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***WFD Implementation at European Level -
challenges for water management organisations***
BIOWETMAN international workshop Bucharest 09-02-19

Jörg Janning, consultant
European Union of Water Management Associations



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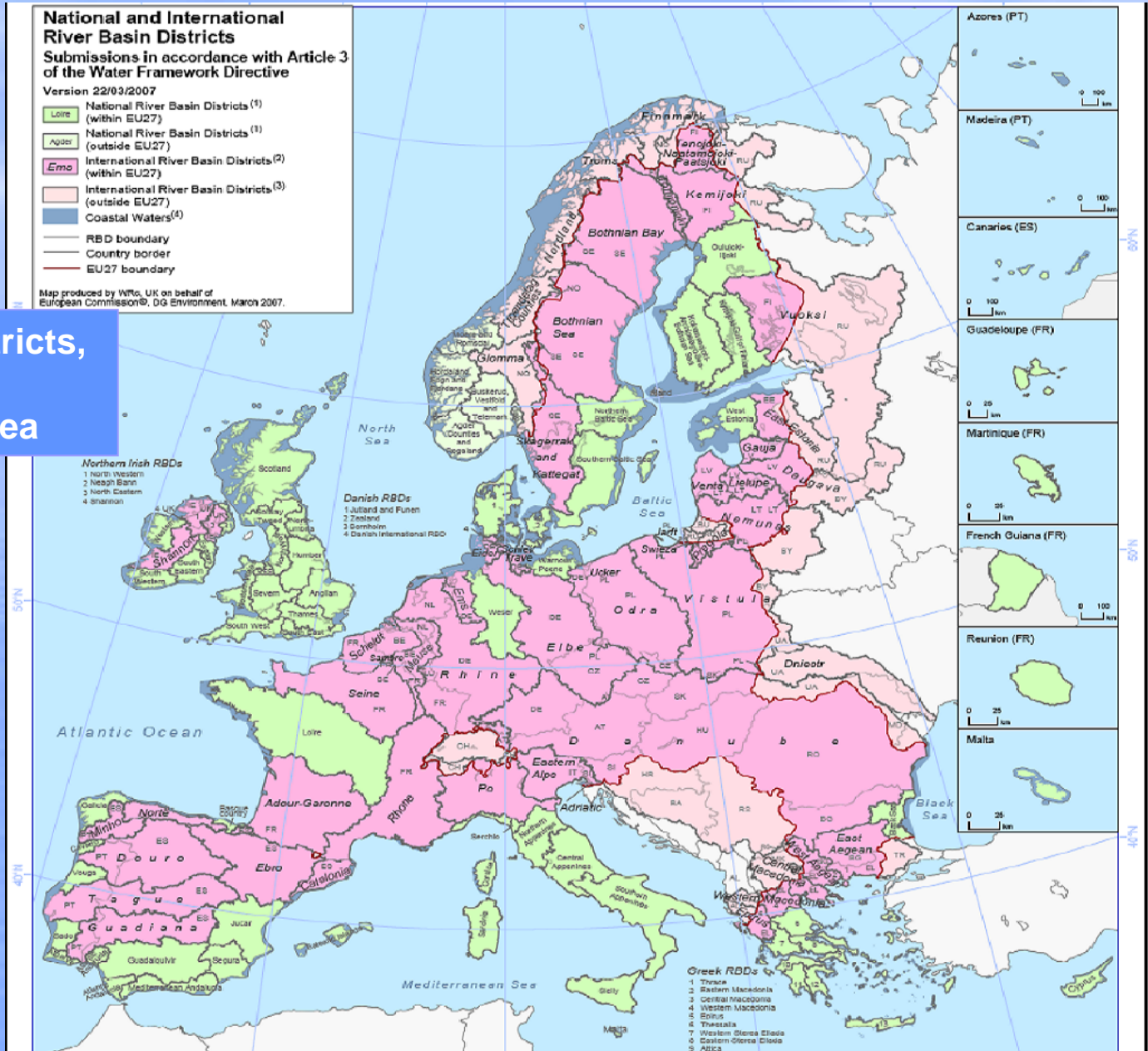
National and International River Basin Districts Submissions in accordance with Article 3 of the Water Framework Directive

