

Status of draft WP1 - report

Aalborg Wp1 – WP2 meeting
14-16 September 2005

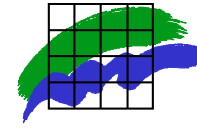
Content of presentation

- Project context
- Status of report
- Looking across directives
- National implementation
- Project recommendations

Overall Watersketch aims

The main aims of the project are to prepare a strategy via which **challenges seen in river basin planning** in the Baltic Sea region may be addressed by

- 1) Analyzing and synthesizing the different directives and conventions focused on use of watercourses.
- 2) Evaluating, how the goals of the regulations are expressed at the regional scale land use planning (especially related to WFD)



Watersketch wp1 meeting

Draft report:

- Analyzing and synthesizing directives related to WFD and their
 - relation to spatial policies
 - internal relationships
 - internal conflict or mutual support
- Analysing national implementation of WFD and its relation to spatial planning



Draft report



Table of Contents

- 0 Summary (NERI)
- 1 Introduction (NERI): Integrated Management
- 2 The WFD and related legislation (SYKE)
- 3 EU Spatial Planning Initiatives (TuTech)
- 4 Other legislation related to water management (Lodz T.U.)
- 5 National Implementations of WFD in the BSR (NERI)
- 6 Relationships of EU legislation on water issues (NERI)
- 7 Conclusion (NERI)

Status of report

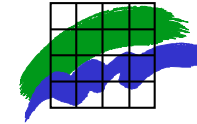
- Draft report containing chapter 1-6 ready
- Introduction and conclusion is missing

For final report following tasks are suggested:

- Expand introduction to integrated management of water resources by describing the means by which WFD supports this.
- Integrate and reorganize chapters 2 and 4 and 6
- Incorporate possible late responses to chapter 5 consultation
- Expand on conflict/support analysis chapter 6 to include program of measures analysis
- Write up conclusions on challenges in RBP in relation to integrated management
- *edited version for comment:*



Integrated Management



Integration of what?

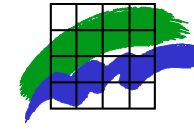
- Different water dimensions
 - *Ground water, surface water, quantity, quality*
- Different resources
 - *Land, water*
- Wider societal aspects
 - *Water management, economic and social issues*

Relevant cross cutting issues

- History of water policies
- The process of implementing WFD
- Spatial dimensions in WFD
- EU policies with spatial dimensions
- The integration of these policies with WFD
- Other policies relevant for spatial planning and WFD
- Conflict and integration in related policy areas
- Summarising integrative aspects



EU Water Policy



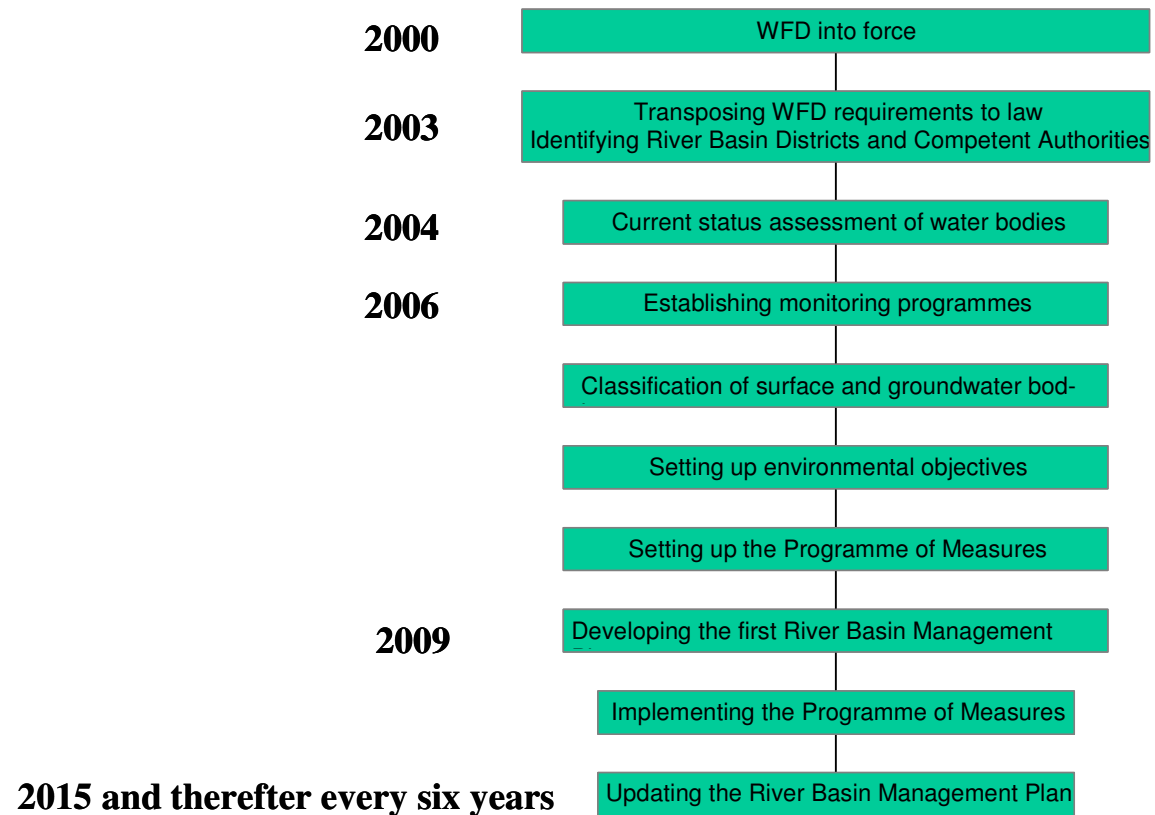
- 1975: Policy on quality of surface water intended for drinking water
- Followed by a large number of directives aiming at protecting the status of water and public health.
 - Problems not solved: especially diffuse pollution from agriculture

