

## Report from the **WaterCAP Key Stakeholder Workshop**

### **Innovations in Climate Change Adaptation and Water Management: How European Policy can benefit from Interreg Projects' Expertise**

**19th March 2012, 13.00 -16.30h  
in Square de Meeûs 38/40, 1000 BRUXELLES**



This workshop has both started to profile and consolidate the regional experiences of previous EU research to advise the development of European climate change and water policy. We have brought together the needs of European policy makers with the solutions offered by the WaterCAP partners to establish a first linkage between the insights from Interreg projects and the demand for policy advice and research input at European policy level. Experts, not only from European level but also strongly representing the regional interest in the Northern Sea region discussed on how to improved the accessibility and impacts of the research project, in particular the InterReg projects linked to WaterCAP.

WaterCAP (October 2011- March 2013) starts from the results from six North Sea Region projects; Aquarius, CLIWAT, CPA, C2C islands, DiPol, SAWA and the Baltic Sea Region project BaltCICA, but is open to integrate also further expertise providing on-the-ground experience to European policy makers. The cluster synthesizes and reshapes the results of these projects with regard to their relevance for the European policy level.

Taking up the central issues of the projects, WaterCAP focuses on climate change and its effects on the hydrological cycle in the North Sea Region and how we can deal with the challenges to society and natural habitat. WaterCAP wants to add value to the existing projects through sharing and building knowledge. This knowledge will be communicated as a substantive block of evidence to inform policy makers in order to 'climate proof' relevant present and future directives and guidelines and their implementation.



## Agenda - WaterCAP Workshop

**13.00: Registration & Coffee**

**13.30: Welcome: Strengthening the link between European and regional water management.**

(Jörg Janning, European Water Management Association)

**WaterCAP – summing up our potential for European climate change and water policy. Results from our stakeholder process.**

(Irene Asta Wiborg, Knowledge Center for Agriculture / Ilke Borowski, seeconsult GmbH)

**14.00 Good Examples of Implementing Climate Change Adaptation in Integrated Water Resources Management:**

*In three concise case studies, a first impression is given on how WaterCAP projects have enabled economic win-win solutions, generated job opportunities and innovations in the field of integrated water resources management. After each of the 10 minute presentation we invite discussion concerning the uptake of these examples in policy and research.*

**How to motivate and implement integration of local agriculture and water management: Examples from Sweden and Scotland.** Aquarius project

(Irene Asta Wiborg, Knowledge Center for Agriculture / Marc Stutter, James Hutton Institute )

**SkyTEM: Breakthrough technology - A Tool for mapping the salt-freshwater interface in groundwater systems under climate change.** CLIWAT project

(Rolf Johnsen, Central Denmark Region)

**“Living with Water” – Paradigm Shift in Flood Prevention and Urban Development: Examples from Hamburg, Dordrecht and Rotterdam.**

SAWA and BaltCICA project (Jörg Knieling, Hamburg City University )

**15.15 Panel Discussion: How do we make best use of Interreg results in European policy?**

Henriette Faergemann (DG Environment D1 Protection of Water Resources)

Philippe Quevauviller (DG RTD - I.4. Climate Change and Natural Hazards)

Carsten Westerholdt (InterReg NorthSea Programme)

Jörg Janning (EUWMA)

Rolf Johnsen (Central Denmark Region / WaterCAP)

**16.15 What comes next? WaterCAP Roadmap for Climate Adaptation and Water Policy.**

**16.30 Closure**

## Participants list

Philippe Quevauviller	European Commission, DG Research & Innovation, Unit 14
Maria Berglund	Fresh-Thoughts Consulting GmbH - Where science meets policy!
Liisa Pietola	Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK)
Björn Verhofstede	Centre for Mobility and Spatial Planning, Universiteit Gent - AMRP
Johan Bogaert	Flemish government, Department of Environment, Nature and Energy
Carsten Westerholt	The North Sea Region Programme Secretariat
Martin Skriver	Miljøministeriet, Naturstyrelsen, Vandsektor, byer og klimatilpasning
Anne Louise Friedrichsen	LIFE - Environment and Eco-innovation, European Commission, DG Environment
Rickard Eksten	SCOTLAND EUROPA
Joerg Janning	EUWMA, Den Haag; DBVW, Hannover
Henriette Faergemann	European Commission
Rinke van Veen	Provincie Drenthe, Netherlands
Leo Adriaanse	Rijkswaterstaat - Department Zeeland
Ruben Akkermans	Provincie Zeeland
Jörg Knieling	HafenCity University Hamburg, Urban Planning and Regional Development
Kaare Fuglsbjerg	Danish Agricultural Council, Brussels
Lothar Nolte	Vertretung des Landes Niedersachsen bei der EU
Ragnhild Pieper	Vertretung des Landes Niedersachsen bei der EU
Jonas Bak	creoDK - Capital Region Denmark EU Office
Rob van der Krogt	Geological Survey of the Netherlands
Laura De Vito	Regione Puglia, Ufficio Rapporti con le Istituzioni dell'Unione Europea
Pieter de Jong	Wetsus
Gonzalo Herrera Domínguez	Aragon region Office in Brussels
Sophie Zwosta	Europabüro der bayerischen Kommunen
Anton Tropper	Steiermark-Büro
Karin Fürnholzer	Steiermark-Büro
Marie Beinlich	Freistaat Thüringen, the Thüringen Office Brussels
Florian Sonntag	Freistaat Thüringen, the Thüringen Office Brussels
Frank Ahlhorn	University Oldenburg
Silke Bücken	OOWV - Water Board of Oldenburg and East Frisia, Department for ground water management and hydrology
Ilke Borowski-Maaser	seeconsult GmbH, Participatory Planning for the Environment
Sophie Rotter	seeconsult GmbH, Participatory Planning for the Environment
Marc Stutter	The James Hutton Institute
Irene Asta Wiborg	Knowledge Centre for Agriculture, Nature, Environment & Landscape
Trine Balskilde Stoltenborg	Knowledge Centre for Agriculture, Nature, Environment & Landscape
Rolf Johnsen	Central Denmark Region, Environment
Benno Koehorst	Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management, Representing project CPA
Jes Pedersen	Central Denmark Region
Inger Juhl Jensen	Central Denmark EU Office

