality according to the WFD. (2.4 § Ordinance (2004: 660)
 - County administrative boards within the district shall assist the Water District Authority.

- Responsible for participatory planning
 - Water District Authority, County administrative board and those whom it may concern.
- Structures that are used in participatory planning are both old and new organizations. And specific stakeholdergroups.

4/16/2015
Prezentatör: Bå
Namn
4

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Geographic Scale

- Catchment areas and sub catchment areas.
- Lessons learned:
 - Big scale – Less administrative load. Harder to get real active involvement.
 - Small scale – More administrative load. Easier to get real active involvement

4/16/2015
Prezentation 88
Name
3

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Objectives and agendas (ambitions)

- Tasks the local try to solve?
 - Assisting in implementing WFD.
 - Restore specific waterbodies
 - Recipientkontroll
 - Remisser och aktiva i samråd
- Could they choose themselves?
 - Substitutes for public participation = authority choose if but not how
 - Recipientkontroll regulated by law – still some choices.
 - Projects they choose by themselves.

4/16/2015
Prezentation 88
Name
6

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Objectives and agendas (ambitions)

Rådet ska verka för att skapa sig ett helhetsperspektiv på vattenresurserna i öre Rättegångs tillränningsområde, inklusive grundvattnet. Vattenrådet ska bidra till vattenförvaltningen genom att på ett tidigt stadium delta i förberedelser och diskussioner om hur vattenresurserna skall hanteras, i samverkan och samråd med berörda myndigheter. Vattenrådet ska övervaka sjöns tillstånd samt verka för en god vattenbild och minskningen av övergödningen inom rådets verksamhetsområde. Vattenrådet ska erbjuda en plattform där alla fragestämningar rörande vattnet kan tas upp och hanteras samt verka för en ökad forskning och ett underhållsperspektiv.

What have been the objectives/agendas for the work in the water boards or other local stakeholder groups?

- Regulates in their stagar
- Vattenrådet har målet att uppnå god status för vattenförekomsterna. Styrelsen har beslutat att arbeta för att öka kvarhållningen av vatten för att på så sätt få bieffekterna med ökad näringsretention och grundvattenbildning. Vattenrådet arbetar även med informationsspridning och deltagande och anordnande av evenemang som belyser de lokala vattenfrågorna.

4/16/2015
Presentatör: BS
Rätt
T

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Objectives and agendas (ambitions)

- Has recommendation from local level been used?
 - Yes. Vattenrådet har arbetat igenom alla beslutade vattenförekomster och deras MKN och förmedlat till beredningssekreteriatet på Länsstyrelsen. Av svaret att döma tar de till sig informationen och kommer att använda den där det är möjligt, vilket känns som en förutsättning för att kunna fortsätta det ideella arbetet.
 - have gone through all information on the waterbodies and informed the BS about changes that are needed. The information has been taken in account and will be use it where it is possible, which seems like a prerequisite to continue volunteering.
- Support. Both financial and knowledge.
 - Municipalities, Sydsvatten AB (dricksvattenproducent), Water District Authority, Gouvernement end EU funds.

4/16/2015
Presentatör: BS
Rätt
8

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Driving forces – does it work?

- Ja, arbetet fungerar. Det är, i stort, helt beroende på att en heltidsanställd sekreterare finns samt att denne har tillgång till en tjänstemannaberedning (tjänstemän (med kunskap och intresse av vatten!) från respektive huvudman). En annan viktig del i varför det fungerar så bra är att vi, precis som de flesta andra, har en historik tillbaks till 1980, men med den skillnaden att vi har arbetat med åtgärder från början, långt innan det fanns vattenråd. Sedan är det ett relativt litet vattenråd med förhållandevis få medlemmar och därmed har arbetet byggts på förtroende och respekt.
 - Employed
 - History
 - Working with measures
 - Small, few members
 - Trust and respect

4/16/2015
Presentation title
Name
9

Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Driving forces – does it work?

- Ja, men inte optimalt. Det fanns ingen föregångare till vårt vattenråd (t.ex. vattenvårdsförbund e.dyl.) utan det har byggts upp tack vare vattendirektivet. Engagerade och intresserade styrelseledamöter och medlemmar är avgörande för att föreningen har etablerats, men det är hela tiden en kamp för sin existens som kan ha svårt att nå igenom med information då huvuddelen av arbetet ska ägnas åt ganska tunga remisser och dialog med myndigheter. Sammansättningen med olika intresseorganisationer har varit en framgång – att skapa en samtalsplattform för utbyte av kunskap och synsätt. Samtidigt blir det inte jättemycket "verkstad" dels på grund av låga driftsödrag och ideella krafter som har begränsningar i tid och ork.
 - Started from scratch – WFD
 - Engaged and boardmembers
 - Struggle for existence and to get information
 - A lot of different kind of members
 - Not much doing due to lack of money

4/16/2015
Presentation title
Name
10

Driving forces – What needs to be improved?

