Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Report on the Workshop on Water Framework Directive Program of Measures in Drina River Basin: “Environmental Objectives and Exemptions”

17-19 November 2015, Sarajevo

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity 2.3

REPORT ON THE WORKSHOP ON WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE PROGRAM OF MEASURES IN DRINA RIVER BASIN

"Environmental Objectives and Exemptions"

Sarajevo, 17 – 19 November 2015

This Project is funded by the European Union

A project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS	
Acquis	Acquis Communautaire - Community legislation
BAP	Best Agricultural Practice
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
BLS	Baseline Scenario
BSC	Black Sea Commission
B&A	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BWD	Bathing Water Directive
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CIS	Common Implementation Strategy
DPSIR	Driver, Pressure, State, Impact and Response framework for environmental analysis
Drina RB	Drina River Basin
DRB	Danube River Basin
DRBD	Danube River Basin District
DRBMP	Danube River Basin Management Plan
DRPC	Danube River Protection Convention
EC	European Commission
ECRAN	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network Project
EPER	European Pollutant Emission Register
EEC	European Economic Community
EPRTR	European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
EQSD	Directive on Environmental Quality Standards
ERC	Environmental and Resource Cost
FASRB	Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin
FBiH	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
GES	Good Ecological Status
HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Body
HRC	Danube RBD in Croatia
HRJ	Adriatic RBD in Croatia
ICPBS	International Commission for the Protection of the Black Sea
ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IMPRESS	Impact pressures assessment guidance
KTM	Key Type of Measures
MS	Member State
MSDF	Marine Strategy Framework Directive

LIST OF ABREVIATIONS	
PoM	Programme of Measures
ND	Nitrates Directive
NVZ	Nutrient Vulnerable Zones
PS	Priority Substances
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register
RB	River Basin
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RBSP	River Basin Specific Pollutants
RS	Republic of Srpska
RefCond	Reference Conditions
RR	Roof Report
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement
SAP	Stabilization and Association process
SWMI	Significant Water Management Issue
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Office

Glossary of terms and definitions

Best available techniques: The latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, facilities or methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste

Best environmental practice**:** The application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**:** providing direct subsidies to farmers and land managers. A small part of these funds support rural development actions that mainly relate to agricultural activities, as well as forestry and environmental improvements on farmland.

Common Implementation Strategy **(CIS)**: This strategy was agreed by the European Commission, Member States and Norway in 2001. The aim of the strategy is to provide support in the implementation of the Water Framework Directive and its daughter directives, by developing a common understanding and guidance on key elements of the Directives.

Competent Authority: An authority or authorities identified under Article 3(2) or 3(3) of the Water Framework Directive. The Competent Authority will be responsible for the application of the rules of the Directive within each river basin district lying within its territory.

Cost effective**:** In the context of the Water Framework Directive, it describes the least cost option for meeting an objective. For example, where there are a number of potential actions that could be implemented to achieve Good Ecological Status for a water body, Cost Effectiveness Analysis is used to compare each of the options and identify which option delivers the objective for the least overall cost.

Characterisation (of water bodies): A two-stage assessment of water bodies under the Water Framework Directive. Stage 1 identifies water bodies and describes their natural characteristics. Stage 2 assesses the pressures and impacts from human activities on the water environment. The assessment identifies those water bodies that are at risk of not achieving the environmental objectives set out in the Water Framework Directive. The results are used to prioritize both environmental monitoring and further investigations to identify those water bodies where improvement action is required

Catchment: The area from which precipitation contributes to the flow from a borehole spring, river or lake. For rivers and lakes this includes tributaries and the areas they drain.

Chemical Status **(surface waters)**: The classification status for the surface water body. This is assessed by compliance with the environmental standards for chemicals that are listed in the Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC, which include priority substances, priority hazardous substances and eight other pollutants carried over from the Dangerous Substance Daughter Directives. Chemical status is recorded as good or fails. The chemical status classification for the water body, and the confidence in this (high or low), is determined by the worst test result.

Classification: Method for distinguishing the environmental condition or "status" of water bodies and putting them into one category or another.

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Coastal water: surface water on the landward side of a line every point of which is at a distance of one nautical mile on the seaward side from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured, extending where appropriate up to the outer limit of transitional waters.

Current Chemical Quality**:** A measure of the present chemical condition of a water body (also called Chemical Status). There are two classes of chemical status of a water body (good or fail).

Current Ecological Quality: A measure of the present ecological condition of a surface water body (also called Ecological Status). There are five classes of ecological status of surface waters (high, good, moderate, poor or bad)

Driver, Pressure, State, Impact and Response framework for environmental analysis **(DPSIR)**: Driver: an anthropogenic activity that may have an environmental effect (e.g. agriculture, industry); Pressure: the direct effect of the driver (for example, an effect that causes a change in flow or a change in the water chemistry; State: the condition of the water body resulting from both natural and anthropogenic factors (i.e. physical, chemical and biological characteristics); Impact: the environmental effect of the pressure (e.g. fish killed, ecosystem modified); Response: the measures taken to improve the state of the water body (e.g. restricting abstraction, limiting point source discharges, developing best practice guidance for agriculture)

Diffuse sources: Sources of pollution that are not discrete and extend over a wide geographical area

Discharge**:** Intentional transfer of substances into water

Disproportionate cost**:** The determination of disproportionate cost requires a decision making procedure that assesses whether the benefits of meeting good status in a water body are outweighed by the costs.

Ecological potential**:** The status of a heavily modified or artificial water body measured against the maximum ecological quality it could achieve given the constraints imposed upon it by those heavily modified or artificial characteristics necessary for its use. There are five ecological potential classes for Heavily Modified Water Bodies/Artificial Water Bodies (maximum, good, moderate, poor and bad).

Ecological status**:** Ecological status applies to surface water bodies and is based on the following quality elements: biological quality, general chemical and physico-chemical quality, water quality with respect to specific pollutants (synthetic and non synthetic), and hydromorphological quality. There are five classes of ecological status (high, good, moderate, poor or bad). Ecological status and chemical status together define the overall surface water status of a water body.

Ecosystem**:** A complex set of relationships among the living resources, habitats, and residents of an area. It includes trees, plants, animals, fish, birds, microorganisms, water, soil and people. The community of organisms and their physical environment interact as an ecological unit.

Environmental impact assessment **(EIA)**: Procedure to identify the potential impacts of a project or activity on the environment and to develop mitigation measures to reduce these to acceptable levels.

Ecosystem approach: The comprehensive integrated management of human activities based on the best available scientific knowledge about the ecosystem and its dynamics, in order to identify and take action on influences which are critical to the health of the marine ecosystems, thereby achieving sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services and maintenance of ecosystem integrity

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***Eutrophication*:** It means the enrichment of water by nutrients, especially compounds of nitrogen and/or phosphorus, causing an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life to produce an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water concerned

***Exemptions*:** The environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive are set out in Article 4. These include the general objective of aiming to achieve good status in all water bodies by 2015 and the principle of preventing any further deterioration in status. There are also a number of exemptions to the general objectives that allow for less stringent objectives, extension of deadline beyond 2015 or the implementation of new projects. Common to all these exemptions are strict conditions that must be met and a justification must be included in the river basin management plan. The conditions and process in which the exemptions can be applied are set out in Article 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7.

***Groundwater*:** all water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

***Good chemical status* (surface waters)**: Means those concentrations of chemicals in the water body do not exceed the environmental standards specified in the Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC. These chemicals include Priority Substances, Priority Hazardous Substances and eight other pollutants carried over from the Dangerous Substance Daughter Directives.

***Good chemical status* (groundwater**): See chemical status (groundwater). Means the concentrations of pollutants in the groundwater body do not exceed the criteria set out in Article 3 of the Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC).

***Good ecological potential*:** Those surface waters which are identified as Heavily Modified Water Bodies and Artificial Water Bodies must achieve 'good ecological potential' (good potential is a recognition that changes to morphology may make good ecological status very difficult to meet). In the first cycle of river basin planning good potential may be defined in relation to the mitigation measures required to achieve it.

Good chemical status: (surface waters): Means that concentration of chemicals in the water body do not exceed the environmental standards specified in the Environmental Quality Standards Directive 2008/105/EC. These chemicals include Priority Substances, Priority Hazardous Substances and eight other pollutants carried over from the Dangerous Substance Daughter Directives.

Good ecological status: The objective for a surface water body to have biological, structural and chemical characteristics similar to those expected under nearly undisturbed conditions.

