Strengthening local water management in agricultural landscapes of the Baltic Sea Region

Partner meeting 11-12th of May 2021

WP2

New and innovative solutions and key findings
in Waterdrive case areas

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New and innovative solutions and key findings in Waterdrive case areas

1. Kutno County case area, Poland
2. Zuvintas Reserve and agriculture case area, Lithuania
3. Gurjevsk case area, Kaliningrad, Russia
4. Ljuga River case area, Leningrad, Russia
5. Jelgava case area, Latvia
6. Case are a Karjalaiskylä /Gammelbacka brook, Finland
7. Västervik case area, Sweden
8. Odense case area, Denmark

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Since World War II, the agricultural advisory system has had its main focus on food production.

The agricultural advisory service are still geared very much for this task, but now there is much more on the agenda:

Leaching of nutrients	the last 30-40 years
Loss of biodiversity	the last 10-20 years
Climate gas emissions	the last 5-10 years
Climate change – drought and flodding	the last 5-10 years

From water snake to implementation

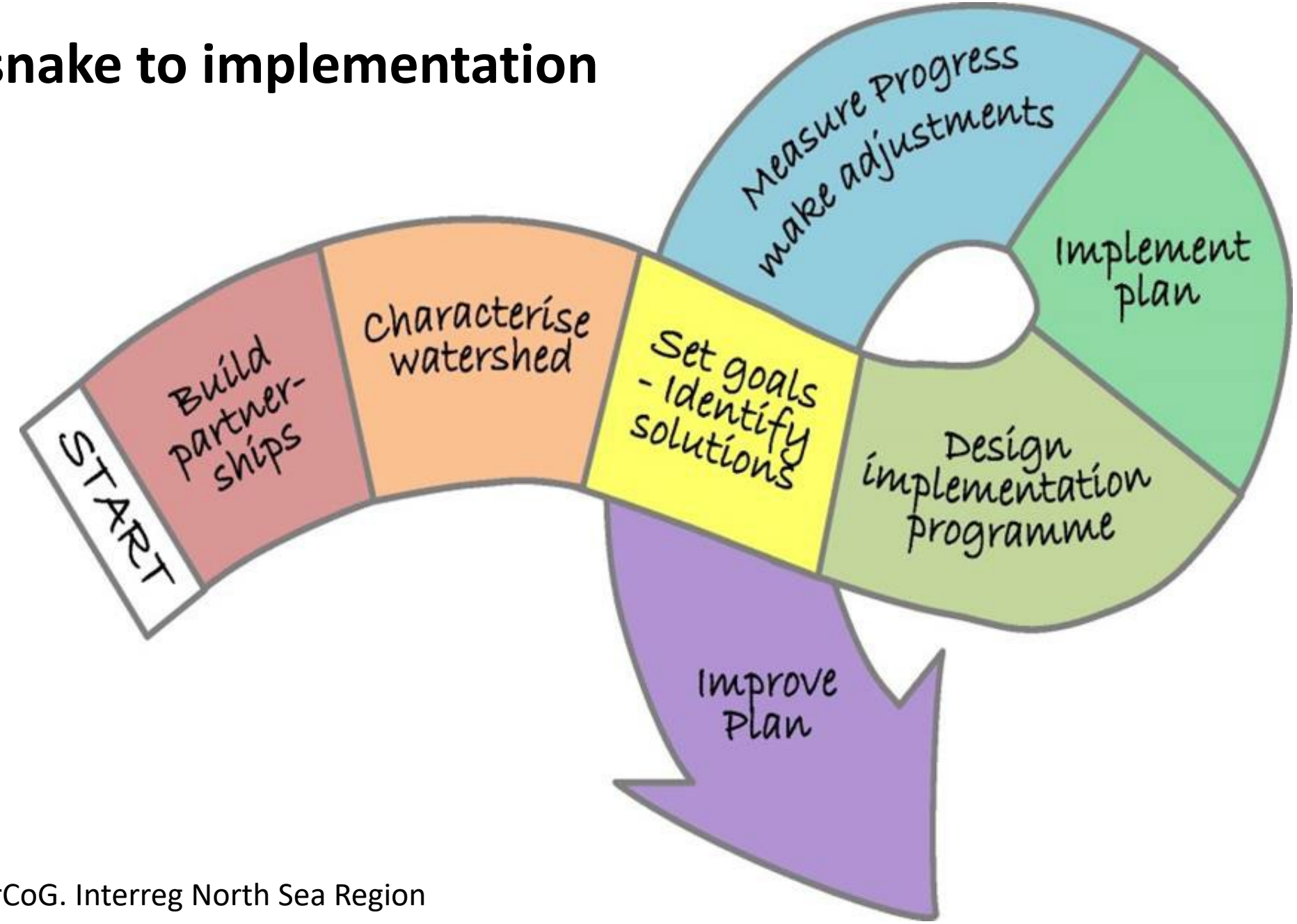

Figure from WaterCoG. Interreg North Sea Region

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Transparency throughout the whole chain

Leadership & multi-actor cooperation – 10 steps to succeed

1. **Monitoring**
Is there a real challenge?

