



Regional Training on Good water governance, focusing on regulatory aspects and the design, monitoring and enforcement of policies (REG-11)

Regional Training Report

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THE SWIM AND H2020 SUPPORT MECHANISM PROJECT (2016-2019)

The SWIM-H2020 SM is a Regional Technical Support Program that includes the following Partner Countries (PCs): Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, [Syria] and Tunisia. However, in order to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of Union financing or to foster regional co-operation, eligibility of specific actions will be extended to the Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina and Montenegro), Turkey and Mauritania. The Program is funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) South/Environment. It ensures the continuation of EU's regional support to ENP South countries in the fields of water management, marine pollution prevention and adds value to other important EU-funded regional programs in related fields, in particular the SWITCH-Med program, and the Clima South program, as well as to projects under the EU bilateral programming, where environment and water are identified as priority sectors for the EU co-operation. It complements and provides operational partnerships and links with the projects labelled by the Union for the Mediterranean, project preparation facilities in particular MESHIP phase II and with the next phase of the ENPI-SEIS project on environmental information systems, whereas its work plan will be coherent with, and supportive of, the Barcelona Convention and its Mediterranean Action Plan.

The overall objective of the Program is to contribute to reduced marine pollution and a more sustainable use of scarce water resources. The Technical Assistance services are grouped in 6 work packages: WP1. Expert facility, WP2. Peer-to-peer experience sharing and dialogue, WP3. Training activities, WP4. Communication and visibility, WP5. Capitalizing the lessons learnt, good practices and success stories and WP6. Support activities.



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ABBREVIATIONS

DPSIR	Driver-Pressure-Status-Impact-Response policy cycle
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
UWWTD	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (Directive 91/271/EEC)
PC	Partner Countries
MENA	Middle-East and North Africa
WFD	Water Framework Directive
PoM	Programme of Measures
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action



1 BACKGROUND

A Regional On-Site Training on “Good water governance, focusing on regulatory aspects and the design, monitoring and enforcement of policies” was organized by the EU-funded SWIM-Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism, on 2-3 October 2018 in Brussels, Belgium. This two-day Regional On-Site Training explored the core principles and components of good governance for integrated water resources management, with a focus on legislative frameworks, approaches and instruments for effective policy design, implementation and enforcement as well as monitoring and evaluation. Throughout the training, participants, including water resources’ managers and planners, researchers and NGOs from the project’s partner countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia), had the opportunity to deepen their understanding of the key principles, components and benefits of good governance and to explore approaches and methods for effective policy design, monitoring and evaluation through presentations, group discussions and illustrative case studies.

This training report outlines the training concept and summarises the results of the event, including the key discussion points and learning outcomes of the training sessions.

2 TRAINING CONCEPT

Water scarcity poses one of the main threats to the livelihoods of people in the Middle-East and North Africa (MENA) region. The MENA region is widely considered as the most water scarce region in the world, with over 60 percent of the region’s population living in areas with high or very high water stress¹ compared with a global average of about 35 percent. Natural water scarcity is exacerbated by urbanization, population growth and climate change and is expected to widen the gap between supply and demand.²

Meeting these challenges will depend as much on increased and better allocation of public funds, infrastructure investments, and technologies as on improved governance. Indeed, it has been noted that physical scarcity has been worsened by institutions that may once have been adequate but that are increasingly failing to meet the needs for water to be extracted in ways that are ecologically sustainable, used in ways that are economically efficient, and distributed in ways that are socially equitable.³

Most countries in the MENA region have developed the institutional and legislative framework for good water governance but still lack legislative instruments to support its implementation. New challenges

¹ Water stress arises when water withdrawals for human, agricultural, and industrial uses are relatively high compared to the level of renewable water resources—that is, when there is a high water-withdrawal-to-availability ratio.

² World Bank. 2017. *Beyond Scarcity: Water Security in the Middle East and North Africa*. MENA Development Series. World Bank, Washington, DC. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/27659>

³ UNDP. Regional Bureau for the Arab States. 2013. Water governance in the Arab region. Managing scarcity and securing the future. Available at: http://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbas/doc/Energy%20and%20Environment/Arab_Water_Gov_Report/Arab_Water_Gov_Report_Full_Final_Nov_27.pdf



require innovative tools, such as decentralization, a participatory approach, strengthened technical and financial capacities of local authorities, dialogue and consensus, effective enforcement and compliance and better performance of water institutions.⁴

2.1 OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The purpose of the specific regional on-site training REG-11 was to promote good governance in the context of water resources management in the projects partner countries. The event aimed to introduce key stakeholders in the water sector who are involved in the design, implementation and enforcement of policies to key principles and practices in good water governance focusing on regulatory aspects, the design, monitoring and enforcement of policies, and the role that citizens can play in environmental sustainability as part of good governance schemes.

The training workshop was designed to enable participants to:

- 1) Deepen their understanding of the key principles, components and benefits of good governance with a strong focus on the regulatory framework;
- 2) Get familiar with approaches to and methods for effective policy design, monitoring and evaluation, including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Auditing;
- 3) Explore a range of regulatory, economic and participatory instruments for policy implementation and enforcement, including their benefits, drawbacks and application contexts;
- 4) Reflect on the strengths and shortcomings of governance practices in their own countries.

Other objectives included promotion of north to south and south to south exchange and experience sharing through:

1. Presenting and discussing practical examples from a European context;
2. Facilitating the exchange of experiences between participating practitioners.

2.2 TARGET GROUP

This training explored the core principles and components of good governance for integrated water resources management, with a focus on legislative frameworks, approaches to and instruments for effective policy design, implementation and enforcement as well as monitoring and evaluation. The training activity was therefore targeted at law and policy makers, water resources' managers and planners, researchers and specialised NGOs working on:

- The development and enforcement of water regulation;
- The development, implementation and evaluation of water policies and plans;

⁴Global Water Partnership Mediterranean (no date) Governance and financing for the Mediterranean water sector. Available at: <https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/gwp-med-files/governance-microsite/resources/project-brief-english.pdf>



- The design and implementation of policy instruments and specific interventions for ensuring compliance, including voluntary, economic and participatory approaches.

2.3 TRAINING CONTENT

The REG-11 on-site training was organized along three modules:

- **Module 1 - Introduction to good governance and the policy cycle:** This part of the workshop was designed to introduce participants to the key concepts covered throughout the training event, including elements of good governance and the concept of the policy cycle, to ensure that all attendees had a common foundation and a shared understanding of these concepts and the associated terminology.
- **Module 2 - Policy design and evaluation:** The second part of the training event was dedicated to instruments supporting the effective design and evaluation of policies.
- **Module 3 - Implementation and enforcement:** The final part of the event focused on the different actions in support of policy implementation, including approaches for law enforcement and economic and voluntary instruments, and monitoring.

The table below details the sessions delivered under each of the three modules.

Table 1: Detailed content of the three training modules

<i>Module 1: Introduction to good governance and the policy cycle</i>
Introduction to governance in sustainable development and the policy cycle ⁵ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Governance as the foundation of all three sustainable development pillars</i>• <i>The Driver-Pressure-Status-Impact-Response (DPSIR) policy cycle</i>
Introduction to good governance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Principles and elements of good governance</i>• <i>The concept of the policy cycle and its practical application</i>• <i>Examples of good and deficient governance field of water management from EU Member States</i>• <i>Hands on exercises /interactive sessions</i>
<i>Module 2: Policy design and evaluation</i>
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as an instrument for environmental mainstreaming of policies and plans <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>SEA aims and key elements</i>• <i>SEA rationale and comparison to EIA</i>• <i>Benefits of applying SEA to policies and plans</i>• <i>SEA case studies in the water sector</i>
<i>Module 2: Policy design and evaluation</i>
Compliance check of legal requirements using the example of the EU Urban Wastewater Regulation

⁵ This presentation was planned to be held through video conferencing but could not be delivered due to technical problems.



- *Introduction and background, including mechanisms of compliance controls at operational, regional, national and EU-level*
- *Good and deficient practical examples for compliance control and monitoring in different (EU-)countries*
- *Hands-on exercises/ interactive sessions*

Elements of environmental performance auditing

- *Selecting topics for environment audits*
- *Defining objectives, questions and criteria*
- *Drafting an audit report*

Module 3: Implementation and enforcement**Law enforcement approaches**

- *Compliance and inspections*
- *Administrative and criminal sanctions*
- *Permitting systems*
- *Group discussion*

Economic and voluntary instruments

- *Introduction to economic and voluntary instruments*
- *Case studies*
- *Discussion of regional examples, opportunities and constraints*

Supporting implementation through monitoring: the WFD-Programme of Measures (PoM) – surface water

- *Introduction to aims and approaches of the PoM as well as monitoring requirements*
- *Case studies*
- *Discussion of regional examples, opportunities and constraints*

Participatory approaches in environmental sustainability and introduction to community-based programs for "adoption of a stream"

- *Principles and concepts*
- *Examples of adopting a stream*
- *Organisational models*
- *Group discussion*

Success stories in mobilizing participatory approaches in the South Mediterranean countries

- *Participatory Learning and Action methods*
- *Dialogue as a tool for stakeholder engagement*
- *Popular Water Diplomacy*
- *Millennium Development Goals and initiative on water and sanitation*

In order to achieve the workshop objectives, a highly dynamic, interactive, facilitated and participatory approach was adopted, using a mix of presentations by trainers, break-out session in small groups for the exchange of experiences; each facilitated by a trainer, and plenary session to share the new perspectives and ideas obtained in the training.