Klaus Hinsby	GEUS
Lenka Sabikova	Bratislava Region

## Summary of Discussions

During the workshop discussions strong interest in good regional examples was obvious. Important aspects for improving the uptake of (Interreg) results in European policy were identified in their strength to identify policy clashes at regional levels, providing solid data on regional experiences and linking the regional experience up with overall European objectives such as improving innovation, job creation and integrating solutions in IWRM and climate change adaptation. In the following, the main discussion points during the discussion and the panel discussion are summarized. All presentation can be found at...the end of the document?

### Regional Policy Clash needs to inform European Policy Development

European policy acts as a strong driver for regional policy and management. This feeds at the same time back: European policy makers expressed the need for feeding back of policy clashes to European level because they might point towards insights for improving European policy.

The Aquarius example showed well that for implementing measure in an integrating way, this is hindered sometimes by policy clashes. For example, if farmers create wetlands in Denmark close to their farms, they might experience constraints for developing their animal farm. So instead of clear win-win solutions, they could be better described as “win some / lose some” outcomes.

InterReg project can provide a good means for strengthening the relations between water management at regional and EU policies if their results are fed into the European policy process- not only through national representatives but also directly addressing representatives from the regions as well as from the European Commission, actively involved in European policy processes.

### Acknowledgement of good operational water governances necessary

As was emphasized in the EUWMA contribution, There is a long tradition of “self governing” practices in local / regional water management around Europe (500 – 1000 years). This makes the regional – European linkages even more important. For example, in Germany local water management organization – whose members are the landowners next to the waters and streams are not “on duty” for implementing measures in smaller waters. Faced with the complexity of ecological requirements, there is a call for acknowledgement of good operational water governance instead of normative ecological requirements such as the GES. The assessment of implementation of the WFD needs to include the performance, not only the status of waters.

### Using the policy-science – interface through mediators

As was also discussed at the World Water Forum the distinction between research and policy should be acknowledged instead of criticized. European level presented a strong interest in research results. However, due to the high number of projects, often consultants are asked to check through the reports and act as filters. A sound basis of the results was also considered central, emphasizing that sharp and concise conclusions or lessons learnt might raise attention, but to keep it, convincing number have to be presented, ensuring a back up for the lessons and reflecting a scientifically sound underlying method.

For the projects themselves, “project ambassadors” were suggested as one proven method. These ambassadors have a strong link to the policy level, sometimes being even part of it, and are well visible. They can support the projects to make a contribution to policy development.



EU wants to be a facilitator of good regional examples. In order to bring in our messages across, we should focus on answering the following questions:

- Examples of how we have bridged between science and practice
- Demonstrate how we have dealt with the challenges and explain the barriers to overcome the challenges
- How will the solutions be economical beneficial?
- Do we create jobs
- Are the demonstrations transferable to other parts of the region or to the whole of Europe?
- What are the barriers for the implementation? Policy, economical or organizational?

### **Relevance of InterReg results to audience**

Regional representatives asked often questions linking up with their regional background. This seems to indicate that an interest exists to transfer and replicate our projects' experience. It pointed also to the need to differentiate between the different target levels and consider the development of different outcomes for national, regional, European level and e.g. development of research funds.

### **Entry points to European policy**

There are a number of ways into the system there should be taken into account:

- The blue print process
- The eco innovation platform
- European Innovation Partnership
  
- Research is often difficult to use due to timing
  
- The DG's often ask consultants to filter the knowledge and summarize "state of the art" knowledge.
  
- Know the barriers; - the fact projects are not often identified by policy makers

### **Mainstreaming research funds**

A central discussion point was also the funding structure. Although participating organization criticized the low funding within the InterReg programme, still increasing numbers of proposals can be observed. This emphasizes the original idea of InterREg funding: to promote exchange between international authorities and other partners in the different European regions. However, it limits the participation of pure research institutions. There was the call for improving the exchange on different funding opportunities and to facilitate the combination of them, e.g. Life+ and InterReg.

