

Yearbook 2010/2011



European
Water
Association



European Water Association

Yearbook 2010/2011

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Dr. Jean Philippe Torterotot EWA President 2009 – 2011



It is a pleasure to welcome you into this 2010 Yearbook of EWA, the European Water Association. In the previous edition, we informed you in some detail about the actions and strategies of our national members, showing what the key water issues are over more than 20 European countries. This time, you will still be made familiar with our national and corporate members, but first you will get some insight into current water related issues at European level. Doctor Richard Seeber, Member of the European Parliament, as well as Peter Gammeltoft, representing DG Environment from the European Commission, have accepted to share some views with us in this Yearbook. EWA is grateful to them, as well as to all the other authors, members and staff, who have contributed to this document.

It is our ambition to further develop on one hand technical and scientific exchange between water specialists and professionals, and on the other hand increased contributions to the development and implementation of European environmental policy and legislation. This strategy has been actively launched under the presidency of Peter Cook, 2007 – 2009, as an answer to our members' expectations and with the support of the European Commission under the Life+ Program. EWA is a highly representative organisation, both in terms of European geography and in terms of diversity of positions and skills of our members' members. Installing an office in Brussels and hiring a Head of External Affairs has greatly increased our ability to get an access to key information and to share it, as well as to contribute to European policies through working groups, answers to consultations, position papers, workshops, or our annual Brussels Conference which is becoming a traditional event focusing every year on a chosen hot topic. After having dealt with floods in 2009, we will focus the 2010 edition of the Conference on River Basin Management Plans.

The implementation of European directives in the water sector is more than ever a strategic and important issue. The Water Framework Directive, as well as daughter and neighbour legislation are challenging and ambitious, in order to keep abreast with the problems to solve. Huge efforts are invested from all sides to develop suited tools and methods, to implement procedures and regulations, to act accordingly on the field. Doing so is complex for several reasons. First of all, water resources and water uses are complex and open systems, addressing various space and time scales (real time hazards and long term natural or man-made assets), and dealing with the three pillars of sustainable development. Water issues are dealt with both by skilled professionals and by lay-persons, and water questions interact with almost all types of activities. And, last but not least, emerging issues are coming forward constantly and are added to the agenda: global change including climate change, water and energy, risk management dealing with various threats, „new“ pollutants.

For these reasons, capacity building and innovation are crucial in order to develop sustainable management approaches of water resources, water ecosystems and water uses. Information, teaching, continuous education are needed with an active input from water professionals and specialists. Science policy interaction, and more generally science society interaction are increasingly developed to use all the available knowledge and create the missing one, and to shape our future on shared views. The needed innovations are numerous and diversified: generic technologies, generic methodologies and methods, regulations and procedures, institutional settings, ad-hoc on site solutions. They all need common efforts involving the various stakeholders.

The European Water Association and its Members are happy to be able to contribute to these needed actions and efforts, for the sake of sustainable development. It is an honour for me to chair EWA and to contribute to its development, with the help of our vice-president and president elect Pertti Seuna, our secretary general Johannes Lohaus, our team in Hennef and Brussels, our Management Committee and Council members, our instances and working groups, our experts. They should be all sincerely thanked for their time and energy. And we are all more than happy to welcome new contributions to our activities and new collaborations.

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The European Water Association Clean Water for Europe

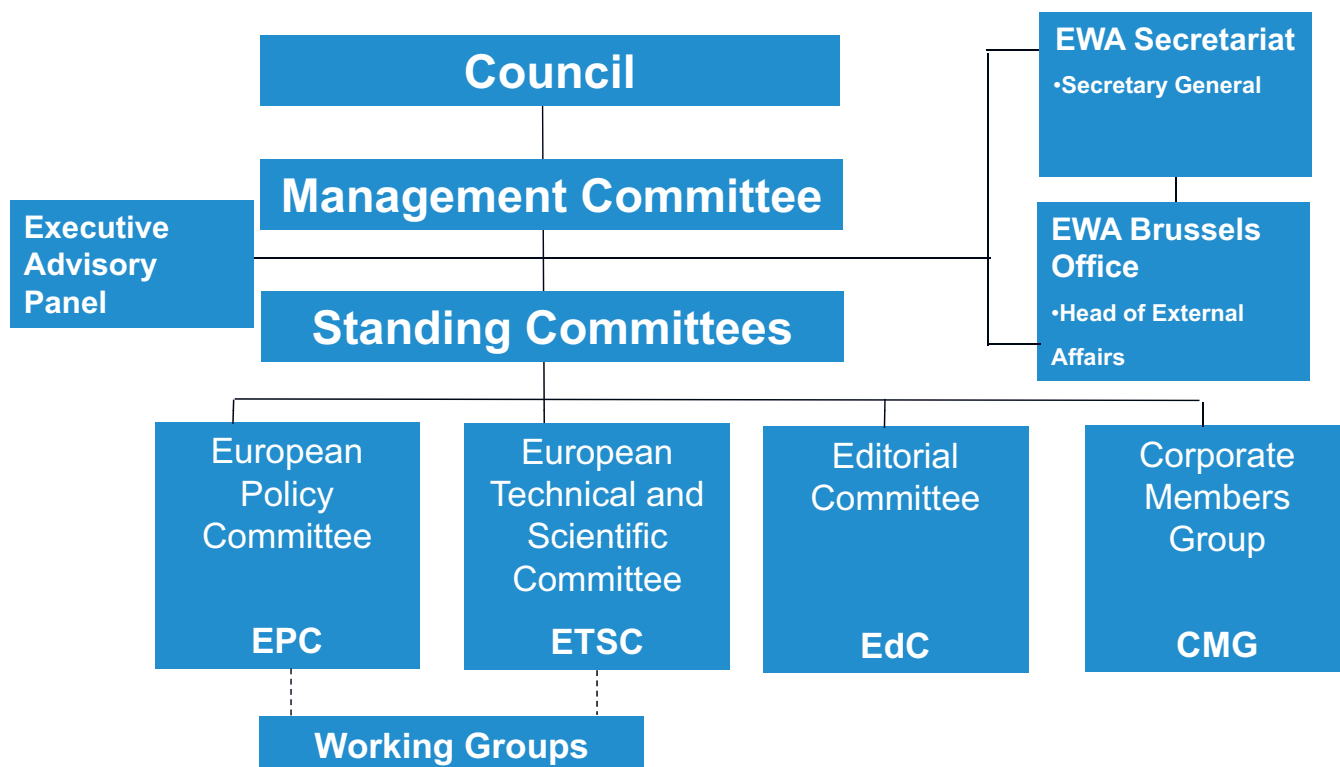
The European Water Association (EWA) is an independent non-governmental and non-profit making organisation promoting the sustainable and improved management of the total water cycle and hence the environment as a whole.

It is one of the major professional associations in Europe that covers the whole water cycle, wastewater as well as drinking water and water and wastewater treatment related wastes. With member associations from nearly all European Countries, EWA includes most of the current European Union Member States as well as Norway and Switzerland. Today, EWA consists of 25 European leading professional organisations in their respective countries, each representing professionals and technicians for water and wastewater utilities, academics, consultants and contractors as well as a growing number of corporate member firms and enterprises. Thus EWA represents about 50,000 professional individuals working in the broad field of water and environmental management.

The European Water Association (EWA) itself is also undergoing change. In response to requests from our members, whilst maintaining our technical exchange role through high quality conferences, we are seeking to make a significant contribution to the development and implementation of European Community (EC) environmental policy and legislation.

Organisation and Structure

The highest authority of the EWA is the Council – it has the executive power of decision. Each member association (25) is represented on the Council and these representatives meet annually to discuss and plan the activities of the association. The smaller Management Committee has the responsibility for developing policy and is in charge of the daily work of the association, supported by the *Secretariat*. The Association is represented by the *President*, who chairs the Council and the Management Committee. The *Secretary General* executes the day-to-day operations of the Association. In addition, Standing Committees and Working Groups support the work of the Association. Since 2008 the EWA structure has been extended. The new EWA office in Brussels has the aim to strengthen the connection between the EWA and the European Institutions and other Stakeholders.



Members of the EWA Management Committee (MC) for the period May 2009 – June 2011

President
Dr. Jean Philippe Torterotot



Honorary Treasurer
Prof. Jörg Londong



Vice President
Prof. Pertti Seuna



Chair Woman of the
“Editorial Committee”
Prof. Helena Marecos do Monte



MC Member
Dr. Werner Flögl



Chairman “European Technical
and Scientific Committee” (ETSC)
Bojan Zmaić



MC Member
Prof. José Saldanha Matos



Chairman
“Corporate Members Group” (CMG)
Prof. Peter Matthews



MC Member
Károly Kovács



The EWA Standing Committees

From the very beginning the Association has laid emphasis on the exchange of information and knowledge between professional experts. Through this exchange of knowledge, the EWA contributes to a sustainable water management: Safe water supply and the protection of water and the environment. This was achieved by the organisation of numerous conferences and workshops taking place all over Europe and covering a very broad range of water related topics such as European legislation (themed areas such as Water Framework Directive, Groundwater Directive, Sewage Sludge Directive etc.), technical questions like for example the significance of small wastewater treatment plants in rural areas, or scientific conferences, like Waters in Protected Areas and other integrated approaches. The European Water Association organizes conferences and symposia at regular intervals, on events such as the International Trade Fair (IFAT ENTSORGA) in Munich, as well as its own annual EWA Brussels conference. An increase in the number of members from Central and Eastern Europe (accession countries), has raised the interest for events dealing with water protection issues.

However, not only conferences and the reports thereof were and are the output of the Association's work, but also publications.

All this work is achieved through the different Committees and Working Groups that were established and which are adapting their scope according to the needs. They are based on voluntary work of experts coming from the different National Member Associations and working together on various subjects of current interest in the water and environmental field.

The Editorial Committee (EdC)

The Editorial Committee's (EdC) main assignment was the production of the printed journal "European Water Management Online". Its main task is now the coordination of the online journal "E-Water" which is directly accessible via EWA's homepage at www.ewa-online.eu at no extra cost. This online journal is officially registered and has its own International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). The committee also co-ordinates a further means of communication such as the monthly EWA newsletter distributed to water experts and EWA members.

European Policy Committee (EPC)

The committee follows the work of the European Commission and arranges regular meetings with officials in the Commission, responsible for activities of relevance to water management. The committee gives comments and advice to official European institutions on behalf of its members. The EWA is attending meetings of the Strategic Co-ordination Group under the WFD Common Implementation Strategy. Furthermore the EWA is in close contact with other European associations and institutions.

The objectives and responsibilities of the European Policy Committee (EPC), under the guidance of the governing bodies of the European Water Association, and within its rules of procedure, are the following:

- Organise and coordinate relationships of EWA with European level bodies, and especially with bodies of the European Union;
- Facilitate and create the necessary and useful flows of information amongst the persons and groups representing EWA towards European level bodies, as well as between the former and the National Associations (NA), members of EWA;
- Identify emerging topics and important trends in water related European policies and issues, which are of interest to EWA and its members, in order to allow EWA to anticipate future changes and to contribute efficiently to European policy development;
- In consequence, and in conjunction with the European Technical and Scientific Committee (ETSC), propose the evolution of thematic activities and actions of EWA.

European Technical and Scientific Committee (ETSC)

The ETSC provides a focal point for communication and co-operation between European practitioners and researchers concerned. Under the ETSC several working groups are organised. These working groups are installed according to the needs of the association. Currently there are working groups on: Climate Change, Groundwater and Sustainable Flood Management. The work results in technical and scientific papers and documents.

The committee is also responsible for the organisation and sponsorship of workshops, seminars, conferences and symposia.

The Network of Experts

Although the working groups already present a focal point for the exchange of information, they only involve a limited number of persons out of the approximately 50,000 members assembled in the EWA National Member Associations. Additionally, the working groups cover mainly specific topics.

EWA Code of Ethics

Individual Members of the Professional Association will be expected to use their influence to the fullest extent and to behave at the best of their ability to maintain a sustainable environment in the following way:

- Ensure that the use of environmental resources is fair and equitable and sustainable and takes account of the needs of a diverse environment.
- Never knowingly or deliberately over-exploit environmental resources.
- Never knowingly or deliberately cause the environment to be damaged or nuisance to be created by the discharge of unacceptable quantities of any substance or energy in any form.
- Recognise that in contributing to the provision of environmental services they provide an important contribution to human well-being.
- Ensure that the uses of the environment do it no harm or to the life within it and wherever possible enhance it.
- Embrace the needs of the community.
- Promote the concepts of integration of the management of the wider environment.
- Use their wisdom in serving the community and constantly strive to learn more.
- Serve as an example to others for responsible environmental behaviour.
- Never engage in corrupt practice and maintain a high standard of professional behaviour which will serve as an example to others.

EWA Award – The William Dunbar Medal

This prestigious medal is awarded every two years to an individual of a member country of the EWA and is presented by the President of the EWA on the occasion of the EWA Symposium held in conjunction with the IFAT ENTSORGA event. This Award, donated by IFAT ENTSORGA, the international trade fair for Water, Sewage, Waste and Raw Materials Management, which is organised by the Messe München International, has been adopted by the European Water Association. The recipient is awarded in recognition of his or her outstanding contribution in applied technical development in the field of sewage and waste treatment and disposal.

The award consists of a gold medal, a certificate plus cash amounting to a total value of € 8,000. The medal bears the portrait of William Dunbar on one side and on the other the logos of the EWA and IFAT ENTSORGA.



William Dunbar Medal – Award Winners

Year	Award Winner	Country
1975	Dr. A. L. Downing	UK
1978	Dr. Ir. Aale Pasveer	NL
1981	Prof. Dr. sc. nat. E.A. Thomas	CH
1984	Herbert A. Hawkes	UK
1987	Prof. Dr.-Ing. Wilhelm von der Emde	AT
1990	em. o. Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Franz Pöpel	DE
1993	Geoffrey Ashworth Truesdale	UK
1996	Prof. Dr.-Ing. E.h. Klaus R. Imhoff	DE
1999	Prof. Mogens Henze	DK
2002	Prof. Dr.-Ing. Rolf Kayser	DE
2005	o. Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. techn. Helmut Kroiss	AT
2008	Prof. MSc, PhD, DSc Jiří Wanner	CZ
2010	Prof. OBE, PHD, FCIWEM, CWEM, CEnv Peter Matthews	UK

Interview with Peter Gammeltoft of DG ENV

Where are we now with the implementation of the WFD 10 years after adoption? How did river basin management affect the water governance in Member States? What are the limits of such an approach?

One of the biggest successes of the Water Framework Directive was the decision in 2000 by the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River to implement jointly the Water Framework Directive although, at the time, 12 out of 14 Riparian States were not members of the EU and although a number of them had recently been at war with each other, in the wake of the break-up of the Yugoslavian Federation. This has helped bring water management forward in these countries and has helped some of them to prepare for EU membership. This is a practical demonstration of how the need to cooperate on the management of a vital, joint resource can be a federating force, if given the chance.

Out of the 27 EU Member States, 14 have by the end of April reported that they have adopted the River Basin Management Plans, while another 5 have informed that they expect to do so within a relatively short timeframe. 9 Member States representing a third of the Member States but only 18 % of the EU population are clearly lagging behind and have not yet launched the necessary public consultations. So, clearly, the Directive has had a very significant impact although the delays are a cause for concern. And it is of course a particular concern that most of the delays have been incurred by Mediterranean States, some of whom have serious problems of matching demand with water availability – I think it needs no further explanation that in such situations one needs to take particular care that the water one has is of good quality.

