

Welcome

Wednesday, Sept 9, 2020



WATER AND LANDSCAPES



PEOPLE AND GOVERNANCE

Working towards impact!

Water quality, risk management, biodiversity, climate mitigation and rural development.

Focus to move towards:

1. Win-win solutions for agriculture, water and rural communities (**win-win solutions**).
2. Working across sectors to manage water on a landscape level (**collaborative platforms**).
3. Integrating solutions from field- to watershed level (**holistic water management**)
4. Programs and policies supporting measures and collaborations doing the job (**precision and flexibility**).

Hear about different approaches between countries.

Think about how we can share experiences and learn across countries
and teams.

What are the next steps to contribute and do good?

Now is the time!

Zoom meeting basics

- Always mute yourself unless you are speaking
- Use the «rise hand» function or type in chat if you have questions or comments
- Identify yourself before you speak
- Do not interrupt others while they are speaking
- Meeting will be recorded

Progress of development of CAP2021-2027 strategy in BSR and the possibilities of Waterdrive to contribute

WP4.3

9 September 2020, ZOOM

BSR Report



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Promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug

Agenda 10.00 – 13.00 (CET)

10.00 Welcome and intro to the purpose and agenda of the meeting by Staffan; household instructions by Kaja

10.20 – 10.40 Linkages between European Green Deal and Farm to Fork strategy and CAP 2021-2027 strategic plan in the context of water policy and agriculture – Kaja

10.40 – 11.50 Country reports on water measures in new CAP Strategy (4-slide presentations by country rapporteurs) and discussion

SE – Åsa Wolgast Broberg; Fi – Helena/Kaj; EE – Kaja; LV – Valters Zelcs/Zanda; LT – Elvyra; PL – Janusz; DE – Wendelin Wichtmann; DK – Frank; RU- Mihail

11.50 – 12.00 Break

12.00 – 12.20 Personal reflections on the status and concepts of CAP strategic plan across BSR by Justas and Flemming.

12.20 – 12.40 – Status and progress of WP2 by Frank, WP3 by Ainis, with special attention to the October workshop, and WP5 by Katarzyna

12.40 – 13.00 – Wrapping up, next steps by Staffan

Objective of the meeting

- To share information about the status of progress of CAP 2021-2027 strategic plans in EU member states of BSR, and developments in water management in agriculture Russia
- To map out the NEW* measures proposed and discussed in CAP strategic plans on improving water in agriculture
- To highlight the major issues of debate among stakeholders
- To receive ideas from Waterdrive partners what Waterdrive (as a project or the project partner) can do about affecting the debate towards better water management

“New” means measures that have not been part of RDP 2014-2020

European Green Deal (11 Dec 2019)



- To boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy;
- To restore biodiversity and cut pollution;
- To ensure a just and inclusive transition;
- Europe climate neutral by 2050.