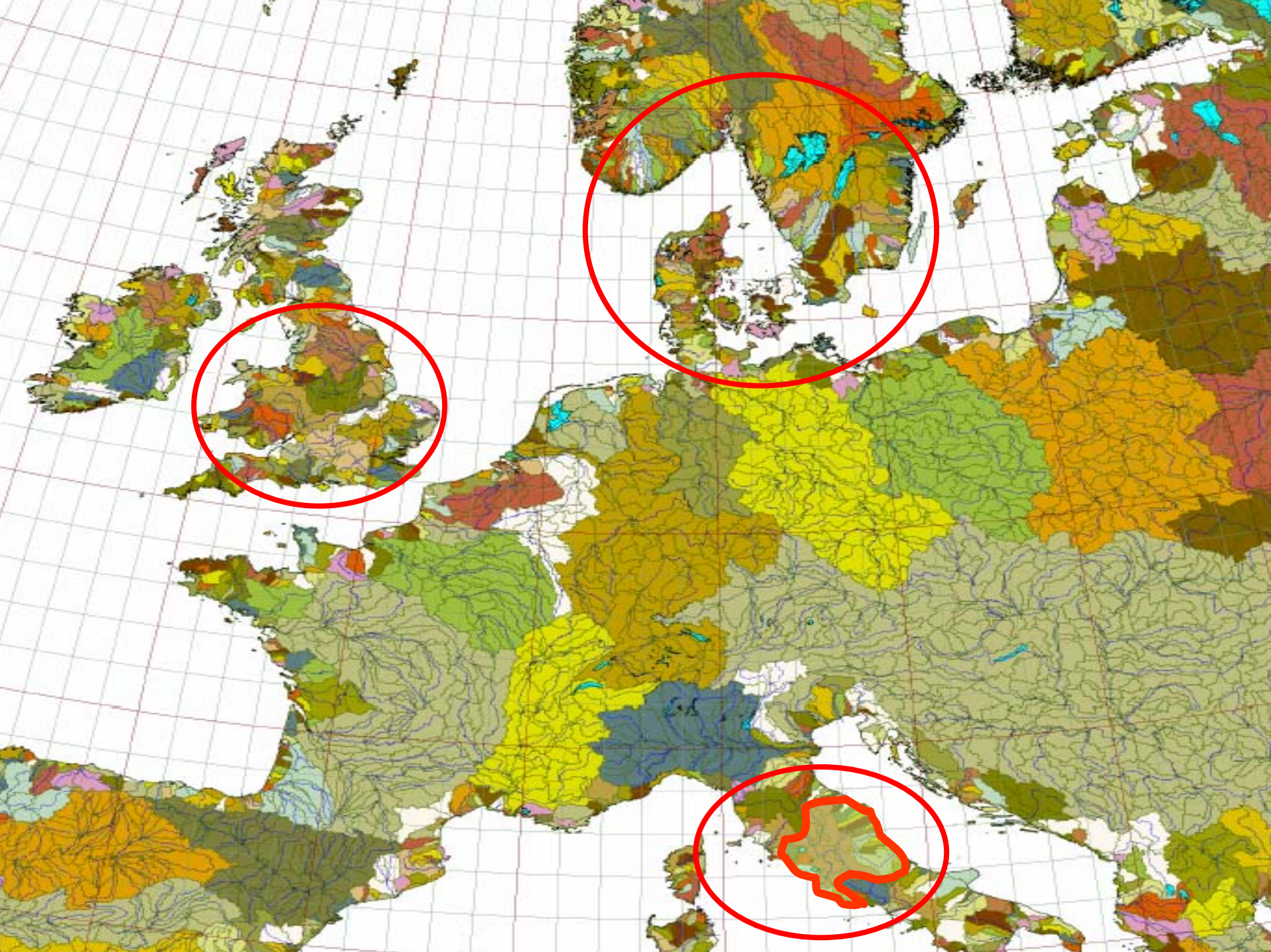
Version 22/03/2007

- Loire National River Basin Districts⁽¹⁾ (within EU27)
- Aquaz National River Basin Districts⁽¹⁾ (outside EU27)
- Ebro International River Basin Districts⁽²⁾ (within EU27)
- International River Basin Districts⁽³⁾ (outside EU27)
- Coastal Waters⁽⁴⁾
- RBD boundary
- Country border
- EU27 boundary

Map produced by WFO, UK on behalf of European Commission, DG Environment, March 2007.

110 River Basin Districts,
40 international
= 60 % of EU-27-area





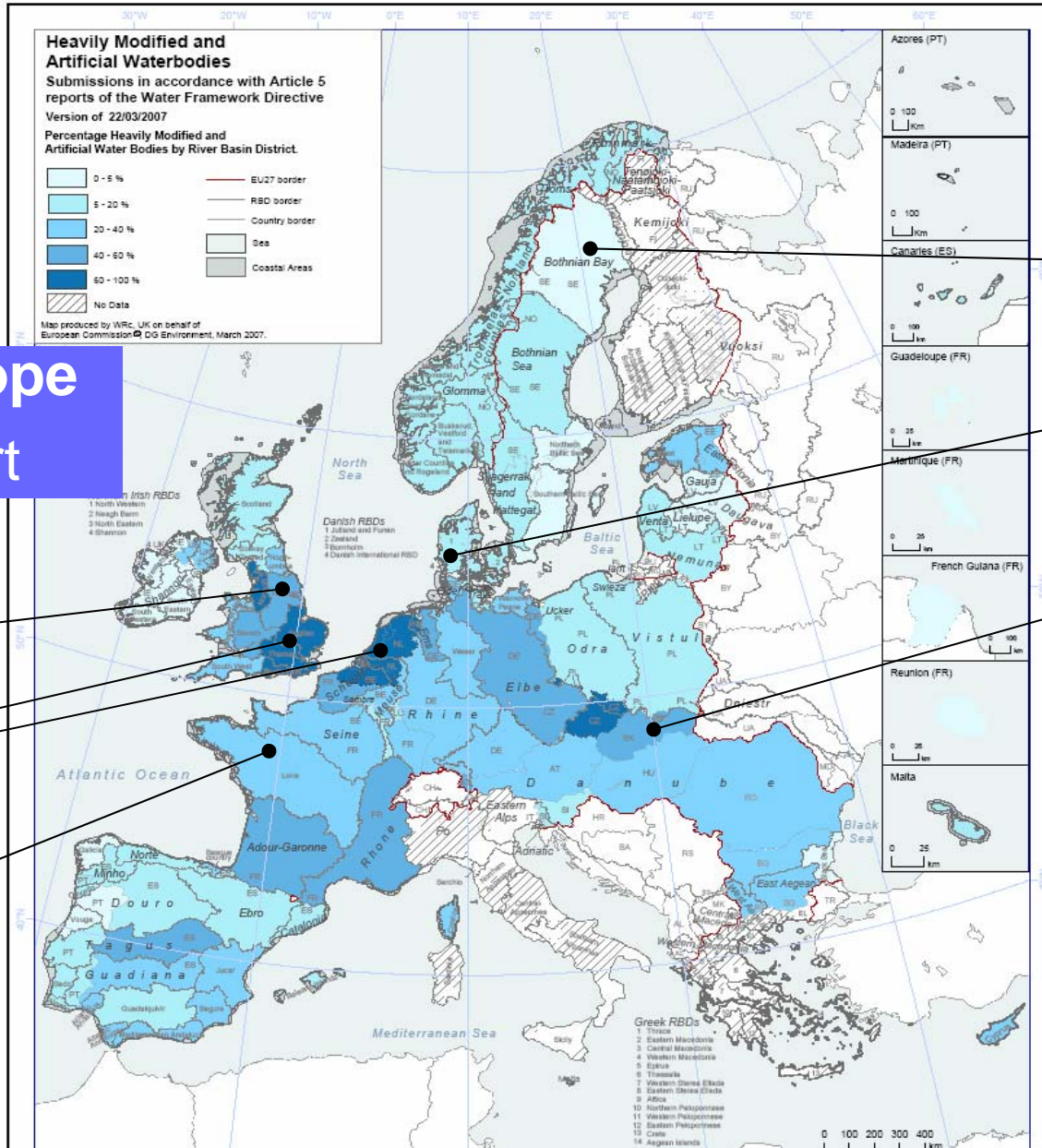


Harmonization Requirements based on Art. 5 Analysis (report 2005):

- Delineation of Waterbodies
- Identification of Watertypes
- Definition of main Pressures and Impacts
- Determination of Environmental Objectives under Art. 4
- Delineation of Heavily Modified Waterbodies (HMWB)



