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Pilot Project - Atmospheric Precipitation -
Protection and efficient use of Fresh Water:
Integration of Natural Water Retention
Measures in River basin management

*Synthesis of the second
Western Regional Workshop*

Strasbourg, 01-02 July 2014

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REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER



Note to the reader

This note was prepared by Camille Parrod, ACTeon, with contributions from Gloria De Paoli, Anaïs Hanus, Alexandra Rossi, Verena Mattheiß and Sabine Tutte (ACTeon). Support in workshop preparation and facilitation was also gratefully received by Pierre Strosser (ACTeon), Heather Williams and Nick Jarritt (AMEC).

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1. The context

a. NWRM and catchment management

NWRMs provide **multiple benefits**, which go well beyond water retention itself and include, for example, water quality improvement, biodiversity improvement, enhancement of soil features, and better ecosystem adaptation capacity to climate change and so on. In addition, NWRMs are multi-dimensional, as they include both interventions on rivers but also on floodplains and riparian areas throughout a catchment.

As highlighted during the first round of Regional Workshops, these features of NWRMs call for a **catchment-based, multidimensional approach**, which goes beyond water and flood management and embraces biodiversity/habitat management and climate change adaptation strategies. At the policy level, this implies that the **links between NWRM implementation and all relevant EU Directives** need to be strengthened.

At present, **NWRMs are directly linked to the implementation of the Flood Directive**, and in a very few cases was the Water Framework Directive the main driver for implementation. This Directive, in fact, does not give much direct attention to riparian issues, but rather focuses on the water body as a central concept, and this might be hindering a good approach to NWRMs. Overall, **an explicit link with the WFD needs to be made**. Furthermore, the multi-dimensional character of NWRMs also calls for a **full integration** not only of FD and WFD, but also of the **Bird and the Habitat Directives and other relevant Directives**, and this suggests that a more complex approach would be needed. An integration of all relevant EU Directives could also help **addressing current institutional challenges**.

b. Focus and objectives of the workshop

To address these challenges, the second Western Regional Workshop in the frame of the NWRM initiative was dedicated to discussions on **how to adapt catchment management for widening the potential of NWRMs**.

The main discussion topics included:

- Current policy and planning frameworks for NWRM implementation;
- Existing links between NWRM implementation and the WFD;
- Experiences with NWRMs implementation in biodiversity management and climate change adaptation;
- Financing: current financing frameworks at the EU and national level; opportunities and challenges for diversifying financing sources in an integrated catchment-wide perspective;
- Integrated (interconnected) planning at the catchment level: opportunities and challenges for strengthening integration;
- Opportunities and challenges for strengthening the links between NWRM implementation and implementation of the relevant EU Directives (WFD, FD, Habitats/Bird Directives, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy).

The **main objective** of the workshop was **to stimulate participation and discussion, as well as working together to find shared solutions to real-life cases of water management issues and NWRM implementation**. To achieve this, the workshop was highly interactive, and structured around the following activities:

- A **site visit** to Polder Altenheim, part of the Integrated Rhine Programme, opened the workshop, allowing participants to “put their hands on” a practical case of NWRM implementation;
- **Presentations** followed by moderated discussions;
- **Round table discussion**: it was led by policy makers dealing with the implementation of NWRM-related directives and strategies at the EU and MS level. The discussion was structured around a series of questions that helped assessing the possible links, the synergies and incoherence related to NWRM implementation in the current policy context;
- **Group sessions to work on specific case studies**: participants had to find solutions for specific issues encountered in the planning and implementation phases, using the three case studies as working examples. Building on case study knowledge, the groups went through the key steps of design and implementation of NWRMs (steps proposed in the Practical Guidance). Discussions identified key implementation issues and possible solutions/ steps to boost NWRM effectiveness in delivering multiple objectives.

The present document provides a synthesis of the main elements and lessons learnt which emerged during the Western Workshop.

2. NWRM within a multidimensional framework

The second Western workshop provided a space to discuss how catchment management could be adapted for integrating and widening the potential of NWRMs. In order to do so, the multiple dimensions of NWRMs and potential links with existing policies were explored. Practical experiences from the field were also presented as a way to connect the discussions to an observed reality, where practice and policy may differ. Barriers to implementation and opportunities were analysed as a way forward. Particularly, opportunities for NWRM implementation lay within an existing policy framework at the EU level (then declined at MS level, such as WFD, FD, Habitat/ Birds Directives, Climate Change Adaptation strategy) due to its multiple dimensions. Successful search for the adequate financing instruments, connected to the policy framework, is also a way forward to a successful implementation.

a. NWRM and catchment management: framing main concepts and issues

This introductory session provided the background for workshop discussions and activities, framing main concepts and issues related to NWRMs and briefly introducing project activities done so far as well as planned activities¹.