***Good status*:** Is a term meaning the status achieved by a surface water body when both the ecological status and its chemical status are at least good or, for groundwater, when both its quantitative status and chemical status are at good status.

Groundwater: All water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

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Hazardous substances: Substances or groups of substances which are toxic, persistent and liable to bio accumulate, and other substances or groups of substances which give rise to an equivalent level of concern.

Heavily Modified Water Body: A surface water body that does not achieve good ecological status because of substantial changes to its physical character resulting from physical alterations caused by human use, and which has been designated, in accordance with criteria specified in the Water Framework Directive, as 'heavily modified'.

Inland waters: all standing or flowing water on the surface of the land, and all groundwater on the landward side of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured.

Measure: This term is used in the Water Framework Directive and domestic legislation. It means an action which will be taken on the ground to help achieve Water Framework Directive objectives.

Mechanisms: The policy, legal and financial tools which are used to bring about actions (measures). Mechanisms include for example: legislation, economic instruments; codes of good practice; negotiated agreements; promotion of water efficiency; educational projects; research; development and demonstration projects.

Monitoring points: A location within a water body where different environmental parameters are measured, including biology, hydromorphology, physico-chemical, and priority and priority-hazardous substances for surface waters.

Objective (surface waters): Three different status objectives for each water body. These are:

- Overall status objective
- Ecological status or potential objective; and
- Chemical status objective

These are always accompanied by a date by when the objective will be achieved.

Ecological status (or potential) objectives will be derived from the predicted outcomes for the biological elements and physico-chemical elements, plus any reasons for not achieving good ecological status (or potential) by 2015.

Chemical status objectives will be derived from the predicted outcomes for the chemical elements plus any reasons for not achieving good chemical status by 2015.

Overall status objectives will be derived from the ecological status and chemical status objectives.

Point source: Identifiable and localized point of emissions to air and discharges to water

Pressures: Human activities such as abstraction, effluent discharges or engineering works that have the potential to have adverse effects on the water environment.

Priority substances: A pollutant or group of pollutants, presenting a significant risk to or via the aquatic (surface water) environment that has been identified at Community level under Article 16 of the Water Framework Directive. They include 'priority hazardous substances'.

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Pollution: The introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the maritime area which results, or is likely to result, in hazards to human health, harm to living resources and marine ecosystems, damage to amenities or interference with other legitimate uses of the sea

Population equivalent is a measure of pollution representing the average organic biodegradable load per person per day: it is defined in Directive 91/271/EEC as the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) of 60 g of oxygen per day.

Programme of Measures: A Programme of Measures, as used in the Water Framework Directive, is a group of actions designed to improve the environment in a river basin district and meet the objectives of the Directive.

Reference conditions: The benchmark against which the effects on surface water ecosystems of human activities can be measured and reported in the relevant classification scheme. For waters not designated as heavily modified or artificial, the reference conditions are synonymous with the high ecological status class. For waters designated as heavily modified or artificial, they are synonymous with the maximum ecological potential class.

Risk**:** The likelihood of an outcome (usually negative) to a water body or the environment, or the potential impact of a pressure on a water body.

Risk assessment: The analysis that predicts the likelihood that a water body is at significant risk of failing to achieve one or more of the Water Framework Directive objectives.

Risk category: The numerical or descriptive category assigned to water bodies that have been risk assessed, in order to make the risk-based prioritization of water bodies for action under the Water Framework Directive more manageable.

River basin: A river basin is the area of land from which all surface run-off and spring water flows through a sequence of streams, lakes and rivers into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta. It comprises one or more individual catchments.

River basin district: the area of land and sea, made up of one or more neighbouring river basins together with their associated ground waters and coastal waters, which is identified under Article 3(1) as the main unit for management of river basins.

River Basin Management: The management and associated planning process that underpins implementation and operation of the Water Framework Directive. It is both an overarching process in terms of existing processes and also defines new sub-processes such as those for hydromorphology. The river basin management plans are plans for river basin management.

River Basin Management Plan: For each River Basin District, the Water Framework Directive requires a River Basin Management Plan to be published. These are plans that set out the environmental objectives for all the water bodies within the River Basin District and how they will be achieved. The plans will be based upon a detailed analysis of the pressures on the water bodies and an assessment of their impacts. The plans must be reviewed and updated every six years.

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Surface water: inland waters, except groundwater, transitional waters and coastal waters, except in respect of chemical status, for which territorial waters are also included.

Significant Water Management Issues: This is a report on each River Basin District that highlights significant water management issues in that River Basin District which will need to be addressed to achieve environmental objectives under the Water Framework Directive.

Transitional waters: bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows.

Urban waste water means waste water from residential settlements and services which originates predominantly from the human metabolism and from household activities (domestic waste water) or a mixture of domestic waste water with waste water which is discharged from premises used for carrying on any trade or industry (industrial waste water) and/or run-off rain water;

Water body: A manageable unit of surface water, being the whole (or part) of a stream, river or canal, lake or reservoir, transitional water (estuary) or stretch of coastal water. A 'body of groundwater' is a distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers

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I. Background/Rationale

General information about the training

The main focus of the 6th Screening workshop was to present experiences in the development of the environmental objectives at the national level, the coordination in the transboundary and river basin context, and the assessment of possible options for the application of exemptions regarding the WFD objectives. The assistance in preparing the Program of measures as part of the development of the River Basin Management Plan, in line with the Water Framework Directive continued with additional steps, based on the agreed 4 phases methodology, and related packages of actions and activities needed for their implementation.

Phases 1 and 2 have been already implemented through the assistance and contributions of all beneficiary countries. The phases 3 and 4 have been planned to be implemented at the 5th and 6th Screening workshops to be organized in 2015, and two Screening workshops in 2016. The results reached during the 3rd phase have been implemented at the 6th Screening Workshop, which is the subject of this present report.

The remaining tasks of the project will be implemented in 2016. The final outcome of the first task of the Water Management Working Group, respectively the task 2.3.3 "Assistance in the development of transboundary river basin management plans" would be the draft Program of Measures or Drina River Basin, concluded through the contributions from the Drina countries but discussed and agreed by all ECRAN beneficiary countries.

All screening workshops organized so far contributed greatly to facilitate transfer of knowledge, experiences and lessons learned through capacity building activities.

On the preparation of the PoM, at the 6th Screening Workshop, the participants made use of the results obtained during previous screening workshops, specifically:

- The templates for completion of emissions inventories for urban, industrial and agricultural pressures, according to the European reporting schemes
- Procedures for completing the screening templates
- The approach for pressures and impact assessment addressing the selected SWMIs (organic pollution, nutrient pollution, flooding, hazardous substances pollution and hydromorphological alterations)
- The outline and the first draft of the PoM.

The Program of measures in Drina River Basin to be completed in line with phase 4 of the methodology will include basic and supplementary measures, addressing organic pollution, nutrient pollution, flooding, hazardous substances pollution and hydromorphological alterations. For each of these significant water management issues, the participants will make use of the EC reporting sheets, following the relevant EU Directives, such as Urban Wastewater Directive, Industrial Emissions Directive, Nutrients Directive, Flood Directive, and Environmental Quality Standards Directive. Further, for

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addressing hydromorphological alterations, the program of measures will cover mainly measures for improving longitudinal and lateral connectivity of rivers, as suggested by the beneficiary countries.

During the first day, the methodology for the establishment of the environmental objectives for the surface and groundwater, the necessary data and information for the establishment of the environmental objectives as well as on the necessary monitoring, and the intercalibration process needed for the coordination of environmental objectives at the Danube River Basin and EU level, have been presented.

Following the suggestions of the participants at the 5th Screening Workshop, regarding sharing the experience of Candidate countries towards the elaboration of the River Basin Management Plan and its Program of Measures, three case studies from Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey on the preparation of RBMP and PoM have been presented and discussed during the 2nd day training.

In addition, presentations have been made on (i) the exemptions and their use in the development of a PoM, within the River Basin Management Plan, according to the WFD requirements, (ii) the EU approach towards the economic analysis for the establishment of exemptions, (iii) options on how to approach affordability at EU level, (iv) the concept for calculating projecting trends in key economic indicators and drivers likely to influence pressures and thus water status, and (v) the importance of using cost recovery as an efficient non-structural measure within the PoM and for reaching environmental objectives.