In general, more emphasis will be put on innovation which can be transformed into commercializable "products". The "2020" will go closer to the market, Private partnerships will increase, e..g through the innovative partnership funds.

As more of a side effect, research gaps may be defined for feeding through the national contact points into the diverse processes for designing European funding structures.

## **Conclusion**

Regional lessons are of central importance- not only for other regions to learn about but also for European policy development to improve and adapt. However, not general lessons were called for but more specific lessons “delivering numbers”, i.e. showing how much time, money or other resources are necessary for successful implementation of integrated measures, for participatory approaches or for applying new technology. During the discussion it became also clear that the four “main criteria” to raise interest in InterReg projects (innovation, economic benefit and job creation) are not very clearly defined. WaterCAP needs to devote some resources during the thematic workshop to better bring out if and how specific case study results meet these criteria.

The workshop confirmed that Watercap has an important role in bridging the gap between the regional level and the EU level, The DG´s present agreed strongly with the format of a three hour workshop very sufficient and this approach could be used for the final delivery.

### **Social medias: Please link up to us. :**

WaterCAP official website: [www.watercap.eu](http://www.watercap.eu)

WaterCAP LinkedIn group: [WaterCAP group](http://www.linkedin.com/groups/WaterCAP-4164673?trk=myg_ugrp_ovr) / [http://www.linkedin.com/groups/WaterCAP-4164673?trk=myg\\_ugrp\\_ovr](http://www.linkedin.com/groups/WaterCAP-4164673?trk=myg_ugrp_ovr)

WaterCAP facebook group: [WaterCAP](http://www.facebook.com/groups/323590940988616/) / <http://www.facebook.com/groups/323590940988616/>



**Sophie Rotter**  
**moderator for the day**

# Innovations in Climate Change Adaptation and Water Management:

## How European policy can Benefit from Interreg Projects' expertise

Introduction by Rolf Johnsen, *Senior environmental consultant, Central Denmark Region*



### Innovations in Climate Change Adaptation and Water Management

How European policy can Benefit from Interreg Projects' expertise?


19th of March 2012




### Integrated knowledge




Source: European Environmental Agency



### Why bother?

Water management faces great challenges over the coming decades. Pressures include stricter water-quality standards, increasing demand for water and the need to adapt to climate change, while reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. The processes of abstraction, conveyance and treatment of fresh water and wastewater all demand energy.

Sabrina G. S. A. Rothausen & Declan Conway,  
Nature June 2011




### Objectives

- Research and practice meets policy makers
- Needs and solutions together
- Linkage



# Aquarius & WaterCAP

Irene Wiborg, *Project Manager, Knowledge Centre for Agriculture*

Marc Stutter, *Managing Catchments and Coasts Research Theme Leader, The James Hutton Institute*

## Aquarius & WaterCAP

WaterCAP Workshop 19 March 2012  
Brussels

*Irene Wiborg,*  
Project Manager,  
Knowledge Centre for Agriculture

*Marc Stutter,*  
The James Hutton Institute, Scotland

Supporting the future  
by working together for a  
sustainable and competitive region

The University of  
Northumbria  
North Sea Region  
Programme

## Aquarius results

- Innovation
  - More win-win solutions
- Job creation
- Economical benefits
- Bridging the gap

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## Wetlands as Win-Win-solutions, experiences from Aquarius - Sweden

Problems (thought to increase further with climate changes)

Low biodiversity in agricultural areas

Nutrient leaching from arable land  
→ eutrophication of streams, lakes, the sea

Floods

Droughts

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## Win-Win! for the environment, nature, farmers

Water Framework Directive  
Good Status of water.

Other:

- Recreation
- Hunting
- Biomass production
- Landscape values

**Constructed Wetlands**

Water storage-irrigation

Buffering floods along rivers

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## Scotland: Natural flood management

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## AQUARIUS learning: What's the 'sticking point'?

Limited payments exist for continuing flood management, system primed for capital payments

Farmer asks for compensatory ability to dredge in return for sacrificial wetlands. Contradicts WFD, so stalemate reached

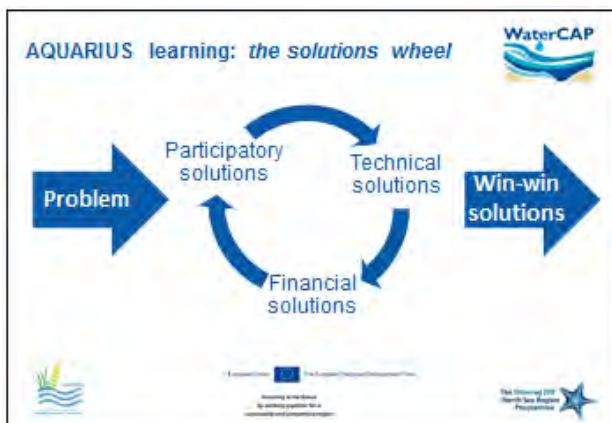
System needed to pay farmer for service as water manager in maintaining wetlands