3 TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION

The REG-11 on-site training took place on 2 and 3 October 2018 in Brussels. This section describes the participants and summarizes the content and main discussion points of the various sessions.



3.1 PARTICIPANTS

The training attracted 19 participants, covering a total of 12 governmental and non-governmental organisations and including three NGO-representatives (see TABLE 2).

Table 2: Workshop participation demographics

Participant characteristics	Numbers
Total No. of participants from the PC attending	19
Number of PCs that were represented	9
Number of organizations/agencies/authorities that were represented	12
Gender balance (% of women participants)	47%
NGO representation: No. of participants from NGOs	3
Number of Non-key and Key Experts	10

3.2 KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

Module 1: Introduction to good governance and the policy cycle

This first module aimed to develop a common understanding of the key concepts covered throughout the training event, including good governance and the policy cycle. The main part of the session focused on the key principles and elements of good governance and started with an introductory presentation which was followed by a group break out and reporting back from the groups. The presentation comprised an overview about the water governance cycle, the OECD Recommendations on Improving of Government Regulations⁶ and the OECD Principles on Water Governance⁷. As a next step, the different instruments available for implementing environmental and water policies were introduced, namely voluntary, fiscal and legal (command and control) instruments.

As an example for the voluntary instruments, a campaign for motivating private water consumers in a municipality in South Africa was presented. Regarding legal instruments examples were given from the Austrian Water Code regarding permitting and control mechanisms, including administrative fines. In the field of training and life-long learning, examples from Austria and from the EU-level (IMPEL- Network⁸) were presented.

As a preparation for the break-out-session a case study from Austria was presented. The case study highlighted the legal conflicts surrounding a controversial railway tunnel project ("Semmering-tunnel"). For the group work, participants were asked to identify similar conflicts in their home-countries, discuss them among themselves and select one case per group and present it to the plenary.

⁶ Available at: <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0278>

⁷ Available at : <http://www.oecd.org/cfe/regional-policy/oecd-principles-on-water-governance.htm>

⁸ European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental law, <https://www.impel.eu/>



The cases selected and presented by the participants are described in the table below.

Table 3: Summary of the break-out sessions on good governance

	What was the background (type of project and nature of conflict)?	Could it finally be resolved ?	What are the “lessons learnt”? How would the governance framework/ the legislation in your country or the organizational structure have to be modified/improved?
1	An investment project from Palestine (Bottled Mineral Water Factory) was presented, where the permit from the Ministry of Environment (MoE) was granted, but the Public Water Administration (PWA) refused to issue the water permit for water abstraction from the source spring since they had not been informed about the ongoing permit issuing process at the MoE.	Could potentially be resolved, but currently not resolved	Better co-ordination between responsible authorities necessary for streamlining their policies and strategies. In the current case: Give a co-ordinated feed-back to the investor, whether the project can be implemented or not.
2	The Moroccan case of a private company requesting a permit for an alcohol production plant upstream of a dam was presented where the company could not prove its technical capacity to respect the effluent limits of pollutants as established in the environmental impact assessment.	The case could not be resolved so far, and the project was stopped.	Exchanges between the administration and industry prior to the request for permit should be more specific and clearer in terms of emission limits and pollution thresholds.
3	The Tunisian case of a road infrastructure close to the city of Tunis was presented which threatened to destroy agricultural capacities and crop fields of local farmers, including soil and irrigation infrastructures. The Ministry of infrastructure was facing opposition from the Ministry of Agriculture.	The case was resolved by setting up a Counsel of Ministries (no formal procedure) where arbitrations were conducted which finally led to the construction of the road.	No lessons learnt.
4	Both Lebanon and Morocco have faced similar situations of local social opposition to projects for the construction of dams.	Both dams in Lebanon and Morocco were finally constructed.	Dams' projects should better include public participation, including NGOs, way in advance of the project.

Module 2: Policy design and evaluation

This module introduced the participants to several instruments suitable to contribute to effective policy design and evaluation. Topics addressed in the individual sessions included:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- Compliance checking, and
- Environmental performance audits.

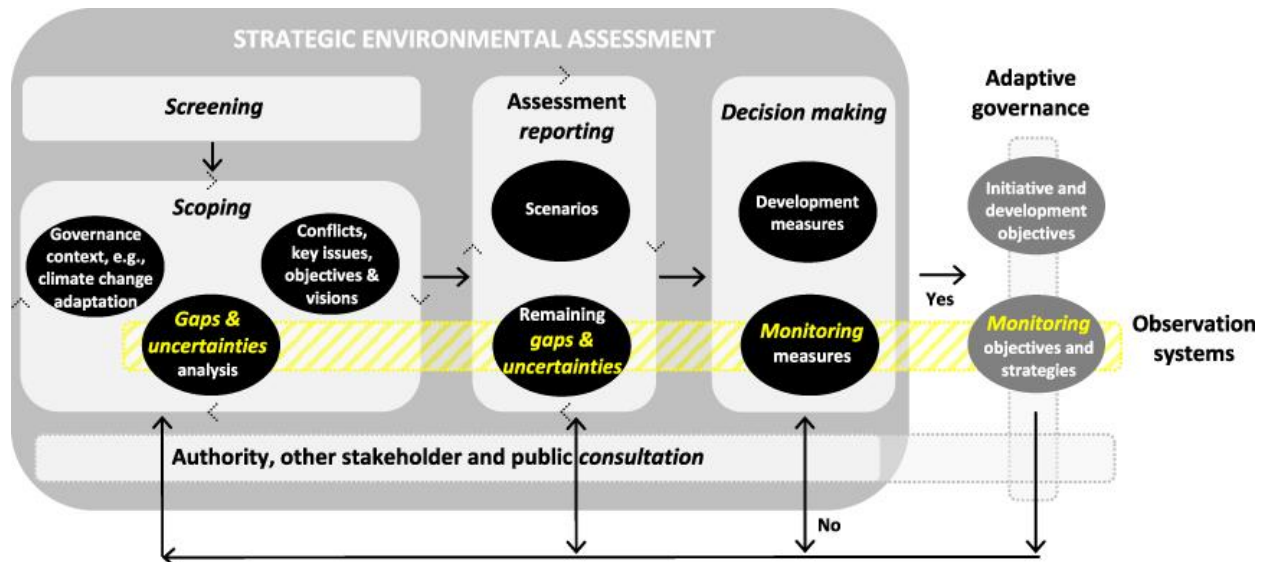
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as an instrument for environmental mainstreaming of policies and plans

This session first introduced participants to SEA as an environmental planning tool for improving decision-making, public policy design as well as the governance of natural resources, focusing on the key elements of SEA (see Figure 1 below), its benefits, SEA EU Procedures and a toolkit for conducting an SEA. The



expert then presented case studies from Africa and Asia to illustrate some of the challenges and practical implications of using SEA in strategic decision-making processes in water resources management.

Figure 1: SEA adaptive governance framework for gap/uncertainty handling and environmental monitoring linked to observation systems⁹



The participants were then divided into two groups to discuss the following set of questions during a break-out session:

- Is SEA implemented in your country at any level? If Yes, how it is effective?
- What are the most important SEA tools to your institution, and how do/can you use them?
- How do you think can SEA benefit your country/institution programmes and/or plans?
- What are the challenges to make SEA operational in your country/institution? how did/do you handle them?
- What is your experience in applying the EU SEA Directive (if applicable)?

The table below briefly summarises the key discussion points from the break-out sessions.

⁹ Balfors, B., Azcárate, J., Bring, A. and G. Destouni. 2013. Strategic environmental assessment and monitoring: Arctic key gaps and bridging pathways. *Environmental Research Letters*: 8(4).