The approach related to the integration of the other EU water directives within the PoM, and the importance of the institutional and administrative capacity in preparing the RBMP and PoM have been discussed during the last day training. An important topic - need for coordination - has been discussed in detail based on the inputs of the participants, who presented their view on the need for coordination of measure within the transboundary river basin.

The remaining components of the 4th phase methodology will cover issues such monitoring programmes, economic analysis, financing and issues linked to the implementation and reporting of the program of measures. These topics will represent the focus of the next planned training in 2016.

It is planned that the economic elements of both WFD (Task 2.3.3) and MSFD (Task 2.3.4) will be assessed in synergy in one dedicated regional training workshop in spring 2016.

Summary of the main topics covered

The main topics presented and discussed at the 6th Screening Workshop included:

1. Discussion of the third and some steps of the fourth phase of the methodology for preparing the PoM, including:
    a. Pressures assessment
    b. Reporting on agglomerations, industrial units and agricultural pollution sources
    c. Reporting on hazardous substance pollution sources

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2. Discussion about environmental objectives, monitoring and intercalibration
3. Presentation of experiences on the application of exemptions
4. Presentation and discussion of case studies on the preparation of RBMP prepared by Candidate Countries Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey
5. Discussion of options to consider affordability

Lessons learned from Romania and Slovenia related to environmental objectives, exemptions, affordability and coordination for PoM development and implementation at the national and transboundary levels.

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II. Objectives of the Training

General Objective

To encourage and mobilize efforts towards WFD implementation as a key to reaching the good water status in the Drina River basin through capacity building activities, and based on countries needs and priorities.

Specific Objectives

- To make use of the results obtained during the previous screening workshops and advance with the elaboration of the Program of Measures in Drina River Basin;
- To present, discuss and review the steps undertaken for a harmonized methodology of preparing the Program of Measure and to establish further actions in order to finalize the Drina RBM Plan;
- Introduction of national contributions and related compilation of the inputs in relation to the measures addressing the five SWMIs in Drina RB;
- Presentation of the existing national water quality objectives and future national actions for the establishment of the environmental objectives;
- Presentation of Case studies on the preparation of RBMP and PoM from candidate countries: Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey;
- To share information, exchange views on experience on the existing water quality standards and on the future national actions for the establishment of the environmental objectives;
- To present experiences in the development of the environmental objectives at the national level, and the coordination in the transboundary and river basin context;
- To present the coordination with other directives particularly Flood Directive in setting up the program of Measures;
- To discuss options in addressing affordability within the WFD implementation process in Member States;
- To present the reference and concept documents required for implementation process in the transboundary context of the Drina River Basin;
- To assess the difficulties in the countries for development of the environmental objectives and to discuss the needs and possible options of support through the activities of ECRAN project, including training needs;
- Facilitate dialogue among the countries on specific concepts and actions that are needed to ensure WFD implementation;
- To explore any national obstacles (involvement and commitment, data and methodologies, coordination and cooperation, capacity building needs) towards implementing the WG Water tasks and identify possible solutions;

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- To brainstorm and discuss the activities (guidance, capacity building, and practical case studies) needed for performing the project tasks in line with WFD requirements in the Drina RB and involvement of participant countries.

Expected Results

- Improved understanding of the topics, challenges and tasks, and related responsibilities along the establishment of the environmental objectives and the development of the Program of Measures, in line with WFD;
- Exchange of experiences and knowledge significantly improved;
- Key obstacles impeding the tasks implementation and related solutions identified;
- Active involvement of the participants through the preparation of case studies reflecting the experience of Candidate countries in the development of the RBMP and the related PoM;
- Guidance documents related to the WG tasks discussed and clarified.

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III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy represents the European Union directive which commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015. The Directive aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters that include rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters, in the EU.

The Directive also requires Member States to establish river basin districts and for each of these a river basin management plan. The Directive envisages a cyclical process where river basin management plans are prepared, implemented and reviewed every six years. There are four distinct elements to the river basin planning cycle: characterisation and assessment of impacts on river basin districts; environmental monitoring; the setting of environmental objectives; and the design and implementation of the programme of measures needed to achieve them.

This Framework-Directive has a number of objectives, such as preventing and reducing pollution, promoting sustainable water usage, environmental protection, improving aquatic ecosystems and mitigating the effects of floods and droughts, aiming to achieve "**good ecological and chemical status" for all Community waters by 2015**.

Several successive amendments and corrections (2001, 2008 and 2009), have been incorporated to the WFD.

The river basin management established under the WFD (entered into force December 2009) begins with an analysis of the characteristics of the river basin district, a review of the impact of human activity on water status, and an economic analysis of water use. Programmes to monitor water status must be established, along with programmes of measures for each river basin district in order to achieve the specified environmental objectives. Then, for each river basin district, a river basin management plan must be produced with the active involvement of all interested parties.

Finally, the specific programmes of measures must be implemented so as to achieve the objective of good status for all waters within each river basin. The first RBM plans cover the period 2009-2015. They shall be revised in 2015 and then every six years thereafter.

The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and the Program of Measures (PoM)

The principal component of the Water Framework Directive for each river basin district is the development of river basin management plans which will be reviewed on a six yearly basis and which set out the actions required within each river basin to achieve set environmental quality objectives.

The best model for a single system of water management is management by river basin - the natural geographical and hydrological unit - instead of according to administrative or political boundaries. While several Member States already take a river basin approach, this is at present not the case everywhere. For each river basin district - some of which will traverse national frontiers - a "river basin management

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plan" will need to be established and updated every six years, and this will provide the context for the co-ordination requirements identified above.

The river basin management plan (RBMP) is essentially a snapshot in time and is the subject of continual review. Essentially, the first river basin management plans finalized ended on December 2009 and represents the transition between the initial analysis carried out in 2004 and implementation of the Directive. Their 6-years updating is a refining process based on improved data and understanding and allowing for revision of the circumstances in the river basins.

The first river basin management plans have been published by the end of 2009 and summarized the quality and quantity objectives to be achieved by 2015.

The river basin management plan (RBMP) represents the main achievement tool of the WFD objectives, which is realized in 6-year cycles and consists of preparation, implementation and revision phases.

Essentially, the RBMP provides:

(i) evidence and documentation mechanism for the information gathered including: pressures and impact assessment, environmental objectives for surface and ground waters, quality and quantity of waters, and the impact of human activity on water bodies,

(ii) facilitates coordination of the programmes of measures and other relevant programmes within the river basin district, and

(iii) guarantees the main progress reporting mechanism to the EC as required by the WFD Art. 15.

Within the Water Framework Directive (WFD), the environmental objectives will be set for all water bodies. One of its main aims is that all water bodies (including rivers, lakes, coasts, estuaries and groundwater) achieve 'good status' by 2015. Water bodies must also be protected to prevent any deterioration in status.

Through the gap analysis, for each water body, any possible discrepancy between its existing status and that required by the Directive is identified.

If a water body is considered unlikely to achieve its environmental objectives by 2015 (including those for protected areas and groundwater), the WFD requires that management measures to be put in place to meet the WFD goals. Individual measures and/or packages of measures for water bodies must be integrated in a co-ordinated and cost-effective programme of measures

Guidance documents

In order to address the WFD implementation challenges in a coordinated way, the Commission agreed on a number of 33 guidance documents and 10 technical reports which have been produced to assist EU Member States with an overall methodological approach, which could be adjusted to specific circumstances by each EU Member State. The Guidance documents cover many aspects of implementation, such as establishing monitoring programmes, undertaking economic analyses,

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engaging the public, developing classification systems, how to identify and designate heavily modified and artificial water bodies.

Guidance documents finalized are made available on CIRCA.