Closing the loop of who pays and who gains

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**AQUARIUS learning: the details**

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**Participatory solutions**

- Involve stakeholders early on, trust them with results and listen to opinions
- Use a trusted intermediary to recruit locals, coordinate actions and demonstrate benefits
- Provide a solid business case and evidence of win-wins

**Technical solutions**

- Small scale measures: equity of burden sharing, less risk, act as demonstration sites
- Timescales: incremental, build over time to a catchment approach
- Monitor, evaluate, adapt = learning

**Financial / Institutional solutions**

- Clear roles and responsibilities to all parties
- Commitment to ongoing payments, not just capital
- Understand relevant regulations and compliance of agreements with farmers

European Union  
 The University of Exeter  
 The University of York  
 The University of Reading  
 The University of Southampton  
 The University of Bath  
 The University of Bristol

**AQUARIUS learning: the take home messages....**

WaterCAP

Agri-environment support must kick start the process of realising ongoing sustainable solutions

- Cover installation and ongoing maintenance
- Recognise multiple benefits

**Farmers as water managers**

Potential solutions may be hindered by conflicting regulations

Local land manager involvement is crucial so that potential solutions are viable and fit with farm businesses

European Union  
 The University of Exeter  
 The University of York  
 The University of Reading  
 The University of Southampton  
 The University of Bath  
 The University of Bristol

**A selection of Aquarius policy briefs are available**

WaterCAP

European Union  
 The University of Exeter  
 The University of York  
 The University of Reading  
 The University of Southampton  
 The University of Bath  
 The University of Bristol

## SkyTEM: Breakthrough technology

A Tool for mapping the salt-freshwater interface in groundwater systems under climate change

Rolf Johnsen, Senior environmental consultant, Central Denmark Region

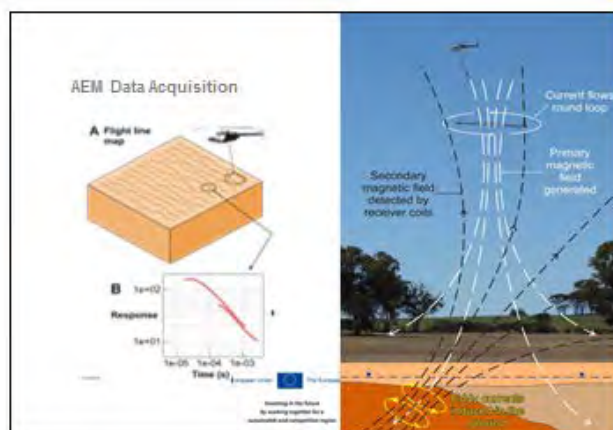
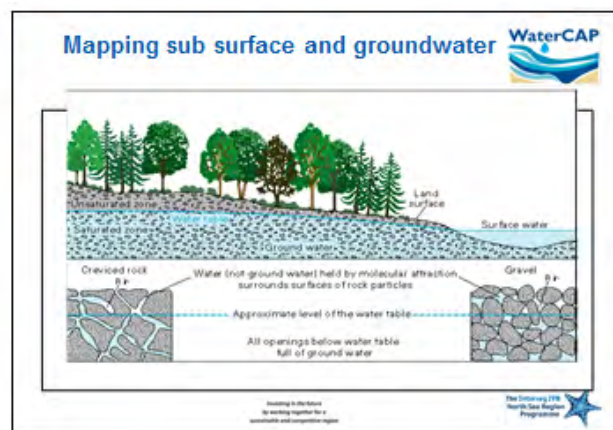
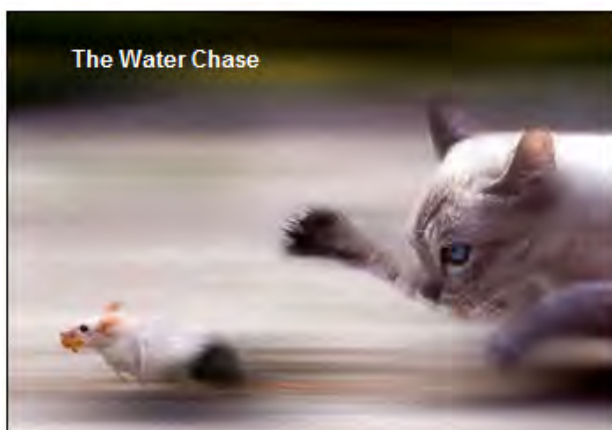
**SkyTEM: Breakthrough technology - A Tool for mapping the salt-freshwater interface in groundwater systems under climate change.**