Three (overlapping) phases may be identified:

- 1) Improved water quality in Europe (~1975-1980)
- 2) Emission limit value approach (~1988-1998)
- 3) Integration and harmonisation of water policy ~(1995-2000)

WFD come into force 22. December 2000.

WFD demands



Important articles for Watersketch- in relation to spatial planning



A5: Basic analysis including identification of pressures

A6: Register of protected areas

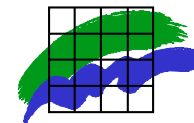
A11: Program of measures

A13: River Basin management Plan

A14: Public participation



Pia Frederiksen, NERI



The main objectives of ESDP

- Economic and social cohesion
- Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage
- More balanced competitiveness of the European territory

Policy options for water resource management:



Improvement of balance between water supply and demand, particularly in areas prone to drought. Developing and application of econ. water management instruments, including promotion of water-saving agricultural methods and irrigation technology in areas of water shortage.

Promotion of transnational and interregional co-operation for the application of integrated strategies for the management of water resources, including larger ground reserves in areas prone to drought and flooding, particularly in coastal regions.

Preservation and restoration of large wetlands which are endangered by excessive water extraction and by diversion of inlets

Concerted management of the seas, in particular preservation and restoration of threatened maritime ecosystems

Strengthening of regional responsibility in water resource management

Application of environmental and territorial impact assessments for all large-scale water management project

EU policies with spatial impact

Pressures

Regional

Community initiatives: InterregIII, Urban II, Leader+, Equal
Structural Funds: European Social Fund, Fisheries Guidance,
Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Cohesion Fund