- Engagemanget från medlemmarna lämnar lite att önska. Vi behöver bli bättre på att marknadsföra oss mot invånarna i avrinningsområdet. Det finns också utrymme för förbättringar vad det gäller nationell finansiering av vattenrådets arbete. Det är antagligen den främsta anledningen till att en del vattenråd är lite somniga, det är rätt så tufft att förvänta sig att kommunerna tillsammans med andra "tunga" aktörer ska finansiera arbetet.
- Av egen erfarenhet har vattenrådet formell tyngd gentemot Länsstyrelsen och Vattenmyndigheten men annan lagstiftning där vattenförekomster riskerar att påverkas har inte förändrats så att vattenråden blir en intressepart. Främst gäller det Bergstatens beslut om undersökningstillstånd för (i vårt fall) fossil gas där det just nu ligger för överprövning av Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen om vattenrådet har talerätt. Det behövs en översyn av lagar där vattenrådet kanske ska lyftas in som formell instans. Sedan är det frågan om resurstilldelning och hur driftsbidraget ska beräknas. Vi har ett vattenråd för hela Öland (med 25 vattendrag) för det finns samordningsvinster med de frågor som rör vattnet här. Gotland har valt att bilda 7 eller 8 vattenråd och får sammanlagt betydligt högre driftsbidrag men kanske missar samordningsvinsterna.

4/16/2015

Presentation 06a

Rane

11

3 learnings

- Small groups
- Trust
- Support

4/16/2015

Presentation 06a

Rane

12

Annex 4.3. Denmark – Wetland restoration and water council



KNOWLEDGE CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE

Organization - wetland restoration

- Wetland restoration 1 billion DK KR
- Target: 11.500 ha new restored wetland
- Organization:
 - Ministry of the Environment approves projects
 - Municipalities are carrying out projects
 - Ministry of Food handles purchase and sale of land. And grants funds

2 | 18-04-2010

VIDENCENTRET FOR LANDBRUG P/S

Agro Food Park 15 +45 8740 5000
DK 8200 Aarhus N vfl.dk



Organization - wetland restauration

- DK divided into 23 water river basins
- Each river basin has a steering committee with only municipalities
- One national steering committee

3 | 16-04-2015



Organization - wetland restauration

- Farmer:
 - voluntary agreement with 3 options:
 - Sales of project land or
 - Sales of project land with subsequent ability to buy new farmland or
 - Keep project land 20-year payment agreement

4 | 16-04-2015

VIDENCENTRET FOR LANDBRUG P/S

Agro Food Park 15 +45 8740 5000
DK 8200 Aarhus N vfl.dk



Organization - wetland restoration



5 | 16-04-2015

VIDENCENTRET FOR LANDBRUG P/S

Agro Food Park 15 +45 8740 5000
DK 8200 Aarhus N vfl.dk

Annex 4.4. Wear Catchment Partnership




Catchment Geography




Catchment Geology





Wear Catchment Partnership: Strategic

- Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations
- Water Company
- Durham University
- Local Authorities
- Other Landscape Partnerships
- Government Agencies



Wear Catchment Partnership: Local

- Devolved Local Delivery Groups
- Defined by theme, sub-catchment focus
- Existing networks and groups
- Collaborative working
- Explore funding opportunities
- Align with Water Company investment priorities
- Achieve buy-in and local momentum

Wear Catchment Partnership: Function

Balance multiple interests and pressures on the river

Improve the places where people (and wildlife) live.

- Restored environment
- Social cohesion
- Health & well-being
- Economic regeneration

Wear Catchment Partnership: Delivery

Statutory targets: Real progress toward Good Ecological Status (individual water body focus)

- **Through** community focus, leadership and engagement.
- **With** improved data visibility and quality. Challenge government data capture.
- **Delivering** improved river health wider environmental, social and economic benefits

Wear Catchment Partnership: Funding

Current

- Statutory obligations: key funding driver
- Catchment Based Approach
- Water Company
- Wider funding to support non-statutory delivery

Future

- European Union Partnership Funding:
 - North Sea
 - Industrial legacy issues, particularly mining

Wear Catchment Partnership

Fish Passage







Annex 4.5. Danish water boards – a survey



AARHUS
UNIVERSITY

30-10-2014

Danish Water boards – a survey

PhD. Student Morten Graversgaard^{1*}

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^{*}E-mail: morten.graversgaard@agro.au.dk






23 different RBD–23 different water boards

- Difference in size Storebælt 538 km² to Limfjorden (7598 km²)
- Municipalities (2-21)
- Members (12-20)
- National and local organisations

The frame is the same:
Advise municipalities in developing the draft program of measures for river bodies in the river basin districts.