Table 4: Summary of group discussions on SEA

Group 1 (EN)	Group 2 (FR)
Is SEA implemented in your country at any level? If Yes, how it is effective?	
No.	Out of the partner countries, only Lebanon has applied SEA (e.g. for the Plan Bleu) but only to a very limited extent. NKE participating in the group discussion reported their experiences with SEA in their home countries of FR, IT and AT.
What are the most important SEA tools to your institution, and how do/can you use them?	
Stakeholder analysis, prioritisation of objectives, gap assessment, public participation, engagement of stakeholders in implementation are already (though partially) applied in the participating partner countries.	Participating countries already apply some of the SEA tools presented, including stakeholder analysis, prioritisation of objectives and public participation.
How do you think SEA can benefit your country/institution programmes and/or plans?	
Improve sustainability of the sector, improve knowledge of all those involved, increase transparency.	Improve economic, environmental and social sustainability of the sector; provide performance indicators for policies.
What are the challenges to make SEA operational in your country/institution? How did/do you handle them?	
Centralised decision-making process, political will and awareness, lack of data/information, no supporting regulation.	Data availability and quality, achieving representative participation including for example women, youth and rural communities, having external consultants carry out SEA might make them less 'representative'.
What is your experience in applying the EU SEA Directive (if applicable)?	
None.	One NKE participating in the group discussion explained how SEA were applied as part of the drafting of River Basin Management and Flood Management Plans.

Compliance check of legal requirements using the example of the EU Urban Wastewater Regulation

The establishment of water policies is only useful, when mechanisms to monitor and control their correct and timely implementation and mechanisms of enforcement are available. Hence, the second session under this module addressed the evaluation of policies by means of compliance checks. The EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (Directive 91/271/EEC UWWTD)¹⁰ dates back to the year 1991 and offers a long history of improvements as regards the efficiency of checking compliance with the Directive. From the experience of nearly 20 years of compliance assessment under this Directive, the following nine requirements for an effective assessment of compliance were presented and illustrated with good and deficient examples derived from the history of compliance analysis of the UWWTD:

- Clear definition of elements of legislation
- Clear definition of appropriate parameters to check compliance
- Clear definition of reporting routines and formats in order to assess compliance
- Strict timetable for reporting (eventual charges if reporting is not done on time)
- Support during the reporting process
- Automatized compliance checks to guarantee a timely evaluation of reported data

¹⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/index_en.html



- Visualization/ publication tools to raise awareness on the effects of a legislation
- Regular review of legislation to check efficiency, effects and to up-date
- Commitment of relevant stakeholders

The discussion, which followed the presentation, was mainly focussing on water scarcity and the difficulties to re-use treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation. Some countries try to motivate farmers to use treated wastewater for irrigation by offering this water for free or for very low prices, whereas the farmers have to pay (higher prices) for using freshwater resources. However, farmers are often reluctant to use treated wastewater for irrigation and lack trust in the degree of compliance of treated wastewater with prevailing standards in their countries.

It was furthermore mentioned that the European Commission currently developed a proposal for a regulation on minimum quality requirements for treated wastewater reuse.¹¹ This proposal focuses on monitoring and risk assessments. As regards quality standards, the proposal of the COM is less strict than the national quality standards that are adopted in the arid countries within the EU (e.g. Spain, Cyprus).

Some countries are facing the problem, that the wastewater treatment plants do not always achieve the required emission limit standards and that the human resources for checking compliance with these standards is limited.

Elements of environmental performance auditing

The final part of this module introduced the participants to the good governance tool of environmental performance audits. Environmental audits are instruments with which the use and achievement of objectives of public funds in environmental protection and resource management can be verified. The results serve to improve strategies, action plans and programming. There can be financial, compliance and performance audits in environment. Presentations started with allocating performance audits within the policy making cycle and definitions for performance auditing. It introduced the three “e” concept (economy, efficiency and effectiveness) which form the basis of performance audit (see below). Criteria after which supreme audit institutions select the environmental topic, steps of the audit, structure and tools for collecting evidences and the content of audit reports were presented.

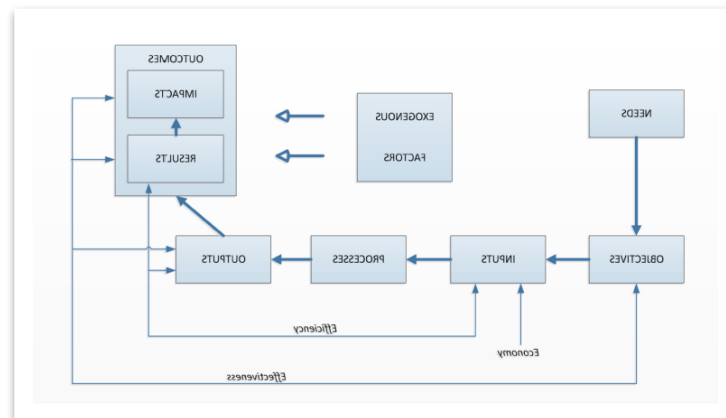
The second part of the session was devoted to performance audits in the water sector carried out by supreme audit institutions. Water issue areas grouped by INTOSAI Working Group on Environmental Auditing were looked into and examples of water performances audits in Botswana (implementation and enforcement of policy) and Estonia (performance and cost-recovery of water infrastructure) given.

During the plenary discussion, participants emphasised that this was an instrument that was new to them and which, to their knowledge, had not been applied in their respective countries. Many participants voiced their doubts about the applicability and usefulness of environmental performance audits in their water management contexts.

¹¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/reuse.htm>



Figure 2: The concept of the three E's in performance auditing¹²



Module 3: Implementation and enforcement

The final module of the training event was dedicated entirely to the topic of policy implementation and enforcement. Participants were introduced to the following instruments and interventions:

- Law enforcement approaches ;
- Economic and voluntary instruments ;
- Supporting policy implementation through monitoring;
- Participatory approaches.

Law enforcement approaches

This session focused on the regulatory approach, also known as “command and control” approach. The presentation commenced with a comprehensive description of the French water management system, followed by a detailed outline of the conditions for the effective implementation of “command and control” instruments; these include:

- Strong institutional framework;
- Central level responsibilities well defined by law;
- Efficient inter-ministerial exchanges (commission);
- Clear legal and regulatory corpus and definitions (water code);
- Visible local authorities (good connection);
- Well-trained staff;
- Sound resource planification and administration;
- Clear watershed and sub-basin identification (Quantitative and qualitative);
- Efficient management plans and documents (status, objectives...);
- Structured basin authorities (staff, budget, resources).

¹² European Court of Auditors. 2017. Performance audit manual. Available at : https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/PERF_AUDIT_MANUAL/PERF_AUDIT_MANUAL_EN.PDF



Following this introduction, the speaker provided a detailed overview of the French water permitting system. In France, there is a national list of 45 different types of nationwide classified water-related activities and works having an impact on water and aquatic ecosystems, including groundwater abstractions, surface water abstraction, sewage treatment plants, manure spreading, the construction of artificial lakes, wetland drainage, installations, building in the minor bed of a stream, port development works. These activities represent approximately 17000 administrative procedures / year and are subject to one of the following two types of application procedures:

- Declaration permits: An application dossier must be compiled by the applicant and submitted to the relevant administration (90% of all dossiers). The procedure takes approximately 3-month from the time application documents are submitted until a permit is issued or declined. The dossier needs to include a hydrological impact document. The result of the procedure is a declaration of receipt issued by the administration based on national technical prescriptions (orders) for exploitation of the type of installation at hand, usually with complementary specifications tailored to the respective context.;
- Authorisation permits: An application dossier must be compiled by the applicant and submitted to the relevant administration (10% of all dossiers). The procedure lasts approximately 9-month from the time an application is submitted to the issuing or refusal of a permit). The application dossier needs to include an environmental impact assessment, a hydrological impact document and a public consultation review. The result of the procedure is an authorization order issued by the administration based on national technical prescriptions (orders) for exploitation of the type of installation at hand, usually with complementary specifications tailored to the respective context.

The final part of the presentation focused on inspections and other means of compliance controls, which was illustrated by a short film called “The Water and Environment Police in images”¹³. The Water Police is coordinated by a special service; the approximately 1000 agents carry uniforms and weapons and carry out 30 000 controls and file 3500 legal reports per year.

The interactive session generated many questions on the French system of water management, particularly on institutions such as the French basin agencies, the basin committees and the inter-ministerial water commission. Participants also raised several questions on integrated water resource management principles and the legal status of water as a “common good”.

Economic and voluntary instruments

Economic instruments have a key role to play in water management: they support cost recovery and implement the polluter pays principle. Despite their advantages, many governments have given economic instruments a secondary role compared to regulatory (‘command-and-control’) instruments. At EU level, the Water Framework Directive (EUWFD) calls for the recovery of the costs of water services, including environmental and resource costs and for water pricing that provides incentives for users to use water resources efficiently.