Competition: Community Competition Policy

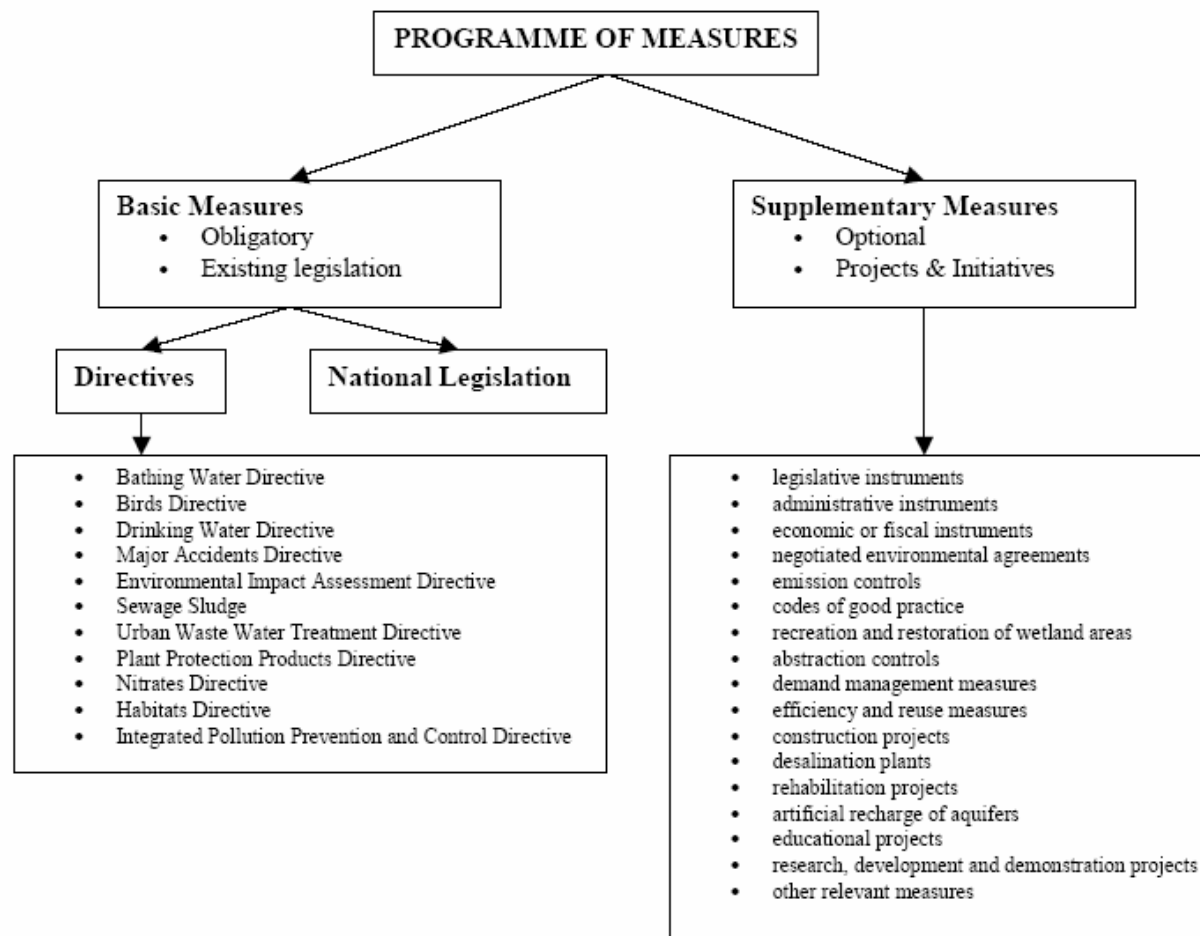
Agriculture: CAP

Transport: TEN