Lokale	
Fredensborg Vandløbslaug	Kerteminde Vandløbslaug
Gribskov Vandløbslaug	Nyborg Vandløbslaug
Esrum Å-laug	Patriotisk Selskab
Vandløbslaug for Værebros Å	Familielandbruget VEST-Jylland
Vandløbslav for Roskilde Kommune	Herning Sportsfiskeforening
Værlese Naturgruppe	Odderbæk Vandløbslaug
Haslevgaard Ålaug	Løgaa Sportsfiskeforening
Nordvestvendssysels Ålaug	Randers Sportsfiskeforening
Liver Å Lystfiskeforening	Vandløbslauget for Aalling Å
Havelse Ålaug	Vandløbslauget GST
Holbæk Ålav	Vandrådet i Favrskov Kommune
Nordsjællands Landboforening	Centrovic
Landboforeningen Kronjylland/Østjylland	Lemvigegnens Landboforening
Nordsjællands Landboforening	Løgster Sportsfiskeforening
Ferum Naturparks Venner	Skalsådalens Sportsfiskeforening
DI Hovedstaden	Oplandsrådet for Norsminde Fjord
Friluftsrådet	Østjydske Familielandbrug
Gefion	Vandløbslaug ved Rym Å

Comparative EU study of WFD article 14 implementation

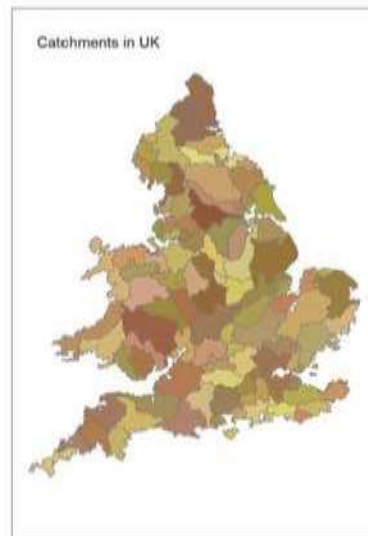
X (81) catchments in UK

Also ranging in size both adm. And
geographical:

- Ranging from 500 km² up to 3000 km²
(limfjorden (7598km²))
- Wear: 1080km² – Køge bugt 995km² – Djurs
1011km²
- Compare different EU implementation
strategies of the WFD article 14

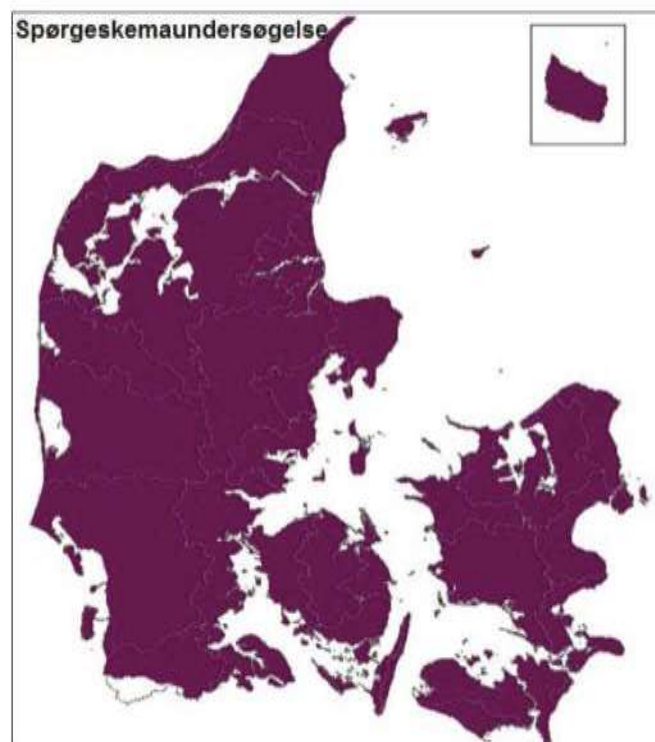
Contrasting experiences at different scales?

**The appropriate scale for community led
initiatives is?**



Methodology

- Observations studies in 13 waterboard
meetings in 10/11 different catchment
- 12 interviews with municipalities
- More interviews in progress
- 2 surveys



Results from the questionnaire

1. The frame of the water boards
2. Process and the municipalities work
3. Involvement
4. Social learning
5. Dialog
6. Perspective

5

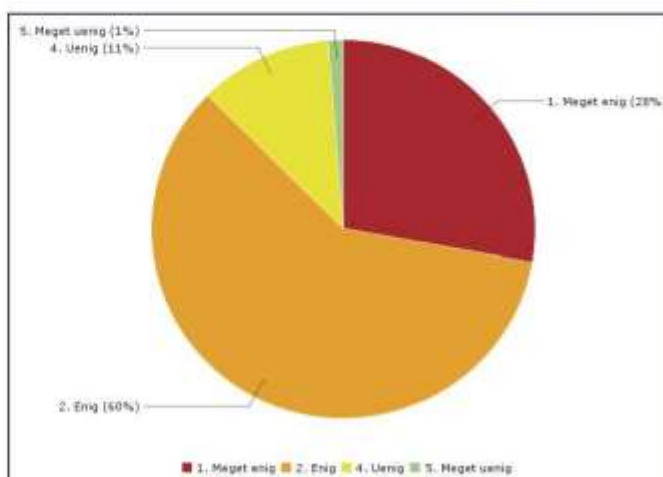
The typical waterboard member

- › Men only 19 women out of 392
- › Age + 56 år
- › Where are the young and women in water mangement

Results- The frame of the water boards

88 % af medlemmerne er enige eller meget enige i at formålet er klart defineret.