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HMWB Europe Art. 5 report

40-60 %

60-100 %

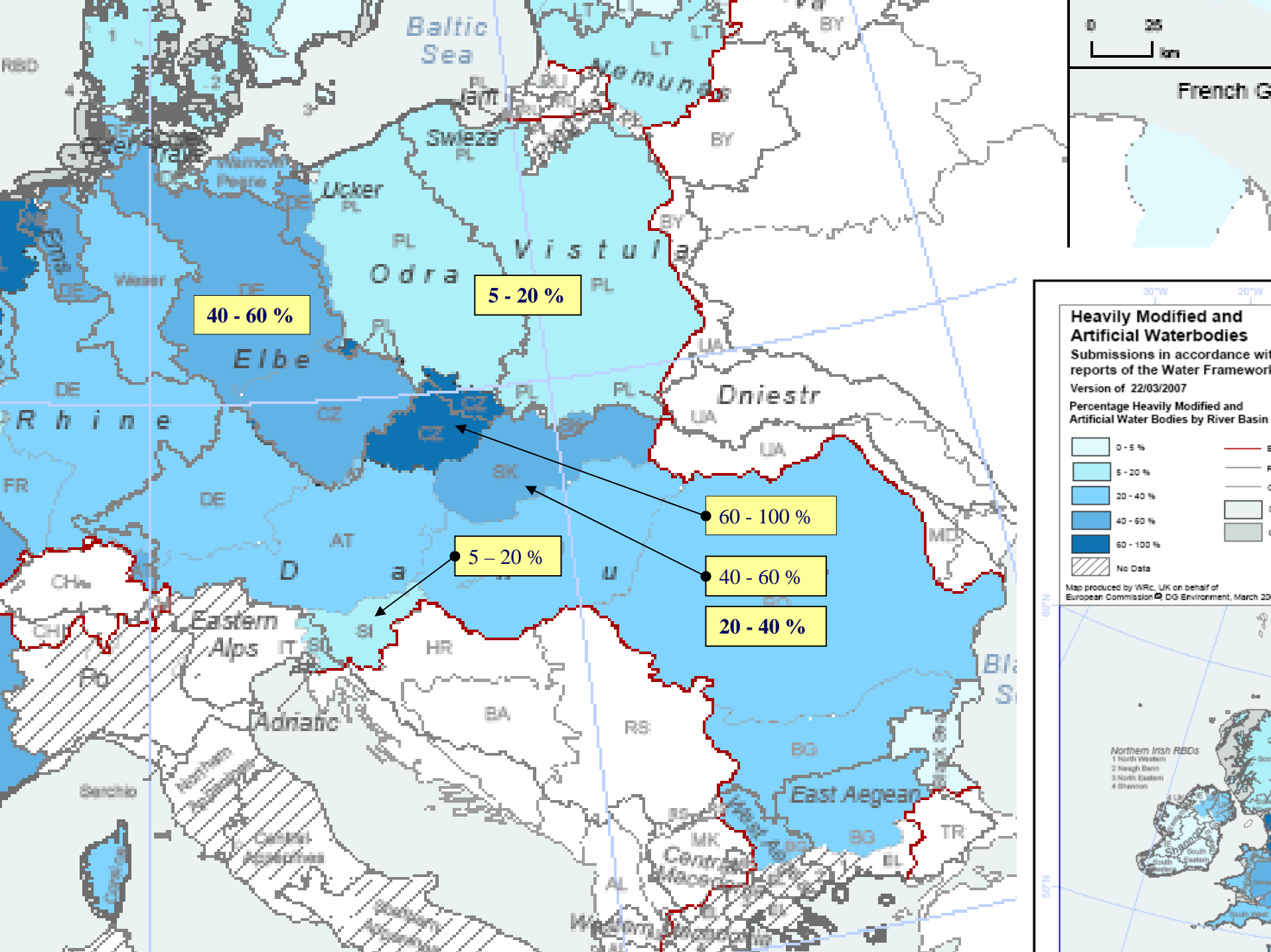
20-40 %

0-5 %

5-20 %

40-60 %





40 - 60 %

5 - 20 %

60 - 100 %

5 - 20 %

40 - 60 %

20 - 40 %

Heavily Modified and Artificial Waterbodies
 Submissions in accordance with reports of the Water Framework Directive
 Version of 22/03/2007
 Percentage Heavily Modified and Artificial Water Bodies by River Basin

- 0 - 5 %
- 5 - 20 %
- 20 - 40 %
- 40 - 60 %
- 60 - 100 %
- No Data

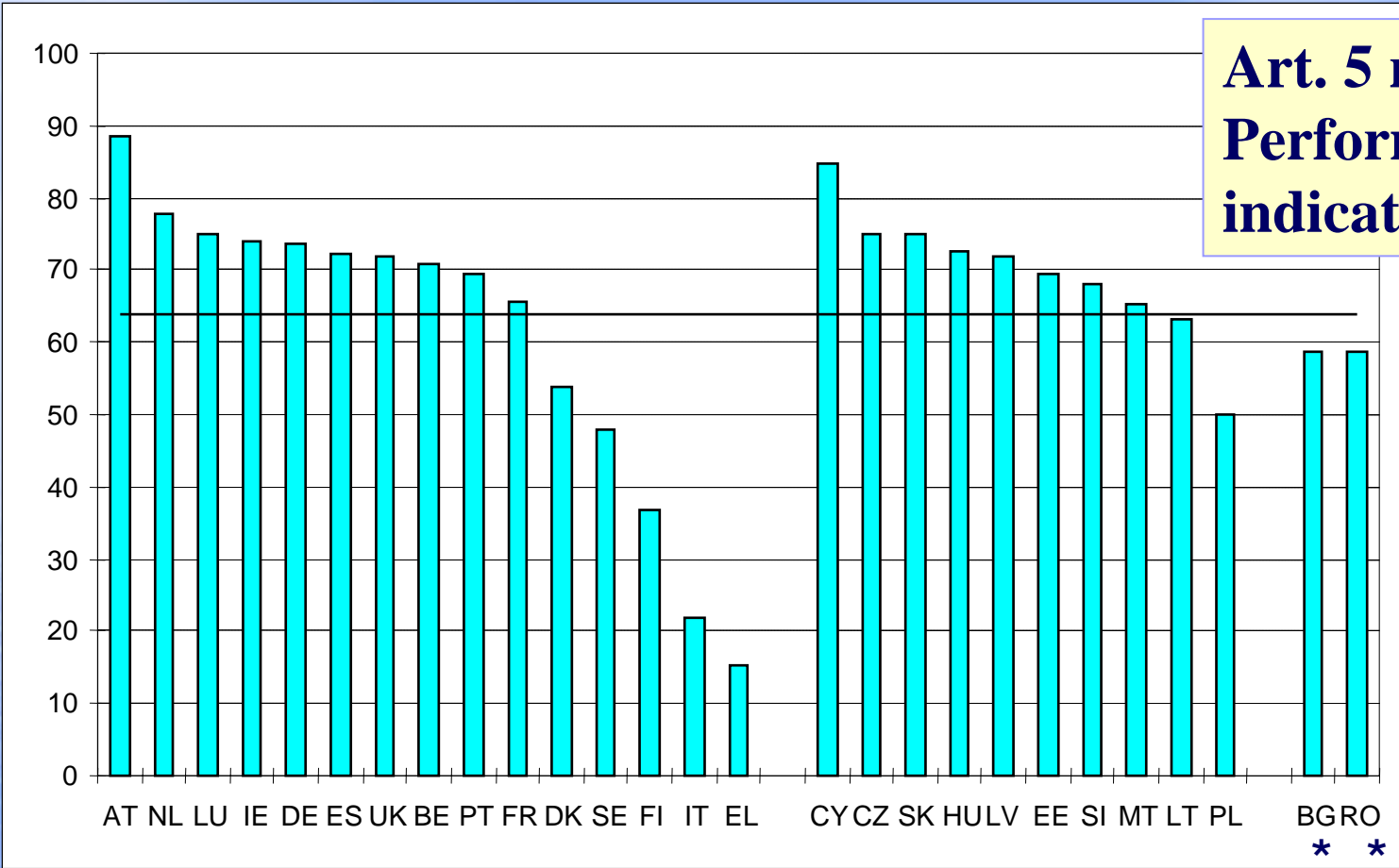
Map produced by WRC, UK on behalf of European Commission DG Environment, March 2007

Northern Irish RBDs
 1 North Western
 2 Neagh Bann
 3 North Eastern
 4 Shannon



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Art. 5 report Performance indicator



Performance indicator per Member State regarding the implementation of the environmental and economic analysis
 – Article 5 WFD- including the EU-27 average (based on Member States' reports).
 *The scores for BG and RO are based on preliminary assessments.

Source:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL
 Towards sustainable water management in the European Union COM(2007) 128 final.



“ This Directive is based on a number of key principles :

First, it is *holistic*,

because it looks at the water system as a whole. It includes groundwater, surface water and marine water in a co-ordinated way to enhance synergies and avoid duplications.

Secondly, it applies the *integrated* approach,

because it aims to identify links with other policies, like maritime, agriculture, and land use planning, to name but a few.

Thirdly, it is *transparent*,

because public participation is one of its central features.

Fourthly, it follows *economic* principles,

because it seeks to promote the efficient use of water through proper pricing policies.

And **finally**, it is *ecological*,

because its core binding target is the “good ecological status”, a true indicator of the health of the ecosystem and its biodiversity.

European Water Conference 2007 Brussels

22-23 March 2007

Opening Speech by Mr Stavros DIMAS

Member of the European Commission responsible for the Environment



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actual challenge:

According to the WFD the Member States have to report their **RBMP by March 2010** and, on this basis, the Commission has to publish a report and submit it to the European Parliament and the Council by December 2012.

The contents of the report are laid down in the Article 18 of the WFD:

- a review of progress in the implementation of the Directive;
- a review of the status of surface water and groundwater in the Community undertaken in coordination with the European Environment Agency;
- a survey of the River Basin Management Plans submitted in accordance with Article 15, including **suggestions for the improvement of future plans**;
- a summary of the response to each of the reports or recommendations to the Commission made by Member States pursuant to Article 12;
- a summary of any proposals, control measures and **strategies developed under Article 16**;
- a summary of the responses to comments made by the European Parliament and the Council on previous implementation reports.

Strategies against pollution of water



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Water Directors meeting 24-25 November 2008

Room document – agenda point 1

TOWARDS A CONCEPT FOR COMPLIANCE CHECKING OF THE WFD RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS

The WFD was adopted to transform water management, and in particular to introduce new elements such as to

- Establish a river basin approach, including international cooperation between MS and beyond for transboundary basins

e.g. threats of navigation on ecosystems

- Address all pressures and impacts

- Establish ambitious environmental objectives for water bodies

- Put the protection of the resource and the aquatic ecosystems in the centre of action by establishing a comprehensive definition of status (ecological and chemical)

- Integrate the implementation of all water policies and other environmental directives closely linked to water in a coherent planning framework

- Incorporate recovery of costs of water services including environmental and resource costs

- Integrate water management into other policies in a transparent way

- Establish a participatory approach to water management

What actions have been taken by Member States to adapt their water management to the WFD principles?

e.g. ecological and economical restoration



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Room document – agenda point 1

Water Directors meeting 24-25 November 2008

TOWARDS A CONCEPT FOR COMPLIANCE CHECKING OF THE WFD RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLANS

The aim will be to analyse the Programme of Measures to assess the contents and the **level of commitment** of the measures ... and to allow comparing the overall **level of ambition** of MS action.

The analysis of the RBMP should provide information on how MS have changed their water management since the adoption of the WFD, and how the WFD principles have been incorporated into the legal, administrative and implementation practice in MS.

...

In addition, the analysis of the RBMP should be able to provide a comparable picture of what MS are doing to tackle the **main threats and challenges** for water (**hydromorphology**, agriculture, chemical pollution, eutrophication...).

The level of commitment of those measures is also crucial.



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EUWMA | Germany | Germany - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.euwma.org/index.php?id=10,0,0,1,0,0

Wikipedia (de)

EUWMA | Germany | Germany

Seite Extras

www.euwma.org

EUWMA
European Union of Water Management Associations

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Members	
Belgium	
United Kingdom	
France	
Germany	
Hungary	
Italy	
The Netherlands	
Spain	

Germany

Deutscher Bund der verbandlichen Wasserwirtschaft (DBVW)

In the year of 2000, eight regional associations of associational water management formed the German Confederation of Associational Water Management (Deutscher Bund der verbandlichen Wasserwirtschaft - DBVW) in the form of a registered association for the purpose of representing the interests of the associational model at the federal level and increasingly at a European level.

The tasks of the DBVW

The regional associations of Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Lower Saxony, Bremen, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate concentrate the forces of about 1,850 associations the membership of which, as decentralized public corporations, involve either municipalities or owners and users or mixed forms of membership. The legal basis of the DBVW are described in its own statutes as can be found under 'Satzung' at the website www.dbvw.de.

In the sector of maintenance of waters of categories II and III, in particular the associations in Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Bremen and Lower Saxony have the area-covering task to properly manage the above-mentioned waters and not to endanger maintenance and development, within the meaning of the Water Framework Directive, towards good biological condition of the waters. About 130,000 km of waters are to be taken care of by the associations.

The dike associations, especially in Lower Saxony, are the germ cell of the water associations. Their function is the maintenance of the coastal dikes having a total length of about 800 km and flood protection of the dikes in the inland area. The first coastal protection associations go back to the 12th and 13th centuries after people had realized for a long time already that the struggle of man against water can only be carried on jointly and by collective averting of dangers according to the definition of a joint interest of the persons affected.

The associations for community water management are responsible for drinking water supply and waste water disposal in rural areas. For example in Lower Saxony, these associations are constantly supplying about 50% of the inhabitants with fresh clear drinking water from the region. The drinking water associations have dedicated themselves to a sustainable long-term drinking water policy that shall protect drinking water reserves also for the generations to come, taking aspects of cost covering into account. They closely coordinate and cooperate with agriculture under a cooperation model providing for a win-win situation.

Facts and figures

Total amount of members 1850
 Stretches of main water courses maintained by DBVW members 130 000 km
 Stretches of coastal dikes maintained by DBVW members 800 km

[Website](#)

Internet 100%



County A

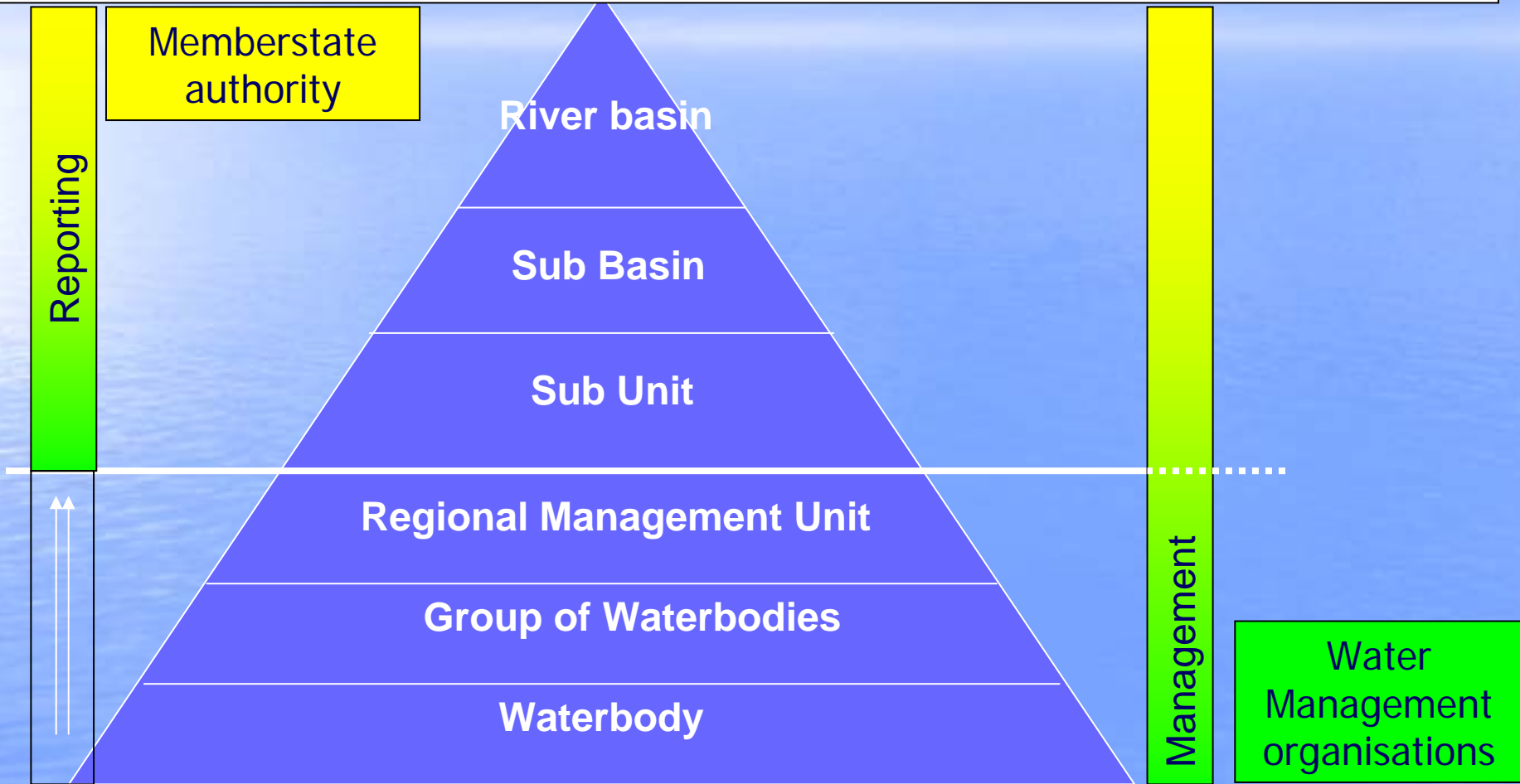
County B

Water Management Association
authorized by law with sovereign
fees or taxes to operate „water“
within the customers region

3.000-
10.000
km²



Reporting-Pyramide





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Terms that might resp. will determine the upcoming discussion within and among water management organisations on the draft and final River Basin Management Plans as well as making the Programme of Measures operational from 2010 on:

- **environmental objectives and how to reach them - until 2027**
- **assessment of performance (enhancement), not only status**
- **ecoregional management and riverbasin reporting**
- **cost recovery and incentives for users**
- **polluter pay principle and/or beneficiary principle**
- **cost-benefit of biodiversity and wetland development**
- **precision and confidence of data**
- **affordability and disproportionality of costs**
- **complaint strategy and/or common implementation strategy**