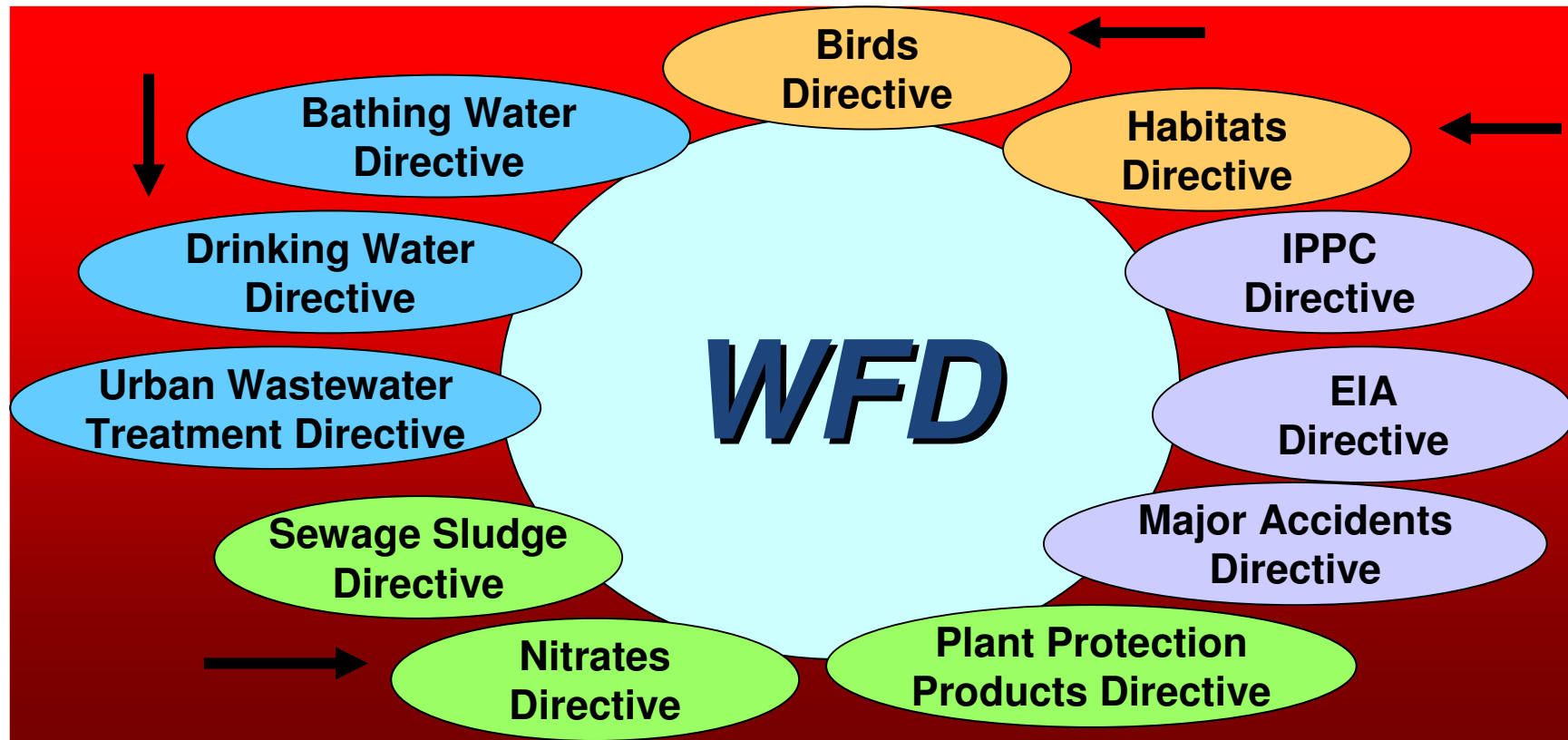
Impacts

Environment: Habitats, Forest cons. Soil cons., agri-env
indicators, EIA, SEA, WFD,

