



Component 3, Activity 3.1 Good practice analysis

REGIONAL NEEDS ANALYSIS CONCLUSIONS REPORT

Project partner: Kainuun Etu Oy, PP1

Credits

TRAP concept flow: ANKO, PP8

Conceptualising the River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) structure: River Trusts, PP4 and Kainuun Etu, PP1

Matching TRAP good practices (GPs) to the RBMP specifications: River Trusts, PP4 and Kainuun Etu, PP1

Synthesis report: Kainuun Etu Oy, PP1

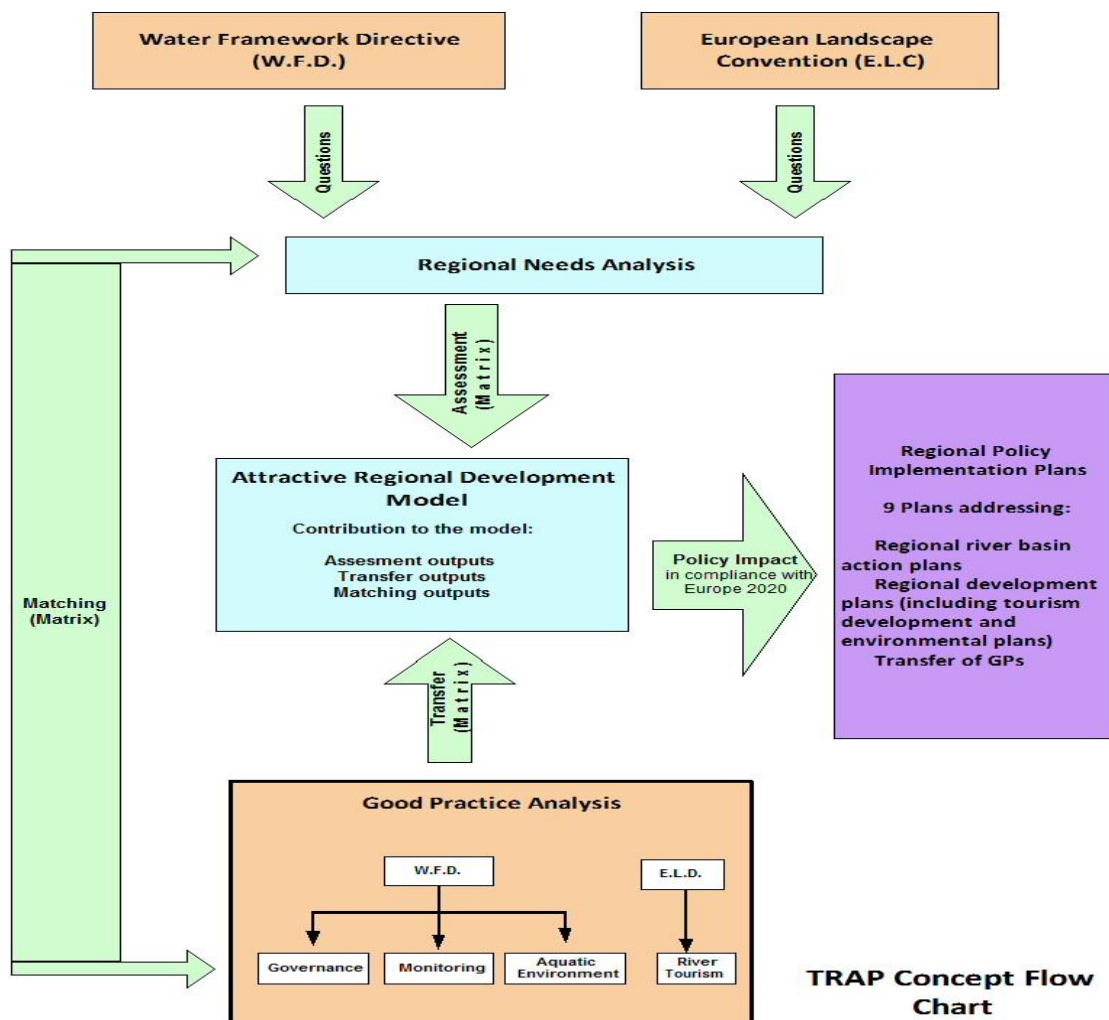
Contributions (regional needs analysis reports & comments to this report, any other contributions): all TRAP partners

Abstract

With the completion of the regional needs analysis TRAP implementation has achieved a milestone: to match (very) complex Water Framework Directive (WFD) & integrated river territory development good practices to respective needs in the regions. We have followed a systematic approach and created methodological tools to help document regions' needs regarding the WFD & integrated river territory management. We hope that in the process, it has been possible to also raise further awareness among all of the partners of the WFD, the European Landscape Convention (ELC) and the operational connections to regional policies.