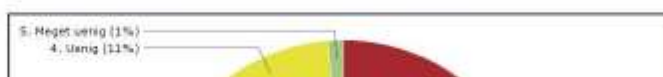
Formålet med vandrådet er klart defineret (For medlemmerne i vandrådet)?



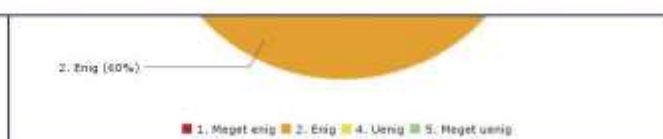
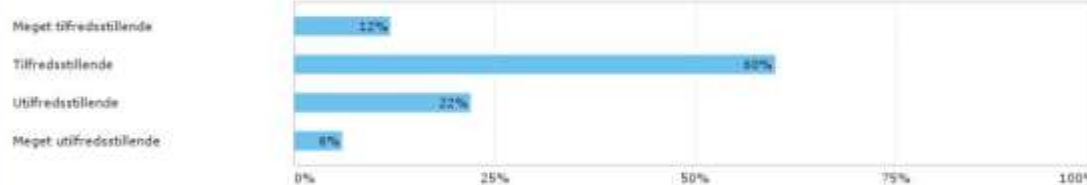
Results- The frame of the water boards

88 % af medlemmerne er enige eller meget enige i at formålet er klart

Formålet med vandrådet er klart defineret (For medlemmerne i vandrådet)?

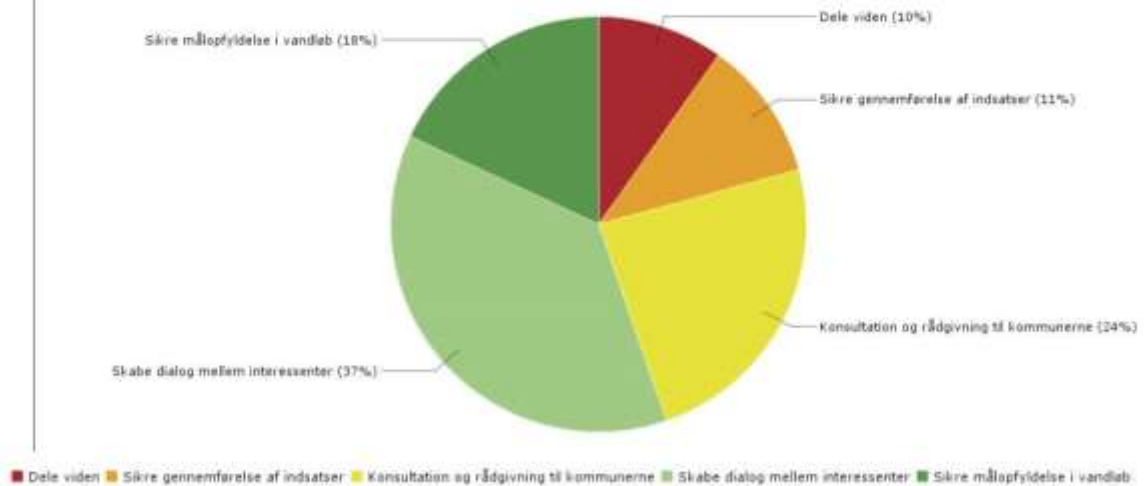


Er vandrådets formål tilfredsstillende som det er nu?



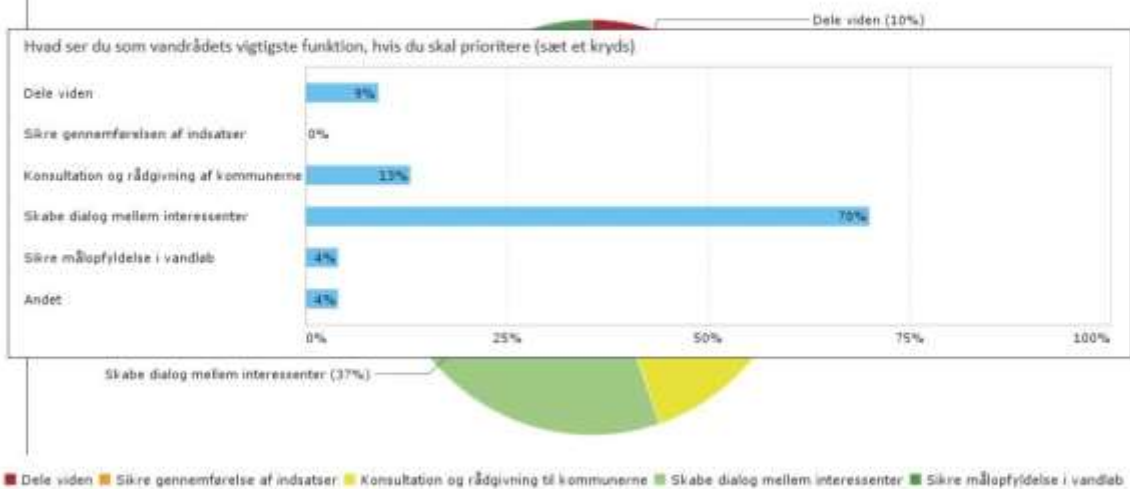
Results- The frame of the water boards

Hvad ser du som vandrådets vigtigste funktion, hvis du skal prioritere (sæt et kryds).

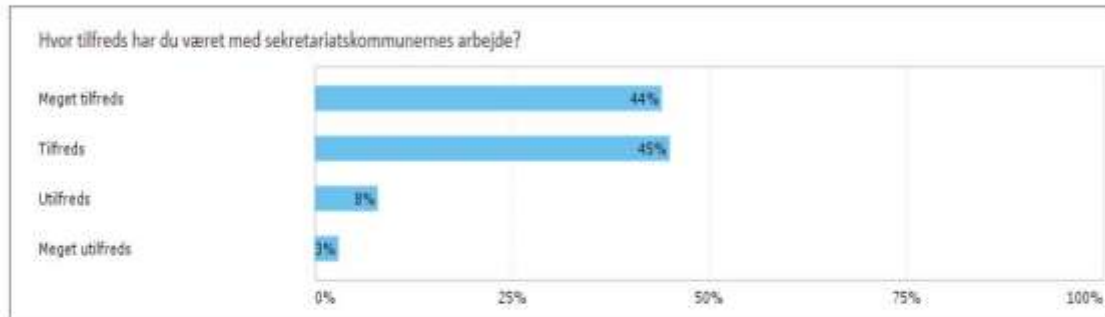


Results- The frame of the water boards

Hvad ser du som vandrådets vigtigste funktion, hvis du skal prioritere (sæt et kryds).

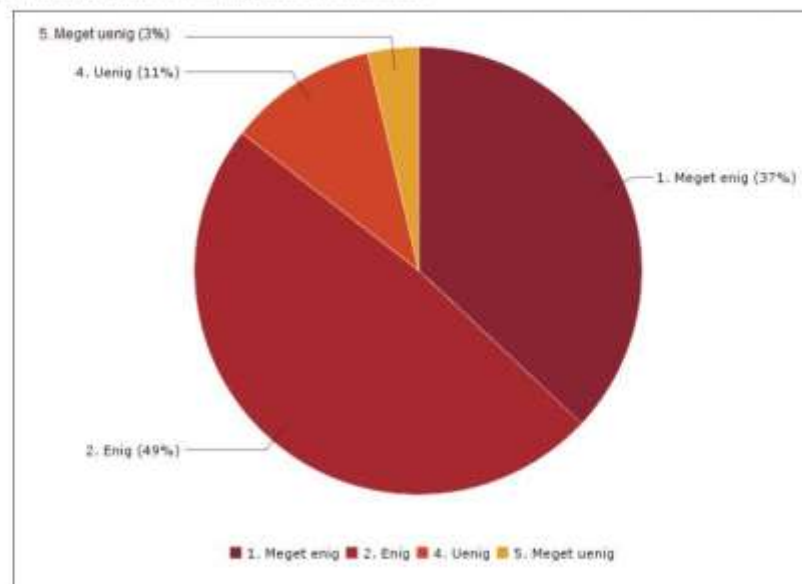


Results- process and the municipalities work

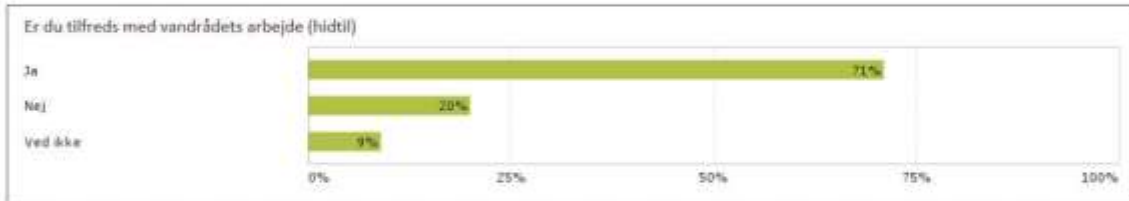


Results- process and the municipalities work

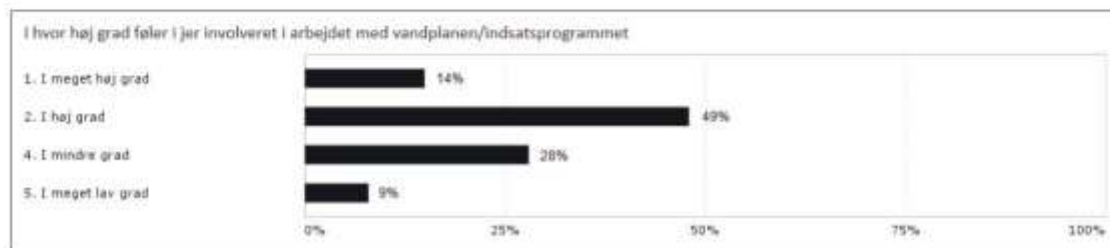
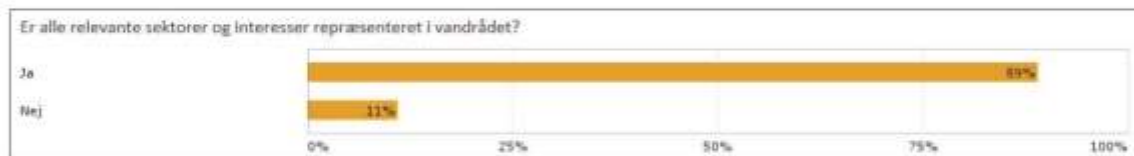
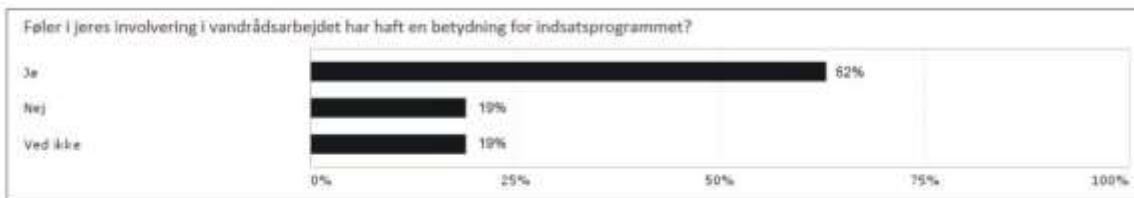
Ledelsen og koordineringen af arbejdet i vandrådet har fungeret tilfredsstillende?



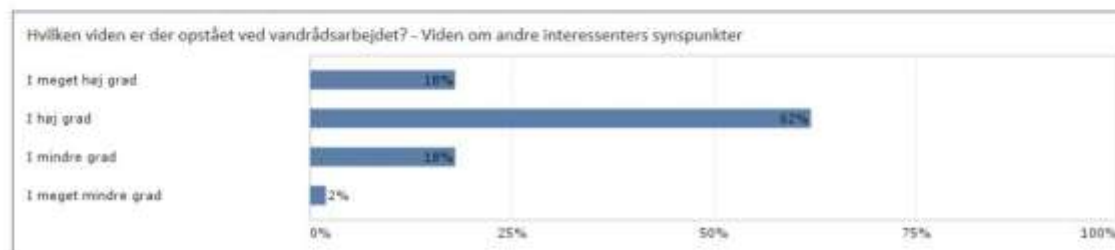
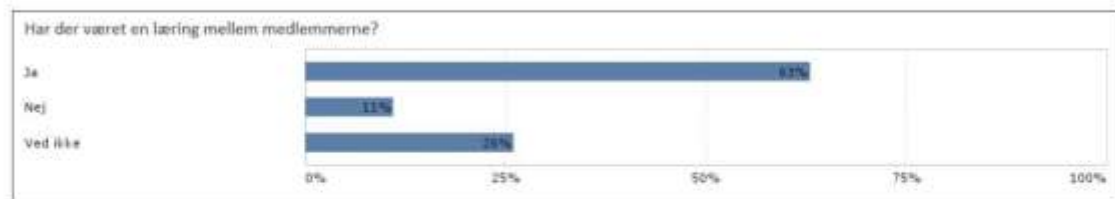
Results- process and the municipalities work



