

ENMaR workshop on all components: RESULTS FROM SWOT ANALYSIS

1. "Strengths" – what is good with WFD's aim to preserve, improve and protect water?

Group 1

- There will be a joint effort to reach the same goals within a river basin, instead of administrative borders. The water quality status will be preserved, network building will start as well as engagement from more people from different backgrounds.

Group 2

- The WFD will give the possibility to affect in a larger perspective than before. We might make priorities and put resources at the right places, make comprehensive status within a whole catchment. We have good basic conditions with the new "Water authority"

Group 3

It's a strength to have a more pronounced protection of water

2. What weaknesses exists, what might perhaps be carried out in a better way?

Group 1

- A lot of people are not concerned about the WFD, both the public, NGO's, and companies. It's still considered as something diffuse. There is also a low budget for the implementation.

Group 2

- Economy and funding, the Water Authority is still too anonymous, more coordination and information is needed.

Group 3

- There's a risk of too many so called exceptions from the goal of "good ecological status"

3. What possibilities exists with the WFD?

Group 1

- Good basic knowledge for e.g. environmental impact assessment (EIA), spatial planning, biological measures and more. It might also improve tourism possibilities.

Group 2

- It creates a dialogue with different stakeholders. Positive influences and increased understanding of different activities. Increased possibilities for funding of water-related measures.

Group 3

- Exchange and dissemination of knowledge and experiences (as with the ENMaR project).

4. What is running the risk of getting worse by the WFD?

Group 1

- Old "historical" conflicts, political instability (e.g. during selections)

Group 2

- There's a demand of large economical and personal recourses that might have a negative influence on the tight budget at the municipalities. Too high requirements compared to other EU countries.

Group 3

- Insufficient economy might lead to a decreased level of ambitions and targets.

How can we make the public to become involved in the WFD?

Conclusion of the answers:

1. To arrange meetings and seminars:

Information meetings

"Environmental day" next to the water

"Fishing day" for families

2. make use of broadcasting media

Television programs about water

Radio programs

Newspapers

"Water price" competition between companies/organisations etc.

3. Show "state of the art"- and good examples, create engagement

special environmental days in schools

"home district"-days beside the water