Reminder: TRAP concept

Figure 1 TRAP concept flow ¹



TRAP was set up with the purpose of bringing together river & river territory protection with associated convincing, probable, sustainable, performing growth. This is called integrated development. The understanding of how this can be achieved (if...) should be described in the *attractive regional growth model*, and practiced in the good

¹ Courtesy of TRAP partner ANKO, PP8, Western Macedonia, Greece.

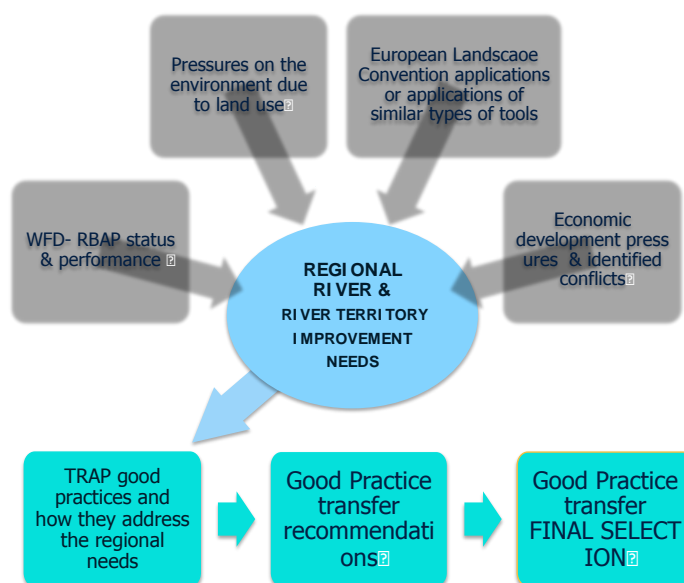
practice transfer and the relate policy change. TRAP started as an effort to strengthen the benefits from both the Water Framework Directive and the European Landscape Convention for all partner regions; it continues with reinforced focus on sustainable growth.

Summary and conclusions from the Regional needs analysis

The purpose of the regional needs analysis in TRAP is to support regions select & absorb those good practices that are most needed / most useful to each region (Figure 1). Experience proved that this was a useful action-itinerary since 1) it helped strengthen the exchanges with the Water Framework Directive authorities, which in some cases are a little apart from development planning and policy making organisations in the regions; 2) raised awareness of the European Landscape Convention and of equivalent tools being integrated with land use and economic development planning; 3) provided a strong discussion platform in many regions, addressing not only the closing of gaps ("what needs to be improved") in water protection but also the introduction of optimal development solutions ("how we can get income to pay for the closing of gaps"). In fact, during the 3rd interregional meeting which took place in Zemgale, Latvia, October 15th and 16th 2012, the CP3 sessions revealed the need to link water & landscape protection and rehabilitation to regional income generation.

To realise its purpose, the regional needs analysis deals with four aspects: the implementation of the Water Framework Directive, the implementation of the European Convention or similar, environmental and economic pressures on the river & river territories of the partner regions, which can be grouped into two categories: (i) uptake and implementation of the Water Framework Directive through the River Basin Action Plans and the European Landscape Convention (or similar tools), and (ii) understanding the economic and environmental pressures in the region and the potentially resulting conflict situations from them. Figure 2 summarises the rational for setting up and realising the regional needs analysis.

Figure 2 The regional needs analysis as part of the good practice exchange in the TRAP project



All partners made the regional needs analysis, as per their water basin districts. Regional reports were completed and discussed (online sessions) from October 2012 to the end of November 2012. Conforming to the provisions of the TRAP project, Shannon Development and the MidWest Regional Authority (PP2 and PP3 respectively) made one joint regional needs analysis report, as they belong to the same water basin. The table below summarises the overall findings.

Table 1. TRAP regions and their regional needs analysis: WFD, ELC, integrated development, economic pressures

WFD	
RBMP exists, and there are provisions also for coordination actions	5 regions
RBMP exists, but coordination actions not stressed	3 regions
RBMP not operative yet	1 region
RBMP exists, operative, but river basin area too large, needs sub-basin plans	4 regions
European Landscape Convention (ELC)	
The ELC explicitly taken into account in land use and economic development planning	2 regions
The ELC is not used, but equivalent landscape assessment tools are used in evidence based land use and economic development planning	7 regions
Not considered at all in any form	0 regions
Pressures, imminent challenges; economic and otherwise	
Development (housing & economic activities (rural, manufacturing, services)) demand for land and potentially incompatible land uses	7 regions
Climate change (floods etc.)	4 regions
"No pressures" challenge (not sufficient economic activities to generate income for protection and rehabilitation actions)	5 regions
Economic means to maintain good water status a challenge (directly or implicitly expressed)	All regions