¹³ “La police de l’eau et de l’environnement en images”, only available in French at <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x67x9t0>



Box 1: OECD Guiding principles for economic instruments¹⁴

OECD Guiding Principles for Economic Instruments

- Clear framework and objectives
- Well-defined field of operations
- Simple mode of operation
- Acceptability (to public/stakeholders)
- Integration with sectoral policies
- Cost-effective implementation (including enforcement)
- Assessment of consequences
- Conformity with principles of international trade, fiscal policy and environmental policy

The presentation on economic instruments explained what is meant by these policy tools and how they fit with regulatory (or ‘command and control’) and voluntary instruments. It also provided an overview of their advantages and disadvantages together with three case studies from the EU Member States, each presenting one of the key types of economic instruments in water management: water pricing, water pollution fees and trading of water rights during drought periods:

- An overview of water pricing for the residential sector and for agriculture in Italy: this case study introduced the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive on **water pricing** and discussed issues related to their application in Italy, including the introduction of metering for agriculture, a key step that is currently ongoing.
- The use of **water pollution fees** in Poland: these fees have raised revenue for the National Fund for Environment and Infrastructure, which in turn has financed investments to improve waste water treatment.
- The **trading of water rights** in Spain: in periods of drought and water scarcity, farmers are allowed to ‘trade’ their water rights (specifically, part of the volumes allocated under long-term concessions). The system allows water to be reallocated to sectors that need it most (and to maintain aquatic ecosystems). However, there are some difficulties associated with this system including complicated procedures, need for adequate monitoring of the actual amount of water traded and inefficiencies in some cases when farmers could sell the rights for water they do not actually use. The system requires high administrative costs.

The presentation brought out the tension between an economic approach and a rights-based approach to water, contained also within the WFD. In the discussion it was mentioned that Israel uses a two-tier system for water pricing, with households paying a lower level rate for initial volumes of water consumed up to a set threshold and a higher rate for volumes of water consumed above the threshold; several cities in Italy such as Milan have also introduced such a tiered approach.

The discussion also noted that providing incentives (subsidies) receives greater political acceptance than setting fees or charges: several countries in the region, such as Tunisia, have provided subsidies to farmers to use efficient irrigation systems (and this has also been the case in Europe, where the EU funding for rural development has supported the use of efficient irrigation). The use of payments for ecosystem

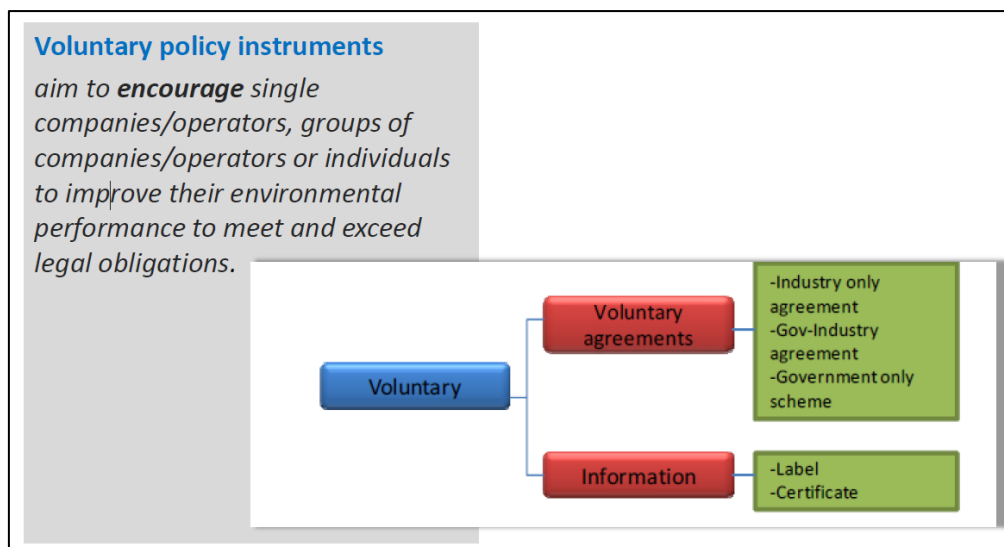
¹⁴ <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0258>



services was also raised in the discussion. This approach is not directly part of the EU Water Framework Directive, but it has been studied at EU and Member State levels.

The second part of this session focused on **voluntary instruments** as a means of going beyond regulatory requirements and government capacity to implement and enforce them. The expert provided a definition of voluntary instruments and focused the presentation and group discussion on a specific type of instrument, namely voluntary agreements in the agricultural sector (see below for a typology of voluntary instruments).

Figure 3: Definition of and types of voluntary instruments



In the EU, agricultural runoff is one of the main sources of water pollution (as described in the European Environment Agency's assessment of Europe's waters published in 2018¹⁵) and one that has proved consistently difficult to address. The session presented examples of voluntary agreements between drinking water supply companies and farmers in Germany which aimed to reduce agricultural runoff and thus improve nitrate levels in the ground water. The cases presented demonstrated that these voluntary agreements were highly effective and managed to achieve water quality levels significantly below the mandatory standard for nitrate concentrations in drinking water. The following group discussion focused on the following three key questions:

1. How do you monitor and enforce the implementation of such a voluntary agreement?

Experience shows that, to be effective, voluntary instruments need to be monitored and enforced, similar to other types of policy approaches. In the German cases presented, this included yearly visits from advisory services, farmers providing access to their operations data as well as yearly sampling and analysis of soil and water quality.

2. How do you motivate farmers to participate and would you need all farmers to participate to have a real impact?

¹⁵ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/water-assessments/eea-2018-water-assessment>



Analysis of the impacts of voluntary agreements between farmers and drinking water companies in Germany shows that, whilst water quality has improved in those catchments where these agreements exist, the overall water quality is insufficient (with regards to nitrates levels) indicating that voluntary agreements alone are not enough to achieve water quality objectives. Participation by farmers in these initiatives is per definition voluntary but is usually promoted by the drinking water companies through compensation payments to farmers, the financing of advisors, provision of monitoring services as well as new technologies and equipment.

3. If voluntary agreements use financial incentives, should they not be considered as an economic instrument?

“Economic”, traditional “command-and-control” and “voluntary approaches” are often contrasted when in fact they are often used in combination. Voluntary approaches frequently use economic incentives. They are, however, based on voluntary initiative and interest of the parties involved.

Supporting implementation through monitoring: the WFD-Programme of Measures (PoM) – surface water

This session explained the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) for surface waters, the monitoring concepts foreseen and the of the WFD Programme of Measures. Using the example of nutrient pollution, the Programme of Measures described in the 2nd Danube River Basin Management Plan published by the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) was explained. During the presentation, the monitoring required to prove whether the measures are successful or not was also detailed. While measures affecting point source pollution can be monitored relatively easily, the evaluation of measures affecting diffuse sources of pollution is much more complex and only possible with the use of models.

In the discussion following the presentation, it was concluded that there should be central databases for (regular) monitoring of water quality standards and emission limit values, whereas monitoring of diffuse source pollution may occur in tailor-made research projects.

Participatory approaches in environmental sustainability and introduction to community-based programs for "adoption of a stream"

The final part of the training was dedicated to introducing the attendees to participation as an approach to the effective design, implementation and evaluation of water policies and projects. The first session presented community-based "adopt a stream"; programs, capitalizing on the activity undertaken by the project within the scope of the Expert Facility (EF) work in Israel (Activity EFS-IL-1¹⁶). Three successful examples in Europe were presented. 1) Italy Contracto di Fiume, focusing on the full catchment. 2) Spain, custodia fluvial; focusing on the riparian land along the river and 3) Germany Aktion Blau Plus, focusing on the river itself.

¹⁶ Support stream rehabilitation, river restoration: Definition of ecological flows, definition of regulation/ criteria to determine good chemical and ecological status, and related methods



Due to time constraints, the Exercise “voting with your feet” was cancelled and replaced by a group discussion which focused on how to involve and motivate stakeholders to engage in these projects. Several speakers highlighted that often more senior citizens are participating and that involving the young is more challenging. Examples from Morocco were shared in which a system of young ambassadors was established, which worked well in promoting water management.

The group mutually drew the conclusion that there was great potential for voluntary involvement in stream restoration and that dedicated programmes were needed to initiate, coordinate and involve stakeholders; for instance, the deployment of professional website for facilitating and supporting such initiatives, etc. However, effective participatory initiatives require careful consideration of the objectives of voluntary involvement, and their interlinkages with other policy processes and instruments, such as formal participation requirements and economic incentives. . Involvement can reduce costs, enable tailor-made management, but it especially raises awareness, and contributes to participatory planning and bottom-up decision making.

Success stories in mobilizing participatory approaches in the South Mediterranean countries

This presentation was followed by a second session on participation which presented positive examples for promoting participatory approaches in the South Mediterranean countries. The speaker introduced the concept of Participatory Learning and Action (PLA, see below) which formed the basis for the two participatory initiatives presented throughout the session: the Egypt National Discourse Forum which forms part of the Nile Basin Discourse¹⁷ and the Regional Mechanism for Improved Monitoring and Reporting on Access to Water Supply and Sanitation Services in the Arab Region.

Figure 4: Phases of the PLA cycle



¹⁷ <https://www.nilebasindiscourse.org/>



Based on the experiences, the following lessons were identified for promoting a PLA approach to policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the South Mediterranean countries:

- Involve civil society in the monitoring and reporting of priority issues for the people;
- Build knowledge capacity by involving the local community;
- Improve the capacity of local youth (men and women) to conduct community-led research and communicate with people;
- Conduct scientific field research in the planning of pressing issues;

Identify or set up a coordinating body to liaise with all governmental and municipal authorities and national focal points to facilitate their mission and obtain the necessary approvals for conducting surveys.