The Directive is the European version of Integrated Water Resources Management. In view of the magnitude of the task, The European Parliament and the EU Council of Ministers provided a generous timetable for the Member States' implementation of the very significant governance reforms required by the Directive and to achieve its ambitious targets for water quality. The deadline for achieving the targets was set to the year 2015 while the first set of River Basin Management Plans were required for the end of 2009.

I think it is important not to underestimate the size of the challenge. The Directive has transformed water management from being a purely scientific and technical subject for engineers and scientists bringing it to the forefront of political attention. It did so by requiring Member States to introduce a whole series of important changes in water governance, including – just to mention a few - using hydrological basins as the basic management units, across administrative and national boundaries, establishment of basin authorities and River Basin Management Plans for each River Basin District, cooperation with and between stakeholders and extensive public information and consultations, full transparency and application of economic analysis and of the polluter pays principle through water pricing and full cost recovery.

I can tell you that water managers from third countries are envious of the Water Framework Directive. They come to visit us and learn about the Water Framework Directive – whether

they are from non European OECD countries such as the USA or from emerging economies such as China, India or Brazil – and they all tell us how lucky we are to have such an instrument at our disposal.

As a conclusion at this stage, I can say that, clearly, the experience so far is that the approach is working and has transformed water management in what is by far most of Europe. However, we will have to wait until the end of the first policy cycle in 2015 when the targets are meant to be attained before we can assess the effectiveness of the Directive and the limits are of the approach.

What are the lessons learned in the field? By the Commission? By the Member States?

One of the most important lessons is that the need to work together does not stop with the adoption of an EU Directive. The establishment of a Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) for the Directive where Member States, the Commission and stakeholders have been able to thrash out implementation problems encountered in the application of the Directive over the years has clearly meant that we have been able to sort out and find solutions to a large number of issues which might otherwise lead to a significant number of infringement procedures. While the CIS cannot remove all infringement procedures, it can certainly help avoiding those that are not necessary. In addition to providing regular opportunities for exchange of views at meetings, workshops and conferences it has allowed for the adoption of so far 24 comprehensive guidance documents agreed by Member States' Water Directors on issues as diverse as the classification of the ecological status of waters and on river basin management planning in a changing climate. I am sure that my views on the CIS are shared by Member States.

An example of the positive outcome of such an approach is the agreement between the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River and that for navigation on the Danube River of a joint statement on inland navigation and environmental sustainability on the Danube. This statement is an example of supporting the integration of the objectives of the Directive into economic developments by positive and fruitful cooperation.

Another important lesson is that our system of basic measures required by the Directive to be implemented everywhere has facilitated the task of devising and adopting River Basin Management Plans across the EU. Take urban waste water as an example: The fact that we have a Directive in place with clear requirements to the treatment of urban waste water discharges has meant that most Member States have dealt with the impacts of these discharges and can concentrate on solving all the other issues. And for less wealthy Member States that have recently joined the EU there are clear timetables in place and possibilities for financial support from the EU's cohesion funds. What we hear from our foreign visitors is that most of the rest of the world is still struggling with this issue.

The Commission is now preparing a report to the European Parliament and the Council on Member States' reviewing Member States' implementation of the Directive, to be presented in 2012. We will make an in-depth analysis of the 170 or so River Basin Management Plans which have been or will be reported to the Commission. This report will focus on how well Member States have implemented the basic substantial and governance requirements of the Directive and the extent to which, at national and EU level, synergies with other policies have been sufficiently exploited.

What are the next implementation steps with WFD and its Daughter Directives?

While 2009 was the year of adoption of the River Basin Management Plans, 2012 is the year by which Member States need to ensure that the Programmes of Measures are fully operational. There is only a three-year window and Member States therefore need to start already now so that the deadline can be respected. These are the measures that should deliver the environmental targets by 2015 at the latest.

Many of these measures will require financing and some of them would not happen without support from national or EU funds. We have already touched on urban waste water, but another sector that comes to mind is agriculture. Agriculture puts major pressure on water resources, both in terms of water demand and in terms of pollution of water resources. It will be necessary for Member States to ensure the mobilisation of support for measures required for the implementation of the Water Framework Directive in their Rural Development Programmes. The 2008 Health Check of the EU Common Agricultural Policy ensured through the so-called "modulation" that significant funds were moved from income support to the Rural Development Funds and identified water as a priority issue for use of this additional funding – the ball is now in the court of the Member States who must ensure that funding for the agricultural Water Framework Directive measures is provided.

Similarly, measures in other sectors such as energy and transport may require support in order to materialise and Member States may need to ensure that necessary funding is available from national funds or EU structural funds.

water and wastewater treatment:

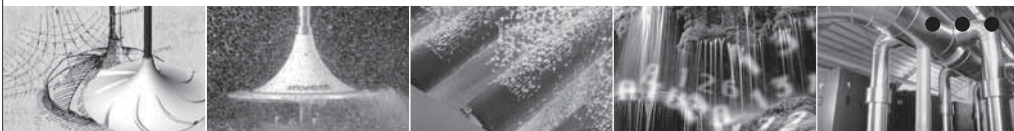
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What are the next policy developments (river morphology, water scarcity, climate change, CAP reform)?

Commissioner Potocnik has announced that he will be proposing a “Blueprint to safeguard Europe’s waters”.

The Commission’s White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change highlighted that changes in the water cycle caused by climate change combined with the impacts of economic growth and changes in land use are expected to drive many of the undesirable impacts of climate change and to cause risks to the safety and health of people and property and losses or disruption in a number of sectors of the economy. And although Europe may be less affected than some other regions, it is nevertheless likely to be significantly affected. Europe is already increasingly vulnerable to floods; water scarcity is already a significant factor in large parts of Southern Europe as well as in densely populated parts of Northern Europe, and it is projected to spread to other parts of Europe.

The Blueprint will therefore be designed to provide Europe with the water security it needs and address the combined challenge of using water efficiently, balancing water demand with water availability and of ensuring good quality water resources and aquatic ecosystems in Europe, capable of providing ecosystem services that contribute to the health and safety of Europeans and to our food supply and economic prosperity in the years to come. It will include a review of the potential contribution of “green infrastructure” to reaching these objectives.

It will build on the results of the review of the implementation of the Water Framework Directive and the review of the policy on water scarcity and droughts.

It will contain proposals that will improve implementation, deliver improved water efficiency in Europe, and ensure the balance between water demand and water availability. It will therefore provide a very significant element of the resource efficiency component of the EU2020 strategy.

As it is policies other than environment that drive the pressures on water resources, the issue of integration into other policies such as agriculture, energy, industry, land use, research and transport and ensuring their active contribution to its objectives will have to be a key issue for the Blueprint.

Which factors do you see as critical for successful implementation of WFD? What kind of expertise is mostly needed?

As I already mentioned, a decisive positive contribution from non-environmental policies is a *conditio sine qua non* for successful implementation of the Directive. But there are also factors which are “internal” to the Directive such as making water pricing work and giving a real incentive for all users to use water efficiently. Finally, there are of course a series of scientific and technical issues that still need to be solved.

In terms of expertise, it is therefore – in addition the traditional scientific and technical expertise – also increasingly economic expertise and expertise in other policy areas, including land use and land management, that is urgently needed. And it is above all the joint application of the different kinds of expertise in an interdisciplinary context that is needed and where the real breakthroughs can be made.

How do you see the role of professional organizations like EWA? What are your expectations to the EWA?

Organisations such as the EWA have an important role as stakeholders by providing independent scientific and technical knowledge and experience in their area of expertise available to the political and administrative decision makers. They have a very important civic role to play and can give valuable contributions to policy making and to implementation. Solutions to water policy questions must not only be politically savvy, legally solid and interesting for economic stakeholders, but they must also be technically and scientifically sound and take full account of the needs of the environment.

The EWA has given valuable contributions in the past and I would hope it would continue to do so. With the challenges ahead of us we will really need first class advice.



Peter Gammeltoft is Head of Unit, Unit D.1: “Water” DG Environment, European Commission. In 2006, he was a member of the Water Unit at the DG Environment. From 1998 to 2005 Mr. Gammeltoft worked in the Clean Air and Transport Unit, after being in the Water Unit from 1991 to 1997.

His responsibilities include: Water Framework Directive, Groundwater, Chemicals in Water, Floods Directive, Water Scarcity and Droughts, Water and environmental resources vulnerability.

Views from a Member of the European Parliament about the past, the present and the future of the EU Water Policy.

Dear reader,

When talking about sustainable water management in the future we should first take a look on the present situation in the year 2010. One thing is already clear: Preconditions in Europe have changed.

1 – Changes in Europe on an environmental level

The impacts of climate change alter the amount of precipitation in Europe. In some areas more water and even too much water can be expected. Others, however, will increasingly experience situations of water stress. A sustainable water management will have to find a solution for both extremes: Floods and water scarcity, both of them being natural disasters of wide scope.

Putting the right instruments in place will not be an easy task. Unlike temperature rise through climate change, changes in average rainfall cannot be determined precisely.

2 – Socio-economic changes in Europe impacting on the water sector

Secondly, there have been socio-economic changes. The consumption patterns in fields such as individual households, agriculture, industry and land use planning differ from those existing when EU water legislation started in the seventies of the last century. Especially in the energy sector the water demand will increase should some member states pursue their plans to expand nuclear power and thermal power, since the need for cooling water will augment.

3 – Evolution of the legal frame for water in the EU

Lastly, in the past decades there has been a remarkable evolution of a legal frame for water in the EU. The European Union has achieved a lot so far in the field of water protection. As early as 1976, at a time when environmental issues were not yet on top of political agendas, the EU took measures to provide for high quality standards for Bathing Water. Other water protection regulation followed, as for example the Drinking Water Directive or the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.

Another cornerstone of modern European water policy is the Floods Directive.

The biggest step, however, was the establishment of the Water Framework Directive in the year 2000. By including not only surface waters, but also ground water bodies and river basins, the delicate balance of the water system was taken into account. The public participation principle ensures a successful implementation of the directive. Water pricing will help to create more awareness regarding water scarcity on the one hand, and will enable all players in European water management to keep up and improve water networks on the other hand.

In the year 2009 the River Basin Management Plans should have been finalised.

4 – Looking to the near future

The Drinking Water Directive will be revised by end of 2010. Furthermore, the year 2012 will be crucial for water issues. Firstly, I would like to mention the review of the EU's water scarcity and drought action. Then, there will be a „climate review“ of all EU water policy that was already announced as one priority area during Barroso II Commission. Finally, a report on the progresses made with the implementation of the Water Framework Directive will be presented. Recently, DG ENV announced in their work programme that there might be a proposal for water efficiency in buildings.

With these water issues in the pipeline, the work on this most important topic will not stop in the near future. Meanwhile, - inter alia - I am trying to raise awareness for water efficiency through the Parliamentary Intergroup WATER, which I established at the beginning of this legislative period. In order to ensure a sound implementation of all water legislature, decision makers, stakeholders and the citizens will need to work together.

MEP Dr. Richard Seeber was elected as Member of the European Parliament in June 2004 and was re-elected in 2009. Richard Seeber was also elected to be co-coordinator for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

In his work he specially focuses on the topic of water. In January 2010 he was appointed as the chairman of the new Intergroup on Water at the European Parliament. This forum brings together MEPs, EC Commission officials and stakeholders representatives to develop thinking on water issues.

Further key elements of Richard Seeber's work are environmental protection, air quality and mountainous regions.



Outlook on the Water Policy Issues in Brussels

A New Brussels Scene

After the European Parliament was elected in June 2009 and the Lisbon Treaty came into force in November 2009, the EU institutions have been reorganised and became fully operational at the beginning of year 2010 when key players took office: Mr. Herman van Rompuy as president of the EU Council, Ms Catherine Ashton as High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the new team of European Commissioners headed by Mr. José Manuel Barroso.

From December 2009, significant changes on EU policies have been introduced under the Lisbon Treaty: the right of petition for citizens; a more prominent role to the European Parliament (in liaison with national parliaments); amended voting arrangements in the Council of Ministers (double majority instead of unanimity); clearer definition of legal power delegated to the Commission on technical matters (i.e. comitology); special treaty infringement procedure for non-communication of implementing measures.

Within the new Commission, competencies have been reshuffled between the Directorates-General. Compared to the previous situation, climate topics have been transferred to a newly created DG Climate Action, and topics concerning Civil Protection (including floods) have been transferred to DG ECHO (Humanitarian Aid). Climate change adaptation in the water sector remains however in the remit of DG Environment.

10 Year Anniversary of WFD

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the largest piece of EC water regulation. It took 12 years to reach an agreement since a Water Policy ministerial seminar in Frankfurt in 1988 highlighted the need for Community legislation covering ecological quality. The WFD adoption in 2000 triggered the development of daughter directives and the revision of some previous sectoral directives. In addition, new directives were developed on floods and marine affairs.

As a result, the EU water legislation today constitutes a coherent and mature package. No significant amendment to it is today on the policy agenda.

Nowadays, emphasis is clearly placed on the implementation of all this legislation. On March 22, 2010, Member States were due to report to the European Commission on the River Basin Management Plans (RBMP). The plans bring together all water actors in order to agree on the supplementary measures required to achieve the objective of “good water status” by 2015. As such, these plans are an outstanding milestone as they are really aimed at translating commitments into practice.

This is, unsurprisingly, a huge challenge. The difficulties (restoration of river morphology, diffuse pollution, costs recovery, etc) are widely shared across Europe. Transboundary cooperation is requested in a majority of cases. Even if it is dubious that the WFD’s goals will be achieved by 2015, there are certainly many lessons to be learned from this first planning cycle. The assessment of plans goes further than just a compliance check. Therefore, a lot of attention will be drawn upon the report that the European Commission will present on RBMP to the Council and to the European Parliament in 2012.

In the meantime, the activities under the Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) are going on. For the next period 2010-12, this forum has been structured into:

- 5 permanent working groups (Ecological Status, Groundwater, Floods, Reporting and Chemical Aspects),
- 3 temporary expert groups (Climate Change, Water Scarcity and Agriculture),
- And several ad-hoc activities (Biodiversity, WFD Economics, etc.).



The EU Blueprint to Safeguard the EU Waters

Parallel to the RBMP reporting process, the European Commission is also developing two strategy initiatives on water that have started in 2010 and are to be finalized in 2012:

- The review of strategy on Water Scarcity and Droughts aimed at achieving a drought resilient society and at implementing demand management in order to provide water for all essential uses even under aggravated climatic conditions. In this context, consideration is given to measures related to water efficiency (supply infrastructure, building, agriculture), better planning (integration in RBMP, drought risks management, land-use), European Drought Observatory, alternative sources of supply, water footprint of products, ecolabel, green procurement, etc.
- Review in the water sector will be based on a vulnerability assessment which will consider a wide range of scenarios. It will also conduct a survey of possible adaptation measures to be considered on mid term (2020, 2030) and long term (2050 or further).

The conjunction of all these developments was presented as the “EU Blueprint to safeguard the EU waters” by the new Environment Commissioner on Environment, Mr Janez Potočnik, during his hearings at the European Parliament in January 2010.

Environmental Integration

Effective coordination of the water sectors with other environmental sectors is ensured at EU level via a series of instruments:

- The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC and the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC (codified as Directive 2009/147/EC)
- the Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive 96/61/EC (codified as Directive 2008/1/EC) which is now under revision.
- the Chemicals legislation (Pesticides, REACH, etc.)

As it is a matter of direct concern for the water sectors, the European Commission is working on the proposed Soil Framework Directives and the revision of the Directive on sludge recovery in agriculture (adopted in 1986). Despite many attempts, it has not been possible to hammer out a political agreement with member States. It could be that a totally new approach needs to be developed.