N° 1 – Economics and the Environment

N° 2 – Identification of Water Bodies

N° 3 - Analysis of Pressures and Impacts

N° 4 – Identification and Designation of Heavily Modified and Artificial Water Bodies

N° 5 - Transitional and Coastal Waters

N° 6 - Intercalibration Network and Intercalibration Exercise

N° 7 - Monitoring under the Water Framework Directive

N° 8 - Public Participation

N° 9 - Implementing the Geographical Information System Elements (GIS)

N° 10 - Rivers and Lakes - Typology, Reference Conditions

N° 11 - Planning Processes

N° 12 - The Role of Wetlands in the Water Framework Directive

N° 13 - Overall Approach to the Classification of Ecological Status and Potential

N° 14 - Guidance on the Intercalibration Process

N° 15 - Groundwater Monitoring

N° 16 - Groundwater in Drinking Water Protected Areas

N° 17 - 2006/118/EC Directive on protection of groundwater

N° 18 - Groundwater Status and Trend Assessment

N° 19 - Surface water chemical monitoring

N° 20 - Exemptions to the environmental objectives

N° 21 - Guidance for reporting under the WFD

N° 22 - Updated WISE GIS guidance

N° 23 - Eutrophication Assessment

N° 24 - River Basin Management in a changing climate

N° 25 - Chemical Monitoring of Sediment and Biota

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N° 26 - Risk Assessment and the Conceptual Models for Groundwater

N° 27 - Deriving Environmental Quality Standards

N° 28 - Preparation of Priority Substances Emissions Inventory

N° 29 - Floods Directive

N° 30 - Updated classification methods for intercalibration exercise

N° 31 - Ecological Flows

N° 32 - Biota Monitoring

N° 33 - Analytical Methods for Biota Monitoring

The most relevant EU documents in support of the WFD implementation include:

- "Common Strategy on the Implementation of the Water Framework Directive" (CIS);
- "Carrying forward the Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive - Progress and Work Programme 2003/2004";
- "Moving to the next stage in the Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive - Progress and Work Programme 2005/2006";
- "Improving the comparability and the quality of Water Framework Directive implementation – Progress and Work Programme 2007-2009" ;
- "Supporting the implementation of the first river basin management plans – Work programme 2010-2012";
- "Strengthening the implementation of EU water policy through the second river basin management plans - Work Programme 2013-2015".

The CIS is a key document, prepared in recognition that an integrated approach to river basin management throughout Europe is crucial for the successful implementation of the WFD Directive.

The purpose is to:

(i) develop a common understanding and approach to implementation throughout the EU;
(ii) elaborate informal technical guidance and share experiences between MS to avoid duplication of effort;
(iii) to support efficient application of the WFD requirements.

In addition, the Commission produced Thematic CIS information sheets which provided more information and resource material publicly available on a variety of subjects, such as: River Basin Management, Reporting and WISE, Ecological Status, Groundwater, Chemical Aspects, Flood Risk Management, Climate Change and Water, Water Scarcity and drought, Agriculture and Water, Biodiversity and water, Hydromorphology and the Economic Issues.

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Other relevant EU legislation for approaching River Basin Management Plan and the Program of Measures

- Decision 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2001 establishing the list of priority substances in the field of water policy and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of water policy (WFD).
- 2005/646/EC: Commission Decision of 17 August 2005 on the establishment of a register of sites to form the intercalibration network in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Groundwater

- Council Directive 80/68/EEC of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances.
- Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration

Flood protection

- Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks.

Municipal urban wastewater treatment

- Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment
- 93/481/EEC: Commission Decision of 28 July 1993 concerning formats for the presentation of national programmes as foreseen by Article 17 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC.

- The Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC).

Drinking water

- Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.
- Council Directive 79/869/EEC of 9 October 1979 concerning the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking.

Dangerous substances

- Council Directive 76/464/EEC of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.
- Council Directive 86/280/EEC of 12 June 1986 on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of certain dangerous substances included in List I of the Annex to Directive 76/464/EEC.
- Directive 2006/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.
- Council Directive 82/176/EEC of 22 March 1982 on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry.
- Council Directive 83/513/EEC of 26 September 1983 on limit values and quality objectives for cadmium discharges.
- Council Directive 84/491/EEC of 9 October 1984 on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane.

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- Council Directive 84/156/EEC of 8 March 1984 on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry.

Industrial discharges

- Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control.
- Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (Codified version).
- Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).
- The Major Accidents (Seveso) Directive (96/82/EC).

Agriculture

- Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources
- Common Agricultural Policy

Bathing water

- Council Directive 76/160/EEC of 8 December 1975 concerning the quality of bathing water
- Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC

Bathing water

- Bathing Water Directive (EC, 2006)

Environmental Impact assessment

- The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC).
- Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2001/42).

Useful references on practical guides or links to various WFD web sites

At the EC, https://circabc.europa.eu/ provides comprehensive sources of reference documents related to WFD, Flood Directive, and other relevant policies and directives.

EU LEGISLATION, GUIDELINES AND REPORTS

WATER

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water -framework/objectives/implementation_en.htm

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/

ECRAN & RENA NETWORK

http://www.ecranetwork.org/

http://www.renanetwork.org/

TAIEX

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http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/taiex/

RELEVANT PROJECTS IN MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND BLACK SEA

http://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/fish/research/ocean/index_en.htm

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/coordination/

http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/marine_knowledge_2020/index_en.htm

http://www.kg.eurocean.org/

http://www.devotes-project.eu/

http://www.perseus-net.eu/site/content.php

http://medsea-project.eu/

http://www.misisproject.eu/

http://www.pegasoproject.eu/

http://www.coconet-fp7.eu/index.php/about-coconet

http://www.envirogrids.net/

http://www.seas-era.eu/np4/homepage.html

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IV. Highlights from the Workshop

Reference is made to Annex I for the agenda. Below only the main elements are highlighted. The presentations are presented in Annex III.

Highlights Day 1

1. Key Issues of Drina River Basin Program of Measures

Following the discussions at the 6th Screening Workshop, key issues in the preparation of the Program of Measures have been introduced:

The WFD PoMs should be designed to achieve the WFD environmental objectives (WFD Article 11(1)).

The WFD objective is to achieve good status for all water bodies by 2015.

This objective is quantified and linked to a clear timetable.

In designing the PoMs, MS are expected to identify which measures are needed to achieve good status.

The starting point is the current situation, as reflected in the pressures and impacts analysis and the status assessment on the basis of monitoring

In the process of designing the PoMs, it is important first to establish the baseline scenario.

On the basis of this assessment, the WFD specific basic measures (Article 11(3) paragraphs b to l) and supplementary measures (Article 11(4)) can be designed to fill the remaining gap by reducing the pressures to levels compatible with good status.

The measures should be designed based on the assessment of the actual status of the water body, supplemented with the information from the analysis of pressures and impacts affecting the water body.

Measures should be targeted in terms of their type and extent to ensure that pressures are addressed and that this will deliver improvements towards achieving good status or potential in the individual water bodies

The planning process is essential and it starts with the transposition of the Directive into national law and the administrative arrangements, and it was followed by the characterisation of the RBD (including the pressures and impacts analysis, the economic analysis, the delineation of water bodies and the establishment of the typology and reference conditions for surface water bodies: the basis for the ecological status assessment).

The status assessment based on monitoring is a basic element of the planning process.

Finally, the environmental objectives are set and the PoMs to achieve those objectives are established.

2. Current status of the preparation of the Program of Measures in Drina RB

Following the agreed methodology, the work for preparing the Program of Measures is organised as follows:

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Methodology: living guidance document to assist the experts involved in the WFD implementation.

It aims to offer clear evidence on the topics of training the experts in the beneficiary countries, based on the logical flow of preparatory process of the PoM in the selected pilot basin: Drina River Basin, and making use of inputs from Drina RB countries through completed screening templates

The guidance document is updated along the ECRAN project implementation, based on the results of specific assessments (SWMIs, visions, management objectives, economic analysis and financing of the PoM, synergies with other EU policies and directives (MFSD, FD, EIAD, SEAD…)

Annexes and screening templates

1) Transboundary issues: template for data collection for Drina countries;
2) SWMIs basic concept and screening template for Drina countries;
3) Linkages SWMIs and PoM: background document for all ECRAN project beneficiaries;
4) Monitoring programs: template for data collection from all ECRAN beneficiaries countries;
5) SWMIs prioritization;
6) Visions identification and agreement at 5th SW;
7) Management objectives identification;
8) Pressures assessment making use of EC reporting schemes;
9) Impact assessment;
10) Economic analysis;
11) Financing of measures;
12) WFD Environmental objectives.

Content of the Program of Measures in Drina basin

- Transboundary issues
- Selection of Significant Water Management Issues
- Pressures and impact assessment at the Drina RB level
- Assessment of interlinkages between specific topics and their integration
- Definition of visions for each SWMI
- Description of management objectives for each SWMI/vision
- Compilation of measures in the PoM
- Economic analysis
- Financing

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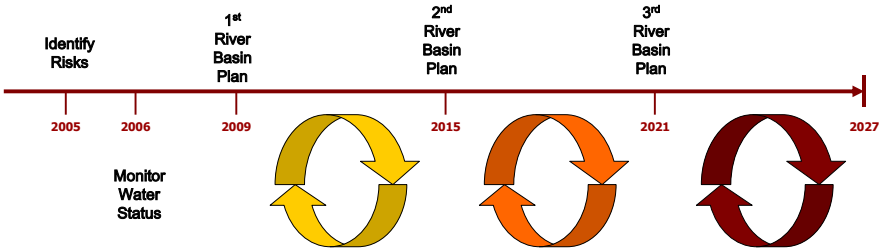
- Assessment of anticipated effects to achieve the WFD objectives based on the compiled PoM, making use of scenarios of future developments.

