

#### MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, **ALIMENTACIÓN Y MEDIO AMBIENTE**

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL AGUA

SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PLANIFICACION Y USO SOSTENIBLE DEL AGUA

Collaborative production and management of water information How to make polycentric information available to managers, agencies and the public SPANISH EXPERIENCE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA, INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE FOR WATER **GOVERNANCE IN NETWORKED SOCIETIES** 

9-11 June 2014, University of Seville (Spain)

# Collaborative production and management of water information Index



## **Need for collaboration Europe**

- European Union. EU Commission. DG Environment. Compliance reporting
  - Questionnaires
- European Environmental Agency (EEA). Mission and evolution
  - Eurowaternet 1998
  - Reportnert 2000
- **Joint efforts. EU Commission EEA Others** 
  - SEIS (WISE) 2003
  - SIIF 2012
  - INSPIRE 2007

## **Need for collaboration Spain**

- Compliance reporting
- Waste water discharges information
- Water rights information
- Water quality data
  - The case of biological quality elements data
- Programmes of measures (DB PoM)
- NSDI Spatial data infrastructure (CODIIGE)
- Non born open collaborative production

### Conclusions

The need for collaboration Europe

# The European Union (EU) today



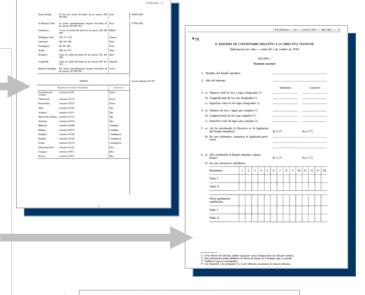


# **European Commission Compliance reporting evolution**



## Reports in writing paper

- Exchange of information Decision (77/795/EEC)[19 parameters, 15 stations (ES)]
- 91/692/EEC: Council Directive standardizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment
  - 92/446/EEC: Commission Decision concerning questionnaires relating to Directives in the water sector
  - 93/481/EEC: Commission Decision concerning formats for the presentation of national programmes as foreseen by Article 17 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC

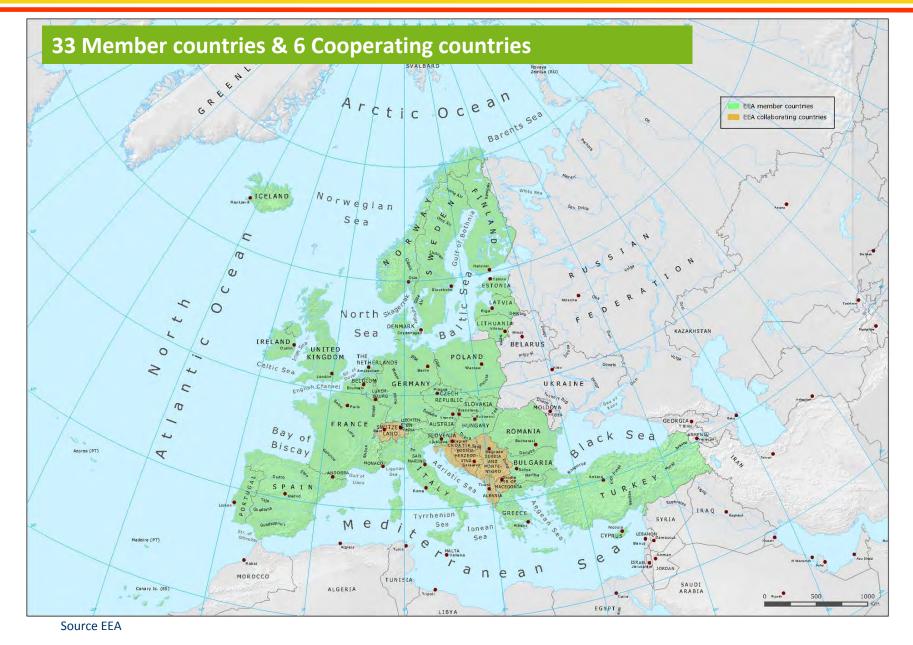






# The European Environment Agency (EEA) Members and collaborators



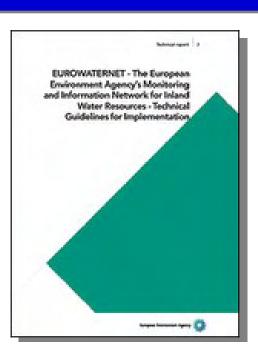


- 1990 Creation of European Environment Agency (EEA) and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET)
- 1994 Work started

#### **MISSION:**

To help the Community and member countries make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability

- 1998 Eurowaternet
  - Annual reports
  - First years (Excel sheets email)
- 2000 Reportnet launched
  - Several IT tools
  - Operational 2002



Source EEA

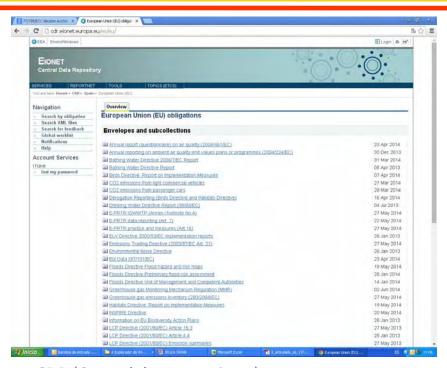
### **Eionet- REPORTNET**



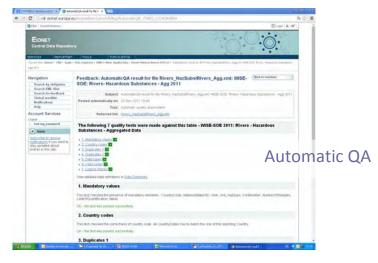


**ROD** (Reporting Obligations Database)

- Used exclusively by EEA till 2003
- Water framework directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) reporting is the driver to extend the use of repornet (SEIS)



#### CDR (Central data repository)



# **Shared Environmental Information System SEIS principles**





### Information should be:

- Managed as close as possible to its source
- Collected once, and shared with others for many purposes
- Readily available to public authorities to easily fulfil legal reporting obligations

- COMMON IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY FOR THE WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

