



ANNEX 8 to the tender specifications

EDITING – SAMPLE TASK

Instructions

Please carry out a full edit (including a final proofread) of the following document, using the definitions of editing and proof-reading contained in Section 6 (Subject of the contract) of the relevant Tender Specification.

Water governance

To ensure effective implementation of water policies, the WFD, the other water directives and policies, the blueprint the vertical integration between the different scales of administration, local, river basin district, national and EU level is indispensable. In the same way the horizontal integration with other relevant stakeholders and policy areas like agriculture, energy, transport are vitally important for the set up of the effective measures for the achievements of the WFD and the recommendations set out in the Blueprint. Only the equal efforts on both of these dimensions of water governance ensure that water resources and healthy water ecosystems can play their role in the resource efficient , green economy the EU tries to strive for in a sustainable growth by 2050.

3.1.1 Water governance - the vertical dimension

Water policies and water management find their formulation and implementation on different scales.

Global aspects and water protection outside the EU

On global level we recognize driven by global trade increasing interdependency between water scarce regions often in developing countries and the consumption of water intense produced agricultural and industrial products mainly in the developed countries (consumption of embedded water). The so called "water footprint" tries to capture this is easy to grasp litre per product. Which indeed is can be a useful concept for awareness rising for the general public but risks to lose exact messages to be given for the sustainable water management in the concrete river basin, suffering water scarcity. Here more direct support to integrated sustainable water management and good water stewardship is needed for better account of water issues in the coordination mechanism between EU partners and partner regions. However the general shift of diet of European consumers to lower meat consumption would have a large and cascading effect of the water intensity and distribution of the cultivation of agricultural products in many water-stressed river basins, as well as decreased pollution intensity within Europe.

In the direct neighbourhood countries of the EU water scarcity is a wide spread problem. The southern countries and eastern countries covered by the European Neighbourhood policy as well as Central Asia and the West Balkan countries have severe water scarcity problems, but also a deficit in the area of water supply and sanitation An estimated 120 million people in the pan-European region do not have access to safe drinking water or adequate sanitation (SOER 2010). The EU 27 countries with long term experience in particular in the implementation of the UWWTD, can provide considerable support in this area via cooperation projects to advance the basic measures of effective

waste water treatment. These countries face also a different set of challenges in terms of starting point and economic conditions. However, data availability and transparency of the information flow is one of the biggest problems in the area.

In the West Balkan countries, equally suffering water scarcity as well as sanitation problems (Kitnaes, and Zingstra, 2012) there is an even closer relationship to EU water policies and the incentive of a possible EU membership helps to take ahead the harmonization of national water legislations with WFD and guidance. Similar experiences can be seen with the 5 non-EU countries being EEA members¹. Turkey for example, also a highly arid and water scarce country has developed a number of alignments in its water-related normative regulations by considering provisions and principles set out in WFD for integrated water resources management² and has completed action plans for river basin protection for 13 of 26 main river basins.

Interaction within Europe

The European level with its policy framework provides only policy principles, general objectives, the guidance to implement them and to some degree incentives and funding possibilities for sustainable water management. The concrete policy measures can only be tailor made with the knowledge on regional conditions. A key challenge for any policy decision in a cross cutting area like water management is it to reflect cause effect relationships in the multi-factual way with the multitude of repercussions on other policy areas. The measures taken e.g. under the WFD in the 2nd round of the RBMP have to be most effectively informed by the status and pressure analysis.

The status and pressures analysed in section 2 shows a clear focus on diffuse pollution and hydromorphology. Measures designed to combat the impact of those pressures can be taken and arranged on different scales (national, regional or local level) and relate to different activities. However, the concrete action influencing the quality of a single water body is always a consequence of a concrete action taken in, at or close to this water body, like a concrete fertiliser application, a point source or the construction activity for a hydromorphological alteration. The final decision how water relevant actions, posing a pressure are structured on the ground, is in nearly all cases a decision of concrete actors but depending on a more or less wide range of influencing factors and drivers, like awareness, economic incentives, regulations and their possible control. The Formulation of Measures, taken on River Basin or National Level and reported in the RBMP, reflect the combination of regulation, action plans or financing mechanisms, that are set up concretely to improve not only the water environment, but to address a combination of issues.

3.1.2 Water Governance - horizontal integration

The diversity of pressures and impacts from other policy sectors outlined in chapter 3 clearly shows that only a close dialogue with the respective stakeholders on all levels of implementation can lead to a better water environment and the achievements of the objectives of the WFD. Most prominent is the dialogue with agriculture in the concrete policy formulation on EU level like in the CAP, but equally on national and regional level in the inter-ministerial process and in the direct stakeholder dialogue during the development of the River basin management Plans and other policy activities. The same need for dialogue and policy interaction on all scales holds true for the areas of Energy and Transport (Navigation) here the regional development policy and regional Planning is vitally

¹ Norway, Island, Lichtenstein, Switzerland, Turkey

² (<http://suyonetimi.ormansu.gov.tr/su/AnaSayfa.aspx?sflang=tr>)

important (see 3.1.2). Water policies, agricultural policies as well as policies and programmes for regional and territorial development all have in common to relate to the inherent aspects of landscapes with the given climatic, biological and cultural diversity in Europe. Therefore there cannot be any “one size fits all” approach, but the right measures and solutions can only be found in the dialogue between the respective stakeholders on local level. European measures and programmes, first and foremost need to focus on fostering and enabling this dialogue and support all actors’ engagement in an effective participative process.