

THE WFD IMPLEMENTATION IN SPAIN: AN INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

Graciela Ferrer, Francesc La Roca, Leandro Del Moral, Abel La Calle, Domingo Baeza & Narcís Prat

FUNDATION FOR A NEW WATER CULTURE



The WFD implementation in Spain implies deep changes in the water policy:

GOALS:

From a policy oriented to the supply and distribution of water resources to a policy oriented to achieve a good ecological state of all water bodies

CONCEPTUAL APPROACH:

From water as economic resource to water as multifunctional good From management of exploitation systems to management of ecosystems

INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE:

Users' responsibility Participated decision making processes Integration of water policy requirement in the rest of policies



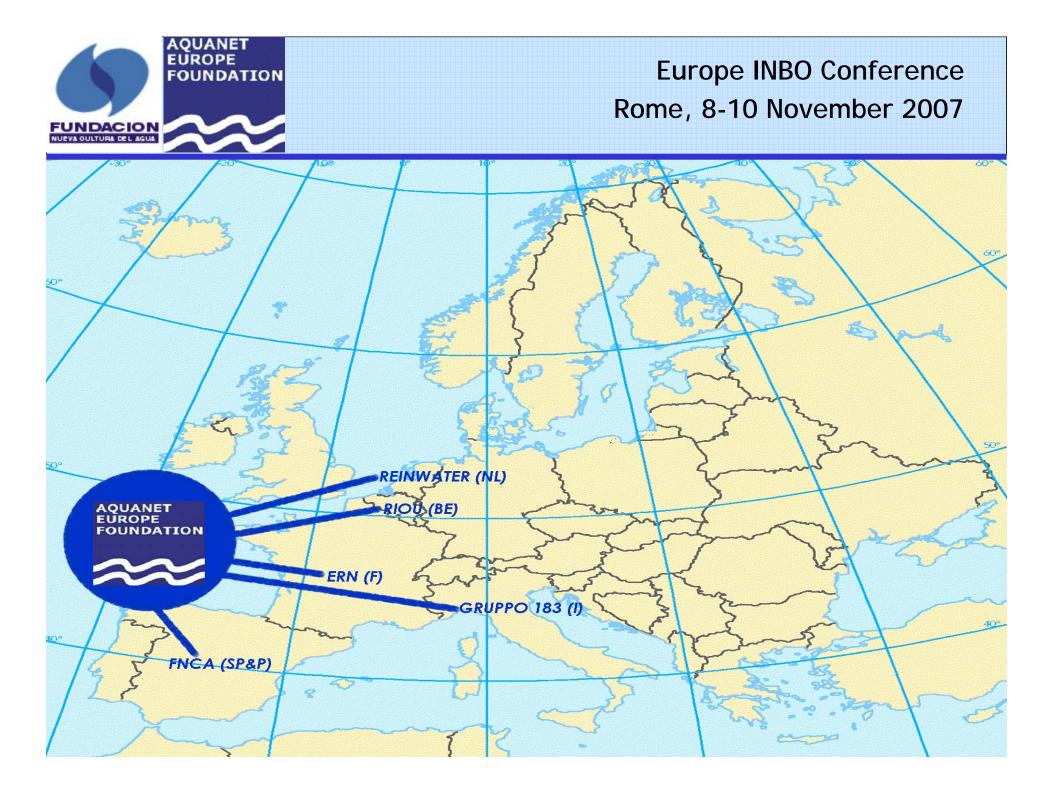
La FNCA has done an active following up of the whole process of elaboration and approbation of the WFD, and it has been supporting actively the application of the WFD

The FNCA's evaluation of the WFD implementation in Spain starts from a clear perspective:

Fully exploitation of the WFD potentialities for protecting, conserving and restoring water bodies and related ecosystems.

This means, the application of the most advanced interpretations of the WFD for guiding the WFD implementation process

Achievements will be closely related to the capacity of social and environmental agents, who defend this perspective, for participating in the decision making process.





