

# Monitoring of the implementation process and of their effects in the field of improving the status of water resources

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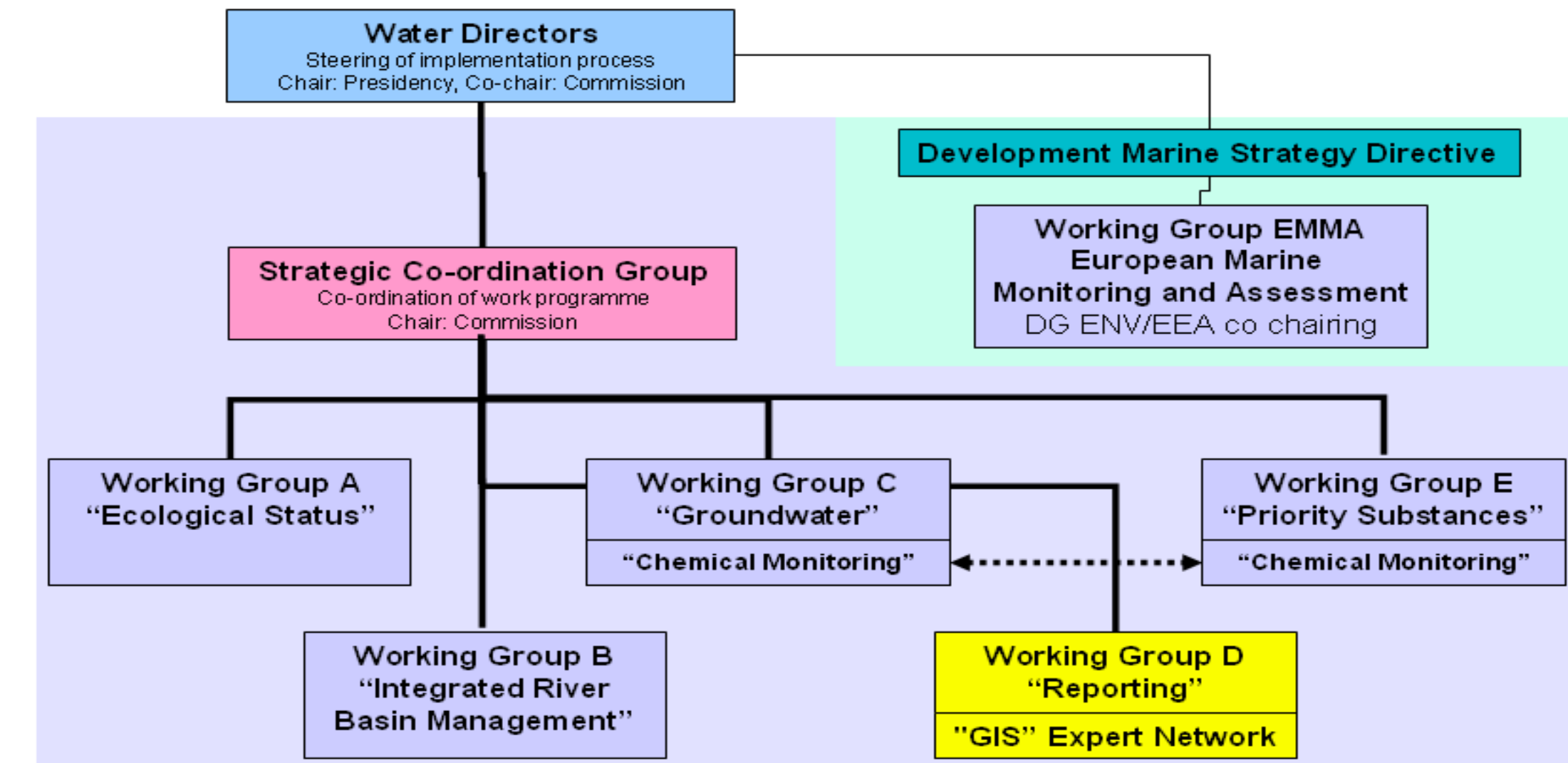
Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests

ECRAN Multi-beneficiary Workshop, Sarajevo, 11-13 July 2016

# Monitoring of the WFD implementation

- According with the Article 18 of the WFD, Commission has to assess the progress in the implementation of the WFD in certain intervals and to inform the European Parliament, the Council and the public about the results of its assessments
- Related to these WFD implementation reports, a number of facts, figures and maps were produced and made available.
- The **first implementation report** was published on 22 March 2007. This report addressed three aspects: the transposition into national law, the set-up of administrative structures and the environmental and economic analysis of river basin districts

# Policy Implementation of WFD



# Water Information System for Europe

- More commonly known as WISE – is the gateway to information on European water issues. It comprises a wide range of data and information collected by EU institutions to serve several stakeholders
- WISE is a partnership initiative of the European Commission (Directorate-Generals for Environment, Joint Research Centre and Eurostat) and the European Environment Agency.

# Main objectives of WISE

- To provide a single entry point to access harmonized and high quality European water data and information provided by mainly Member States
- To assess and compare environmental status and trends related to water and their associated pressures and impacts from human activities including the underlying socio-economic driving forces.
- To **check the compliance with and implementation of European water legislation** and national laws and inform the citizens thereof.
- To use the collected information to assess the effects and the effectiveness of the EU water policy

# Users of WISE

- EU institutions as well as Member States national, regional and local administrations working in water policy development or implementation
- Professionals working in the water field from public or private organisations, with a technical interest on water
- Scientists working in the water field
- General public, including in this group those working in private or public entities not directly related to water policy but with an indirect interest in water (regular or sporadi

# Sections of WISE

- EU water policies (directives, implementation reports and supporting activities..)
- Data and themes (reported datasets, interactive maps, statistics, indicators,..)
- Modelling (now - and forecasting services across Europe..)
- Projects and research (inventory for links to recently completed and ongoing water related projects and research activities..)

# Water Data Centre and Water Statistics central access points

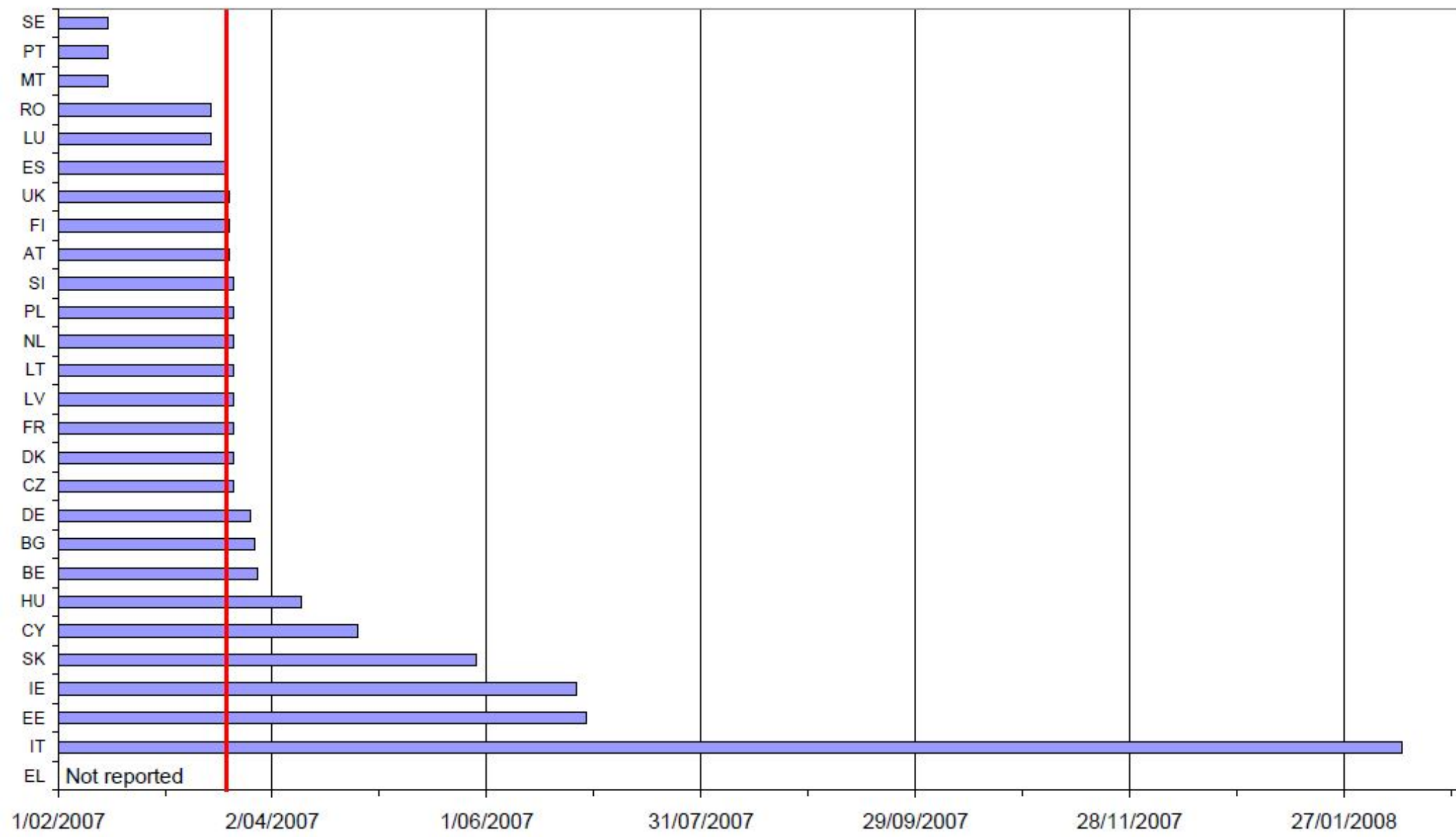
- **Water Data Centre**, hosted at the European Environment Agency (EEA), provides a central access point to several web-services: interactive maps, data viewers, European datasets and indicators
- **Water Statistics** website, hosted at Eurostat, gives access to the results of the reporting from countries to the Eurostat/OECD Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters
- In addition to the reporting from countries, monitoring of pollutants released to surface waters or within the aquatic environment is conducted by JRC in cooperation with a network of laboratories.



# Methodology for compliance and performance assessment

- **Screening assessment** is based on a check list which enables the systematic and comprehensive overview on the completeness, clarity and quality of the Member State report. check list was based on the reporting guidance
- **In-depth assessment** in order to determine whether there are cases of "non-compliance"
- **Performance indicators** present the relative completeness and quality of the implementation between the Member States