The Water Framework Directive in the TRAP regions

The regional needs analysis generated considerable discussion on the policy frameworks of the actual needs and how they relate to the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the River Basin Management Plans (RBMP)². During the period 1.7.2012 – 31.12.2012, a lot of resources have been dedicated to the better understanding of the WFD/RBMP, how it relates to the needs of each region and to the stakeholders that should be very closely involved. The WFD is a complex policy tool, under evolution. We studied the recommended structure for the RBMP:s and matched it to TRAP partner river basins & associated actions. This was an important step, i.e. positioning of the TRAP regions overall performance and explicit needs in the demanding WFD framework. For example, we found that only one region is not formally active in the WFD, whereby both the RBMP and the required administrative provisions are still under preparation. However, what we also found is that the WFD is not yet and for all regions an equally well-known regional player. Occasionally it has also been challenging to involve WFD administrations into the regional stakeholder groups. Therefore, it is possible that all formal provisions of the WFD and of the RBMP are in place, while the implementation is not yet activated sufficiently. As a general rule, the WFD implementation is most advanced in areas that had been dealing with the protection of the aquatic environment and aquatic eco systems long before the WFD came into force. We also found that a few of the partner regions invested almost exclusively in environmental protection and did not / do not benefit from integrated approaches bringing together protection and growth (=income for potentially financing environmental protection costs). These findings are summarised in Table 2 below. In Table 2, columns 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 9 are reflecting recommended structure for the RBMP by the WFD, e.g. the Irish and the Danube river RBMP:s are fully aligned to this. Column 8 is indicating the "regional needs areas" of the TRAP project partner regions. The content of column 8 is opened up further and summarised in the following §:s.

Table 2. TRAP regions and the river basin management plans (RBMP)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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² The RBMP correspond to Art. 13.1 the "Member States shall ensure that a river basin management plan is produced for each river basin district lying entirely within their territory."

Partners	RBMP of the river basin of the partner region		Gap (state of the art of the river basin)				Measure programmes (Y/N + comments)		Registry of protected areas	Reporting system is set up (Y/N + comments)		Administrative arrangements within river basin districts, Article 3.2 of the WFD	Coordination actions	What is not being done / challenges	Financing tools for the implementation of the measure programmes
	Exists (Y/N + comments)	Activated (Y/N + comments)	Current status	Monitoring issues	Key pressures	EC assessment	Planned	Happening		Monitoring (technology + administration)	Databases, vertical links and reporting to EC				
PP1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7	X
PP2 / PP3	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	3,5,7	(x)
PP4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3,5,7	(x)
PP5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	X
PP6	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	7	(x)
PP7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		(5,3) 7	X
PP8														3,5,7	X
PP9	X	X	X	(X)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		3,7	X
PP10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7,9	X

In the above summary table we note that partners have prioritised Measurement programme action needs (category 3), reporting arrangements (category 5) and coordination actions (category 7). Table 2 profiles the evolutionary character of the RBMP:s and their implementation, and it also indicates the continuous search of regions for solutions that work. For example, even partners with apparent full deployment of the RBMP are seeking better Coordination and Programme measures actions. There are no "best", definitive solutions.

In column 9 of Table 2 financial tools are mentioned. Six partners have identified this need explicitly, however, the emphasis on coordinated actions challenges, indicates that all regions are seeking income for growth and environmental protection. So we have added as implied common need this aspect to all partners, but in parenthesis.

The European Landscape Convention in the TRAP regions

The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is a voluntary tool for natural and cultural landscape protection. In the section that refers to the ELC we researched questions such as: institutional involvement in the ELC, present of the ELC in the region, funding and financing sources, ELC integration into economic development tools in the regions, and integration of the region in international networks, such as UNESCO.

What we observe is that the ELC is present in all the regions. However, for most of the regions, the process is through a national inventory of protected areas. Landscape assessment tools are utilised, in the bottom up policy making sense, by two regions. We feel that, as part of the evidence-based model of policy-making, landscape & eco system assessment tools are crucial for integrated development any way, and TRAP should encourage and disseminate them among the partners. Table 3 summarises these findings.

Table 3. ELC and the TRAP regions					
Partners	The European Landscape Convention (ELC)				
	ELC at national level & institutions involved	ELC in the region	Landscape assessment tools practices bottom up	Landscape protection and economic development policy integration in the region	Regional landscape natural and / or cultural heritage part of international networks such as UNESCO

		natural landscape	cultural landscape			
PP1	X	X	X		Planning and permits	(x)
PP2 / PP3 / PP6	X	X	X	(x)	Planning; trade off tools discussed	X
PP4	X	X	X	X	Planning, permits and trade offs methods	X
PP5	X	X	X		Planning & permits	X
PP7	X		X		Planning & permits	
PP8	X	X	X		Planning & permits	X
PP9	X	X	X		Planning	X
PP10	X	x	X	X	Planning, permits and trade off solutions	X

What Table 3 tells us is that landscape protection is a shared national and regional / county policy. The European Landscape Convention is disseminated to all TRAP regions. What remains, consequently, is to understand the quality of implementation. The quality of implementation depends on the realisation of landscape protection policies per se, on the costs of landscape protection to society and how they are balanced, as well as on the costs of landscape protection to private actors and how they are mitigated (otherwise the private actors will contest protection all the time and the policies will not be implemented). The issue is, therefore, how development & protection interact in the TRAP regions.