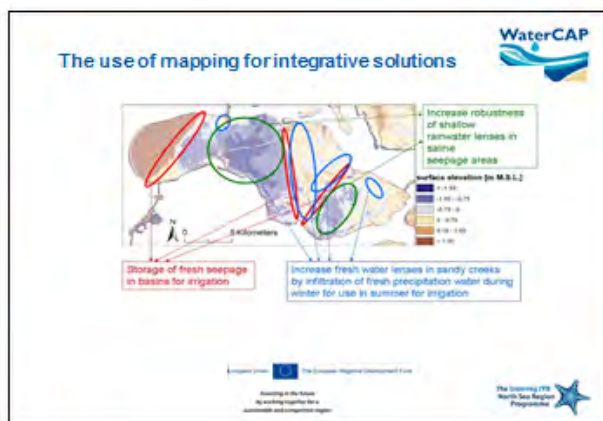
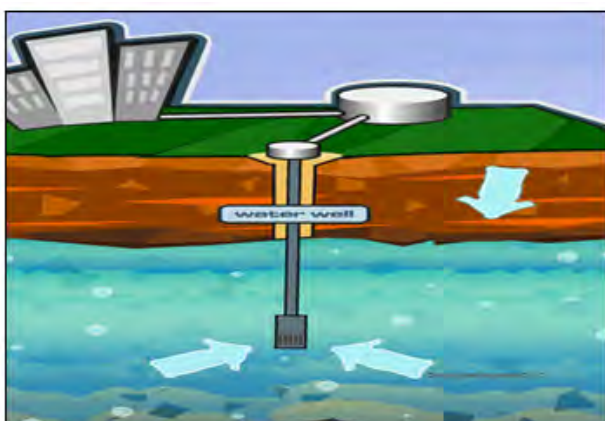
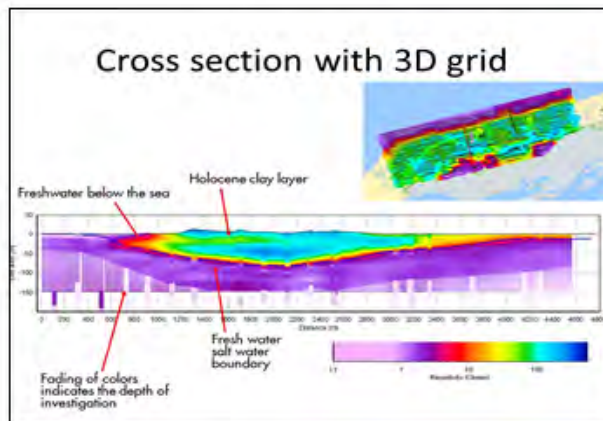
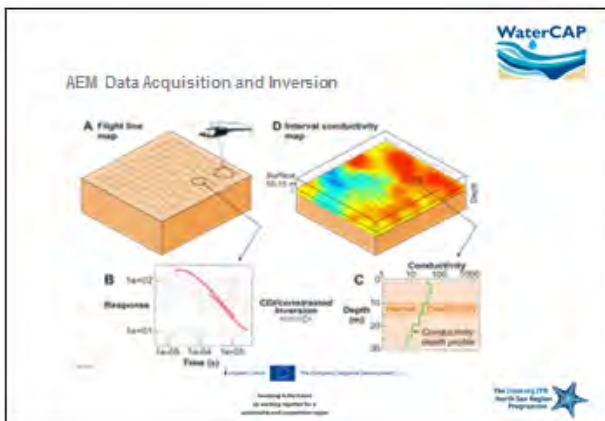
WaterCAP Workshop 19 March 2012  
Brussels

Rolf Johnsen, Senior environmental consultant, Central Denmark Region

**Summary of presentation**

- The water chase
- Mapping groundwater
- Conclusions





### Quote:

This information is essential to answer the questions: Is a self supporting water supply possible and can the farmer grow his potato's on his land?

Arjen Kok, Senior consultant, VITENS a Dutch Water Company

WaterCAP logo

Leading in the field. Working together for a sustainable and prosperous region.

The Learning 17th North Sea Region Programme

mdt logo



- ### Main messages
- Interreg project has provided the possibility of developing, improving and testing a system that maps groundwater in large scale.
  - Well documented.
  - Increase the societies resilience due to improvement of knowledge.
  - The system creates jobs. Last year SkyTEM flew 35.000 km. This year they expect to fly 100.000 km. Many side effects like Aarhus Geophysics- software and interpretation.
  - An instrument that improves the ability to manage groundwater in a sustainable way and reduce energy consumption.
- WaterCAP logo
- Leading in the field. Working together for a sustainable and prosperous region.
- The Learning 17th North Sea Region Programme

In general the SkyTEM is a good visualising tool. It can be used to get a better understanding of the construction of the subsurface. And this is beneficial for management of water resources; it creates jobs, reduces energy consumption and improves the resilience for local community and agriculture.

In low lying coastal areas we are facing a challenge of seepage- saltwater entering the freshwater zone. This means that there is an ongoing work to manage the freshwater in these areas. By producing maps of the salt water distribution you are able to make management like this where you plan where to store water; where to increase the groundwater infiltration etc. Further the method significantly improves the success rate when looking for drinking water for local society.

In areas with droughts like the southern Europe the SkyTEM method can be very useful to find new groundwater resources. Finding new resources might not be a solution to the droughts in arid areas but knowledge and the right management can increase the resilience of the hydrological cycle locally. It can be used by the local community agriculture, water companies etc.