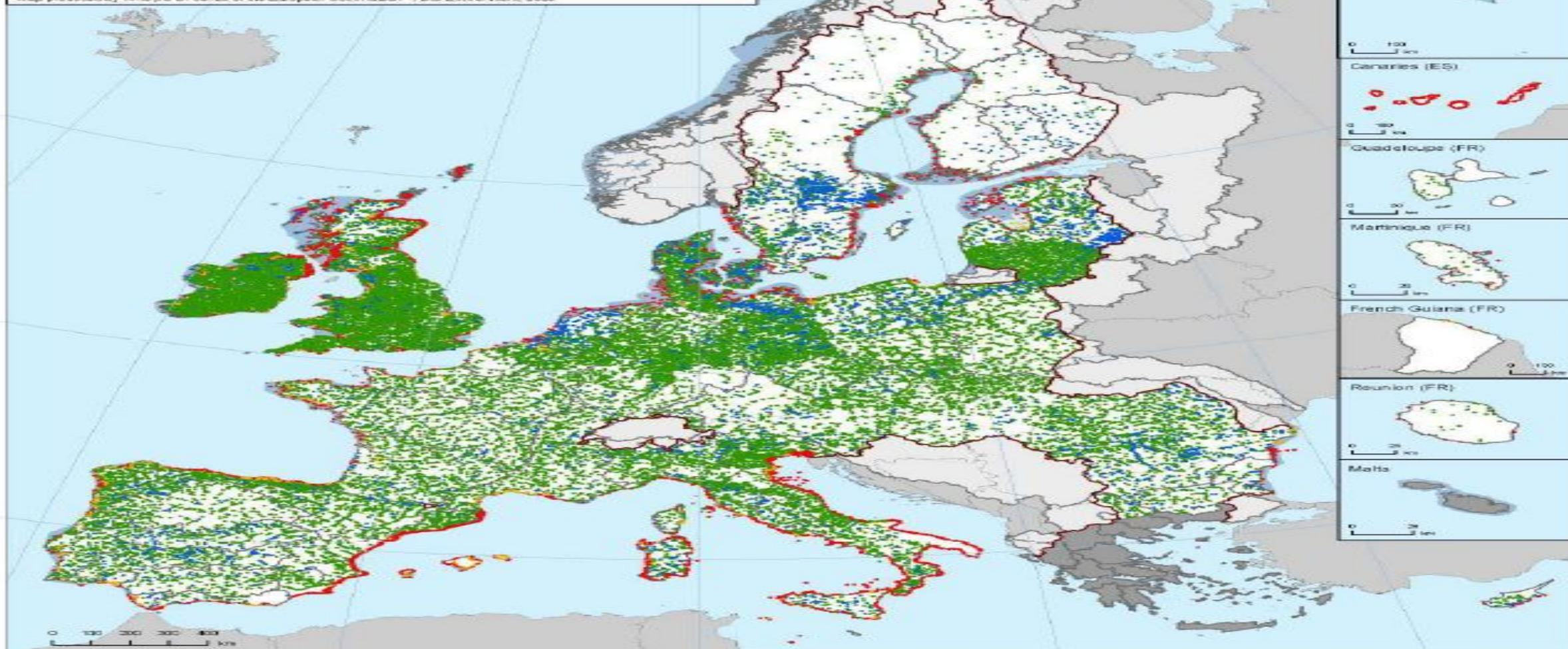
# Surface water monitoring stations

Submissions in accordance with Article 8 of the Water Framework Directive

Version March 2009

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  River monitoring stations              |  River Basin Districts (within EU27) <sup>(3)</sup>  |
|  Lake monitoring stations               |  River Basin Districts (outside EU27) <sup>(3)</sup> |
|  Transitional water monitoring stations |  Coastal waters <sup>(4)</sup>                       |
|  Coastal water monitoring stations      |  Country border <sup>(5)</sup>                       |
|  No report <sup>(1)</sup>               |  EU27 extent   |

Map produced by WFP plc on behalf of the European Commission © EC Environment, 2009



## Footnotes:

(1) Greece has not reported on its monitoring programmes under Article 8.