Development of the environmental objectives according with WFD

The planning cycle includes 3 river basin management plan cycles.

WFD – Planning Cycles



The environmental objectives include:

1) Reaching the good water status and good chemical status and respectively of the good ecological potential and good chemical status (for modified or artificial water body) for surface water bodies

2) Reaching good chemical status and good quantitative status for groundwater bodies

3) Reaching the environmental objectives for protected areas according with the specific legislation

4) Non-deterioration of the surface and groundwater status.

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Progress of the preparatory process for RBMP and PoM in the Candidate countries: Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Macedonia became an official candidate for EU membership in December 2005.

Within the frame of different EU projects, Macedonia is currently preparing River Basin Management Plan for the following river basins: Strumica („Management plan for Strumica River Basin " – funded by the Swiss Confederation, Crn (Regional GEF project, in cooperation with the neighbour's countries on which territories the river basin extent), Bregalnica („Management plan for Bregalnica River Basin"), and the Lake Prespa ("Implementation of the measures of Management Plans for the Basin of Lake Prespa", implemented by UNDP, supported by the Swiss Government).

In case of Lake Prespa, the environmental objectives established in line with the WFD are:

- Avoid a further deterioration of the status of the water bodies;
- Achieve a good status and a good environmental potential for all its water bodies;
- A good status and environmental potential shall be achieved gradually and in line with the goals set forth by the Macedonian Water Law;
- Reduce chemical pollution;
- Achieve water related protected areas objectives.

The implementation of the Program of Measures is foreseen until 2027 when the environmental objectives will be met.

Serbia

Serbia is an EU candidate country (March, 2012). The process of transposing and implementing the WFD includes several sites:

1) The Law on Waters entered into force on 15 May 2010;
2) Environmental Protection Act (OG 135/04, 36/09);
3) Nature Protection Act (OG 36/09, 88/10);
4) Public Utilities Act (OG 119/12, 116/13, 44/14);

(i) The Law on Waters-Partial harmonization with the EU WFD- transposition plan is under consideration (PLAC project)

(ii) Ongoing activities – preparation of the first set of the amendments to the Law on Waters – to provide legal basis for secondary legislation

(iii) Full transposition is planned for 2018.

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The long term goal of the PoM is to achieve integrated water management and the harmonization of the water regime (with maximization of economic and social benefits, with respect of equity, sustainability and full respect of international agreements).

The priority goal is to establish the appropriate water management system, to ensure policy, institutional, financial capacity and other prerequisites for long term strategic development of water sector.

The implementation at the international and national level includes several steps:

At the international level:

(i) Implementation of WFD started on the regional level

(ii) International Danube RBD - ICPDR – administrative framework for basin-wide cooperation under the Danube River Protection Convention

(iii) Serbia has been a full member of the ICPDR since August 2003 (originally ratifying the Danube River Protection Convention on 30 Jan 2003).

(iv) Active participation in the preparation of the Danube River Basin Districts Management Plan (2009) and Update 2015.

At the national Level

(i) International Sava River Sava Commission - administrative framework for basin-wide cooperation under the Framework agreement on the Sava River (SRBMP – 2014)

(ii) Water management strategy- now public consultation phase

(iii) The Water management plan for the Danube River Basin (Serbia)- now public consultation phase

(iv) Water management plans for water districts – preparation

(v) Directive Specific Implementation Plan for WFD (2016) will define precise deadlines for full implementation, planned to be prepared in period 2015 - 2016 by IPA 2013 support.

Turkey

Environment chapter has been officially opened on 21st of December, 2009.

Turkey adopts legislation aimed at transposing the EU's horizontal and framework environmental legislation, including its transboundary aspects, such as Water Framework Directive, Urban Waste Water Directive and Flood Directive. Also, adopts legislation aimed at transposing the acquis in the field of water quality, notably its Framework Water Protection Law; establishes River Basin Management Plans; and makes further significant progress in legislative alignment in this sector by adopting and implementing the EU legislation.

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As a results of the new institutional arrangements in 2011, the General Directorate of Water Management (GDWM) having seven departments (one is dedicated to river basin management) was established with the aim to gather all the organizations and institutions that have water-related tasks and liabilities in an effective way, and to provide a national water policy according to national priorities and global trends.

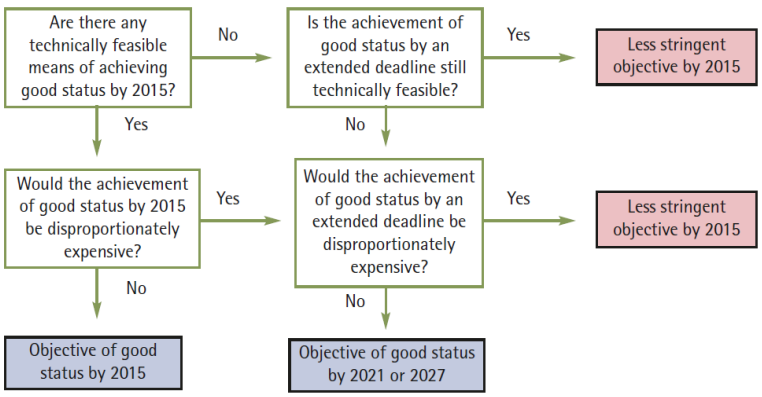
Between 2009 and 2013, River Basin Protection Action Plans have been prepared for 25 basins. Within the frame of the European Union IPA-2011 Project namely "Conversion of River Basin Protection Action Plans into River Basin Management Plans" for Meriç-Ergene, Susurluk, Konya Endorheic and Büyük Menderes Basins was started on 29 December 2014 and will be finished in 2017.

Highlights Day 2

Use of exemptions in the development of River Basin Management Plan and their impact on environmental objectives

The environmental objectives and the exemptions are set under Article 4 of the WFD. The subsequent paragraphs aim at describing Article 4, mainly the exemptions, in a summarised way and in the order presented in the Directive.

Stepped approach to the main tests justifying the use of extended deadlines and less stringent objectives



Article 4 WFD sets out the "environmental objectives" mainly in Article 4.1.

The main environmental objectives in the Directive are manifold and include the following elements (a) surface waters, (b) ground waters and (c) protected areas):

- No deterioration of status for surface and ground waters and the protection, enhancement and restoration of all water bodies;

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- Achievement of good status by 2015, i.e. good ecological status (or Potential) and good chemical status for surface waters and good chemical and good quantitative status for ground waters;
- Progressive reduction of pollution of priority substances and phase-out of priority hazardous substances in surface waters5 and prevention and limitation of input of pollutants in ground waters;
- Reversal of any significant, upward trend of pollutants in ground waters;
- Achievement of Standards and objectives set for protected areas in Community legislation.

Article 4.1 defines the WFD general objective to be achieved in all surface and groundwater bodies, i.e. good status by 2015, and introduces the principle of preventing any further deterioration of status.

The exemptions to the general objectives that allow for less stringent objectives, extension of deadline beyond 2015, or the implementation of new projects, provided a set of conditions are fulfilled.

The key element in making the general environmental objective operational in a harmonized way throughout the EU is the intercalibration exercise.

Article 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 describe the conditions and the process in which they can be applied. These exemptions range from small-scale temporary exemptions to mid and long term deviations from the rule "good status by 20157", and include the following physical characteristics of a surface water body or:

- alterations to the level of bodies of groundwater, or failure to prevent status'
- deterioration of a body of surface water (including from high status to good status) as'
- a result of new sustainable human development activities (Article 4.7)'

Paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article 4 introduce **two principles applicable to all exemptions**:

- exemptions for one water body must not permanently exclude or compromise achievement of the environmental objectives in other water bodies;
- at least the same level of protection must be achieved.

Principles for applying exemptions in a transboundary context

Exemptions may be applied in cases where a certain Member State cannot resolve the reasons for not achieving the environmental objectives because they lay outside the competence and jurisdiction of the Member State.