Pressures, development and trade offs

The last section of the regional needs analysis is dedicated to discussing the most imminent pressures in the regions, and trade off solutions if any. The pressures are discussed in detail in the next section. Here we just summarise: they concern development pressures (from various economic activities), rationalisation of water use (improvement of infrastructure, monitoring), de-pollution, and climate change.

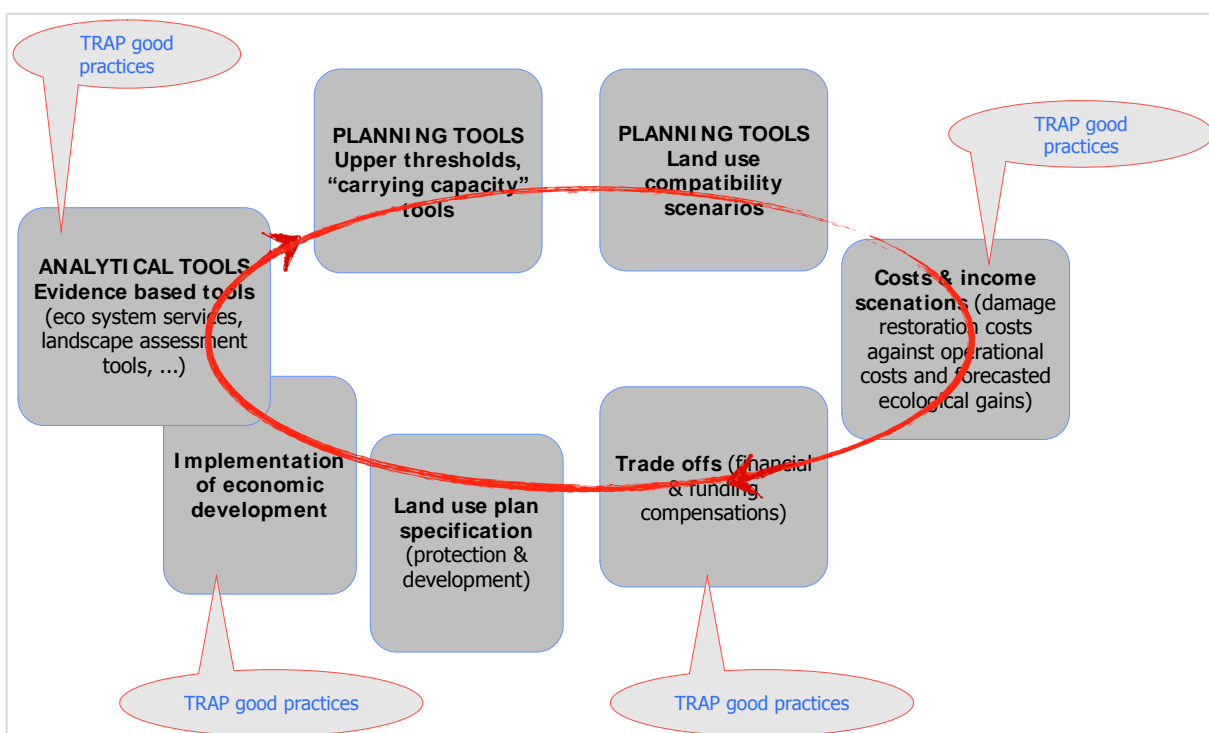
The interaction between development and landscape protection has a long history. In recent years, combining protection with development -when and where it is possible- has become a priority as a win-win solution. Nevertheless, we should also realise that this is not always possible. Sometimes protected areas cannot generate income; and at other times growth investments take over protection priorities. We grouped accordingly the potential protection / development patterns and asked the partners to identify any trade off tools they are using leading to win-win situations. The result is in Table 4 below. Research showed that not all partners have clarified the trade off approaches in their regions and respective member states. All regions have trade off arrangements. However, based on the good practice contributions, the partners with the most comprehensive approach to trade appear to be the Waterboard Noorderzijlvest in the Netherlands (PP10) and River Trusts in UK (PP4), and for landscape assessment, Shannon Development (PP2).