General Approach: How is the WFD being implemented in Spain? (works developed during 2005-2006)

Qualitative assessment

Quality of information in RBD reports (Art 5, 6 & 7) Integration of information for decision making Double approach: thematic and territorial Identification of (general and specific) gaps and good practices Opportunities for institutional benchmarking

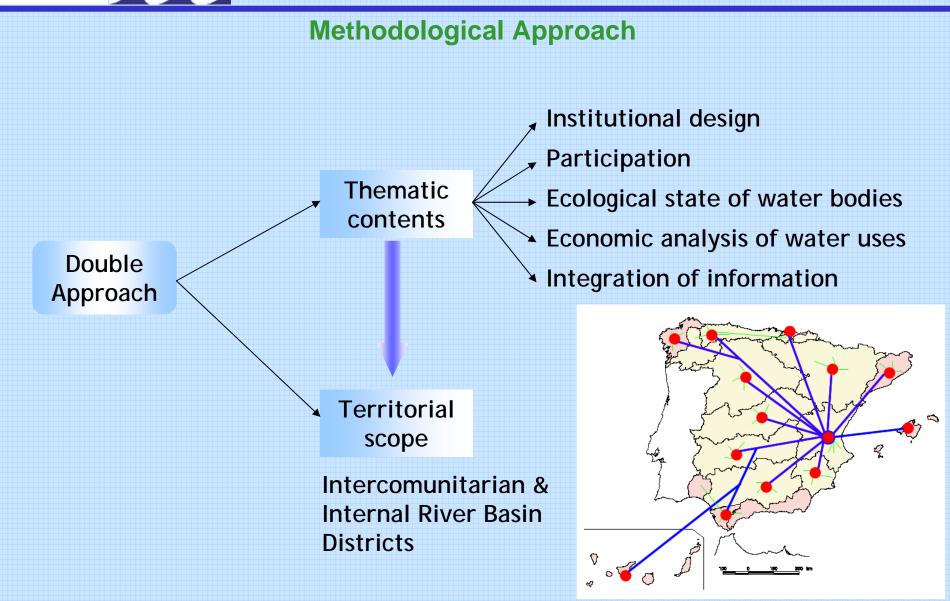
Ideas and proposals for improving the WFD implementation

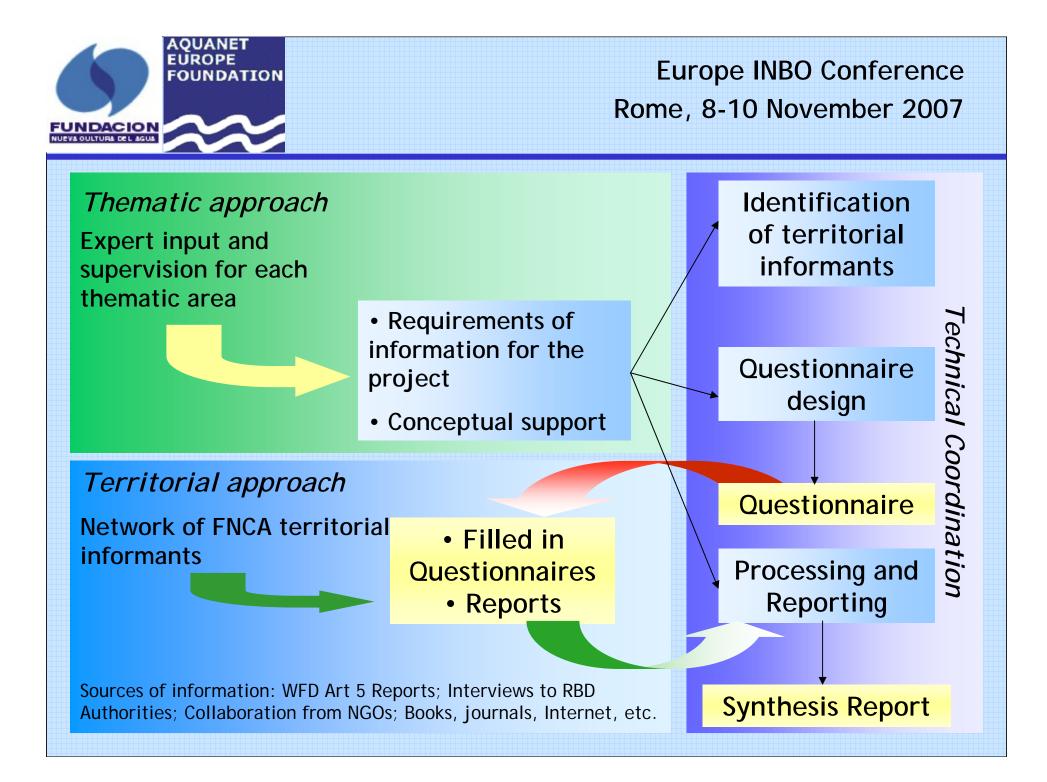
Research Design (Feb.-June 2006)