When applying such an exemption, the following principles should be considered:

The coordination mechanisms as mentioned in WFD Article 3.4 or Article 3.5 or covered by other pieces of legislation (e.g. air quality) should be in place and have been exploited to the fullest extent to resolve the problem.

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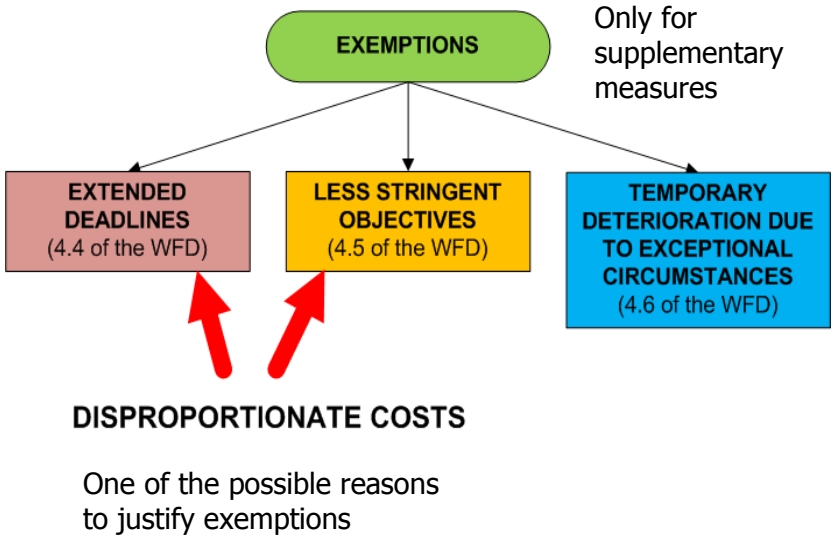
The Member States concerned should coordinate their efforts to apply the most cost effective solution to solve the environmental issue for which an exemption may be required.

The Member State has to take all measures on its own territory that will contribute to achieving good status, and that are not disproportionate expensive or technically infeasible.



The Member State has to demonstrate that the reasons for not achieving the environmental objectives are outside its jurisdiction and its competence. This could for example be done by information provided by the other Member State, and/or by information provided by a monitoring point at the border between the Member States concerned or by other means.

Reasons for applying exemptions in a transboundary context:

- Exemptions in a transboundary context could relate to transboundary pollution, but also to hydro-morphological alterations or other transboundary ecological impacts or in the case of extreme events;
- When a Member State is reporting to the Commission under Article 12, it will have to provide information which support their argument and allow the Commission to verify that the nonachievement of an objective is clearly linked to the transboundary pollution or other transboundary effects;
- Such demonstration of evidence can be achieved through an appropriate and targeted monitoring strategy or a comprehensive risk analysis in accordance with Article 5 and Annex II WFD.

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Most recent developments in approaching affordability at EU level

Affordability: Can we afford the implementation of measures for reaching objectives?

Examples of the Criteria and Thresholds

SECTOR	CRITERIA	EXAMPLES OF THRESHOLDS
Households	Costs as a % of an average household income	3% (France) 4-5% (Romania)
	Costs as a % of an average household income for low-income groups (e.g. lowest decile)	
Industry	Costs as a % of Value Added	3% (France) 2-3% (Romania)
Agriculture	Costs as a % of Value Added	2-3% (Romania)
	Costs as a % of gross operational income	3% (France)
State budget	Costs as a % of state budget for water protection	

Projecting trends in key economic indicators and drivers likely to influence pressures and thus water status

The objective for calculating the trends is to provide economic input into the development of the baseline scenario and the water-body risk assessment.

Tasks

1. Assess trends of key hydrological and socio-economic factors/drivers that are likely to affect pressures (demography, climate, sector policies, e.g. common agricultural policy, technological development);
2. Identify proposed measures and planned investments for implementing existing water legislation;
3. Forecast changes in pressures based on changes in economic and physical drivers and proposed water-related measures;
4. Construct a Business As Usual scenario for pressures;
5. Conduct a sensitivity analysis on the baseline scenario and identify optimistic and pessimistic scenarios.

Foreseen trends in key water uses up to 2027 should also be defined with the final aim to develop a baseline scenario.

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Long-term forecasts are needed according to article 5 to identify whether there is a gap in water status between the projected situation and the Directive's objectives by 2027.

In addition to trends in physical parameters and key socio economic drivers, trends in water policy variables (such as planned investments in the water sector or development of new technologies) should be also taken into account.

The economic analysis required by the WFD, carried out in parallel to the pressure and impact assessment, need to be integrated to help us predict what the likely socio-economic trends are in the coming years and how this will affect the activities and resulting pressures on water bodies within each River Basin District.

It helps inform the best combination of measures to ensure that the environmental objectives of the Directive are met.

The planning process needs to build cost effectiveness into to ensure that the least cost is incurred for maximum effect.

The consideration of trends is important when assessing the real potential benefits of the WFD to society and the environment.

Development of supplementary measures needed to reach environmental objectives

"Supplementary measures" are those measures required in addition to the minimum requirements, in order to achieve the objectives of the WFD. Supplementary measures are those additional measures needed on top of basic measures to achieve the WFD objectives. In case the WFD targets are not reached through basic measures, supplementary measures have to be implemented.

Supplementary Measures are to be taken to achieve the objectives. They can be taken for a higher level of protection.

Type of supplementary measures according with the Annex VI of the WFD (1)

(i) Legislative instruments;

(ii) Administrative instruments;

(iii) Economic or fiscal instruments;

(iv) Negotiated environmental agreements;

(v) Emission controls;

(vi) Codes of good practice;

(vii) Recreation and restoration of wetlands areas;

(viii) Abstraction controls;

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(ix) Demand management measures, inter alia, promotion of adapted agricultural production such as low water requiring crops in areas affected by drought;

(x) Efficiency and reuse measures, inter alia, promotion of water-efficient technologies in industry and water-saving irrigation techniques;

(xi) Construction projects;

(xii) Desalination plants;

(xiii) Rehabilitation projects;

(xiv) Artificial recharge of aquifers;

(xv) Educational projects;

(xvi) Research, development and demonstration projects;

(xvii) Other relevant measures.

As an illustration: Supplementary measures to address nutrients may include:

- Promotion of phosphorus free detergents
- Reduction of the soil erosion
- Establishment of more strict standards for waste water treatment
- Changes in the discharge point to another water body (in order to not affect status
- Changes in agricultural practices
- Afforestation.

Highlights Day 3

Integration of the other water directives in the development of the PoM

Integration is a key concept underlying the WFD within the river basin district.

Integration needs to happen at the river basin scale, e.g. between flood management, water supply and environmental protection measures; sometimes at the national scale legislation; and some other times at the European scale, e.g. between WFD, Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and Structural Funds.

Integration refers to:

- Integration of environmental objectives - quality, ecological and quantity;
- Integration of all water resources, surface water and groundwater bodies, wetlands, coastal water resources at the river basin scale;

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- Integration of all water uses, functions and values into a common policy framework, i.e. water for the environment, water for health and human consumption, water for economic sectors, water as a social good;
- Integration of disciplines, analyses and expertise - hydrology, hydraulics, ecology, chemistry, soil sciences, technology engineering and economics to assess current pressures and impacts on water resources and identify measures for achieving the environmental objectives in the most cost-effective manner;
- Integration of water legislation into a common and coherent framework;
- Different EU legislation (e.g. the Nitrates Directive, Drinking Water Directive and the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive) must be co-ordinated in RBMPs through PoMs;
- Integration of all significant management and ecological aspects relevant to sustainable river basin planning - such as flood protection and prevention;
- Integration of a wide range of measures, including pricing and economic and financial instruments, in a common management approach for achieving the environmental objectives of the Directive;
- Integration of stakeholders and the civil society in decision making in the development of RBMPs;
- Integration of different decision-making levels that influence water resources and water status, be local, regional or national, for an effective management of all waters;
- Integration of water management from different MS, for river basins shared by several countries, existing and/or future MS.

Relevant thematic issues of integration in Drina RB

- Integration environmental, economic, social objectives;
- Integrated information sources;
- Spatial integration – land use planning;
- Cross sectoral integration;
- Priority for Quality and quantity (water, sediments, etc.);
- PoM and climate changes: “climate proof” measures;
- Role of economic instruments in achieving the WFD objectives through integration of policies;
- PoM – prioritization of investments.

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Coordination of the PoM at the transboundary basin level

In the case of transboundary water bodies, this needs co-operation between countries.