Water: an Issue of Concerns in non-Environmental Sectors

Agriculture remains a major actor for both qualitative (pesticides, nutrient) and quantitative (irrigation) water management. Some progress towards better integration (i.e. the cross compliance mechanism and rural development regulation) has been achieved under the current Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) but this is far from enough. The trouble is how to fund the agricultural measures requested to reach the WFD objectives. At the same time the agricultural sector (especially in Southern Member States) is increasingly acknowledging the value of water as a key factor of production. This situation will have to be resolved by the next CAP programming period that will start in 2014. Several goals must be combined: to ensure the worldwide food security, to generate fair incomes to farmers, and to use natural resources in a most efficient way.

Other sectors holding significant water stakes are on the policy agenda for the next years:

- The organization of Services of General Interest
- The next programming period of EU Structural Funds
- The preparation of the next Research Program FP8
- The development aid policy and the millennium development goals

The “Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth” is under preparation and will replace the Lisbon Treaty. It is considered, amongst other measures, to encourage innovation and green growth. It is unclear how the water sector will be affected in practice but it does not mean that there is no opportunity for water business development.

The Way Forward

For the coming years, water will be high on the EU policy agenda but the situation has changed. The point is not decide what to do (the WFD has set ambitious and mandatory objectives) but well to understand how to do it, to engage all the stakeholders into the process and to mobilize enough funding.

This obviously calls for innovative approaches not only to introduce new technologies but also to reorganise the water management system. The cost recovery principle enshrined into the WFD may lead to significant changes in this respect.

The value of this learning process should be appreciated at the light of tight time table since the programs of measures have to be made fully operational by 2012 while the preparation of the second WFD planning cycle (i.e. the so-called article 5 analysis) will start as early as in 2013.

In this context, it is excellent news that the European Parliament has appointed an intergroup on water. It will help to raise awareness on the need to invest more efforts in the water sector. Professional associations as EWA, which is fairly representative of the community of actors involved in water management, have a key role to play in bringing up the information and, thus, closing the implementation loop.

Mr. Frédéric de Hemptinne is Head of External Relations at EWA Brussels office, 4 Rue de la Presse 4, B-1000 Brussels. He works as EWA representative and liaison officer to the EU institutions and stakeholders. He regularly reports on EU policy news and assists the working group chairmen in building positions.



Pluvial Flooding in Europe – an Emerging Challenge!

Ronnie Falconer
Chairman of the EWA Sustainable Flood Management Group

Introduction

Pluvial Flooding is caused by extreme rainfall and is characterised by overland flow and ponding, often in areas which were never expected to be at risk of flooding. This can give rise to major damage particularly in urban areas. This was the case in the Summer 2007 floods in England which caused over 3 billion Euros of damage. Major pluvial events have also occurred in Ireland and Scotland and instances of major damage and risk of fatalities due to pluvial flooding also appear to be increasing in other parts of Europe. Climate change is likely to exacerbate the likelihood of extreme rainfall events and hence the risk of both Pluvial Flooding and also Flash Flooding from rivers.

To better understand this type of flooding and the risk involved, EWA organised an Expert Meeting on Pluvial Flooding on 28 October 2009 to gather views and experience on the significance of pluvial flood risks across Europe and to assess how these risks can be managed through the implementation of the Floods Directive. The report of this meeting was recently presented at a meeting of EC Working Group F Floods which advises on implementation issues arising from the Floods Directive.

There are growing concerns that pluvial floods risks across Europe may not be fully recognised or addressed when Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (under Article 4 of the Floods Directive, 2007/60/EC) is undertaken. The characteristics of pluvial flooding need to be considered so that there is a common understanding, and the underlying mechanisms highlighted and examined in conjunction with other types of flooding.

While there are some simple methodologies available to perform the preliminary risk assessment of pluvial flooding, accessing and understanding relevant data is also an important factor in risk assessment. In this context, local authorities have an important role to play working in conjunction with national strategic authorities. Pluvial flood risk assessment must also take into account the impact of climate change - damage and disruption from pluvial flooding could increase considerably, particularly in urban areas, and there could be an increasing risk to life.



A primary aim of the EWA expert meeting held in 2009 was to take stock of the importance and relevance of pluvial floods across Europe and identify issues that can be further developed at a Working Group F workshop on Flash Floods and Pluvial Flooding in Sardinia in May 2010.

The main themes considered by the Expert meeting were:

- Characteristics and Understanding of Relevant Processes.
- Identifying the Problem: Extent of Pluvial Flood Risk across Europe – Current and Future.
- Approaches to Mapping and Risk Assessment.
- Potential Mitigation Measures.
- Current and Future Research and Guidance.

Participants comprised Member State representation and invited experts involved in pluvial flooding and urban flood management and included delegates from Italy, Hungary, Poland, Netherlands, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, UK, the European Commission, the EC Joint Research Centre and EWA. The draft report was also reviewed by relevant experts from France Germany and Sweden.

Characteristics of Pluvial Floods

Under this topic, participants discussed the need for a common understanding of the characteristics of pluvial flooding. Pluvial flooding is a key component of surface water flooding which includes flooding from sewers, drains, small watercourses and ditches that occurs during heavy rainfall particularly in urban areas. It also includes groundwater flooding. The following description of Pluvial Flooding was proposed by the meeting:

Pluvial Flooding is flooding as a result of heavy rainfall when water, which does not infiltrate into the ground, ponds in natural or artificial hollows or flows over the ground as overland flow, before it enters a natural or man-made drainage system or watercourse or when it cannot enter because the system is already full to capacity. Usually associated with short duration high intensity rainfall but can also occur with lower intensity rainfall over longer periods, or melting snow, and can be worse when the ground is saturated, frozen, compacted, developed or otherwise has low permeability. High velocity overland flow and deep ponding pose a particular hazard.



It was also noted that flash flooding resulting from same type of extreme rainfall can be distinguished from pluvial flooding as flash flooding arises from a river or watercourse whereas pluvial flooding is mainly before the runoff reaches a river or drainage system (surface or sub-surface). Participants agreed that the two types of floods can be hard to distinguish and they can occur at the same time. Better understanding of these interactions is important to disentangle the different types of flooding and this can be important in developing appropriate solutions.

The table below summarises the factors and processes that characterise pluvial flooding or can influence the severity of pluvial flooding.

Rainfall

- intensity thresholds important for forecasting
- spatial extent (can be very localised or high intensity rainfall cell within much wider event)
- storm movement (direction and speed)
- climate change (potentially 30 % increase or more in peak rainfall intensity by 2100)

Topography and infrastructure

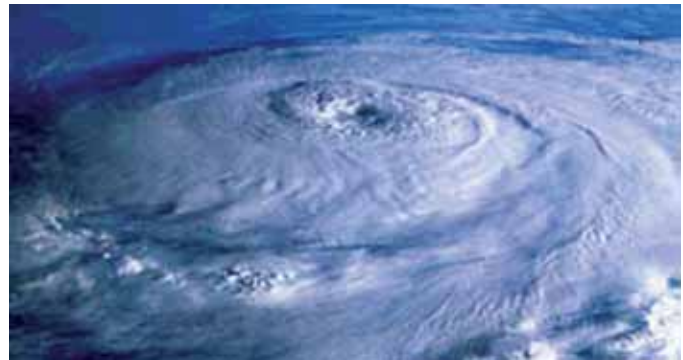
- important to identify surface water flowpaths and areas of ponding
- steepness (high velocity surface flows could be a risk to life)
- road or rail embankments can be barriers to surface flow and cause deep ponding
- road or rail underpasses may be vulnerable

Permeability of underlying ground and antecedent soil conditions

- relevant to runoff threshold
- can affect rate of dissipation.
- wetness of the ground a factor
- frozen ground can lead to rapid runoff

Surface and underground drainage capacity

- often totally overwhelmed
- can influence drawdown
- can also contribute to surface water flooding
- dynamic exchange can occur between above and below ground systems
- tide-locking can exacerbate



Doorway threshold levels

- can be a critical factor especially if at or below ground level
- access ramps to below ground areas may be particularly vulnerable
- basement flats vulnerable and could be a risk to life if adjacent to a flowpath or within a ponding area

Sensitivity of Land Use

- can influence permeability
- can significantly influence damage consequences

Interaction with other types of flooding

- fluvial flooding
- flash flooding from watercourses
- tidal flooding
- sewer flooding
- groundwater flooding

The importance of all these elements was recognised by the participants.

Degree of General Concern Across Europe

To date Western Europe appears to have been more affected by major pluvial flooding with recent floods in Ireland, England and Scotland being notable examples. However, participants were of opinion that conditions for pluvial flooding can happen anywhere across Europe at any time. All European countries are likely to have a pluvial flood risk to a greater or lesser degree.

In some Member States, however, pluvial flooding falls entirely within the remit of local authorities (especially as they usually deal with the capacity of drainage infrastructure in urban areas). This may make it difficult to assess the significance of the phenomenon at national level. However those present were firmly of the view that pluvial flooding is an issue that should be of concern right across Europe.



Climate Change Impact

Climate change is very likely to exacerbate the risk of pluvial flooding. In this context, assessing the likely variations in projected rainfall intensity across Europe due to climate change would be very useful. Models tend to indicate that the average runoff will increase in Northern Europe and will decrease in Southern Europe. For the latter however, this does not mean that the frequency of extreme rainfall events will decrease.

It was also suggested that there is some evidence to indicate that increase in rainfall is not necessarily directly proportional to increased risk of pluvial flooding. Even a moderate increase in rainfall could result in a very significant increase in pluvial flood events and risk. It was also noted that increasing pluvial flood risks are not driven only by climate change but also by enhanced vulnerability and land use change, especially in urban areas.

Pluvial Flood Mapping

Participants were of the view that even mapping based on preliminary broad scale screening using simple methods could, when considered with any available records and observations of pluvial flooding, provide evidence on which to base an assessment of the likely significance of pluvial flooding in comparison with other types of flooding. Such techniques are currently available and can be applied on a national basis.

It was recognised that pluvial floods may often go unnoticed in comparison with river floods as they can often be very localised and they can be masked by river (or tidal) flooding or sewer flooding if this occurs at the same time. However, some recent studies suggest that potential damages associated with pluvial flooding can in some areas be of a similar order to those associated with river flooding.

Participants agreed that a top-down risk based approach is a principle that should generally be applied. It means undertaking first high level analysis with simple methods and historic data to screen areas which may be at greater risk and, afterwards, undertaking more detailed analysis for areas identified as likely to have a significant risk. At all stages, site inspections can prove to be valuable for verification, risk assessment and to understand flood mechanisms which will assist in identifying appropriate mitigation measures.

It was acknowledged that data on observed incidents of pluvial flooding is very valuable and should be used as much as possible together with mapping methods. The active participation of local authorities is considered important in assessing the level of risk.

Potential Mitigation Measures

Types of mitigation measure were broadly classified under three categories:

- Improved conveyance
- Source control and overland flow routing/storage
- Resistance, resilience and non-structural measures



Those present agreed that the solution often rests in identifying a mix of several mitigation measures. This can be far easier for new development than for retrofitting existing infrastructure. Because of climate change uncertainty there is an obvious need to favour adaptable measures and also to rethink approaches to urban design. This requires effective collaboration between

engineers, architects and urban planners.

Much guidance is being developed across Europe and it was agreed that it would be helpful to gather good practices and examples which could be referred to. These should also cover land planning control measures.

The importance of public consultation at local level was emphasised in this context. National legislation may also help to resolve planning issues and provide the tools to incentivise people's behaviour to contribute to sustainable but safe measures. In addition, education is also necessary to raise public awareness and should be supported by appropriate material. At the same time, it has to be made clear that it is not possible to defend against every risk – the issue is one of risk management.

Current and Future Research and Guidance

A number of current research initiatives relevant to pluvial flooding were reviewed as background to consideration of needs for further research and guidance. These included the European IMPRINTS project <http://www.imprintsfp7.eu>, the INTER-REG IVB FloodResilienCity project <http://www.floodresiliency.eu> and the Tisza River Basin project in Hungary.

Participants emphasised the importance of data collection. It was also felt that there is a need for awareness raising about pluvial flood problems.

It was considered that issues for further research and guidance should be given further consideration at the Workshop on Flash Floods and Pluvial Flooding in Sardinia and specifically identified as a planned outcome from the workshop.

Concluding Outcome

The meeting concluded that pluvial flooding is a topic which needs to be explored in more detail. It will be further addressed at the Workshop on Flash Floods and Pluvial Flooding organised by Italy as a EU member state in Cagliari, Sardinia on 26-28 May 2010. The topic will also be considered further by EC Working Group F. In order to clarify the relative importance of this issue across Europe, a questionnaire is also being circulated to Member States. Results will be reviewed at the Workshop in Sardinia and the primary aim will be to identify needs for further guidance and research on this emerging flood risk challenge.

Ronnie Falconer

As a Senior Consultant with Jacobs Mr. Falconer has 35 years experience in flood risk management. He is a Member of the Scottish Government Flood Risk Assessment Group and European Water Association (EWA) representative on EC Working Group F on the implementation of the Floods Directive. He is also a Member of the EWA European Technical and Scientific Committee. He sits on the steering group for the NERC Flood Risk from Extreme Events (FREE) research programme. His project management experience includes major UK and international water and environmental management projects including development of a flood forecasting and flood warning system for the state of Andhra Pradesh in India and the Perth Flood Alleviation Scheme the largest flood mitigation scheme in Scotland at the time of construction.



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Climate change and river basin management – the European approach

Dr. Julian Wright, Environment Agency

Dr. Geoff Darch, Chair of CIWEM Climate Change Panel

Water is arguably the primary vector through which the impact of climate change will be felt by societies across the world. Therefore, to a large degree, successful climate change adaptation will be through successful water management.

This paper outlines how European Member States are being guided to integrate climate change adaptation into their river basin management planning.

The relationship between water and climate change in Europe

European water bodies have been impacted by centuries of manmade pressures including abstraction, direct discharge of pollutants, flood risk management, hydropower, and the consequences of land use. For example, overlaps of areas of relatively high population density with moderate rainfall have created significant pressures on available water resources (figure 1).

Climate change in Europe is projected to lead to major changes in annual and seasonal precipitation and river flow, changes in water quality, changes in the distribution of species and ecosystems, and increased flood and coastal erosion risks. Despite uncertainty related to both trajectories of greenhouse gas emissions and differences in assumptions about physical climatic processes at a general level, the majority of climate models agree with a trend that shows drying in the south of Europe and wetter conditions in northern Europe. More detailed models identify significant differences both spatially and temporally. For example, strong changes in the seasonality of river flows, with summer flows projected to decrease in most of Europe, including regions where mean annual flows will increase (see figure 2).

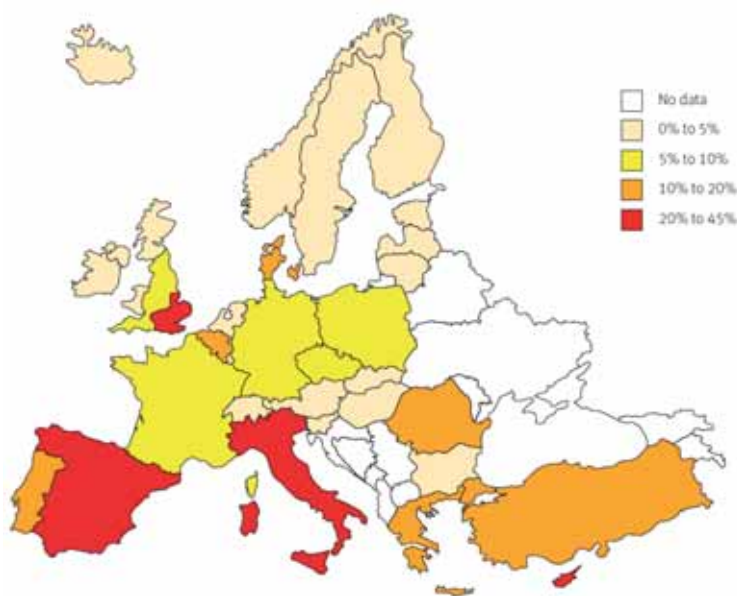


Figure 1: Water exploitation index (actual abstraction as a proportion of effective rainfall). © Environment Agency, 2009

The scale of these climatic and corresponding hydrological changes, particularly when combined with existing pressures, present a significant challenge to the sustainable management of the water environment in Europe as we move forward. It is now recognised, for example by the European Commission in their White Paper², that failure to adapt to climate change will damage the European economy and the wellbeing and quality of life of Europe's citizens.