4 EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP

Two categories of indicators were used to evaluate the workshop: i) indicators reflecting the quality of the logistics/ organizational aspects as well as the technical quality of the workshop as perceived by the participants (see Section 4.1) and ii) impact indicators looking at the extent to which their participation in the workshops has increased the attendees knowledge (see Section 4.2).

4.1 ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS AND TECHNICAL QUALITY

Organizational, administrative and planning issues before and during the event

A set of 10 criteria; A1-A10 (see Table 5) was assessed by the participants, using a four-point scale where excellent = 4, good = 3, average = 2 and poor = 1.

Table 5: Participants' average scoring of the organization, administration and planning of the training activity

Questionnaire item (Total responses = 19)		Total replies (non-replies)	Average score (max = 4)
A1	Appropriate handling of invitations, visa support, information sharing and smoothing obstacles	18 (1)	3.2
A2	Efficient logistics: accommodation, transportation, location of venue and interpretation	19	2.7
A3	Provision of support (if requested) for participants' preparation for the event	16 (3)	3.1
A4	Efficient and effective follow-up of preparations and progress towards the event	19	3.1



Questionnaire item (Total responses = 19)		Total replies (non-replies)	Average score (max = 4)
A5	Planning for the event: selection and design of methodology, program/daily agenda and work rules	19	3.2
A6	Smooth flow of program, efficient handling of emerging needs and attentiveness to participants concerns	19	3
A7	Adequacy of the presentations (Presentations correspond and contribute to the planned objectives and are conducive to enhanced shared understanding and participation on addressed topics)	19	3.2
A8	Clarity, coverage and sufficiency of concepts, objectives, anticipated outputs	19	3.1
A9	Usefulness of the distributed material	18 (1)	2.7
A10	Efficiency and effectiveness of the facilitation	18 (1)	2.8
A11	Overall rating of the event	19	2.9

The overall rating of 2.9 out of four indicates that the event was generally viewed as positive but suggested that some aspects of the workshop might warrant improvement (see section below).

Feedback on Technical Aspects

FIGURE 5 below presents the feedback received from the participants on the technical aspects of the event. Eight out of 18 participants (44.4%) indicated that all topics necessary for a good comprehension for the subject were covered while six (33%) felt that some topics were not necessary and a further four (22.2%) would have liked to see some additional topics included. The majority of attendees, namely 14 out of 16 (87.5%) assessed the level of difficulty as adequate. In contrast, two thirds of participants, 12 out of 18 (66.7%) assessed the workshop length shorter than required, while only four (12.5%) felt it was adequate.

In addition to these closed questions, participants were asked to respond to a set of open-ended questions (see



TABLE 6). The participants indicated that among the most valuable things they learned during the workshop included those instruments focusing on designing, monitoring and evaluating water policies, such as SEA and environmental performance auditing. Participants also highlighted the usefulness of being introduced to a range of case studies on economic and voluntary instruments. In addition, many attendees indicated an increased appreciation of the importance of good governance elements and particularly the need to increase public participation and coordination between public authorities for more effective and sustainable water management. Finally, most participants emphasised that among the things they liked most in this workshop were the sharing of experiences with other partner countries.

The participants highlighted the relevance of the workshop topics and the knowledge they had acquired to their work. They indicated their intention to apply this knowledge in the design and implementation of new regulation, other policies and projects.

Knowledge transfer and dissemination are very important aspects of capacity building. The participants indicated that they would disseminate the knowledge gained during the workshop to their colleagues through reporting, presentation and/ or workshop with colleagues. It is highly recommended that the participant's follow-up on this and that they pursue these actions.

Figure 5: Results of the participants' evaluation of the technical aspects of the training activity

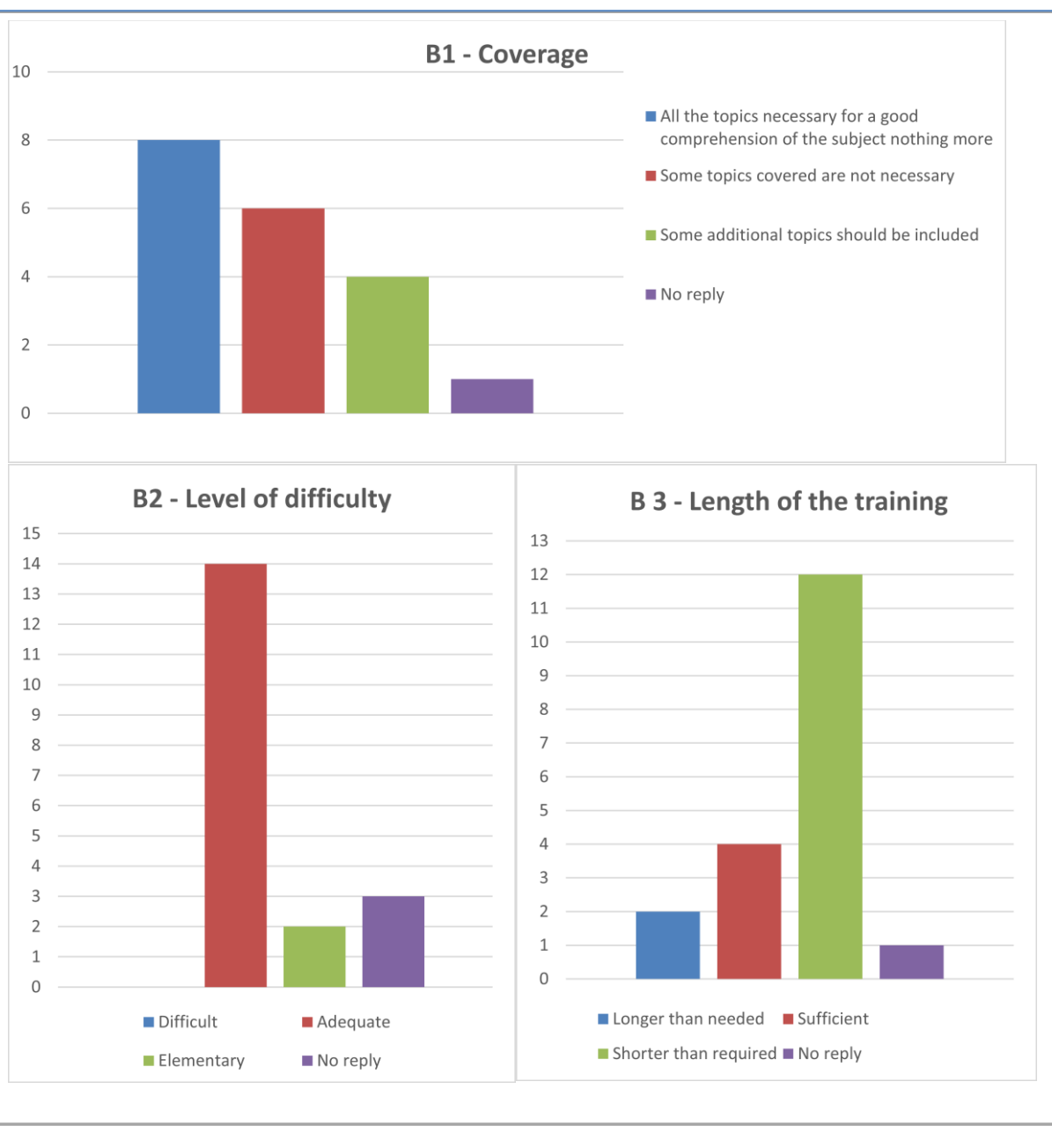




Table 6: Responses received to the open evaluation questions on the technical aspects of the training activity

Summary of most frequent statements made by the participants	
B4	What is the most valuable thing you learned during the workshop (knowledge or skills)?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA; Economic/voluntary instruments; • Approaches to monitoring implementation and evaluating impacts of policies, particularly environmental performance audits; • Principles of good governance, in particular the importance of participation and collaboration for integrated water resources management; • State of play in other countries, particularly case studies illustrating various approaches to implementation and enforcement.
B5	How do you think that the current event will assist you in your future work on the subject?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely related to and relevant for my work • In the enforcement of law, particularly the design of new instruments for implementing and monitoring /enforcing legislation; • Having a clearer understanding of governance; • Having a better understanding of the importance and benefits of participation, SEA and other policy instruments; • Understanding the importance of having a good idea of the social and economic situation when planning a strategy or project, particularly the identification of the role of stakeholders; • Providing ideas to management.
B6	Please indicate whether (and how) you could transfer part of the experience gained from the event to your colleagues in your country?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing experiences/materials with the water working group in my organisation; • Presentation to colleagues / sharing of synthesis / materials with colleagues; • Discussions and workshops/seminars with colleagues to discuss how we can take things forward; • Application of new knowledge when designing and implementing new project. Throughout new projects/implementation.
B7	What did you like most about this event?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning about European experiences with different governance approaches and enforcement of law; • Sharing experiences with participants from partner countries; • Clear presentations and case studies; • Relevance of topics for my work.
B8	What needs to be improved?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of the training activity; such a training needs to be longer; • More group work; • More case studies, particularly from partner countries; • Logistics, especially accommodation and transport; • Site visit to case studies mentioned in presentations.