Klaus Hinsby – explained how we can map chemical status. The resistivity maps can be transferred into maps of chemical status in relation to the WFD.

Questions raised: What do we need to use the method across Europe: First of all we need to spread the knowledge about the method and then allocate resources. This means that we need to explain the benefits the managers and local society gains from using the knowledge from this method.

SkyTEM can be used coastal near and inland

## “Living with Water” – Paradigm Shift in Flood Prevention and Urban Development

Examples from Hamburg and Rotterdam

Joerg Knieling, Prof. Dr.-Ing., HafenCity University Hamburg Jörg Knieling



“Living with Water” –  
Paradigm Shift in Flood Prevention  
and Urban Development  
Examples from Hamburg  
and Rotterdam

WaterCAP Workshop 19.03.2012  
Brussels

Joerg Knieling, Prof. Dr.-Ing.  
HafenCity University Hamburg

HCU HafenCity Universität  
Hamburg

WaterCAP

The Learning City  
Award for Best  
Adaptation to  
Climate Change



Structure

1. Introduction +  
Background: BaltCICA / SAWA
2. Paradigm Shift:  
Living with Water!
3. Climate Adaptation Governance:  
Stakeholder involvement
4. Conclusion and Perspective

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Hamburg

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Adaptation to  
Climate Change

**1. Introduction + Background**

- Sea-level rise
- Storm surges
- > Climate Change Adaptation

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Financed under the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme

The University of the North Sea Region Programme

**Background**

- BaltCICA: Climate Change: Impacts, Costs and Adaptation in the Baltic Sea Region 2009 - 2012
- SAWA: Strategic Alliance for Integrated Watermanagement Actions 2008 - 2011

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**2. Paradigm Shift: Living with Water!**

- ◆ From: water ...
  - as "enemy" of housing and living
  - as hidden element behind dykes
- ◆ Towards: water ...
  - as quality of life
  - as location factor of cities + regions

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**Rotterdam Waterstad 2035 – „Living with water!“**

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The University of the North Sea Region Programme

**Multifunctional urban spaces**

90% OF THE YEAR

10% OF THE YEAR

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**HarbourCity Hamburg: Living with water**

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Financed under the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme

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**Conclusion and perspective:  
Why water means the world to us**

- Water brings economical benefits for cities and regions:
  - climate proof of cities and regions = future proof as economic location
  - creative class loves waterfront locations (old storage houses, lofts etc.)
- EU directives, INTERREG, Urban Dimension etc.

HCU HafenCity Universität Hamburg

The European Union  
The European Regional Development Fund

Ministry of the Sea, Coastal Affairs and Fisheries  
The German Federal Government

The European Union  
The European Regional Development Fund

Ministry of the Sea, Coastal Affairs and Fisheries  
The German Federal Government

**Thank you for your attention!**



Contact: Joerg Knieling  
Joerg.Knieling@hcu-hamburg.de

HCU HafenCity Universität Hamburg

The European Union  
The European Regional Development Fund

Ministry of the Sea, Coastal Affairs and Fisheries  
The German Federal Government

The European Union  
The European Regional Development Fund

Ministry of the Sea, Coastal Affairs and Fisheries  
The German Federal Government

Changing attitude from seeing water as an enemy to seeing it as a friend, or in other words how to get to see water as a resource in the cities. Living with water!

How do we make space for flooding in the cities?

From a legal aspect it's almost important to get water into the urban areas (What is ment by this sentence, it is not obvious now)

It's important to have a look at the whole river-system...

**From the discussion:**

Climate-Adaptation: a top-down or a bottom-up process? Actually both processes is needed

Waterfront is a development area for cities.

It will be very good if WaterCAP can provide a good model which can help securing that we don't have/ don't get policy clashes

It's important to focus on the good examples when making recommendations

**Jörg Janning, European Water Management Association**

Summary:

Until June 2008: Head of Section, Ministry of Environment Lower Saxony ended;

- Responsible for surface and marine water protection and implementation of the WFD.
- Council-representative for LAWA, the Länder Association of Water Authorities for all 16 German Bundesländer in the Strategic Coordination Group, SCG and on the EU-Waterdirectors meetings until the end of 2007.

End of 2008:

- Senior consultant for EUWMA, European Union of Water Management Associations ([www.euwma.org](http://www.euwma.org))
  - – the EUWMA office in The Hague is hosted by the Unie van Waterschappen, the Dutch umbrella association of local water associations.



- Evaluation of relevant CIS outcomes for EUWMA members in eight EU-memberstates and of course for the German EUWMA member DBVW, the Federal Association of Water Management Associations in Germany ( [www.dbvw.de](http://www.dbvw.de) ) with its eight regional associations mostly in the lowland areas in northern Germany, whose management is perceived by WVT, Wasserverbandstag Bremen, Lower Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt in Hanover.
- Since January 2010:
  - Representing EUWMA in the CIS Expert Group on Agriculture & Water.