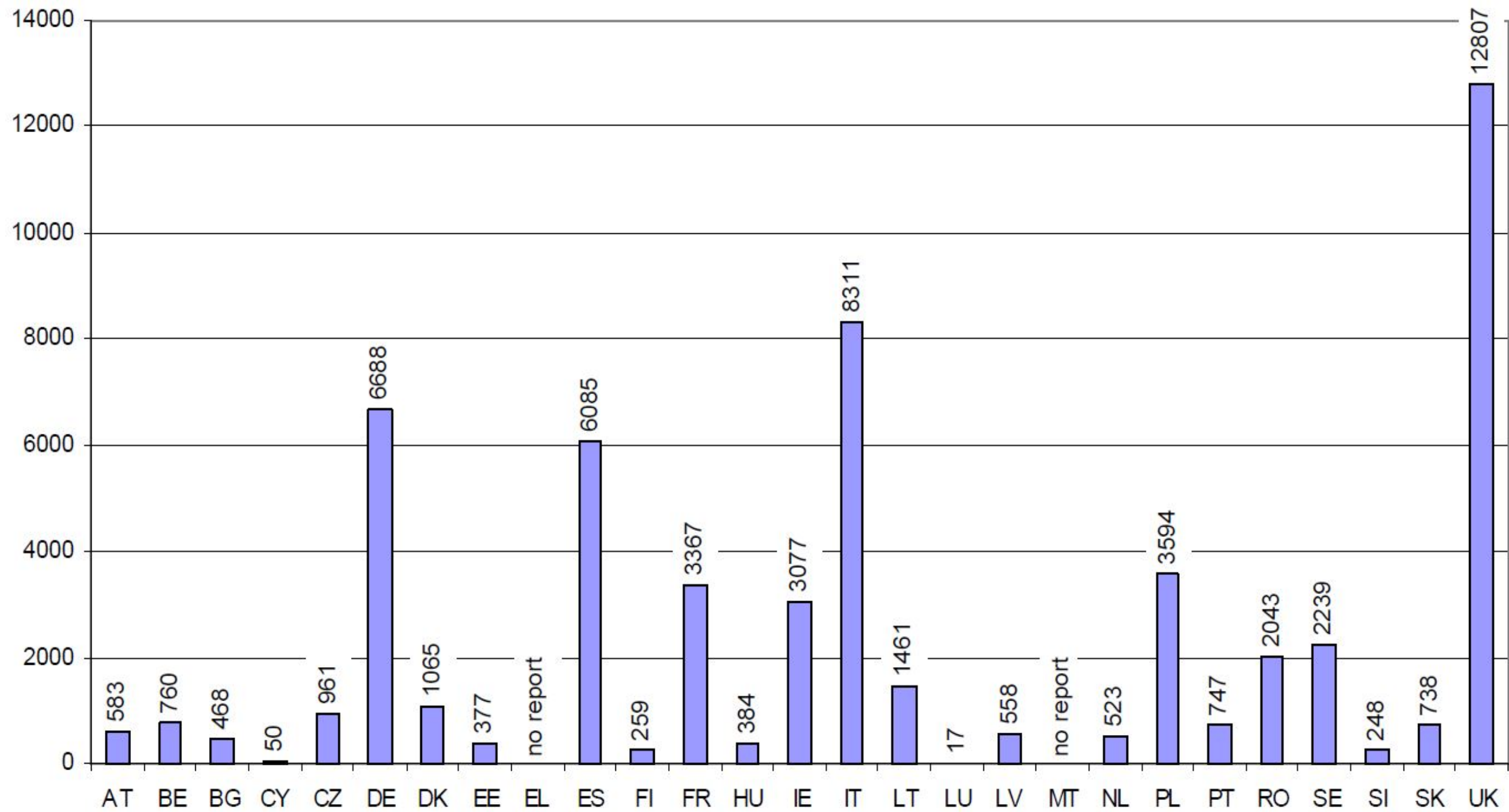
(2) Malta has not reported on its surface water monitoring programmes under Article 8.