The participants also indicated that they benefited most from the opportunity to share their experiences with other partner countries as well as the case studies presented throughout the training. Points for improvement identified included: more group work and case studies, ideally in combination with a field visit.



It was also recommended to better adapt the duration of future workshops to the content. Air transport in particular was identified by some participants as a point for improvement. Complaints were voiced in side talks with the key water expert about the need to take long flights taken to reach Brussels and about participants who are coming from the same country travelling on different flights. Transportation for late arrivals was requested to be arranged in the future, especially since a lot of the participants are not familiar with the transportation system in Europe. Bus arrangements to pick up participants arriving at the same time was also requested.

Evaluation by the trainers

A set of nine criteria; B1-B9 (see TABLE 7) are used hereby by the trainers to provide an overall assessment of the event

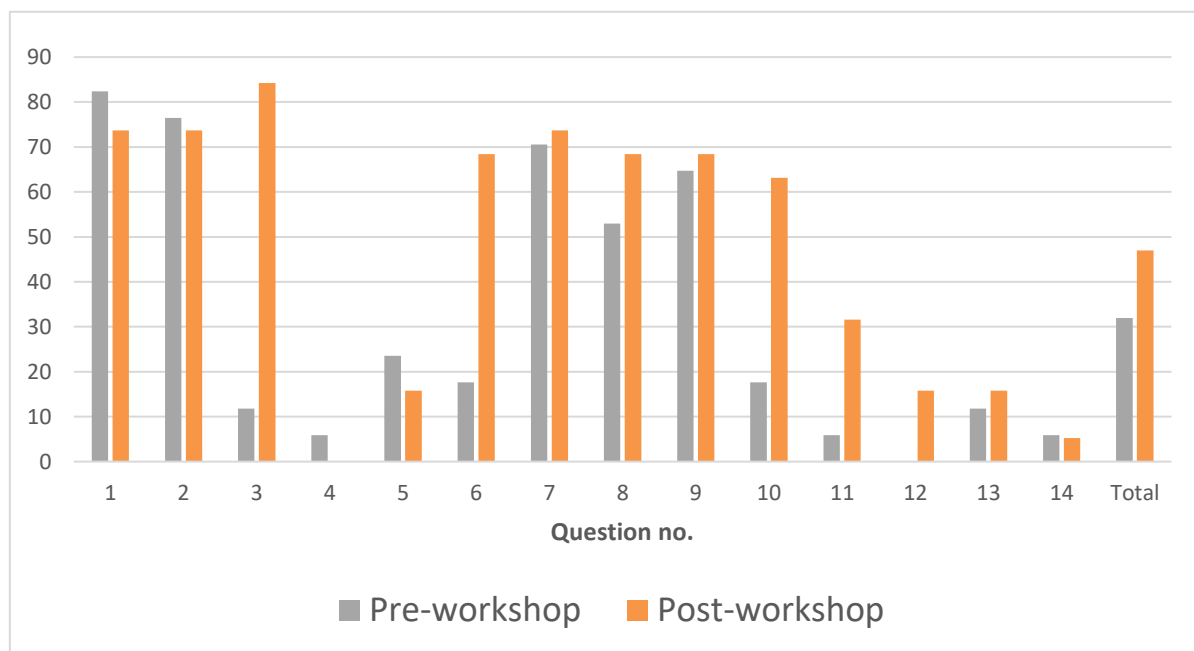
Table 7: Assessment by the trainers

B1	Efficient and effective performance and interaction by participants: the event was highly interactive with very active discussions on all the topics that were addressed.
B2	Efficient and effective cooperation and team spirit: Due to the originality of the subject, and the diversity of the participating institutions, and the experience they were bringing with them, there was a lot of exchange and cross fertilisation between the officials which presented a good opportunity for the participants to learn from each other.
B3	Level of achievement of planned objectives: All the information and examples presented were received with impressive enthusiasm. See Conclusions below for the level of achievement of planned objectives and outcomes.
B4	Did the event contribute to helping participants practice skills or gain knowledge related to course concepts: Yes, see Section 4.2
B5	What worked well during the event; discussions within the group, and with the trainers, the exchange of information and experiences between participants from partner countries; and the friendly atmosphere;
B6	What didn't work well and why: The venue was not ideal for stimulating discussion among participants
B7	What components/concepts did participants seem to understand well: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles of good governance Characteristics of laws that are fit for purpose
B8	Were there any components/concepts that participants appeared to not understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions for carrying out compliance checks of new regulation and related challenges (Q4 and Q5) Contents of an environmental audit report (Q7) Measures to reduce nutrients in surface water which can be monitored easily The combined approach specified in Article 10 of the Water Framework Reasons for initiating 'Adopt a stream' projects
B9	What aspects of the event could be improved and what to be kept: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowing partner countries to present/focus on their projects would facilitate a better discussion; Regulation/economic approaches would need more time or a second specific training; It should be considered whether providing an Arabic interpretation instead of English/French only would be possible.

4.2 _IMPACT OF THE TRAINING WORKSHOP

Prior to the training workshop, a pre-training assessment questionnaire was distributed to test the level of knowledge of the participants in the various subjects of the training. The quiz was also distributed after the training to test the impact of the training. The results of the quiz are summarized in FIGURE 6 and TABLE 8.

Figure 6: Percentage of correct responses before and after the training activity



Overall, a comparison between the pre- and post-test results show that participants already had a high level of knowledge in some areas covered by the training, particularly the principles of good governance, regulation and enforcement. Knowledge on other subjects, most notably SEA, environmental performance audits, economic and voluntary instruments was limited and improved considerably by the end of the training, as the assessment results suggest. Areas with limited participant knowledge at the outset of the workshop and only limited knowledge increase include the subjects of compliance checks, monitoring and participation.

Table 8: Direction and degree of change per knowledge question

Knowledge assessment questions / themes	Direction and degree of change
1. Principles of good governance	Minimal decrease in proportion of correct responses (-8.7%)
2. Characteristics of laws that are fit for purpose	Minimal decrease in proportion of correct responses (-2.8%)
3. Definition of Strategic Environmental Assessment	Substantial increase in proportion of correct responses (+72.4%)
4. Conditions for carrying out compliance checks of new regulation	Decrease in proportion of correct responses to zero (-5.9%)
5. Challenges to carrying out compliance checks	Minimal decrease in proportion of correct responses (+ 72.4 %)



Knowledge assessment questions / themes	Direction and degree of change
6. Concept of the three E's in environmental performance auditing	Substantial increase in proportion of correct responses (+50.8%)
7. Contents of an environmental audit report	Minimal increase in proportion of correct responses (-3.7%)
8. The three main enforcement approaches for water-related policies	Substantial increase in proportion of correct responses (+15.5%)
9. Preliminary conditions for a good enforcement approach	Minimal increase in proportion of correct responses (+3.7%)
10. Types of economic instruments	Substantial increase in proportion of correct responses (+45.5%)
11. Advantages of using a voluntary as opposed to a regulatory approach	Substantial increase in proportion of correct responses (+25.7%)
12. Measures to reduce nutrients in surface water which can be monitored easily	Substantial increase in proportion of correct responses (+15.8%)
13. The combined approach specified in Article 10 of the Water Framework	Minimal increase in proportion of correct responses (+4%)
14. Reasons for initiating 'Adopt a stream' projects	Minimal decrease in proportion of correct responses (-0.7%)
Total	Total increase in proportion of correct responses by 15%

5 CONCLUSIONS

This two-day Regional On-Site Training was organized to enhance the knowledge of key stakeholders who are involved in the design, implementation and enforcement of policies in the project's partner countries to key principles and practices in good water governance focusing on regulatory aspects, the design, monitoring and enforcement of policies as well as public participation.

Both the impact and knowledge assessments completed by the participants suggest that the following anticipated outcomes formulated at the outset of the design of the training workshop have largely been satisfied:

- 1. Deepen their understanding of the key principles, components and benefits of good governance with a strong focus on the regulatory framework:** Participants listed a better understanding of the principles of good governance, in particular the importance of participation and collaboration in integrated water resources management as one of the key learning outcomes of the training activity. This was, however, not evidenced by a comparison of the pre- and post-workshop knowledge quiz where participants actually performed slightly worse on the governance questions after completing the training. It should be noted, though, that knowledge on the key principles of good governance was already high at the start of the workshop.
- 2. Get familiar with approaches to and methods for effective policy design, monitoring and evaluation, including Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Auditing:** The evaluation demonstrates the biggest knowledge increase in relation to these instruments.



