



(Dis)Similarities of Flood Risk Management Directive and Water Framework Directive



By: Mariele Evers & Lars Nyberg



Investing in the future by working together for a sustainable and competitive region





Outline

- Why need for coordination?
- Similarities and dissimilarities of WFD and FD*
- Possible elements for coherent coordination

**Results based on*

- *synoptic analysis of similarities and dissimilarities*
- *Empirical material (workshop session, questionnaire)*



Why need for cooperation?

Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (Flood directive, FD):

*“Development of river basin management plans under Directive 2000/60/EC and of flood risk management plans under this Directive are elements of **integrated river basin management**. The two processes should therefore use the **mutual potential for common synergies and benefits,...**, ensuring efficiency and wise use of resources ...2000/60/EC (framework of Community action in the field of water policy).” Preamble FD (17)*

*“**Flood risk management plans shall take into account relevant aspects such as costs and benefits, flood extent and flood conveyance routes and areas which have the potential to retain flood water, such as natural floodplains, the environmental objectives of Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC, soil and water management, spatial planning, land use, nature conservation, navigation and port infrastructure.**” Art 7 FD:*



Why need for coordination?

- Overlapping of legal and planning instruments
- Planning and management of identical geographical units - river basin is natural reference area for water quality and flood risk management
- Implications and dependences/interrelations of goals
- Efficiency of implementation of measures

Experts views :

- Different aspects (quant. & qualit) have to be brought together
- Synergies for economic use of resources
- The public is expecting integration
- By integration a vision for the region can be developed



Synoptic analysis along different dimensions

- **Political intention and main objectives** (as described in the respective preambles)
- **Legal dimension** (in terms of legal instruments and their binding force)
- **Geographical dimension** (in terms of scope and considering units and types of waters)
- **Management dimension** (such as time scales for implementation or obligatory implementation instruments, requirements for participation)
- **Socio-economic dimension** (e.g. affected water users, aspects of risk governance)
- **Sustainability dimensions** (which reflects the directives concerning three sustainability aspects)



Synoptic analysis – some examples

Directive	WFD	FD
Dimension		
Political intention & objectives	Good status of water bodies	Establish a framework, reduction of adverse consequences
Legal dimension		
Length of Directive	60 pages	9 pages
Articles	26	19
Appendixes	10	1
Monitoring	Monitoring of ecological quality is required	No monitoring, only report required No specific parameters
Specification of goals to be met	Specific status has to be met	No specific quantitative goal is fixed
Implementation and control of measures	Control of implementation of measures Possible penalties are described in art. 23	No control of implementation of measures No specific report on implementation of measures is required. No possible penalties described