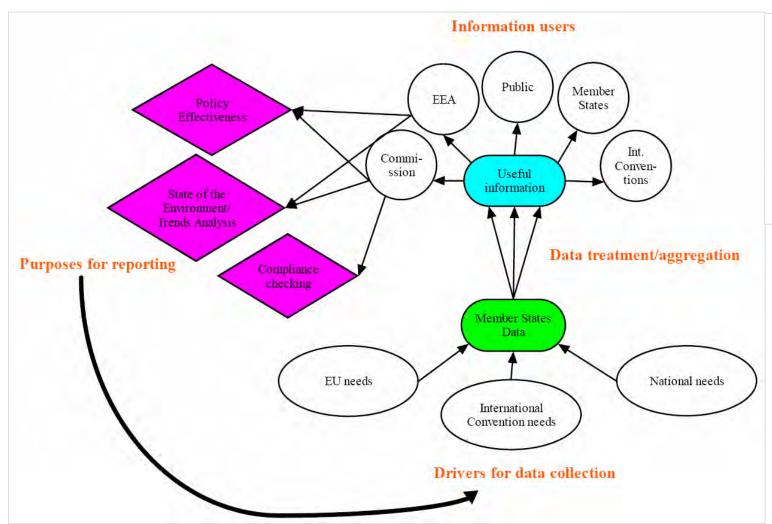
  REPORTING FOR WATER CONCEPT DOCUMENT: TOWARDS A SHARED WATER INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR EUROPE (WISE)

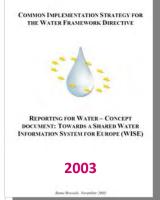
  2003
- Readily accessible to end-users, primarily public authorities at all levels from local to European, to enable them to assess in a timely fashion the state of the environment and the effectiveness of their policies, and to design new policy
- Accessible to enable end-users, both public authorities and citizens, to make comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale (e.g. countries, cities, catchments areas) and to participate meaningfully in the development and implementation of environmental policy
- Fully available to the general public, after due consideration of the appropriate level of aggregation and subject to appropriate confidentiality constraints, and at national level in the relevant national languages
- Supported through common, free open standards (for sharing and processing)

# **Shared Environmental Information System SEIS**





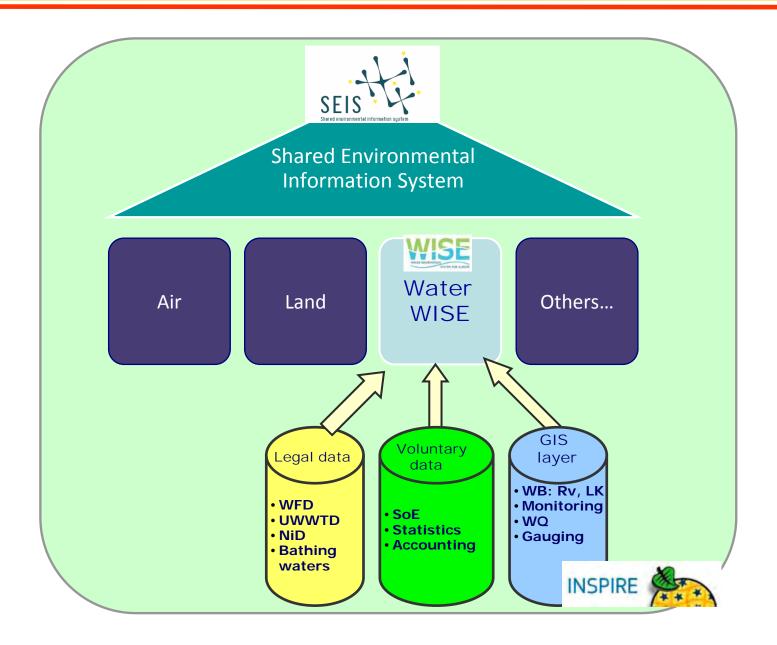




# Water Information System for Europe (WISE)







## Inspire directive (2007/2/CE). Principles





- Data should be collected only once and kept where it can be maintained most effectively
- It should be possible to combine seamless spatial information from different sources across Europe and share it with many users and applications
- It should be possible for information collected at one level/scale to be shared with all levels/scales (detailed & general thorough investigations & strategic purposes)
- Geographic information needed for good governance at all levels should be readily and transparently available.
- Easy to find what geographic information is available, how it can be used to meet a particular need, and under which conditions it can be acquired and used





# Inspire directive (2007/2/CE) Water related themes





Annex I				
1	Coordinate reference systems			
2	Geographical grid systems			
3	Geographical names			
4	Administrative units			
5	Addresses			
6	Cadastral parcels			
7	Transport networks			
8	Hydrography			
9	Protected sites			

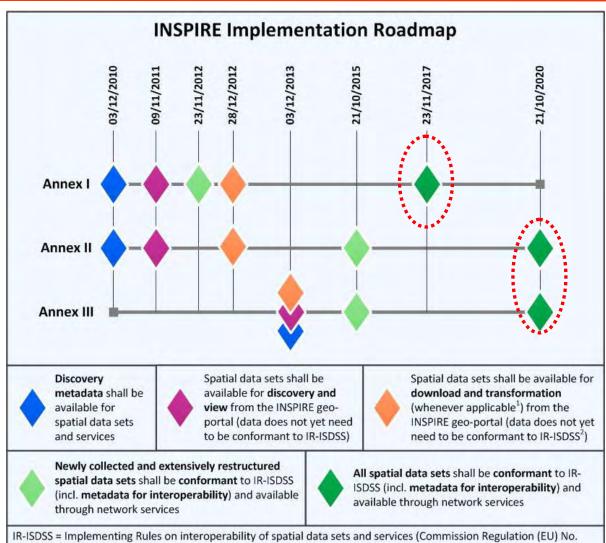
Annex II				
1	Elevation			
2	Land cover			
3	Orthoimagery			
<b>4</b>	Geology			

- 34 data themes
- 8 directly related to water

Anr	Annex III					
	1	Statistical units				
	2	Buildings				
	3	Soil				
	4	Land use				
	5	Human health and safety				
	6	Utility and governmental services				
	7	Environmental monitoring Facilities				
	8	Production and industrial facilities				
	9	Agricultural and aquaculture facilities				
1	10	Population distribution and demography				
	l1	Area management / restriction / regulation zones & reporting units				
<b>1</b>	12	Natural risk zones				
1	13	Atmospheric conditions				
1	14	Meteorological geographical features				
<b>1</b>	<b>L</b> 5	Oceanographic geographical features				
	16	Sea regions				
1	17	Bio-geographical regions				
1	18	Habitats and biotopes				
1	19	Species distribution				
2	20	Energy Resources				
2	21	Mineral Resources				

# **Inspire deadlines**





1089/2010)

Transformation Services only need to be provided if data sets are not made conformant with the IR-ISDSS by some other means (see Art. 7(3) of the INSPIRE Directive)