The WFD commits MS to:

a) Take a new approach to water protection – the integrated river basin approach - basin-wide scale, addressing all pressures and impacts;

b) Use ecological health as the indicator of success;

c) It covers all water categories; rivers, lakes, groundwater as well as coastal and transitional waters;

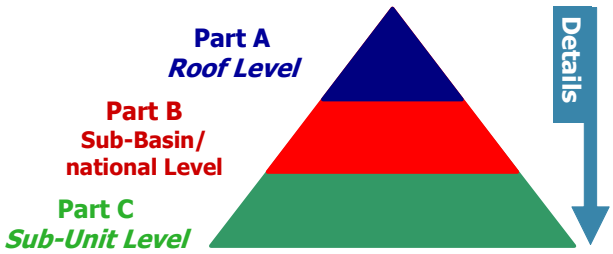
d) Sets clear objectives:

- Use of water resources must be sustainable throughout Europe;
- The protection of all categories of waters;
- Waters to be managed at river basin level by formulating a RBMP;
- Appropriate coordination with relevant non-EU Member States shall be endeavoured for achieving WFD objectives" - WFD Article 3(5);
- "Member States may identify an existing national or international body as competent authority for the purposes of this Directive"- WFD Article 3(6);

e) Include the views of stakeholders (Article 14);

f) Requiring water pricing policies based on the "user pays" principle;

g) Balancing the interests of the environment with those who depend on it.



Part A International, basin-wide level - the Roof level
Part B National level and/or the internationally coordinated sub-basin level for selected sub-basins (Tisza, Sava, Prut and Danube Delta)
Part C Sub-unit level, defined as management units in the national territory – **Drina River Basin**

The information increases in detail from Part A to Parts B and C.

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Other key points of discussion

In addition to the highlighted topics, other issues were raised and discussed at the meeting, including the following topics:

1. Differentiation of water bodies, with different pressures and measures;
2. Approaches for defining water bodies typologies;
3. Links between typology and reference conditions;
4. Use of pressures criteria and ecological criteria;
5. Establishment of reference conditions values;
6. Approaches for identification of agglomerations;
7. Issues related to affordability and the reduced ability to pay of the population against large financial burden of building wastewater treatment plants;
8. Grouping of monitoring sites;
9. Revision of monitoring programs in line with the WFD;
10. Cost of preparing the RBMP;
11. Climate changes, adaptation strategies, climate proof measures in the PoM;
12. Importance of polluter pays principle and beneficiary pays principle.

Final Workshop Outcomes

As a result of the discussions during the workshop, the participants have agreed on the following concepts and products which will be further used in the preparatory process of the Program of Measures in Drina river Basin.

- The templates for completion of emissions inventories for urban, industrial and agricultural pressures, according to the European reporting schemes discussed
- Procedures for completing the screening templates clarified
- The approach for pressures and impact assessment clarified
- The outline and the first draft of the PoM discussed
- Awareness improved on the necessity to ensure a reliable and complete database
- Information on the reporting requirements for achieving the measures to reach the WFD objectives
- Clarity on the application of exemptions and the link with derogations and disproportionate costs
- Improved knowledge on how to consider the affordability in the application of economic analysis of the program of measures.

In addition, the participants made suggestions on the future topics of discussion in the next workshops planned for 2016, dedicated to all three tasks of the Water Management Working Group.

1) <u>On the preparation of the Program of measures for Drina river basin</u>

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- Program of measures - basic and supplementary measures
- Environmental objectives
- Exemptions application
- Scenarios
- Anticipated effects to achieve the WFD objectives
- Funding options
- Climate change
- Public participation in the making decision process

2) On the Economic Analysis

- Application of Polluter Pays Principle
- Estimation of Cost of measures
- Disproportionate costs
- Affordability
- Prioritization of investments
- Water utilities
- Tariffs and charges

3) Integration WFD and the MSFD

- ICZM implementation
- Economics of the PoM analysed in synergy with the economics of the PoM under WFD.

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V. Evaluation

Statistical information

1.1	Workshop Session	6th Screening Workshop Water Framework Directive Program of Measures – Environmental Objectives and Exemptions 17-19 November 2015, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
1.2	Facilitators name	As per agenda
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators) optional	As per participants' list

Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	**Partially**	**Not at all**
1. Improved understanding of the topics, challenges and tasks, and related responsibilities along the establishment of the environmental objectives and the development of the Program of Measures, in line with WFD	IIIII IIIII IIIII I (100%)		
2. Exchange of experiences and knowledge significantly improved	IIIII IIIII IIIII I (100%)		
3. Key obstacles impeding the tasks implementation and related solutions identified	IIIII IIIII I (73%)	IIII (27%)	
4. Active involvement of the participants through the preparation of case studies reflecting the experience of Candidate countries in the development of the RBMP and the related PoM	IIIII IIIII IIII (87.5%)	II (12.5%)	
5. Guidance documents related to the WG tasks discussed and clarified	IIIII IIIII IIII (87.5%)	II (12.5%)	

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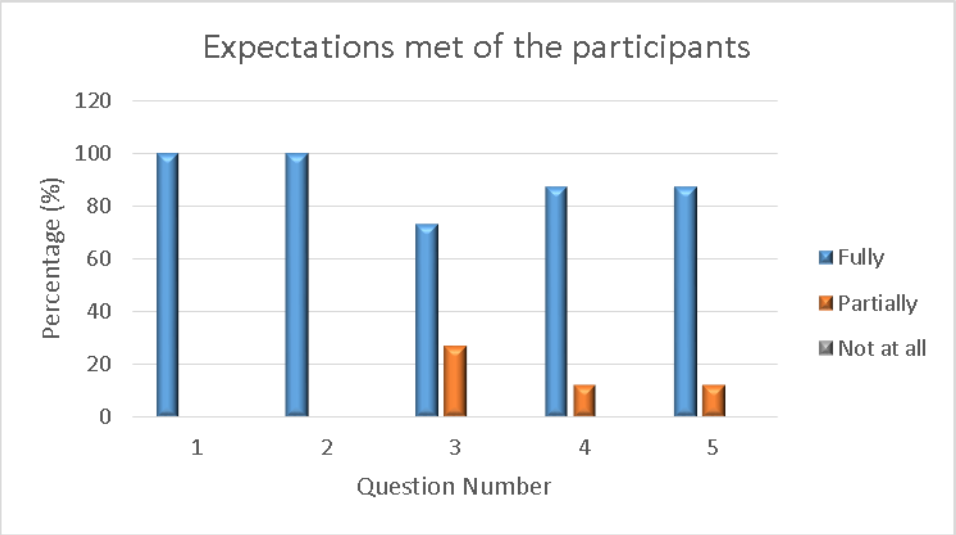

Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1. The workshop achieved the objectives set	IIIII IIIII I (69%)	IIIII (31%)				
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	IIIII IIIII IIIII (94%)	I (6%)				
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	IIIII IIIII IIII (87.5%)	II (12.5%)				
4. The practical work was relevant and informative	IIIII IIIII III (81%)	III (19%)				
5. The workshop was interactive	IIIII IIIII III (81%)	III (19%)				
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	IIIII IIIII III (81%)	III (19%)				
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	IIIII IIIII IIII (87.5%)	II (12.5%)				
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	IIIII IIIII IIIII (94%)	I (6%)				
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent	IIIII IIIII IIII (87.5%)	II (12.5%)				

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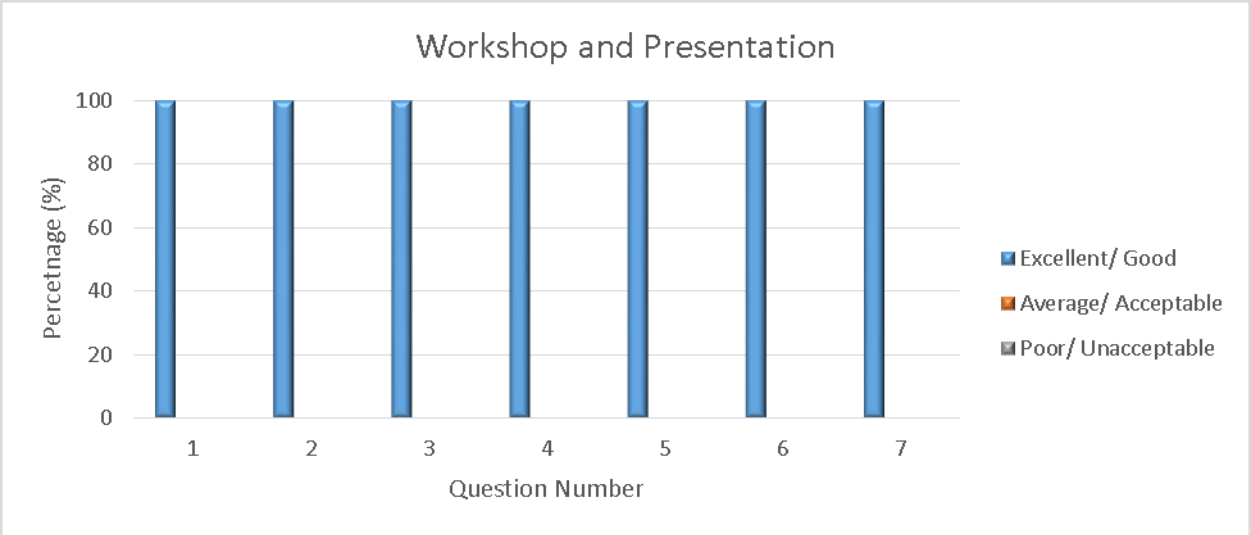

Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

Workshop Sessions:

- Please more various examples! Thank you;
- Excellent!