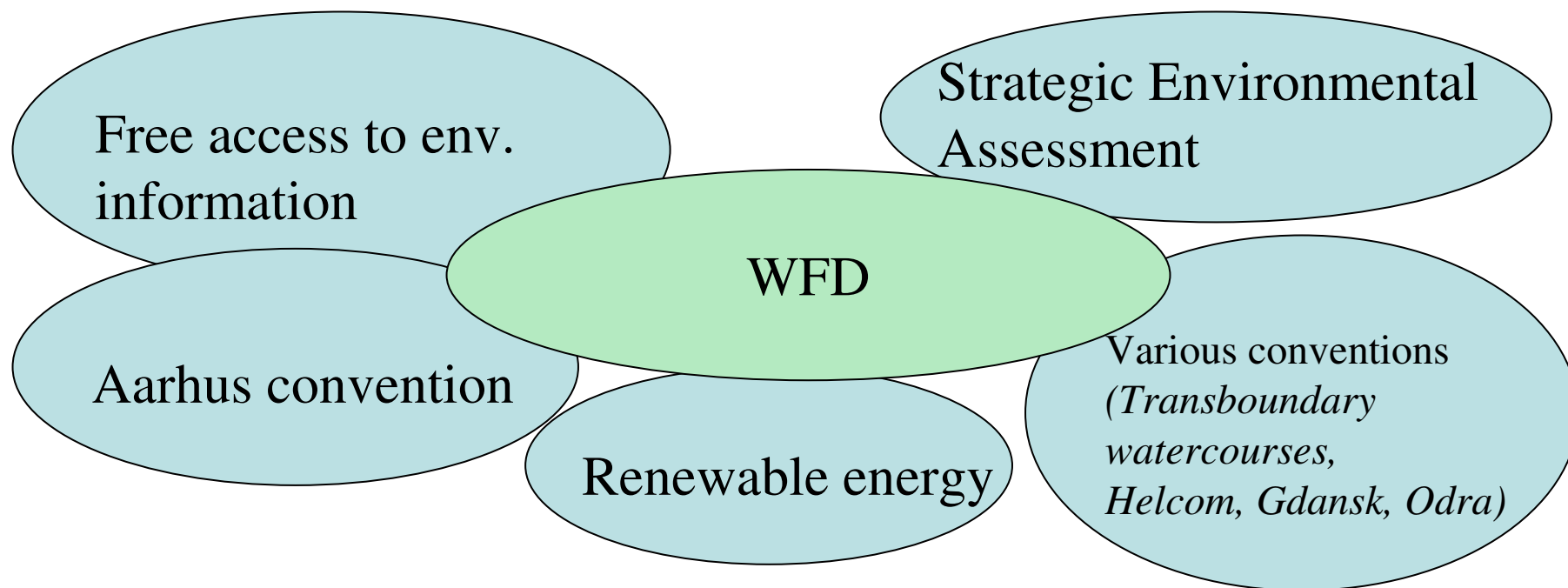
Program of measures



Legislation to be integrated into program of measures



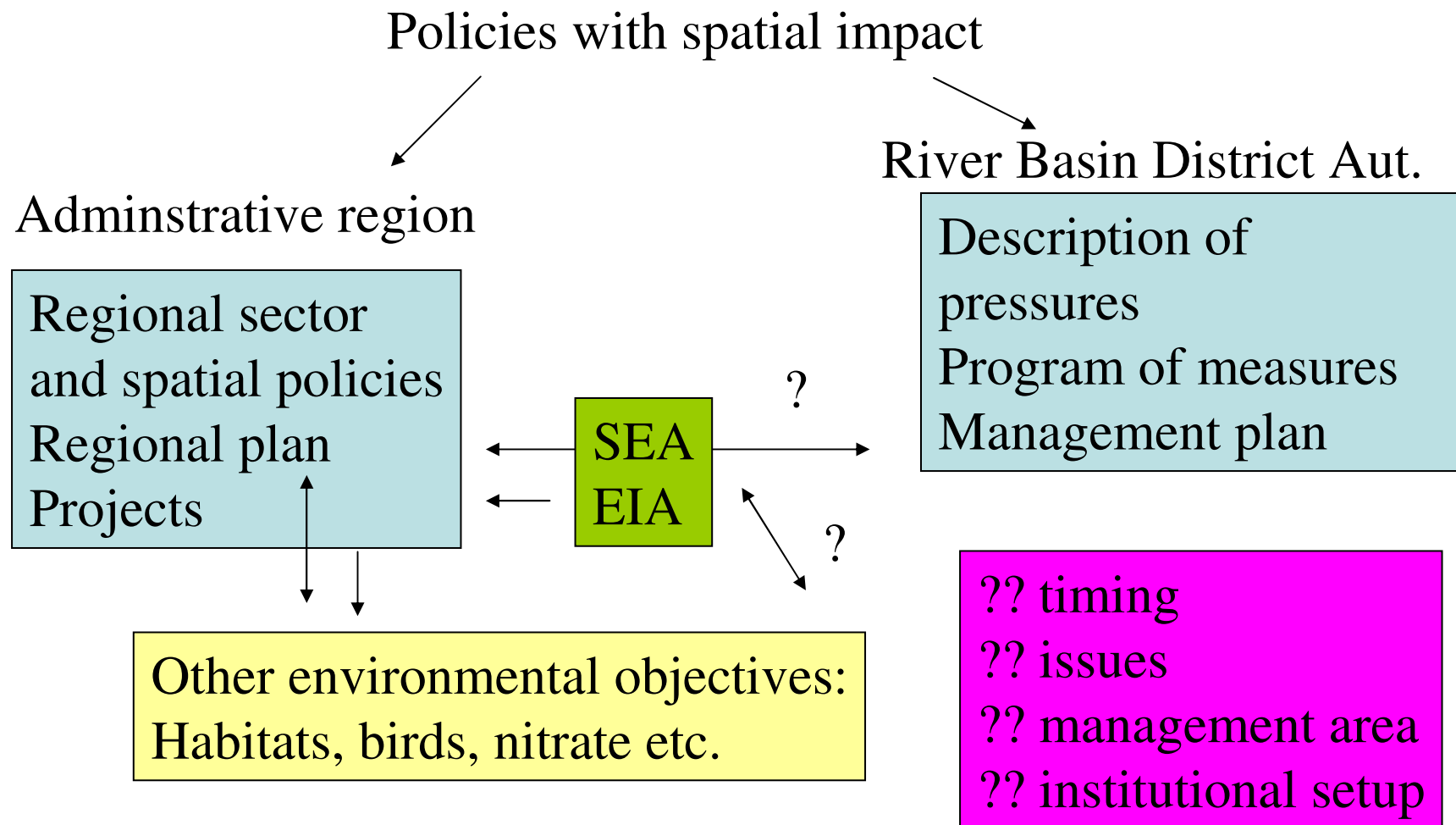
Additional legislation relevant to WFD



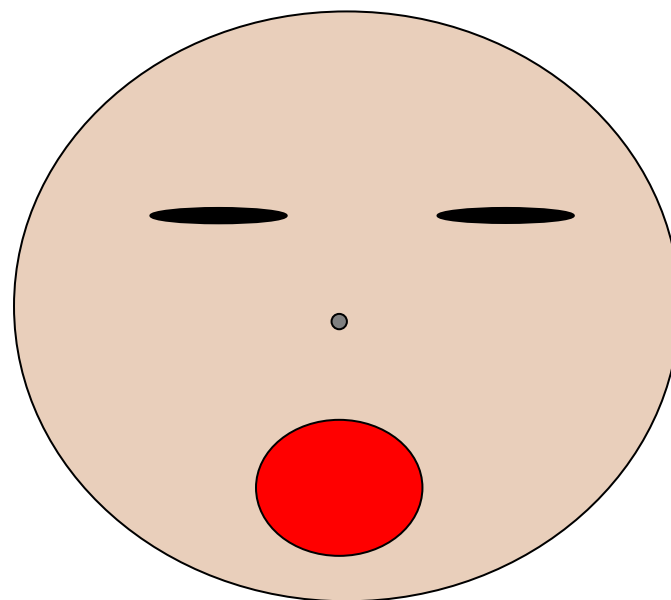
Overlapping areas in directives

	Legal Status	Management Plans	Public consultation
Water Frame Directive			
Renewable Energy Dir.			
Habitat Directive			
Recommend. ICZM			
ESDP			

Relationships and challenges



PAUSE



14-9-2005

Pia Frederiksen, NERI

National implementation

- Analyzing national implementation of WFD and the relationship to spatial planning
 - Background
 - Method
 - Some results
 - Discussion and recommendations

Spatial fit and institutional interplay

The approach to the analysis was partly informed by Moss, 2001

Question: how will the future introduction of river basin management across the EU likely affect the spatial organisation of water management.

- Problems of spatial fit
- Problems of interplay

Questionnaire to national authorities

Four main issues:


1. The national legal basis of the WFD and the extent to which this specifically allows for various aspects of integrated management
2. The national river basin appointment, size ranges and transboundary character of river basins, as well as the institutional set-up for management
3. The general spatial planning system and the levels of planning
4. The institutional responsibility of RBMPs