Table 4. Protection, development, trade off concepts, and TRAP regions	
Protection and development	Trade off concept
Protection through development	
Rehabilitation & re-use	Abolishment of the strict separation of land use functions, defining "carrying capacity"
Land use & economic activities compatibility (that is to say protected areas combined with compatible economic development)	Compensation (payment /provisions) for future decline in economic results, private co-investment in mitigating structures
Upper thresholds in land use intensity	Safety limits and damage restoration costs against operational costs and forecasted ecological gains

Protection and development but isolated Conservation / restoration with separation of land uses (zoning solutions)	Land and function swapping, obligatory, but compensation for excess costs
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The insight we gained from researching into the 'protection & development' issue is that it is an iterative process (inevitably since land uses change with time) and involves various tools, such as analytical tools for evidence – based decision-making, trade off schemes, and systematic stakeholder involvement. In fact, stakeholder involvement and consensus-based decision making appears to be an overarching value. In Figure 3 we mapped the protection & development cycle and the areas that TRAP good practices contribute.

Figure 3 The development & protection cycle, and TRAP good practices



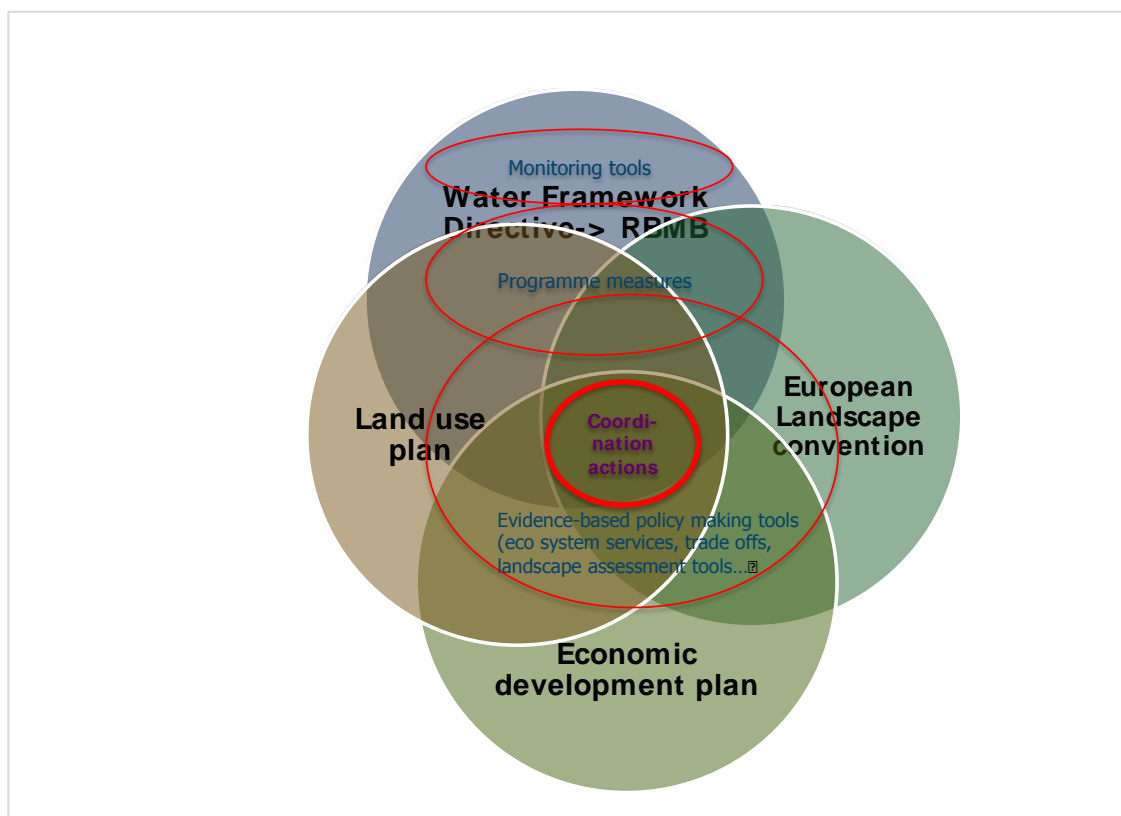
Moreover, the discussion on pressures in the regions revealed three types of challenges: environmental deterioration, growth challenges, and methodological gaps. Environmental deterioration and growth challenges are the most poignant maybe, and we have / are encouraging partner regions to consider addressing such challenges (rather than focus exclusively on methodological gaps and incremental improvements). It follows that, in the good practice transfer, we will need to discuss funding sources & development concepts, both of which can prove as challenging as the problems they aim at addressing in the first place.

How do TRAP contributed good practices respond & satisfy the confirmed challenges?