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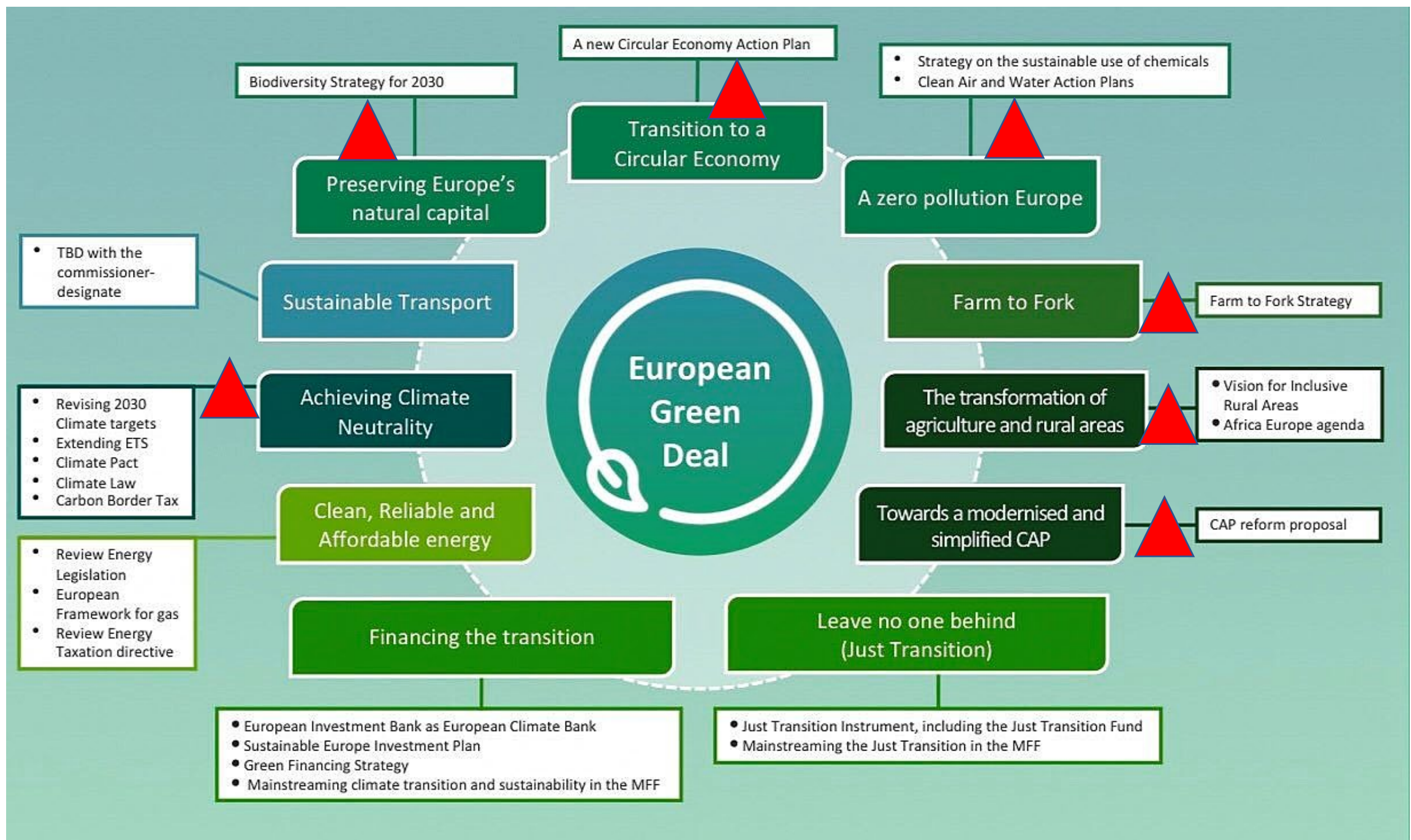
Roadmap of the European Green Deal 10 Key Actions



1. **Climate ambition**
2. Clean, affordable and secure energy
3. Industrial strategy for a clean and **circular economy**
4. Sustainable and smart mobility
5. **Greening the Common Agricultural Policy / 'Farm to Fork' Strategy**
6. Preserving and protecting biodiversity
7. Towards a zero-pollution ambition for a toxic free environment
8. Mainstreaming sustainability in all EU policies
9. The EU as a global leader
10. Working together – a European Climate Pact

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Farm to Fork Strategy

**Moving towards a more healthy and sustainable EU food system,
a corner stone of the European Green Deal**



Make sure Europeans get healthy, affordable and sustainable food



Tackle climate change



Protect the environment and preserve biodiversity



Fair economic return in the food chain



Increase organic farming



The use of pesticides in agriculture contributes to pollution of soil, water and air. The Commission will take actions to:

- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030.
- ✓ **reduce by 50%** the use of more hazardous pesticides by 2030.



The **excess of nutrients** in the environment is a major source of air, soil and water pollution, negatively impacting biodiversity and climate. The Commission will act to:

- ✓ **reduce nutrient losses by at least 50%**, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility.
- ✓ **reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%** by 2030.



Antimicrobial resistance linked to the use of antimicrobials in animal and human health leads to an estimated 33,000 human deaths in the EU each year. The Commission will **reduce by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030**.



Organic farming is an environmentally-friendly practice that needs to be further developed. The Commission will boost the development of EU organic farming area with the aim to achieve **25% of total farmland under organic farming by 2030**.

EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 (20 May 2020)

The new EU-wide Biodiversity Strategy will:

- > Establish protected areas for at least:



30%
of land in
Europe



30%
of sea in
Europe

With stricter protection of remaining EU primary and old-growth forests legally binding nature restoration targets in 2021.

- > Restore degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by:



Increasing organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features on agricultural land



Halting and reversing the decline of pollinators



Restoring at least 25 000 km of EU rivers to a free-flowing state



Reducing the use and risk of pesticides by 50% by 2030



Planting 3 billion trees by 2030



These sectors are all highly dependent on nature, and they generate **more than €7 trillion**.



