

Water Supply and Sanitation Technology Platform Launching meeting Pilot 5

Minutes of launching meeting (DRAFT) October 5, 2007 Delft, the Netherlands

- Annex 1: list of participants
Annex 2: FP7 Environment 2nd call for proposals on rehabilitation technologies for degraded water systems
Annex 3: agenda of launching meeting
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Agenda

No comments: agenda was adopted

Introductions: possible role of institutes

- **SYKE:** Finnish Environment Institute: research water management, modelling tools, mediator, system integrator
 - **Jozef Stefan Institute:** research natural science and technologies, implementation case
 - **KIWA:** research water sanitation technologies, Crimea case (Ukraine), liaison with problem owners
 - **Imperial College London:** research urban water management, Serbia case, knowledge transfer and dissemination
 - **Suez Environment:** water manager (operational experience), research water technologies, technology provider, implementation case
 - **TNO-NITG:** research water (treatment) technologies, technology provider, soil-groundwater, modelling tools, mediator, system integrator, FP proposal construction, coordinator EU projects, implementation case
 - **GEUS:** research soil-groundwater, network of stakeholders
 - **Cetaqua:** technology provider, water technologies
 - **Labein:** research water technologies, decision support tools, indicators
 - **WL Delft Hydraulics:** research water management, modelling tools, mediator, system integrator, FP proposal construction, coordinator EU projects, implementation case
 - **Univ of Minho:** research, implementation case
 - **HR Wallingford:** research water management, modelling tools, mediator, integrator, FP proposal construction, coordinator EU projects
 - **NIVA:** research water management and environmental engineering, implementation case
 - **University of Algarve:** research, implementation case, stakeholder (AdP)
 - **Schlumberger Water Services:** technology provider, decision support tools
- Note:** TNO-NITG and WL Delft Hydraulics will merge together with RIZA, RIKZ and GeoDelft into DELTARES (starting date January 1st 2008)

Introduction to WSSTP and Pilots by Gaele Rodenhuis

- slides will be made available.

FP7 call on Rehabilitation Technologies for degraded water systems

- call is considered to be a perfect vehicle for launching WSSTP pilot on degraded water systems

Important issues that needs attention in the proposal:

- rehabilitation technology solutions should fit within the framework of integrated water resources management
- millenium development goals (important for Europe as well, not only for outside Europe: 10% of Europeans have no access to sanitation)
- link with technology platform: point of attention with respect to the project management structure
- rehabilitation technologies or techniques?: contact with project officer from DG research should clarify this
- innovative technologies: project will analyse new technologies or new applications of existing technologies to improve the chemical and ecological quality of water systems
- important policy framework is the Water Framework Directive (including the Ground Water Directive)
- how to define degraded water systems: in conformance with WFD degraded water systems are water bodies with very poor chemical and ecological quality (red and orange) and obvious measures are not adequate enough to rehabilitate the water bodies: new technologies and out-of-the-box solutions are needed
- capacity building, training, institutional issues
- socio-economic benefits of proposed rehabilitation strategies
- case studies should feed the design of generic restoration guidelines and rehabilitation standards
- total EU budget available for this project is 7 MEuro
- strong involvement from Eastern Europe is needed
- balance between research institutes, technology providers, stakeholders and end users
- target for total number of partners is 25
- number of case studies will be limited: 5-6.
- case studies selected should address together the main problems with respect to degraded water bodies
- project duration: 4 years

Case study criteria suggested in the meeting (in addition to criteria that may derived from the call):

- cover large scale complex problems
- representativeness and transferability
- chance of success
- involvement of stakeholders and end users (strong commitment)
- according to WFD standards: degraded water bodies are water bodies with poor both chemical and ecological quality (classes with red and orange colour)

Core group that will coordinate the proposal drafting:

- Labein: Ignacio Calleja
- Deltares (WL+TNO): Harm Duel + Huub Rijnaarts
- HRW: Nigel Walmsley
- Jozef Stefan Institute: Sonja Lojen
- University of Algarve: Radhouan Ben-Hamadou

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Time schedule

Version October 10

what	who	when
Partner potential input and interest	partners: partner information will be collected by Delft	October 12
Ideas for case study template	partners: ideas will be collected by Delft	October 12
Checking meeting rooms availability in Brussels	TNO	October 19
Checking to possibility to have the 2 nd meeting in Lisboa or Barcelona	Delft	October 19
Case study template (draft version will be circulated for comments)	Proposal Group	October 19
Comments on template	Partners: comments will be collected by Delft	October 24
Case study template	Proposal Group	October 26
Asking feedback from mirror group	KIWA	November 23
Finding out who from DG research will be the Project Officer for the call	Proposal Group	November
Contacting Project Officer	Proposal Group	November/December
Mapping technologies and technology providers	Partners: information will be collected by Delft	November 23
Descriptions of proposed case studies (using template)	partners: case study descriptions will be collected by Delft	November 23
Mapping case studies	Proposal Group	December 3
Draft project set up and outline of proposal	Proposal Group	December 3
ACRONYM contest	Partners: proposals to Delft	December 7
Meeting: discussion on project set up and case study selection	Partners	December 10-11, location Brussels
Drafting proposal with input from all partners	Proposal Group	January 24
Quality assessment of proposal	Quality Team	January 30-31
Meeting: discussion on draft proposal and budget allocation	Partners	January 30-31, location Lisboa or Barcelona
New draft version of proposal, circulated for final comments	Delft (with input form partners)	February 15
Final comments	Partners: comments to Delft	February 22
Quality check	Quality Team: comments to Delft	February 22
Final version	Proposal Group	February 29
Submitting proposal	Delft	March 3