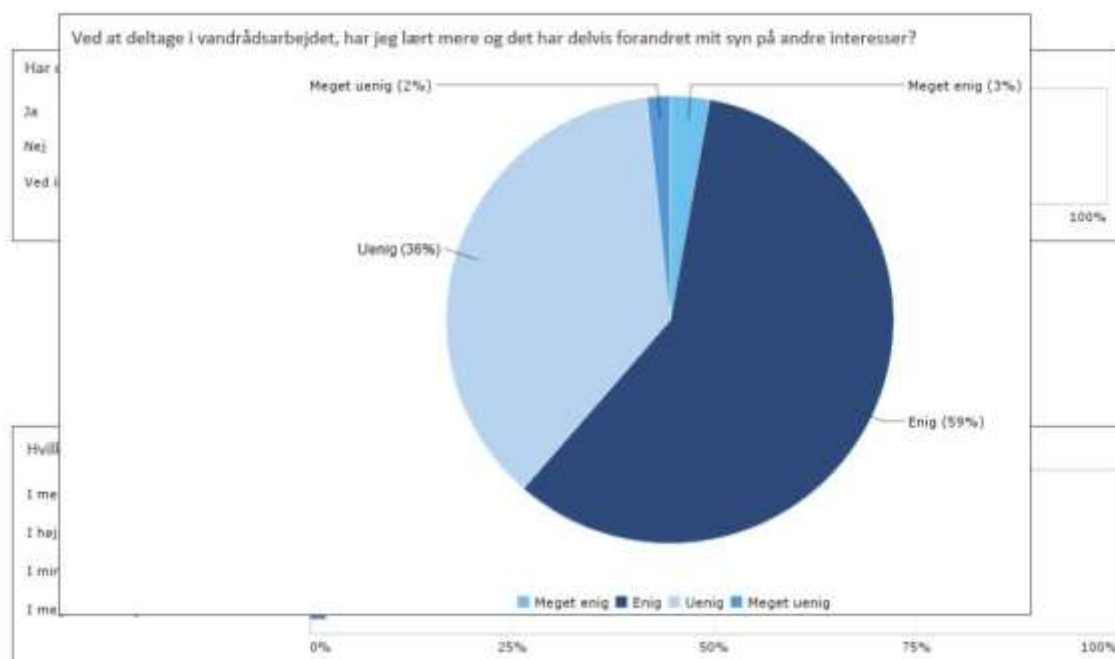
Results-involvement



Results- social learning



Results- social learning

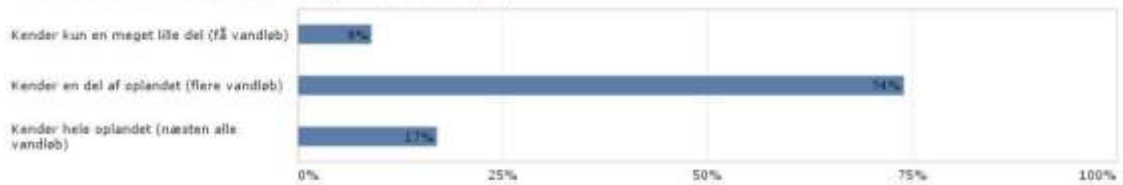


Resultater- læring

Hvordan er dit kendskab til vandoplandet (før vandrådsarbejdet)

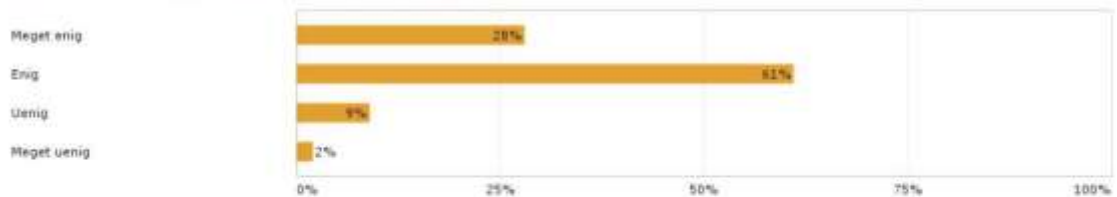


Hvordan er dit kendskab til vandoplandet (efter vandrådsarbejdet)



Dialog

Medekultur - Alle deltagerne bliver respekteret for deres synspunkter?



Interaktionen mellem medlemmerne i vandrådet gør at eventuelle fordomme mellem aktører mindskes



Results scale

Hvad er karakteristisk for dit vandopland?



Har i haft undergrupper/arbejdsgrupper i vandrådet



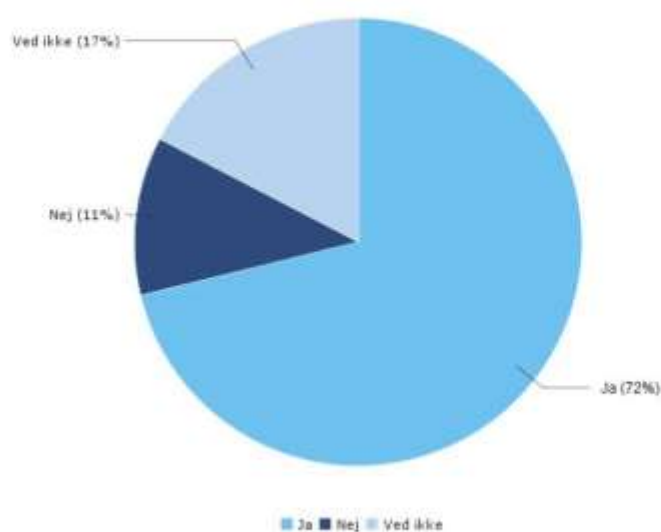
(Fra kommuneundersøgelsen)

Har i været på ekskursion/tur med vandrådet?



Resultater- perspektiver

Ville i gerne have set at vandrådet fortsatte sit arbejde efter oktober 2014?



Take a participatory approach: Learn and manage together to develop “win-wins”

Djurs River Basin District: 1100 km², 2 municipalities.



Example: Local stakeholders bring local knowledge, policy-makers bring challenges...

dNmark
research alliance



Conclusions

- Overvejende tilfredshed og stor opbakning
- Dialogskabende og en ny type vandforvaltning i DK
- Kan være med til at åbne for de sværere diskussioner omkring mere følsomme emner (kategorisering af vandløb, sikring af målrettet regulering af N og P, spildevand og klima)
- Ved over 20 medlemmer bliver processen uoverskuelig (inden for denne tidsramme)
- Ved store oplande opnåes den største involvering ved nedsættelse af arbejdsgrupper
- Det er vigtigt at rådene ikke bliver for store, geografisk og antal medlemmer
- Ekskursioner betyder en del for følelsen af involvering, kendt fænomen fra udlandet – riverwalks



Conclusions

- Der skal mere tid til.
- Hvordan får vi flere til at engagere sig i vandplanlægningen
- Neutral projektleder vigtigt
- De fleste vil gerne involveres 😊