Of the 25% of the EU budget dedicated to **climate action**, a significant proportion will be invested in biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

Challenges and opportunities of European Green Deal

- Climate neutrality by 2050, questionable direct biomass burning
- Reduced use of biomass due to the increased protected area coverage on land and at sea (30% by 2030),
- Increased coverage of forested area (3 trillion trees to be planted by 2030),
- Increasing the organic farming on agricultural land (up to 25% by 2030)
- Reduction and recycling of waste,
- Reuse of materials,
- Reducing single-use packaging,
- Shortening of value-chains (from produce to consumer, Farm to Fork),
- Reduction of use of pesticides (50% by 2030),
- Just transition

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Country reports on progress and debatable issues on water in agriculture (5-6 min)

Country
SWEDEN
FINLAND
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
POLAND
GERMANY
DENMARK
RUSSIA

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Progress of development of CAP strategy plan in **Sweden**, due August 2020

Country	Draft strategy plan completed and put on (final) public display (public consultations)	Draft strategy plan in progress, working groups have finalized their work, internal consultations within ministry (-ies)	Draft strategy plan in progress, working groups are still working on measures	Other progress?	Major disagreements between stakeholders
Sweden	No*	No*	Yes	Yes	No

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Proposals of water-related measures in agriculture in Sweden

	CAP 2014-20	national support	CAP post 2022
• Governance: Catchment officers	-	Yes	?
• Governance: Ecosystem services/result-based measure	-	-	?
• Investments into constructed wetlands	Yes	Yes	?
• Investments into manure storage	Yes	-	?
• Investments into precision farming	Yes (no mobile inv.)	-	?
• Practice: Buffer zones/strips between field and waterbody	Yes	-	?
• Practice: Catch crops (legumes, beans, peas)	Yes	-	?
• Practice: Diversity of landscape (maintaining landscape elements)	Yes*	-	?
• Practice: Farmland habitats and species in Natura 2000 sites	Yes	Yes	?
• Practice: Timing and technology of manure application	Yes (no mobile inv.)	-	?
• Practice: Forest habitats and species in Natura 2000 sites	Yes	Yes	?
• Practice: Liming of acid soils (excl peat soils)	Yes (structural liming)	Yes	?
• Practice: Organic farming	Yes	-	?
• Practice: Reduced application of mineral fertilisers in vulnerable areas	Yes*	-	?
• Practice: Species rich (semi-natural) permanent grasslands	Yes	(Yes)	?
• Practice: Winter crops (no bare soil)	Yes*	-	?

* Only through AKIS

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What can Waterdrive partners and Waterdrive as a project do about it? Please provide concrete action points

Result-based payments needs to be further developed

*- looking for **effective** and **simple** measures for beneficiaries as well as for authorities*

FINLAND

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Progress of development of CAP strategic plan in Estonia, due August 2020

Country	Draft strategic plan completed and put on (final) public display (public consultations)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups have finalized their work, internal consultations within ministry (-ies)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups are still working on measures	Other progress?	Major disagreements between stakeholders
ESTONIA		X On the criteria and unit prices of payments			Result-based measures are impossible to inspect (paying agency); perhaps piloting of RB-measures could be done only, but not applied across the country

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New water-related agri-environmental measures were proposed by Waterdrive partners in April-May 2020. Have the proposals been adopted to the CAP strategy plan?

Water-related measure in agriculture (directly or indirectly affecting the water quality and availability)	A new measure under discussion							
			EE					
Governance: Catchment officers								
Governance: Ecosystem services/result-based measure			EE (incl species rich grasslands)					
Governance: Soil quality checks by farmers								
Governance: Water quality monitoring by farmers								
Governance: Water-oriented advisory service								
Investment: Drainage projects (exl peat soils)								
Investments into constructed wetlands								
Investments into manure storage								
Investments into precision farming								
Total:			2					

Please see the [full report in sharepoint](#)

New water-related agri-environmental measures were proposed by Waterdrive partners. Have the proposals been adopted to the CAP strategic plan?

Water-related measure in agriculture (directly or indirectly affecting the water quality and availability)	A new measure under discussion								
			EE						
Practice: Timing and technology of manure application									
Practice: Buffer zones/strips between field and waterbody									
Practice: Catch crops (legumes, beans, peas)									
Practice: Diversity of landscape (maintaining landscape elements)									
Practice: Farmland habitats and species in Natura 2000 sites									
Practice: Forest habitats and species in Natura 2000 sites									
Practice: Liming of acid soils (excl peat soils)			EE						
Practice: Organic farming									
Practice: Reduced application of mineral fertilisers in vulnerable areas (NVZ, eroded soils etc)									
Practice: Species rich (semi-natural) permanent grasslands									
Practice: Winter crops (no bare soil)									
Total:			2						

What can Waterdrive partners and Waterdrive as a project do about it? Please provide concrete action points

- *Share the draft measures of water management proposed in CAP strategic plans of BSR countries.*
- *Urge governments to be more ambitious*

Progress of development of CAP strategic plan in Latvia, due August 2020

Country	Draft strategic plan completed and put on (final) public display (public consultations)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups have finalized their work, internal consultations within ministry (-ies)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups are still working on measures	Other progress?	Major disagreements between stakeholders
LATVIA		X		5 specific objectives communicated with EC. Climate, Environment and Biodiversity strategic objectives has not been discussed yet. Ex-Ante evaluation on-going	There is a disagreements about the baseline payment. The conditions are laid out, but the financial coverage is still unclear. Major disagreements between green lobbyists and farmers in policymaking.

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New water-related agri-environmental measures were proposed by Waterdrive partners in April-May 2020. Have the proposals been adopted to the CAP strategy plan?

Water-related measure in agriculture (directly or indirectly affecting the water quality and availability)	A new measure under discussion							
				LV				
Governance: Catchment officers								
Governance: Ecosystem services/result-based measure				LV				
Governance: Soil quality checks by farmers				LV				
Governance: Water quality monitoring by farmers								
Governance: Water-oriented advisory service								
Investment: Drainage projects (exl peat soils)				LV				
Investments into constructed wetlands				LV				
Investments into manure storage				LV				
Investments into precision farming				LV				
Total:				6				

Please see the [full report in sharepoint](#)

New water-related agri-environmental measures were proposed by Waterdrive partners. Have the proposals been adopted to the CAP strategy plan?

Water-related measure in agriculture (directly or indirectly affecting the water quality and availability)	A new measure under discussion						
				LV			
Practice: Timing and technology of manure application				LV (support for USE of environmentally friendly methods)			
Practice: Buffer zones/strips between field and waterbody							
Practice: Catch crops (legumes, beans, peas)				LV (Will be specific support)			
Practice: Diversity of landscape (maintaining landscape elements)							
Practice: Farmland habitats and species in Natura 2000 sites							
Practice: Forest habitats and species in Natura 2000 sites							
Practice: Liming of acid soils (excl peat soils)				LV			
Practice: Organic farming							
Practice: Reduced application of mineral fertilisers in vulnerable areas (NVZ, eroded soils etc)				LV			
Practice: Species rich (semi-natural) permanent grasslands							
Practice: Winter crops (no bare soil)							
Total:				4			

What can Waterdrive partners and Waterdrive as a project do about it? Please provide concrete action points

- *Contribute with ideas of concrete measures put forward in your strategic plans under eco-scheme and agro-environmental measures.*
- *Examples of how catchment officers are functioning in your countries, if they are.*
- *If possible – findings from existing programs, when land is purchased out from farmers to fulfil environmental aims.*
- *Best examples for Eco schemes for water bodies. Background information about creation of these measures.*

Progress of development of CAP strategic plan in Lithuania, due August 2020

Country	Draft strategy plan completed and put on (final) public display (public consultations)	Draft strategy plan in progress, working groups have finalized their work, internal consultations within ministry (-ies)	Draft strategy plan in progress, working groups are still working on measures	Other progress?	Major disagreements between stakeholders
LITHUANIA				X	Intensive farms vs. environmental protection NGOs

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What can Waterdrive partners and Waterdrive as a project do about it? Please provide concrete action points

In Lithuanian case:

Share information on the processes and measures discussed in partner countries with policy-making stakeholders

Share best practice or innovative RDP measures and proposals with policy-making stakeholders

Progress of development of CAP strategic plan in the Baltic States, due August 2020

