



Territorial approaches in water management, strengths, weaknesses, lessons learnt for the WFD implementation

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Context

- ▶ The WFD reminds the integrated water resources management principle
- ▶ In France, its implements through territorial approaches such as SAGE, river contracts...
- ▶ What about the other european countries ? What approaches in water management at territorial level to implement the RBMP and PoM?

Methodology

▶ Characteristic of a territorial approach in water management :

- Global strategy: Integrated and balanced strategy
- Theme: multisectorial, multithematic
- Territory: Local, sub-basin, regional
- Dialogue with stakeholders

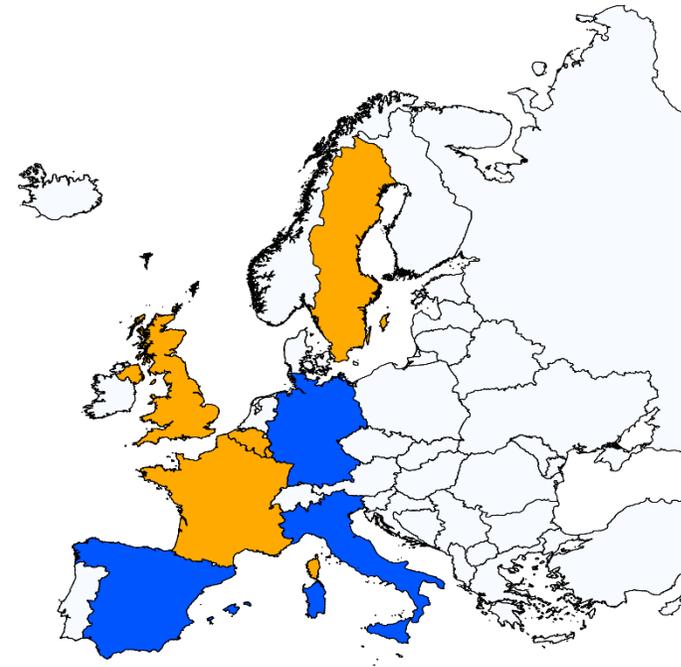
▶ Sources of information :

Littérature review, web, interviews

▶ Selected countries/regions :

Low saxony (Germany) - Spain - Italy -

In depth analysis: Wallony, Flander (Belgium) -
France - Luxemburg - The Netherlands -
Sweden - England- Scotland



Overview of the territorial approaches

- ▶ **Type of approach:**
Management plan, Program of actions, agreement of technical and financial cooperation, dialogue process ...
- ▶ **Scale, territory :** small scale sub-basin, catchment, administrative...
- ▶ **Decision body :** multi-stakeholders committees, territorial collectivities, administrations...
- ▶ **Implementation body (hosts) :** trust organisation, joint territorial collectivities, public institutions, association, NGO...
- ▶ **Stakeholder involvement at local level:** consultation, space for dialogue (water board, council, committees...)
- ▶ **Motivation :** mandatory, voluntary, stakes, issues, national and local strategy, local political will,...
- ▶ **Procedure**
- ▶ **Strengths**
- ▶ **Weaknesses**

Country

Type
Name
Scale
Legal status
Decision body
Implementation body
Stakeholder involvement
Strengths
Weaknesses

Country	Luxemburg	England	Scotland	Flander	Wallony	France	NethLand	Sweden
Type	Actions plan	Planning/ partnership initiative	Planning/ Actions plan	Planning/ partnership	Actions plan, agreement	Planning	Planning/ Actions plan	Citizen participation process
Name	River partnership	Catchment partnership	Catchment plan	Local mngt Plan	River contract	SAGE (CR)	Local mngt plan	Water board
Regulatory issues	Voluntary, No	Voluntary, No obligation	Yes	Gouvernement edit, Imposed	No	Voluntary Yes	Mandatory	Voluntary, No
Decision body	River committee, 8 categories STKH	Local Catchment group	SEPA + regional advisory groups	Catchment council (stakeholders, local authorities)	River committee with volunteers	CLE, 3 categories (TC, water users socio professional, public authorities...)	Dutch water authority, elected committee, X STKH	Water board
Stakeholder involvement	All interested people >river committee	Local stakeholders	Regional consultative groups	Civile society > council	All volunteers > River committee	CLE, local authorities consultation, public enquiry	In the board	All interested inhabitants
Implementation body	PNR, association, municipalities	Trust river, NGO, EA, water cie	Local NGO, local initiatives	Province	Local association, specifically created	Host (joint asso of local municipalitie, PNR...)	The board	District authority, municipalities

Determining factors to develop a territorial approach (TA)

Motivation

- Strong stakes, problem of consensus
- Prospective and anticipation (problems, conflicts, ...)
- Obligation to participate to the PoM (elaboration, implementation)
- Recommended by the RBMP
- To have extra funds ...

Initiators

- Local association
- An elected leader
- Public authority, district authority
- Municipality, Collectivity

Key elements of success

- Local political will to solve a problem, Dedicated local elected person
- A territorial coordinator who meet the stakeholders, build the project, and manage its implementation
- A pair : elected decision maker/catchment coordinator,
- Awareness of the local stakeholders > to empower, to convince them
- Positive support of the public authorities
- Shared stakes, diagnosis, issues by all the stakeholders of the territory

Strengths and weakness

Strengths

- A better implementation of the concrete actions
- Dialogue (citizen participation process) limits the risk of conflicts
- The framework: flexibility or rigid, Voluntary tool or imposed...
- Global and integrated local strategy (multithematic, multisectorial, river basin) adapted to the local context/needs
- Territorial coordination + strong local motivation (leader or STKH)
- ...

Weaknesses

- No framework = lack of national/regional strategy
- Voluntary tool = lack of local initiatives
- Constant efforts on the ground to ensure the empowerment of the stakeholders and success of the approach
- Exchange and share territorial practices and experiences
- Territorial coordination of the local initiatives,
- Time-consuming to empower the STKH, the public...

Encourage the territorial approaches

Improve dialogue

- Vertical cooperation with the public authorities
- Be encouraged by authorities - Facilitate Dialogue process,
- Aware public authorities, district authorities, stakeholders to the concept
- Ongoing Communication for mobilization
- Territorial Coordinator, facilitator

Encourage more transversality

- Encourage contracts/technical and financial cooperation
- Create local water committees with all transectorial STKH
- Create cooperation to find financing for the projects

Define a framework and a procedure

- Design priority area
- Identify the STKH which should participate
- Identify the local leadership
- Involve STKH from the start, Share stakes, diagnosis, issues of the territory
- Build a Triptych : elected leader / territorial coordinator, facilitator / host
- Evaluation of the efficiency of the local plan

Develop demonstration and network

- Demonstrate the added value of the new level (sub-river basin level),
- Exchange practices and experiences by territorial approaches (network of local basin management organizations)
- Experiment transboundary river basin approach (better coherence at local level)

Thank you