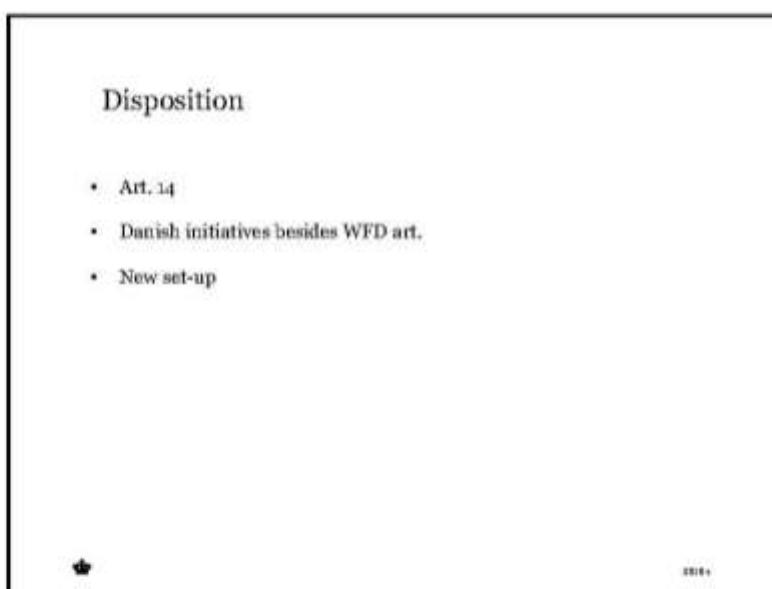
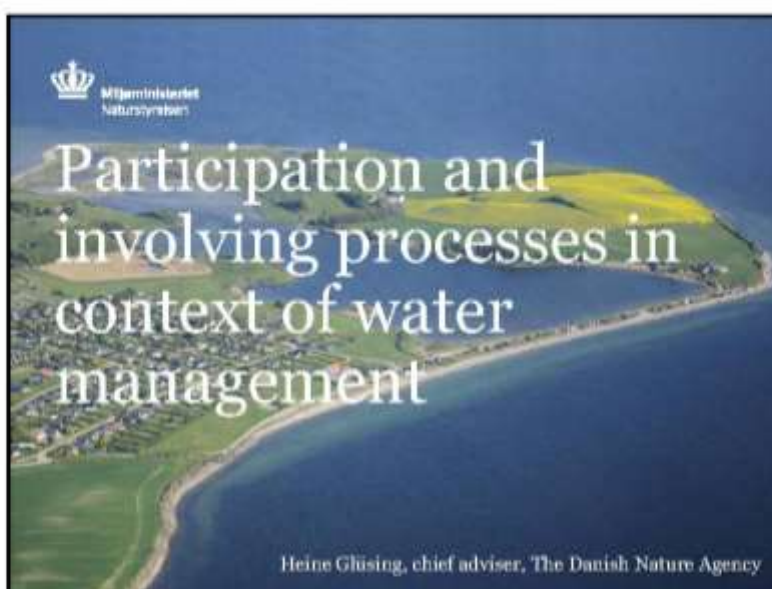


Ecosystem service approach in DK

People want to do
Holistic management
and planning



Annex 4.6. Participation and involving processes in context of water management, The Danish Nature Agency



WFD art. 14

- *Member States shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of this Directive, in particular in the production, review and updating of the river basin management plans.*



SDG 2

Danish initiatives besides art. 14

- In 2007 the Danish Ministry of the Environment invited the public to contribute with ideas to secure and improve the quality of the Danish water bodies
- The so-called 'inspirational fase' lasted 6 months and generated more than 2,500 contributions from the agricultural sector, the green organizations and other authorities
- Most of the contributions regarded streams and – to a lesser extent – lakes



SDG 4

Danish initiatives besides art. 14

- The ministry recognized that the interested parties were dissatisfied with the public involvement.
- The impression was that this was due to the fact that the decisions regarding the program of measures in the River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) was made in a closed process involving only politicians.
- Also, no stakeholders were involved in the making of the political agreement 'Green Growth', 2008, that led to the framework for designing the RBMP
- Due to the fact that this was a political process, the Ministry of the Environment did not have the opportunity to keep interested parties informed.



22/12/14

Status of the second cycle of RBMP

- The criticism of 'Green Growth' highlighted the need to do something completely different when planning the second cycle of RBMP (2015-2021)
- In December 2013, the Parliament adopted a new legislative set-up which obliges the local municipalities to cooperate with so-called 'water boards'
- 23 water boards have been established in 2014 - each consisting of 20 members from interested parties
- In the period from April to October 2014 the municipalities and these water boards have been working to produce a program of measurements to improve physical conditions in streams



22/12/14

Contributions from water boards and municipalities

- The contributions from the water boards and municipalities were handed over to the Danish Nature Agency early October
- Overall, the water boards seem to have been a succes:
 - The total scope of streams included in the program of measures match the expectations
 - The economic framework put up for the task has not been exceeded
 - The municipalities report of a good and constructive atmosphere during the meetings.



side 2



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