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#10ZGZH2O

River Contracts as Social Innovation Processes in Integrated River Basin Management in Europe

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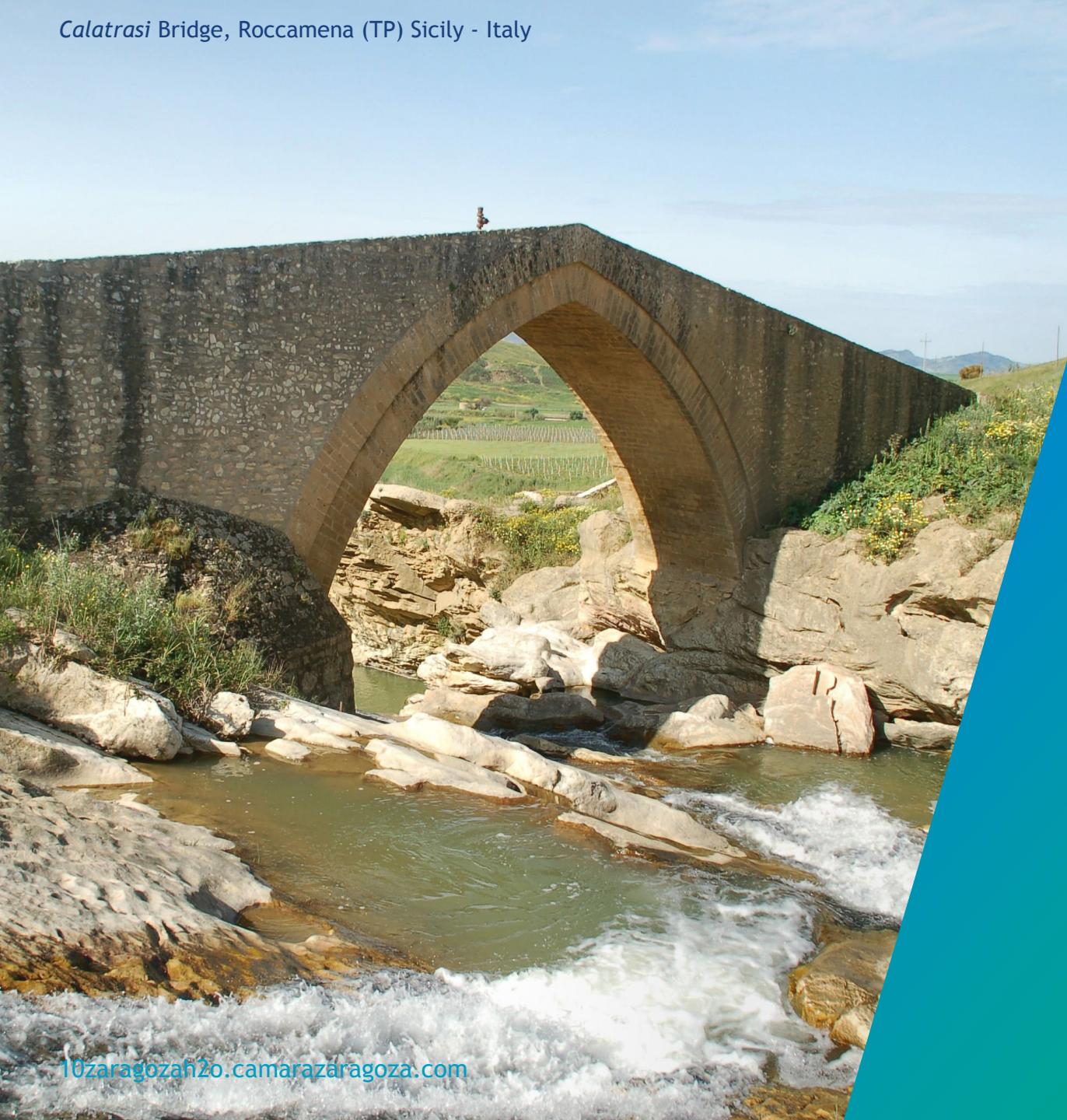

Zaragoza
AYUNTAMIENTO



River Contracts as Social Innovation Processes in Integrated River Basin Management in Europe

≡ Index

- i. Introduction
- ii. General framework on river contracts in European water policies, river basin organizations and urban and territorial planning
- iii. A synthesis fo the state of the art of river contracts in urban areas in Europe
- iv. Main challenges and opportunities of river contracts in urban areas
- v. Recommendations for starting a participatory river contract



Introduction

River Contract (RC) have been demonstrating since 1980s their capacity of integrating *voluntary-contractual agreements* and other instruments of water resources management, and urban, territorial and sectoral planning

RC represent *innovative ‘places’ and Social Innovation processes* for allowing public government bodies and settled communities to actually participate in governance, management and exploitation of water and river ecosystems and territories, especially in urban areas

PhD Thesis



2009-2012

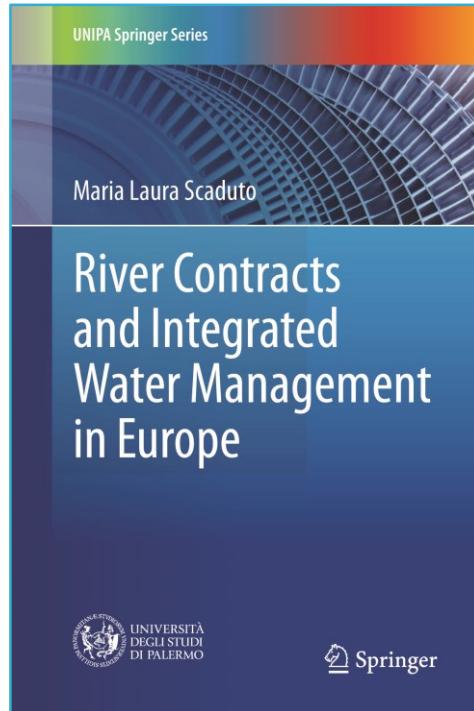


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Zaragoza*



2018

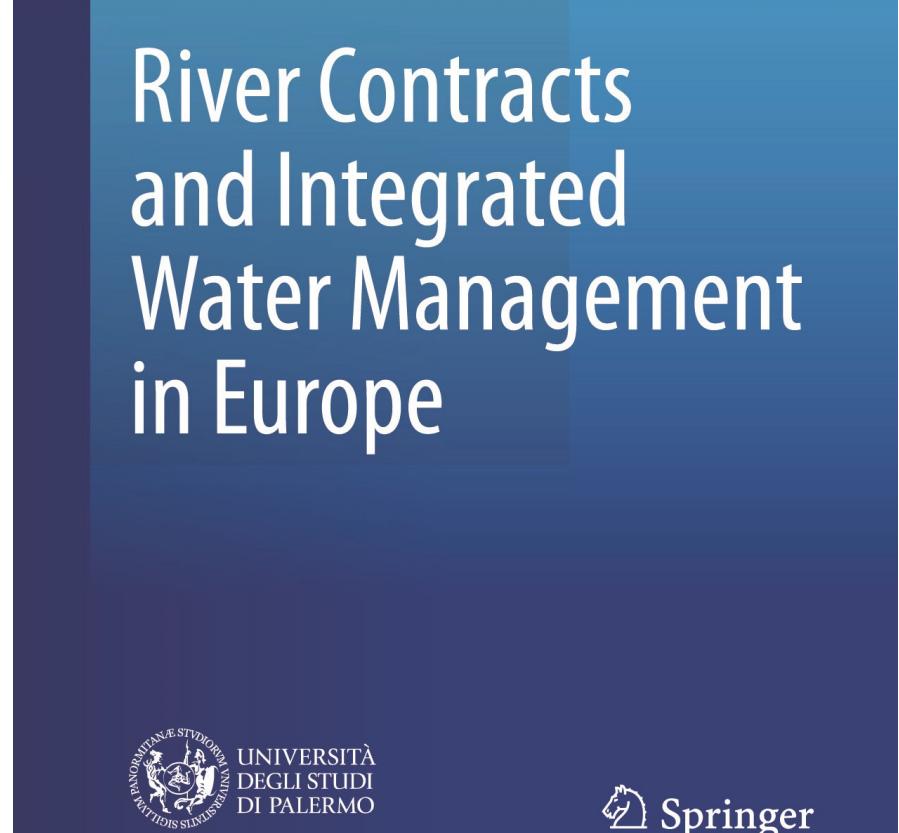


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Topics of the past research work

- i. an overview of the European legislative and procedural scenario about RC
- ii. a specific comparative analysis of the two paradigmatic cases of France and Italy
- iii. an examination of the main application experiences of RC and their outcomes
- iv. some reflections about the complexity of ecosystems linked to river basins (*ecological instances vs different uses of water resources, conflictual situations, new opportunities for shared projects between public and private actors*)

<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-42628-0/>





Topics in this contribution to the debate

- i. legal, theoretical and operational items of RC and similar action and instrument applications
- ii. a synthesis of the state-of-the-art of RC in European urban areas
- iii. primary aspects of RC actual integration with urban and territorial planning
- iv. a possible early '*vademecum*' for RC designers and project managers

Topics in this contribution to the debate

... hoping to become more and more aware that

*“To insist on seeing rivers as either natural or artificial would be to reproduce entrenched dualistic frames of thought no longer applicable to understanding the hybrid entities of the Anthropocene. [...] complex entanglements of artificial and natural forces—hybrid forms that are neither natural nor cultural, neither human nor nonhuman, neither social nor material, but confluences or mixtures of all these. [...] **Hyperobjects**, to make use of a concept recently developed by Morton (2013) [...] so huge they can never be apprehended in anything like their totality (Edgeworth and Benjamin 2017)*

... and that, finally, also rivers seem to have their true

“rights as a “juristic/legal person/living entity” [...] Assuming a common understanding of what the rights of a river could mean, the next question is: how will such rights be protected? (Kothari and Bajpai 2018)



General framework on river contracts in European water policies, river basin organizations, and urban and territorial planning

~ General legal aspects across Europe and World

~ General theoretical and operational aspects underlying the RC paradigm



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Urban Water Agenda 2030, 2016

France

Urban Agenda for the EU, 2016

Belgium

Climate-ADAPT - Rehabilitation and restoration
of rivers Adaption Option, 2015

Luxembourg

EC Communication Towards an EU research and
innovation policy agenda for nature-based
solutions and re-naturing cities, 2015

Switzerland

EU Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2013

Italy

EU Reach Directive, 2007

European
Community

EU Flood Directive, 2007

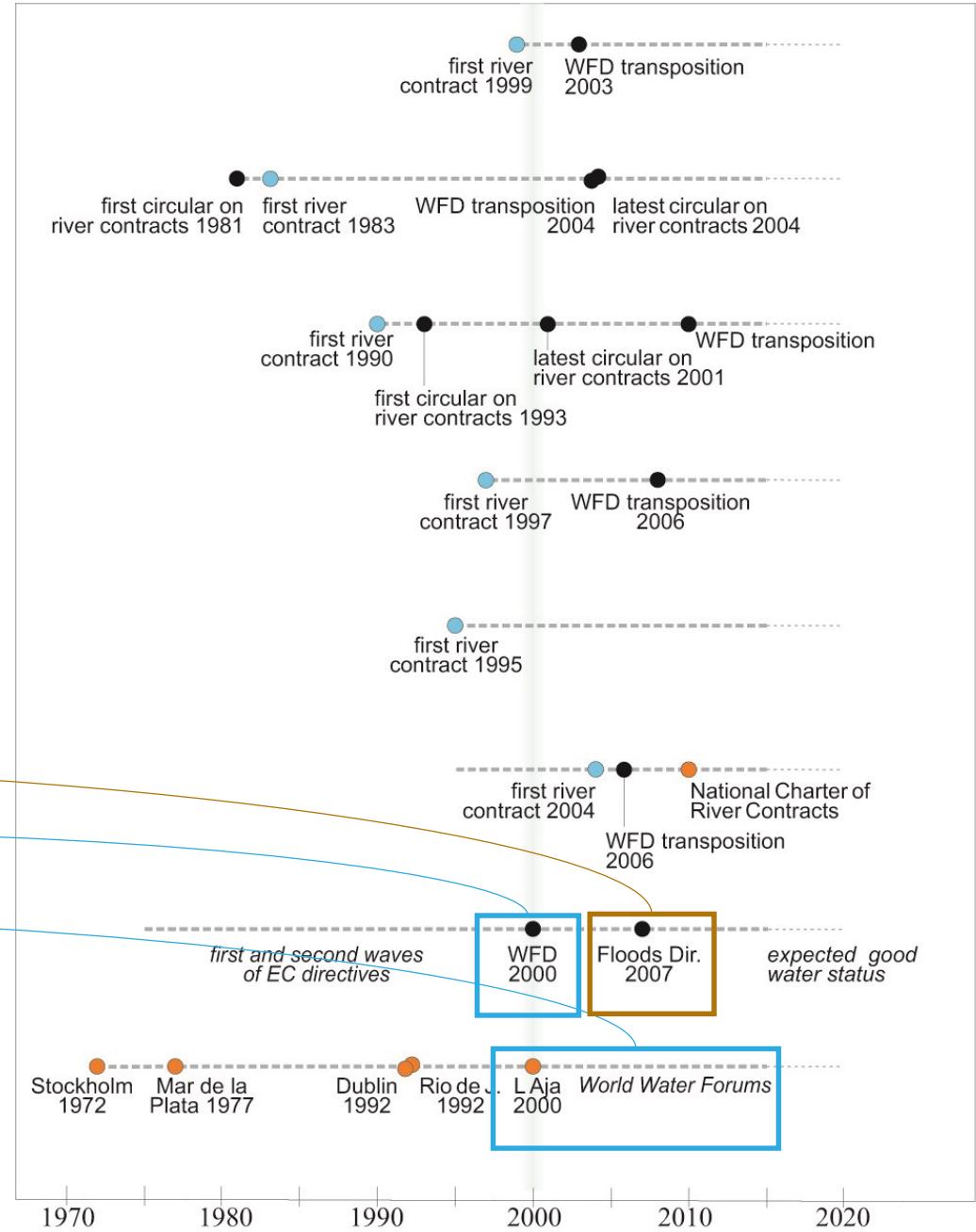
International
scenario

EU Water Framework Directive, 2000

II World Water Forum, 2000

EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, 1991

*Timeline of primary world water conferences and forums
(orange circles), European and national legal reference points
(black circles), and first national RC experiences (blue circles)
(Source: Scaduto 2017), along with the other EU water policy
milestones*





Converging water policy measures, initiatives and actions in WFD, IWRM and IRBM implementation, in Europe and across the World (Source: the author)



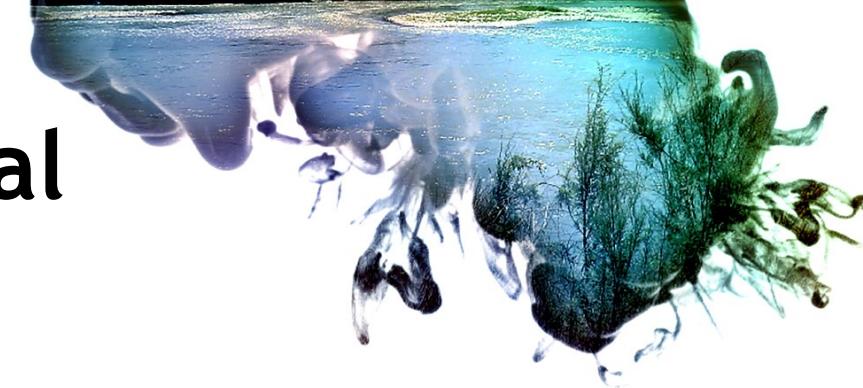
Converging water policy measures, initiatives and actions in WFD, IWRM and IRBM implementation, a focus on Europe (Source: the author)

Primary legal and contractual characteristics of RC (1/2):

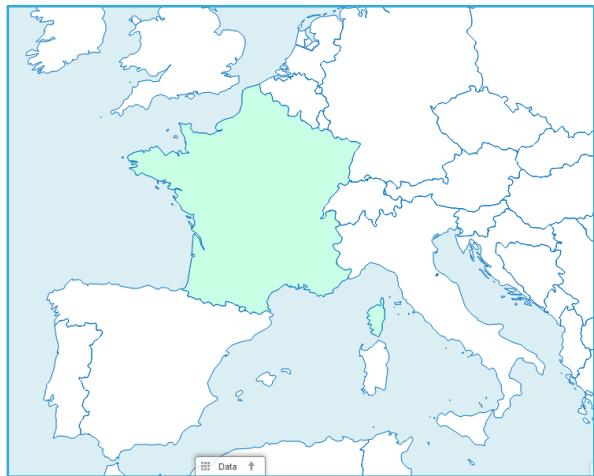


- one of outcomes of **decentralization process at institutional policy level**, launched by the EC in the early 1980s (Sancy 2008);
- inspired by **voluntary agreements** originating and spreading in France and Germany in the early 1970s (Orts and Deketelaere 2001);
- **legal nature based on the signing of a contractual-voluntary agreement negotiated between territorial players and actors**, within a given hydrographic and socio-economic context; i.e. no obligation for territorial actors to adhere to the agreement, even though promoted by State or public institutions;
- **devoid of any official regulatory role**, unlike spatial planning or other IWRM tools, potentially not always ensuring a full success in terms of stakeholder involvement and implementation of action plans;
- **formalization of moral and economic-operational obligations between co-signatories** towards agreed action plans, focused on the basin scale and including technical and financial provisions (Allain 2004; Billet 2008; Brun 2010a, 2010b, 2014);

Primary legal and contractual characteristics of RC (2/2):



- a virtually limitless of contractual combinations and types of cooperation agreements;
- help to all State or local government and institutional levels in concretely re-affirming and applying the subsidiarity principle;
- engagement of a plenty of public and private parties, even in different phases along the implementation pathway (Tippet et al. 2005; Enserink et al. 2007; Bobbio and Saroglia 2008; Gailliard et al. 2014; Mees et al. 2017; Pappalardo and Gravagno 2018);
- support of new processes of local governance (Delmas and Terlaak 2001; Faure 2001; Hervé-Fournereau 2008) and innovative solutions for IWRM and IRBM implementation (Allain 2010; Berry and Mollard 2010; Scaduto 2017; Mees, Suykens and Crabbé 2017);
- improvement of novel forms of dialogue and shared responsibility among public and private actors;
- help to the overcoming ‘parochial’/non-synergic mind-set within the IWRM and IRBM sector (Magnaghi 2008; Rosillon and Lobet 2008).



National law and regulatory frameworks: *France* (1/2)

- **Circulars of the Ministry of Environment (1981-2004)** modelling and refining contents and procedures to conform RC to EU and National IWRM policies
- ***Loi sur l'Eau of 1992*** sanctioning a hierarchy of decreasing order regulatory instruments:
 - *Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et Gestion des Eaux* (SDAGE) for the scale of the main hydrographical basin
 - *Schéma d'Aménagement et Gestion des Eaux* (SAGE) for the sub-basin scale and recognizing:
 - river basin and sub-basin areas as the most appropriate territorial units for the implementation of the RC
 - the obligatory coherence of RC with all high-level instruments of water resource planning and management



National law and regulatory frameworks: *France* (2/2)

- *Loi sur l'Eau et les Milieux Aquatiques* of 2006:
 - reconfirming importance of decentralized management and governance of water resources at the hydrographic basin scale
 - identifying the technical measures and methodologies needed to achieve the objectives of the WFD
 - introducing some important innovations in relation to:
 - roles and composition of the *comités de basin* (larger proportion of elected State and local representatives, and water users);
 - the role of the *Agences de l'Eau* and the relative system of funding;
 - the creation of the *Office National de l'Eau et des Milieux Aquatiques*;
 - relationships between SAGE and *Plans d'Aménagement et de Gestion Durable*, as integral part of SAGE;
 - the enhanced participation of private actors and the citizenry through SAGE to harmonize relationships between State policies and competences, and local development programs and plans promoted by local actors.



National law and regulatory frameworks: *Belgium - Wallonia*

- **Ministerial Circulars** on RC issued since 1993
- **Ministerial Circular** issued in 2001:
 - sanctioning the role of RC in the implementation of management plans for river basin districts
 - formalizing requirements for RC (even though focused just on sub-basins) to be compliant with WFD
- **Water Code issued in 2004** (included in the Environment Code) as modified in 2008 by the *Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon* (i.e. the **River Contract Decree**) that reinforces the scope of the above mentioned 2001 Ministerial Circular



National law and regulatory frameworks: *Italy* (1/4)

- Legislative Decree No. 152 of 3 April 2006, Part III, article 68-bis:
 - sanctioning and acknowledging RC role in water planning at river district, basin and sub-basin levels - according to the transposition of the WFD - the ruling of Basin Plans and the role of Basin Authorities;
 - recognizing RC as voluntary instruments for strategic and negotiated programs and actions for water and fluvial territories protection, management and improvement, along with flood risk management and sustainable local development;
- Resolution No. 8-00271 of the *Parliamentary Commission on Environment of the Chamber of Deputies* on the RC implementation in Italy, voted on 18th November 2017:
 - committing the Italian National Government to adopt and support opportune actions aimed at identifying specific financial resources to implement RC initiatives adequately selected via quality and effectiveness criteria, and also according to evaluations of the *National Observatory on RC* and other water sector coordination organizations



National law and regulatory frameworks: *Italy - Regions some examples (2/4)*

- **Region of Lombardia:**
 - Regional Law No. 26 of 12 December 2003 for the regulation of local services of general economic interest, waste management, energy, subsoil use and water resources - *Title V - Regulations on water resources*, article 45-paragraph 9:
 - **promoting consultation and policy integration at the basin and sub-basin levels through RC and lake contracts,**
 - **soliciting the participation of public and private entities in the safeguard and improving of the quality of water resources and their related environments, as well as in the protection from flood risk;**
 - Regional Law No. 12 of 11 March 2005 for planning and managing the territory, article 55-bis:
 - Introduction of Strategic Projects for sub-basins, set up by the Regional Council and drawn up through initiatives entailing participatory processes with all local stakeholders;
 - the **Regional Territorial and Landscape Plan** (approved by Regional Administration on 17 February 2010) with the **explicit reference to RC carried out in Lombardia**, clearly manifesting the will to systematically coordinate the various urban-territorial and sectoral planning tools at the regional level (Bastiani 2011; Clerici et al. 2011)



National law and regulatory frameworks: *Italy - Regions some examples (3/4)*

- **Region of Piemonte:**
 - Regional Water Protection Plan - Technical rules and standards for implementation for achieving the objectives of protecting and managing water bodies, article 10:
 - «the **Water Protection Plan is implemented through** a coordinated action on the part of all accountable institutions [...] by way of **negotiated procedures or tools and environmental agreements**. [...] In this case, the negotiated programming tools are **denominated river or lake contracts**»
 - Regional Territorial and Landscape Plan, article 35, paragraph 3 and 4, acknowledging the **capacity of RC and lake contracts to develop synergies with sub-regional land-use planning and their correlation to strategic planning processes for the requalification of river basins**, to promote the integration of the various policies
 - Regional Guidelines for the implementation of River and Lake Contracts, issued after the Decision of the Regional Council, No. 16/2610 of 19 September 2011
 - *Note:* the Regional Administration **identified RC with Negotiated Programming Agreements** and recognized them as a form of regulation adopted between public bodies or between an appropriate public entity and one or more parties, under the provisions of the **National Law No. 662 of 23 December 1996, article 2, paragraph 203, Rationalization measures of public finance**



National law and regulatory frameworks: *Italy - Regions some examples (4/4)*

- Region of Emilia Romagna:
 - some references to RC, even though not explicit, can be indirectly recognized in the Regional Landscape and Territorial Plan;
 - some initiatives of fluvial area restoration have been initialized taking in to account also the Regional Law No. 20/2000, sanctioning the right of local communities to participate in the preparation of regional and local policies (Montaletti 2011);
 - Territorial Coordination Plan of the Province of Bologna, article 1.3.5: mentioning ‘River Pacts’ amongst the possible tools for implementing the measures of the Provincial Water Protection Plan.
- Region of Puglia:
 - Regional Landscape and Territorial Plan identifying the Val d’Ofanto River Contract as the pilot project aimed at creating a local network of experiences of active citizenry so as to raise public awareness among local inhabitants, regarding the value of the landscapes of Puglia, as well as to set in motion processes of cooperation and exchange



General framework on river contracts in European water policies, river basin organizations, and urban and territorial planning

- ~ General legal aspects across Europe and World

- ~ General theoretical and operational aspects underlying the RC paradigm



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Some reference points for RC implementation

Despite quite diverse National regulatory and operational frameworks, European approaches to the RC paradigm have been sharing:

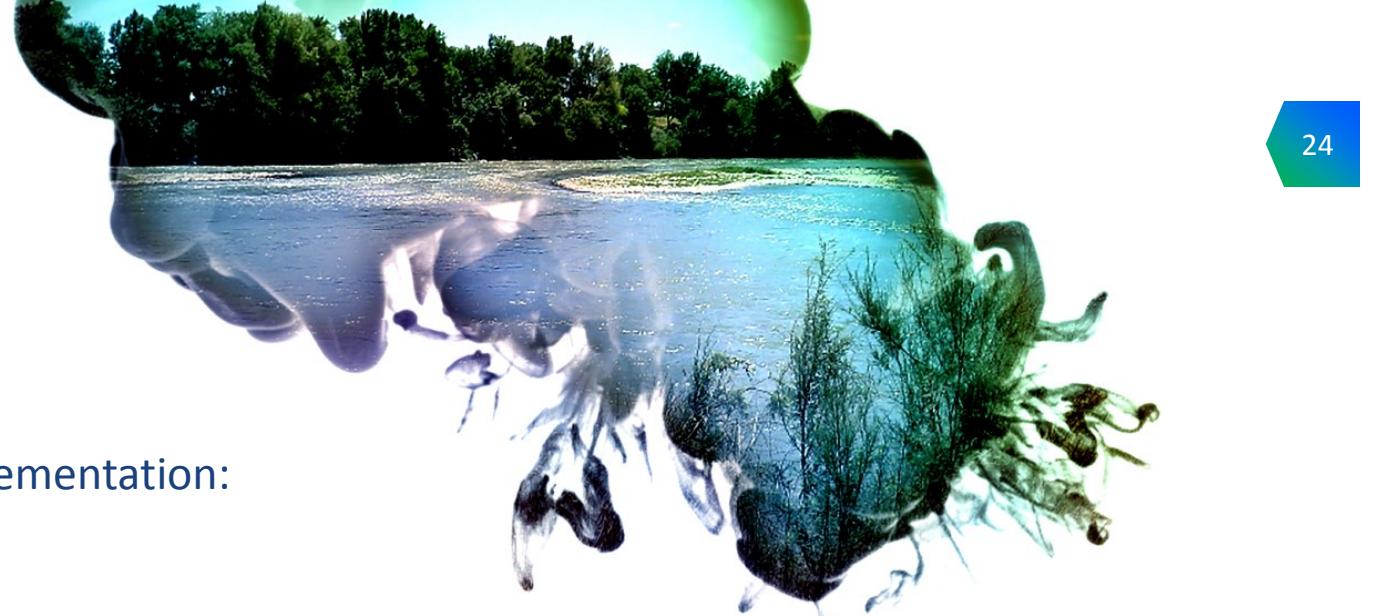
- i. **reference hydrographic unit = river basin or sub-basin;**
- ii. **knowledge of water resources and environmental, social and economic aspects correlated to their diverse uses;**
- iii. **coordination, concertation and cooperation between all territorial players and actors;**
- iv. **necessity of participatory processes and actual involvement of local communities**



Hydrographic reference unit

The **river basin** as the **reference unit** for RC can help simultaneously in **overcoming limitation at two levels of institutional and management heterogeneity**:

- i. *horizontal*: the **local administrative units** that can identify in the RC the most suitable IWRM and RBM instrument **with respect to their institutional competencies and responsibilities**, and also as regards **upstream-downstream interrelationships**
- ii. *vertical*: the **hierarchical relations and different water management competencies**, pertaining to many institutions ranging from State to local government bodies



Hydrographic reference unit

The **river basin** as the **reference unit** for RC implementation:

- I. characterizes **many RC initiatives**;
- II. often **involves territories which are extremely complex and diverse** from a geographic, environmental, social and political viewpoint (Blonquist 2008; Grizzetti et al. 2016; Mees, Suykens and Crabbé 2017; Räsänen et al. 2017; Scaduto 2017; AAVV 2018; EEA 2018; Kuemmerlen et al. 2018);
- III. refers to the geographical and socio-economic concepts of '**catchment basin**' / '**catchment area**' / '**catchment scale**' and has to be necessarily **compared and coupled with** political and socio-economic **local contexts** (Guerra 2013; Kuemmerlen et al. 2018);
- IV. can come to terms with **concerns of administrative, institutional, economic, social and political nature** distinctly characterizing each settled human community and territory;
- V. **can represent the main limitation to the implementation of RC, whereas the degree of integration between different administrative levels and actors involved, is not enough effective** (Lasserre and Brun 2007; Mitchell 2015)

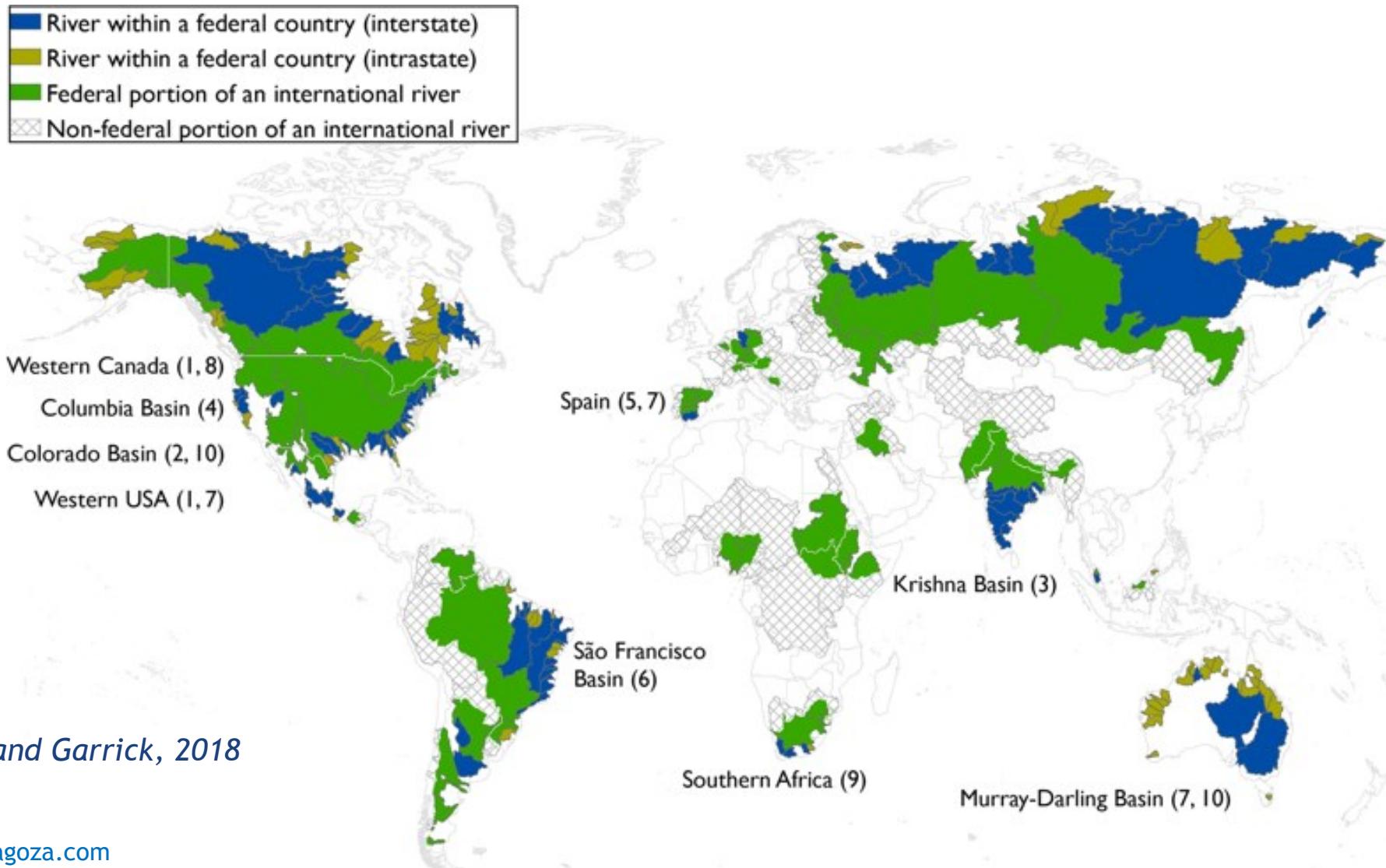


Hydrographic reference unit

Blonquist (2008) highlights the **complexity and difficulties**:

- **arising from the great variety of interconnection between water resources** (rivers, lakes, aquifers, groundwater, wetlands, etc.), **communities and activities**
- generating, in many cases, some issues clearly due to the **mismatch between administrative boundaries and hydrographic units**

Reference unit in federal rivers





RC and time

Along with these possible operational limits, there are to be considered also:

- the **complexity and the time scales of river dynamics** are additional potentially critical points for RC projects implementation
- the **total durations of RC action plans** that refers:
 - in **France** always to an **average period of 5-7 years**
 - in **Italy** and **other Countries** also up to **several years**

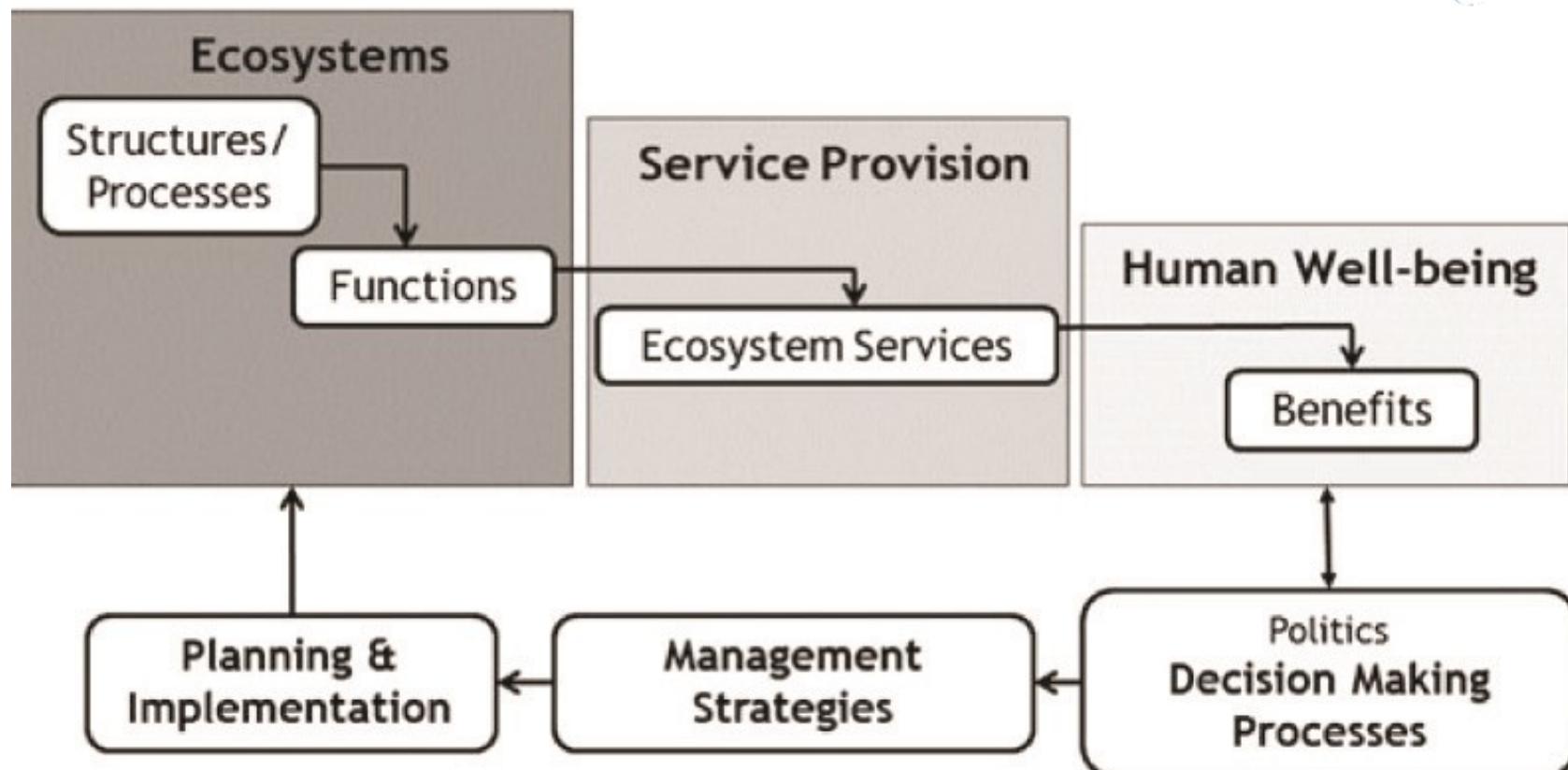


RC and ecosystem services and ‘disservices’

«**Ecosystem functions and services delivered by freshwater ecosystems attract attention as valuable assets which are at risk and require active management [...]. Research on these topics necessarily implies an analysis at the catchment scale and leads to management strategies designed and implemented from a catchment-wide perspective**» (Kuemmerlen et al. 2018).

«**In the context of river landscape management, the ecosystem disservice “flooding” is of specific importance.** While flooding also provides valuable services, such as supporting fish nurseries in the floodplain or storing water in the floodplain and the aquifer, especially in areas where people settled or built too close to water bodies or in previous floodplains, flood events are considered as “bads” (Nedkov and Burkhard 2012). However, there is often little awareness of the fact that many of these disservices are actually caused by human activities in the first place» (Böck, Polt and Schütting 2018).

RC and ecosystem services and ‘disservices’

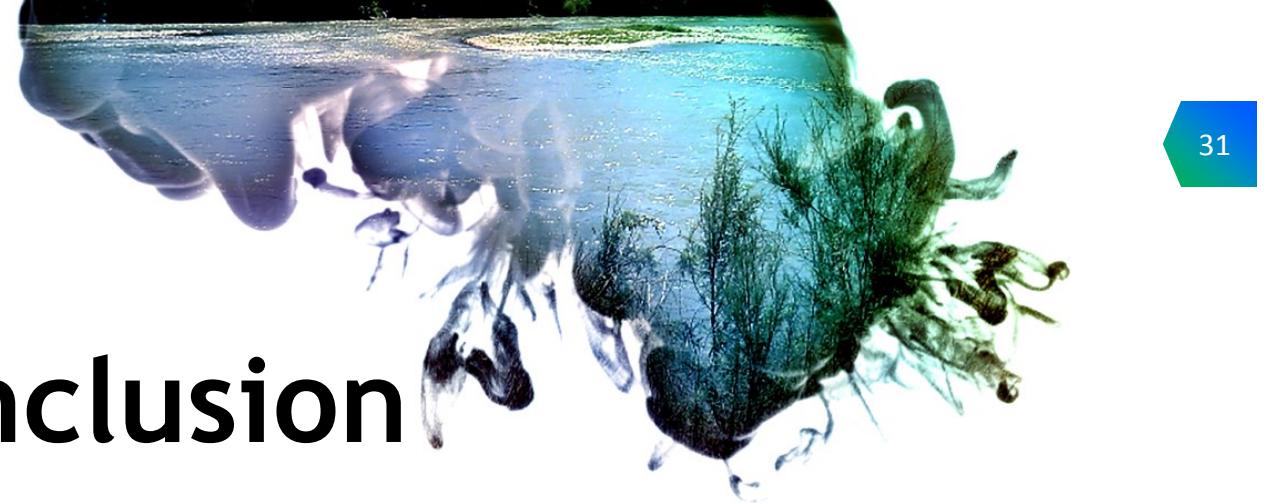


Cascade model showing the link between ecosystem services and human well-being. Source: Böck, Polt and Schütting 2018



RC and ecosystem services and ‘disservices’

As regards ecosystem services and ‘disservices’ RC have been playing an important role in their gradual integration in IWRM and RBM policy - especially with respect to flood risk and water bodies pollution mitigation, as well as in spatial planning instruments.



RC as places of concertation and inclusion

IWRM, IRBM and RC initiatives undertaken during last decades have been demonstrating that **rivers represent**:

- '**dialectic arenas**', for interest groups conveying environmental demands and others seeking to exploit the diverse uses of water resources
- '**Social Innovation places**' within which it becomes possible to share reflections and concerted efforts between policy makers, stakeholders and, not least, boundary workers



The state of the art of river contracts in urban areas in Europe

- ~ The ongoing paradigm shift from reach/single river approach, towards river networks
- ~ Urban areas and water territories: critical interrelationships and potential in innovative development
- ~ National RC inventories



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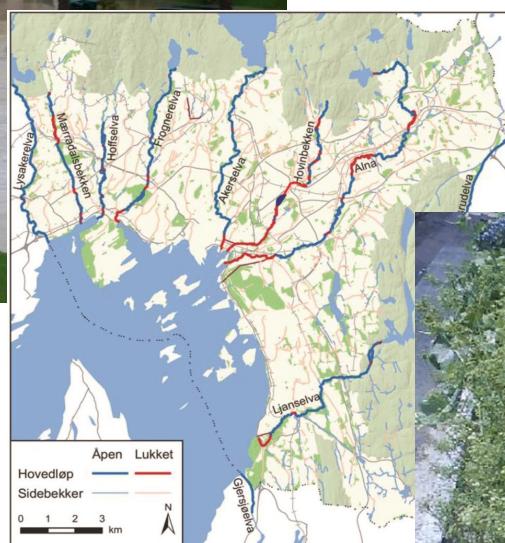
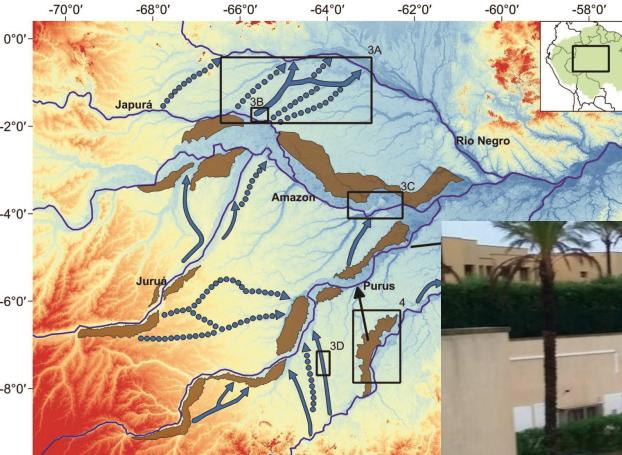
The ongoing paradigm shift in IWRM

The 1990s and 2000s have been characterized undoubtedly by an **actual and profound paradigm shift**, still spreading in the whole Europe and World water management sector

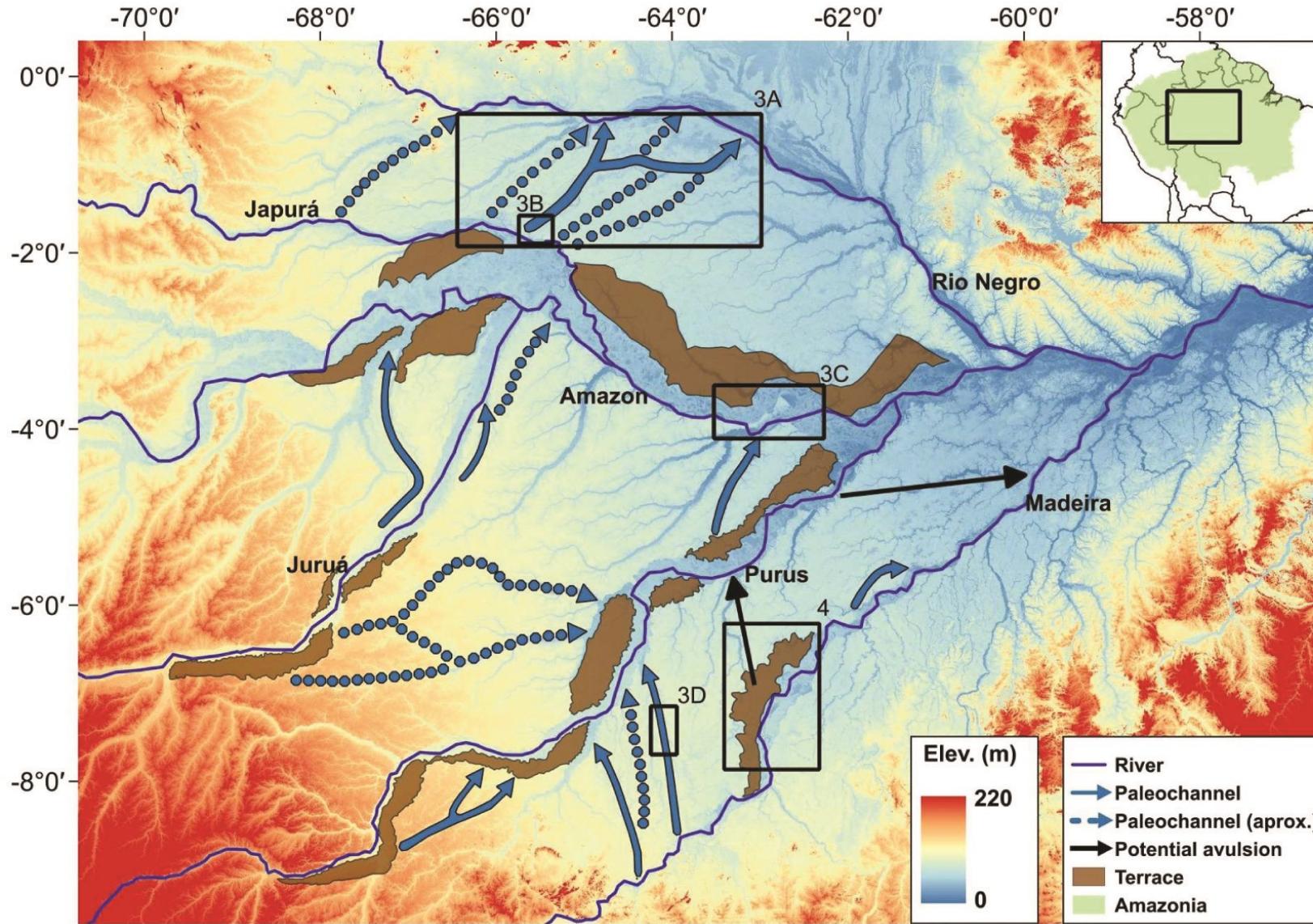
...from scholars', water domain experts' and technicians', and politicians' **early focus set primarily on principles of hydro-sedimentary functioning of single reach or river** – that in last decades had mostly inspired water bodies restoration interventions

...towards river network-based and aptly renewed political and **participatory approaches to IWRM and RBM policy**, no longer by imposing compulsory measures dictated by central governments, but **engaging more widely and deeply stakeholders and settled communities.**

New focus on critical risks and consequences of river and water bodies health status on urban areas liveability



Avulsions risk

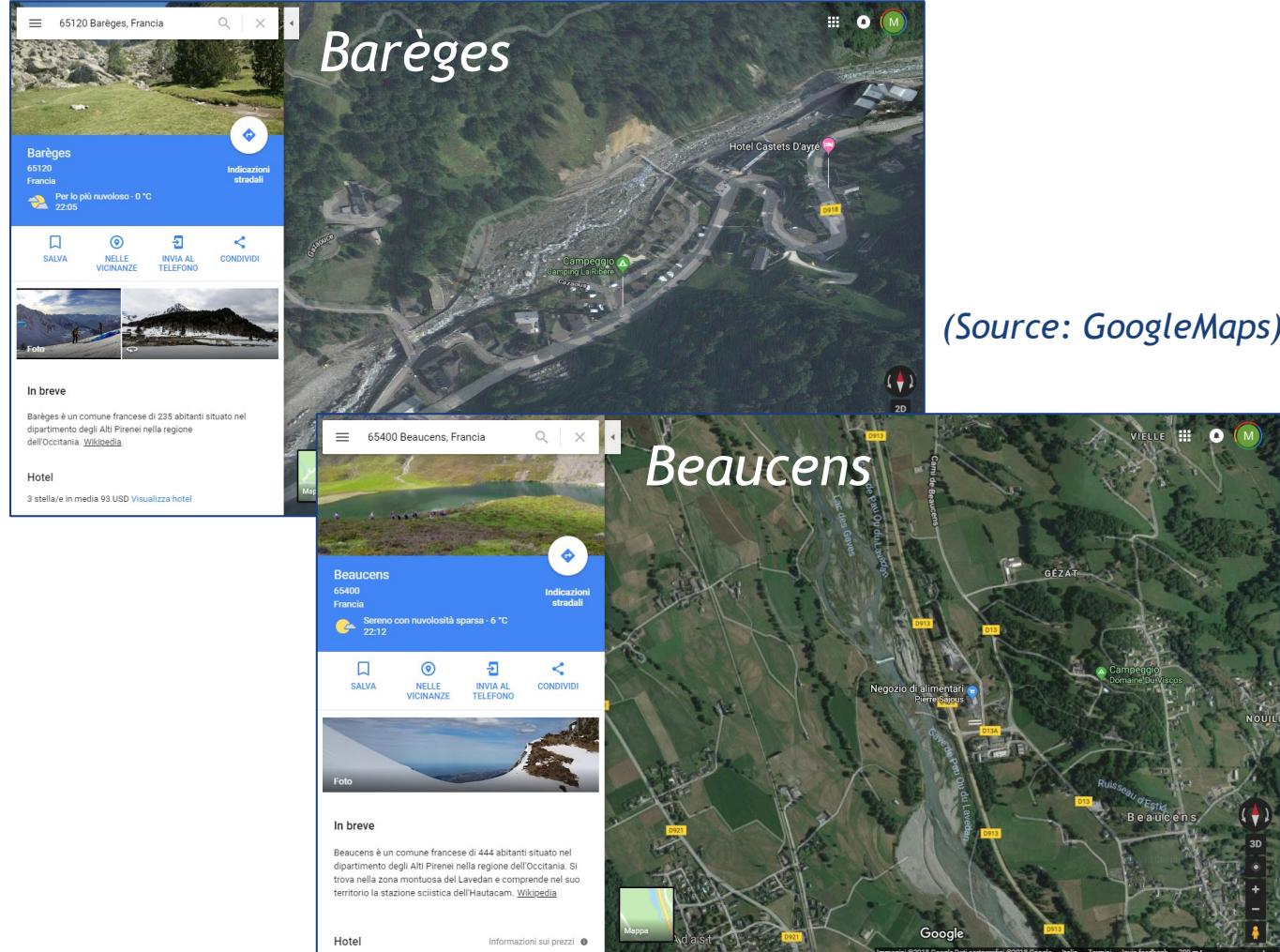


Approximate routes of major avulsions within the last ca. 50 kyr of the rivers Japurá, Juruá, Purus and Madeira in central Amazonia based on marks of fluvial activity in present-day terra firme surface. The clearest fluvial marks, corresponding to more recent locations of the river channels, are indicated with solid lines and routes of higher uncertainty and greater age with dashed lines. The black solid lines indicate approximate routes of possible future avulsions. Major river terraces are highlighted in brown. The numbered boxes refers to the corresponding figures.

Source: Ruokolainen et al. 2018.

Avulsions risk

Area of the Contrat de rivière Gave de Pau (France)



(Source: GoogleMaps)

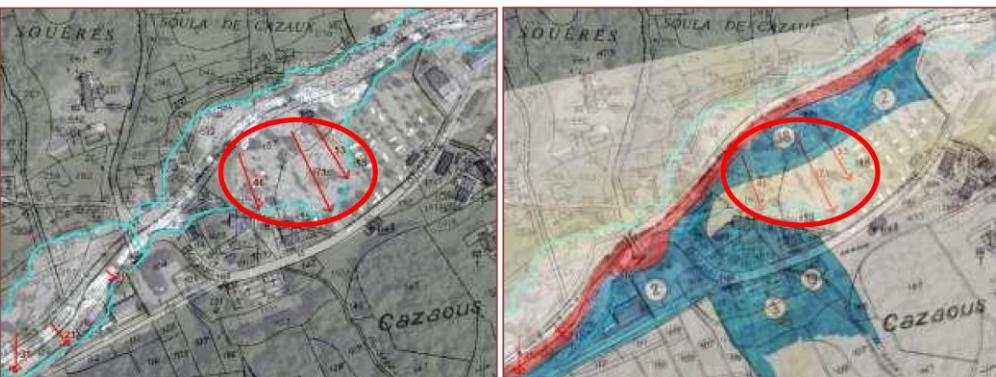
(Source: <http://www.gesteau.fr/>)

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Barèges – une partie du camping « la Ribière » a été emportée par la crue du Bastan



Pourtant, elle est partiellement « non inondable », selon la cartographie réglementaire



Beaucens – une partie du camping du lac des gaves a été emportée sans être inondée



Flood and drainage system flooding risk



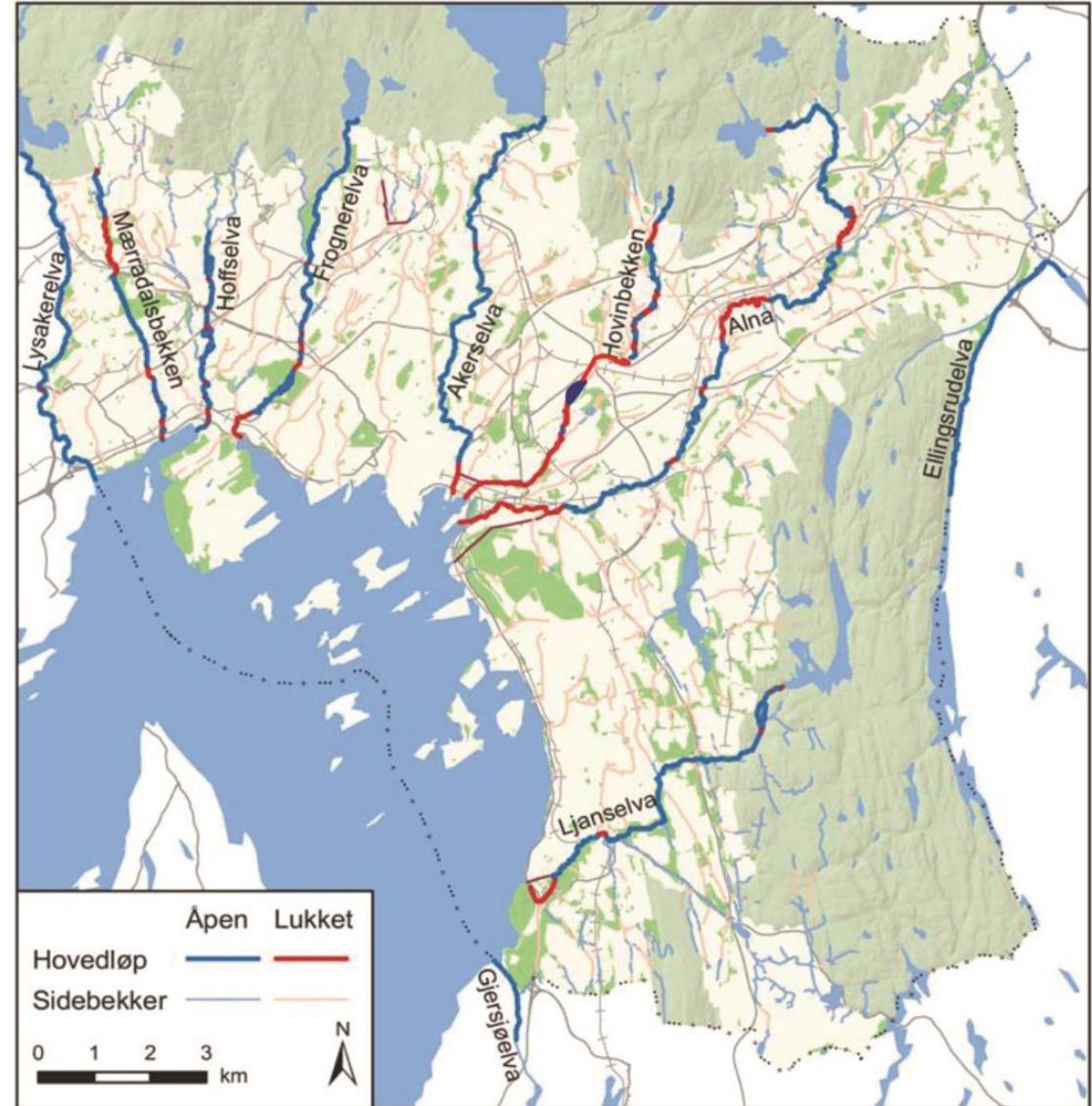
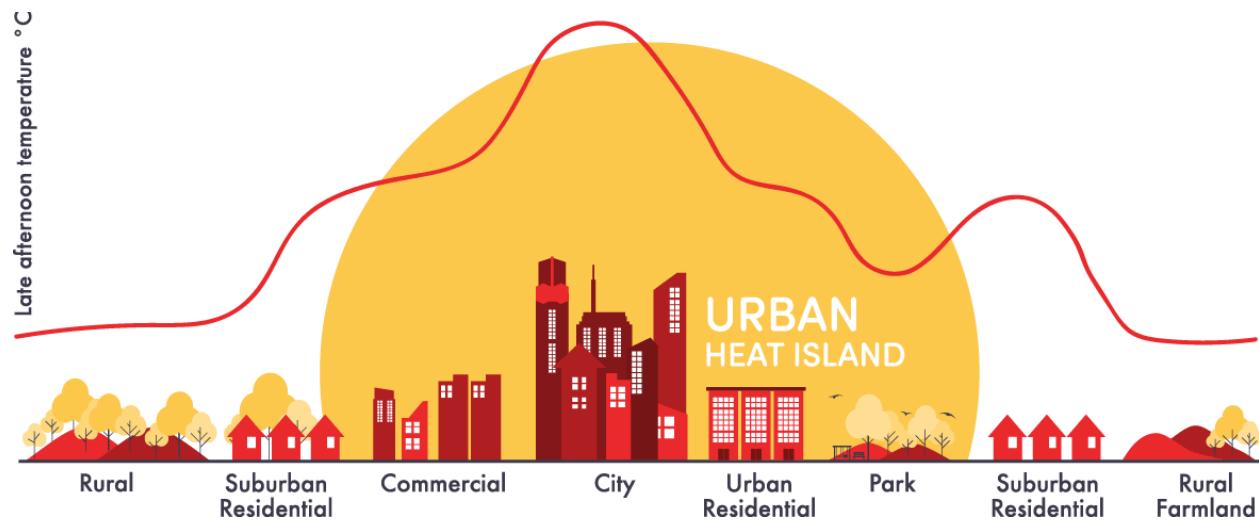
Flood risk and urban drainage system flooding in Sciacca, Sicily, Italy (Source: www.tgcom24.mediaset.it)

Heat island effect and river de-culverting and renaturation

The ten rivers of Oslo

Legend: Åpen = Open; Lukket = Closed

(Source: EEA-ETCICMW, *Rivers and lakes in European cities. Past and future challenges and the relative Annex*, 2016)



Rivers and water bodies pollution



An image of the Sarno River, Campania, Italy



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Urban areas and water territories: critical interrelationships and potential in innovative development

Case Study		River Aarhus	River Dâmbovița	River Lippe	Podutik reservoir	River Mayesbrook	River Dyle	River Sokolowka	River Quaggy	River Yzeron	River Guadiana	River Isar	River Waal	Water bodies of Oslo	River Emscher	Lake Trekanten, Igelbækken stream	Lake Ülemiste	River Liesing, Wienfluss, Old Danube
Geographical Spread	NW	●		●		●	●		●			●	●	(●)	●	●	●	●
	E		●					●						(●)	●		●	
	S			●							●							
Themes of main report	Water availability/supply		●												(●)	●		●
	UWWT/Water quality	●	●		●	●			●					(●)	●	●	●	●
	Bathing quality	●									●					●		●
	Stormwater management	●	●		●	●			●					●	●			
	Urban river/lake restoration	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●		●
	Biodiversity enhancement			●	●	●		●	●	●			●	(●)	●	●		●
	Flood protection via restoration	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	(●)			●
	Natural water retention			●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●	(●)		
	Access and recreation	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Urban regeneration	●		●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●				

RC case study mentioned in the Report

Case Study overview table (Source: EEA-ETCICMW, *Rivers and lakes in European cities. Past and future challenges, and Annex*, 2016)

Some primary issues related to rivers and water bodies within urban areas that can be addressed also through RC projects:

- i. **flood risks and other climate change-induced threats**, especially whereas severe flooding events occur in highly populated urban centers, firstly due to the increasing intensity and duration of rainfall and above all stormwaters;
- ii. **sealed soils and surfaces in urban areas**, deeply affecting the natural water cycle, with many profound and direct implications for the quality of life in urban areas and the duty maintenance of basic infrastructures and crucial economic activity;
- iii. **urban/periurban water bodies pollution** induced in many contexts by decades of industrial, chemical and non-biologic agricultural activities undertaken within and around cities and villages, affecting health status of streams, rivers, lakes and ponds, and consequently the liveability of related urban areas;
- iv. **freshwater bodies capacity and continuous availability** represents a primary problem for agriculture, especially if multifunctional, also connected to drought phenomena increasing in latest decades, and significant seasonal decline in rainfall;
- v. **problematic relationships with ecology and biodiversity aspects of urban environments**; in this sense, diverse approaches employed in cities and villages have been demonstrating effectiveness of restoration projects and renewed spatial planning actions.



The state of the art of river contracts in urban areas in Europe

- ~ The ongoing paradigm shift from reach/single river approach, towards river networks
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- ~ National RC inventories



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National RC inventories - France

GEST'EAU - La communauté des acteurs de gestion intégrée de l'eau

<http://www.gesteau.fr/>

The screenshot shows a map of France with various regions highlighted in different colors (purple, green, yellow, blue), representing different water management contracts. The map includes a scale bar indicating 200 km and a 'Permalink' button. The interface has a top navigation bar with links for Offres d'emploi, Contact, Glossaire, Rechercher, OK, Twitter, Facebook, and RSS. A sidebar on the right provides links to download maps, view a complete list of contracts, and a list of transfrontier contracts, along with a 'Télécharger les données' button.

Echelle : 1:10'000'000 Localisation : Métropole

Contrat de milieu

SAGE

SDAGE

Cours d'eau

Régions

Carte de situation des contrats de milieu

Ne figurent sur cette carte que les contrats de milieu *. Les autres outils, tels que les contrats territoriaux, sont décrits sur les pages dédiées.

Données

Contrat de milieu

Légende

SAGE

SDAGE

Cours d'eau

Régions

Aller à ... Résultat

Ortho® - ©IGN - 2010,

200 km

Permalink

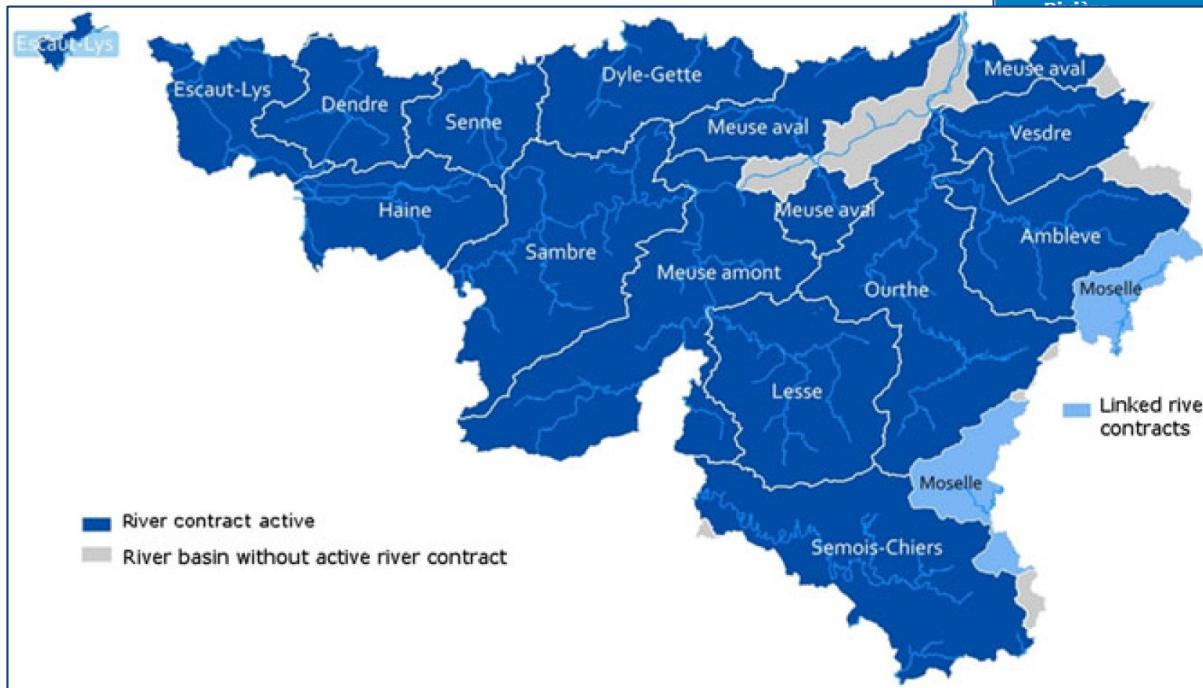
10zaragozah2o.camarazaragoza.com

National RC inventories - Belgium, Wallonie

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Les contrats de rivière en Wallonie

<http://environnement.wallonie.be>



Accueil - Contacts | Portail Wallonie - Portail Environnement

OGG3

Les Contrats de Rivière en Wallonie

You are here : Accueil > **Les contrats de rivière**

Elaboration d'un Contrat de Rivière

Les Contrats de Rivière

Les Contrats de Rivière

Le Contrat de Rivière consiste à mettre autour d'une même table tous les acteurs de la vallée, en vue de définir consensuellement un programme d'actions de restauration des cours d'eau, de leurs abords et des ressources en eau du bassin. Sont invités à participer à cette démarche les représentants des mondes politique, administratif, enseignant, socio-économique, associatif, scientifique...

Tous les habitants d'un même bassin, tous les usagers d'un même cours d'eau : les riverains et les autres, les gérants de campings, de villages de vacances, d'infrastructures touristiques, les responsables de mouvements de jeunesse, les pêcheurs, les amoureux de la nature, les défenseurs de l'environnement, les amateurs d'histoire et de patrimoine, les agriculteurs, les industriels, les propriétaires terriens, les mandataires communaux et provinciaux... tous disposent maintenant d'une plate-forme commune, d'un lieu, le Comité de Rivière, pour exprimer leurs souhaits sur la qualité de leurs cours d'eau, pour entendre et prendre en compte le point de vue des autres et ainsi établir ensemble des priorités dans les actions à programmer. Le contrat se construit donc sur un mode de gestion concertée.

Partout, la préparation du Contrat de Rivière a engendré une mobilisation forte autour de la rivière, comme jamais auparavant. Cette mobilisation a favorisé l'installation d'un climat de confiance entre acteurs et a permis, ce qui est essentiel, une réappropriation sociale de la rivière.

[Elaboration d'un Contrat de Rivière](#)

Les différents Contrats de Rivière :

- [Amblève](#)
- [Attert](#)
- [Dendre](#)
- [Dyle-Gette](#)
- [Escaut-Lys](#)
- [Haine](#)
- [Lesse](#)
- [Meuse amont](#)
- [Meuse aval](#)
- [Our](#)
- [Ourthe](#)
- [Sambre](#)
- [Semois-Chiers](#)
- [Senne](#)
- [Sûre](#)
- [Vesdre](#)

Les contrats de rivière de Wallonie

National RC inventories - Italy

CRELAMO PA
Competenze e Reti per l'Integrazione Ambientale e per il Miglioramento delle Organizzazioni della PA

SOGESID

Struttura Osservatorio

- ✓ Comitato di indirizzo – MATTM (coordinatore della STM, rappresentanti delle DG STA, e SVI), regioni e AdD con esperienza in CdF, ISPRA, Tavolo Nazionale, e Coord. Ag.21 (Istituzione il 13 novembre 2017)
- ✓ Gruppo di Lavoro Tecnico-scientifico e Operativo (attivazione prevista da aprile 2018)
- ✓ Consulta delle istituzioni rappresentanti di tutte le regioni (37) salvo Sicilia, # Italia Sicura, ISPRA, Comuni (Istituzione il 14 dicembre 2017)
- ✓ Banca dati dei CdF

Si relaziona con le diverse DG MATTM affinché le attività dell'Osservatorio siano coerenti e coordinate con quelle delle DG e per il necessario supporto ai lavori dell'Osservatorio.

UNIONE EUROPEA
Fondo Sociale Europeo
Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale

Agencia pour le Climat et le Développement Territorial

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri
Dipartimento della Funzione Pubblica

PON
GOVERNANCE PON
PROGETTO INIZIAZIONALE
2014-2020

National RC data bank to be implemented by the National Observatory on RC of the Ministry for the Environment (Source: Scanu 2018)

CONTRATTI DI FIUME

Ho aggiunto un video a una playlist di @YouTube:

COSA SONO **QUALI SONO** **NEWS ED EVENTI** **PUBBLICAZIONI** **CHI SIAMO** **Q**

Quali sono

Questa sezione è dedicata ai diversi Contratti di Fiume, promossi sia da Regione Lombardia, sia da iniziative locali (oltre a Progetti ad essi collegati). Nel marzo 2018 è stato attivato il primo coordinamento dei Contratti di Fiume regionali.

[Scarica la mappa dei CdF regionali](#) (formato PDF - 3361KB)

[Scarica il report dell'incontro di coordinamento](#) - 13 marzo 2108 (formato PDF - 180KB)

INFO
Team Tecnico dei Contratti di Fiume di Regione Lombardia
Via Pola 12, 20124 Milano
T. +39 02 67404217
Email

2018 November						
LU	MA	ME	GI	VE	SA	DO
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

www.contrattidifiume.it

Regional Administration of Lombardia

1st and 2nd cycle of RBM Plans enhancement

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*Web platform developed
by the European Commission*

Note: only for basin and sub-basin level

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map_mc/map.htm

ENVIRONMENT

European Commission > Environment > Water

Home About us Policies Funding Legal compliance News & outreach

Water

Fitness Check of the EU Water Legislation

Blueprint

River Basin Management

Flood Risk Management

Water Scarcity and Droughts

Drinking Water

Bathing Water

Emissions and Water Reuse

Adaptation to Global Change

Conferences and Initiatives

Water Eurobarometer

France

2nd RBMPs (2016-2021)

The 2nd RBMPs were adopted on 20 December 2015.

1st RBMPs (2009-2015)

- The Commissions assessment of the French River Basin management plans is now available here :
 - [SWD\(2012\)379 Volume 14/30 - English version](#)
 - [SWD\(2012\)379 Volume 14/30 - informal French language version](#)
- France has identified 12 river basin districts, out of which 4 are overseas territories. Among them six have a landborder with another European country (Rhône, Adour Garonne, Rhin-Meuse, Artois Picardie, Seine and Normandie) with Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. Five are islands (Corsica, La Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe).
- The River Basin Management Plans (SDAGE) were adopted in December 2009 and can be downloaded for 11 River basin Districts (not Corsica) from the following page. The RNBMPs can also be downloaded directly from the following links :
 - [Adour Garonne district](#)
 - [Artois Picardie district](#)

France

About this site | Contact | Sitemap | Search | Legal notice | Cookies | English (en)

ENVIRONMENT

European Commission > Environment > Water > River basin > Directive >

Home About us Policies Funding Legal compliance News & outreach

Water

Status of implementation of the WFD in the Member States

By clicking on the map below you can find out more about the River Basin Management Plans available in each River Basin District.

GREEN - all second River Basin Management Plans adopted
YELLOW - part of the second River Basin Management Plans adopted
RED - second River Basin Management Plans not yet adopted

*Norway is implementing the Water Framework Directive under a specific timetable agreed pursuant to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA). The plans for 2016-2021 represent the first cycle under formal WFD obligations for Norway.

The Commission's online library CIRCABC also contains a collection of key documents and links to the reported

Towards an European Observatory on RC

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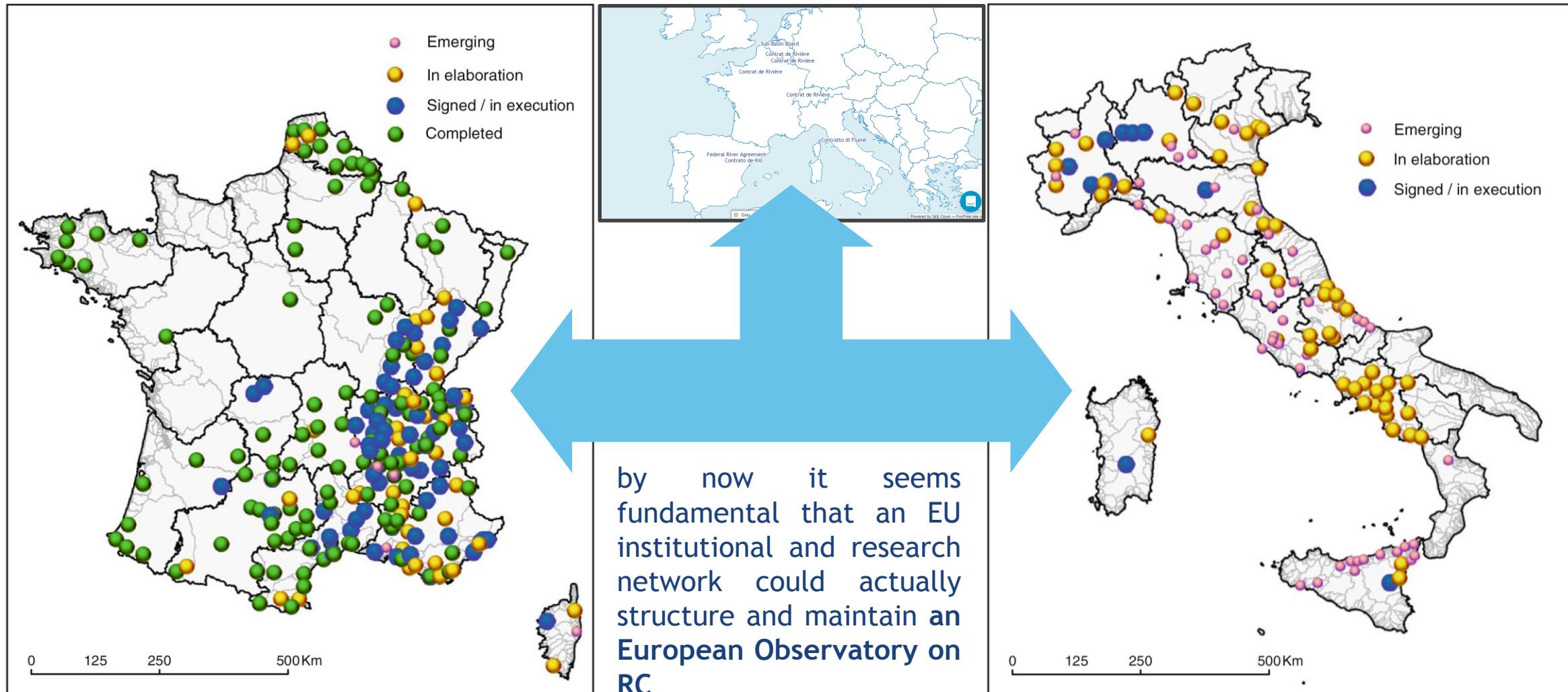


Fig. 3.3 Distribution map of *contrats de rivière* with related levels of advancement (data from GEST'EAU web portal)

Fig. 3.4 Distribution map of river contracts with related levels of advancement



Main challenges and opportunities of river contracts in urban areas

- ~ River Contracts as Social Innovation processes in urban areas

- ~ River contracts and urban and territorial planning



#10ZGZH20

Some primary issues related to rivers and water bodies within urban areas that can be addressed also through RC projects:

- i. **flood risks and other climate change-induced threats**, especially whereas severe flooding events occur in highly populated urban centers, firstly due to the increasing intensity and duration of rainfall and above all stormwaters;
- ii. **sealed soils and surfaces in urban areas**, deeply affecting the natural water cycle, with many profound and direct implications for the quality of life in urban areas and the duty maintenance of basic infrastructures and crucial economic activity;
- iii. **urban/periurban water bodies pollution** induced in many contexts by decades of industrial, chemical and non-biologic agricultural activities undertaken within and around cities and villages, affecting health status of streams, rivers, lakes and ponds, and consequently the liveability of related urban areas;
- iv. **freshwater bodies capacity and continuous availability** represents a primary problem for agriculture, especially if multifunctional, also connected to drought phenomena increasing in latest decades, and significant seasonal decline in rainfall;
- v. **problematic relationships with ecology and biodiversity aspects of urban environments**; in this sense, diverse approaches employed in cities and villages have been demonstrating effectiveness of restoration projects and renewed spatial planning actions.

Volets (primary actions) of French Contrats de rivière

- (A) regulatory enforcement measures to counter pollution in order to improve water quality;**
- (B1) restoration and renaturation works on riverbanks and beds, coastlines and areas subject to floods; integrated management actions and measures for improving the value of aquatic and marine environments and related landscapes; protection of fish species;**
- (B2) works to improve the safety of inhabited areas against the risk of high waters and floods and rising sea levels;**
- (B3) actions to improve the availability of water and especially drinking water;**
- (C) local promotion and coordination, monitoring and evaluation over the medium and long term of actions and programs in the context of the contractual agreements.**

Correlation table between:

52

issues related to rivers and water bodies in urban areas

urban/periurban water bodies pollution



Volets of Contrat de Rivière

(A) regulatory enforcement measures to counter pollution

flood risks
and other climate change-induced threats



sealed soils and surfaces in urban areas

(B1) restoration and renaturation works on riverbanks and beds, coastlines and areas subject to floods

(B2) works to improve the safety of inhabited areas

freshwater bodies capacity
and continuous availability



(B3) actions to improve the availability of water / drinking water

ecology and biodiversity aspects of urban environments



(C) local promotion and coordination, monitoring and evaluation

Flood risk mitigation and RC

A case study: *Contrat de rivière de l'Yzeron* (France)



Implementation period: 2002–2011

Area: 140 km²

Length of the main watercourse: 24 Km

No. of involved Municipalities: 26

Action plan:

- **Volet A, focusing on improving the quality of surface waters;**
- **Volet B1, restoring the natural equilibrium and hydrological regimes**
- **Volet B2, mitigating the risk of flooding;**
- **Volet C, focusing on territorial consultation** and on actions to inform local communities and raise public awareness

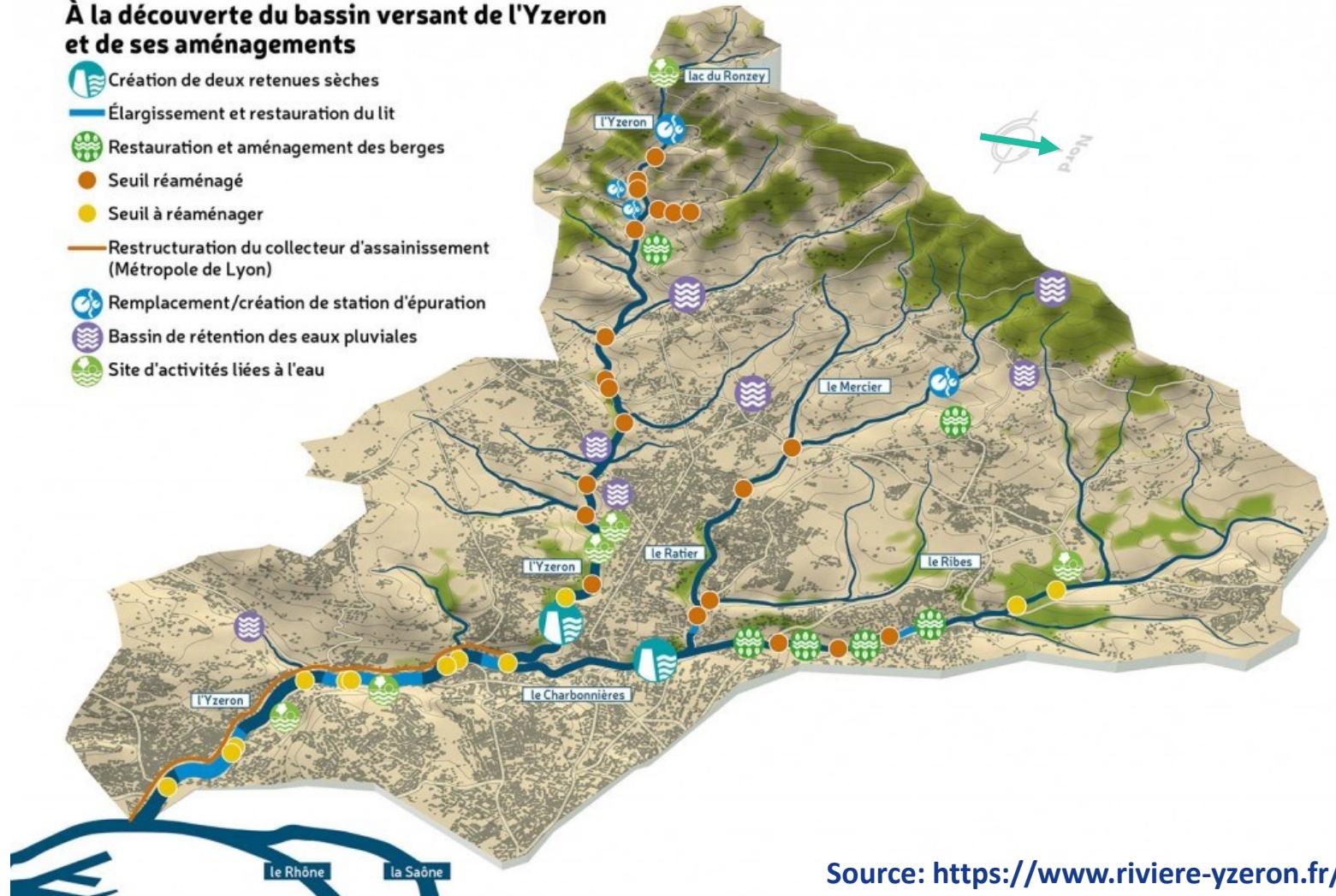
Flood risk mitigation and RC

A case study: *Contrat de rivière de l'Yzeron* (France)



À la découverte du bassin versant de l'Yzeron et de ses aménagements

- Crédit de deux retenues sèches
- Élargissement et restauration du lit
- Restauration et aménagement des berges
- Seuil réaménagé
- Seuil à réaménager
- Restructuration du collecteur d'assainissement (Métropole de Lyon)
- Remplacement/création de station d'épuration
- Bassin de rétention des eaux pluviales
- Site d'activités liées à l'eau



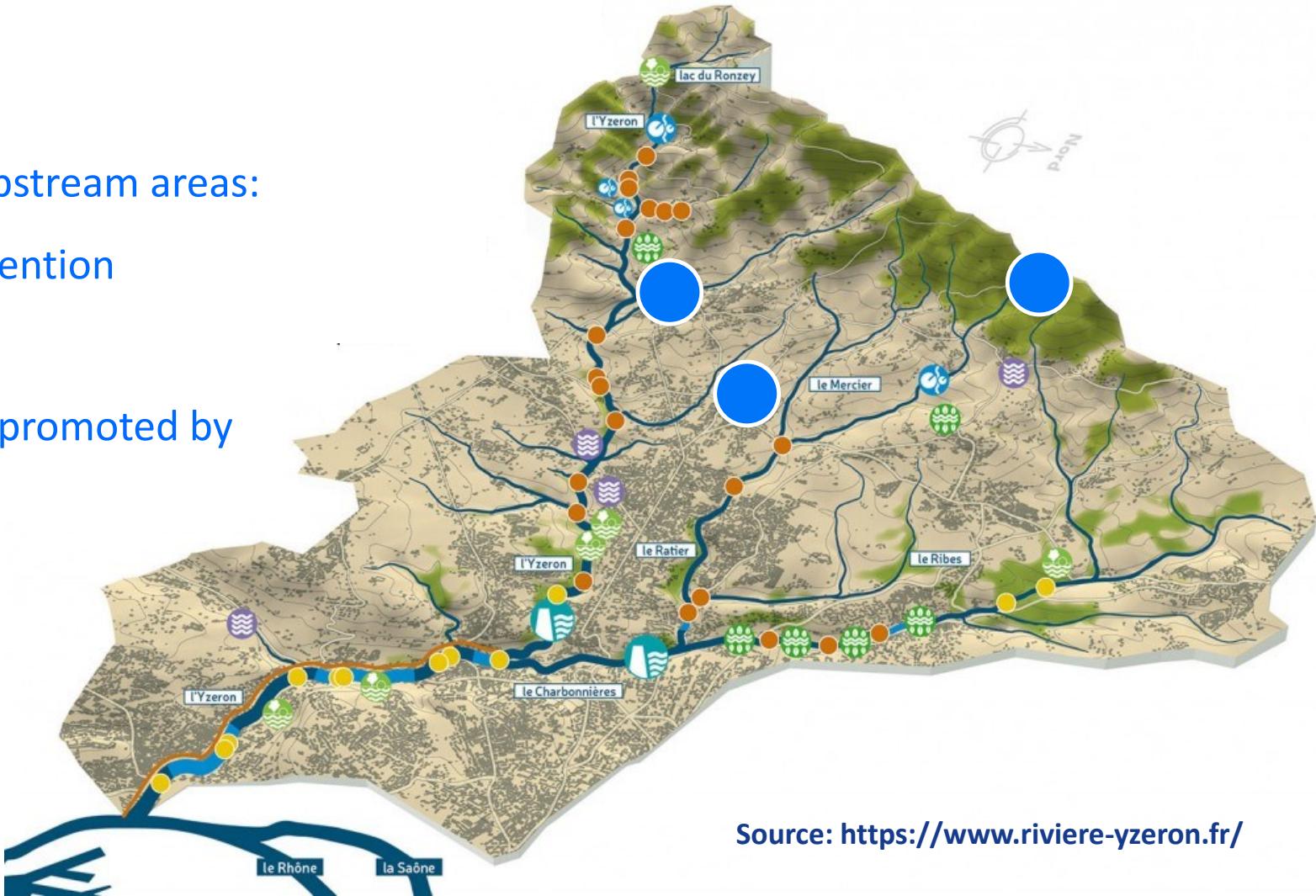
Flood risk mitigation and RC

A case study: *Contrat de rivière de l'Yzeron* (France)

Achieved results

Water retention actions within the upstream areas:

- Implementation of 3 rainwater retention systems
- Sealed soil effect mitigation plans promoted by Municipalities involved in the RC



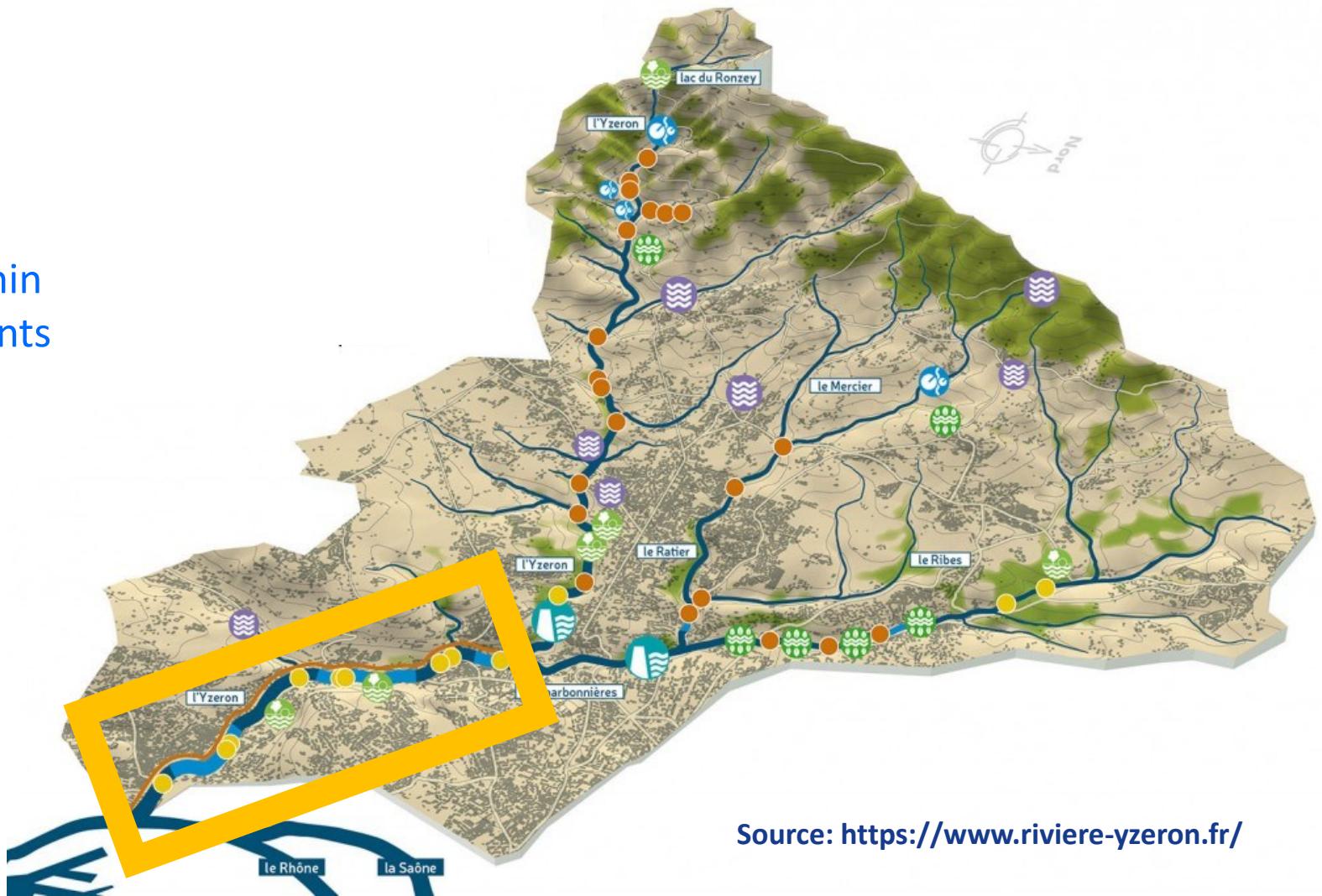
Flood risk mitigation and RC

A case study: *Contrat de rivière de l'Yzeron* (France)

Achieved results



River bed enlargement within the downstream areas againts flood risk



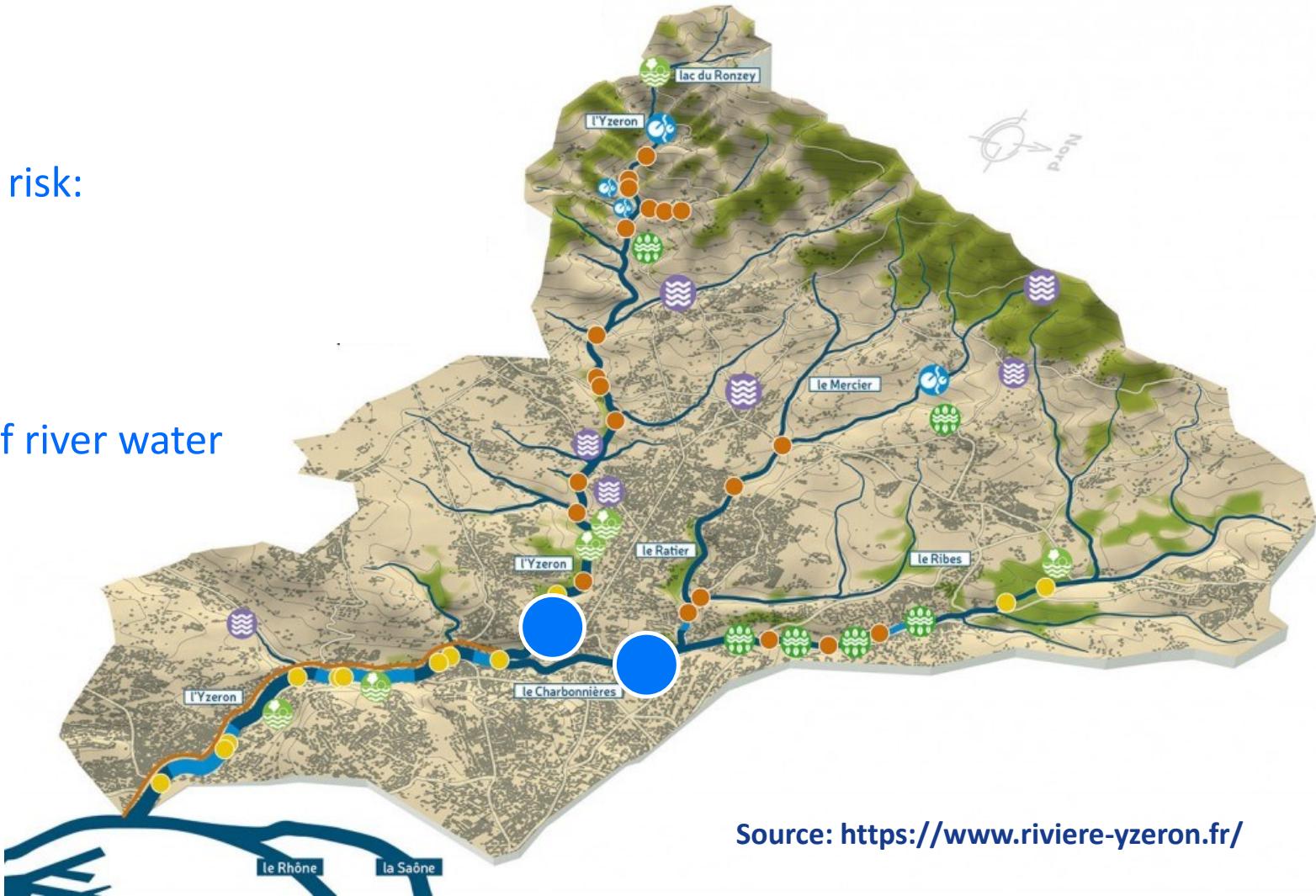
Flood risk mitigation and RC

A case study: *Contrat de rivière de l'Yzeron* (France)

Achieved results

2 water retention dams against flood risk:

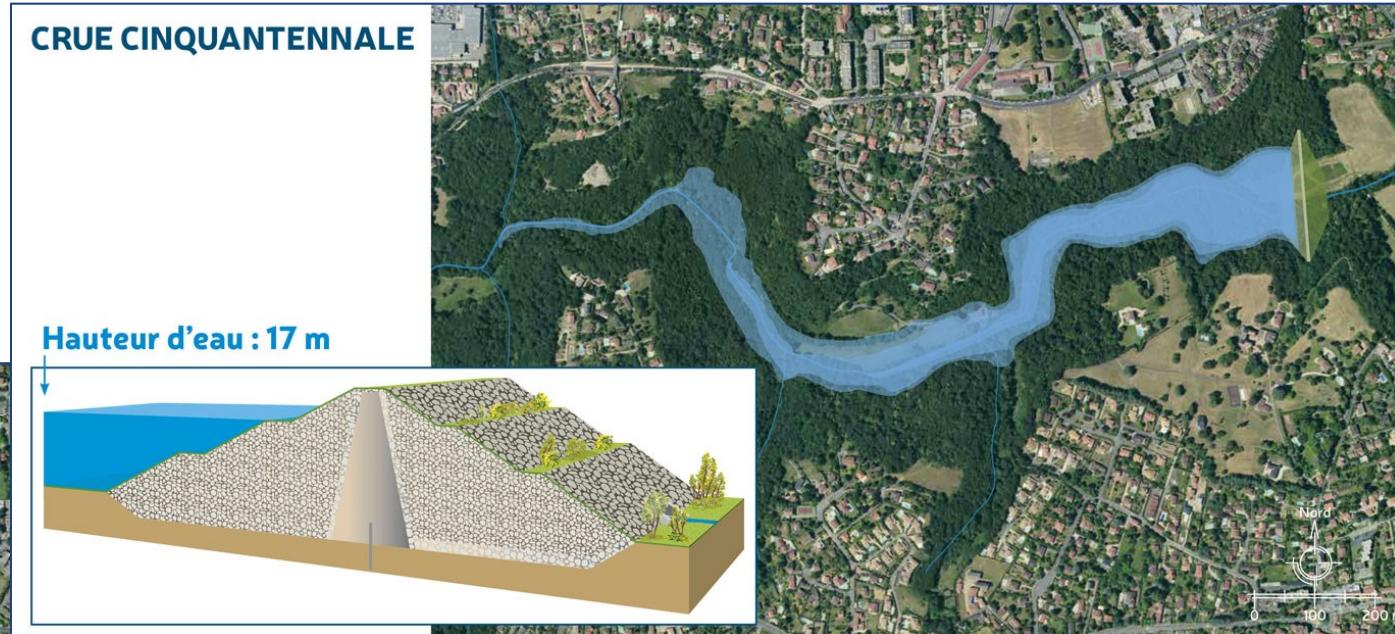
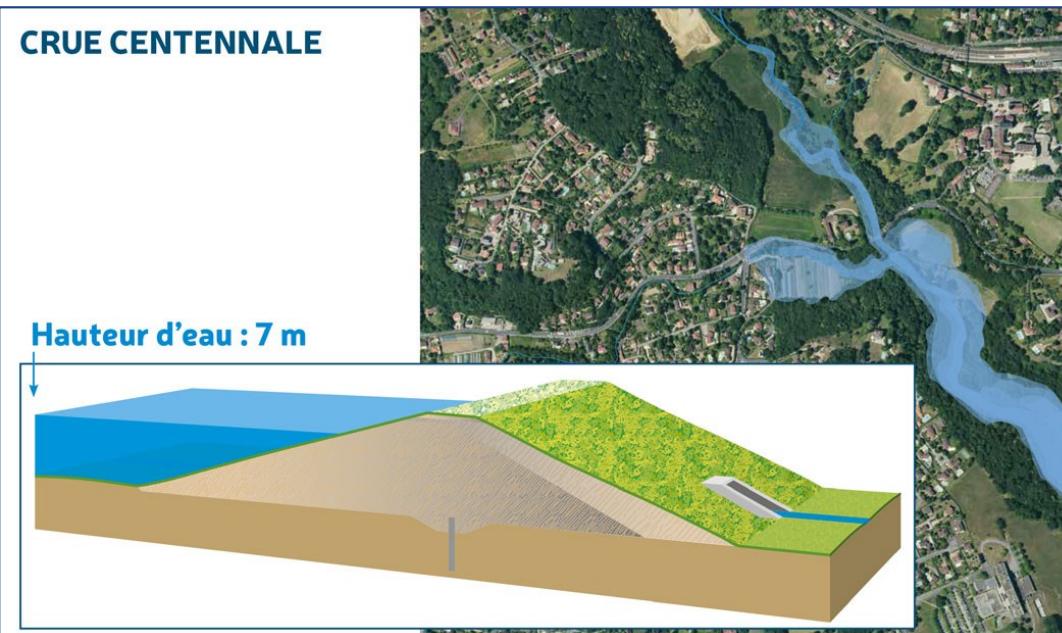
- Francheville
 - Tassin la Demi-Lune
- also to store temporary the surplus of river water and rainwater



Flood risk mitigation and RC

A case study: *Contrat de rivière de l'Yzeron* (France)

Achieved results

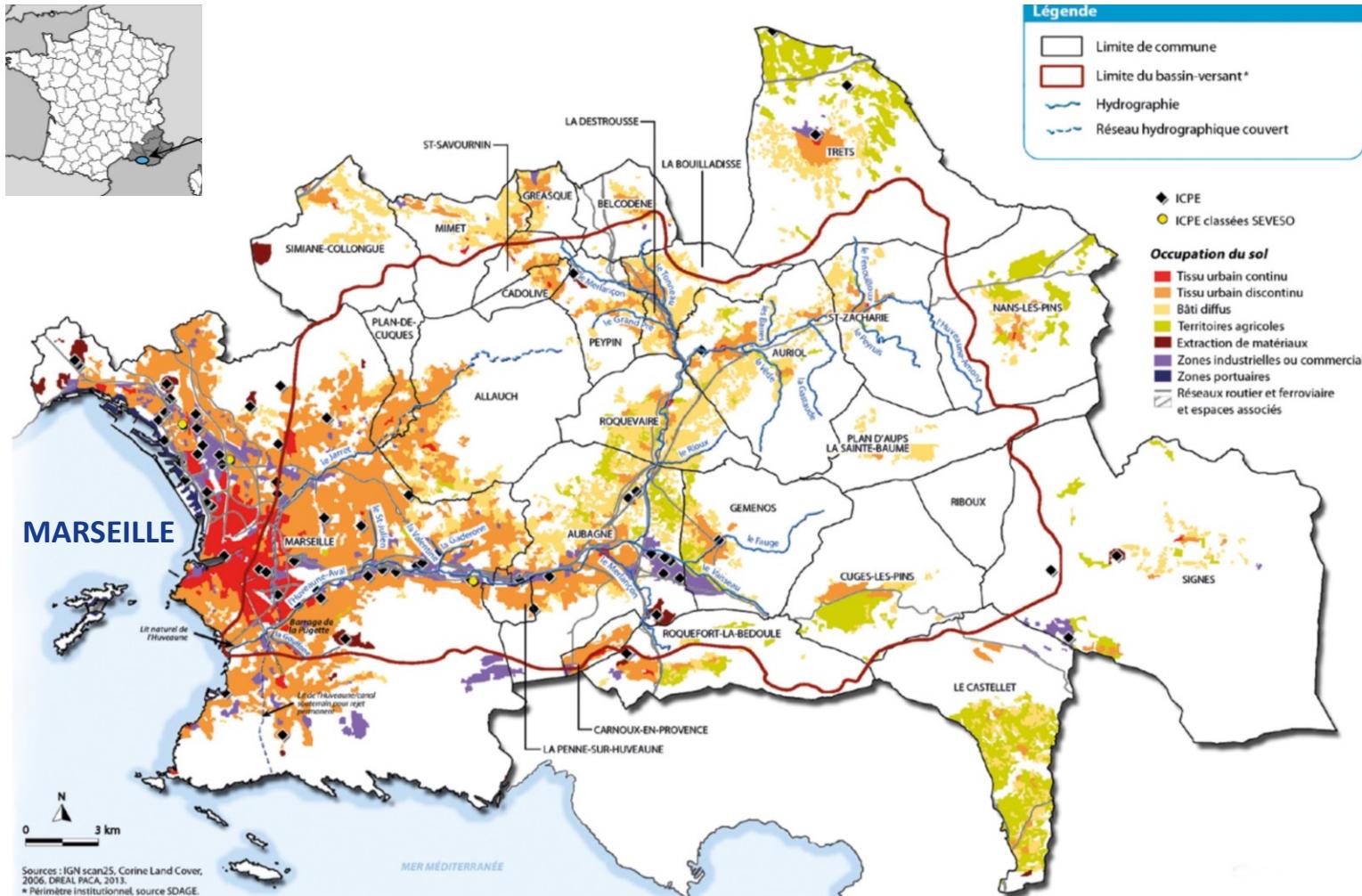


Dam of Francheville

Dam of Tassin la Demi-Lune

Water bodies pollution and RC

A case study: *Contrat de Rivière du Bassin Versant de l'Huveaune (France)*



Implementation period: 2015-2020

Area: 520 km²

Length of the main watercourse: 52 Km

No. of cooperating Municipalities: 27

Action plan:

- *Challenge A, quality of waters;*
- *Challenge B, quality of aquatic natural environments*
- *Challenge C, status of water resources;*
- *Challenge D, quantitative management of runoff and floods;*
- *Challenge E concertation and enhancing of river basin;*

Water bodies pollution and RC

A case study: *Contrat de Rivière du Bassin Versant de l'Huveaune (France)*

Objectif A-1 : améliorer les connaissances de l'état des milieux et des sources de contamination

Objectif A-2 : lutter contre les pollutions domestiques notamment par temps de pluie

Objectif A-3 : réduire les apports de substances dangereuses aux rivières et à la mer

Objectif A-4 : limiter les apports de contaminants par lessivage des surfaces imperméabilisées aux cours d'eau et sur le littoral

Objectif A-5 : diminuer les apports en nitrates et pesticides

Objectif B-1 : améliorer les connaissances de l'état des dégradations géomorphologiques des cours d'eau et élaborer une stratégie de restauration à l'échelle du bassin versant

Objectif B-2 : préserver les berges, la ripisylve ainsi que la biodiversité et restaurer les fonctionnalités écologiques des milieux naturels

Objectif B-3 : restaurer la continuité écologique et assurer un débit réservé dans l'Huveaune et ses principaux affluents Objectif B-4 : mettre en place une stratégie de gestion des macro-déchets

Objectif C-1 : améliorer et diffuser les connaissances sur les ressources et les besoins en eau

Objectif C-2 : mettre en place des actions d'économie en eau

Objectif D-1 : améliorer les connaissances et mettre en œuvre une politique de gestion des eaux de ruissellement à l'échelle du bassin versant

Objectif D-2 : privilégier le préventif au curatif

Objectif E-1 : animer et piloter le Contrat de rivière

Objectif E-2 : valoriser les milieux aquatiques et développer leurs fonctions sociales et récréatives

Objectif E-3 : informer, sensibiliser, éduquer, former les différentes communautés d'acteurs

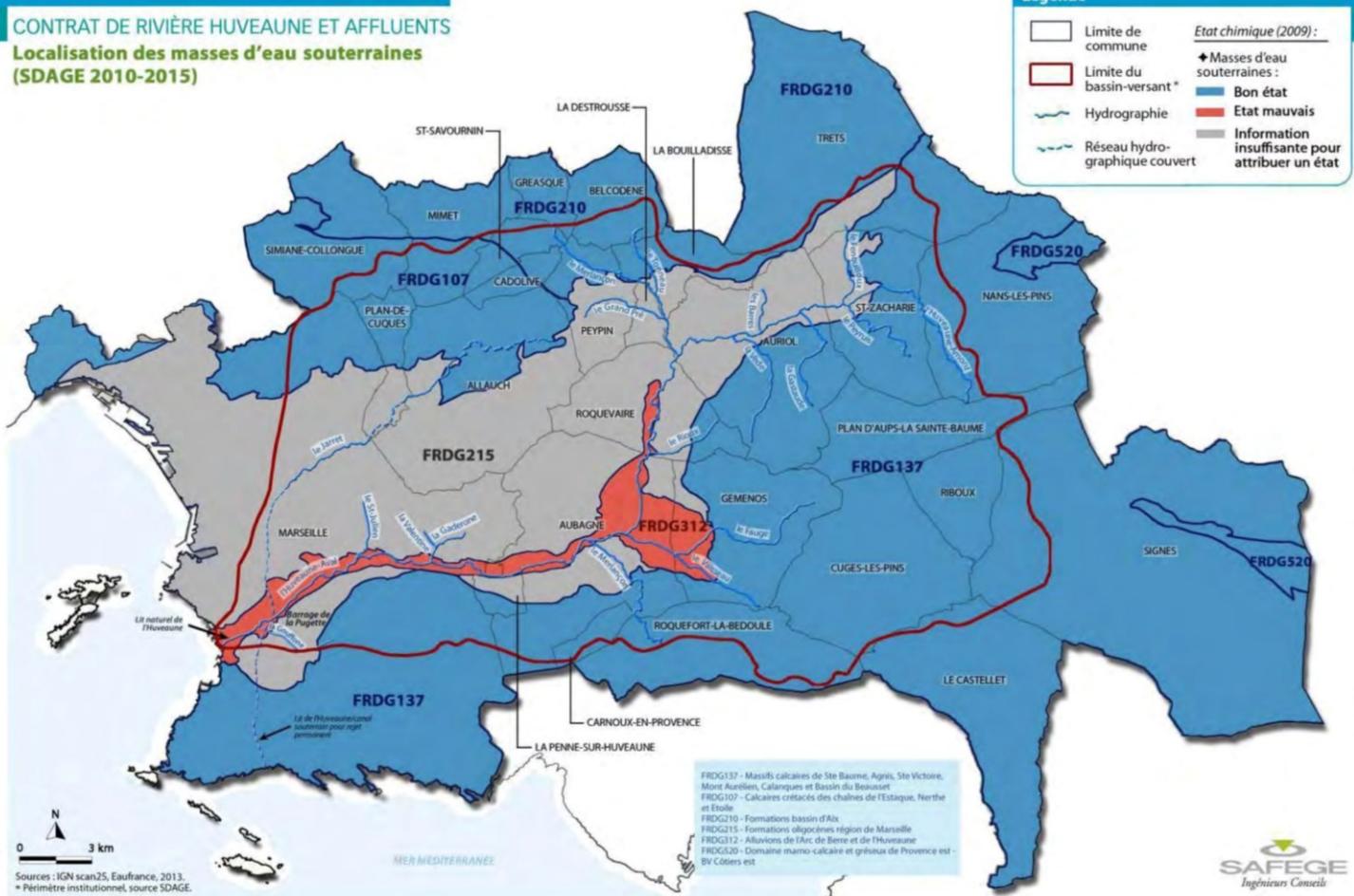
Water bodies pollution and RC

A case study: *Contrat de Rivière du Bassin Versant de l'Huveaune (France)*



Syndicat Intercommunal de l'Huveaune

CONTRAT DE RIVIÈRE HUVEAUNE ET AFFLUENTS Localisation des masses d'eau souterraines (SDAGE 2010-2015)



Sources : IGN scan25, Eaufrance, 2013.
* Périmètre institutionnel, source SDAGE.

SAFEGE
Ingénieurs Conseils

Challenge A: € 10.24 M. = 58% of total budget

Enjeux	Nombre d'actions	Total par enjeu (€ HT) et part du budget global (%)	Participation estimative des principaux co-financeurs des actions du Contrat de Rivière (hors maîtres d'ouvrage)				
			agence de l'eau Agence de l'Eau Bassin Littoral de la Mer Méditerranée	Région Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur	Bouches-du-Rhône	Le Département Var	Union des Comités de Bassin Région Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur
A	17	10,24 M€ (58%)	3 216 425 €	94 613 €	1 814 415 €	300 000 €	0 €
B	11	2,1M€ (12%)	577 920 €	623 225 €	530 975 €	13 500 €	0 €
C	10	2,36 M€ (13%)	1 347 490 €	124 350 €	355 400 €	7 500 €	0 €
D	7	560 000 € (3%)	150 000 €	101 000 €	147 000 €	0 €	30 000 €
E	18	2,4 M€ (14%)	539 500 €	302 000 €	325 000 €	0 €	0 €
TOTAL	63 hors actions «pour mémoire» et de phase 2	17,68 M€	5,8 M€	1,24 M€	3,17 M€	321 000€	30 000€
PART DU BUDGET GLOBAL DU CONTRAT DE RIVIÈRE							
			32%	7%	18%	0,5%	0,1%

Water bodies pollution and RC

A case study: *Contrat de Rivière du Bassin Versant de l'Huveaune (France)*

Achieved results

Enhancement of waste water and rainwater drainage system:

- *Schéma directeur global d'assainissement des eaux usées et des eaux pluviales* (General plan for waste water and rainwater drainage system) issued and being implemented for the Municipalities *d'Aubagne* and *La Penne-Sur-Huveaune*

... d'Aubagne et de La Penne-Sur-Huveaune (action A23) ... la CAPAE (action A24)

Chiffres clés

- 2 141 Fiches Regard
- 341 km de réseaux dont 5,6km d'ovoides
- 34 postes de relevage
- 6 déversoirs d'orage
- Ovoidé de 1936
- 4 semaines de mesure sur 25 sites
- 7 bilans pollution 24 heures
- 136 km d'ITV
- 136 km de fumigation

Déversement dans un pluvial et mesure de débit

Points positifs

- Identification de nombreux dysfonctionnements
- Amélioration des connaissances du réseau et de son fonctionnement

Déversement dans le Merlançon et Fumigation

Difficultés

- Problématiques d'accès à l'Ovoidé empêchant le déroulement du diagnostic
- Sécheresse peu favorable aux recherches d'EECP

Bilan des actions

- Schéma directeur global d'assainissement des eaux usées et des eaux pluviales avec volet qualitatif sur les communes...
- Mise en œuvre des programmes de travaux des schémas directeurs d'assainissement d'eaux usées - secteur de ...

Action N°	Maitre d'ouvrage	Réalisation
A23	SPL L'eau des collines	Action en cours
A24		Action en cours

Description et déroulement des actions

Action A23: L'étude schéma directeur vise à réaliser un état des lieux du patrimoine eau usée et de son fonctionnement, un audit de l'Ovoidé et un recensement des rejets non domestiques afin de définir un programme de travaux pluriannuels.

Action A24: Le programme de travaux a pour objectif la réduction des déversements en milieu naturel grâce à la réfection de déversoir d'orage, de poste de relevage et de régulation et à la réhabilitation de réseaux tuyautés. Des conventions de rejets non domestiques sont en préparation avec les industriels. La réhabilitation de l'Ovoidé est envisagé afin d'assurer la pérennité et l'amélioration du système d'assainissement.

Perspectives et suites

A23 : Schéma directeur :

- Finalisation des investigations et diagnostiques
- Modélisation
- Validation du programme de travaux

A24 : Programmes de travaux

- Réhabilitation de l'Ovoidé
- Amélioration du déversoir d'orage des Escourtines
- ...

Qualité des eaux

Bilan des actions

- Schéma directeur global d'assainissement des eaux usées et des eaux pluviales avec volet qualitatif sur les communes...
- Mise en œuvre des programmes de travaux des schémas directeurs d'assainissement d'eaux usées - secteur de ...

Action N°	Maitre d'ouvrage	Réalisation
A23	SPL L'eau des collines	Action en cours
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Perspectives et suites

A23 : Schéma directeur :

- Finalisation des investigations et diagnostiques
- Modélisation
- Validation du programme de travaux

A24 : Programmes de travaux

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- Amélioration du déversoir d'orage des Escourtines
- ...

Description et déroulement des actions

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Qualité des eaux



Main challenges and opportunities of river contracts in urban areas

- ~ River Contracts as Social Innovation processes in urban areas

- ~ River contracts and urban and territorial planning



#10ZGZH20



RC and Social Innovation

By now, **most of critical issues about relationship between water territories and cities and villages** can be analysed and addressed also **through the perspective of the Social Innovation**, intended primarily as

«new ideas that meet social needs, create social relationships and form new collaborations. These innovations can be products, services or models addressing unmet needs more effectively. The European Commission's objective is to encourage market uptake of innovative solutions and stimulate usage»

http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/policy/social_en/



RC and Social Innovation

RC have been demonstrating enough **flexible and suitable to cope with:**

- **territorial concertation**
- **subsidiarity principle**
- **inter-institutional cooperation**
- **public and private partnership**
- **community's engagement and true participation in decision-making processes** in many different contexts connected to headwater, upstream and rural areas, as well as within more complex and challenging urban areas



RC and Social Innovation

RC could represent also a **good conceptual and operational paradigm to be intertwined with** that one of the **co-creation of new services of public interest and utility**, such as new ecosystem services provision, along with achieving fundamental objectives in river physiographic restoration and renaturation, de-culverting and recovery from historical pollution issues

RC and Social Innovation

- ❖ The French scenario clearly illustrates how **RC** have been enabling an **effective and lasting restructuring of an entire system of territorial, social, economic and cultural relations between up-stream and down-stream areas and communities**, helping in overcoming too ‘parochial’ perspectives in implementing IWRM and IRBM policy
- ❖ The experiences carried out in Europe clearly shows how **RC should hardly be considered a mere sectoral tool**, relevant only to the protection and management of water resources, **but rather generative processes** that span the domains of hydrography, hydrogeology, ecology, sociology, economics, public health and culture
- ❖ **RC** can contribute to effectively transpose water policies to local levels, *in full respect of the subsidiarity principle*, and **should be strongly integrated in new visions and strategies for water protection being implemented by many European cities**



Main challenges and opportunities of river contracts in urban areas

- ~ River Contracts as Social Innovation processes in urban areas

- ~ River contracts and urban and territorial planning



#10ZGZH2O



Integration between RC and spatial planning

It can be addressed:

- i. on the base of the **RC legal designation within National law and regulation framework**;
- ii. with **more effective results at the inter-municipal level**, whereas RC are able to promote extremely advantageous forms of association between the different city local administrations, their communities and private stakeholders;
- iii. in those urban, peripheral and/or peri-urban areas characterized by **geo-political fragmentation and/or decreasing population density, abandonment phenomena of previous productive activities and settlements, and consequent risk of underdevelopment of the territory**;
- iv. whereas **agencies and local communities have to access to new financial resources**, to be allotted for safeguarding and developing, as well as **for promoting sustainable development**.



Recommendations for starting a participatory river contract

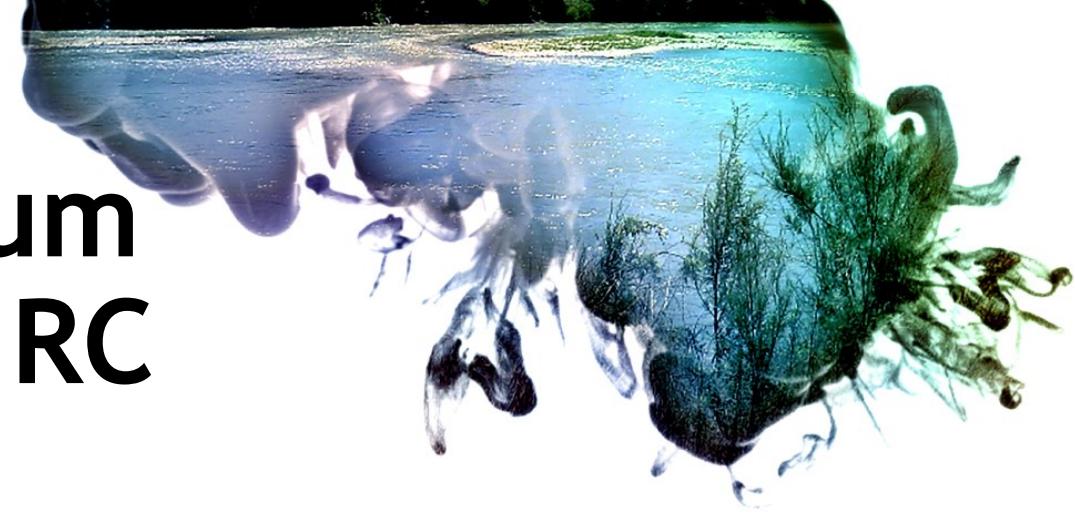
- ~ For a *Vademecum* of RC designers and RC project managers

- ~ Concertation and participation: RC knowledge management and experience sharing systems and tools



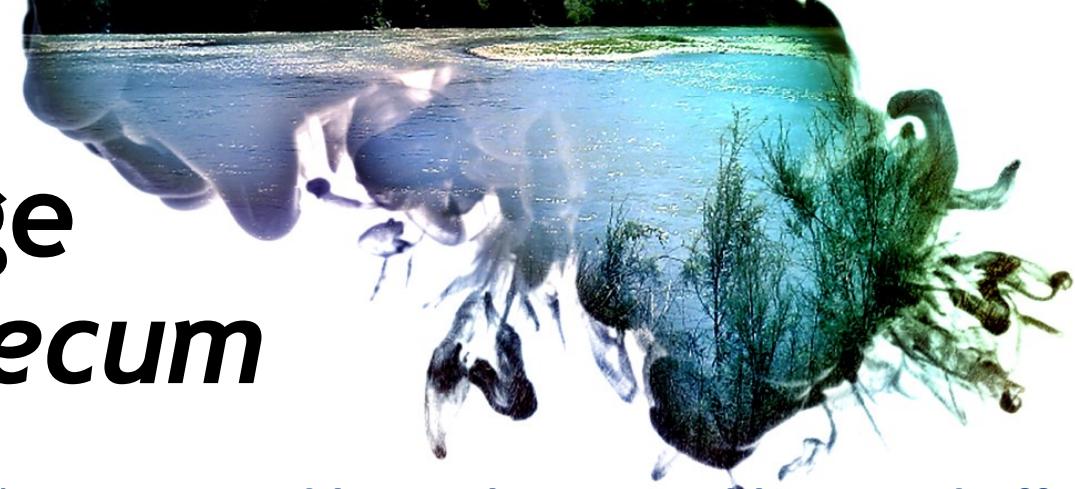
#10ZGZH2O

Towards a Vademecum of RC designers and RC project managers



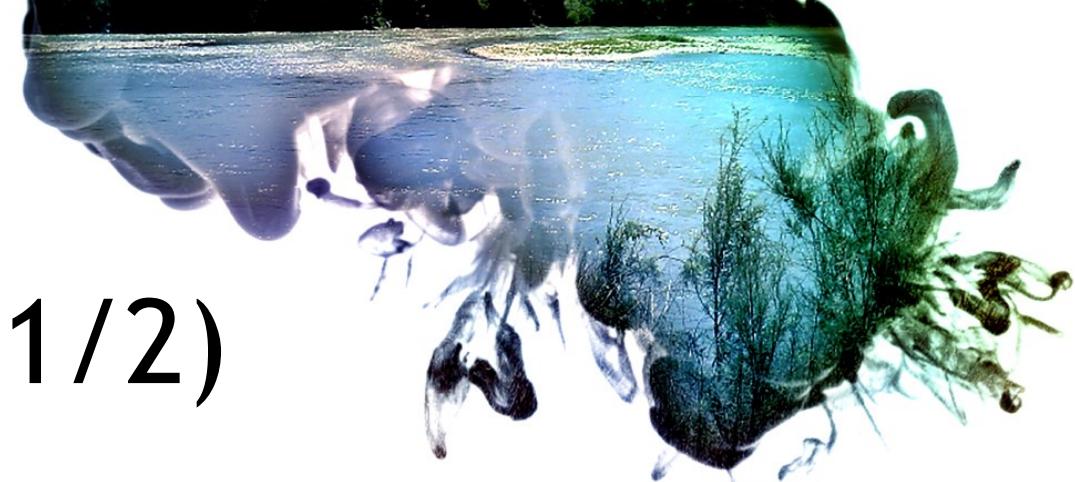
- To implement a new and more **unifying theoretical-technological framework for RC implementation at the European level**
- to **harmonize and optimize** all ongoing and future **RC projects** across both Europe and World
- to **ensure** to RC:
 - more opportunities of **success at the local scale**
 - **actual transferability** across Countries
 - **co-funding solutions** based on diverse kind of financial resources
 - **optimal integration** with other sectoral planning tools

