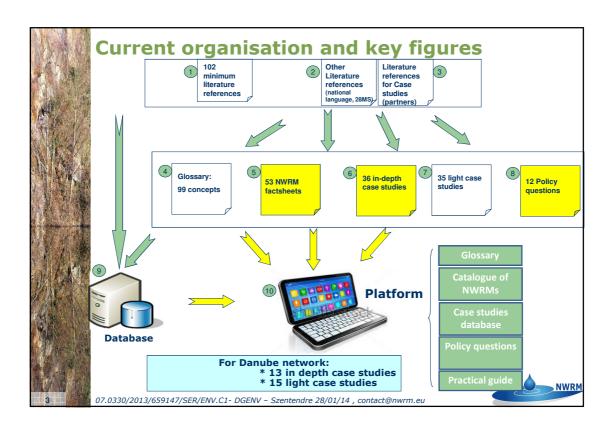
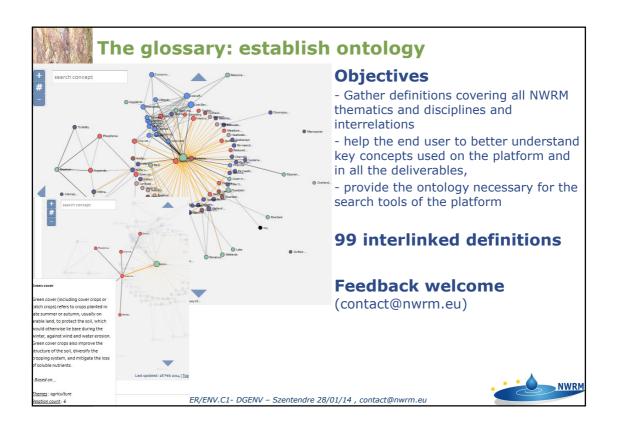
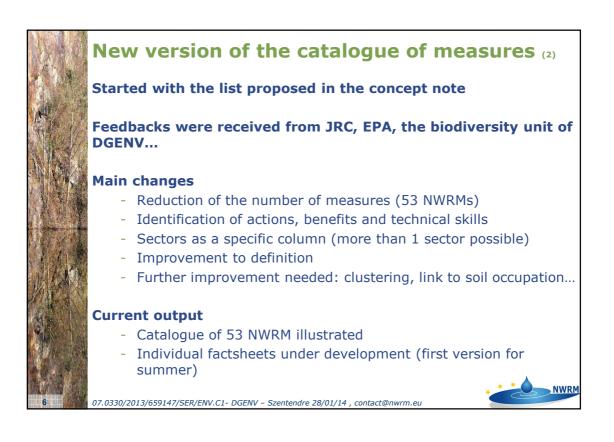


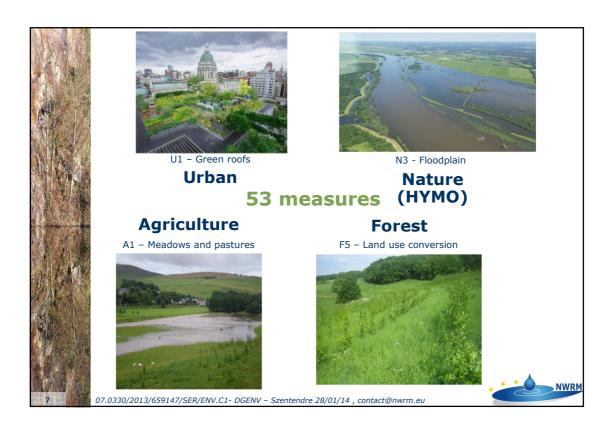
What the NWRM project aims at and how? Aim: Build the basis of a knowledge platform Develop a community of practice How: A set of tools • Gathering the concepts and their connections: The glossary • Gathering the expertise: 4 regional fora and networks and two Workshops for each • Gathering the knowledge: • the catalogue of NWRMs • the catalogue of case studies • A set of 12 policy questions • Understanding how to use these: the practical guide