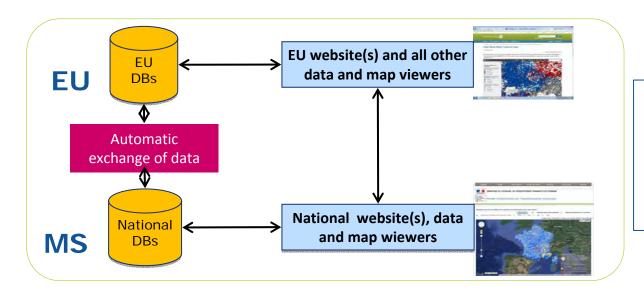
With the exception of newly collected and extensively restructured Annex I data sets, which already have to be compliant with the IR-ISDSS by 23/11/2012

# Structured Implementation and Information Framework SIIF Principles



- Focus on compliance (implementation/compliance)
- From reporting to information management
- Decentralise (from centralised to distributed information systems)
- **Ensure transparency** (publically available and accessible, Directive 2003/4)
- Keep up to date (free to update national systems when data become available)

- Look forward (from assessing noncompliance of the past to future actions on getting into compliance)
- Reduce burden (reducing reporting for areas in compliance, focusing on noncompliance)
- **Self-assess** (EU-MS carry out a compliance assessment themselves)
- Develop step-by-step (development of a modular approach)



Implementation Communication (COM(2012) 95 of 7/3/12)

Structured Implementation and Information Framework (SIIF)

"Developing a pilot for the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive"

[Status: 12/06/2012]

#### 1. Introductio

The Implementation Communication of 7 March 2012 describes a set of objectives around two identified key themes that currently hamper compliant implementation being (i) knowledge on implementation and (ii) responsiveness at national, regional and local levels. The Communication introduced a number of new ideas on how to improve both facets of implementation.

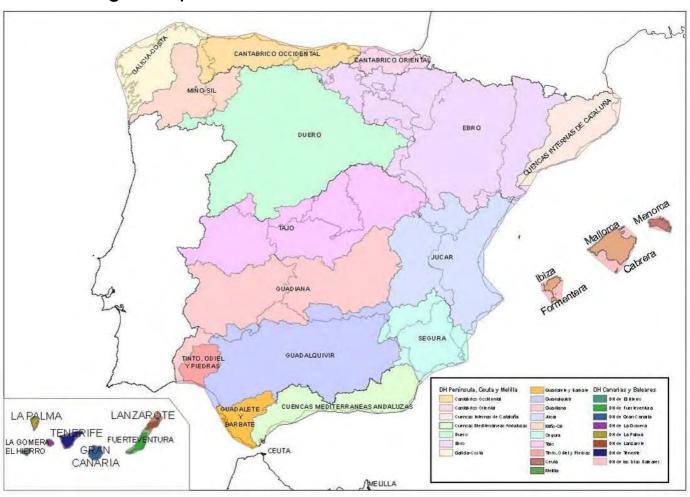
The need for collaboration Spain

# Water Administration in Spain River Basin Districts (RBD)



## 25 RBD in Spain

 Complex system with different competent authorities represented within a RBD trough cooperation bodies



# **Regional administration**



# 17 + 2 Regional Governments

- The Regions or Autonomous Communities may assume competences
  - Environmental protection management
    - Agriculture, diffuse pollution
    - Sewage treatment (municipalities)
    - Habitats and species



**Comunidades Autónomas** 

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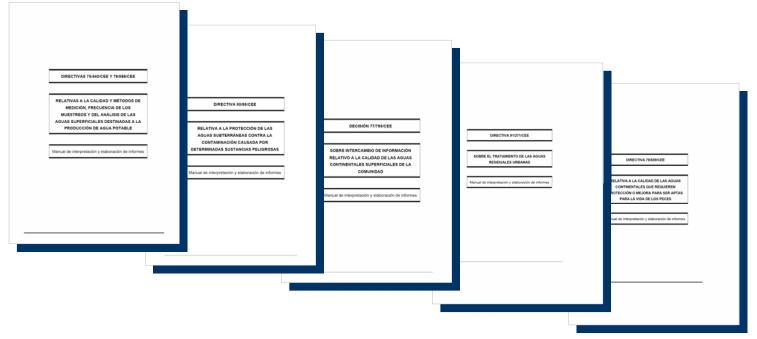
Compliance reporting in Spain

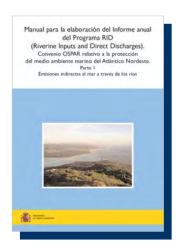
## **Compliance reporting first attempts**



## **Early 1990s**

- Situation
  - **◆ The Internet and email not widely available** (internet search engines inaccurate)
  - RBD ignore EU reporting requirements and legislation (not easily accessible)
- Measures
  - Information and dissemination of requirements (working groups)
  - Guidance on reporting on directives on water sector
  - Other guidance on reporting requirements





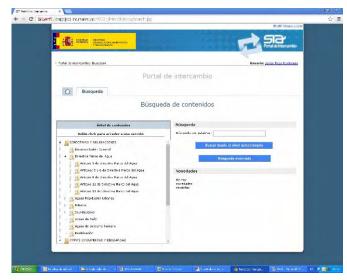
## Spain- SIA Exchange of information portal



### Similar to Reportnet

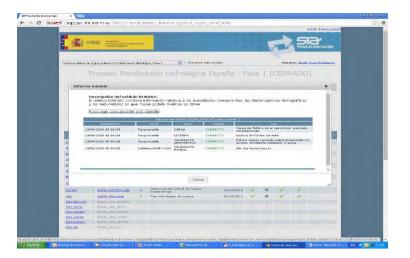
- Obligations database
- Data repository
- Responses tracking
- Automated QA











Waste water discharge information

in Spain

## The origin of collaboration in WWD



#### 1985 Water law

All waste water discharge must have a permit



#### 1986

- Almost no permits issued
- Provisional permit for all discharges (one month to become definitive)
- Only maximum annual volume was fixed in order to charge a tax (Ministerial Order 23/12/1986)
- It failed due to lack of effective mechanisms

#### 1995

- Problem with industrial discharge permits
- Sectoral regularization plans (Royal decree 484/1995)
- It also failed

#### 1999

- The European Commission opened a infringement procedure
  - Fail to correctly issue permits to activities discharging hazardous substances (reduction programs for list II substances)
- Difficult to collect information from permits as there was no database

# **Actors involved in WWD permitting**



River basin organizations



Inland water direct discharges					
1 C.H. Cantábrico	13 C.H. Júcar				
2 C.I. País Vasco	14 C.H. Ebro				
3 Galicia Costa	15 C.I. Cataluña				
4 C.H. Miño Sil	16 Islas Baleares				
5 C.H. Duero	17 El Hierro				
6 C.H. Tajo	18 La Palma				
7 C.H. Guadiana	19 La Gomera				
8 Tinto, Odiel y Piedras	20 Tenerife				
9 C.H. Guadalquivir	21 Gran Canaria				
10 Guadalete-Barbate	22 Fuerteventura				
11 C.Mediterranea And.	23 Lanzarote				
12 C.H. Segura					