The European Union approach to river basin management – the Water Framework Directive – and the integration of adaptation to climate change

Water management in the European Union (EU) is driven primarily by the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD), together with associated policies such as the Floods Directive 2007/60/EC and the Water Scarcity and Droughts Communication (EC 2007a). The fundamental approach of the WFD is for participants to understand and manage the pressures on water bodies with the objective of achieving good ecological status and sustainable water use. Member States of the EU are required to produce River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) every 6 years setting out their measures to achieve these aims (the deadline for submission of the first of these plans was 22 March 2010).

Adaptation to climate change is not explicit in the text of the WFD. However, under the Common Implementation Strategy, discussions have taken place over the last few years to develop an approach to integrate adaptation into implementation of the WFD, considering particularly the approaches taken by several Member States to incorporate adaptation into their first cycle RBMPs and looking towards the second and third RBMPs.

Following on from these discussions, guidance in the form of the River Basin Management in a Changing Climate document has now been published and was endorsed by the EU Water Directors on 30 November 2009. The Guidance is designed to be used by water managers developing RBMPs under the WFD. Additional advice is provided on the connection between adaptation in RBMPs and that within flood and drought management strategies.

Despite the lack of explicit reference to climate change in the WFD, the Guidance highlights that the cyclic and flexible approach of the river basin management process it promotes makes it well suited to the integration of an adaptive response to climate change. This approach allows plans to be revisited and scaled up or down in response to the changing climate, in accordance with observations from monitoring programmes. In addition, the steps of the river basin management process provide convenient entry points for consideration of climate change. The Guidance provides principles for adaptation for each of the steps in the RBMP process, and illustrates these with real or hypothetical examples of how they might be applied in practice. A summary of the key guiding principles for the main steps in the RBMP process is given in table 1.

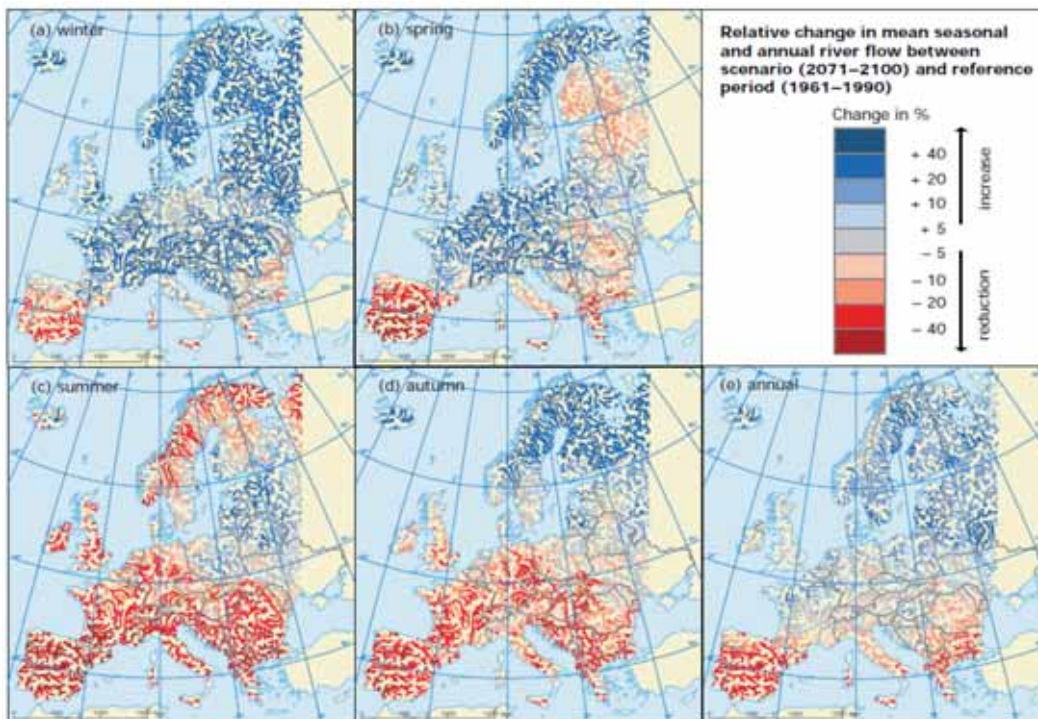


Figure 2: Projected change in mean seasonal and annual river flow between 2071 – 2100 and the reference period 1961 – 1990. Dankers and Feyen, 2008a. Taken from EEA Impacts of Europe’s changing climate – 2008 indicator-based assessment.

Table 1: RBM steps and key guiding principles for WFD implementation in a changing climate.

RBM steps of WFD	Guiding principle
Assessing pressures on water bodies	1 Assess, over a range of timescales, direct influences of climate change and indirect influences where pressures are created due to human activities adapting to climate change
Monitoring and status assessment	2 Maintain both surface and groundwater surveillance monitoring sites for long time series. Set up an investigative monitoring programme for climate change and for monitoring climate change “hot spots”, and try to combine them as much as possible with the results from the operational monitoring programme. 3 Include reference sites in long term monitoring programmes to understand the extent and causes of natural variability and impact of climate change
Objective setting	4 Avoid using climate change as a general justification for relaxing objectives, but follow the steps and conditions set out in the WFD
Economic analysis of water use	5 Consider climate change when taking account of long term forecasts of supply and demand and favour options that are robust to the uncertainty in climate projections
Programme of measures	
How to do a climate check of the Programme of Measures?	6 Take account of likely or possible future changes in climate when planning measures today, especially when these measures have a long lifetime and are cost-intensive, and assess whether these measures are still effective under the likely or possible changes in climate in the future 7 Favour measures that are robust and flexible to uncertainty and cater for the range of potential variations related to future climate conditions 8 Choose sustainable adaptation measures, especially those with cross-sectoral benefits, and which have the least environmental impact, including GHG emissions
What to do if other responses to climate change are impacting on the WFD objective of good status?	9 Avoid measures that are counterproductive for the water environment or that decrease the resilience of water ecosystems 10 Apply WFD Article 4.7 to adaptation measures that are modifying the physical characteristics of water bodies (e.g. reservoirs, water abstractions, dykes) and deteriorate water status 11 Take all practicable steps to mitigate adverse effects of counterproductive measures

In the philosophy of the approach there are some key aspects worth noting. Firstly that:

Apart from exceptional circumstances, it is not expected that, within the timeframe of WFD implementation (i.e., up to 2027), and within the metrics used for status assessment, that a climate change signal will be statistically distinguishable from the effects of other human pressures at a level requiring reclassification of sites.

I.e. the classification of sites (and hence default objectives based on reference conditions) will not generally change during implementation of the WFD. There may be exceptions to this (for example low lying freshwater coastal lakes at risk of demonstrably permanent changes to salinity due to sea level rise) but these are thought to be few. Where resources allow, monitoring should take place in such “hot spots”.

Secondly that, following on from this, when setting objectives for water bodies, expected changes in climate should not generally be used as a reason for relaxing objectives (see principle 4 above). In effect this means that, for example, if we suspect that a river will not be able support a particular fishery in future due to temperature rise, we should not stop managing to sustain that fishery in the short term. This thinking is based on levels of uncertainty in climate projections, environmental responses, and the costs and benefits of action in response. However, in cases where sufficient level of certainty can be demonstrated, and the only measures available to manage the water body entail technical infeasibility or excessive cost, then exemptions to achieving good ecological status may be applied according to the processes set out in the WFD. In reality it is thought that these cases will be relatively few in the time horizon of the WFD.

Thirdly, whilst all of the steps in the process can be seen to relate to climate change in some form, the Guidance makes clear that the pillars of the approach to adaptation should be:

1. Effective long term monitoring (to enable climate change signals to be identified and reacted to in due course),
2. The assessment of the likely additional impact of climate change on existing anthropogenic pressures, and

3. The incorporation of this information into the design of measures (particularly for proposed measures with a long term design life).

Thus, it is expected that as a minimum, Member States should clearly demonstrate in their RBMPs how climate change projections have been considered in the pressures and impacts assessment, in the monitoring programmes, and in the choice of measures. The Guidance document provides detail and examples of how this should take place.

Conclusion

The challenge to develop and start to implement River Basin Management Plans under the WFD has been great for all Member States. Climate change presents a significant additional challenge to the achievement of sustainable water management across Europe. Several countries have already started to think about the implications of climate change and develop measures in response, and it will be interesting to compare these approaches as the first RBMPs are reviewed. All Member States will be expected to integrate climate change into river basin management for future cycles of WFD implementation and Guidance has now been produced to show how this could be done.

Looking to the future, it will be a challenge to integrate climate change issues fully into the Water Framework Directive, particularly in reference to mitigation as well as adaptation. It will be imperative that socio-economic influences are taken into account in future RBMPs, which will need to reflect spatial planning considerations and the impact of land use.



Dr. Geoff Darch is a Chartered Scientist and a leading expert in climate change and water. He leads the Climate Change & Environmental Futures team at the consultancy Atkins. Geoff’s particular expertise is in the assessment of the future impacts of climate change and associated adaptation measures, with reference to water resources, flood risk, coastal zone management, built infrastructure and the natural environment. Geoff holds degrees in Geography and Climate Change, and is currently finalising a part-time PhD in Climate Change and Future Flooding at the University of East Anglia, affiliated to the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research. Geoff is Chair of the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management Climate Change Network and Deputy Chair of the European Water Association Climate Change Working Group. Geoff has received several awards for his work on climate change, most recently the Institution of Civil Engineers’ James Hill Prize.

Dr. Julian Wright is a Senior Climate Change Advisor at the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency is a public body with a wide ranging duties as an operator (implementing flood risk and coastal erosion management), regulator (for example industrial emissions, the ETS, waste, and water abstraction), and advisor to the Governments of England and Wales. The Environment Agency is the competent authority for carrying out the WFD in England and Wales, and has made efforts to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into its first cycle RBMPs. Dr. Wright is a member of the CIS (Common Implementation Strategy) Strategic Steering Group on Climate Change and Water, and was a member of the drafting group of Guidance document No. 24, River Basin Management in a Changing Climate.



Wastewater Performance Indicators in Europe

An approach to find a common set of key performance indicators has been initiated in several European countries currently. Depending on different foci, sets of performance indicators have been developed but these indicators are very difficult to compare due to different national standards. Nevertheless, cross-national attempts to compare evaluation results in European countries are of great interest and already in progress. This fact gave an excellent opportunity to organize a European workshop under the topic „European Wastewater Benchmarking Reporting – Discussion of current activities and chances of cross-national comparison”.

The workshop took place on 4th June 2009 in Hennef. About 20 experts from Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and Switzerland met for one day to discuss existing approaches in Europe, differences and similarities of monetary, as well as non-monetary key sets of performance indicators.

From the presentations it becomes obvious that benchmarking is partly adopted as an official instrument by governmental organisations to gain more transparency in the wastewater sector. On the other hand, the impulse is coming from the companies, and the process works on a voluntary basis to gain more efficiency. One important premise for comparing benchmarking results is “to speak the same language”, which means to agree on a uniform set of key performance indicators. Of course the different needs of the different countries have to be considered.

Therefore, a working group was established by the specialists associations of Germany (DWA), Austria (ÖWAV), Switzerland (VSA) and Netherlands (RIONED) with the aim to define a reliable and transparent system of cost and performance indicators. The resulting DACH+NL-approach is based upon existing values of process-benchmarking, corporate benchmarking projects and national or regional surveys. The DACH+NL-system should neither be considered as control instrument for the enforcing authorities, nor does it compete with benchmarking projects. Nevertheless it should encourage the parties concerned to provide even this small number of selected indicators.

To keep the system simple and comprehensive the working group defined a very small amount of key-performance indicators to be used in the different projects. Table 1, as shown underneath, contains four general cost indicators suggested by DACH+NL group, the operating costs per population equivalent and the capital costs of both – wastewater collection and wastewater treatment.

Table 1: Monetary performance indicators

	Operating Costs	Capital Costs	Total Costs
Wastewater collection	€/ PE _{CODmean}	€/ PE _{CODmean}	€/ PE _{CODmean}
	€/ L _{sewer}	€/ L _{sewer}	€/ L _{sewer}
Wastewater treatment	€/ PE _{CODmean}	€/ PE _{CODmean}	€/ PE _{CODmean}
	€/ PE _{CODcapacity}	€/ PE _{CODcapacity}	€/ PE _{CODcapacity}
Sum	€/ PE _{CODmean}	€/ PE _{CODmean}	€/ PE _{CODmean}

Legend:

PE_{CODmean} = Mean loading, expressed as population equivalents.
Spec. loading per PE = 120 g COD per day.

L_{sewer} = Total length of all public sewers systems

PE_{CODcapacity} = Design capacity of a WWTP, expressed as population equivalents

To describe international comparisons, best reference value is the mean loading, expressed as population equivalents. The group defined a unified specific loading per PE = 120 g COD per day.

The specific costs of wastewater treatment are directly connected to the size of the plant. It is not possible to compare simply the arithmetic mean values. When doing this, the costs would be given a higher importance for the large number of small wastewater treatment plants. Therefore it is absolutely necessary to compare weighted average values. Only weighted average values represent the true cost situation at regional scale.

The comparison of the total costs of wastewater disposal at first sight seems to be very reliable. The costs in Austria, Switzerland and Germany range between 110 and 125 € per PECODmean. But in fact the regarded countries follow different paths to determine the capital costs. In Austria and Switzerland depreciation is based on the present values of replacement investment. In contrast the different federal states of Germany apply both, values of replacement, as well as initial values. Another aspect to be mentioned is that the life span considered for depreciation of sewers differs greatly. For example, Austria assumes an artificial span of useful life, which is set at 40 years (as of 1999) respectively at 80 years (as of 2004). In case of wastewater treatment plants, it is at 30 years and in Switzerland at 33 years. Varying standards are used in Germany. Real interest rates, as well as imputed interest rates are used for calculation. But the comparison of operating costs reveals problems as well. In Germany e.g. administrative expenses are considered higher than in Austria and Switzerland.

In addition to cost indicators, ten non-monetary indicators were compiled (see table 2).

Table 2: Non-monetary performance indicators

Customer service	Level of connection to sewer or WWTP
Quality	Treatment performance according to ÖWAV
	Treatment performance (oxygen demand/nutrient load class) according to the DWA
	Treatment performance COD in %
	Treatment performance N in %
Safety	Rate of sewer length requiring rehabilitation
Sustainability	Annual rate of sewer renewal
Structure and Technology	Structure and Technology
	Size structure of wastewater treatment plants
	Mean level of capacity utilisation wastewater treatment plants

A prospective EWA-system of performance indicators should give just proposals about performance indicators to make a contribution to good data quality. EWA should promote benchmarking in order to improve common understanding of benchmarking, as well as key performance indicator systems. It is intended to work closely together with other European associations. A possible EWA-system for wastewater should also contain references to the IWA-system.