### **Highlights from his presentation:**

There is a long tradition of “self governing” practices around Europe (500 – 1000 years)

Typically mainly focused on low-lands

The organization include stakeholding interests in water quality and quantity, but also wastewater treatment, river management, etc.

The water directives describe what the water management associations have been doing for hundreds of years.

Is there a need for strengthening the relations between water management at regional and EU policies?

The EU Guidelines don't necessarily simplify how to do things

Water management organizations are now on duty –

Good operational water governance should be on high focus instead of good ecological status. In other words start looking on good operational water governance before focusing on chemical status, etc..

WFD focus primarily on biological issues – not on how to manage water

There are several principles

- Holistic
- Economic
- Ecological

Lack of coherence could be identified - a better inclusion of relation to water in the CAP... “blueing of the CAP” would be good

Article 4 – have been a little bit too complex

Things take much more time than given in the WFD

Targeted EU funding for cross sectoral purposes is important

### **Panel discussion**

#### **The following was in the panel:**

Henriette Faergemann (DG Environment D1 Protection of Water Resources)





Philippe Quevauviller (DG RTD - I.4. Climate Change and Natural Hazards)

Carsten Westerholdt (InterReg NorthSea Programme)

Jörg Janning (EUWMA)

Rolf Johnsen (Central Region of Denmark / WaterCAP)

#### **Panel members - key messages:**

*Philippe Quevauviller*

- need for better science-policy relation
- Know the barriers; - the fact projects are not often identified by policy makers
  
- Spoke about dialogue platform – eu, national, regional
  
- Spoke about EU driving processes? EU try to facilitate processes not driving them!
  
- A research project should be transformed – maybe into guidance or so and then down to the regional level
  
- Mr. Quevauviller talked about the integration from research, to demonstration further on to policy making
  
  
- Research –
  - Demonstration – LIFE
  - Erasmus
  
- Where is InterReg? Not included too much in the thinking due to a weak connection between DGRResearch and DGRegio.

In the panel there was consensus on that it is a good idea to try to establish synergies between research and demonstration. Here InterReg projects seems to be a good platform on other words InterReg is an important piece in the puzzle...

Success histories should be put back to the EU system. Then it can be communicated to other river basins for instance

#### **Henriette:**

- Research is often difficult to use due to timing
  
- The DG's often ask consultants to filter the knowledge and summarize "state of the art" knowledge.

**(Maria Berglund is an example of such a consultant. She is working in the Blue Print process.)**

- Don't underestimate an event like today, - very usefull to hear the 3 examples!
  
- The Blue Print - just launched a new questionnaire last week – find that!



- Will need to know what is possible and not possible...
- The innovation union is another activity initiated by DGEEnv and DGRResearch. In the EU system try to demonstrate and disseminate good innovative solutions

There is a possibility to bring in knowledge, - we can send it to DGEEnvironment.

### **Philippe Quevauviller**

- Links have to be established between the local knowledge, the local demonstrations and the EU system and then back to other local/ regional areas

### **Jürg Janning**

If there could be a strategy "looking into best practice examples" it could be great  
Compare these practices around Europe in order to show the positive stories and learn from them  
This ought to come out of the InterReg projects!

### **Carsten Westerholt**

What will be the way to go in the next years?  
Regional examples are one of the good things with InterReg

InterReg have a number of projects where there are European ambassadors – important to be in contact with European Institutions.

The future is to make a contribution towards new policies

Policy clashes – input is needed in order to pinpoint these and in order to find out the mechanisms which can help sorting them out

The committee of the regions – what are the connection to this committee and InterReg?

- MEP's are working with the committee
- The North Sea Commission eg.. is also working with the committee of the regions and the North Sea commission and the Interreg office in Viborg joins in The Joint Annual Conference once a year.

### **Rolf**

Watercap is a network who will like to support the commission in their work  
A broad network of sectors

Watercap is a kind of a mediator

We would like the Commission to spread our messages to the rest of Europe

### **Philippe Quevauviller**

Will challenge WaterCAP in order to get the examples..

Coordination between different instruments don't exists!



- will like to invite WaterCAP by the end of October to present our angle of things. Likewise LIFE, Research projects etc.

We are mixing different kinds of stakeholders in InterReg projects. – that is interesting!

The EU system can act as facilitators for national, regional, local processes!

**What are the mechanisms for showing other regions the good examples?**

Only if people take stake in the examples, the good examples will be used

**Philippe Quevauviller**

WaterCAP should consider to ask existing projects if they thought of integrating the knowledge from for example WaterCAP

The investment in water projects is very low compared to the turnover for global market for water

**Klaus Hinsby**

Problem with 50% financing / problem which hinders the universities/ the scientists to participate

**Carsten Westerholt**

This is different from state to state how the projects are co-financed – some member states set up co-financing.

There are many aspects to the question of financing – for instance who do you want to see in the projects? Have a lot of relatively small scientific institutions in the InterReg projects

Discussed if it's going to be possible to fund projects from 2 sources in the future? For instance for InterReg and from Life? It might be a possibility but nobody will know how the next programming period more exactly will be formed.