Synoptic analysis – some examples

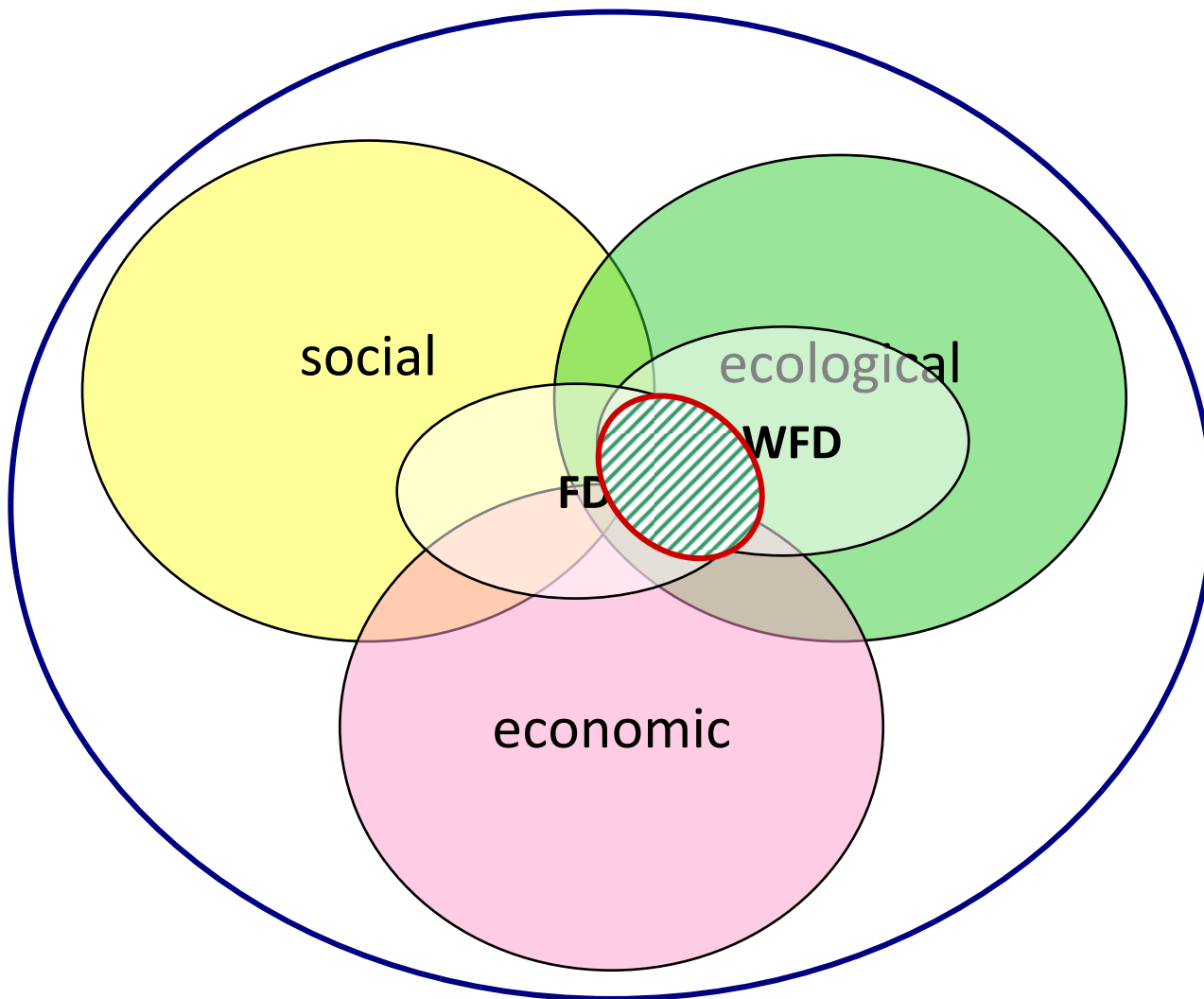
Directive	WFD	FD
Dimension		
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear time line and development of planning instruments (maps & plans) AND goals to be met 2015 - given parameters - monitoring programme - ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear time line for development of planning instruments (maps & plans) 2015 - no monitoring programme - no control of implementation - ...
Participation	Active involvement of interested parties	Active involvement of interested parties (appr. coord. with WFD)
Aerial scope	Whole basin (assessment and plans)	Whole basin (assessment) whole or parts (plan)
Data management	Technical formats/ GIS	Cartographic data/technical formats

For whole synopsis and paper please see:

Evers, M and L. Nyberg (i.p) Coordination of the WFD and the FD – why a coherent approach is not that simple. Journal for Water Resources Management



Aspects touched by Directives





Synoptic analysis – some examples

Similarities:

(Goal-oriented) instruments, geographical units, ecological goals
(many but not all) ...

Dissimilarities:

- Goals
- structural diff. of directives & cultural differences of involved parties
- no measurable goals (level of obligingness)
- type of measures
- Importance of participation → social aspects
- flexibility (not one plan but a series of plans/scenarios?),
- importance of participation/trust, ...



Experts view on syn` & conf` – some examples

Synergies

1. “coordination of goals and planning”
2. “implementation of measures”
- 3.+ 4. “communication and public participation” and “data management”
5. “resources” (financial/human)

Conflicts

1. “different responsible bodies”
2. “different management units”
3. “communication and culture”
4. “time frame for implementation”