		A NWRM ID		B NWRM name NWR		C M Sector	NWRM		E NWRM description/definition	
1.0						F		Group	· ·	
1	A NWRM ID	В	С	D	E NWRM	F	G		Н	
2	(01/14)	ID	Sector	Name	Action	Biophysical benefit	Technical skill	NWRM description/definition		
3	A1	A1	Agriculture	Meadows and pastures	Restoration, Maintenance	Source Control Decrease of runoff, Flood protection	Planting	Meadows are areas or fields whose main vegetation is grass, or other non-wood plants, used for mowing and haying. Pastures are grassed or wooded areas, moorland or heathland, generally used for grazing. Due to their rooted soils and their permanent cover, meadows and pastures provide good conditions for the uptake and storage of water during temporary floods. They also protect water quality by trapping sediments and assimilating nutrients.		
4	A2, A3, A12, A13	A2	Agriculture, Urban, Nature, Forest	Buffer strips and shelter belts	Restoration, Maintenance	Source Control Decrease of runoff, Biodiversity enhancement, Soil conservation	Planting	Buffer strips are areas of natural vegetation cover (grass, bushes or trees) at th margin of fields, arable land, transport infrastructures and water courses. They c have several different configurations of vegetation found on them varying fron simply grass to combinations of grass, trees, and shrubs. Due to their permaner vegetation, buffer strips offer good conditions for effective water infiltration an slowing surface flow; they therefore promote the natural retention of water. The can also significantly reduce the amount of suspended solids, nitrates and phosphates originating from agricultural run-off. Buffer strips can be sited in riparian zones, or away from water bodies as field margins, headlands or within fields (e.g. beetle banks). Hedges across long, steep slopes may reduce soil erosis as they intercept and slow surface run-off water before it builds into damaging flow particularly where there is a margin or buffer strip alongside.		
1	► H NWRM	I-list /	List actions_BP-	benefits / Discu	ssion-polder /	Water quality		crops in the same	the practice of growing a series of dissimilar/different types area in sequential seasons. It gives various benefits to the s int of crop rotation is the replenishment of nitrogen through	





The catalogue of case studies **Content:** A wide set of structured information on case studies and NWRMs An ambitious target: case studies and NWRMs in all EU28 MS An iterative process: First round of collection to identify key difficulties Sharing of the approach with other projects to find synergies A first test in January-February with 20 case studies Adjustments to the data collection template (less mandatory fields, addition of a qualitative template...) A second data collection (April-June): * 37 in depth case studies in 29 countries * 32 light case studies in 20 countries * NWRM coverage not complete **Next steps (Jul-Sept)** - Insert all case studies in the database - Make them available on the platform 07.0330/2013/659147/SER/ENV.C1- DGENV - Szentendre 28/01/14 , contact@nwrm.eu



Policy questions

A set of 12 policy questions related to NWRM on

- Biophysical
- Socio-Economic
- Governance and implementation

Target is 4-5 page document on each question to support stakeholders and policy makers

Next steps: version 1 in July

07.0330/2013/659147/SER/ENV.C1- DGENV - Szentendre 28/01/14 , contact@nwrm.eu



Practical guide

Aim: embedded with the platform to guide the user to the different information

Table of content submitted in April

A Guide support Group identified to help the elaboration of the document

A meeting planned for September



07.0330/2013/659147/SER/ENV.C1- DGENV - Szentendre 28/01/14 , contact@nwrm.eu



Link the database and the web platform

Aim and structure of the database:

- all information collected organised in a database
- Possibility to check and update the database
- Possibility to query the database

Aim and structure of the platform:

- The platform should give easy access to collected data
 - Search tools
 - Specific queries
 - Schemes to navigate
- Data are used to feed various templates:
 - catalogue of individual measures
 - Catalogue of case studies
 - Policy questions
 - NWRM specific taxonomy (ontology)



07.0330/2013/659147/SER/ENV.C1- DGENV - Szentendre 28/01/14 , contact@nwrm.eu

Conclusion – discussion

The second series of regional Workshops (Baltic 10-11 June, Danube 23-24 June, Western 1-2July, Mediterranean beginning of September)

Workshops should

feed on-going discussion

raise specific issues the project can address,

suggest possible case studies to fill the gaps:

agriculture measures: strip cropping, intercropping, early sowing, terracing...

forest measures

urban: soakaways and infiltration trenches

New development on the platform will be posted on the LinkedIn



07.0330/2013/659147/SER/ENV.C1- DGENV - Szentendre 28/01/14 , contact@nwrm.eu