2. **Test & pilots**
Case areas with measures.

Goal:
Scientifically proven environmental initiatives

Holistic water management

3. **Agricultural schemes**
Support the challenge with fundingsystems

4. **Spatial planning**
Where should environmental initiatives be placed in the landscape?

5. **Agricultural advisory service/municipality or other services**
Strengthen their traditional agricultural support with water management

6. **Capacity building**
Funding of:
Local advisors
Local facilitators
Catchment officers
Catchment teams

Government institutions, agencies and universities → Municipalities → Agricultural advisory service, municipalities

Transparency throughout the whole chain

Leadership & multi-actor cooperation – 10 steps to succeed

7.

Education & training of:
Local advisors
Local facilitators
Catchment officers
Catchment teams

8.

Multiactor cooperation
Involvement of landowners

Cross-sector cooperation

9.

Implementation
Cooperation between contractors and advisors

10.

Monitoring effects

??????

Government institutions, agencies and universities

Lithuania

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Monitoring	**Test & pilots**	**Agricultural schemes**	**Spatial planning**	**Agricultural advisory service/municipality or other services**	**Capacity building**	**Education & training**	**Multiactor cooperation**	**Implementation**
								
But lack of local data	Single projects	But unpopular	River basin managemen plans, but lack of local level	But focus on economic rationale				

Russia

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Monitoring	**Test & pilots**	**Agricultural schemes**	**Spatial planning**	**Agricultural advisory service**	**Capacity building**	**Education & training**	**Multiactor cooperation**	**Implementation**
✓			✓			✓	✓	
Regional rivers, limited number of points and sampling			Few examples of use in the country			By NGOs and Research (local workshops, seminars)	Only in the projects	

Latvia

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Monitoring	**Test & pilots**	**Agricultural schemes**	**Spatial planning**	**Agricultural advisory service/municipality or other services**	**Capacity building**	**Education & training**	**Multiactor cooperation**	**Implementation**
								
Based on other project results (ENGRAVE) long term data collection from some objects			Flooded area management improvement	Catchment officer service in pilot area				Lack of funding for measure implementatioin, no suport from RDP (end pf EU planing period)

Poland

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Monitoring	**Test & pilots**	**Agricultural schemes**	**Spatial planning**	**Agricultural advisory service/municipality or other services**	**Capacity building**	**Education & training**	**Multiactor cooperation**	**Implementation**
✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	

Denmark

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Monitoring	**Test & pilots**	**Agricultural schemes**	**Spatial planning**	**Agricultural advisory service//municipality or other services**	**Capacity building**	**Education & training**	**Multiactor cooperation**	**Implementation**
								

It is a proces
So yes and no

Funding is a challenge from the advisory service viewpoint

Catchment officers in the whole Denmark.
They already have the farmers trust becuse the are employed in the advisory service

Longterm funding is a challenge

a. Wetlands
b. Constructed wetlands
c. Afforestation

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Sweden

Models too.
Not only monitoring.

It only works for pilotareas in small part of Sweden (30 areas in Sweden)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Monitoring	**Test & pilots**	**Agricultural schemes**	**Spatial planning**	**Agricultural advisory service//municipality or other services**	**Capacity building**	**Education & training**	**Multiactor cooperation**	**Implementation**
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
				Catchment officers but inly in pilotareas	6+7 Only for pilotareas		Its working in some areas, CO and fundings in the organisation	

Longterm funding is a challenge

Finland

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Monitoring	**Test & pilots**	**Agricultural schemes**	**Spatial planning**	**Agricultural advisory service/municipality or other services**	**Capacity building**	**Education & training**	**Multiactor cooperation**	**Implementation**
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Finland are making large scale implementations in different projects with teams (various stakeholders)

But have no organized long term funded system.