Country	Draft strategic plan completed and put on (final) public display (public consultations)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups have finalized their work, internal consultations within ministry (-ies)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups are still working on measures	Other progress?	Major disagreements between stakeholders
ESTONIA		X			Result-based measures are impossible to inspect (paying agency); perhaps piloting of RB-measures could be done only, but not applied across the country
LATVIA		X		5 specific objectives communicated with EC. Climate, Environment and Biodiversity strategic objectives has not been discussed yet. Ex-Ante evaluation on-going	There is a disagreements about the baseline payment. The conditions are laid out, but the financial coverage is still unclear. Major disagreements between green lobbyists and farmers in policymaking.
LITHUANIA				X	Intensive farms vs. environmental protection NGOs

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POLAND

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Progress of development of CAP2021-2027 strategy in BSR and the possibilities of Waterdrive to contribute

WP 4. 3

9 September 2020, ZOOM

Jan Peters & Wendelin Wichtmann

Michael Succow Foundation, Greifswald University



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ERNST MORITZ ARNDT
UNIVERSITÄT GREIFSWALD



Wissen
lockt.
Seit 1456



Partner in the

GREIFSWALD
MIRE
CENTRE

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Status and development of CAP strategy plan and AES in Germany due August 2020

DESIRE

DEvelopment of **SustaInable** peatland management by **RE**storation and paludiculture for nutrient retention in the Neman river catchment



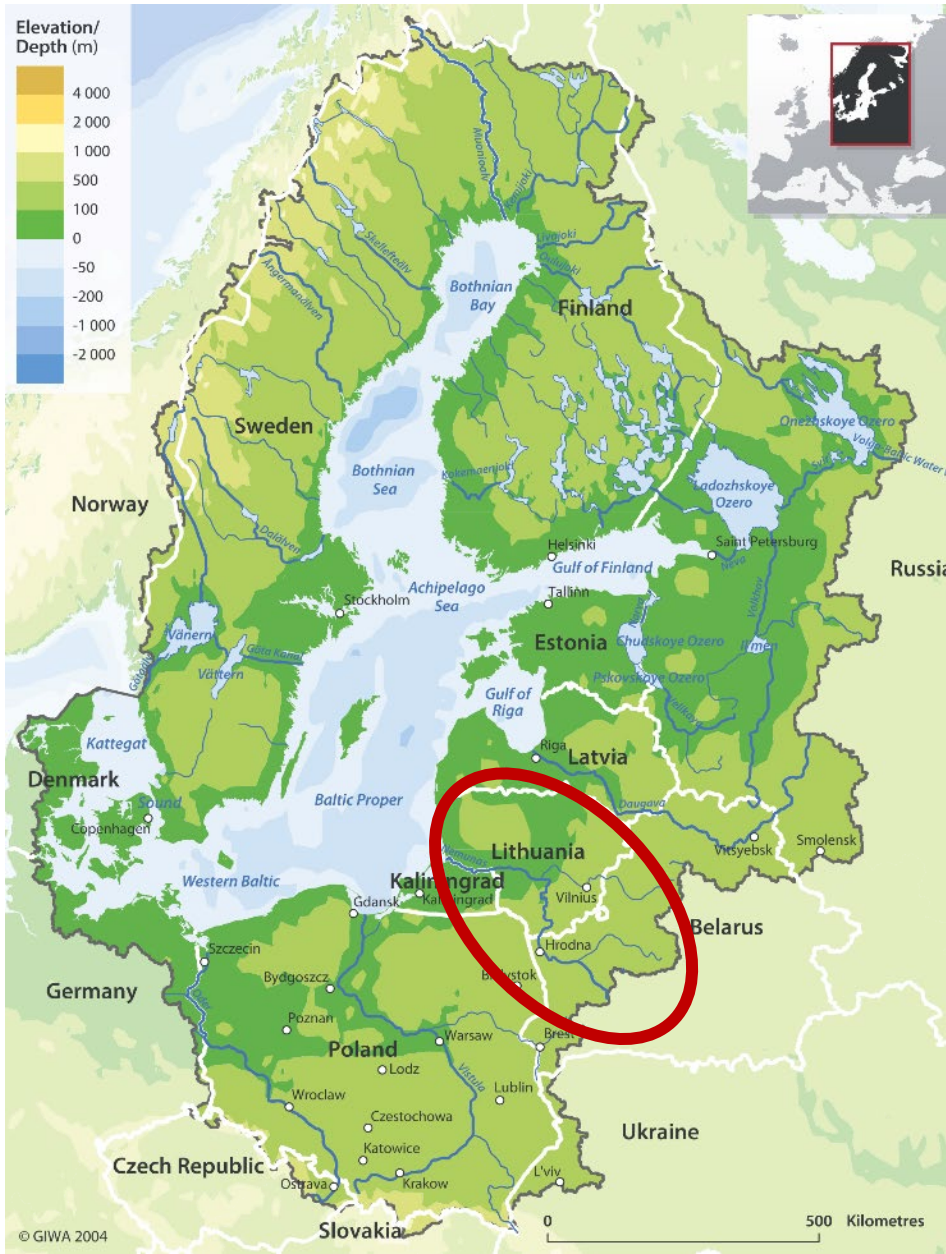
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DESIRE