As a first step, the delegates of the different countries settled on distributing the DACH+NL-set of key performance indicators in their home countries with the aim to provoke discussion. To support the discussion the DACH+NL report is available on EWA homepage (see: www.EWA-online.eu). Comments are welcome under thaler@dwa.de.

Dipl. Biol. Sabine Thaler

Dipl. Biol. Sabine Thaler is the Expert of Municipal Wastewater Treatment at the DWA. She is Head of Department “Wastewater and Water Pollution Control” at the DWA.



The selected performance indicators will provide transparency for the following:

- the current state of wastewater disposal (connection to sewer systems),
- the performance of the wastewater treatment plants,
- the situation of the sewerage systems and any ongoing rehabilitation or replacement projects and
- the issue of sewage sludge disposal.

For all of the 20 defined parameters, a diffusion progress can be observed. Some of the definitions are already used in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and it is expected that they will be distributed further.

The participants of the workshop were the opinion, that the DACH+NL-approach is an appropriate starting point for a European set of performance indicators. The work, which has already been executed in other European countries – including the European benchmarking cooperation’s (EBC) benchmarking programme, should be taken into account. However, the DACH+NL-indicators are not sufficient to carry out complete benchmarking processes. Nevertheless, they are adequate for strategic positions facing politicians and public. There is actually no intention to collect data, carry out benchmarking projects and publish benchmarking data by means of EWA.

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EWA Active for the Environment

In 2011, the European Water Association will be celebrating its 30th anniversary as one of the major, influential, non-governmental and non-profit making organisations in Europe promoting the sustainable management of the total water cycle. During the last 30 years the scope and the objectives of the EWA have widened in order to encompass the water sector as a whole. The association aims to foster and advance the common interests of members of the EWA by becoming their principal pan-European technical and scientific forum, influencing the European Commission in the sustainable management of water assets and the environment.



In order to achieve its high goals to highlight the environmental challenges of today, the EWA is providing a network of 50.000 professional experts in Europe and enables interdisciplinary groups to discuss key technical and policy issues. The EWA is also offering high range of activities, such as our Annual Brussels Conference, the International Symposia at IFAT ENTSORGA, conferences and seminars on water issues, to meet the expectations of its members and potential partners in the water and environmental sector. The activities highlight the importance of improving the water management and the enhancement of the water environment in Europe and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and expertise.

Last but not least, the EWA promote a dialogue with and among the European Commission, other European Institutions and stakeholders in order to support the implementation of European legislation in all water-related sectors.

Contribution to the World Water Forum 2009

The EWA was invited to give its contribution to the European Regional Process for the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul from 16 – 22 March 2009. The World Water Forum aimed to address the specific regional challenges and had therefore divided the specific regional preparatory processes into four continent based regions and three “sub-regions”. The EWA experts collaborated to the drafting and writing of the Chapter on

Climate Change and Adaptation of the European Regional Document. As at the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006, where EWA contributed to and took part in the panel discussion by the JWWSA, Peter Cook (EWA President 2007-2009) took part as one of the main panellist in the session on how to achieve sustainable sanitation for all. Since the first contribution of the EWA at the 4th WWF, the participation of the EWA has increased and this time the association was very visible and represented all its members at the European Pavilion by showing their activities and expertise.

Active on the Topic of Flooding

On 28 October 2009, the EWA invited water experts from the European Commission, several other European institutions and members of the EWA to a workshop on Pluvial Flooding. The meeting concluded that pluvial flooding is a topic which needs to be explored in more detail. There are growing concerns that pluvial floods risks across Europe may not be fully recognised or addressed when Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (under Article 4) is undertaken. In the meantime, in order clarify the importance of this issue across Europe it was proposed to circulate a questionnaire amongst Member States. Results were reviewed at the thematic CIS Workshop on Flash and Pluvial Flooding in Sardinia in May 2010. The aim will be to identify any needs for further guidance and research on this topic.





The Working Group F on Floods (WG F) of the European Commission, under the umbrella of the Common Implementation Strategy of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD – CIS) and its working programme, has planned the organization of single thematic workshops on specific issues regarding the implementation of the Floods Directive 2007/60/EC on the assess-

ment and management of flood risks. This workshop aimed at addressing the problems of assessing, mapping and above all managing flood risk in the context of flash floods and pluvial flooding. The EWA representative, Ronnie Falconer, took part in the Working Group F Planning Committee.

The Annual EWA Brussels Conference – Promoting the Implementation of the Water Framework Directive

The Annual Brussels Conference of the European Water Association, organized in cooperation with the European Commission DG Environment, and kindly hosted by Representation of the Free State of Bavaria to the EU in Brussels, brings together more than 100 high level experts, decision makers and stakeholders in order to discuss the implementation strategy of the Water Framework Directive.



In 2009 for a fifth year the EWA had organised its Annual Conference on the topic “European Water Management and the Implementation of the EU Floods Directive”

The conference was well attended and among the guests were representatives of the government or regional organisations. The presentations gave a mixture of policy and practical examples of the implementation of the floods directive. The introduction and overview of the situation in Europe was given by the representative of the European Commission Maria Brättemark. The conference concluded with a panel discussion including all speakers chaired by the president of the EWA Dr. Jean Philippe Torterotot. Interviews with some of the speakers and participants can be found under the conference blog: <http://ewa.blogactiv.eu/>

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in Brussels

Sixth EWA
Brussels Conference

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Following the success of the annual conference, EWA will have its sixth annual event in November 2010 on the topic “Implementing the River Basin Management Plans – state of reporting and expectations”. The deadline for submitting River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) in March 2010 to the European Commission looks certain of being missed by most of the Member States. The European Commission and the Member States have organized a reporting and compliance check procedure of which the outcomes will be presented in 2012. At the same time, the next phase of Climate Change adaptation policy review and the review of strategy on Water Scarcity and Droughts will be released. These three documents are an important milestone already named in the EU blueprint for water policy. A detailed programme and outlook can be found on the EWA homepage: www.EWA-online.eu.

International Symposium on Water, Wastewater, Solid Waster and Energy during IFAT ENTSORGA

The International Water, Wastewater and Waste Symposium is organised for more than 40 years on the occasion of IFAT ENTSORGA. The focus will be extended with the 15th International Symposium, which will be organised between 13th and 16th September 2010, and the topic of energy will be added together with the change of the name. The event offers a divers wide scaled and up-to-date programme on sustainable water and wastewater management. The Symposium is organised by the German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste (DWA), the European Water Association (EWA), the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) and the Association of Municipal Waste and city cleaning in the Association of Local Utilities (VKS im VKU).

Looking Towards a Sustainable Future

Through a combination of focussed workshops and conferences organised across Europe supported by effective methods of information transfer, EWA will contribute to the development of EU environmental policy and legislation and equally importantly, by similar exchanges of working practices, to its implementation. The Association will continue its activities as a platform for the exchange of knowledge and expertise in the water and environmental sector particularly with members and prospective members from New & Candidate Member States. Emphasis will be put on the implementation of the European Directives in all its interfaces with the water and environment management sectors, promoting the application of appropriate and sustainable technologies and management approaches and the process of development of proposed EU water sector policy and legislation. The EWA will continue to collaborate closely with the European Commission and other stakeholders to make a greater contribution to promote dialogue and build a common vision on the future of water policy.



Johannes Lohaus

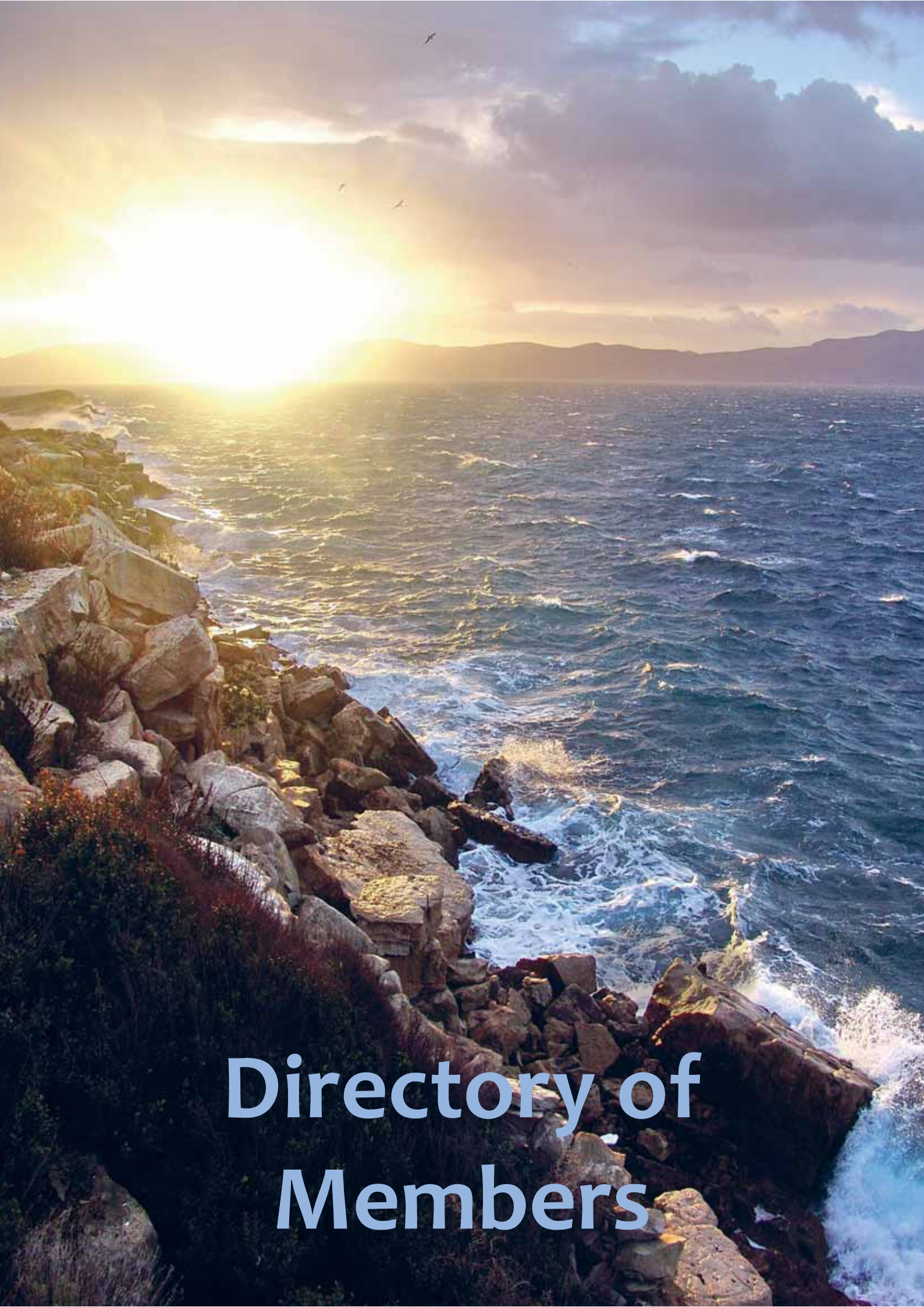
Johannes Lohaus has been working for DWA (German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste) for 24 years and has been Managing Director since 2004. In Europe, the DWA is one of the associations with the strongest membership in the fields of water management, wastewater, waste and the protection of soil.

Since 2005, Johannes Lohaus has been the Secretary General of the European Water Association (EWA).



Boryana Dimitrova

MSc. Boryana Dimitrova is the Management Assistant to the Secretary General. She is head of the EWA Secretariat, organising and co-ordinating the every day business at the EWA. Mrs. Dimitrova has a Master of Science in Environmental and Resources Management from the Brandenburg University of Technology.



Directory of Members



Albania

Water Supply and Sewerage Association of Albania (WSSAA)

President

Sahit Dollapi

Executive Director

Philip D. Giantris

EWA Council Representative

Petrit Tare

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Main Activities

The Association is a professional, non-profit organization of water supply and sewerage professionals with a Mission Statement founded on two goals: To improve the capacity of the people, who work to deliver water supply and sewerage services in Albania; To represent the interests of water supply and sewerage utilities and other professionals in the water sector in Albania regarding laws, decrees, and regulations that may be proposed for action by the Parliament or by the Government. The Association, which is celebrating its 10th Anniversary in 2010, believes in sustaining an aggressive member services and outreach program consisting of its award winning Children’s Water Awareness Program; University Student Summer Internship Program; bilingual newsletter and website; routine training programs; Annual Conference and Exhibition; and its current initiative to establish a Young Water Professionals section.

Challenging Topics

The water supply and sewerage sector in Albania is still in a major transition as the Government continues to implement its decentralization programs. These challenges are:

- Regionalization of water supply and sewerage services to improve performance upon economies of scale.
- Focus on commercialization of utility management to achieve full cost recovery from revenues.
- Development and implementation of a sustainable, national training program to improve the capacity of the sector, leading to certification as a qualification for employment in the sector.



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Austria

Österreichischer Wasser- und Abfallwirtschaftsverband (ÖWAV) Austrian Water and Waste Management Association

President

GF DI Roland Hohenauer

Executive Director

DI Manfred Assmann

EWA Council Representative

Baurat h.c. DI Dr. Werner Flögl

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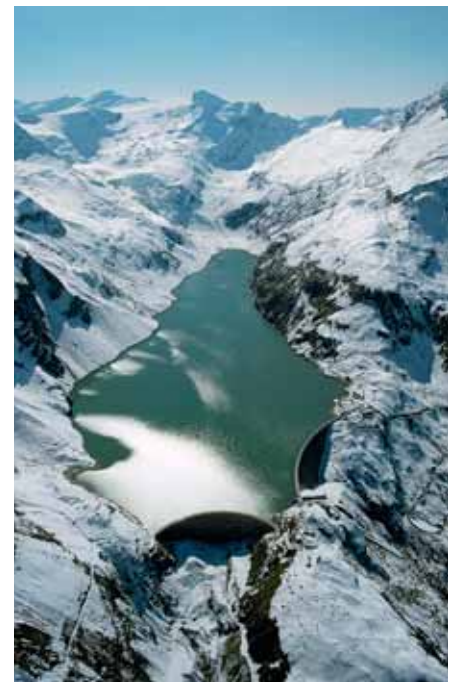
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Activities

The Austrian Water and Waste Management Association (ÖWAV) is a voluntary collective of all parties interested in water and waste management in Austria, which leads to the exchange of experience in economy, administration and science. It is considered as an “independent counsellor” with the goal of achieving sustainable objectives of the water, wastewater and waste management in Austria.

Challenging topics

- Climate change
- Buildings and Water
- Sewage sludge platform
- Maintenance of Sewage Systems
- Courses and advanced training for the staff of water treatment plants and waste management facilities.





Belgium

Belgian Committee of the International Water Association (B-IWA)

President

Peter Goethals

EWA Council Representative+

Renaat de Sutter

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Activities

B-IWA is a platform at national level for all matters of water management. Its aim is to be a forum for all stakeholders interested in water issues in Belgium and to establish contacts through the organization of Happy Hours (information sessions) and to encourage scientific research and development and the practical application of this know-how by organising Poster Awards.



Bulgaria

Bulgarian Water Association (BWA)

President

Prof. DSc. Roumen Arsov

EWA Council Representative

Prof. Dr. Petar Kalinkov

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Main activities of the association

BWA is a non-governmental, non-profit organization whose main fields of interest are water supply and wastewater disposal, as well as management, preservation and utilization of water resources. It takes part in discussions related to new regulations and develops expert appraisals, standpoints and strategies in its field. BWA organizes workshops, conferences, round tables and is also involved in the training of water/wastewater operators. The Association has 85 corporate and 185 individual members.

Challenging topics

1. Water losses reduction
2. Water Act amendments implementation
3. Education and training of water operators
4. Development of new national water strategy
5. Urban water infrastructure development



Croatia

Croatian Water Pollution Control Society (CWPCS)

President

Zoran Nakić, D. Sc.