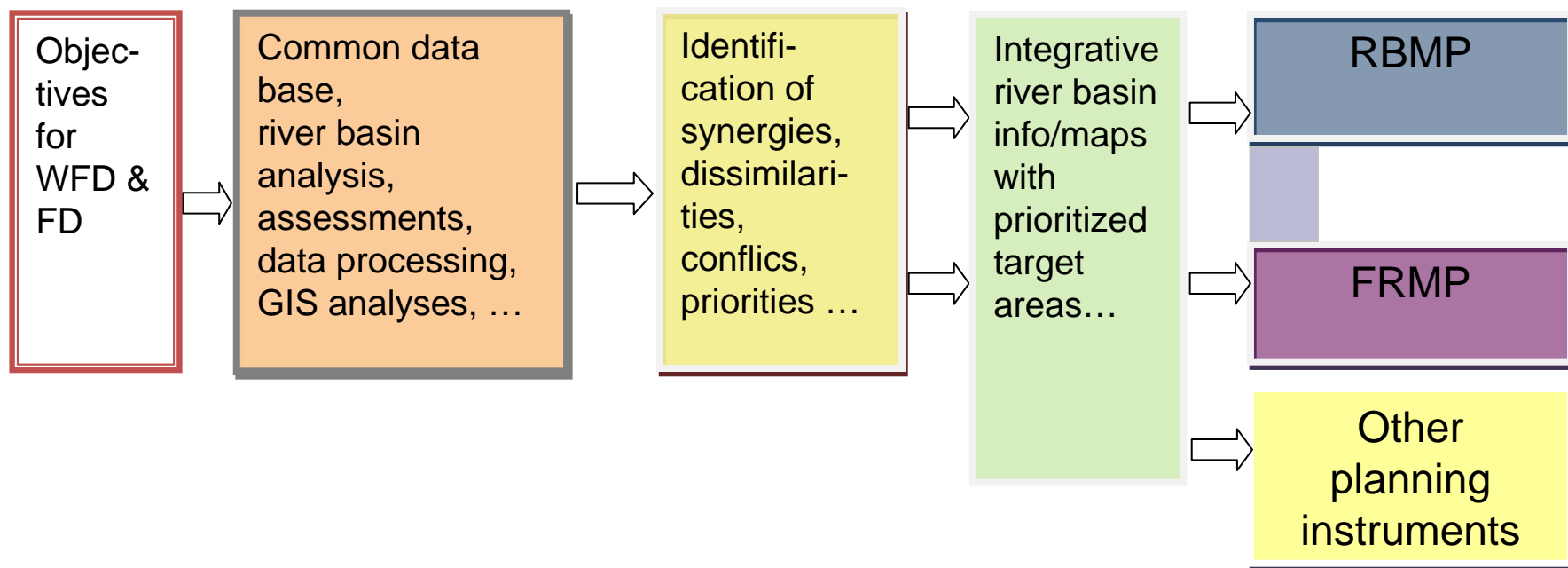


Important elements for “*ensuring efficiency & wise use of resources*”

1. Communication & cooperation
2. Identification of synergies & conflicts (general & site specific)
3. Use of tools and plans (DB, INSPIRE, integrative RBM, DSS...)
4. Coordination and management



Integrative analysis for identification synergies/conflicts/prioritization





Concluding remarks

- Different dimension - different characters (e.g. stakeholders, timescales, level of control, etc.)
- Synergies for ecological goals – FD can be chance for supporting ecological goals
- Need for integrative analysis and prioritisation of measures
- Flexibility of FD can be a chance for a (sustainable) process!



Strategic Alliance for integrated Water management Actions

„When it comes down to it, what happens in the river basin is the sum of what actors are doing within the legal framework; but the legal framework alone does not control the action.“

Thank you for your attention!

Investing in the future by working together for a sustainable and competitive region



The Interreg IVB
North Sea Region
Programme





Dissimilarities and potential conflicts

Flood protection measures

- Technical infrastructure, straightening of rivers, dikes etc. can have negative impacts on
 - hydromorphological status
 - physical-chemical status
 - biological quality component
 - ground water dependent ecosystems
- Organic structures (wood, trees etc.) in the rivers can cause
 - an increasing roughness factor and therefore locally higher water levels
 - Backwater effects
 - reduction of cross section dimension
- Connectivity
 - weirs are barriers for migrating species (fishes, macro zoobenthos)



Examples Synergies

- Measures regarding the retention capacity in the basin
→e.g. reducing the surface flow or erosion → reduce pollutants input
- better hydro morphology/structure of the river(banks) can improve water quality and retention in the food plain
- Restoration of groundwater related ecosystems have benefits for ecology and increase of retention capacity
- flood protection infrastructure can reduce pollutant dissemination
- the restriction of urban development in flood plains generate less impact on the waters/river