

Waterdrive case area seen in relation to the policy rekommendations

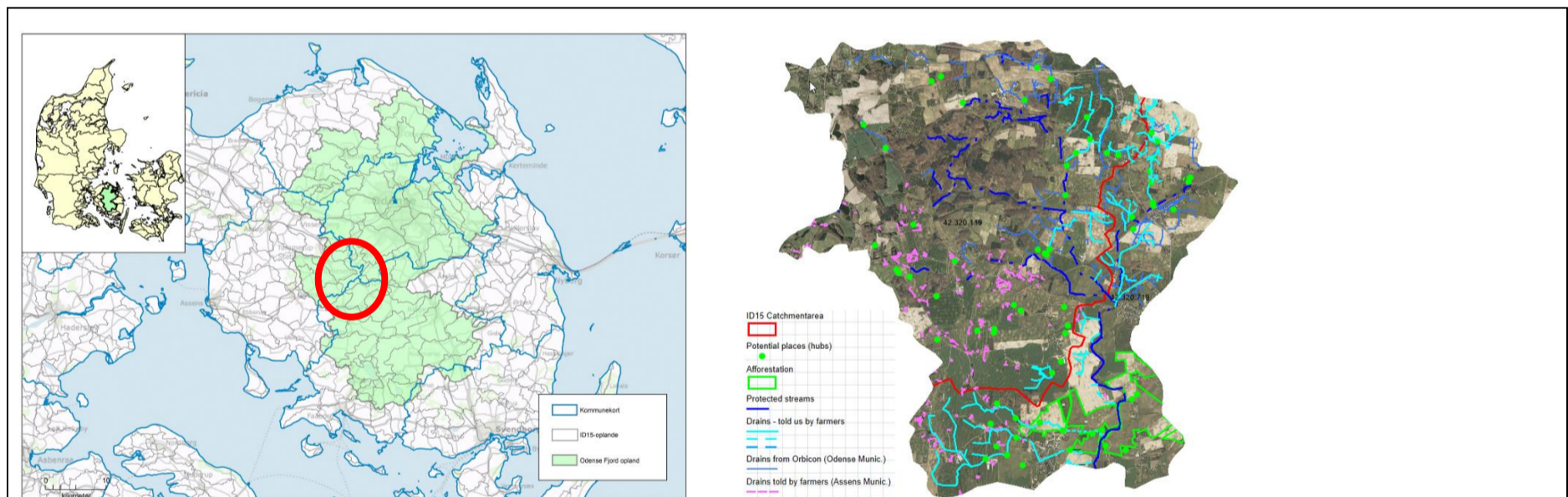
Policy rekommendations:

- 1. Secure win-win solutions for rural communities and the environment.** Measures that support the maintaining of highquality water, climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation must go hand-in-hand with farmers' motivation and desire to strengthen the long-term viability of their farms. Waterdrive encourages BSR countries to identify and stimulate win-win solutions and include them in their support programmes.
- 2. Strengthen incentives for flexible local approaches and solutions.** Water management is highly dependent on local contexts and opportunities. No one size fits all across regions. Waterdrive encourages BSR countries to increase the level of flexibility and adaptivity of their present and future support programmes to benefit more from local needs, knowledge and experience.
- 3. Strengthen joint and cross-sector actions on a catchment level.** Since multiple actors share watercourses and catchments, strengthened cooperation platforms and cross-sector networks are important for success. National-level support has an essential role in enabling local engagement. Waterdrive encourages BSR countries to further expand the number of pilot projects for testing catchment level water management solutions, including the new service of catchment officers.
- 4. Motivate land managers to produce multiple ecosystem benefits.** Rather than supporting specific single target actions or the adoption of isolated measures, Waterdrive encourages BSR countries to identify and include measures providing multiple ecosystem benefits, including piloting result-based benefit systems.
- 5. Strengthen agricultural advisory systems.** By increasing the number of highly skilled advisors and making their services available to all farmers, large and small, including new services for smart water management at catchment level, Waterdrive encourages BSR countries to strengthen their advisory services at catchment level with sufficient funding and expertise.
- 6. Strengthen strategic water governance.** Having sufficient and regular monitoring services of water quality is a key element of water governance. Waterdrive encourages BSR countries to enhance governance, research, education, monitoring and planning to ensure effective strategic water planning at different scales and to enhance sustainability, including managing risks with too little water, too much water or water of poor quality.