First of all, it is important to position TRAP good practice categories within related policy frameworks in the partner regions. TRAP good practice categories can be classified into four types of solutions: generic good practices (like river territory development projects) – and most of them are under the *Coordination actions* (column 7 in Table 2), tools for evidence- based policy making (such as trade offs calculation methods, landscape assessment tools, eco system services) and these, too, are mostly under *Coordination actions* (column 7 in Table 2), RBMP monitoring tools (column 5 in Table 2) and direct RBMP Programme measure actions (such as river & river territory ecosystem rehabilitation actions, column 3 in Table 2). It is possible & probable, that a good practice "covers" more than one category, especially when it is a project. However here, there has been a conceptual break-

through for the TRAP partners: we understood that the WFD is not only about protection of the aquatic environment through, for example, monitoring & direct rehabilitation actions, it is also about integration of protection into regional development needs. This is especially the case of the *Coordination actions*. Through them, we have been able to link the RBMPs to the regional land use & economic development planning, to the European Landscape convention, and to integrated river & river territory development. This understanding marked an important conceptual step in the implementation of the TRAP project. We consider it a milestone for the TRAP good practice transfer and implementation. These findings are mapped in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4 TRAP good practice types in relation to relevant regional policy frameworks



Secondly, it was / is necessary to consider how the content, the achievements of individual good practices correspond to the WFD/RBMPs. The complete list of the TRAP contributed good practices is reminded in Table 4 below, and the correspondence of these good practices to the provisions of the WFD are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5. The TRAP good practices

TRAP project partner	Good practice contribution, title and identifier
Kainuun Etu Oy (FI), PP1	Surface water monitoring technology & operational aspects, GP1
	Rehabilitation project of Oulujoki river flow, GP2
	Rehabilitation of the water cycle, GP3
Shannon Development (IE), PP2	Tourism development plans and products TRAP Lough Derg, GP4
	Trade offs and economic tools supporting the implementation, GP5
MidWest Regional Authority (IE), PP3	Regional Planning Guidelines, GP6
	Lough Derg marketing strategy group, GP7

Table 5. The TRAP good practices

TRAP project partner	Good practice contribution, title and identifier
The River Trusts (UK), PP4	Economic impact assessment tools (=methodology) for stakeholder involvement and consensus building, GP8
	Monitoring programmes for the implementation of the regional RBAP, GP9
	Information Platforms to support WFD communication and planning, GP10
	Economic development tools & examples of solutions for including landscape & cultural heritage into the regional economic development, GP11
Soca Valley Development Centre (SI), PP5	Institutional good practice for ensuring aquatic eco-system quality, GP12
	Tourism development plans & products ensuring fishing tourism and water sports compatibility and balance, GP13
SouthWest Regional Authority (IE), PP6	Regional planning guidelines and resource conservation, GP14
	Regional Environmental River Enhancement Programme, GP15
	Rural environment protection schemes, GP16
	Forestry and water quality guidelines, GP17
National Institute of Research Development for Mechatronics and Measurement Technique (RO), PP7	Systems for forecasting of floods, GP18
	Technology and systems for sediments monitoring in reservoirs and rivers, GP19
Regional Development Agency of Western Macedonia (GR), PP8	Project demonstrating environmentally friendly tourism development project taking into account forest resources, GP20
Zemgale Planning Region (LV), PP9	Project on river territory rehabilitation & land use change; including infrastructure for river tourism, riverbank improvement, water treatments in villages and cities, GP21
Waterboard Noorderzijlvest (NL), PP10	Reservoir for temporary water storage as safety provision and as Natura 2000 area, GP22
	Re-meandering of river streambed as both WFD and safety measure in agricultural production area within the law of land reform, GP23
	Integrated rural intervention with re-meandering helophyte water filtering of agricultural and industrial effluent with voluntary participation of government and private partners, GP24
	Determination of water management practices in a big lake combining Natura 2000 aims and water safety limits, GP25

Table 6 indicates that TRAP good practices are within the policy focus of the project, and that, considered together with Table 7, which matches the TRAP partners' regional needs analysis with the WFD, they form a good background for transfer and policy change. The classification in Table 4 indicates that a good practice might be performing in more than one aspects of the WFD.