Facilitators:

- Excellent!

Workshop level and content:

- Excellent!

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ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1 : Tuesday, 17 November 2015

Topic: WM WG –6th Screening Workshop on Program of Measures in Drina River Basin

Chair and Co-Chairs: Mihail Dimovski and Mihaela Popovici

Venue: Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	**09:00**	**Registration**		
09.00	09.15	Welcome and opening	Welcome and opening Ms. Marta Moren Abat, European Commission, DG Environment Mr. Mihail Dimovski (ECRAN Team Leader)	Address by EC Address by ECRAN
09.15	09.30	Introduction of the Agenda of the workshop	Ms. Mihaela Popovici, ECRAN Expert	Introduction to the purpose of the workshop and its expected outcome Presentation and adoption of the agenda
09.30	10.30	Presentation and discussion of the results achieved during the 3rd, 4th and 5th screening workshops	Ms. Mihaela Popovici	Presentation of the approach, methodologies and the results achieved to be further used in the finalization of the PoM Method : PPP and Q&A
10:30	***11:00***	***Coffee Break***		
11.00	12.30	Progress made for the development of a Methodology for preparing the PoM as part of the RBM Plan	Ms. Mihaela Popovici, All participants	Presentation of the consolidated concept for preparing the PoM, including all 4 phases implemented so far; steps and related screening templates used in the process, and introduction of the remaining steps before finalization of the Program of

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				Measures Method : PPP and Q&A
12:30	***14:00***	***Lunch Break***		
14:00	14:30	Development of the environmental objectives according with WFD	Mr. Gheorghe Constantin Head of Water Department Ministry of Environment Romania TAIEX expert	Methodology for the establishment of the environmental objectives for the surface and groundwater Method : PPP and Q&A
14:30	15:00	Monitoring and information needs for the establishment of the environmental objectives	Mr. Gheorghe Constantin TAIEX expert All participants	Presentation will be focus on the necessary data and information for the establishment of the environmental objectives as well as on the necessary monitoring Method : PPP and Q&A
15:00	***15:30***	***Coffee Break***		
15:30	16:00	Intercalibration for the coordination of the environmental objectives at the basin level. Romanian experience	Mr. Gheorghe Constantin TAIEX expert All participants	The presentation will introduce Romanian experience concerning the intercalibration process needed for the coordination of environmental objectives at the Danube River Basin and EU level Method : PPP and Q&A
16:00	17:00	Presentation of the existing national experiences in the Candidate countries in the development of the RBM Plan and Program of Measures	National experts from the Candidate countries Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey	Countries short information on the methodology, progress, problems and lessons learned from the preparatory process for RBMP and PoM Method : PPP and Q&A

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Day 2 : Wednesday 18 November, 2015

Topic: WMWG - 6th Screening Workshop on Program of Measures in Drina River Basin Pilot

Chair: Mihaela Popovici and Gheorghe Constantin

Venue: Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
09.00	09.30	Use of exemptions in the development of River Basin Management Plan and their impact on environmental objectives	Mr. Gheorghe Constantin TAIEX expert All participants	Presentation of the exemptions and their use in the development of the realistic development of a PoM within the River Basin Management Plan Method : PPP and Q&A
9:30	10:00	Use of the economic analysis for the justification of exemptions	Ms. Mihaela Popovici All participants	Presentation of the EU approach towards the economic analysis for the establishment of exemptions and a case study on the Romanian experience Method : PPP and discussions
10:00	10:30	Key issue from the CIS WG Economics on affordability	Spela Petelin Slovenian Water Institute TAIEX Expert	Presentation of the most recent developments in approaching affordability at EU level Method : PPP and Q&A
10:30	11:00	Addressing affordability concerns in the WFD implementation in Slovenia	Spela Petelin Slovenian Water Institute TAIEX Expert	Experiences in considering affordability in Slovenia in connection with the WFD implementation Method : PPP and Q&A
11:00	***11:30***	***Coffee Break***		
11:30	12:00	Development of a PoM for reaching the environmental	Mr. Gheorghe Constantin TAIEX expert	Presentation of the Romanian experience concerning the development of the PoM oriented

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		objectives. Case study on Romanian experience	All participants	toward reaching the environmental objectives Method : PPP and Q&A
12:00	12:30	Use of the key economic indicators in the development of a PoM	Ms. Mihaela Popovici All participants	Presentation of the concept for calculating projecting trends in key economic indicators and drivers likely to influence pressures and thus water status Method : PPP and Q&A
12:30	***14:00***	***Lunch Break***		
14:00	15:00	Cost recovery as a non-structural measure within the PoM	Ms. Mihaela Popovici All participants	Presentation of the importance of use cost recovery as an efficient non-structural measure within the PoM and for reaching environmental objectives Method : PPP and Q&A
15:00	15:30	Development of the supplementary measures within PoM. Case study Romanian experience	Mr. Gheorghe Constantin, TAIEX Expert All participants	Case studies on the development of supplementary measures needed to reach environmental objectives in surface waters and groundwater Method : PPP and Q&A
15:30	***16:00***	***Coffee Break***		
16:00	17:00	Coordination between WFD and Flood Directive	Ms. Mihaela Popovici, ECRAN Expert All participants	Introduction of the objectives of the two directives as well as the links and coordination between the measures, investments, economics and related indicators Method : PPP and Q&A

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Day 3 : Thursday 19 November, 2015

Topic: WMWG - 6th Screening Workshop on Program of Measures in Drina River Basin Pilot

Chair and Co-Chairs: Mihaela Popovici and Gheorghe Constantin

Venue Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	**09:00**	**Registration**		
09:00	09:30	Wrap up of the key points of discussion from the first two days meeting	Ms. Mihaela Popovici, ECRAN Expert	
09:30	10:30	Integration of the other water directives in the development of the PoM	Gheorghe Constantin TAIEX Expert All participants	Presentation of the Romanian approach related to the integration of the other EU water directives within the PoM Method : PPP and Q&A
10:30	***11:00***	***Coffee Break***		
11:00	12:30	Coordination of the PoM at the transboundary basin level	1 expert nominated per country to provide country's view on future steps for the coordination of PoM	ECRAN expert will make an introduction on the need for coordination of measure within the transboundary river basin. Countries will present their view on the existing situation and future needs for an effective implementation of the WFD Method : PPP and Q&A
12:30	***14:00***	***Lunch Break***		
14:00	15:00	National administrative and institutional aspects for the development of PoM. Case study Romania	Ms. Mihaela Popovici All participants	An important issue for the implementation of the WFD is related of the institutional and administrative capacity. Presentation will focus on the Romanian experience in dealing with the development of RBMP and PoM

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				Method : PPP and Q&A
15:00	15:30	Coordination of the PoM at the international river basin level. Case study Danube	Ms. Mihaela Popovici, ECRAN Expert	Presentation of the experience on the implementation of the WFD including PoM at the Danube level Method : PPP and Q&A
15:30	***16:00***	***Coffee Break***		
16:00	16:30	Next steps and conclusions	Ms. Mihaela Popovici, ECRAN Expert	

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ANNEX II – Participants

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[1] This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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ANNEX III – Workshop materials (under separate cover)

Workshop materials including presentations and case studies can be downloaded from

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Presentations_6th_Screening_DRB_November_2015_Sarajevo.zip

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