ANNEX 1

List of participants:

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Not able to attend were:		
Carlos Pova c.pova@adp.pt	Aguas de Portugal	Portugal
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Annex 2

FP7 Environment 2nd call (draft july 2007) Rehabilitation technologies for degraded water systems presenting quantity and quality problems

Sub-activity 6.3.1 Environmental technologies for observation, simulation, prevention, mitigation, adaptation, remediation and restoration of the natural and man-made environment

Rationale for 2008 Work programme

"Coping with the availability of resources", as it is said before, has been reflected in the choices for most of the topics of this sub-activity. For water resources, a large initiative is launched for approaching the problem of rehabilitation of surface- and groundwater resources that suffer from problems of availability in terms of quantity and quality.

Soil contamination is linked to this approach, because it impacts very substantially on the quality and availability of surface and ground-water. Specific projects will approach the use of nanotechnologies for water treatment.

In the industrial waste sector, a large initiative is proposed for preventing waste to be generated through industrial networking, and it will be linked with smaller and more oriented projects aimed at developing technologies for recovering high added-value products from selected waste streams. In the view of removing a cause of diffuse pollution that may threaten the use of already scarce water resources, the development of alternative options for substituting brominated flame retardants is today a priority, and may be considered as a prototypical initiative with respect to other families of dangerous chemicals which are today incorporated in many different final products, due to the difficult availability of substitutes for specific uses that may show better environmental impact.

Finally, the initiative proposed for building materials is intended to result in a massive saving of resources in a sector that needs to improve considerably its overall environmental footprint. Maintenance, use and renewal of the built environment place an enormous strain on our struggle to protect the natural environment and manage its resources in a sustainable way. More than 50% of all materials extracted from the Earth's crust are transformed into construction materials. The built environment accounts for the largest share of greenhouse gas emissions (about 40%) in terms of energy end usage and buildings account for some 30% of CO₂ emissions. Measured by weight, construction and demolition activities also produce Europe's largest waste stream (between 40% and 50%, an estimated 180 million tonnes annually) most of which is recyclable but still in many countries the amount of C&D waste which is reused and recycled is below 20%. The challenge increases with new materials and material combinations.

Area 6.3.1.1. Water

ENV.2008.3.1.1.1. Rehabilitation technologies for degraded water systems presenting quantity and quality problems

This action should promote the development of innovative rehabilitation technologies for degraded surface water and groundwater systems (e.g. rivers and streams, lakes and reservoirs, wetlands, coastal aquifers, etc.) to provide sustainable environmental solutions and the design of generic restoration guidelines and rehabilitation standards that may meet compliance needs towards regulations. Emphasis should be given to technology developments that integrate engineering, physical, biological and ecological sciences. Research proposals should integrate different case studies addressing large scale complex problems combining a wide range of risks, problems sources and degradation processes, and cumulative, synergistic and long-term impacts resulting from agricultural practices, existing or developed water infrastructures, urban development and/or industrial activities To help reconciling conflict views and interests in rehabilitation strategies and techniques, particular attention should be given to the acceptability of the designed solutions through end user involvement, public-private synergies, trade-offs and decision-making processes. Indicators and information systems, technology transfer, education and training activities and analysis of the socio-economic benefits of the proposed rehabilitation solutions should as well be addressed.

Funding scheme: collaborative project (large-scale integrating project)

ANNEX 3

Water Supply and Sanitation Technology Platform

Launching Meeting Pilot 5 October 5, 2007, from 10:00 -16:00, Delft Hydraulics, Delft, The Netherlands

Annotated Agenda D R A F T

We propose the following draft agenda – notes to the various agenda items are given below.

	Item	Discussion initiated by
1	Welcome <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Round table introductions with preliminary expression of interest and possible role.• Comments and proposals to the Agenda	Rodenhuis All
2	Background <ul style="list-style-type: none">• WSSTP and Pilots	Rodenhuis
3	Meeting Objective	Rodenhuis
4	Pilot 5 and FP7 Call <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pilot objective viz a viz objective, c.q. intention of Call• Can FP7 Call be a launching platform?	All
5	FP7 Proposal?	All
6	Proposal Scope	
7	Consortium Formation, c.q. Pre-Consortium Formation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participants and their role• (Pre-) Consortium leader	
8	Tasks, Activities, Time Schedule	
9	Conclusion	Rodenhuis

Notes to the Agenda Items

Chairman

The meeting will be chaired by Dr. Rodenhuis. Rodenhuis has been appointed by the WSSTP Board as (preliminary) Pilot Manager. He was involved in managing the WSSTP Thematic Working Group on Water Management and was until the official establishment recently of the WSSTP Association, member of the Board.