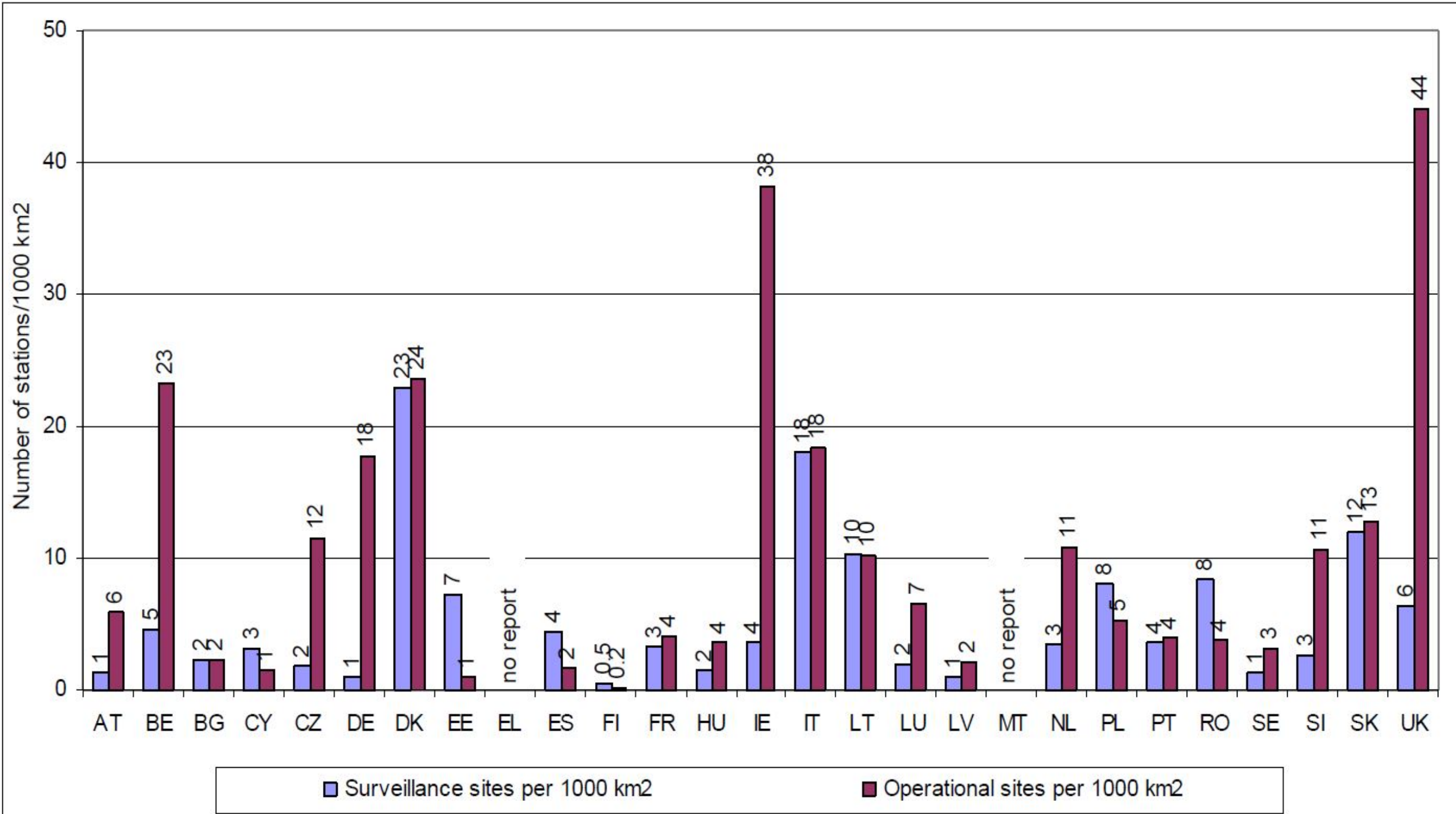
(3) The boundaries for all River Basin Districts are displayed using the WISE River Basin Districts dataset, available from the European Environment Agency: <http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/dataservice/metadata.asp?id=1041>. International and National River Basin Districts have been reported by EU Member States and Norway under Article 3 of the Water Framework Directive.

River catchments extending beyond the EU27 border have been derived from the Catchment Characterisation and Modelling (CCM) database, developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC). The boundaries for the Danube International RBD were supplied by the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR).

(4) Coastal waters are defined in the Water Framework Directive as extending 1 nautical mile from the coastline. However, some Member States have included a larger part of their coastal waters within the RBD boundaries.

(5) The country border data was provided by Eurostat and is derived from EGM at a scale of 1:3 million.







# Conclusions from the 1<sup>st</sup> River Basin Management Plan

- The assessment of the RBMPs indicates that progress towards the objective of good status by 2015 is expected, but it will not be achieved for a significant proportion of water bodies.
- The main pressures on the water environment are hydromorphological pressures, pollution and over-abstraction.
- The chemical quality of water bodies has significantly improved in the last 30 years, but the situation as regards the priority substances listed in the WFD falls short of the objective.
- A significant number of exemptions have been applied in the 1st RBMPs



Thank you for attention !