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Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

- Remains main driver of peatland degradation due to **payments for drainage-based agriculture**
 - Support increases competitiveness artificially
- Loss of direct payments when land use changes to paludiculture
 - Certain paludi-plants are not regarded as „agricultural crops“

→ Approval of paludiculture as agriculture

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Pillar 1 direct payments: eligibility



Reed Canary
Grass



Sedges



Bullrush



Reed,
Cattail



Heterogeneous vegetation
with shrubs, reed

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) – 1st pillar

- Obligation to maintain permanent grassland hampers conversion of grassland to wet crop uses (“Greening”)
- Weak “Cross Compliance”: GAEC standard 6 „Maintenance of soil organic matter“



→ Uncertainty and discrimination frustrates interested farmers

→ Clear standards for paludiculture e.g. under “Conditionality” in the new CAP
Proposed GAEC 2: Appropriate protection of wetland and peatland



Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) – 2nd pillar

- Voluntary measures dominate
- low acceptance if obligations are ambitious
- **Agri-Environmental climate Schemes (AES)** to extensify fen grasslands, but not to raise water levels
 - Focus on biodiversity, low benefit for climate action or water quality
 - few examples of raising water levels (often even prohibited!)



- Compensation through economic incentives for conversion
- Remuneration of services: additional income + long-term perspective
- Efficient monitoring system needed (MRV e.g. for GHG)

German CAP Strategic Plan (excerpt)

Needs Assessment:

Specific objective (d): "Contribution to climate protection and adaptation to climate change and to sustainable energy".

D.1 Reduction of GHG emissions from agricultural production

- High greenhouse gas emissions are also caused by drainage-based use of organic soils (e.g. peatlands: 37 % of CO₂ emissions from agriculture and agricultural land use on 7 % of the land area) and land use changes.

German CAP Strategic Plan (excerpt)

D.2 Securing and improving carbon storage and sequestration

- Large amounts of GHG emissions are released on **drained** and agriculturally used peat soils. Conversely, the permanent sequestration and storage of carbon, especially in **wet** organic soils, represents a great potential for climate protection.
- Due to their extraordinarily high ability to store CO₂, the rewetting of peatlands, which thus require a different form of cultivation (paludiculture) or are permanently withdrawn from cultivation, offers a potential for climate protection. Rewetting would make a sustainable contribution to reducing emissions, the extent of which is influenced by the type and thickness of peat layers.

Target:

- Intensification of activities for the protection and restoration of peatlands, **also in the sense of peat soil protection with paludiculture use on agricultural land.**

Ideas for AES for Climate friendly peatland management in new CAP



Partner in the

GREIFSWALD
MIRE
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- Brandenburg will continue with existing scheme
- In other federal states there are ideas for „Area payment for climate protection“
- Bavaria: „Mire farmer programme“ analogue to existing „Mountain farmer programme“
- Mostly focused on nature conservation/biodiversity AES, not so much focus on climate and nutrients

What can Waterdrive partners and Waterdrive as a project do about it? Please provide concrete action points

- *Acknowledge the role of peatlands for greenhouse gas emissions and water quality*
- *Promote and support paludiculture as an integrated approach for improvement of water quality on catchment scale*
- *Support the recognition of paludicultures as agricultural production on national and on EU level*
- *Suggest AES and other schemes for climate-friendly peatland management on national level*

DENMARK

Main challenge at the moment:

- Each EU country is allowed to move 40 % of the budget to RDP from pillar I to pillar II. If we/they do that, then a lot of farmers in Denmark will go bankrupt. The farmers are paid pr. hectare now – so how to do the change in a good way? No one can tell this at the moment.
- In Denmark we say: *“Subsidies always have an effect on land prices because the farmers always compete for the land”*
- In Denmark we now focus on moving 7 percent from pillar I to pillar II and are most interested in ECO-schemes because they are still in pillar I. Read: the farmers are more sure to still have their subsidies. The decision are first taken in 2023
- In the EFFECT project SEGES continue the work in the Waterdrive case area with main focus on environmental contracts with single farmers or farmers in groups – how to construct ECO-schemes?