Denmark - stop leaching of nutrients to Odense Fjord

by Anne Sloth, Flemming Gertz & Frank Bondgaard, SEGES

“The right incentive structures and financial support must be in place before environmental measures can be implemented”



Strategic water governance	<p>Test instruments/tools to strengthen leadership and capacity building among the water management target groups. Implementation of environmental measures in two sub-catchments to Odense Fjord, 3.000 hectare in total.</p> <p>Cooperation platforms at political and professional level. Joint knowledge and professional-technical meetings between the municipality and the advisory service is important.</p> <p>Closer individual and group dialogue with farmers. New advisory products and packages for water management e.g. catchment officers.</p>
Cross-sector actions at catchment level	<p>Secure local cross-sector cooperation. Find out how agriculture's environmental advisors/catchment officers best can work in a clear and coordinated way with the local authorities, agricultural companies and the local community.</p> <p>Kickoff meetings between the farmers union Velas, Assens and Odense municipality, the advisory service, SEGES and the catchment officer. Setting up the right team of advisors, catchment officers to support the work. Clarifications at political and advisory level before launching the project.</p> <p>Establishing joint knowledge at a professional-technical level between the advisory service and municipalities.</p>
Win-win solutions for rural communities and the environment	<p>Initiate individual meetings with farmers and local stakeholders in focus groups. Local discussions of the potential for new environmental measures in the catchment area based on farmers' knowledge about the landscape and the drainage systems. The landscape decide what really are possible.</p> <p>Implementation plans in big scale based on real local knowledge. Calculation of environmental effects. Preparation of investment plans in the case area. Sharing of the results at all levels in the municipality, farmers union and the advisory service.</p>
Strengthen the agricultural advisory service	Employment of 20-25 catchment officers in 2017/2018 and ongoing continuing education.

Promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug

<p>Motivate land managers to produce multiple ecosystem benefits</p>	<p>Implementation of new environmental measures, their construction, establishment and effects need very skilled advisors.</p> <p>Environmental measures can also be seen as socially critical infrastructure. (comment from a farmer). The complexity can be very high with backwater the drainage systems. The environmental measures are now individual challenges at farm level in Denmark. Cooperation between independent catchment officers and the local advisors (crop protection consultants) who know the farmers are very important in relation to building trust.</p> <p>The tasks in the catchment in Waterdrive is wetlands, rewetting organic soils, constructed wetlands CW, constructed wetlands with woodchips, intelligent bufferzones IBZ and forrest. There are 25 percent national and 75 percent EU funding for except IBZ.</p> <p>“The right incentive structures and financial support must be in place before environmental measures can be implemented”</p>
<p>Flexible local approaches and solutions</p>	<p>Flexibility and adaptivity of present support programs are to some extent missing. Environmental measures need local decisions because the landscape is a part of the solution and don't always fit into the national schemes or programs.</p>
<p>Stage of implementation? Strategy, information, education, engagement, implementation? (Kingas model in a more simple way)</p>	<p>Denmark are moving to 3rd water plan period in 2021.</p> <p>Information to farmers, advisors and stakeholders about all different environmental measures tested scientifically and not scientifically.</p> <p>Education of catchment officers from 2017/2018.</p> <p>National and EU funding for implementation of wetlands, rewetting organic soils (including land consolidation in both), constructed wetlands and forest ect. Grants for environmental technology. Pilot with multifunctional land consolidation.</p>
<p>Innovations in Waterdrive case area</p>	<p>Establishing and cooperation in local focus groups. Focus on how to connect bottom up with top down in the future.</p> <p>Field visits done by the catchment officer/municipality in cooperation.</p> <p>Implementation of new environmental measures in big scale. Maybe cheaper, to implement new end of tile measures than making mandatory catch crop requirements.</p> <p>SCALGO and GIS is important tools to find the right places for constructed wetlands.</p>