Vision

Information Collection (June-December 2006) Report elaboration (January-May 2007) Report presentation (June 2007)









INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN	Common and specific regulative aspects Organizational impact of WFD in Water Institutions	seou
PARTICIPATION	Availability of and accessibility to information Communication & Consultation mechanisms Design of participatory process for WFD implementation	BD experier ual learning
ECOLOGICAL STATE OF WATER BODIES	Characterization of water bodies & identification of pressures and impacts Information scale & quality	les from R ies of mut
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	Meaningfulness of economic scale of analysis Water uses economic analysis: information quality & scale Cost recovery for water services: information quality & scale Environmental & resource costs	RBD comparison; examples from RBD experiences Gaps and opportunities of mutual learning
INTEGRATION	Usefulness of information in WFD Art 5. reports for decision making and for participation Ecological & economic territorial scale Quality of information & opportunities of participation	RBD comp Gaps a

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

Important delays accumulated regarding institutional aspects and public participation

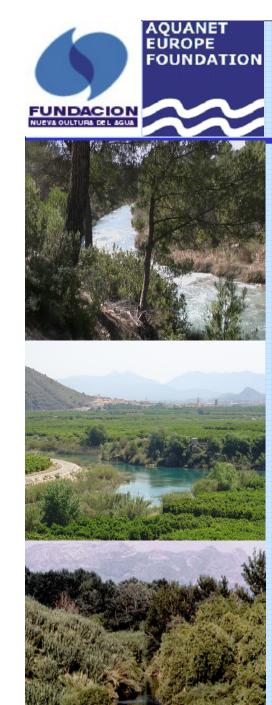
A REVIEW OF THE WATER LAW IS NEEDED for a correct and complete transposition of the WFD

An important effort in generating information has been done (Art. 5 reports)

> Refining information -ecological state and economics- is needed (i.e. scale, reference conditions, costs issues)

Adaptation of information formats for participation processes

The main challenge: INTEGRATION





CHALLENGES AND PENDING TASKS IN THE FIELD OF INTEGRATION

Integration of the management of coastal and transition water bodies into the river basin district

Integration of disciplines, approaches and experiences (hidrology, hidraulics, ecology, chemistry, edafology, agronomy, ingeniería, economics, sociological and juridical aspects) to work jointly in the implementation of the WDF with the best balance cost-effectiveness

Coordination and cooperation between different levels of administration and between different departments of each level of administration

Presentación de resultados del Observatorio de Seguimiento de la Directiva Europea del Agua

Madrid, 12 de junio de 2007

CHALLENGES AND PENDING TASKS IN THE FIELD OF INTEGRATION

Achieving an effective level of integration of users, social agents and civil society in the decision making processes, in order to develop an effective process of social learning

Integration of the water policy strategies and requirements in the connected sectoral and territorial policies

Integration of different type of information at the meaningful scale (river basin, sub-basin, water body) for an effective ecosystemic management