In particular, two aspects of NWRMs were illustrated, as these were particularly relevant with respect to the main topics of the workshop:

- Policy and economic issues related to the multiple dimensions of NWRMs²: (part of) the multiple benefits delivered by NWRMs are often overlooked in standard cost-effectiveness analysis, and thus in some cases NWRMs might not appear cost-effective as compared to traditional measures. The presentations provided some practical examples;
- The linkages between NWRMs and relevant EU Directives and policies³: as previously mentioned, NWRM implementation is linked not only to water-related EU Directives (WFD, FD), but also to other environmental Directives and policies. This presentation provided an overview of all existing links, which are also summarized in the figure below⁴.

¹ Project activities were presented by Benoît Fribourg-Blanc (OIEAU). The main features of the Practical Guidance were outlined by Pierre Strosser (ACTeon); the presentation also included the main questions to be answered with respect to the type of knowledge and contents which should be included in the Guidance according to participants.

² Presented by Carlos Mario Gomez (IMDEA)

³ Presented by Thomas Borchers, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

⁴ Figure drawn from the presentation.

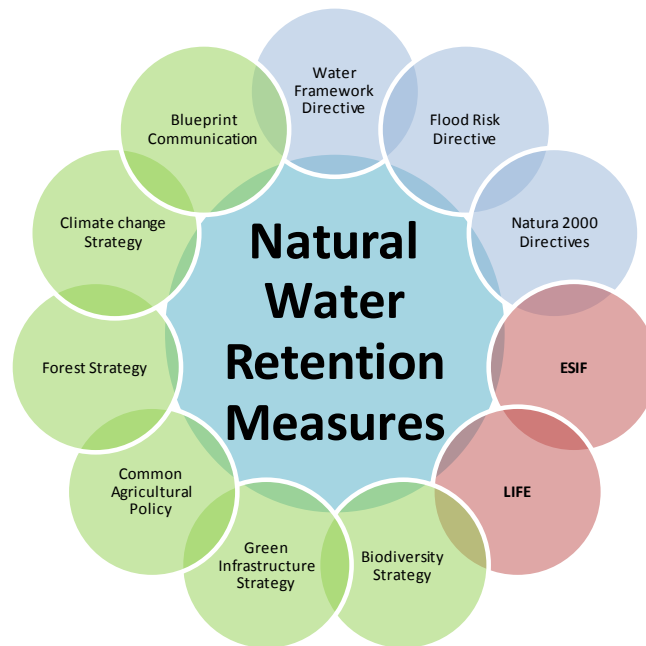



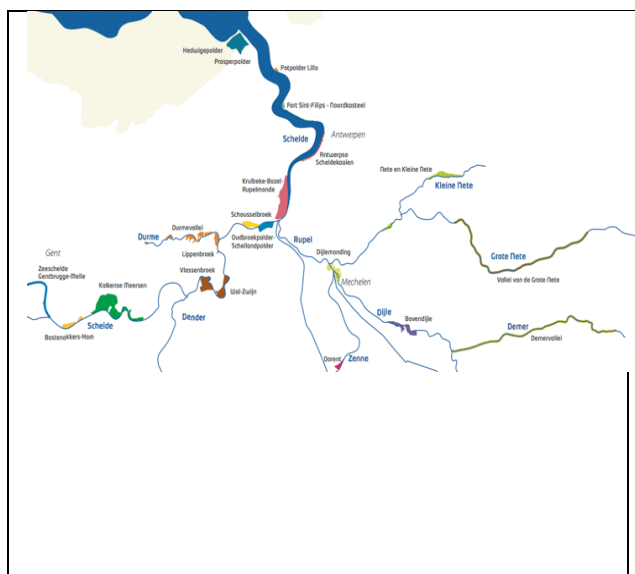
Figure 1 Linkages between NWRM and EU Directives and policies

b. NWRM implementation within the existing EU policy framework

Feedback from river basin managers and other planners in terms of practice was provided to understand the way NWRMs may insert themselves within the EU policy framework (namely, Directives, Strategies and Funding). Three “real life” experiences showed us that the implementation of NWRMs within an integrated catchment management plan allows for a cost-effective way of delivering various benefits at the same time while costing less than reparation of existing dykes for instance. It is usually done at MS level or more localised levels (Lenzen Elbe floodplain **dyke relocation in Germany**, Hermance **river management in France**, **Sigma Plan** on the Scheldt River in **Belgium**), and at crossroads with flood protection, nature conservation and urban development strategies.