### Regions (Comunidades Autónomas)



Coastal discharges				
24 País Vasco	32 Islas Baleares			
25 Cantabria	33 El Hierro			
26 Asturias	34 La Palma			
27 Galicia	35 La Gomera			
28 Andalucía	36 Tenerife			
29 Murcia	37 Gran Canaria			
30 Valencia	38 Fuerteventura			
31 Cataluña	39 Lanzarote			

## First steps



#### **Objective**

Create a common database to facilitate <u>water managers</u> access to WWD information

#### **Needs**

To take scientifically based decisions, BD should contain sound information:

Provide technical tools to improve the quality of waste water discharge permits

#### **Actions taken**

Loyalty

- Capacity building
  - Manual for waste water discharge permitting (developed 1999-2007)
    - Standardization
      - Clarify workflow
      - Application forms for waste water discharges
      - Unify permit formats and criteria
      - Enable automated treatment of data
    - Decision support systems (DSS)

Seminars and training courses (promotion of interpersonal relationships)



- Legislative changes
  - Royal Decree 606/2003
    - Emission limits only for characteristic pollutants
    - National inventory of waste water discharges (CNV)





### National Inventory of waste water discharges Functionalities



### ¿Why should we have a National Inventory on Waste Water Discharges?

- To meet information requirements of supranational institutions, streamlining (removing) reporting requests to River basin authorities and Regional authorities
- To facilitate decision-making process at strategic and political level (also local level)
- To serve as basis for the development of guidance documents on emission limits
- To share information between administrations involved in water permitting
- To enable public access to environmental information
  - ✓ Specific: applicants for permits can consult conditions of similar discharges
  - ✓ Specific: how affected is your waterbody
  - ✓ General: summary reports





# National inventory on waste water discharges (CNV)



## First results – Year 2.005

- 20 years after Water Law: no clear results achieved
  - Waste water discharge permit (WWDP) conditions inadequate
    - ✓ 50% (9.860) of WWDP still provisional (without emission limit values)
    - ✓ 50% (9.220) of WWDP definitive (with emission limits, but not always adequate for water quality objective compliance)
    - √ 9.287 applications in process





Need for additional measures and resources

## National inventory on waste water discharges (CNV)



## WWD Action Plan (Plan de Choque de vertidos)

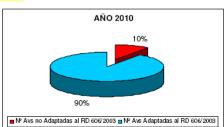
- Budget allocation (23,8 million €)
  - Human, technical and material resources for RBD
  - Selection of most important discharges to prioritise WWDP revision (based on basic statistics available – economic study for RD 606/2003)

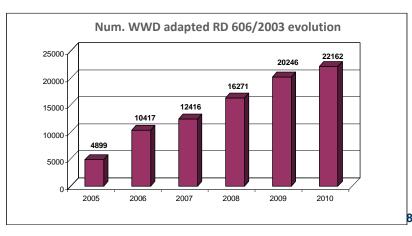
Three stages with different priorities depending on volume and hazard:

- Priority I (2005): 800 WWD permits represent 90% of discharge volume and of pollution. Urban discharges of more than 10.000 p.e, industrial discharges with hazardous substances, cooling water discharges and fish farm discharges.
- Priority II (2007): urban discharges between 2.000 and 10.000 p.e. and biodegradable waste water discharges from agri-food industry of more than 4.000 p.e.
- Priority III (2009): urban discharges of less than 2.000 p.e.









## National inventory on waste water discharges (CNV)

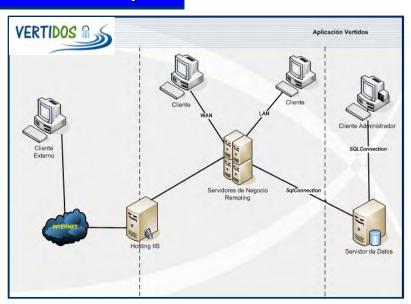


## WWD Action Plan (Plan de Choque de vertidos)

#### Some measures

- Human resources
  - Temporal external aid
  - New specialized public employees
    - Waste water discharge management 30 master degree graduates + 70 bachelor degree
    - Water quality 62 master degree
- New ICT tools
  - To help issuing permits
  - To create the CNV-INEA





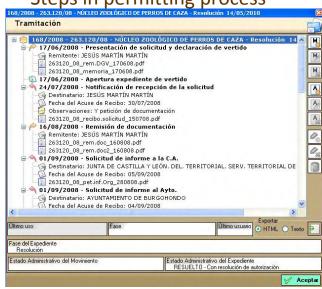


## **New ICT tools**





Steps in permitting process





E-Government

### Compliance: evaluation of damages



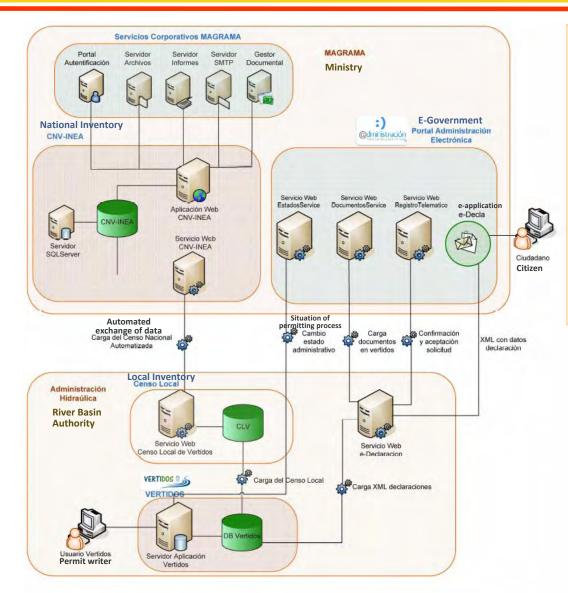


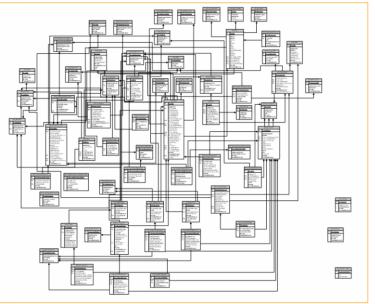
All application process can be done totally online

## **New ICT tools**











Compliance reporting in Spain Urban waste water discharge information (Directive 91/271/CEE)



# **EdarNet Urban waste water discharges**

### **EdarNet**





A **web based tool** which give access to all national relevant information concerning Urban waste water discharges (directive 91/271/CEE)

#### Inventory of infrastructures:

- Sewage system description and Key figures
- UWW Treatment Plant description and Key figures
- Agglomerations of the UWWTP Compliance, description and Key figures
- Discharge point Description and Key figures
- Sensitive areas