Seminar with national presentations, including Estonia and Latvia

Some results

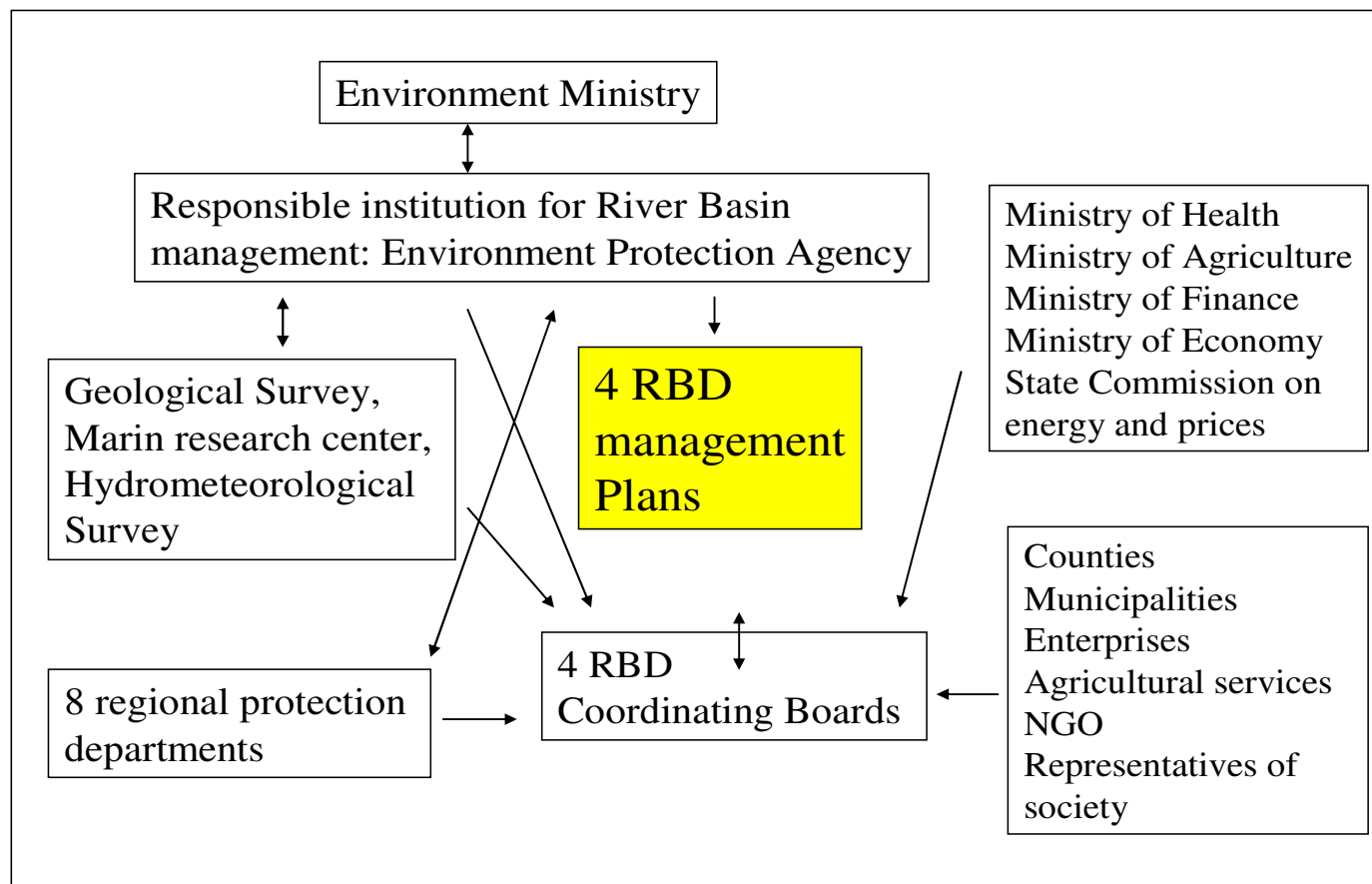
- The WFD is legally implemented in all countries included in the analysis, but needed adaptation of other legal acts are not yet finalised everywhere.
- The competent authority is always the Ministry of Environment, possibly supplemented by e.g. the President of the National Water Management Board in Poland. The responsibility for management plans rests at national level, but may be decentralized to regional environmental centers under national supervision. Usually the centers do not refer to the administrative regions.
- In the Baltic countries the management plans are produced at the national level, but a sub-basin approach may be implemented and plans produced at lower level (Estonia)

More results

- Based on the data no comprehensive analysis of institutional interplay can be made. It is clear however, that the attempt to solve a problem of spatial fit (RBDs), several problems of institutional interplay has been created.
- Integration with spatial planning – several solutions, see e.g. Lithuania 
- In Germany habitat directive is taken into account in spatial planning, but it is at present not known how other environmental objectives are carried over to the spatial planning unit.
- In Latvia spatial planners are obliged by law to ask if there are specific terms from environmental boards and Basin Authorities
- In Finland a cooperation group is established for each RBD, including representatives of municipalities and water users

Integration between environmental objectives, see e.g. Denmark 

Case Lithuania



Cases

- In Denmark it has been chosen to implement both the WFD and the Habitat Directive in one act: the Act on Environmental Objectives. At the planning level municipalities shall take resource management plans into the plans
- the Water Acts may also cover other aspects such as protected areas (Lithuania) and permits for the use of the environment (Poland).



Project recommendations

- As the aspect of institutional interplay is highly relevant not only in terms of institutional set-up and interaction, but also in terms of different themes addressed in WFD management plans and spatial planning documents (as shown in Swedish paper), it could be important to incorporate this issue in (some) of the case studies.