<p>Floodplain Restoration Projects in Germany</p> <p>Stephanie Natho, BfN (DE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 146 projects • 37 with dyke relocations • Check for 91: effect on floodplain status <p>Mire Kieve (under construction)</p> <p>Dyke relocation Lenzen (2009)</p> <p>Mittlere Elbe: Dyke relocation Lödderitzer Forst (under construction)</p> <p>Restoration Lippe Aue (several projects – partly finished/under construction)</p>	<p>Summary of case study: This presentation described the approach being taken in Germany regarding floodplain management. Indeed, a link can be made between the status of floodplains and the ecological and morphological status of rivers. The status of floodplains thus allows for an evaluation of the total river system. However these latter are not mapped within the WFD. Examples such as the Lenzen Elbe floodplain dyke relocation project illustrate the advantages of managing and restoring floodplains as opposed to keeping dykes in place, namely: flood control, interesting cost benefit ratio, purification service, nature conservation, nutrient retention,</p>
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 <p>Foto: J. Purps</p>	<p>carbon storage, recreational activities...</p> <p>Main driver: Water Framework Directive and national biodiversity strategy (Habitats Directive)</p> <p>Lesson learnt: Carrying out a floodplain status inventory before and after implementation allows aggregated evaluation of success (morphodynamics, hydrodynamics, vegetation & land use).</p>
<p>Renaturation and valorisation of the Hermance River in France</p> <p>Marie Pénélope Guillet, SYMASOL (FR)</p> 	<p>Summary of case study: Described two rehabilitation projects (renaturation and enhancement of environmental quality in the urbanized area; creation of two retention zones upstream) that were carried out on the Hermance river, following different objectives (preservation and restoration of aquatic environment and ecological interest, bank collapse management, flood control, landscape aspect, social aspect). The result was generally positive, with a necessary regular follow up once the projects implemented.</p> <p>Main driver: Water Framework Directive, Habitats Directive, national and local spatial planning strategies, local water planning</p>
<p>Sigma Plan in Belgium</p> <p>Maarten Jans, W&Z (BE)</p> 	<p>Summary of case study: Described the new vision of the river Scheldt as developed in the flood protection "Sigma Plan" (safety and nature). The main aims of this policy which was readapted in 2005 is to preserve biodiversity linked with flood risk management in light of climate change effects and new spatial planning (involving the creation and management of new dykes as well as flood control and nature areas to give room to the river), taking into account the economic value of the river Scheldt (cost-benefit analysis). The 2005 plan was designed to be a more 'sustainable' plan than the original 1976 one, with part of this being to make Habitats Directive considerations integral to the plan, e.g. by protecting estuary habitats.</p> <p>Main driver: Flood risk management, Natura</p>



2000, Habitats Directive

Lessons learnt: Stakeholder involvement, from the program level to the project level, is essential for a strategy to successfully be carried out, especially when it involves difficult choices to be made (less space for humans, need to expropriate or purchase land and develop compensation measures). Therefore, intensive consultation before and during decision making, as well as during the subsequent project development process is required for minimal social impact and maximal social support to be reached.

Discussions from the roundtable provided meaningful insights from and for practitioners and encouraged share of experiences. While presentations implied that most NWRMs are **multifunctional** – thus irrevocably providing positive services to the environment, the safety of people, etc., it is not always the case. Indeed, a NWRM in a wetland could have a positive effect on flood protection, while at the same time affecting biodiversity in a negative way. Hence one must not assume that all functions are always complied with in all cases.

Box 1 – Key questions guiding the round table discussion

Question 1: What are the main opportunities for NWRM in the current institutional framework? What is missing in the current framework?

Question 2: How should current “catchment management planning be adapted (and why) so NWRM are better considered? (land issues)

Question 3: What mechanisms are needed to ensure integration across different policies (WFD, FD, Habitats, Climate Change strategy etc.)?

While the articulation between MS level and the European level is not always clear⁵, it was reminded that **member states** are responsible for the concrete implementation of the policies, depending on **their own context**. For instance, Sweden has no catchment management strategy at the present, only a fragmented approach per water body which limits the possibility of implementing NWRMs. Luxembourg’s measures are intrinsically connected to dealing with the land and its owners. As the land is very expensive, a project’s success depends on the managers’ ability to raise awareness and motivate owners to sell land or to provide it for economic, social and/or environmental purposes. Hence each country and their responsible authorities should start by identifying barriers, then seize opportunities they see as a way to implement measures that could provide multiple benefits in an integrated way. As it was expressed, there might almost be a need for the removal of administrative layers at the European level in order for directives to communicate on common actions for common objectives (there are working groups on the Flood directive, the Nitrates directive, etc., which share the same concerns). There is also a need for **flexibility** in European instruments and funding as differences between MS have been

⁵ As an illustration, the *Food Harvest 2020* program in Ireland was mentioned, where farmers were incentivized to destroy wetlands in order to help intensify agricultural production after the food crisis. Whether it is a matter of national or European policy is still unclear.

stressed (for instance, Netherlands receives more Pillar 1 funding than Pillar 2, whereas it would rather be able to incentivize farmers to do more environmental management). This implies a large interpretation of legislative texts and would allow implementing measures in a more cost-effective way, according to member states' own situation.

Opportunity mapping as an instrument for decision making was mentioned, which could help **optimizing ecosystem services** and benefits, instead of arguing about the measures themselves. The ultimate goal of the NWRM project – to help fulfil **WFD objectives**, was reminded and should be kept in mind when analysing the role of other directives/strategies in NWRM implementation. Indeed, looking at how the FD can positively help to implement the WFD, rather than what it does, will be a more productive and less confusing way of analysing how NWRM implementation can be facilitated. However, **opening frontiers of water planning** (as presently done under the WFD) **to spatial planning** and thinking on how to get land owners on board was emphasised as a way forward and agreed upon by most participants. Moving to a water spatial planning process may represent one of the only ways to find a place for NWRMs. This link between water and land is already present in member states such as the Netherlands, and should be encouraged elsewhere, after a careful analysis of context-related opportunities. For example, governance and links between **water managers and spatial planners** to bring them both together should be carefully researched, as they may be confronted with very different issues and realities.

Conversely, it was raised that the problem may come from the **education** of future generations of water managers itself, which is quite explicit (at least in France): programs teach about how to build and manage a dyke, not about what services ecosystems may provide. This reflection leaves room for thought.

c. Financing NWRMs

Financing NWRMs: the overall pictures emerging from the detailed case studies analysed by the project⁶

NWRMs were first mentioned in the Water Blueprint document. Interest raised from policy-makers and practitioners due to the different angles these may be approached (how to reduce agricultural diffuse pollution; water scarcity perspective; cost-effective ways of dealing with retaining water in the catchment for a number of uses; etc.). Despite obvious advantages of such measures, no integrated approach was developed so far as a way to properly and openly implement them. A working group was thus created (WG POM) in order to come up with guidance on how to move from the statement “NWRMs are useful” to concrete ways of implementing them. As often, their implementation is conditioned by the availability of funding. Ways to move towards the identification of **viable innovative financing frameworks** in the EU policy context were thus explored.

Until now, most NWRMs were financed by **national funds** (e.g. flood management projects) in the first place, then **European funds** –especially LIFE+ funds for biodiversity projects (LIFE+). The composition of funding sources varies from one case to another, depending on each member state's

⁶ Presentation given by Gloria De Paoli (ACTeon)

goals and system in place. For instance, funding in Italy is provided by the provincial administrations; national funding in France is distributed by different administrations. However, the promotion of **private financing** as a way to compensate for difficulties linked to public financing (public funding restrictions, national priorities, etc.) and/or to complement it was suggested. The examples of payment for ecosystem services, or contracting with private companies for carbon storage, speak for themselves.

Financing for NWRMs in agriculture⁷

At the European level, different funding sources linked to **agriculture** exist, some more or less known. Opportunities for financing of NWRMs were found to mainly lie within the ESIF, EARDF, and LIFE funds. The **ESIF** comprises 5 funds in an overarching structure. NWRMs mainly fit within TO5 and 6 (climate change and protecting the environment). The first step for a manager to access financing under this scheme is to define what stage he is currently at, for ruling out the funds. If there is a part for environmental measures, then he has to make them fit by arguing that to deliver these environmental/climate change objectives, he needs wetlands/other NWRMs.