#### • Functionalities

- Compliance is automatically processed from raw analytical data
- Generation of maps
- Automated generation of detailed or synthesis reports (colour codes)
- Generation of EU report

#### Users

- 200 from Confederaciones hidrográficas and Comunidades Autónomas
- Similar to SIIF but without publication of data



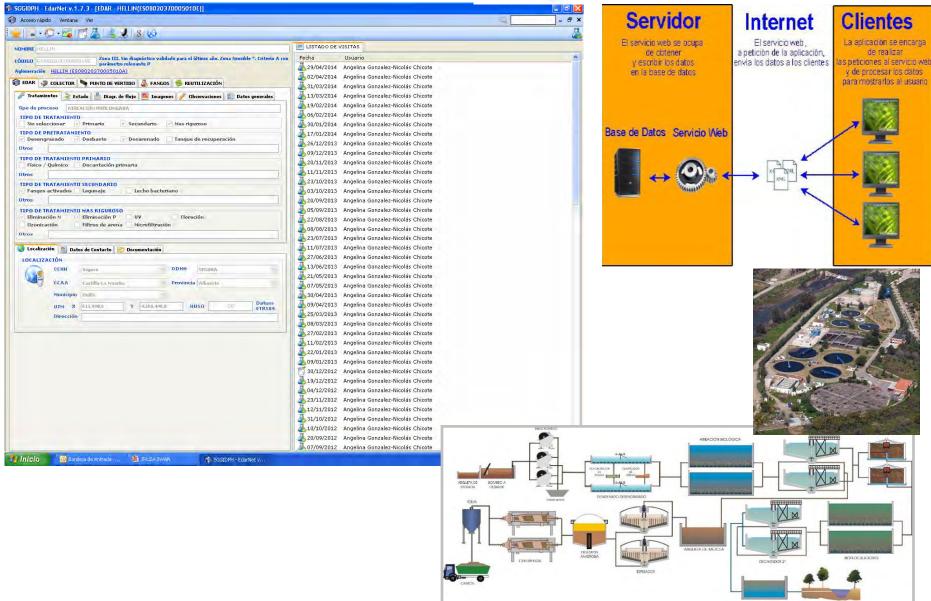


# **EdarNet Urban waste water discharges**







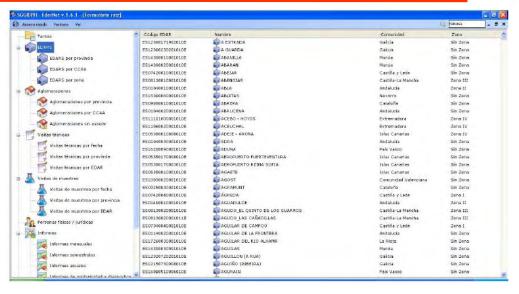


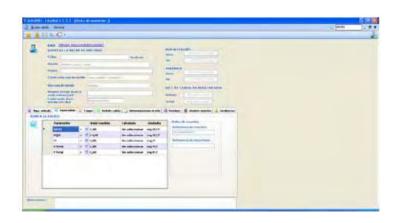
# **Edarnet Analytical results**

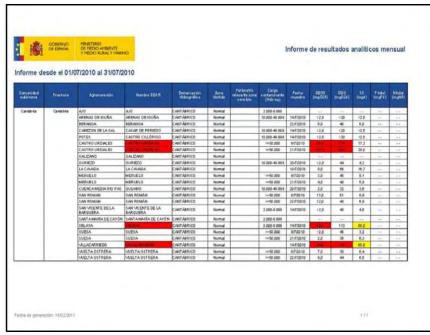


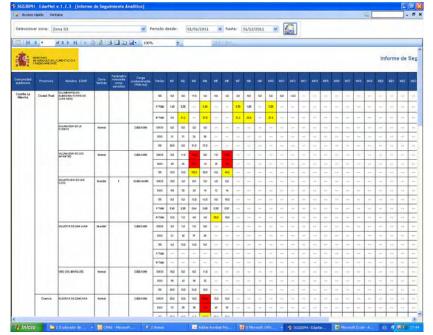












Water rights in Spain



## **Water Registry**





- In previous legal regulation (Water Act of 1879) groundwater was private water
- Since The Water Act came into force in 1985, all water has been considered public
- The Spanish administrative law is especially careful with private property and to not damage the property rights
- The Water Act 1985 created a transition period to adapt the private exploitation of groundwater









- Historically, records were registered in paper
- Difficult decision-taking process to issue new water rights (some demands for economic compensation by the administration of previous water right holders)
- **Big amount of groundwater applications to manage to adapt to the new water law**

# Water Registry Some steps



#### 2003

- Modernisation plan of hydraulic administration
  - ALBERCA program was launched:
    - Provide human, technical, technological and financial resources
    - New software developed to help the administrative process (more than 500.000 administrative records)
    - Review of the water rights registered in the The Catalogue of Historical Private Abstractions
    - Need to control external contactors (centralized system)





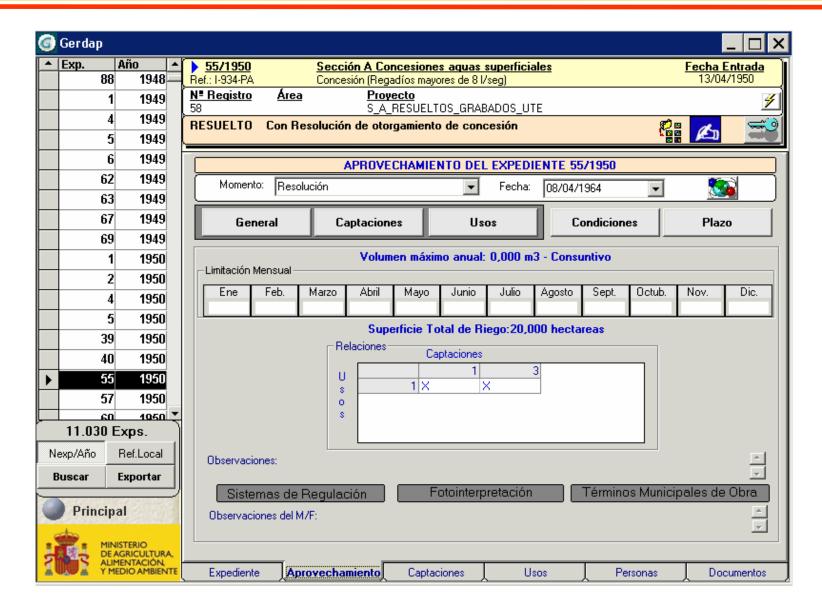
#### 2014

- 2014 Confederaciones Hidrográficas: 689.106 records within ALBERCA system (or similar systems)
  - WATER REGISTRY: a modern tool to register, modify, identify and locate all water uses... It is already developed, but now it is being tested