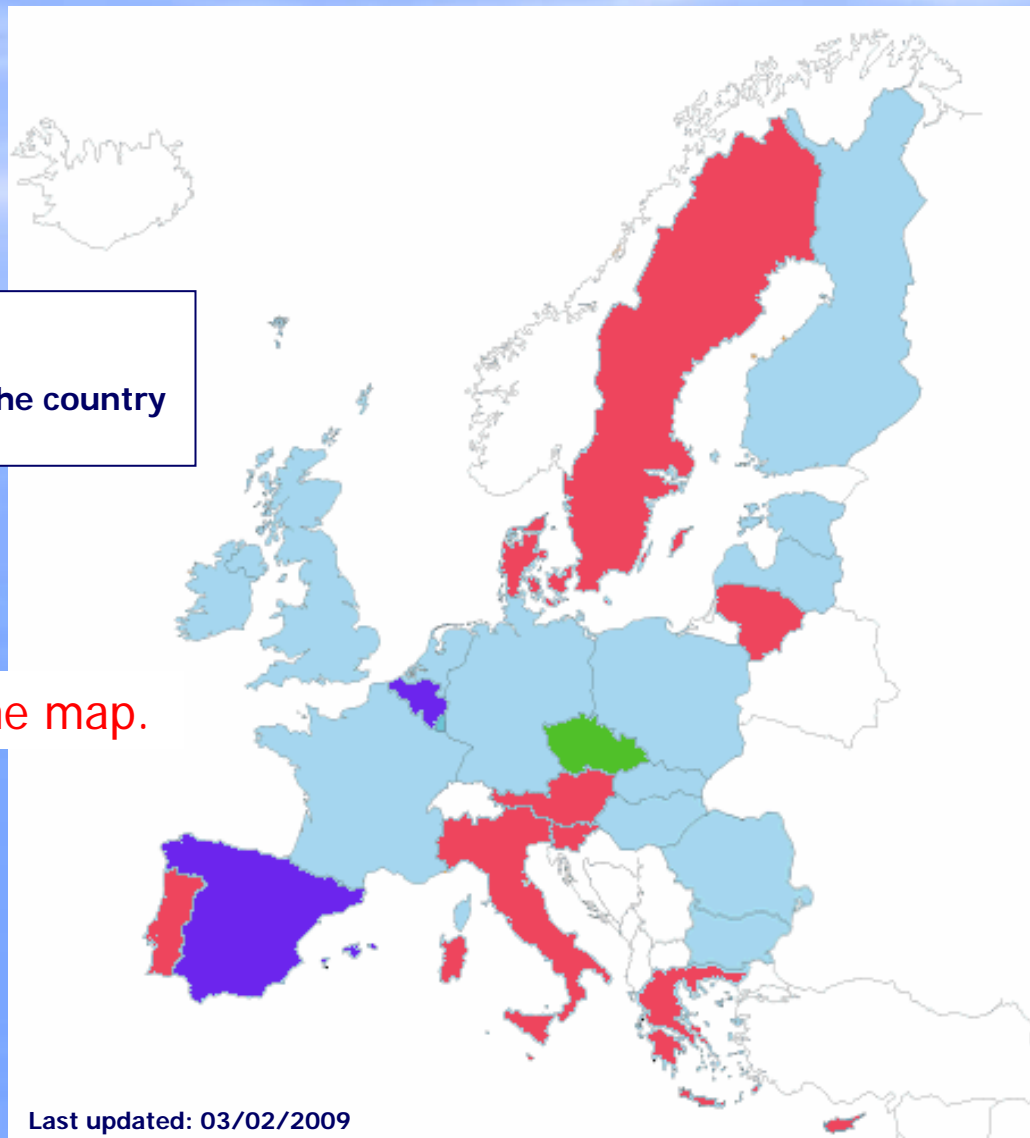
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BLUE - consultations ongoing
RED - consultation have not yet started
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Select a country by clicking on the map.



Your gateway to European water information.



Last updated: 03/02/2009

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map_mc/map.htm



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River Basin Management - the overall challenge

The water environment is a precious and vital resource that must be protected. The Draft River Basin Management Plan focuses on achieving the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment - surface freshwaters (including lakes, streams and rivers), groundwater and ecosystems such as wetlands that depend on ground-, surfacewaters, coastal and estuarine waters.



water for life and livelihoods

**A consultation on the
Draft River Basin Management Plan
Thames River Basin District**



December 2008



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Measures to address the WFD key issues at a local level include restoration schemes to remove hard bank reinforcement or replacement with 'soft' engineering solutions, improved floodplain connectivity and alteration of river beds within culverts.

Given and general examples of such restoration work:

A river channel is being naturalised by meandering the river and creating a new flood plain with a wetland mosaic.

A network of reedbed islands provide valuable new habitat, visual enhancement and improved water quality.



water for life and livelihoods

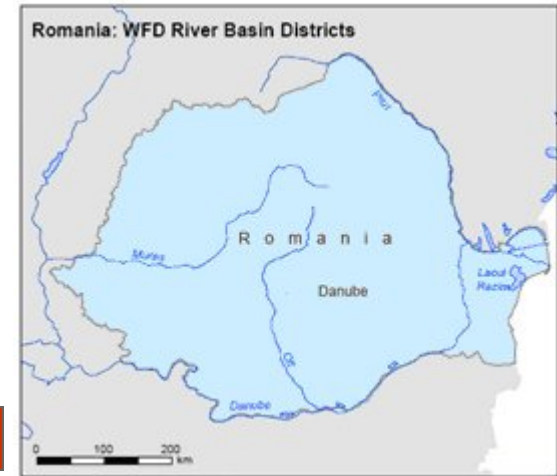
A consultation on the
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Thames River Basin District



December 2008



Romania has 1 river basin district, which has international sharing water courses with Serbia to the south-west, Bulgaria to the south, Hungary to the west, Ukraine to the north and Moldova to the north-east. The river basin district of Romania is separated into 11 hydrographic basins.



A central webpage provides all information on the [implementation of the Water Framework Directive](#).

Read more about consultation on the specific pages of the relevant Competent Authorities:
[National Administration Apele Romane](#)

Consultation on the draft River Basin Management Plan will take place between January 1st 2009 and June 30th 2009. Key documents and links to key documents are available also centrally in the [Commission's CIRCA on line library](#).



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Outline of the Danube River Basin District Management Plan



Part A – Basin-wide overview
Report on the DRBM Plan and its Joint Programme of Measures
to support the EU WFD public consultation process

Document Number: IC 145
Document version : FINAL
11.12.2008

Status of the Draft DRBM Plan/JPM as of
December 2008 and respective key issues
as part of the draft DRBM Pan mid-May 2009

The following key issues can be expected as part of the
draft DRBM Plan for mid-May 2009:

...

Chapter 3: Identified significant pressures in the DRBD

...

**Comprehensive analysis regarding hydromorphological
alterations in rivers related to the three components of
longitudinal continuity interruption, lateral disconnection
of wetlands/floodplains and hydrological modifications.**

...



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Minor water bodies

300000 km

The estimated total length of ditches in the Netherlands.

Supplementary Measures Hydromorphology:

- 1345 km restore wet, close to nature banks, 268 km ditches to meander.
- 1.031 ha catchments restore as wetlands.
- 1.900 ha mitigate drainage regulation.
- 23.514 ha enhance waterlevels.
- 437 barrages rebuild for continuity.



Directorate-General for Water Affairs at the Netherlands Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management



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Far from natural

The challenge in water bodies of this kind is not to turn back the clock in hydromorphological terms. Many wetland wildlife areas in the Netherlands are likewise heavily modified, if not actually artificial, but nevertheless of such (potential) ecological value that all further development should be prevented as a matter of principle.

27%

of Dutch territory (including territorial waters) consists of wetlands – natural, heavily modified or artificial. All but one of them are protected, either under the Birds Directive or as part of the Natura 2000 ecological network.