3. **Explore a range of regulatory, economic and participatory instruments for policy implementation and enforcement:** Similar to the outcomes reported above, participants reported a substantial increase in their understanding of the different policy instruments; attendees particularly appreciated the various case studies illustrating the application, benefits and drawbacks of the different approaches.
4. **Reflect on the strengths and shortcomings of governance practices in their own countries:** Where possible, training activities aimed to encourage participants to report their own experiences with the presented principles and instruments and to reflect on their suitability in their own water management context.
5. **Presenting and discussing practical examples from a European context and facilitating the exchange of experiences between participating practitioners:** Participants explicitly voiced their appreciation of learning more about water management practices in Europe and the opportunity to exchange experiences with other participants from partner countries. Feedback received from participants, however, indicates that more group work and the use of more examples from the partner countries would have greatly benefitted the attendees and the knowledge exchange.

For future training activities, it is **recommended to carefully adapt the overall timeframe to the content covered by the event**, especially if a more balanced mix between presentation and group work is to be achieved. A **more effective integration of participant experiences in the programme would also be desirable, for example by inviting some of them to prepare short case studies from their water management context.**



6 ANNEXES

6.1 AGENDA

Day 1: 02/10/2018

Item	Time	Description	Speaker
#1	9:00 – 9:30	Welcoming remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction to the SWIM-H2020 projectOverview of the agendaCompletion of evaluation questionnaires (1)	Suzan Taha (Key water Expert) Melanie Muro (NKE 1)
Module 1: Introduction to good governance and the policy cycle			
#2	9:30 – 10:00	Introduction to governance in sustainable development and the policy cycle <ul style="list-style-type: none">Governance as the foundation of all three sustainable development pillarsThe DPSIR policy cycle	Prof. Michael Scoullas, (Team leader SWIM-H2020 SM, via Skype)
#3	10 :00- 11 :15	Introduction to good governance <ul style="list-style-type: none">Principles and elements of good governanceThe concept of the policy cycle and its practical applicationExamples of good and deficient governance field of water management from EU Member StatesHands on exercises /interactive sessions	Fritz Kroiss (NKE 2) Francois Touchais (NKE 3)
	11:15 - 11:30	Coffee break	
Module 2: Policy design and evaluation			
#4	11:30 – 13:00	Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as an instrument for environmental mainstreaming of policies and plans <ul style="list-style-type: none">SEA aims and key elementsSEA rationale and comparison to EIABenefits of applying SEA to policies and plansSEA case studies in the water sector	Emad Adly (NKE 4) Melanie Muro (NKE 1)
	13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
#5	14:00 – 15:30	Compliance check of legal requirements using the example of the EU Urban Wastewater Regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction and background, including mechanisms of compliance controls at operational, regional, national and EU-level	Katharina Lenz (NKE 5)



Item	Time	Description	Speaker
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good and deficient practical examples for compliance control and monitoring in different (EU-)countries Hands-on exercises/ interactive sessions 	
	15:30 - 16:00	Coffee break	
#6	16:00 – 17:00	Elements of environmental performance auditing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting topics for environment audits Defining objectives, questions and criteria Drafting an audit report 	Arnulf Schönbauer (NKE 6)

Day 2: 03/10/2018

Item	Time	Description	Speaker
#7	8:00 – 8:30	Welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of Day 1 and agenda for Day 2 	Melanie Muro (NKE 1)
Module 3: Implementation and enforcement			
#8	8:30 – 10:00	Law enforcement approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance and inspections Administrative and criminal sanctions Permitting systems Group discussion 	Francois Touchais (NKE 3) Fritz Kroiss (NKE 2)
	10:00 – 10:30	Coffee break	
#9	10:30 – 12:00	Economic and voluntary instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to economic and voluntary instruments Case studies Discussion of regional examples, opportunities and constraints 	Tony Zamparutti (NKE 7) Melanie Muro (NKE 1)
#10	12:00-13:00	Supporting implementation through monitoring: the WFD-Programme of Measures (PoM) – surface water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to aims and approaches of the PoM as well as monitoring requirements Case studies Discussion of regional examples, opportunities and constraints 	Katharina Lenz (NKE 5)
	13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
#11	14:00 – 15:30	Participatory approaches in environmental sustainability and introduction to community-based programs for "adoption of a stream" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles and concepts Examples of adopting a stream 	Jasper Fiselier (NKE 8) Dirkjan Douna (NKE 9)



Item	Time	Description	Speaker
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Organisational models</i>• <i>Group discussion</i>	
#12	15:30 – 16:30	Success stories in mobilizing participatory approaches in the South Mediterranean countries <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Participatory Learning and Action methods</i>• <i>Dialogue as a tool for stakeholder engagement</i>• <i>Popular Water Diplomacy</i>• <i>Millennium Development Goals and initiative on water and sanitation</i>	Emad Adly (NKE 4)
#13	16:30 – 17:00	Closing remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Follow-up process</i>• <i>Completion of evaluation questionnaires</i>	Suzan Taha (Key water Expert) Melanie Muro (NKE 1)



6.2 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COUNTRY	TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TITLE (Mr/Ms)	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	POSITION/ FUNCTION	ORGANISATION/ INSTITUTION	EMAIL
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COUNTRY	TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TITLE (Mr/Ms)	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	POSITION/ FUNCTION	ORGANISATION/ INSTITUTION	EMAIL
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COUNTRY	TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TITLE (Mr/Ms)	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	POSITION/ FUNCTION	ORGANISATION/ INSTITUTION	EMAIL
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COUNTRY	TYPE OF INSTITUTION	TITLE (Mr/Ms)	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	POSITION/ FUNCTION	ORGANISATION/ INSTITUTION	EMAIL
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France	NKE	Mr	François	TOUCHAIS	Senior Legal Expert	SWIM and H2020 SM	f.touchais@gmail.com
Israel	Government agency	Mr	Omer	VARDI	Legal Bureau	Israeli Government Authority for Water and Sewage	OmerV@water.gov.il
Belgium	NKE	Mr	Tony	ZAMPARUTTI	Senior Expert in Economic Policy Instruments	SWIM and H2020 SM	Tony.Zamparutti@milieu.be



6.3 TRAINING ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Workshop Title	REGIONAL ACTIVITY (REG-11) “Reviewing good governance schemes with emphasis on the implementation and enforcement of legislation, needed regulatory reforms and introduction of appropriate incentives”
Date	2 – 3 October 2018
Venue Location	Brussels, BELGIUM
Participant Name	
Participant Title/ Position	
Participant Country	
INSTRUCTIONS/ INSTRUCTIONS: Please respond to the questions below. Your feedback is sincerely appreciated. Thank you.	

- Which of the following aspects are important principles of good governance (2 answers are correct)**
 - ☒ Good quality of laws, i.e. laws which are fit for purpose
 - ☐ Very detailed reporting obligations which ensure control of the performance of the civil servants (e.g. of the inspectors)
 - ☐ Pressure to obey through prescription of high criminal and administrative sanctions
 - ☒ Good implementation and enforcement structures, i.e. administrative set up which provides for planning (e.g. river basin management plans), implementation (e.g. permits) and control (e.g. inspections, enforcement measures)
- What are the most important aspects to ensure that laws are fit for purpose? (2 answers are correct)**
 - ☒ They properly reflect the policy objectives



- ☐ They are written in correct traditional legal language
- ☒ Are enforceable both in terms of language and in terms of clear nomination of competent authorities
- ☐ They are available in all libraries of the law faculties of the respective country

3. SEA stands for Strategic Environmental Assessment. How would you define this instrument?

Strategic Environmental Assessment is a method of considering and broadly evaluating the likely impact of a public plan, programme or strategy on the environment.

4. In case a new water-related legislation is established: What are the most important elements that need to be established in order to ensure compliance checks? (4 answers are correct)

- ☒ A clear definition of the elements of the legislation
- ☒ A clear definition of appropriate parameters/ indicators to check compliance
- ☒ A clear definition of reporting routines and formats in order to assess compliance
- ☒ A strict timetable for reporting
- ☐ The provision of support during the reporting process
- ☐ Automatized compliance checks to ensure a timely evaluation of reported data
- ☐ Visualization/ publication tools to raise awareness for the effects of a legislation

5. Looking at the history of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, what have been the most crucial difficulties as regards compliance checks over years? (2 answers are correct)

- ☐ A clear definition of the elements of the legislation
- ☒ Inappropriate parameters to monitor compliance
- ☒ Missing commitment from relevant stakeholders
- ☐ A strict timetable for reporting
- ☐ The provision of support during the reporting process
- ☐ Automatized compliance checks to ensure a timely evaluation of reported data



6. Environmental audits might follow the concept of the 3 E's. The three E's stand for:

- ☒ Economy
- ☐ Environment
- ☒ Efficiency
- ☒ Effectiveness
- ☐ Equivalence

7. An audit report should (4 answers are correct):

- ☐ have an impressive length; at least 174 pages
- ☒ give well-founded and complete information
- ☒ include the analysis and assessments that add value for decision-makers and stakeholders
- ☐ has to be in a manner, which requires expert knowledge to understand it
- ☒ following on logically from the discovered facts
- ☒ has to be objective and balanced in content and tone.