Thank you very much for your attention

www.unizar.es/fnca

www.aquaneteurope.eu







Institutional aspects & Public Participation



ADAPTATION OF THE SPANISH JURIDICAL SYSTEM TO THE WFD

Officially done on 30th December 2003

SHORTCOMINGS: Lack of enough debate in the procedure for approbation

Lack of completeness in several aspects of its content (delayed to the future development of regulations, omissions)

Lack of correctness in the adaptation of aspects as the prevalence of environmental objectives

A REVIEW OF THE WATER LAW IS NEEDED -but has recently been ruled out by the government to be tackled in this legislature



INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

Every procedure for the WFD application shows an important delay:

Definition of River Basin Districts (partially done by Real Decree 125/2007) Designation of Committee of Competent Authorities (partially done by Real Decree 126/2007 Procedures for dissemination and participation of interested parties and the general public (partially done by the Real Decree 907/2007)

It is necessary an organizational and functional reform of the Water Administration in order to adapt it to the new goals and principles of the water policy

In general terms, a great effort is needed to make up for the lost time regarding information dissemination and public participation









Environmental state of water bodies

as reflected at the Report according to the WFD Article 5



CARACTERIZATION OF SUPERFICIAL WATER AND GROUNDWATER BODIES

Unsatisfactory caracterization of coastal water bodies

Incomplete identification of transition water bodies

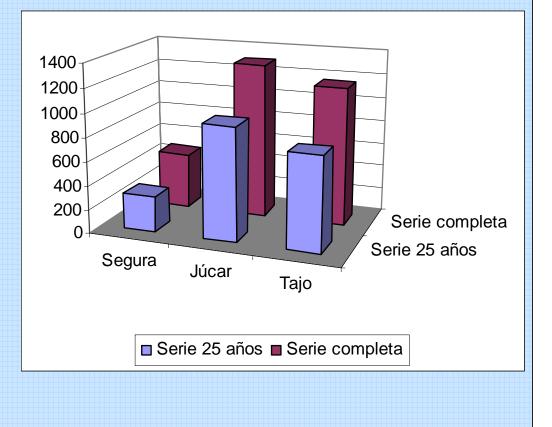
The possibility of recovery of heavility modified water bodies has not been assessed

Lack of quantitative diaggregation of estimations regarding renewable resource, environmental volumes and available resource in groundwater bodies



ESTIMATION OF WATER RESOURCES

- An overestimation of available resources is detected.
- Information presented at the district scale -not at river basin or sub-basin scale
- There is not reference to especific studies on environmental flows



REFERENCE CONDITIONS

In the most part of the River Basin Districts the process of identification of reference conditions is at its early stage

Problems in ecotypes without reference water bodies, and in heavily modified water bodies

River Basin District	Setting of reference conditions						
	River	Lake	Coastal	Transition	Reservoir (HMWB)	Artificial (HMWB)	
Júcar							
Ebro							
Тајо							
Guadiana (incl. Tinto, Odiel y Piedras)ª							
Guadalquivir						n.a.	
Norte							
Duero			n.a.	n.a.			
Segura ^b							
C. I. Cataluña							
						n.a.	
C.I. Galicia Costa							
		n.a.				n.a.	
C. I. País Vasco		n.a.				n.a.	
		n.a.					
C. I. Mediterránea Andaluza							



IMPRESS ANALYSIS

Lack of field work and lack of information (a main part of water bodies in "risk under study")

Lack of adequate integration of pressures and impacts for evaluating risks

In the evaluation of impacts, only chemical aspects according to existing legislation has been considered









Economic Aspects

as reflected at the Report according to the WFD Article 5



Great effort for systematizing economic information

Intention to cover all the territory and topics required by the WFD



COSTS

Incomplete definition of cost items

Detection of biased accountability practices

More transparency in water accounting systems is needed



USES

Application of a traditional sectoral economic approach Lack of conection to IMPRESS analysis Scale problems



IMPROVEMENT POSSIBILITIES

Conecting economic analysis to bio-physical analysis (IMPRESS)

Increase the orientation of economic analysis to the needs of planification

Developing economic information customised to the needs of stakeholders and general public (Economics for participation)