Directorate-General for
Water Affairs at the Netherlands Ministry
of Transport, Public Works and
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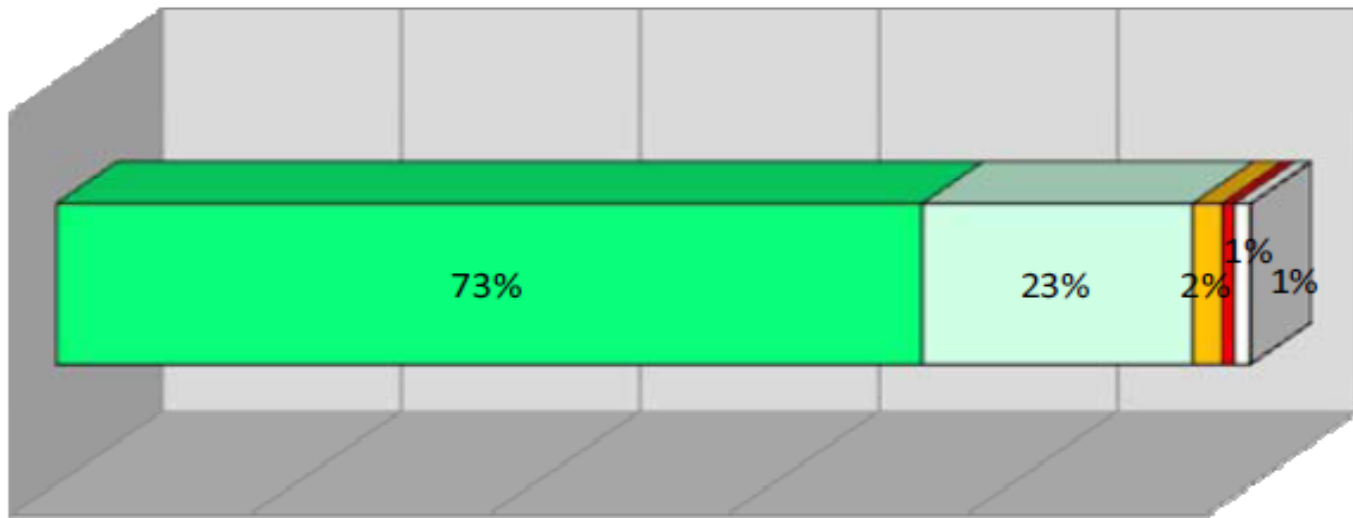
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CONSULTATION NATIONALE

15 avril → 15 octobre 2008

Q9. Recréer des zones humides suppose de reconstituer des espaces naturels sans construction ni activités économiques d'où peut-être un manque à gagner pour certains. Malgré cela, pensez-vous qu'il faut le faire pour le bien de tous ?

wetlands serve public welfare



Tout à fait d'accord Assez d'accord Pas tellement d'accord Pas du tout d'accord Ne se prononce pas

www.eau2015-rhin-meuse.fr

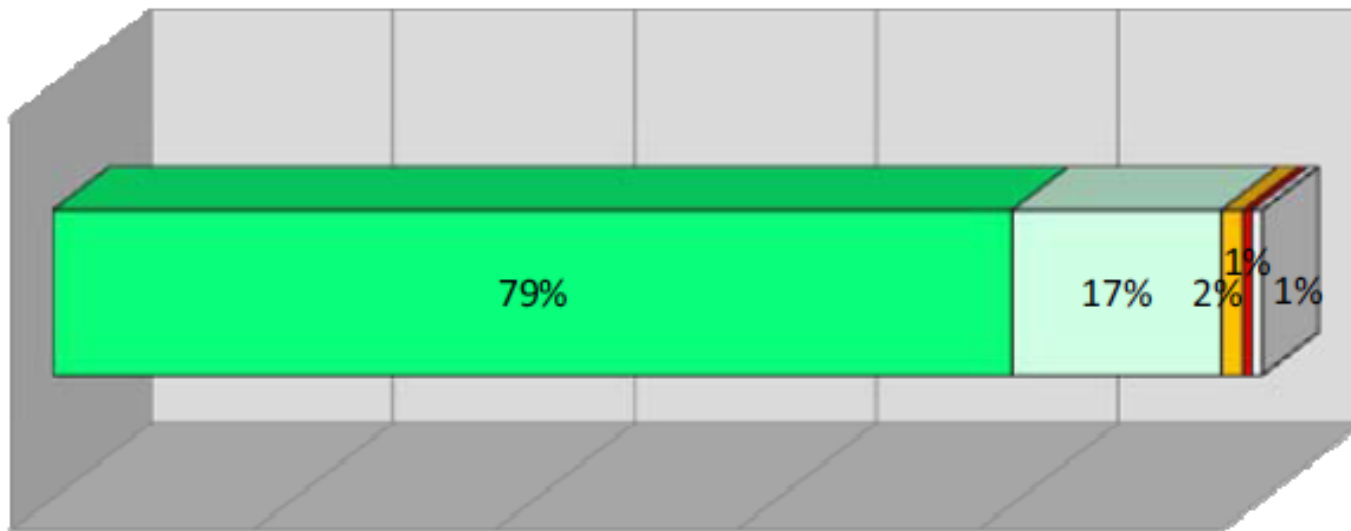


CONSULTATION NATIONALE

15 avril → 15 octobre 2008

Q11. Il faut garder des terres non construites pour permettre aux eaux de crues de s'épandre même si cela freine l'expansion de l'urbanisation et de certaines activités économiques ?

„space for water“ – i.e. floodprotection



Tout à fait d'accord
 Assez d'accord
 Pas tellement d'accord
 Pas du tout d'accord
 Ne se prononce pas