The link between NWRMs and the CAP is mainly through **EARDF** (Pillar 1: concerning buffer strips and wetlands). NWRMs also fit in priorities 4 and 5 of Pillar 2 and rural development programs (environment and climate change). However other things may be done under **article 30** (Natura 2000 and WFD payments): indeed, it comprises a mechanism whereby a member state can specify in a law that a farmer will implement a NWRM in a catchment management area.

Under **LIFE** funding, integrated projects for water are promoted. It prioritizes NWRMs under certain conditions – they have to address significant pressures, in one particular area, etc. It is however a competitive process and the possibility to get IPs over the LIFE program are limited. For the delivery of a broader vision – such as a water basin management plan, where the scope is larger than a traditional LIFE project, up to 40% of funding may come from somewhere else, and be complemented with 60% from LIFE funding. Conditions apply (implement parts of a RBMP in line with WFD; target other funding from EU sources or public funding...).

Economic instruments for agro-environmental measures – An international review of opportunities to combine WFD and CAP⁸

As such, opportunities to combine **WFD and CAP** by linking economic instruments and agro-environmental measures were identified through an inventory of innovative economic instruments which resulted in a “catalogue of green blue services”, including 120 case studies (all voluntary actions). In simple terms, NWRMs may render ecosystem services justifying a payment from those who benefit from these services to those who help provide them, according to a “user pays” principle for example (Water Board in the Netherlands). The ideal solution for an integrated policy framework would be a system that simultaneously increases water storage capacity and corridors, and reduces agricultural pressure on water, which would address different directives at the same time. A number of success factors were identified in these case studies and are listed as follows:

⁷ Presentation given by Claire McCamphill, DG Environment

⁸ Presentation given by Rob van de Veeren, Rijkswaterstaat (the Netherlands)

- Acceptance is key (on this aspect, advisors need to establish direct contact with farmers to convince them to participate);
- Realistic ambitions (a farmer knows his land: if they don't believe what you're saying, they won't collaborate);
- Learning by doing approach;
- Involve farmers when selecting and implementing NWRMs (if they can do the monitoring themselves, they will see the benefits and will be motivated);
- One stop shop (involve agricultural organizations, reduce the number of interlocutors, keep it simple);
- Short term implementation (in a one year time, something has to happen);
- Adequate payment;
- Compensation for maintenance and administration;
- Tailor made arrangements (location specific);
- Arrangement and financing secured for medium term;
- No definitive changes in land use;
- Multiple ecosystem services offered in combination;
- Etc.

3. Interconnected catchment planning for NWRMs: feedback from the Role Play


Interactive working sessions were organized the second day splitting participants into for 3 groups that focused on 3 different case study areas where NWRM had been or could be considered for addressing Floods, quantitative management, WFD and habitat issues. These included::



- The polder Altenheim (Germany);
- The River Ill between Colmar and Strasbourg (France);
- The River Quaggy in London (United-Kingdom).

All case study areas are characterized by different problems and challenges, the **main objectives of the role play being the development of a management plan that would give space to NWRM measures which would then address the different challenges and regulations by providing multiple benefits**. The identification of opportunities to be seized for implementing NWRMs, key constraints that could be faced when designing and implementing such measures, along with potential solutions for addressing these constraints, were also discussed by the different groups

The participants in each group were asked to play the role of river basin managers responsible for the development of a management plan for the area or different stakeholders that could contribute to (or influence) the planning decision process. Depending on the case study area, participants playing the role of citizens, farmers, forest officials, water authorities, or environmental NGOs contributed to discussions by bring their own “sector-related” issues and options.

The three case studies are illustrated in the table below.