<https://twitter.com/effectH2020>

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Green optional schemes eco schemes

Schemes in pillar 1 within environment, climate and biodiversity

Support for eligible areas

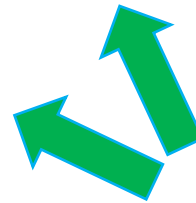
Builds on top of the requirements of conditionality

Support measures that go beyond the requirements of national and EU legislation

Mandatory for the member country and voluntary for the farmer

Possibility of incentive payment

Different from support under rural policy



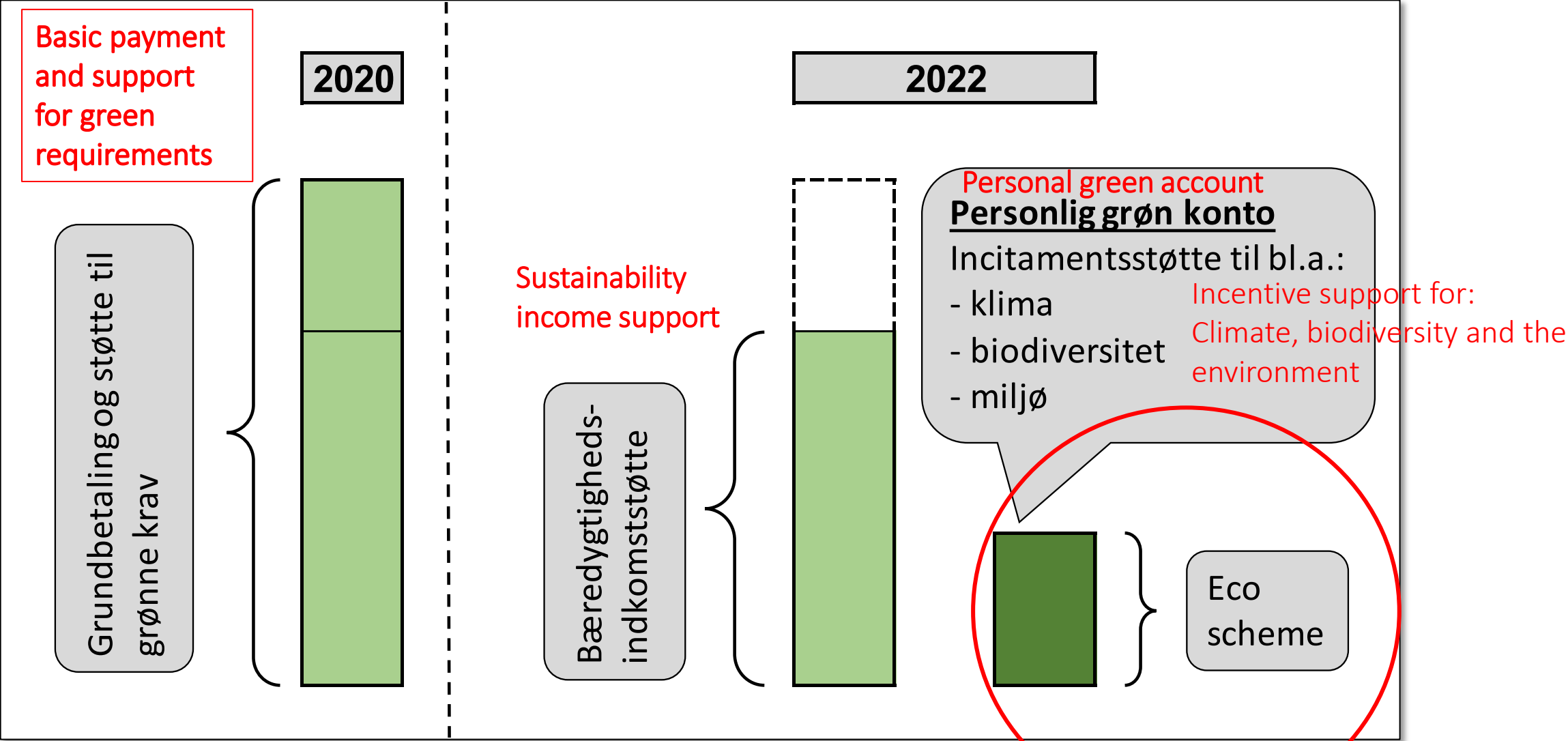
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Waterdrive  **Interreg**
Baltic Sea Region



Danish Agriculture & Food Council: up to 30% for eco schemes

(forudset af en klar indkomstmæssig)



Priorities for implementation in Denmark

Model I - Trade with income support and measures between the farmers

- Amount of support + concrete measures are sold at "market price" from Farmer A to Farmer B, who has the desire and opportunity to make an extra effort.
- Can be traded by a stock exchange (eg. who can have my catch crops?)