**Jörg Knieling**

There is a rumor that there in the next funding period will be even more focus on “economic benefits”? is this correct, - will it be a problem for the more environmental projects

**Philippe Quevauviller**

It will be more about innovation!

The “2020” will go closer to the market, - but in order to create innovative solutions!

Private partnerships seems to be even more in focus.

InterReg can indeed identify research questions

**Carsten Westerholt**

In the next reporting period “entrepreneurship” is also expected to be an issue..

## Marc Stutter

Question on timing?

Are there going to be any radical changes in the Blueprint?

It's about how to secure...../Maria Berglund???

Looking at how to ensure ecosystem services (Henriette)

Look at how to facilitate a better implementation of the WFD (Henriette)

## Ilke

We as WaterCap can build on our regional lessons.....

What comes next?

Include Ilkes slides



### How to support European climate change and water policy?

WaterCAP Workshop 19 March 2012, Brussels

**Ilke Borowski**,  
seeconsult GmbH, Germany

**Irene Wiborg**,  
Knowledge Centre for Agriculture, Denmark





### Overview

- Research needs to focus on...(messages from the interviews)
- Hot issues at European level
- How does the European level use research?
- Dissemination : How are projects recognized at European level?
- Lessons Learnt for the projects





### Research needs to focus on... (Messages from interviews)

- Innovation
  - Bringing in Innovation in rural development programmes in order to strengthening the EU
- Economical benefits
  - For society and for multiple sectors
  - Job creation
- Bridging the gap
  - Improving policy-science interface





### Hot issues at European level

- Green Growth:
  - competitiveness in a sustainable way
  - Food security / sustainable farming
  - Revision of the CAP, e.g. measures to include CC
- Climate Change
  - Extreme hydrological events
  - Change adaptation / mitigation
  - Special focus on ecological balance and protection of carbon-rich soils.
- What makes integration successful?
  - Solutions across sectors
  - What are tangible indicators / settings for successful integration?


*"The first strength to be mentioned regarding WaterCAP is the close link it creates between the water sector and other sectors, e.g. agriculture"*  
Tania Runge, COPA




### How does the European level use research?



- If research insights are needed, DG's organize the project themselves.
- Getting an overview on best data / results available, e.g. EU Climate Adapt, WISE RTD
  - Decision makers listen to their peers & colleagues about other research projects.
  - If attention is kept beyond line 5, chances are good for being e.g. *best practice example*


 "When this project has tangible results that make my work easier, then I'm prepared to invest."  
 (Interviewee)

### Dissemination : How are projects recognized at European level? (I)



- "If the regional level likes your results we'll hear from it"
- It's about right timing & events: Currently most energy goes to the Blueprint process.
- Linking up to hot topics / buzz words may raise attention, but is of course not enough



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### Dissemination : How are projects recognized at European level? (II)



- Diverse foci are possible, e.g.
  - Providing a good example for meeting European (legal) requirements?
  - Showing our capacity to develop such an example?
  - Demonstrating a method transferable to other examples?
  - Giving policy recommendations?


 "Think European wise, act regionally and bring back experience to Europe"  
 Philippe Quevauviller, DG RTD

### Learnings for the projects I:



- Competitive advantage of research outcomes is as important as sound methods.
- Be clear what we want:
  - Direct uptake of results in practical management?
  - Research funds for follow ups?
  - Influence on European policy design?
- Decision makers have a strong interest to link up with the regional level.


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### Learnings for the projects II:



- Our potential is reflected in our regional connection.
  - Regional / national acknowledgement of our results facilitates European uptake.
  - Messages have to come from multiple entry points.
- And remember: *"Projects need to trim out the hot air in their conclusions - evaluation of demonstrated benefits is key"*  
 (Interviewee, DG Env)
- European policy makers want not recommendations but good arguments:
  - Specific, fact based, reliable, linked to regions


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### Thank you ....!



- To our interview partners from
  - DG Env, DG Climate, DG Regio, DG Agri, DG RTD, COPA
- To you as our audience!


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**What comes next? – We stay in touch** 

- E.g.
  - at CIS -WG C (Groundwater) (Wednesday)
  - Green Week / Blueprint Conference (May)
  - Contacts to other CIS Activities (e.g. November)
- And you can stay in touch with us:
  - LinkedIn WaterCAP Group
  - Facebook WaterCAP
  - [www.watercap.eu](http://www.watercap.eu)




**What comes next? - Our Events** 

- 3 thematic synthesis workshops:
  - Challenges and solutions for managing water quantity and quality: Learning from international experience (17/18<sup>th</sup> April, Tarland)
  - Methods & Impact Assessment (15/16<sup>th</sup> May, Denmark)
  - Adaptation Processes & Integrated Assessment (4/5<sup>th</sup> September, Hamburg, Germany)
- **Final Conference: 29th Jan 2013 in Brussels**




**Other issues:**

Maria Berglund is in a group where they pin-point problems for the win-win's – send her material and/or invite her to be more closely connected to WaterCAP