www.eau2015-rhin-meuse.fr

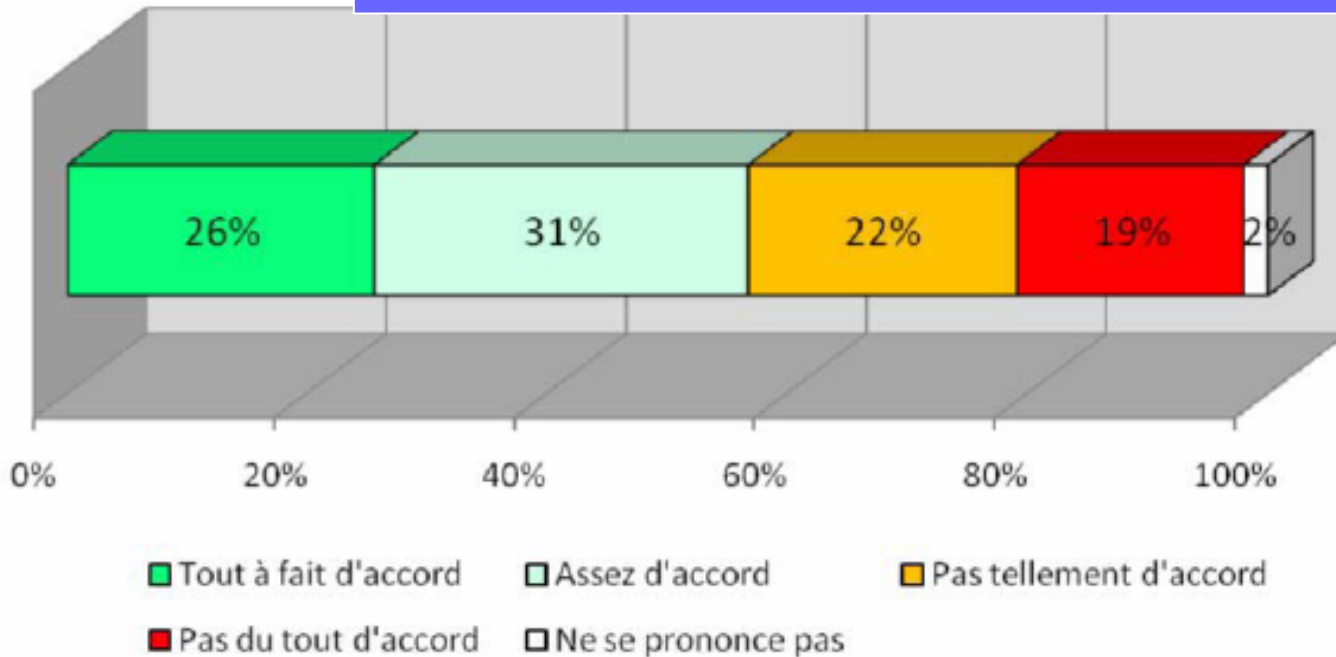


CONSULTATION NATIONALE

15 avril → 15 octobre 2008

Q1. Nous proposons que les deux tiers des rivières, la moitié des nappes d'eaux souterraines de nos régions soient en bon état en 2015 ; ce qui aurait comme contre partie pour le consommateur une augmentation du prix de l'eau de 2 à 3% en moyenne par an ?

„good status“ paid by 2 to 3 % yearly increase of waterfees



www.eau2015-rhin-meuse.fr



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Significant issues raised by the public

- Health, agricultural pressures...
- Willingness to pay ... polluter should pay ! But each single user has some difficulties in identifying himself as a potential payer
- People seem more focused on safe drinking water supply and efficient waste water treatment, than on ecological uses of water resources. It could be a gap compared to WFD objectives.



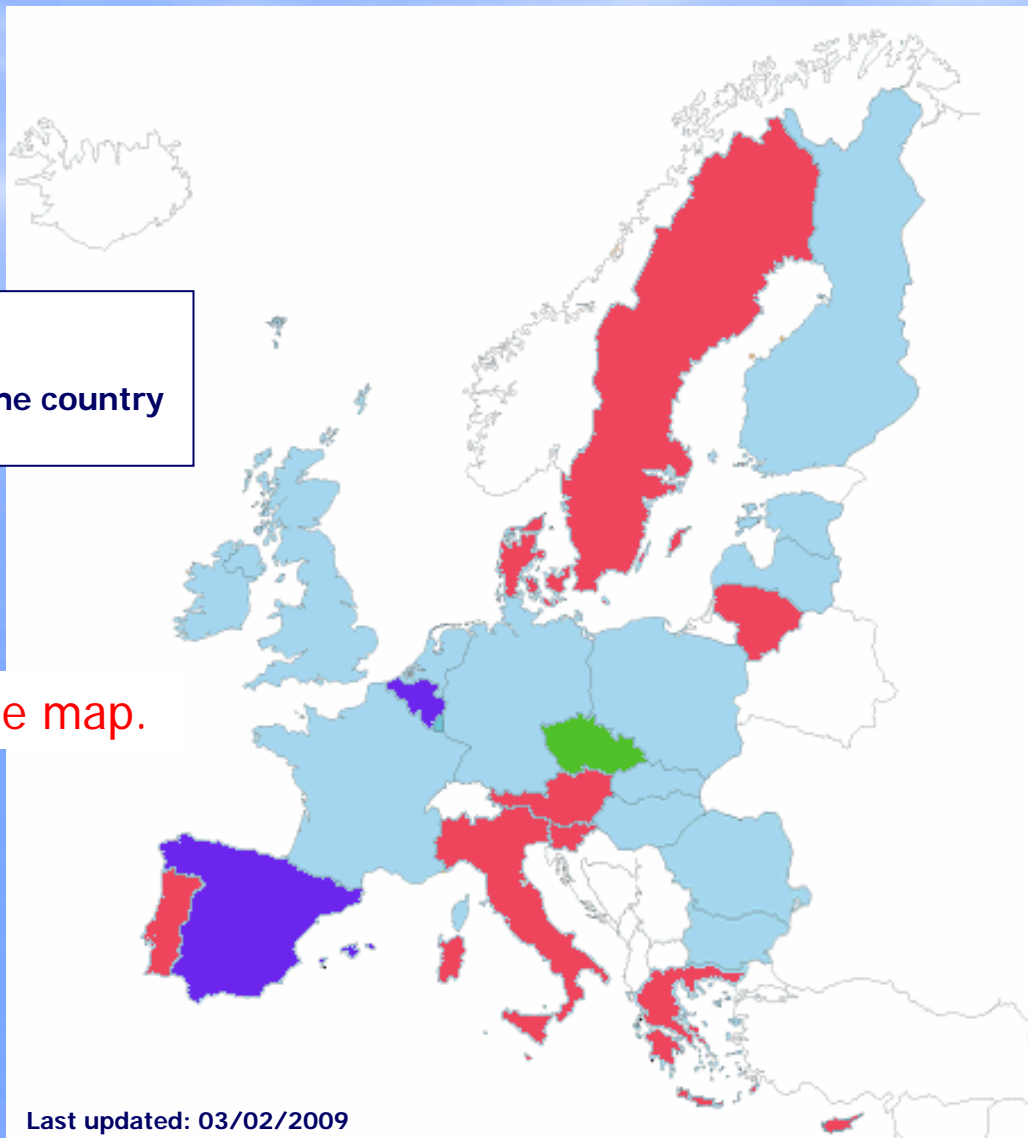
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Last updated: 03/02/2009

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Thank you for Your attention + Plunge into the debate

Your water, your life
+ Plunge into the debate



By 2015, all European water should be well managed. The Water Framework Directive gives all interested parties the right to comment on the future River Basin Management Plans in all 170 River Basins across the European Union. This public consultation takes place right now - make sure you are involved. Water is life!

WISE <http://water.europa.eu/index/water/participate>