8. What are the three main enforcement approaches for water-related policies? (1 answer is correct)

- ☒ The economic, the regulatory approach and the voluntary approach
- ☐ The environmental, the mediatory and the political approach
- ☐ The civil, the administrative and the penal approach

9. Which one of the followings are not preliminary conditions to a good enforcement approach? (1 answer is correct)

- ☐ A strong institutional framework
- ☐ A sound resource planning system and administration
- ☒ A balanced state budget



10. **Economic instruments refer to a range of measures aiming to improve the way water is managed and used by providing incentives to water users. Please list at least three types of economic instruments**

- *Water tariffs*
- *Water axes*
- *Water pricing*
- *Water pollution fees*
- *Trading of water rights*

11. **Voluntary policy approaches refer to a range of instruments that aim to encourage environmental performance beyond legal obligations, including industry self-regulation, agreements between government and particular sectors, and partnership programs. Please identify and describe at least two potential advantages of using a voluntary as opposed to a regulatory approach?**

- *Establishing a voluntary instrument allows a quicker response to urgent/emerging environmental challenges than drafting and adopting new legislation*
- *The costs of implementing a voluntary instrument may be lower than the costs of implementing, enforcing and monitoring regulation*
- *A voluntary approach may be more effective in situations where significant public resistance exists towards legislative action*
- *Voluntary instruments may address environmental problems that are still poorly understood and for which the burden of proof rest with policymakers (e.g. new and emerging chemicals)*
Some countries may lack the regulatory capacity to implement well-designed regulations

12. **One of the significant water management issues in surface waters are nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus). Which measures to reduce nutrients in surface water can be monitored easily? (2 answers are correct):**

- ☒ Establishment of nitrogen and/ or phosphorus-removal in urban wastewater treatment plants
- ☐ Establishment of wastewater collecting and treatment systems for agglomerations, which do not yet have these systems
- ☐ Reduction of diffuse pollution from the use of fertilizers in agriculture
- ☒ Decrease of the phosphorus point source pollution by reduction of phosphates in detergent products
- ☐ Reduction of from the major industrial installations by i introducing Best Available Techniques at a specified number of industrial facilities



13. The combined approach specified in Article 10 of the Water Framework Directive is one relevant element in the context of monitoring programmes of measures. It defines the combination of (1 answer is correct):

- ☒ Emission limit values and quality standards
- ☐ Protection of surface waters and groundwater
- ☐ Monitoring and Planning
- ☐ Coordinated measures under several water related Directive

14. “Adopt a stream” initiatives engage local authorities, private firms and individuals in the monitoring, management and restoration of streams on a voluntary basis, sometimes in combination with an economic incentive. Please provide at least two reasons for initiating such a project.

- *Some tasks are best performed by local residents*
- *To reach management goals for which existing instruments are not sufficient*
- *Interest groups which value clean water take the initiative*
- *Ambition of giving citizens more influence and responsibilities*
- *Higher level of integration and coordination needed for effective management*

THANK YOU!



6.4 EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Workshop Title/ Intitulé de l'Atelier	<u>SWIM-Horizon 2020 Support Mechanism</u>	
Date/ Date		
Location/ Lieu	Country/ pays	
	Venue/ Salle de Conférence	
Participant Name (optional)/Nom du Participant (facultatif)		
Participant Title/ Position du Participant		
Participant's Country Pays du Participant		
INSTRUCTIONS/ INSTRUCTIONS: Please circle/tick your response to the items. Your feedback is sincerely appreciated. Thank you. / Veuillez encrer/cler/cocher vos choix. Vos commentaires sont les bienvenus. Merci.		

A. ORGANISATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING ISSUES BEFORE AND DURING THE EVENT

A. QUESTIONS ORGANISATIONNELLES, ADMINISTRATIVES ET DE PLANNIFICATION AVANT ET PENDANT L'ATELIER

A.1. Efficient logistics: location of venue and interpretation <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	A.1. Efficacité de la logistique: lieu de réunion et interprétation <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Bien <input type="checkbox"/> Moyen <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvais
A.2. Smooth flow of programme, efficient handling of emerging needs and attentiveness to participants concerns <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	A.2. Bon déroulement du programme, gestion efficace des besoins émergents et aide aux participants <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Bien <input type="checkbox"/> Moyen <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvais



A.3. Presentations correspond and contribute to the planned objectives and are conducive to enhanced shared understanding and participation on addressed topics <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	A.3. Les présentations correspondent et contribuent aux objectifs fixés et favorisent la compréhension mutuelle et la participation aux questions abordées <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Bien <input type="checkbox"/> Moyen <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvais
A.4. Clarity, coverage and sufficiency of concepts, objectives, anticipated outputs and outcomes <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	A.4. Clarté, couverture et suffisance des notions, des objectifs, des produits et des résultats attendus <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Bien <input type="checkbox"/> Moyen <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvais
A.5. The materials distributed were helpful <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	A.5. Les matériels distribués ont été utiles <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Bien <input type="checkbox"/> Moyen <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvais
A.6. Efficient and Effective Facilitation <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	A.6. Modération efficace <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Bien <input type="checkbox"/> Moyen <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvais
A.7. Overall rating of the event <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	A.7. Evaluation globale de l'évènement <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Bien <input type="checkbox"/> Moyen <input type="checkbox"/> Mauvais

B. FEEDBACK ON TECHNICAL ASPECTS

B. COMMENTAIRES SUR LES ASPECTS TECHNIQUES

B.1. Coverage of the event In your opinion did the event cover (tick one of the following): <input type="checkbox"/> All the topics necessary for a good comprehension of the subject nothing more <input type="checkbox"/> Some topics covered are not necessary <input type="checkbox"/> Some additional topics should be included	B.1. Couverture de l'évènement A votre opinion l'atelier a traité (cochez une des options suivantes): <input type="checkbox"/> Tous les sujets nécessaires pour la bonne compréhension de la thématique et rien de plus <input type="checkbox"/> Certains sujets traités ne sont pas nécessaires
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Des sujets supplémentaires devraient être inclus
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B.2. Level of difficulty (tick one of the following): <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary	B.2. Niveau de difficulté (cochez une des options suivantes): <input type="checkbox"/> Difficile <input type="checkbox"/> Adéquat <input type="checkbox"/> Élémentaire
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B.3. Length of the meeting In your view the workshop duration was (tick one of the following): <input type="checkbox"/> Longer than needed <input type="checkbox"/> Sufficient <input type="checkbox"/> Shorter than required	B.3. Durée de l'atelier de reunion A votre avis, la durée de l'atelier était (cochez une des options suivantes): <input type="checkbox"/> Trop long <input type="checkbox"/> Suffisante <input type="checkbox"/> Trop courte
---	--

B.4. What is the most valuable thing you learned during the workshop (knowledge or skills)?
B.4. Quelle est la leçon la plus utile que vous avez-vous apprise pendant l'atelier (connaissances ou compétences)?

B.5. How do you think that the current event will assist you in your future work on the subject?
B.5. Comment pensez-vous que l'atelier de formation peut vous aider dans votre travail futur sur le sujet?

B.6. Please indicate whether (and how) you could transfer part of the experience gained from the event to your colleagues in your country?
B.6. Veuillez indiquer si (et comment) vous pourriez transférer une partie de expérience acquise lors de cet évènement à vos collègues dans votre pays ? (Question ouverte)



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B.7. What did you like most about this event?
--

B.7. Qu'avez-vous le plus apprécié dans cet évènement?

--

B.8. What needs to be improved?
--

B.8. Quelles sont les améliorations à apporter aux prochains évènements?:
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**Kindly note that some of your statements might be included in this activity's press release/
Veuillez noter que certaines de vos réponses pourront éventuellement être incluses au
communiqué de presse de cette activité.**



6.5 PHOTO GALLERY







6.6 LIST OF LINKS TO ORGANISATIONS/NETWORKS DEDICATED TO FOSTERING THE EXCHANGE OF KNOWLEDGE OF AND EXPERIENCES WITH POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT ACROSS EUROPE

Agricultural European Innovation Partnership (EIP AGRI): <https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/>

European Innovation Partnership in Water (EIP Water): <https://www.eip-water.eu/>

International Network of River Basin Organisations/Réseau international des organismes des bassins: <https://www.riob.org/en> / <https://www.riob.org/fr>

La communauté des acteurs de gestion intégrée de l'eau : <http://www.gesteau.fr/>

European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law:
<https://www.impel.eu/>