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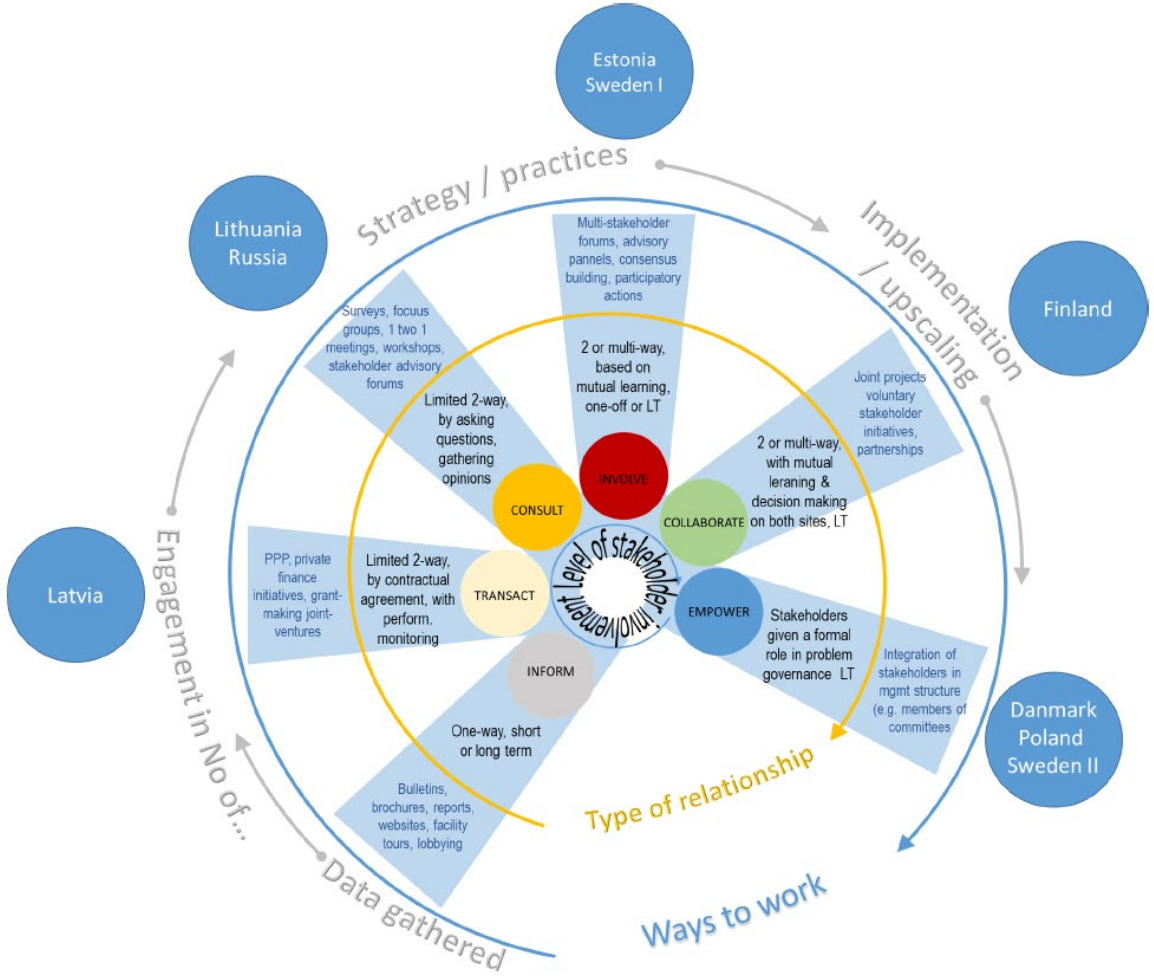
Kinga´s Model



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1. Monitoring	*Improvement of local monitoring, analysis, and interpretation of data. Monitoring data available for all stakeholders on the web.*
2. Test & pilots	*Case areas and demonstrations sites for implementation of agri-environmental measures is important as a first step to involve the landowners. The pilots and tests shall ensure that landowners are getting involved in the local solutions and only implement scientifically proven environmental initiatives.*
3. Agricultural schemes, AES	*Rural development programs and funding systems for agri-environmental measures, catchment officers, catchment teams, water managers, water advisors or local facilitators is crucial to secure real progress in the landscape.*
4. Spatial planning	*Holistic Water management plans should be the elaborated at local level in sub-catchment scenarios or local action plans and developed by expert teams in cooperation with catchment officers, water managers, farmers, landowners and other stakeholders. Digitalization of land drainage systems/ water/soil/climate/geology data management system that allows for point-based analysis for establishment of new agri-environmental measures. The right measure at the right place.*

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5. Agricultural advisory service/municipality or other services	*There is a need in the agricultural advisory service and the municipalities or other services for water management specialists, catchment officers, catchment teams, water man-agers, water advisors or local facilitators to secure a more holistic water management in close cooperation with landowners.*
6. Capacity building	*Capacity building requires the involvement of expert groups with a holistic view, searching for a "balance" and an inter-disciplinary approach based on specialist knowledge in relation to agriculture, water, nature, biodiversity, forestry.* *Environmental tasks are often very dependent on long-term funding in relation to real implementation.*
7. Education, training & support	*Expert teams should support the local water partnerships with education and training in holistic water management, impact to water quality and quantity, agricultural practices in the context of water retention in the landscape, efficient water use and implementation of agri-environmental measures, agrotechnical solutions ect.*

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8. Multiactor cooperation	*Consolidation of local partnerships, teams or networks to create commitments between all stakeholders in the area.* *Cooperation between landowners, farmers, catchment officers, catchment teams, water advisors, municipalities and local authorities set together common objectives that generate "win-win" concepts for both reduced eutrophication and increased*
9. Implementation	*Implementation happens in all countries at different levels.* *See www.waterdive.dk case areas & www.water-drive.eupilot cases*
10. Monitoring effects	

If environmental protection was considered as warfare.

The generals will ask at once:

How many soldiers can we have on the ground?

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Catchment officers in the Baltic Sea region

Denmark 25 catchment officers
Agricultural land: 25.787 km²
1/1.031 km²

Poland 40 Water advisors
312.679 km² * 48,2 %
1/3.768 km²

Sweden 30 catchment officers
350.295 km² * 7,5 %
1/876 km²

STØTTET AF
Promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug