

Internationale
Scheldecommissie
Commission Internationale
de l'Escaut

Engaging basin actors in the evaluation an evolution of the Water Directives: the role of the International Scheldt Commission

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The International Scheldt Commission: mission parties responsibilities

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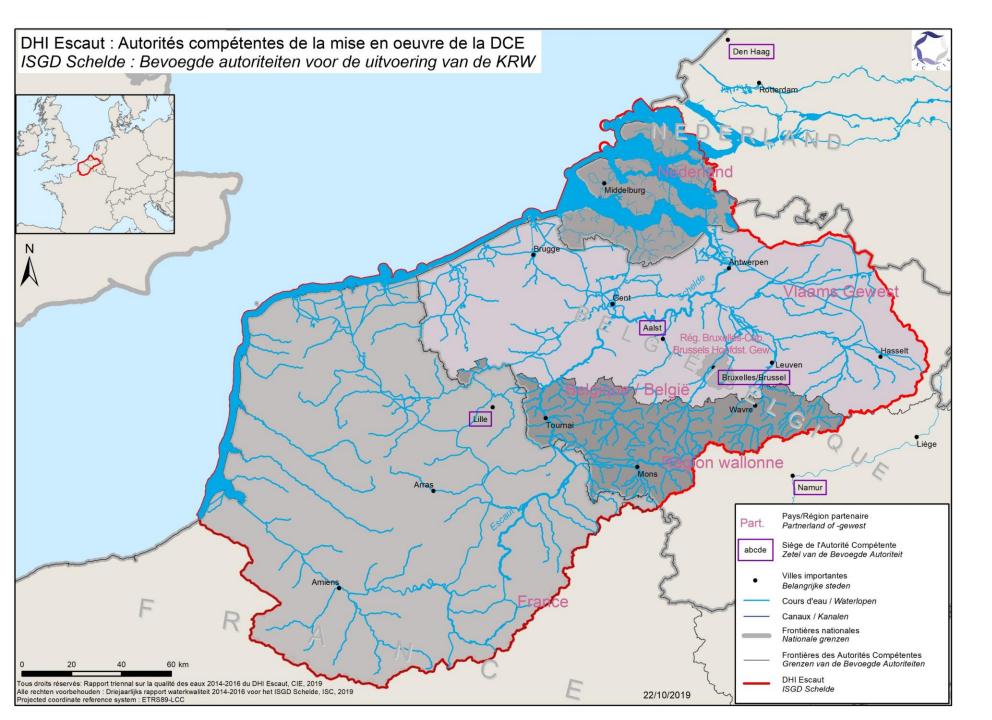
Intergovernmental organisation for the coordination of joint actions and the monitoring of water quality and quantity (surface and groundwater) aiming at a sustainable and harmonised water management, at the international level in the International Scheldt District.

> PARTIES

- France
- Flemish Region
- Wallonia
- Brussels-Capital Region
- Belgian Federal State
- The Netherlands

> INTERNATIONAL FORUM FOR COÖRDINATION OF

- European water directives in the Scheldt district:
 - Framework Directive Water, establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy (2000/60/EG),
 - The EU Floods Directive, on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007/60/EG),
- Adaptation to climate change, including measures to prevent and reduce the impact of drought
- Transboundary management of accidental pollution of all water bodies in the Scheldt District



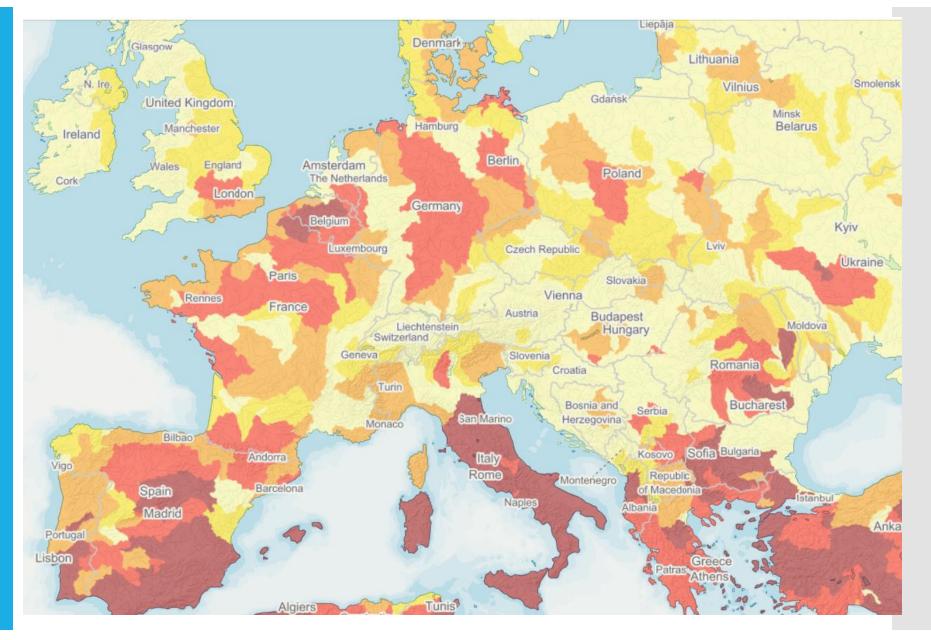
- Surface : 37,170 km²
- Population :> 14,5 mio
- High population density :> 100-2000 / km²
- Water scarcity
- Dense network of waterways and motorways
- Considerable industrial & urban structure
- Intensive agriculture
- Old industrial (polluted ?) sites
- High flood risk areas



Internationale Scheldecommissie Commission Internationale de l'Escaut

The International Scheldt District: The smallest but the most challenging

Map of levels of sustainable water bodies in Europe (based on most recent Eurostat data)





The International Scheldt Commission: the EU Water Framework Directive

Key objectives :

- expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater
- achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline
- water management based on river basins
- "combined approach" of *emission limit values* and *quality* standards
- getting the *prices* right
- getting the *citizen involved* more closely
- streamlining legislation



The EU Water Framework Directive:

What to be done and how...

What to be done and how:

- Member states must create six-yearly plans (article 11):
 - *Evaluating* the situation in the river basin district
 - Performing a pressures and impact analysis
 - Creating a framework of standards
 - Listing the environmental goals and exceptions to those
 - Agreeing on a programme of *measures*
- The new third plan (2022-207) is building on the findings of the previous second plan, incorporate the comments made by the European Commission, and ensure there is a transnational coordination of the national and local plans, so that these reinforce each other rather than working against each other.
- Currently *public consultation* of the national and local plans are being organized
- Timing for approval of the cross-border plan: 22 March 2022



The EU Water Framework Directive:

How to achieve...

How to achieve:

- Implementing the *EU comments on the Second Cycle* of the River Basin Management Plan 2016-2021
- *Evaluation* of the *Second Cycle* of the River Basin Management Plan 2016-2021
- Member states agreed on the coming "Important water management issues of general interest" (key issues), as a base for the new plan (04/12/2019)
- Triannual Report on Water Quality 2014-2016 (04/12/2019)
- Ongoing evaluation in the expert groups
- Base cross-border plan = national / regional management plans
- Focusing on *cross-border issues and impact of measures*



The International Scheldt Commission: objectives key issues (approved at the ISC Plenary Meeting of 4 December 2019)

- Two core objectives:
 - 1. Coordinating the *water management* between the different Parties
 - 2. Protecting the *biological and chemical quality* of all water systems, inclusive sea and coastal areas
- Key issues :
 - 1. Quality of all surface water in the context of hydromorphological changes
 - a. Pollution (local or diffuse)
 - b. Emerging substances (ex. medical pollution, PFAS = perfluorinated substances,...)
 - c. Biodiversity
 - d. Manage standards and crossborder information exchange of the Homogeneous Measurement Network of the Scheldt
 - 2. Sustainable, qualitative and quantitative *management of groundwater* reserves
 - 3. Providing *information* on challenges in the water management *to* the *stakeholders* in water and the *general public*
 - 4. Safeguard the costal areas from the consequences of climate change, and coordinate with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive
 - 5. Good quantitative water management
 - a. Monitor low water
 - b. Manage floods, in the context of the EU Flood Directive
 - c. Analyse impact of changes in water metrics (flow, temperature, new polluting substances, increasing sea water levels, salisination, etc...) on drinking water quality, agriculture, demographic risks, etc...
 - 6. Ensure *governmental policies are in line* with the water objectives

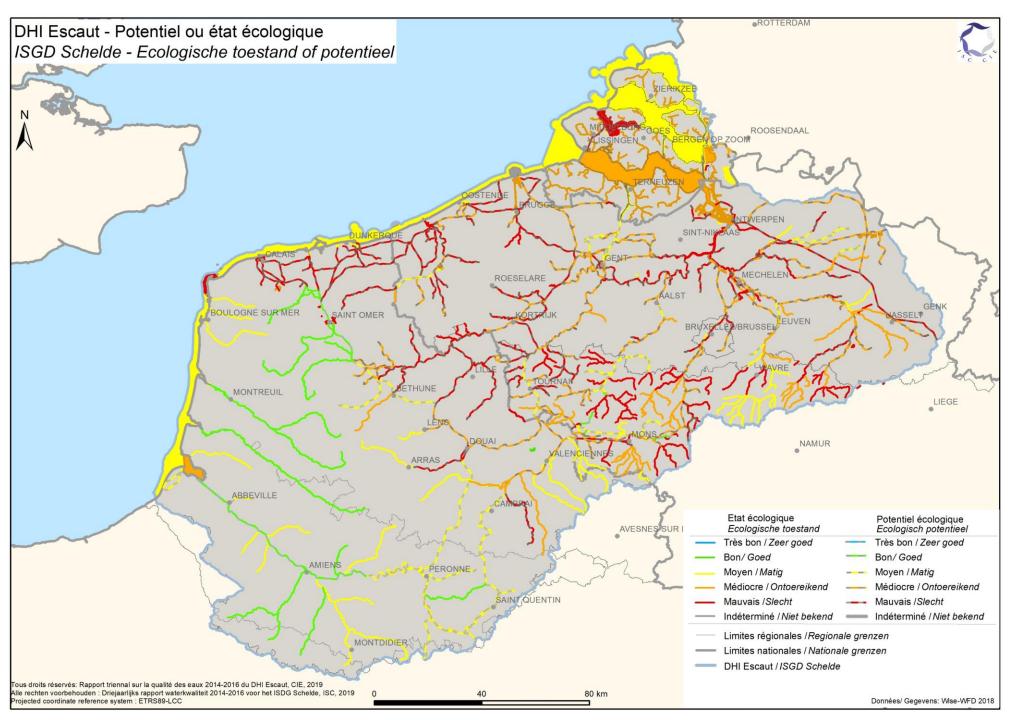


The International Scheldt Commission: conclusions triannual report (approved at the ISC Plenary Meeting of 4 December 2019)

Conclusions

Conclusions:

- 1.Not all of the goals are reached, but the overall quality of the water bodies in the Scheldt District has improved.
- 2. The *actions* taken will have a *measurable* and *positive effect*.
- 3. The *main parameters* (oxygen, organic matter, nutrients, metals) have been *significantly improved*.
- 4.Biology and biodiversity is slowly improving.
- 5. The Scheldt district is on the way to continuous improvement and sustainable development of water management.

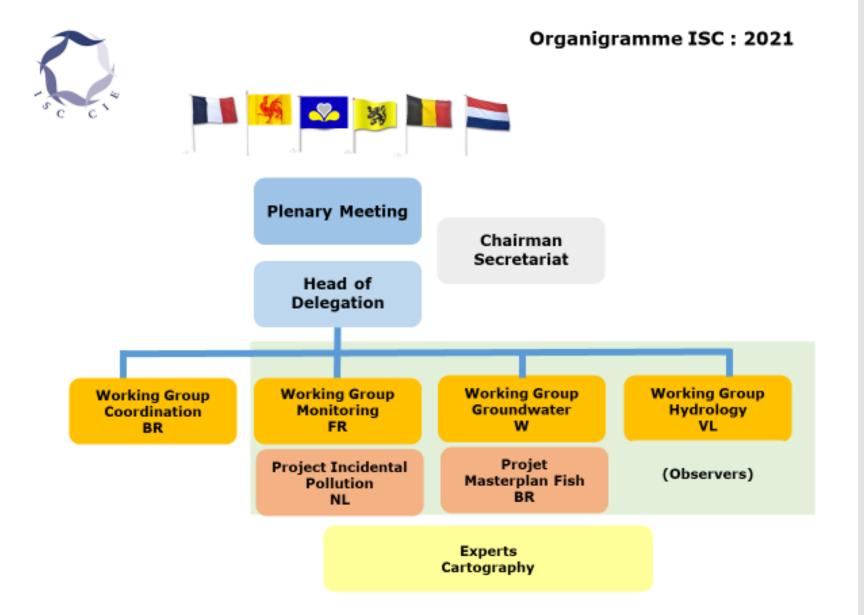


GENERAL ECOLOGICAL STATUS OF THE SCHELDT DISTICT

- Increased level of water quality in the entire Scheldt District (fish returned to the Scheldt river)
- Challenges remain in densily populated areas: increasing water needs
- Pollution and low water as a permanent threat



The International Scheldt Commission: Expert Groups Decision tree





The International Scheldt Commission: triannual report (approved at the ISC Plenary Meeting of 4 December 2019) General warning

General warning:

Climate change has a direct impact on water quantity, the frequency of extreme events (droughts and floods), but indirectly also on water quality and its use (shipping, fish migration, drinking water production, agriculture, etc...).







The International Scheldt Commission: climate change challenges

Threats:

- Less rain and more thunderstorms
 - Water is drained into the sea rather than sinking into the soil
 - Reduced water reserves.
- Rising temperatures
 - Danger to biodiversity
 - Increased usage of water
 - Invasive species
 - Interaction between groundwater levels and local heath waves
- Water resources are endangered
 - Decreasing levels of water reserves
 - Low flows
 - Increased subsidence
- Increased *flood* risks
 - Management of flood risks at an international level
- Impact of emerging substances (PFAS)
- Impact of *accidental pollution* (April 2020 pollution kills all fish in the Upper Scheldt FR+W)



The International Scheldt Commission: for more information

International Scheldt Commission

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New public website: https://www.isc-cie.org (expected for yearend 2019)

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