Inscripciones: Datos de la inscripción | Otros apartados | Notas marginales | Historial | Resumen | Avisos

Derechos

Reservas

Contratos de cesión

Infraestructuras

Organismo: Confederación Hidrográfica del Duero Estado: Vigente Sección: A

Usted está en Derechos / Inscripciones / Detalle / Resumen

#### Resumen

#### Derecho

#### DATOS GENERALES:

Plazo del derecho: 30 años Fecha inicio: 29/01/1985

Fecha de extinción: 29/01/2015

Volumen máximo anual (m³): 1.150,000

#### TITULARES:

A58818501 - Comunidad de Regantes El

Porvenir

#### Captaciones

Captación 1:

Procedencia del agua: Superficial

Río o cauce: PRADO ANCHO

Masa de agua superficial:

Natural

Volumen máximo anual (m3): 800,000 Caudal máximo instantáneo (l/s): 500,000

Captación 2:

Procedencia del agua: Subterránea

Acuifero:

Páramo del Duratón

Volumen máximo anual (m³): 200,000 Caudal máximo instantáneo (I/s): 200,000

Captación 3:

Procedencia del agua: Subterránea

Acuifero:

Páramo del Duratón

Volumen máximo anual (m³): 150,000 Caudal máximo instantáneo (I/s): 100,000

#### INFRAESTRUCTURAS:

Nombre: Páramo Tipo: Canal Ver más

Generar PDF

Opciones

Volver

Desconectar

#### Usos

Uso 1:

Tipo de uso: Usos agropecuarios - Regadíos

Volumen máximo anual (m³): 800,000

Uso 2:

Tipo de uso: Abastecimiento - Usos

destinados a otros abastecimiento fuera de los núcleos urbanos - Otros usos domésticos

distintos del consumo humano

Volumen máximo anual (m³): 350,000

Inscripciones: Datos de la inscripción | Otros apartados | Notas marginales | Historial | Resumen | Avisos

Derechos

Reservas

Contratos de cesión

Nº Inscripción: DU2014001080 · Inmatriculación Organismo: Confederación Hidrográfica del Duero

Fecha de registro del asiento: 21/01/2014

Usted está en Derechos / Inscripciones / Detalle / Datos de la inscripción / Derecho

Datos de la inscripción: Derecho | Captaciones | Usos | Relaciones | Documentación

Nombre: Resolución de Otorgación de

Derechos

Tipo: Resolución administrativa

Fecha del derecho: 28/01/1985

Autoridad: Presidente de la Confederación

Hidrográfica

Ver documento

#### Titulares

A58818501 - Comunidad de Regantes El Porvenir

#### DATOS DEL TITULAR:

Tipo de persona: Comunidad de usuarios

Tipo de documento: CIF

Nº de documento: A58818501

Nombre/Razón social: Comunidad de

Regantes El Porvenir

Fecha de aprobación de la comunidad: 02/01/1985

Nombre: Juan

Primer apellido: Pérez

Segundo apellido: López

Ver datos de contacto

#### Título

#### Características generales

Plazo del derecho: 30 años

Fecha inicio: 29/01/1985 (A partir del día siguiente de notificación de la resolución)

Fecha de extinción: 29/01/2015

Naturaleza: Consuntivo

Volumen máximo anual (m³): 1.150,000

Ver condiciones específicas

Generar PDF

Opciones

Volver

#### Información de los expedientes

N° expediente tramitación: DU-2730/ZA

N° expediente organismo: DU-2730/ZA

#### Referencias a inscripciones anteriores

20002 - Registro de Aprovechamiento de Aguas.

Nombre del registro: Registro de Aprovechamiento de Aguas

Tomo / Folio: 10

Sección: A

Nº Inscripción: 20002

#### Acta de reconocimiento parcial o final

Fecha de aprobación: 03/02/1986

Ver documento

1

Inscripciones: Datos de la inscripción | Otros apartados | Notas marginales | Historial | Resumen | Avisos

Opciones

Desconectar

Volver

Derechos

Reservas

Limitaciones

Contratos de cesión

Infraestructuras

Otros

Nº Inscripción: DU2014001080 - Inmatriculación Organismo: Confederación Hidrográfica del Duero

Estado: Vigente Sección: A

Fecha de registro del asiento: 21/01/2014

Generar PDF

Usted está en Derechos / Inscripciones / Detalle / Datos de la inscripción / Captaciones

Datos de la inscripción: Derecho | Captaciones | Usos | Relaciones | Documentación

C 1 - Captación 1 Ver más

CS 1.A - Captación secundaria Vermás

C 2 - Captación 2 Ver más

C 3 - Captación 3 Ver más

#### Datos de la captación

Identificador: 1

Nombre: Captación 1

Tipo: Toma directa

Orden de la captación: 1 de 3

Sistema de explotación: Esla-Valderaduey

Volumen máximo anual (m³): 800,000

Caudal máximo instantáneo (l/s): 500,000

#### Características de la captación

Tipo de toma: Fija

#### Infraestructuras de la captación

**Nombre:** Páramo **Tipo:** Canal *Ver más* 

#### Usos asociados a la captación

Nº de usos: 1

Usos asociados: USO 1 consultar uso

#### Procedencia del agua

Superficial

Río o cauce:

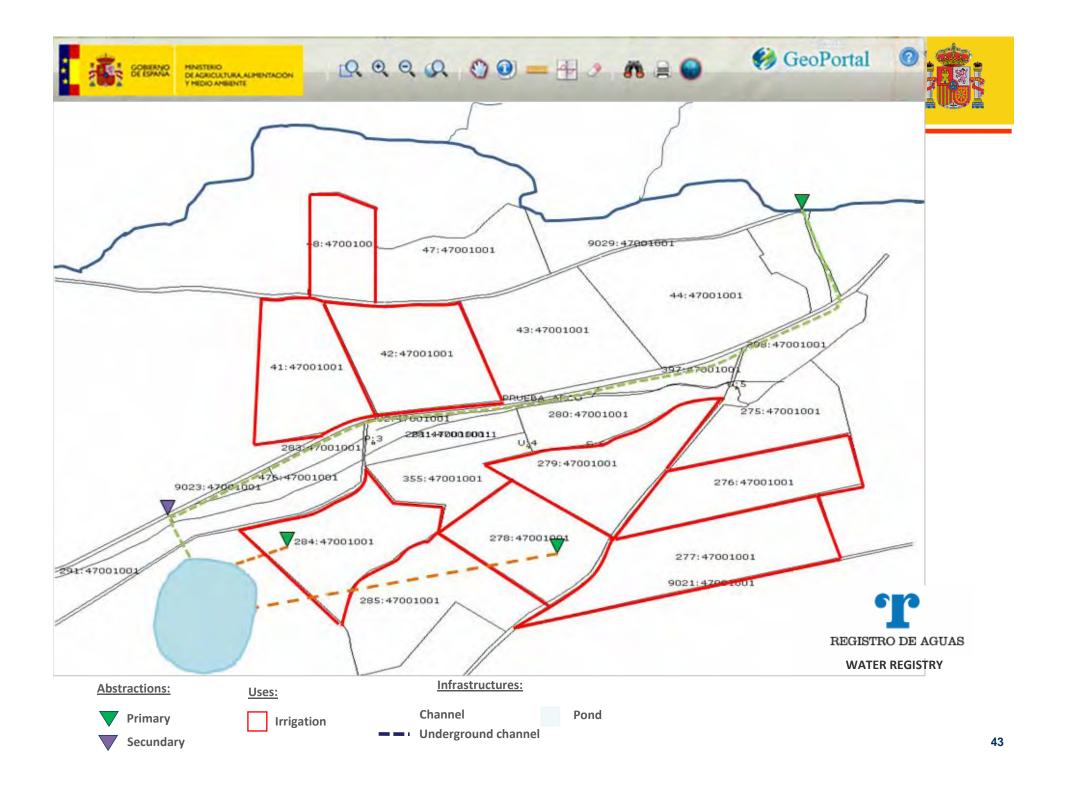
PRADO ANCHO

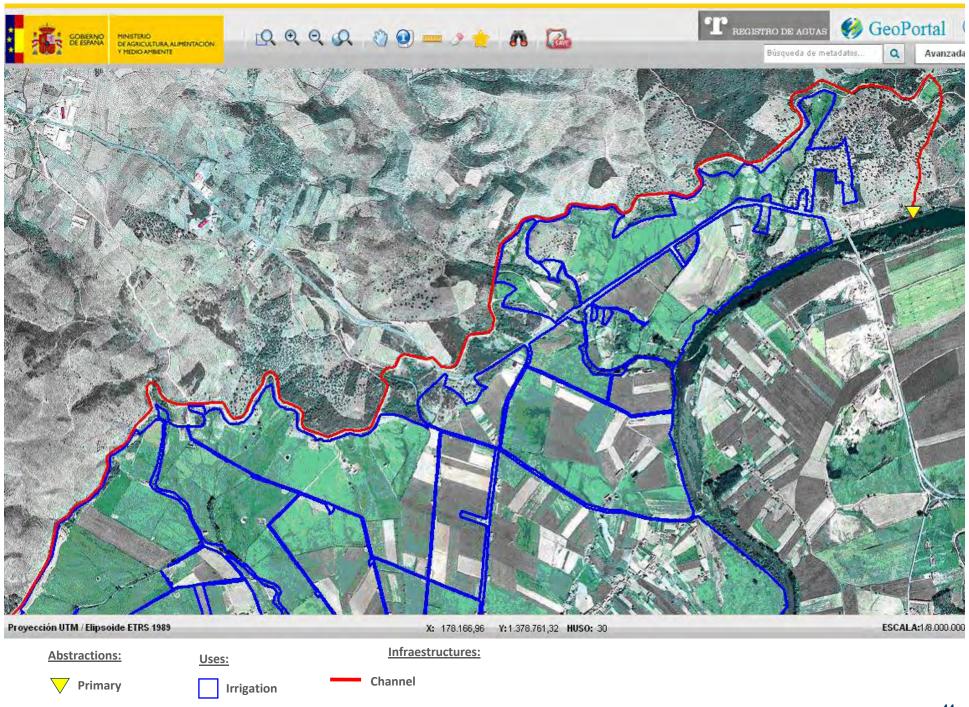
Masa de agua superficial:

Natural

#### Localización de la captación

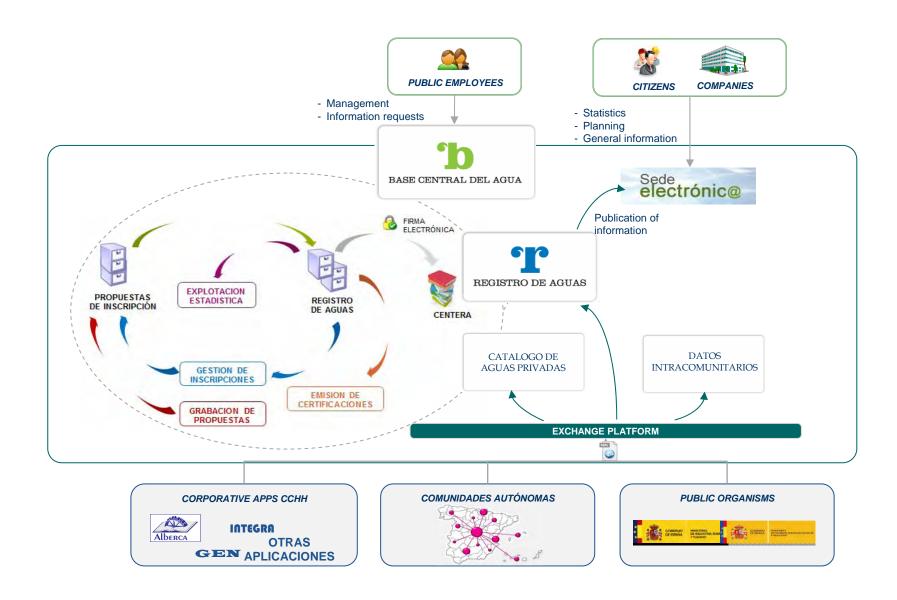
visor acartográfico





## **Water Registry**





Water quality and water status information in Spain



## Monitoring programs Quality assurance



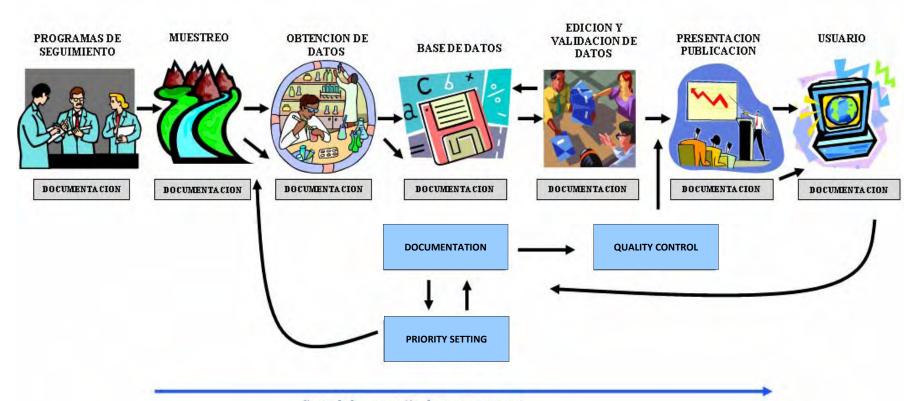
Guidance for the design of monitoring programs Sampling and analytical protocols