Model II

- Total amounts from farmers who do not or only partially utilize their account are allocated to farmers who apply for more than is stated in the personal account

ECO system services in Denmark – very unsure at the moment?

Simple and optional schemes

Focus on measures with N-effect, P-effect, climate-effect and biodiversity.

Low input crop rotation, e.g. continuously spring barley with under sown grass in spring. Grass fields in the autumn

Fallow areas/land out of production

Protection of existing landscape elements or improving landscape elements.

More biodiversity on farm level.

.....SEGES have a long list of measures, but no decision yet.

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Waterdrive  **Interreg**
Baltic Sea Region



What can Waterdrive partners and Waterdrive as a project do about it?

Please provide concrete action points

Capacity building: *Acceptance of market economy principles when implementing environmental measures at farm level.*

Incentive payment: *Be aware of the right incentive payment. This demand a very close dialog between all partners. Otherwise, nothing will happen*

Cooperation at all levels: *Be present where the biggest problems are.*

Capacity building: *Education of catchment officers or advisors who are going to implement the measures*

Leadership: *Ensure involvement of landowners at an very early stage. Education of local leaders and local advisors in this task.*

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Waterdrive  **Interreg**
Baltic Sea Region



RUSSIA

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Summary of Progress of development of CAP strategic plans in BSR, due August 2020

Country	Draft strategic plan completed and put on (final) public display (public consultations)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups have finalized their work, internal consultations within ministry (-ies)	Draft strategic plan in progress, working groups are still working on measures	Other progress?
SWEDEN		X	X	
FINLAND				
ESTONIA		X		
LATVIA		X		
LITHUANIA				X
POLAND				
GERMANY				X
DENMARK				X
RUSSIA				X
	Not reached yet in any of the BSR countries	Internal communication between ministries, calculation of cost of measures, putting budgets together		Political debates

What Waterdrive can do about it? Discussion

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- 12.00 – 12.20 BREAK
- After the break : status and further action by Waterdrive WP2, WP3 and WP5

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- Next steps in WP2

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Latvia University
of Life Sciences
and Technologies

WP3 - Advancing new technology and methods

Scheduling WP3 work during Period 4

A. Lagzdīņš

Dr.sc.ing., Professor

Latvia University of Life Sciences and Technologies

Department of Environmental Engineering and Water Management

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WP3.1 - Accessibility of information about agri-environmental measures

In Period 4 we will continue to work on the web-based catalogue on water retention measures (WRMs) for selection of site-specific optimal measures including:

- Overview of measures;
- Catalogue of measures;
- Checklist for choice of measures;
- Experience on measures.

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WP3.1 - Accessibility of information about agri-environmental measures

The catalogue on measures will provide a knowledge base for understanding functionality and efficiency of WRM related to water management.

Multi-functionality, long-term effects, maintenance and design considerations will be included.

The catalogue will have easy to understand descriptions of the measures. The one-pager will be translated to the languages among the partnering countries. The four-pager will be in English and have links to references.

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WP3.2 - Using digital maps and data for complex decision making at different scales

- There is a beta version of a DSS available at <https://waterguide.online/nutrient-loss>. The data in this current application covers a case study area in eastern Sweden, within which the Swedish Board of Agriculture carries out work within WP4, focusing on results- and value-based localization of mitigation measures.
- In a case study in Finland, data has been compiled and made available, but it remains to be done to expand DSS to include that study area.
- For a test area in Latvia, preparation of a digital elevation model with spatial resolution of 2x2 m needs to be finalized.

WP3.3 - Adapting spatial planning methods to landscape level water management and risk mitigation

- Test and validate elements of the Spatial planning in coordination with target groups (farmers, drainage association, municipalities, agricultural advisors etc.);
- Finalize development of the framework for Planning Toolbox;
- Develop education and training module in spatial planning.

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Thank you for your attention!



- Next steps in WP5

Thank you for your attention!



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