<p>Integrated Rhine Programme Baden-Wuerttemberg, polder Altenheim</p> <p>Dr. Ulrike Pfarr, Freiburg Regional Council (DE)</p> 	<p>Summary of case study: The Rhine River is one of the most important European Waterways. During the last centuries it was heavily modified and the missing flood plains constitute today a risk during high water events. In order to protect downstream cities and industrial areas polders are recreated along the Upper Rhine. One of them is the Polder Altenheim which is flooded once every 10 years. Inside the polder a forest ecosystem is established that would suffer severe damage during a sudden inundation. Therefore ecological flooding has to be done regularly. Due to changing groundwater levels this could cause drainage problems and wet cellars in the neighboring village. The polder and its surroundings have to be adapted to regular flood events by forestry, natural and urban NWRMs. This game was accompanied by Ulrike Pfarr from the Freiburg Regional Council.</p>
<p>Managing Flood Risk On the Quaggy</p>	<p>Summary of case study: The challenge of the River Quaggy was to give new life to a forgotten river. Due</p>

<p>Dave Webb, EA (UK)</p> 	<p>to channelization the Quaggy lost its natural floodplain during the 20th century. At some places it even vanished in underground culverts in order to make space for urbanization. In consequence heavy rainfall has lead to flash floods downstream damaging 600 homes and businesses. The team made a plan to restore the river by using urban and natural NWRMs. The play was accompanied by David Webb expert for biodiversity at the Environment Agency of the UK.</p>
<p>Integrated water resource management in the Ill river basin</p> <p>Benoît Grandmougin, Région Alsace (FR)</p> 	<p>Summary of case study: The Ill is the river giving the Alsatian Region its name. The tributary of the Rhine affects regularly fields, pastures and urbanized areas. Rising groundwater levels and drainage problems also have to be faced. Citizens wish to profit more from the River by canoeing, fishing and hiking. Therefore pathways have to be created and hydropower plants adapted. Benoît Grandmougin in charge of the management of the Ill river (downstream part) at the Alsace Region participated in the role play as case study expert.</p>

The role play exercise highlighted the crucial role of **participation of local communities and relevant stakeholders** for successful implementation: in fact, participation should become an integral part of the planning and implementation process. More in detail, the following challenges and opportunities were identified:

- Communication of social, economic and environmental **benefits of the measures** towards politicians and citizens enhance understanding and engagement and, ultimately, **social acceptance and will**. People need to get convinced and informed through communication of benefits compared to traditional measures and proof of long term efficiency and short term effects. They also need to feel concerned, which can be achieved if links with the river are enhanced. Furthermore, the consultation and negotiation phases take time, so it is important to give them time;
- Planning and implementation must bring different **expertise fields** together;
- Understanding **river solidarity** (upstream/downstream and between different actors – citizens, farmers, industries, forest managers, etc.) and developing a **shared view** between stakeholder (win-win situations, cost-effectiveness of measures etc.) are key to successful implementation;

- The consultation and negotiation process must address **reality** or, in other words, it must: (i) address practical as well as irrational concerns – try sorting them out; (ii) avoid conflation of issues; and (iii) understand the local context and history (e.g. with respect to land use);
- NWRMs planners and implementers must set out a **clear vision**, looking for the best possible solution considering circumstances;
- NWRM design and implementation must move **beyond just water management**, towards actual coordination with spatial planning.

Box 2 – Scenes from the role play

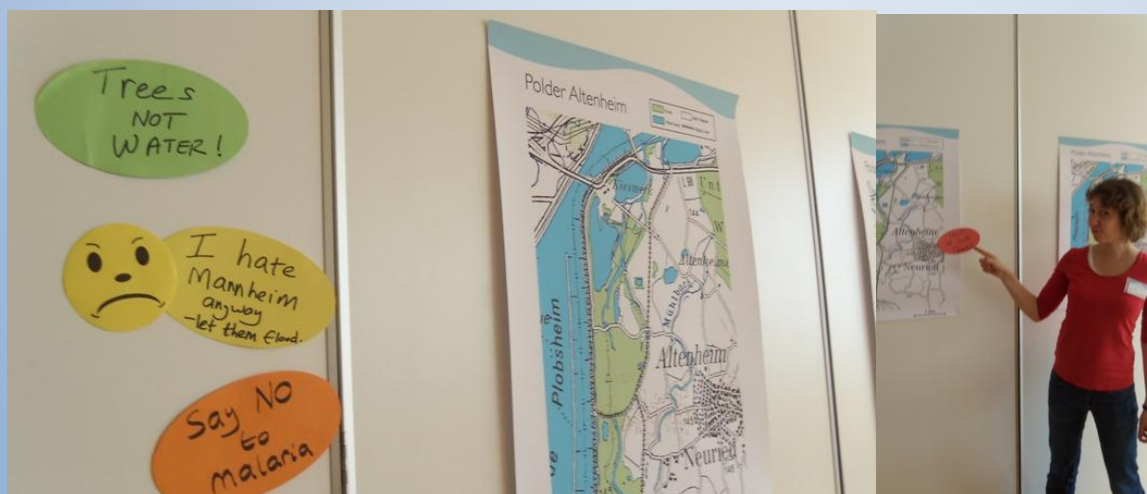
Quaggy river working group – From concerned citizens to happy citizens...