Vice President

Mara Artuković, D. Sc.

EWA Council Representative

Bojan Zmaić, M. Sc.

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Activities

CWPCS is promoting water protection and sustainable use of water. It has a key role in practical education of young experts in a different field of water related issues, e.g. through the organisation of practical seminars on different technical aspects of water management. CWPCS organises lectures of national and international experts in Croatia, as well as scientific conferences, like the "Waters in Protected Areas", held in Dubrovnik in 2007, or "Modern Methods Of Storm Water Drainage In Urban Coastal Areas", held in Rijeka in 2009.

Members of CWPCS are actively involved in preparing national and international projects related to water protection and water management. They are also actively involved in the work of EWA and participate in the work of EU working groups of CIS of the WFD.

Challenging topics

1. Encouraging young experts and scientist to be more actively involved in the work of CWPCS.
2. Establishment of ad hoc working groups consisting of highly motivated experts whose work on a specific water related issue would be very intensive and of limited duration.
3. Transformation of CWPCS into a professional institution capable of spreading the information, knowledge and competence gained in relation to water policy, implementation of new technologies.
4. Organizing practical courses for WWTP and sewage maintenance personnel



Czech Republic

Asociace pro vodu ČR

The Czech Water Association (CzWA)

President

Břetislav Krňávek, MSc., Ph. D.

EWA Council Representative

Prof. Jiří Wanner, MSc., PhD., DrSc.

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Activities

The CzWA is the association representing Czech specialists and companies working in the fields of wastewater, waste and water management and quality control of surface waters. The main activities of the association cover both technical-scientific subjects and the economic and legal aspects of water environment protection. The association provides consultancy to the state and local authorities and to private subjects. The CzWA organizes professional seminars and conferences on both national and international level and provides training courses on different levels.

Challenging topics

Since 2007 CzWA has become the national member of IWA and the Association will have to improve its organization and management to represent the Czech Republic in both international water associations IWA and EWA.

CzWA wants to continue or to improve the cooperation with water associations in neighbouring countries. CzWA has contract on cooperation with AVS in the Slovak republic, ÖWAV in Austria and DWA in Germany. CzWA has also established good working contacts to MaSzeSz in Hungary. In spite of very good personal contacts between individual experts in the Czech Republic and Poland, the cooperation between national associations CzWA and PZITS is still missing. The cooperation with neighbouring association helps to keep the standard of CzWA biennial conferences on high scientific and technical international level.



Denmark

Danish Water Forum (DWF)

Chairman

Bjørn K. Jensen

EWA Council Representative

Bjørn K. Jensen

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Activities

Danish Water Forum (DWF) is a network of Danish water organisations aimed at highlighting expertise and knowledge and facilitating concerted actions. The competences and high standards of its members make DWF an excellent entry point to the Danish water sector and its services and expertise within virtually all aspects of water industry, technology, science and management. DWF represents:

- Contractors and manufacturers
- Water companies and Consultants
- Research institutions
- Government authorities and NGOs

The unique member blend of researchers, consultants, contractors, manufactures and users gives DWF an integrated knowledge about all aspects of the entire water sector, including issues relating to the environment, agriculture and health.

Danish Water Forum has its main area of interest in the developing world and is a North-South focussed association.

Challenging topics

1. The global climate changes will have a tremendous impact on specific regions in the world, especially in the poor countries. DWF will work for ensuring that donor organisations draw the climate change into their planning of donor funded projects to ensure "climate-safe" project results.
2. Danish water expertise is world famous especially within both technology and policy. Marketing of these areas will be main areas for DWF during the next couple of years



Estonia

Eesti Veeühing

Estonian Water Association

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Arvo Järvet

EWA Council Representative

Arvo Järvet

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Activities

The Estonian Water Association promotes and facilitates evolution of legislation, terminology, education, science and engineering of water management.

It offers opinions on Estonian water management problems. Arranges meetings, events and conferences related to water usage, surface and groundwater protection and others water management sectors.





Finland

Suomen Vesiyhdistys ry Water Association Finland

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Tapio Kovanen

EWA Council Representative

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Activities

The Water Association Finland is a non-governmental body with some 500 individual members and 20 corporate members, founded in 1969. The purpose of this body is to improve and distribute knowledge and promote professional networking in Finland and abroad.

Purpose of the association is to improve and disseminate knowledge and promote professional networking in Finland and abroad. The core issues are mostly dealt with by standing committees for hydrology, limnology, water supply and wastewater treatment, water legislation, river basin management, water ecology and water pollution control, fisheries, and hydraulic engineering.

Challenging topics

1. The renewed Finnish water legislation.
2. Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive.
3. Climate change effects on water management and water environment.



France

Association Scientifique et Technique pour l'Eau et l'Environnement association (ASTEE)

President

Pierre-Alain Roche

Executive Director

François Mauvais

EWA Council Representative

Jean-Philippe Torterotot

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Activities

Since its founding in 1905, the "Association Scientifique et Technique pour l'Eau et l'Environnement (ASTEE)" has been a privileged centre point for the exchange of technical, scientific and administrative information between the various persons involved in the design, production and operation of everything concerning urban and rural engineering. The association welcomes all new members.

The ASTEE handles all the different aspects of urban engineering and rural engineering: individual or collective equipment, local or industrial communities. Water, drainage, waste, hygiene, disinfection, urban planning, habitat, traffic, viability, transportation, lighting, urban amenities, cleanliness of public places, atmospheric pollution, noise, hydrology, water supply, corrosion, urban networks, development plan, surface management.

ASTEE's areas of activity are to promote studies and research work for the environment, public hygiene, urban development, rural development; to favour the exchange of ideas and information between: technicians, scientists, public managers, private managers; to participate in developing regulations and advisory services to public authorities; to update, communicate and release knowledge in France and abroad.

Challenging topics

1. Creation of a workgroup across technical committees for working on the consequences of climate changes in the fields of design and management of water assets and systems
2. Analysis of the delay of France concerning the implementation of the directive concerning urban waste water treatment (May 1991) to find measures to catch it up and simultaneously introduce WFD



Germany

Deutsche Vereinigung für Wasserwirtschaft, Abwasser und Abfall e. V.
German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste (DWA)

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Bauass. Dipl.-Ing. Otto Schaaf

Executive Director

Bauass. Dipl.-Ing. Johannes Lohaus

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Activities

The DWA – German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste – is intensively committed to the development and distribution of a secure and sustainable water management. It acts as a politically and economically independent organisation in the field of water management, sewage, waste and soil protection.

DWA is in Europe the association with the largest number of members within this field and therefore takes up a special position. It provides professional competence regarding standardisation, professional training and information towards the public. Approximately 14,000 members represent the experts and executives from local authorities, universities, engineering offices, municipalities and enterprises.

Main emphasis of its activities is placed on the acquirement and update of a consistent technical set of rules and standards as well as cooperation in the formulation of technical norms on national and international level. Furthermore, DWA also offers professional training as well as further vocational training. There are not only technical scientific topics involved, but also economic and legal interests of the environment and water protection are concerned.



Hungary

Magyar Szennyvíztechnikai Szövetség (MaSzeSz)
Hungarian Wastewater Association

President

Prof. Dr. László Somlyódy

Executive Director

Dr. Dezső Dulovics

EWA Council Representative

Dr. Kovács Károly

Secretariat of the association

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Activities

The organisation, which is a civilian association, has the following main objectives:

- Support technical and scientific cooperation between members
- Provide practical, technical and scientific information towards members, municipalities and authorities
- Support young scientists
- Cooperate with the government on development of regulations
- Cooperate with other civil organisations in water related questions

Challenging topics

1. Strengthen the cooperation with municipalities as decision makers on the public water sector
2. Strengthen the communication towards civil players on the water sector
3. Strengthen the exchange of experiences between regions





Latvia

Latvian Water and Waste Water Works Association

President

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Executive Director

Edgars Taurins

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Andis Dejus

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Activities

The Latvia Water and Waste Water Works Association venture cooperates with related organizations. Suggestions and changes may be implemented into legislation and elaboration of normative documentation through The Ministry of Environmental of the republic of Latvia.

24 enterprises are currently members of the Latvia Water and Waste Water Works Association.

The target program of the Association is to ensure provision of stable high quality water supply and wastewater services to the residents.

General tasks and methods: Co-operating with government and administrative institutions working on elaboration and improvement of laws and regulative enactments in the field of water supply and wastewater.

Challenging topics

Co-operation with municipalities in the fields related to the operation of water supply and wastewater companies, improvement of the structure of such companies and the problems that in all cities and towns of Latvia shall be solved jointly; organising systematic and purposeful training of employees working in the water supply and wastewater sector by using existing and establishing new training centres, meet contemporary requirements etc. Both surface and groundwater is used for centralized water supply in Latvia.



Lithuania

Clean Water Association (CWA)

President

Mr. Vidas Bonkys

EWA Council Representative

Mr. Vidas Bonkys

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Activities

The Clean Water Association (CWA) is a non-governmental environmental organization and was founded on May 31, 1996. The CWA's mission is the reduction of pollution of surface and ground water.

The main goals are:

- Environmental education aimed at the formation of an understanding by the population of the problems regarding water resources.
- The improvement of the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities for the prevention of pollution of water bodies, primarily, of the plants for the treatment of the wastewater.
- The rise of professional qualification of specialists and organizations working in the field of water pollution control.
- The quest for and support of the right and effective governmental strategies and policy in the sphere of protection of water bodies.
- The assistance in the creation and development of the production of technological equipment for the treatment of wastewater in Lithuania.

- The build up and strengthening of the ties of Lithuania's environmentalists with the counterpart organizations, associations, and specialists of other countries.
- The support for the global efforts aimed at the protection of water against pollution.

Challenging topics

The Clean Water Association is of the opinion that it is expedient to create a Venta River basin Region as the Demonstration and Verification Area for the innovative, efficient and economical, environmentally-friendly wastewater management technologies would be of significant ecological, social and economical value for the development of The Venta River Basin in two neighbor Baltic States – Lithuania and Latvia.



Luxembourg

Association Luxembourgeoise des Services d'Eau (ALUSEAU)

President

Raymond Erpelding

EWA Council Representative

Raymond Erpelding

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Activities

ALUSEAU is the national association of water services in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, regrouping members of the drinking-water sector and of the wastewater area. ALUSEAU is a politically independent and non-profit making association. The main objectives of the association are to promote the common interests of all authorities and public services dealing with water management. To that effect ALUSEAU aims at advocating the study of all scientific, technical, economic and administrative problems relating to drinking-water supply and sewage collection and treatment, promoting a suitable management of the water resources of the country. ALUSEAU is also representing its members in international associations dealing with the same objectives just described.

The core business of the association is to:

- Keep contact between the different water services
- Keep contact with the national authorities
- Being involved in the outworking of national directives

Challenging topics

1. National publicity campaign for drinking water
2. The European water directive was transposed for 2009 in national legislation. ALUSEAU helps the authorities to transpose and implement the law and to introduce new water pricing.

UNIE VAN WATERSCHAPPEN

The Netherlands

Unie van Waterschappen (UvW)

President

Peter Glas

Executive Director

Dr Ing. H. Kraaj

EWA Council Representative

Gerard Doornbos

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Activities

The Unie van Waterschappen represents the interests of the Dutch Waterschappen. The Waterschappen are decentralised functional governments, responsible for regional water management (quantitative and qualitative), flood defence and waste water treatment.

Challenging topics for the future

1. Facing the challenges of climate change with regard to regional water management.
2. Financing Integrated Water Resource Management (see further under vision – water resources).
3. Further strengthening the position of the Unie van Waterschappen in Influencing relevant European legislation.





Norway

Norsk Vannforening Norwegian Water Association (NWA)

President

Lars Enander

Executive Director

John M. Raaheim

EWA Council Representative

Haakon Thaulow

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Activities

The Norwegian Water Association (NWA) is an independent non-governmental and non-profit organisation dealing with the management and improvement of the water environment. The NWA provides a forum for discussion of key technical, scientific and policy issues on water covering both water resources and water quality. Through this exchange of knowledge, the NWA significantly contributes to sustainable water management in Norway. The NWA has about 900 individual and 450 corporate members.

The implementation of the Water Framework Directive in Norway is one of the core activities. Furthermore, Water Quality Issues, Watercourses and Coastal Areas, Aquatic Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Water Quality Monitoring, Water Supply and Health Effects, Sanitation, Impacts of Hydropower Development, Effects of Long-transported Airborne Pollutants,

Effects and Adaptation of Climate Changes are activities which are just as important to the NWA.

Challenging topics

1. Continuing the development of the administrative and organisational capacity of the association.
2. Establish new regional committees in order to spread the activities of the association in the major regions of Norway.
3. Recruiting new members by information and more visibility of the association.



Portugal

Associação Portuguesa de Engenharia Sanitária e Ambiental (APESB)

President

Prof. José Saldanha Matos

EWA Council Representative

Prof. José Saldanha Matos

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Activities

The Associação Portuguesa de Engenharia Sanitária e Ambiental – Portuguese Association for Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (APESB) is a Portuguese non-profit, scientific and technical association, founded in 1980, for an indeter-

minate period of time, recognised as a corporate body of public interest since March 1990.

APESB's objectives:

- To be a national body especially oriented to the study, analysis and discussion of aspects related with water supply, drainage, treatment and final disposal of wastewater and the collection, treatment and final disposal of solid waste, in order to contribute to the implementation of better, feasible and sustainable solutions.
- To foster the technical and scientific exchange, including technology transfer and training, in the fields of water supply, drainage and treatment of wastewater as well as solid waste, at national level and in the Portuguese-speaking countries.

- To contribute to the scientific and technological development of subjects related to water supply, drainage, treatment and final disposal of wastewater and collection, treatment and final disposal of solid waste.

Furthermore APESB has the following core activities:

- Water Treatment and Supply
- Wastewater Systems
- Water quality and pollution control
- Solid waste (collection, treatment and disposal)
- Health related subjects

Challenging topics

- Health related topics
- Climate changes and water and wastewater systems
- Water reuse



Serbia

Serbian Water Pollution Control Society (SWPCS)

President

Dr Milan Dimkić

Executive Secretary

Mr. Aleksandar Djukić

EWA Council Representative

Mr. Aleksandar Djukić

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Activities

Serbian Water Pollution Control Society (SWPCS) is non-profit independent organisation of experts in water sector established 1966. Main objective of the Society is to create and foster the network of leading water professionals through the provision of services and products to members, including conferences, publications and support for member groups. In addition, to represent the views of members in national and international forums aimed at advancing best practice in sustainable water management.

Challenging topics

1. Provide expert's opinion on new legislation and policies.
2. Provide specific training on critical issues in the water sector (implementation of WFD, water resource management, wastewater and sludge management, diffuse pollution, etc.).
3. Strengthening of cooperation of water related NGOs in Serbia and in the region.



Slovak Republic

AČE SR

Association of the Wastewater Treatment Experts of the Slovak Republic (Asociácia čistiarenských expertov SR)

President

Assoc. Prof. Miloslav Drtil, PhD.

EWA Council Representative

Ing. Karol Kucman, PhD.

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Activities

AČE SR is the Slovak membership association which groups professionals acting in the fields of wastewater management and water protection. AČE SR covers all aspects of wastewater pollution control, collection, treatment and disposal; promote exchange of the latest skills, techniques and knowledge on all aspects of wastewater, water and sludge management. The mission is to enable the improvement of groundwater and surface water quality in an environmentally sustainable way. AČE SR disseminates the knowledge by means of conferences, workshops, specialised meetings, publications, electronic media and expert services.