Table 6. How the TRAP good practices correspond to the WFD/RBMP provisions

Impacts on river & river territories from unmanaged pressures	Correspondance to WFD-RBMP		TOTAL GPs	Good Practises																									
				PP1			PP2		PP3		PP4				PP5		PP6				PP7		PP8	PP9	PP10				
				GP1	GP2	GP3	GP4	GP5	GP6	GP7	GP8	GP9	GP10	GP11	GP12	GP13	GP14	GP15	GP16	GP17	GP18	GP19	GP20	GP21	GP22	GP23	GP24	GP25	
Water costing, monitoring, distribution technology	3)	Measure programmes	3											1					1					1					
	5)	Reporting system-> Monitoring	3	1											1					1									
	7)	Coordination actions	1											1															
Enhancing fish population (fish migration, regulating fishery)	3)	Measure programmes	3		1	1											1												
	7)	Coordination actions	1												1														
Rehabilitation (bearing, restoration)	3)	Measure programmes	6		1	1											1					1	1	1					
Impact on planning procedures (with regard to integration of landscape assessment)	7)	Coordination actions	7					1	1	1			1				1		1								1		
Balancing water tourism with water quality	7)	Coordination actions	3			1	1						1																
Cost vs. benefit – evaluation (including quantification)	7)	Coordination actions	4																					1	1				
Using cost-benefit analysis for decision making																													
Catchment management Pollution / water management	3)	Measure programmes	3															1						1		1			
	7)	Coordination actions	6	1										1	1					1						1			
Sustainable development - green infrastructure	3)	Measure programmes	1															1											
	7)	Coordination actions	6				1	1	1									1			1						1		
Integrated fishing management for rivers	3)	Measure programmes	5		1	1							1		1		1												
	7)	Coordination actions	0																										
Water management plans	3)	Measure programmes	3												1											1			
	7)	Coordination actions	3												1	1										1			
Integrated river corridor management / policy level, / body	7)	Coordination actions	6				1	1	1	1												1			1				
Stakeholder involvement models and consensus building...?	6)	Administrative arrangements	3											1		1										1			
	7)	Coordination actions	3							1	1																1		
"no pressures"= no income etc -> Development sol (interesting modular calculations)	7)	Coordination actions	7				1	1		1				1		1						1	1						
Sustainable water use	3)	Measure programmes	3											1		1							1						
	5)	Reporting system -> Monitoring	1	1																									
	7)	Coordination actions	1																								1		
Sustainable tourism	7)	Coordination actions	8			1	1	1		1			1		1		1				1								
	3)	Measure programmes	5			1												1							1	1	1		
Physical modification of water bodies	5)	Reporting system -> Monitoring	0																										
Finding co-finance for actions with mutual goals	9)	Financing tools	5	1	1									1				1	1										
			97	4	4	6	5	6	4	5	5	4	3	4	2	4	2	5	3	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	6		

Table 7. TRAP partners regional needs analysis: confirmed priorities and the WFD

Impacts on river & river territories from unmanaged pressures	Correspondence to WFD-RBMP		TRAP PARTNERS										TOTAL needs
			PP10	PP9	PP8	PP7	PP6	PP5	PP4	PP3	PP2	PP1	
Water costing, monitoring, distribution technology	3)	Measure programmes			1								1
	5)	Reporting system-> Monitoring			1								
	7)	Coordination actions			1								
Enhancing fish population (fish migration, regulating fishery)	3)	Measure programmes											0
	7)	Coordination actions											
Rehabilitation (bearing, restoration)	3)	Measure programmes		1	1								2
Impact on planning procedures (with regard to integration of landscape assessment)	7)	Coordination actions		1			1						2
Balancing water tourism with water quality	7)	Coordination actions											0
Cost vs. benefit – evaluation (including quantification) Using cost-benefit analysis for decision making	7)	Coordination actions	1		1		1		1		1	1	6
Catchment management Pollution / water management	3)	Measure programmes			1				1				2
	7)	Coordination actions											
Sustainable development - green infrastructure	3)	Measure programmes			1				1		1		3
	7)	Coordination actions											
Integrated fishing management for rivers	3)	Measure programmes				1							1
	7)	Coordination actions											
Water management plans	3)	Measure programmes			1								1

Table 7. TRAP partners regional needs analysis: confirmed priorities and the WFD

Impacts on river & river territories from unmanaged pressures	Correspondence to WFD-RBMP		TRAP PARTNERS										TOTAL needs
			PP10	PP9	PP8	PP7	PP6	PP5	PP4	PP3	PP2	PP1	
	7)	Coordination actions											
Integrated river corridor management / policy level, / body	7)	Coordination actions					1	1					2
Stakeholder involvement models and consensus building...?	6)	Administrative arrangements					1			1	1		3
	7)	Coordination actions											
"no pressures"= no income etc. -> Development sol (interesting modular calculations)	7)	Coordination actions		1	1			1				1	4
Sustainable water use	3)	Measure programmes							1				3
	5)	Reporting system -> Monitoring			1				1		1		
	7)	Coordination actions											
Sustainable tourism	7)	Coordination actions			1	1			1		1		4
Physical modification of water bodies	3)	Measure programmes							1				2
	5)	Reporting system -> Monitoring									1		
Finding co-finance for actions with mutual goals	9)	Financing tools	1										1
			2	3	10	2	4	2	6	1	6	2	37

Conclusions

Based on the exchange among all TRAP partners during this semester (1.7.2012 – 31.12.2012) we became aware from the pre-selection of GPs that partners are pre-selecting GPs that are first of all relevant (either address an important pressure or indicate an interesting opportunity) and feasible (GPs that *can* be transferred within the context of a project); also, stakeholders tend to appreciate (in the sense of willing to import) *aspects* of good practices rather than being committed to importing a complete good practice.