As and when the meeting decides to develop further activities, a project manager for these activities has to be appointed. Rodenhuis will not take on that function. Clearly the function of project manager may develop into that of Pilot Manager, but this is for the WSSTP Board to decide.

1. Welcome

Apart from the round table introductions, we would like to have an initial expression of interest and an indication of the type of role one may consider in possible undertaking resulting from the meeting. A role could be

- stakeholder
i.e. water manager of a particular region, important water user, social/recreational interests etc.
- client
i.e. a party that is problem holder and is seeking its solution
- researcher
i.e. interested in carrying out new research required for problem solution
- technology provider
i.e. party that may have important technologies – fully developed or partly developed that may contribute to a solution
- mediator
i.e. involved in the social activities to reconcile conflicts between stakeholders
- system integrator
i.e. party that could integrate contributions from others
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It should be emphasized that this is all preliminary and exploratory. In no way a commitment is given at this stage.

2. Background

The European Water Supply and Sanitation Technology Platform (WSSTP) has been set up with the objectives to federate the vast and diverse European resources in the water sector. WSSTP has chosen integration as a strategic goal, and will implement this strategy through so-called Pilots. A pilot is an organizational structure that covers generic research, enabling technologies development, and a number of implementation cases. The pilots are a means to carry out precisely targeted and prioritized research that is defined by and tested in a number of real-life applications. The Pilot will use the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and DSS (decision support) tool as the guiding framework. Following this concept a Pilot will consider all usage of the water resource, but each pilot is focusing on a specific problem situation.

A Pilot has a number of Implementation Cases, problem situations taken from a number of European regions. In close consultation with stakeholders, solutions will be developed which are tailored to the specific needs of the region. It is expected that the diversity of European climatic, social and economic conditions, will provide the European industry with a competitive test bed to develop and demonstrate full scale solutions to solve European water issues and contribute to build an international competitive advantage.

Pilot 5 focuses on *Reclamation of degraded water zones – surface water and groundwater*

More information on WSSTP can be found on its web site – see under ‘Further Information’ at the end of this memo. The concept of the WSSTP Pilots is further described in the *WSSTP Implementation Plan*, while strategic research subjects are described in the *WSSTP Strategic Research Agenda*. Both documents can be found on the WSSTP web site.

It appears that it is with this Pilot in mind that the EU has proposed in its FP7 Cooperation Work Programme Environment an action under Area 6: *Area 6.3.1.1. Water*

ENV.2008.3.1.1.1. Rehabilitation technologies for degraded water systems, presenting quantity and quality problems

It says:

“This action should promote the development of innovative rehabilitation technologies for degraded surface water and groundwater systems (e.g. rivers and streams, lakes and reservoirs, wetlands, coastal aquifers, etc.) to provide sustainable environmental solutions and the design of generic restoration guidelines and rehabilitation standards that may meet compliance needs towards regulations. Emphasis should be given to technology developments that integrate engineering, physical, biological and ecological sciences. Research proposals should integrate different case studies addressing large scale complex problems combining a wide range of risks, problems sources and degradation processes, and cumulative, synergistic and long-term impacts resulting from agricultural practices, existing or developed water infrastructures, urban development and/or industrial activities To help reconciling conflict views and interests in rehabilitation strategies and techniques, particular attention should be given to the acceptability of the designed solutions through end user involvement, public-private synergies, trade-offs and decision-making processes.”

3. Meeting Objective

Funding, as always, is an important issue when solutions have to be developed. In the type of problems in the area of “degraded zones” the interest in getting the problems solved is often in the public arena.. This in consequence equally often means that financing is a problem. (One may contrast this with for example a WSSTP Pilot to solve a water problem in industry or in an urban setting. Here there may be a clear problem holder who may benefit from a solution and may be willing to contribute in financing this.)

Pilot 5 may have a mixture of interested problem holders. The objective of the meeting is to discuss and decide whether or not a proposal - and assuming that this is successful - a later project under the coming Call could be a first stage, i.e. a crystallization point around which further pilot activities could be developed. Having achieved a certain success in the EU project such further activities could then be financed from other sources. WSSTP has a Financial Engineering Committee who will be looking at other possibilities. Referring to the example above of an industrial or urban interested party, it could also be that these parties, having a ‘stake’ in the degraded zone, may contribute to further financing.

If the meeting decides that indeed such a first stage is possible, the question then is how to organize the development of a successful EU-proposal.

Agenda items 4,5 and 6

The discussion here follows directly from the meeting objective described above.

7 Consortium Formation

The next question then is who will develop this proposal and what contribution each participant could make. But this may be too early at this stage. It could then be decided to establish a pre-consortium, a small core group willing to develop the ideas generated in this meeting further, organize a future meeting or meetings in which the formation of the actual consortium can then be decided.

This Agenda item has some reference to the expression of interest and possible role discussed at the start of the meeting.

Remaining Agenda items

Need no further explanation.

Information on WSSTP

Relevant web sites for further information are www.wsstp.org for further information on WSSTP, its Vision, Strategic Research Agenda and Implementation Plan

=== end of memo ==