A possible knowledge base for the *Vademecum*



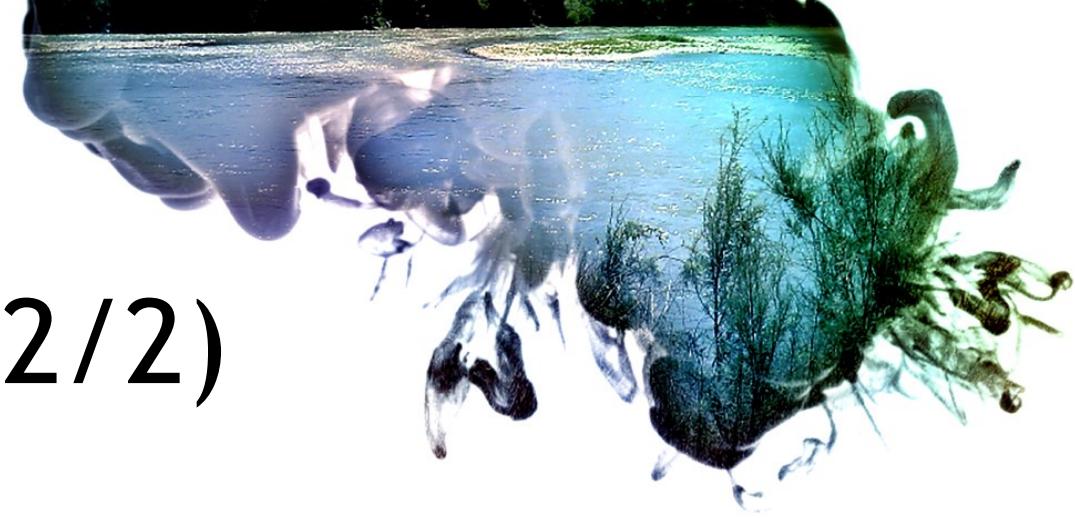
- all legal references to RC usage as currently sanctioned by each National laws and official regulatory framework;
- all legal and regulatory deeds issued at the regional and/or local levels in latest years and all their updates and derived tools, recent steering documents and technical guidelines
- all learned lessons available through the National RC inventories and also the EC WFD observatory on European hydrographic districts and RBM scale of water policy implementation
- a complete palimpsest of diverse kind of designing and programming tools and documents, and water governance local participatory bodies promoted and established within each RC case study

Topics to deal with in the *Vademecum* (1/2)



- **promotion of deep knowledge and analysis of the socio-economic and socio-cultural characteristics of the territory** affected, directly and indirectly, by the RC implementation
- **attention for re-building interrelationships between urban areas**, usually located in downstream parts of a river basin or a part of its, **and natural and rural areas**, as well as any other human settlement within upstream section of the water territory
- **optimal balance in building and improving public and private partnership** in charge of structuring and realizing RC action plans
- **adequate institutional concertation** between all government bodies and public administrations and their agencies to be involved
- **strong support to local community and wider public engagement and participation**

Topics to deal with in the *Vademecum* (2/2)



- profound **knowledge of funding opportunities at diverse institutional level**
- best choice among diverse legal approaches and different designing and programming tools
- well defined and aptly funded program of actions, opportunely calibrated with regard to effective needs of settled communities and urban areas interested by the RC process
- provision of really ubiquitously via web accessible platform to support all phases of RC
- opportune monitoring on-line systems to allow all actors and final users to constantly access general and detailed data and information about the degree of implementation of RC project



Recommendations for starting a participatory river contract

- ~ For a *Vademecum* of RC designers and RC project managers

- ~ Concertation and participation: RC knowledge management and experience sharing systems and tools



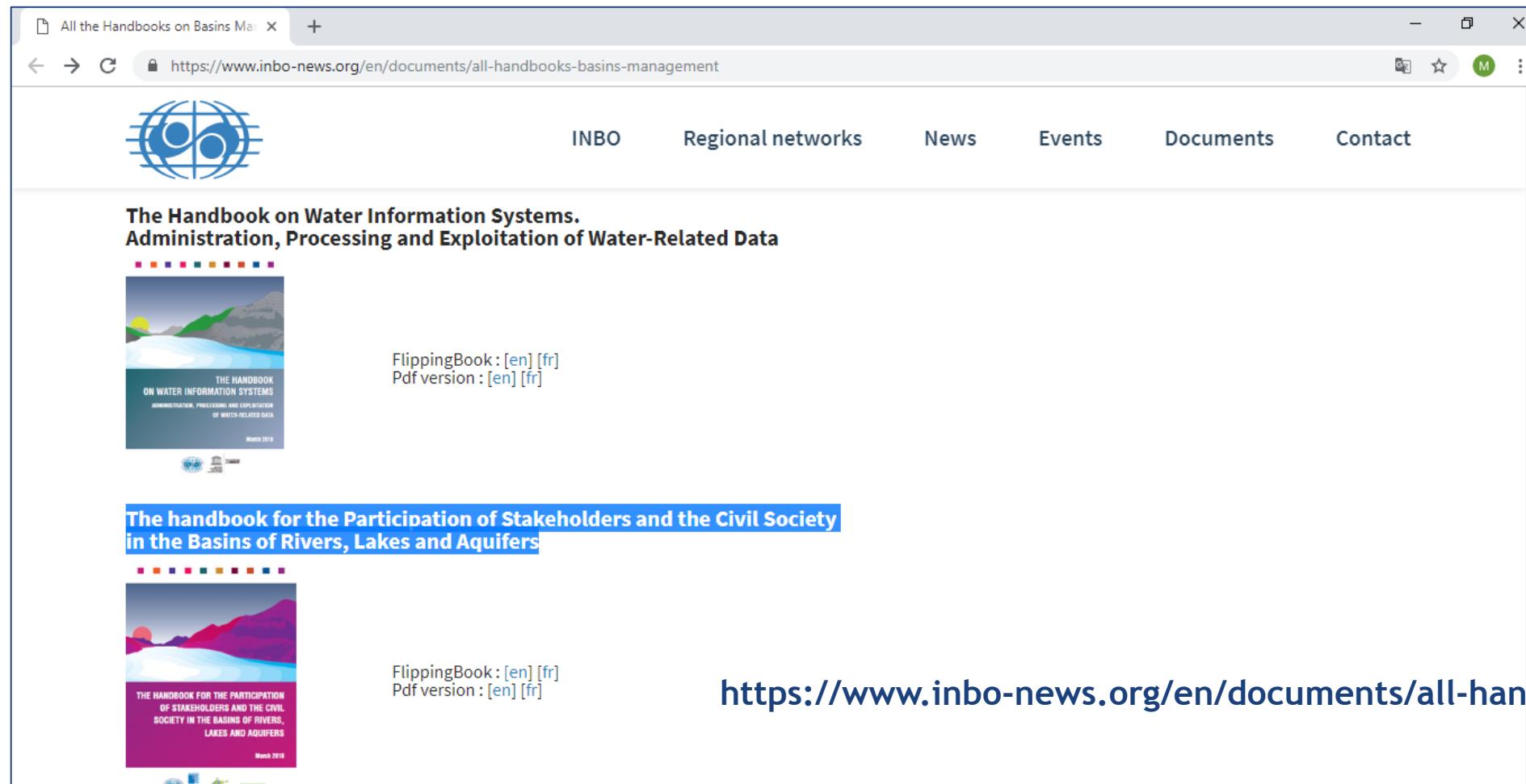
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Concertation and participation in IWRM and RBM

«**Planning and execution of measures in urban river restoration should not follow a top-down approach.** Public consultation and engagement with local communities have emerged as crucial steps in the planning and implementation of restoration measures in cities. **Civil society and the private sector are vital for the development of cities and their hinterlands, and they will play a major role in coping with the challenges ahead.** Several examples of public participation processes are available in the case studies reviewed for this report»

EEA-ETCICMW, *Rivers and lakes in European cities. Past and future challenges*, 2016

The 2018 INBO *Handbook for the Participation of Stakeholders and the Civil Society in the Basins of Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers*

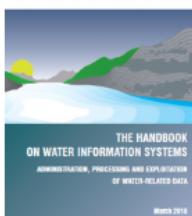


All the Handbooks on Basins Management

<https://www.inbo-news.org/en/documents/all-handbooks-basins-management>

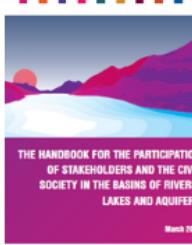
INBO Regional networks News Events Documents Contact

**The Handbook on Water Information Systems.
Administration, Processing and Exploitation of Water-Related Data**



FlippingBook: [en] [fr]
Pdf version : [en] [fr]

**The handbook for the Participation of Stakeholders and the Civil Society
in the Basins of Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers**



FlippingBook: [en] [fr]
Pdf version : [en] [fr]

<https://www.inbo-news.org/en/documents/all-handbooks-basins-management/>

Concertation and participation in RC: the French scenario

«Schémas d'aménagement et de gestion des eaux (SAGE), contrats de milieux (de rivière, de nappe, de baie ...) et programmes d'actions de prévention des inondations (PAPI) se développent sur les territoires. Fruits de la gouvernance locale, ils permettent aux acteurs de se fédérer pour fixer des objectifs généraux et/ou organiser la mise en œuvre d'actions à l'échelle des bassins versants.

Pour favoriser la mise en œuvre des projets, les **collectivités locales sont dorénavant dotées de la compétence de gestion des milieux aquatiques et de prévention des inondations (GEMAPI)**. Elles peuvent s'organiser en constituant à l'échelle des bassins versants un établissement public d'aménagement et de gestion des eaux (EPAGE) ou un établissement public territorial de bassin (EPTB).

SAGE, PAPI, contrats de milieux, création d'EPTB et d'EPAGE sont des outils essentiels pour la mise en œuvre des politiques de l'eau et de prévention des inondations».

Comité d'agrément du comité de bassin Rhône-Méditerranée, *Mode opératoire pour l'examen des dossiers de SAGE, contrats de milieux, PAPI, EPAGE et EPTB, 2017* - http://www.gesteau.fr/sites/default/files/mop_vdef_impression.pdf

Concertation and participation: PPGIS/webGIS and CAPS for supporting RC projects

PPGIS/webGIS



*knowledge sharing
public engagement
concertation and cooperation
decision making
sectoral planning integration
transferability
common RC framework*

CAPS

The screenshot shows the European Commission's website for the CAPS initiative. The main heading is "Collective Awareness Platforms for Sustainability and Social Innovation". The page includes a brief description of the initiative, a circular diagram illustrating its components, and sections for "About Collective awareness", "Related topics", and "Purpose of CAPS Projects".

RC implementation
phases

Concertation and participation: RC implementation supporting systems - Some fundamental contents

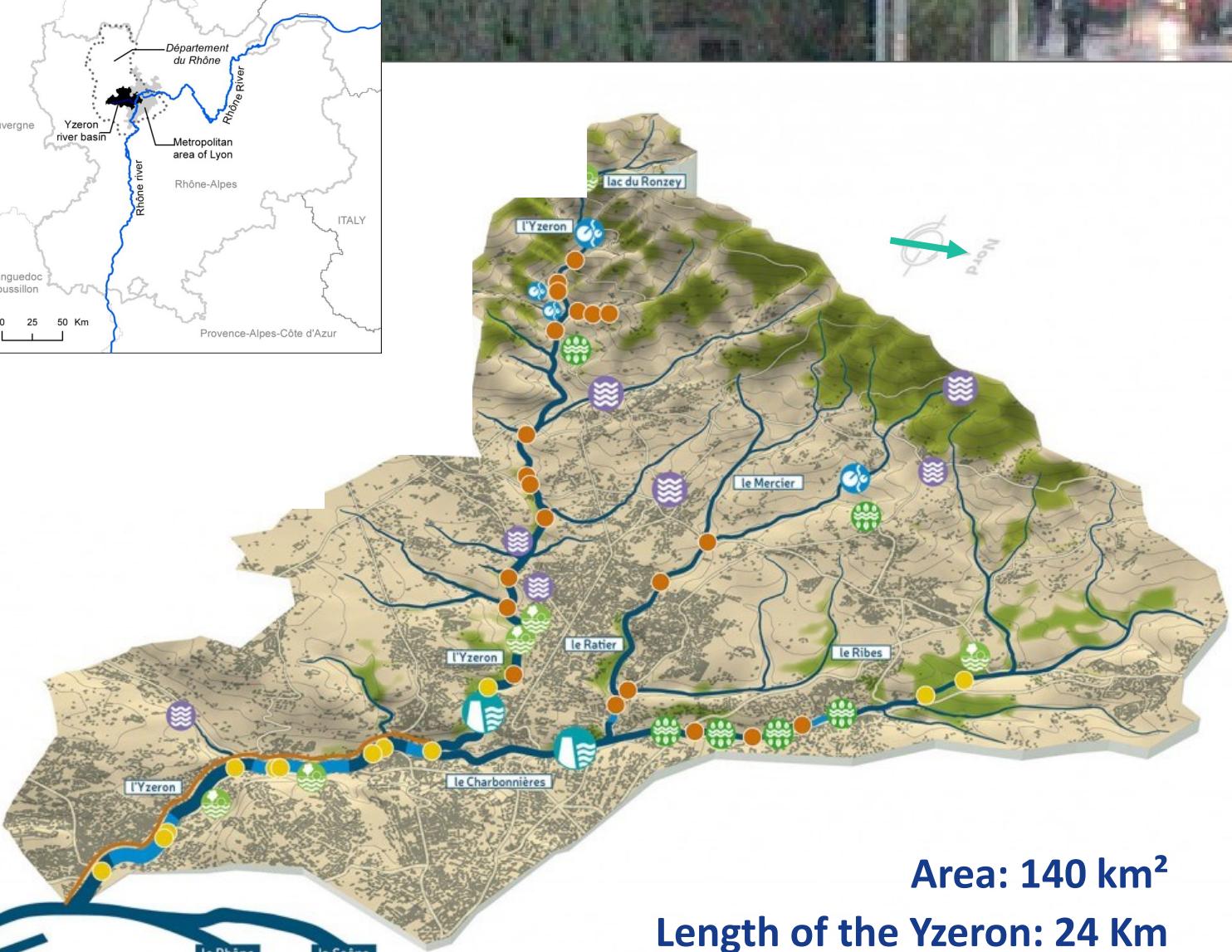
- **public basemaps** produced and published by diverse State and local government bodies, their water agencies, regional and local technical services, along with **web services possibly supplied by National RC inventories**
- **ecosystem services (and disservices) mapping features** and interactive analysis tools
- **hydromorphological issues assessment tools**
- **ecological assessment procedures at the catchment scale**, to identify river deficits, support restoration planning and find optimal trade-offs between conservation, restoration, and utilization of freshwater ecosystems
- simple but enough scientifically **sound indicators**, to better engage non-expert stakeholders and wider public in evaluation of a RC program of actions impacts
- **Decision Support System modules** to provide to all stakeholder involved in a hydrographic district governance and management an operational tool **to detect early-warning indicator of water shortage** and consequent drought seasons and water supply crisis
- **dataset on stormwater overflows**, available in several EU Member States



Muchas gracias
Many Thanks



Contrat de rivière de l'Yzeron (Lyon, France)



Source: <https://www.riviere-yzeron.fr/>

Implementation period: 2002–2011

1998: Establishment of the *Comité de rivière* for starting the RC process

2002: Signature of the RC Agreement

2009: End of the RC action program

2009-2011: new subsequent actions

Responsible organization: the *SAGYRC* composed by some *Communautés de Communes* and 20 Municipalities

Objectives: improving the quality of surface waters; restoring the hydrological equilibrium; mitigation of flood risk; focusing on territorial consultation

Budget: 13,4 M€ (RC) + 20 M€

Total realized actions: 56 + 26