Ill river working group – Busy participants



Polder Altenheim working group – Citizens do not really agree with the project....



4. Key messages and recommendations on NWRM implementation

The key messages of the workshop can be summarized as follows:

1. Finding the adequate opportunities and levers to implement measures is essential. In particular, identifying where the opportunities to provide **improved ecosystem function** are (opportunity mapping was suggested) will allow for successful NWRM implementation.
2. So far, an ineffective catchment management is observed in most MS, whereby managers' catchment vision is broken down into different functions; their focus is narrowed to specific objectives (individual Directives); and they get drawn into water body-scale management.
3. In order to break through these barriers, a starting point should be to look for the **opportunities** to improve ecosystem function and to work from **reality** – to assess and address the real issues.
4. The role play highlighted the crucial role of **participation of local communities and relevant stakeholders**: communication and negotiations must be an integral component of the planning and implementation process. In particular, some aspects were identified for a successful NWRM implementation: (i) communication of social, economic and environmental benefits of the measures to enhance social acceptance and will; (ii) enhancing river solidarity (upstream-downstream) to develop a shared view; (ii) address reality, i.e. practical as well as irrational concerns, and understand the local context and history; and (iv) set out a clear vision.



Annex I - Workshop Agenda

Regional Workshop (Western Network) ENGEEES, 1 Quai Koch - Strasbourg July 1st-2nd 2014


OBJECTIVE

How to adapt catchment management for widening the potential of NWRMs?

AGENDA

Day 1

8:30	Meet-up and registration for the site visit Where: in front of ENGEEES, 1 quai Koch, Strasbourg
8:45	Site visit Integrated Rhine Programme - Polder Altenheim: The Polder provides a total retention capacity of about 17,6 Mio. m ³ . Using ecological flooding natural flood plains have been developed at the site <i>Guidance: Ulrike Pfarr - Administration of Baden Wurttemberg</i>
Ca. 13:00	Registration and light lunch
13:30	Opening: introduction to the objectives of the workshop and agenda Introduction to the DG ENV project on NWRM <i>Pierre Strosser, ACTeon</i> Reminder of the key lessons from the first workshop <i>Heather Williams, AMEC</i>
14:00	Session 1: NWRM and catchment management – framing main concepts and issues <i>Chair: Alistair McVittie, SRUC</i>
10 minutes	Keynote 1 – NWRM features: <ul style="list-style-type: none">NWRM features: an overview of the main outcomes of the NWRM initiative so far <i>Benoît Fribourg-Blanc, OIEAU</i>
10 minutes	Keynote 2 – key steps in the design and implementation of NWRMs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">An insight on the logical steps for designing and implementing NWRMs proposed in the Practical Guidance (drafted in the context of Task 3 of the NWRM initiative) <i>Pierre Strosser, ACTeon</i>
10 minutes	Keynote 3 – the multiple dimension of NWRMs: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy and economic issues related to the multiple dimensions of NWRMs

	<i>Carlos Mario Gomez, IMDEA</i>
10 minutes	Keynote 4 – the policy context: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing linkages between NWRMs and relevant EU Directives <i>Thomas Borchers, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety</i>
Ca. 14:40	Session 2: the linkages between NWRMs and the EU policy framework <i>Chair: Nick Jarrit, AMEC</i>
15 minutes each	NWRM implementation in the existing policy frameworks “Real life” experiences from water managers and other planners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floodplains in Germany - Synergies with nature conservation, WFD and flood protection. <i>Stephanie Natho, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)</i> Renaturation, valorisation et protection contre les inondations sur la riviere hermanche <i>Marie Pénélope Guillet, SYMASOL</i> Sigma Plan (Belgium): flood risk management and integration of sectoral policies at the national level (<i>title to be confirmed</i>) <i>Maarten Jans, Department of Waterways and the Sea Canal (W&Z)</i>
15:30	
15:45	Round table discussion: implementing NWRM in the EU policy context <p>Discussion will be led by experts dealing with the implementation of different directives and strategies at the MS level (WFD, FD, Habitat/ Birds Directives, Climate Change Adaptation strategy). The discussion will be structured around a series of questions that will help assessing the possible links, the synergies and incoherence related to NWRM implementation in the current policy context.</p> <p>Leading experts:</p> <p><i>Claire Mc Camphill, European Commission, DG Environment</i></p> <p><i>Thomas Borchers, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety</i></p> <p><i>Benoît Grandmougin, Alsace Region</i></p> <p><i>Peter Close, Northern Ireland Environmental Agency</i></p> <p>Synthesis of discussion</p>
Ca. 16:45	Session 3: Financing NWRMs in a catchment-based perspective <i>Chair: Carlos Mario Gomez, IMDEA</i>