- By reviewing the regional needs analysis from each one of the partner regions, we identified a number of pressures such as pressures resulting from economic development (farming -9 regions, tourism -7 regions, manufacturing -6 regions, forestry -5 regions, mining (pollution and gravel digging) -5 regions, water transfers -3 regions, household use -8 regions, hydropower production -7 regions); climate change (flooding) -7 regions; institutional (government such as missing relevant policy, or even competent bodies & policy implementation tools -3 regions; governance and especially consensus building among various stakeholder groups -4 regions); costs such as lack of required regional income -5 regions, and lack of funds in the regional authority -1 region.
- On the other hand, by reviewing the pre-selected good practices we found that overall partners prioritise integrated development models (Integrated river corridor management / policy level, / body) and associated tools such as Cost vs. benefit – evaluation (including quantification), Using cost-benefit analysis for decision making (including eco system services methodologies), especially as tools for evidence based decision making and multi-sided consensus building (Stakeholder involvement models and consensus building). Out of 37 preferred GP targets, this type of transferable solutions has an overall preferred mark of 21, i.e. about 56% of the total, and it corresponds to 37 good practice contributions to the WFD out of a total of 98, i.e. 37% (Table 6 below the cells in *italics*). Overall, this indicates that from the four thematic areas on which the TRAP proposal is built (governance, monitoring, aquatic environment, river tourism) the most recurring theme in demand is that of governance.

Table 8. Correspondence of TRAP good practices to regional pressures

Impacts on river & river territories from unmanaged pressures	Correspondence to WFD-RBMP	TOTAL needs	TOTAL GPs
Water costing, monitoring, distribution technology	5) Reporting system-> Monitoring	1	6
	3) Measure programmes		
	7) Coordination actions		
Enhancing fish population (fish migration, regulating fishery)	3) Measure programmes	0	4
	7) Coordination actions		
Rehabilitation (bearing, restoration)	3) Measure programmes	2	6
<i>Impact on planning procedures (with regard to integration of landscape assessment)</i>	<i>7) Coordination actions</i>	2	7
Balancing water tourism with water quality	7) Coordination actions	0	3
<i>Cost vs. benefit – evaluation (including quantification)</i> <i>Using cost-benefit analysis for decision making</i>	<i>7) Coordination actions</i>	6	4
Catchment management Pollution / water management	3) Measure programmes	2	9
	7) Coordination actions		
Sustainable development - green infrastructure	3) Measure programmes	3	7
	7) Coordination actions		
Integrated fishing management for rivers	7) Coordination actions	1	5

Table 8. Correspondence of TRAP good practices to regional pressures

Impacts on river & river territories from unmanaged pressures	Correspondence to WFD-RBMP	TOTAL needs	TOTAL GPs
Water management plans	3) Measure programmes	1	6
	7) Coordination actions		
<i>Integrated river corridor management / policy level, / body</i>	7) <i>Coordination actions</i>	2	6
<i>Stakeholder involvement models and consensus building...?</i>	7) <i>Coordination actions</i>	3	5
<i>"no pressures"= no income etc. -> Development model (interesting modular calculations)</i>	7) <i>Coordination actions</i>	4	7
Sustainable water use	5) Reporting system -> Monitoring	3	5
	3) Measure programmes		
<i>Sustainable tourism</i>	7) <i>Coordination actions</i>	4	8
Physical modification of water bodies	5) Reporting system -> Monitoring	2	5
	3) Measure programmes		
Finding co-finance for actions with mutual goals	9) Financing tools	1	5
		37	98

- One important (and unexpected) insight that resulted from the regional needs analysis is the case of regions with good water quality and relatively good WFD implementation, which, however, need to generate growth to maintain the costs and protection in the long run.

These conclusions are provisional. The final selection of the good practices to be transferred and / or policy tools to impact, belongs to the regional stakeholders, and their educated opinions and time-related perspectives, too. However, we feel strongly towards addressing key challenges such as growth and / or environmental deterioration issues. As mentioned previously, "....the discussion on pressures in the regions revealed three types of challenges: environmental deterioration, growth challenges, and methodological gaps. Environmental deterioration and growth challenges are the most poignant maybe, and we have / are encouraging partner regions to consider addressing such challenges (rather than focus exclusively on methodological gaps and incremental improvements). It follows that, in the good practice transfer, we will need to discuss funding sources & development concepts, both of which can prove as challenging as the problems they aim at addressing in the first place".

The good practice analysis & the regional needs analysis form the discussion base which the regional political groups will uptake to refine and narrow down during the first part of the 3rd semester of the TRAP operation, i.e. between January – March 2013.