Challenging topics

1. Wastewater and water management, water protection
2. Sludge management
3. Exchange of information and experience





Slovenia

Slovenian Water Pollution Control Association (SDZV) Slovensko Društvo Za Zaščito Voda

President

Prof. Dr. Boris Kompare

EWA Council Representative

Prof. Dr. Jana Zogorc-Končan

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Activities

The purpose of the Association is to associate societies and individuals working in water and wastewater control and wastewater treatment; to develop consciousness of the importance of water preservation; to follow, study and work on water preservation and its uses, supplies of potable water, and dealing with used and waste waters; to inform and educate: professional, scientific and other public institutions by publications, lectures, meetings, sharing of experiences, excursions, by courses and similar activities and achievements in the field of water control: cooperation with similar local, foreign and international societies and organisations.

Challenging topics

1. The establishment of new Working Groups
2. Cooperation with administrative bodies on drinking water, wastewater treatment and excess sludge treatment
3. Attendance and participation at Slovenian annual conference „Water Days“



Spain

Asociación para la defensa de la calidad de las aguas (ADECAGUA)

President

Jose Antonio Diaz Lazaro

Managing Director and EWA Council Representative

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Activities

ADECAGUA is non profit educational and technical association independent politically and economically of water quality experts. It is the Spanish member of the Water Environment Federation.

It is formed by some 300 members working with the administration or private water companies, engineering firms, universities, consulting etc. Mostly are active private members.

We developed and disseminate information concerning the nature, collection and treatment of domestic and industrial water. ADECAGUA organises regularly technical seminars and meetings and hold a webpage www.adecagua.org. We collaborate regularly with two specialised journals in Spain.





Switzerland

Verband Schweizer Abwasser- und Gewässerschutzfachleute (VSA)
Association Suisse des professionnels de la protection des eaux
Associazione svizzera dei professionisti della protezione delle acque
Swiss Water Association

President

Martin Würsten

Executive Director

Dr. Urs Kupper

EWA Council Representative

Olivier Chaix

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Activities

The VSA is the association representing Swiss specialists working in the fields of wastewater and water pollution control management. The main activities of the association cover technical, scientific, economic and legal aspects of water pollution control. The politically and economically independent association operates on a national level.

Central tasks of the association are the preparation and updating of technical standards and guidelines and professional training of members and staffs of sewage treatment plants.

Challenging topics

- River basin management
- Management of infrastructure
- Water agenda 21
- Micro pollutants



Ukraine

Ukrainian Water Association (UWA)

President

Dobryanskyi L. Anatoliyovych

Executive Director

Yaroslav V. Druchenko

EWA Council Representative

Valeriy G. Malyarenko

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Activities

The Ukrainian Water Association is a non-governmental organization, which was founded in 1999 in order to improve the mechanisms used for the supply of high quality drinking water to people, and render organizational and methodological support to companies and organizations producing water purifying equipment and drinking water.

The Ukrainian Water Association consolidates 54 companies, organizations and about 5000 professionals who work in the fields of water and wastewater treatment, water management etc.

For its members the UWA provides on a regular basis methodological and specific material for specialists of relevant institutions and organizations.

The UWA participates in drafting regulations to meet the demands of today



United Kingdom

Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM)

President

Ken Shapland

Executive Director

Nick Reeves

EWA Council Representative

Paul Horton

Secretariat of the association

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Activities

Working for the public benefit for a clean, green and sustainable world, CIWEM is the only independent, chartered professional body and registered charity with an integrated approach to environmental, social and cultural issues.

CIWEM acts as an ‘honest broker’ at its many events and conferences throughout the year, bringing diverse sectors together to discuss key environmental challenges. A good example is Integrated Urban Drainage Management, where we bring together flood management, planning, water resources, wastewater, water quality, conservation and sustainability professionals together to knowledge-share and make progress on policy and technical ‘logjams’. This approach is also taken for other areas such as the Water Framework Directive, land use and water, wetlands and environmental management.

CIWEM is also active in global climate change organisations and has nominated NGO status at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Challenging topics

1. Climate change – impacts on water management
2. Training, Research and Development
3. Truly integrated environmental management
4. Biodiversity and integration of ecosystem management into policy
5. Diffuse pollution
6. Global Water Security
7. Achieving sustainable regulation

Always very well informed with the DWA!



The DWA – German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste represents more than 60 years of experience in the field of water management, sewage, waste and soil protection. The main emphasis of the DWA is placed on the acquirement and update of a consistent set of rules and standards for effective environmental protection. Furthermore, the DWA offers an extensive range of professional trainings which are practice-oriented, future-oriented and always up-to-date.

Current topics such as climate change and the consequences it may have in many areas of the water resource management and water utilization come into play both in the extensive seminar programme and in the set of rules and standards.

With a membership of the DWA, professionals are offered a platform of various information and contacts alongside with a range of publications and professional trainings.

Have a look at our website!

www.dwa.de





Corporate Members



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Messe München GmbH

Description

Messe München International (MMI) is one of the world's leading trade-fair companies. It organises around 40 trade fairs for capital and consumer goods, and key high-tech industries. Each year over 30,000 exhibitors from more than 100 countries, and over two million visitors from more than 200 countries take part in the events in Munich. In addition, MMI organises trade fairs in Asia, Russia, the Middle East and South America. Via its six subsidiaries – in Europe and in Asia – and 64 foreign representatives actively serving over 90 countries, MMI has a worldwide business network. Environmental protection and sustainability are key priorities in all MMI's operations, at home and abroad.

IFAT ENTSORGA has switched from a 3-year to a 2-year cycle, making it more up to date and appealing than ever. IFAT ENTSORGA 2010, the 16th International Trade Fair for Water, Sewage, Waste and Raw Materials Management, which takes place from September 13 – 17, 2010 in Munich, is further strengthening its reputation as the world's leading trade fair in the environmental sector. The already extensive range covered by the fair is now being expanded to include a focus on generating energy from waste water and refuse. Also in the spotlight will be themes such as energy management and efficiency, urban mining (i.e. the exploitation of secondary raw materials), new methods of desalination and sanitation.

This means that IFAT ENTSORGA 2010 will have an even more extensive range of exhibits than in 2008.

IFAT ENTSORGA is the most important trade fair for water, sewage, refuse and recycling in the world. It has an unparalleled range of exhibits. An exceptionally diverse range of innovative, high-tech, sector-specific solutions and services satisfy the highest international criteria. In addition to that, IFAT ENTSORGA features an extensive events programme which sets new standards.

Following the record figures for IFAT 2008, which attracted 2,605 exhibitors from 41 countries and around 120,000 trade visitors from 170 countries, the organisers are aiming to further increase the international scope of the fair for 2010 and tap into new potential in the growing markets. In order to reach the international market and the key countries, extensive information and support on IFAT ENTSORGA 2010 is available on the fair's website, www.ifat.de. Furthermore, marketing and press activities are being launched around the world.





DER AGGERVERBAND

Aggerverband

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Aggerverband

Description

The Aggerverband is a water association according to the regulations of the German federal state North-Rhine-Westphalia. The Aggerverband operates two drinking water reservoirs that supply about 500.000 people per year with approximately 25 Mio. m³ drinking water. A third reservoir provides 12 Mio. m³ raw water annually. The service area covers 1620 km². The protection of habitats at creeks and rivers is important to the Aggerverband. Flood protection is ensured by combining natural and integrated artificial systems. The Aggerverband conducts design and operation in relation to its fields of activity. This covers waste water systems (sewage works, sewers), water supply (reservoirs, water works), flood protection and maintenance of water bodies. The Aggerverband runs 38 sewage treatment

plants, 10 pumping installations, 150 storm water overflow tanks and 100 km sewers. The rural structure and the topography account for the high number of small and medium-sized facilities. The aim of the association is to ensure a high water pollution control at bearable costs. The Aggerverband wants to meet the challenge of competition in the course of the liberalisation of the water services. Its aim is to keep the high quality while reducing the costs. One tool for achieving this goal is the quality management that is currently established.



Aquatech's World of Water

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Aquatech's World of Water

Description

Aquatech Global Events, established in 1964, organises the world's leading trade events in the process, drinking and waste water technology sectors in Europe, the USA, China and India. The well-established format covers the following segments: Transport and Storage, Water Treatment, Point of Use, Process Control, Technology & Process Automation, and Country Pavilions. Aquatech Global Events are visited by professionals from all parts of the water industry and attract policy-makers, top-level businesses, specialists, and those who apply the technology in practice.

More information can be found at www.aquatechtrade.com, the B2B portal for the water industry with an online buyers guide, list of companies.

For more information about specific exhibitions, please look at our exhibition websites:

www.amsterdam.aquatechtrade.com

www.china.aquatechtrade.com

www.india.aquatechtrade.com

www.wqa-aquatech.com



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Canal de Isabel II

Description

Canal de Isabel II is a Public Sector Company depending on the Government of the autonomous region of Madrid. It tackles the comprehensive water cycle management throughout the region. It deals with all the processes intending to provide an appropriate management of water resources.

Water Quality

In order to guarantee the quality of water, Canal de Isabel II has established a strict surveillance program from the very origin of water supply to its arrival at the customer. This program is designed in such a way that it surpasses the standard of the laws currently in force for water for public use, both in Europe and Spain. The analyses for this program are carried out by the Canal technicians at a main laboratory in Madrid and eight peripheral ones located in Valmayor, La Jarosa, Nava-cerrada, Torrelaguna, Pinilla, Móstoles, San Fernando de Henares and La Poveda. These analyses are complemented by a real time vigilance station network.



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Centro Studi Luigi Bazzucchi

Description

„Centro Studi Luigi Bazzucchi”, located in Perugia, Umbria Region Central Italy, has been operating for over 18 years on Environmental Resources related subjects in the framework of Provincia di Perugia, a Regional Government Public Body.

The main activities are the organization of Public Debates with local and National Officers, International and National Conferences, Training and Professional Courses at National and International level, on topics related to the Environment and Environmental Sustainability.

The training activities are organised in collaboration with Italian Universities, CNR- Water Research Institute, International Water Association; Italian Chemical Society- Environment Division; Education and Environment Italian Ministers, European Union, Professional Organizations etc.

The actors and participants to these activities are Officers, Scientists, Consultants, Industry and Public Control Bodies operators, involved in Environmental Themes such as Water, Wastes, Energy, Biotechnology, Climate, Transport Communication and Education.



Emschergenossenschaft and Lippeverband

Emschergenossenschaft and Lippeverband

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Description

The Emschergenossenschaft and Lippeverband is a water company for the catchment area of the Emscher River and the Lippe River and its tributaries. Emschergenossenschaft and Lippeverband is the largest Association for the disposal of wastewater in Germany.

Emschergenossenschaft and Lippeverband is a non-profit company in the form of a self-managed corporation under public law, controlled by its members.

The Emschergenossenschaft and Lippeverband plans, constructs and operates wastewater treatment plants, pumping stations, dikes, sewers and rain reservoirs and maintains the bodies of water in its catchment area. The Association coordinates plans closely with its members. River Basin Management as required by the EU Water Framework Directive has already been implemented on the Emscher and the Lippe rivers.



Endress+Hauser Messtechnik GmbH+Co. KG

Endress+Hauser Messtechnik GmbH+Co. KG

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Description

Endress+Hauser is a global leader in measurement instrumentation and solutions for industrial process engineering. With over 8,400 employees worldwide, the Group generates annual net sales of more than 1.2 billion euros.

Company-owned sales centers and a network of partners guarantee competent worldwide support. Production centers in eleven countries meet customers' needs and requirements quickly and effectively. As a successful family-owned business, Endress+Hauser is set for continued independence and self-reliance in the future.

Endress+Hauser provides sensors, instruments, systems and services for level, flow, pressure and temperature measurement as well as liquid analysis and data acquisition. The company supports customers with solutions and services in automation engineering, logistics and information technology. Our products set standards in quality and technology.

Customers are primarily from the chemical/petrochemical, food & beverage, water/wastewater, life science, oil & gas, power & energy, renewable energies, primaries & metal, pulp & paper and shipbuilding industries. Endress+Hauser support its customers to optimize their process procedures while taking into consideration reliability, safety, economic efficiency and environmental protection.



GE imagination at work

GE Water Europe

GE Water & Process Technologies

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Description

GE Water & Process Technologies is a leading global supplier of water treatment, wastewater treatment and process systems solutions, including: separation equipment; membrane & filtration technology; diagnostic tools; specialty chemicals; mobile water capabilities; service; and financing.

With operations in 130 countries and employing nearly 8000 worldwide, GE Water & Process Technologies brings together experienced professionals and advanced technologies to solve the worlds most complex challenges related to water availability and quality, increased productivity and cost reduction, and environmental regulations.

GE's innovative team develops partnerships and delivers reliable, long-term solutions for communities, governments and industry that maximize water and energy resources. The European GE Water & Process Technologies Headquarters is located in Heverlee, Belgium.



Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Abwassertechnik e. V. (GFA) (Organisation for the Advancement of Wastewater Technology)

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Description

GFA is a service company of the German Association for Water Management, Wastewater and Waste (DWA). It publishes the professional journals of DWA: monthly KA – Abwasser, Abfall (KA – Wastewater, Waste) and every three months KA-Betriebs-Info (KA – Info for Operators) and cooperates on behalf of DWA with publishers of other journals on water management in general. In addition, GFA publishes the DWA – Industry Guide (DWA-Branchenführer), a directory of addresses of companies in the environmental industries, focussing on water and waste. GFA cooperates, on behalf of DWA, with important trade exhibitions concerning water and waste.





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Haztec

Founded in 1999 by professionals in the environmental market, the Haztec experienced exponential growth since its founding – whether organically or by incorporating new business units that allowed the expansion of its portfolio of services.

Haztec has the most comprehensive portfolio of services aimed at providing integrated solutions and excellence in environment, the company develops projects in sectors such as oil, mining, steel, pulp and paper, cement, textiles, among others. The business units Haztec are structured in three groups of products: Waste, Water and Energy.

In the Waters, Haztec operates mainly developing projects, products, facilities and operation of equipments and systems under turn-key for the treatment of water resources. A plant located in Sao Paulo is responsible for the production of systems and equipment, ensuring technical support for drinking water treatment or industrial effluents from both public and industrial and reuse of treated effluent.



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Kocks Consult GmbH

Description

Kocks Consult GmbH is an independent firm of planners and consultants founded in 1946 by Friedrich Kocks, Dr. Ing., Dr. Ing. h. c. The firm employs 185 engineers, architects, planners and environmental experts, collaborating to offer clients a wide range of services. Including Kocks Consult's affiliated companies, there are 485 employees ready to tackle even the most complex tasks.

The range of services offered by Kocks includes studies and surveys, ecological, economic and engineering expertise, cost and quantity calculations as well as feasibility studies, preliminary and final design. After successful conclusion of the actual planning work, Kocks Engineers draw up the necessary tender documents, carry out bid evaluations and supervise construction works and equipment installation. If required, Kocks

Engineers provide project management including the financial transactions involved in it. Kocks Consult GmbH also offers technical consultancy during the commissioning phase as well as training services for the client's staff in operation and maintenance.


LightTech Lamp Techn. Inc.

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LightTech Lamp Techn. Inc.
Description

LightTech provides clients in the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) market with standard and customized lamps. In addition to offering all standard lamp sizes, LightTech can custom design, engineer, and manufacture the ideal lamps to suit clients' unique application needs. This enables clients to maintain installations as Original New Equipment, thus guaranteeing the functionality over life time. Special designed lamps also provide a safe solution as these lamps do not fit in standard equipment like for general lighting.