15 minutes each + 30 minutes discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The case for financing: overview of existing financing frameworks and potential alternative financing opportunities <i>Gloria De Paoli, ACTeon</i> Economic instruments for agro-environmental measures - An international review of opportunities to combine WFD and CAP <i>Rob van de Veeren, RWS</i> Financing for NWRM and agriculture <i>Claire Mc Camphill, European Commission, DG Environment</i> <p>Discussion: towards the identification of viable innovative financing frameworks in the EU policy context</p>
18:15	Wrap-up session <i>Heather Williams, AMEC</i>
Ca. 18:30	Closing day 1

....and, at the restaurant:

Just before dinner	Step 1 of the role play - Launching the interactive session of Day 2 <i>Overall facilitation: Sabine Tutte, Pierre Strosser (ACTeon)</i>
30 minutes + short discussion	<p>For the three case studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to the role play (<i>Sabine Tutte, Pierre Strosser</i>) Presentation of the project areas: Ill river, FR - <i>Benoît Grandmougin, Région Alsace</i>; Polder Altenheim, DE - <i>Ulrike Pfarr, Administration of Baden Württemberg</i>; Quaggy river, UK - <i>David Webb, Environmental Agency</i>

Day 2

Ca. 8:30	<p>Introduction to Day 2</p> <p><i>Gloria De Paoli, ACTeon</i></p>
Ca. 8:40	Session 4: Interconnected catchment planning for NWRMs <i>Chair: Pierre Strosser & Sabine Tutte, ACTeon</i>
10 minutes	Step 2 of the role play – Warmup <i>Sabine Tutte, ACTeon</i>
8:50	<p>Break-out group session</p> <p>The objective of the group sessions will be to find solutions for specific issues encountered in the planning and implementation phases, using the three case studies as working examples.</p> <p>Building on case study knowledge, the groups will go through the key steps of design and implementation of NWRMs (steps proposed in the Practical Guidance). Discussions will identify key implementation issues and possible solutions/ steps to boost NWRM effectiveness in delivering multiple objectives –thus objectives pursued by the WFD, FD,</p>

	<p>Habitat/ Birds Directive and Climate Change adaptation strategies.</p> <p>Basic information sheets and resource maps will be developed for each case study and distributed to working group participants as a background for discussions.</p> <p>Group activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Step 3 of the role play: Getting into the role (10 minutes) • Step 4 of the role play: Inform the river basin managers (5 minutes) • Step 5 of the role play: Search for possible measures (20 minutes) • Step 6 of the role play: Press conference (15 minutes) • Step 7 of the role play: Negotiations of the different stakeholders (30 minutes) • Step 8 of the role play: presentation of the adapted plan (20 minutes) • Step 9 of the role play: comparison of the game result and the real project within the groups, key lessons are kept (15 minutes)
10:40	
10:50	<p>Step 10 of the role play - plenary: case studies and outcomes of role play – Lessons learnt</p> <p>General discussion (50 minutes)</p>
12:00	<p>Session 6: Linking workshop discussions and activities to the NWRM initiative – What are the implications for the Practical Guidance?</p> <p><i>Pierre Strosser, ACTeon</i></p>
	<p>Moderated discussion: how can key messages of the workshop feed into the practical guidance?</p>
11:40	<p>Session 5: Synthesis of key messages emerging during the workshop</p> <p><i>Nick Jarrit, AMEC</i></p>
Ca. 12:45	<p>Wrap-up and closing of the workshop</p> <p><i>Pierre Strosser, Gloria De Paoli (ACTeon)</i></p>
13:00	<p>Closing of the workshop</p>

Annex 2 – List of participants

List of Participants

	Name	Family Name	Country	Organisation	Email address
1	Maria	Berglund	DE	Fresh Thouhgts	maria.berglund@fresh-thoughts.eu
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