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Messe Berlin Ltd.**

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WATER BERLIN INTERNATIONAL/Messe Berlin Ltd.
Description

Messe Berlin is a service company specialized in the organization of international and national trade shows, exhibitions and conventions. With an annual program of nearly 80 international trade events Messe Berlin ranks as one of the world's top ten exhibition companies. WATER BERLIN INTERNATIONAL is one of the international meeting places for water and waste water industry organized by Messe Berlin Ltd. Berlin's central European location, especially its proximity to the growing eastern European market, offers exhibitors and trade visitors an effective and potentially very successful perspective. The next international trade fair and congress WATER BERLIN INTERNATIONAL will be taking place on May 2 – 5, 2011, in Berlin, and will focus among others on the new product groups as water desalination, trenchless and geothermic technologies. For the first time "International NO DIG – Conference & Exhibition" on trenchless technologies

will be held in conjunction with WATER BERLIN INTERNATIONAL 2011.

**Product Groups of
WASSER BERLIN**

Procurement of water; Water and wastewater treatment; Water distribution and wastewater discharge; Service providers, water supply and sewage, multi utilities; Measuring, regulating, analysis technology; Valves, pumps, suction systems, driving apparatus technology; Surface water protection, ground water protection, soil protection; Industrial equipment; Excavating machinery; Science, research, technology transfer; Information and communication technologies. New Product Groups: Trenchless technologies; Desalination; Geothermic technologies.

Last Event Figures: Exhibitors – 704; Trade visitors – over 27,000; Conference participants – 6,967; Gross exhibition area – 49,807 sqm.



Netherlands Water Partnership

Netherlands Water Partnership

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Web: www.nwp.nl

Description

The Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP) is an independent body set up jointly by the Dutch private and public sector to act as a national coordination and information point in relation to water activities overseas. The main aims of the NWP are to harmonize the activities and initiatives of the Dutch water sector overseas and to undertake worldwide promotion of Dutch expertise related to water. The organization is a focal point for the exchange of information related to activities and services of government bodies, knowledge and research institutes and businesses involved in the water sector.



Politecnico di Torino

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Politecnico di Torino

Description

The Politecnico di Torino (www.polito.it), descending from the Technical School for Engineers born in 1859, was founded in 1906. It is a centre of teaching and research excellence, and one of the most important universities in Europe for architecture and engineering studies, strongly committed to collaboration with industry. Politecnico di Torino offers diversified teaching: from Aerospace Engineering to Telecommunications, from Biomedics to Mechatronics, Environmental Engineering, Industrial Design, Automotive Engineering and Engineering for Cinema and Media Engineering, and a wide range of courses and specialization programs. Distance-learning programs are also available.

The internationalisation is one of the main aim of Politecnico. Over 89 international agreements allow students to obtain double degrees, and 2,000 foreign students per year are enrolled in different schools in the university, including PhD students. Six collaboration agreements with Chinese universities have recently been signed, and in the new buildings of the Tongji University of Shanghai (www.tongji.edu.cn) the Sino-Italian Campus has been inaugurated. New agreements have already been planned especially with Indian universities in the ICT sector.



SANEST Saneamento da Coasta do Estoril, S. A.

SANEST
Saneamento da Costa do Estoril, S. A.
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Portugal

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Description

SANEST is a private company whose capital is shared by Águas de Portugal, sgps (a governmental holding) and four municipalities near Lisbon (Amadora, Cascais, Oeiras and Sintra).

Range of Products

SANEST is the operator company responsible for the wastewater collection, treatment and disposal in the ocean by a long sea outfall of an agglomeration of about 720 thousand p.e. in the neighbourhood of Lisbon.



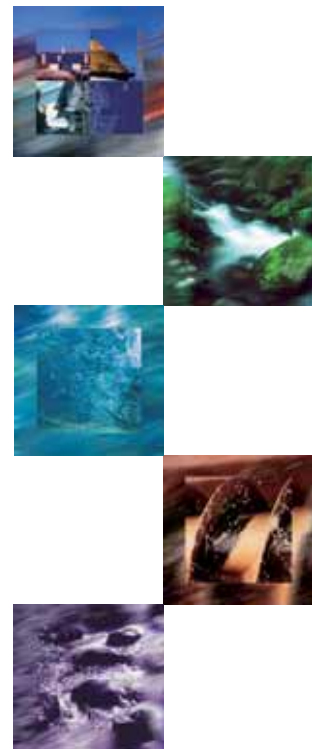
Tuttahs & Meyer Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH

Tuttahs & Meyer
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Description

Tuttahs & Meyer Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH provides Engineering and Consulting Services for the entire Water Management Cycle, from planning, design and construction supervision to site management and operation. Our customers are associations, municipalities, water works, public authorities as well as local and international enterprises. The elaboration of comprehensive research and development measures and the participation in various professional groups are the basis for Tuttahs & Meyer's implementation of innovative, future oriented solutions. Since our establishment in 1948, the company developed into an efficient, internationally operating consulting firm with 65 highly qualified employees.





Association of Dutch Water Companies (Vewin)

Association of Dutch Water Companies (Vewin)

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Description

Vewin is the national association representing Dutch water supply companies. Back in 1952 it was founded, more than 200 water supply companies were active in the Netherlands. Today there are some 10, a change that has altered the association's essential task. Vewin focuses primarily on representing the interests of its members in The Hague and Brussels by creating an environment in which members are able to optimally achieve their objectives.



Vivaqua

Vivaqua

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Belgium

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Description

Vivaqua is one of Belgium's leading water companies. It manages the whole water cycle, from the production of drinking water and its distribution, to the sewage treatment. Vivaqua also puts a lot of effort into sustainable development and develops a long-term environmental, social and economic policy.





VLARIO vzw

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Vlario

Description

VLARIO is willing to participate and to cooperate in a European network, based on the principles to support the making of the European water policy (especially as we are living in Flanders and are at home in Brussels)

VLARIO is an independent non-governmental and non-profit organization in Flanders (Belgium).

VLARIO is the consulting platform and information and knowledge centre for Flemish sewer systems with the following targets:

- VLARIO offers an independent platform for experts of rainwater, wastewater and integral water management;
- VLARIO collects knowledge through continuous consultation of and exchange of experience with all market players, national and international;
- VLARIO propagates this knowledge via publications and the organisation of seminars, workshops, lectures and study clubs;
- VLARIO supports the ambition of Flemish towns and cities in pursuing quality and applying the 'Principles of integrated sewage management'.
- VLARIO has 400 members, such as most of the Flemish towns and cities, regional authorities, Aquafin, consulting engineers, contractors and industrial companies.



WUPPERVERBAND
für Wasser, Mensch und Umwelt

Wupperverband

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Wupperverband

Description

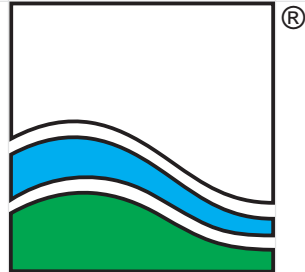
Being one of Germany's longest-serving water management corporations, the Wupperverband manages the catchment area of the river Wupper with respect to all water-management tasks since 1930. The catchment area comprises an area of 813 square kilometres with about 2300 kilometres of rivers and streams. More than 900000 inhabitants live in this area.

The Wupperverband is a corporation under public law. Its statutory tasks are sewage treatment and waste disposal, operation of dams to control the water flow in the River Wupper and other rivers, provision of drinking and process water, maintenance and restoration of the rivers and streams. The Wupperverband runs 11 sewage treatment plants, 56 kilometres of sewers, 71 storm-water tanks and sewage pumping stations and 12 dams.

The members of the Wupperverband are the cities and district towns, water supply companies and other companies in the catchment area.

Together with our clients...

...to success!



SEHLHOFF GMBH
INGENIEURE + ARCHITEKTEN

achievements

challenge

man

creativity

character

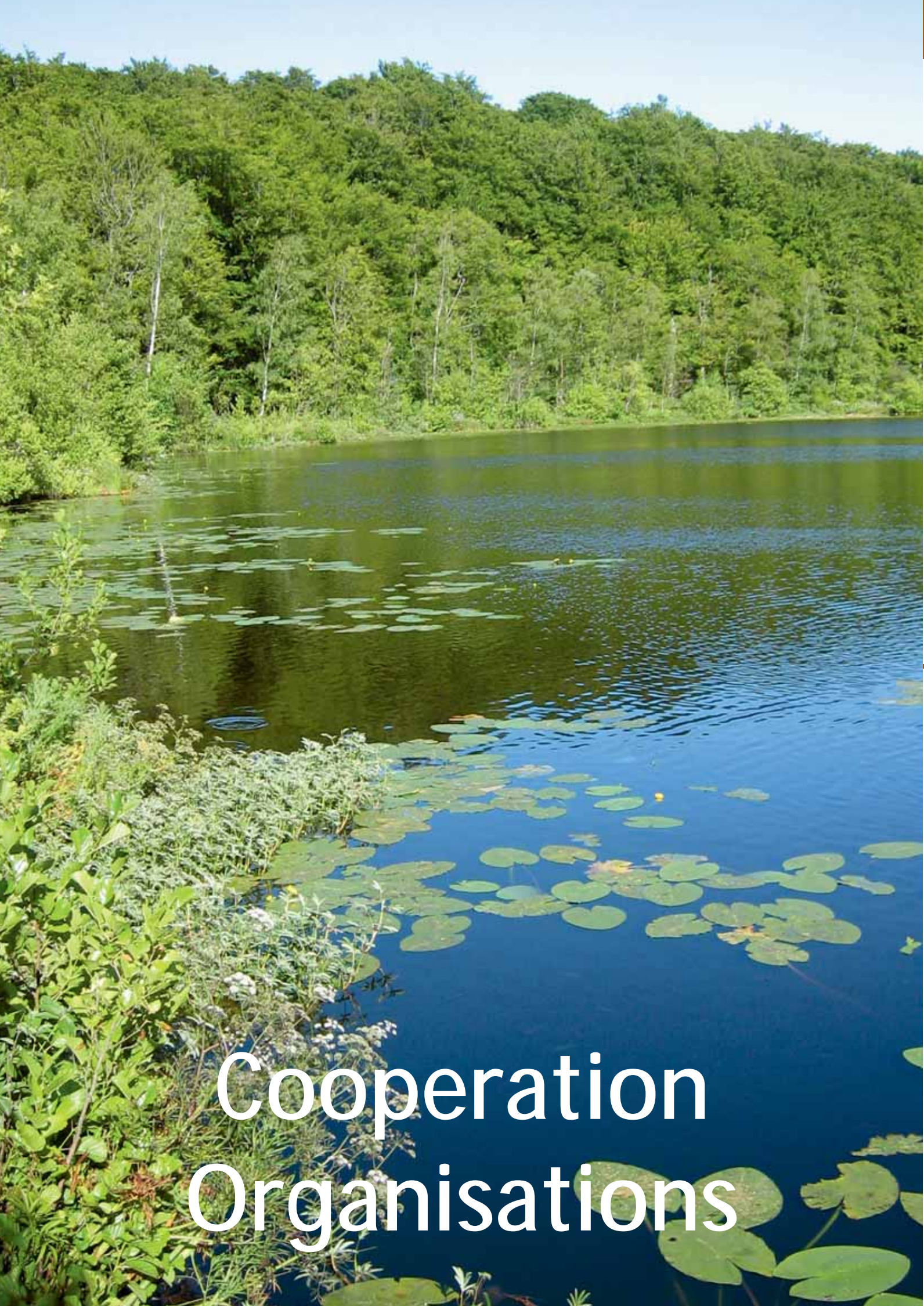
responsibility

sustainability



"Because nature is the model for our work."

www.sehlhoff.eu



Cooperation Organisations



**International
Water Association**

International Water Association (IWA)

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President

Paul Reiter

International Water Association (IWA)

Description

IWA has its roots in two strong associations: the International Water Supply Association (IWSA) and the International Water Quality Association (IAWQ). IWSA was established in 1947 while IAWQ was originally formed as the International Association for Water Pollution Research in 1965. IWSA and IAWQ came together in a merger in 1999 to form IWA.

Today, IWA is a member driven organisation. There are three member types within the Association: Individual, Corporate and Governing Members. In aggregation, our members involve and represent approximately 10,000 individuals worldwide. The Association is a non-profit organisation, self-governing and responsible to its governing members. A Governing Assembly, Board of Directors, a Strategic Council and various committees guide and direct the Association.

IWA's vision: is to connect water professionals worldwide to lead the development of effective and sustainable approaches to water management.

IWA's mission: is to create and foster a global network of leading-edge water professionals through the provision of services and products for member groups. In addition, to represent the views of members international forums and to project key messages to the sector at large, aimed at advancing best practice in sustainable water management.



Japan Sewage Works Association

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Japan

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Web: <http://www.jswa.jp/en/jswa-en/>

Japan Sewage Works Association (JSWA)

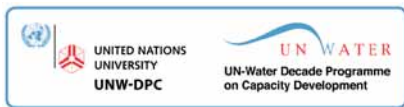
Description

Starting in the latter half of the 1950s, rapid growth of industrial economy led to such social problems as aggravation of the living environment and water pollution in public water bodies. This was the situation when the Sewerage Division of the Japan Water Service Association and the National Sewage Works Development Conference were integrated to form the Japan Sewage Works Association in April 1964. JSWA got permission to establish itself as a public interest corporation in January 1965 and began full-scale activities with public organisations as regular members.

The Association's objectives are to develop sewerage services soundly, while conducting research on sewerage systems, and to preserve a network public water bodies for the improvement of people's lives. As a network organisation of bodies involved in sewerage works, JSWA carries out a wide range of activities

to promote development of sewerage works, and facilitates communication and cooperation between public organisations implementing and planning sewerage works on the one hand, and National government, related organisations, enterprises and civic groups on the other.

JSWA has 1,570 organisations implementing or planning sewerage works as regular members, 71 as associate members, 1,309 enterprises as supporting members, 497 as individual members and 7 honorary members, for a total of 3,454 organisations and individuals.



United Nations University

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United Nations University (UNW-DPC)

Description

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) is a joint programme of UN Agencies and Programmes cooperating within the framework of UN-Water. UNW-DPC supports UN-Water in the fields of water-related capacity development. It is funded by the German Federal Government and it is hosted by the United Nations University in Bonn, Germany.

UN-Water, an inter-agency mechanism formally established in 2003 by the United Nations High Level Committee on Programmes, has evolved out of a history of close collaboration among UN agencies. UN-Water strengthens coordination and coherence between UN entities dealing with issues related to all aspects of freshwater and sanitation, and contributes to the agenda defined by the 2000 Millennium Declaration and the World Summit on Sustainable Summit.

Based on the firm belief that the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water and sanitation is conditional on stakeholders being able to mobilize essential required capacities. UNW-DPC's mission is to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of the capacity development activities of the UN-Water members and partners. By working on the full range of individual, organizational and institutional capacity development, UNW-DPC seeks to strengthen the ability to the UN-Water members and partners to support Member States to achieve these MDGs.



Water Environment Federation (WEF)

Water Environment Federation (WEF)

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President

Paul Freedman (2009-2010)
Jeanette Brown (2010-2011)

Description

Founded in 1928, the Water Environment Federation® (WEF®) is a not-for-profit technical and educational organization with over 36,000 members worldwide from varied disciplines who work toward WEF's vision to preserve and enhance the global water environment.

WEF and its global network of Member Associations (MAs) help provide water quality professionals with the latest in water quality education, training, and business opportunities. WEF's diverse membership includes scientists, engineers, regulators, academics, plant managers and operators, and other professionals working in the United States and around the world.

WEF's headquarters is in suburban Washington, D.C., with a staff of nearly 100. WEF's office in London also serves as the headquarters for WEF Publishing U.K., Ltd., and is home to WEF's award-winning magazine, World Water.

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