(physical, chemical, biological, hymo)

Data models

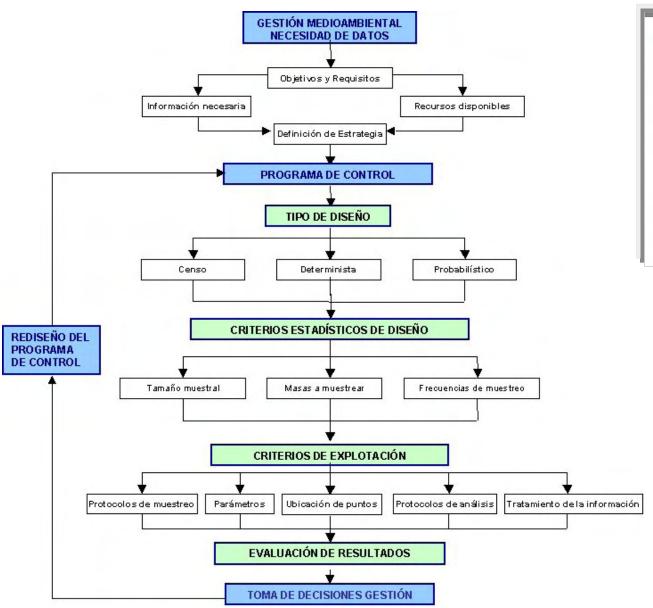
CEMAS TAXAGUA ID-TAX Apoyo carga de datos y validación FIC

WB status information system



# Guidance for the design of water quality monitoring programs







## Sampling and analytical protocols



## Chemical and microbiological analysis

Orden MAM/3207/2006 Technical instruction MMA-EECC-1/06

## Biological sampling and identification protocols

- Invertebrates in wadeable rivers (ML-Rv-I-2013)
- Phytobenthos in rivers (benthic diatoms) (ML-R-D-2013)
- Phytoplankton in lakes and reservoirs (M-LE-FP-2013)
- Invertebrates in lakes (ML-L-I-2013)
- Macrophytes in lakes (M-L-OFM-2013)

## Biological sampling protocols

- Invertebrates in rivers IBMWP.2013
- Invertebrates in lakes IBCAEL-2013
- Phytoplankton in lakes and reservoirs MFIT-2013
- Diatoms IPS. -2013
- Macrophytes in lakes. OFALAM-2013



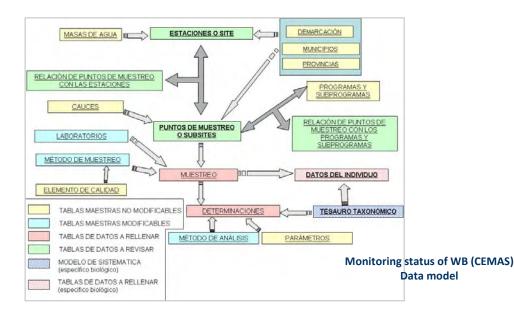


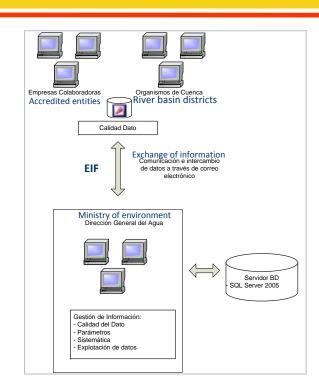


## Situation of WB status databases 2014



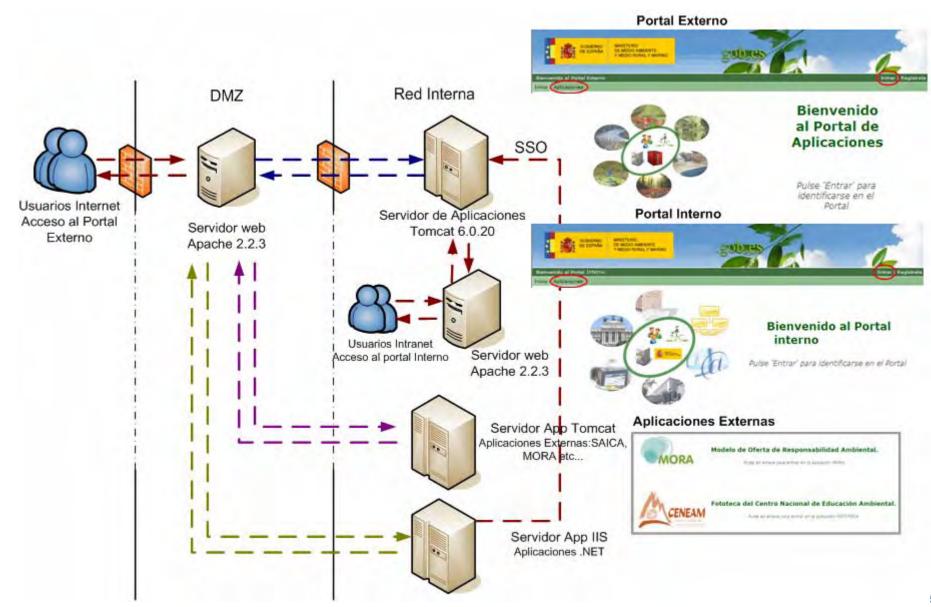
- 25 RBD involved
- Data model in continuous evolution
- Exchange of information file (EIF Access)
- Work focused on the improvement of data quality
- Annual reporting to the Ministry DB
  - From floppy disk exchange to the use of exchange of information platforms (CIRCA)
- Moving towards direct access to data at source





## Water status monitoring System architecture





## New challenges Improvemets due to WFD



## New biological parameters

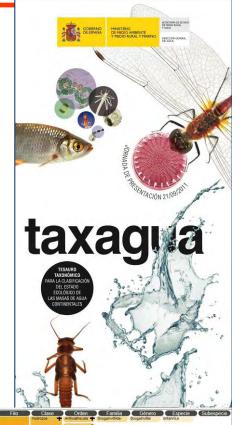
- 2006. More than 32.000 different registers of taxa (only 14.000 valid)
- Mistakes in writing, synonyms, duplicities, open names...
  - Need for standardization
    - Spanish official taxa list (Taxagua)
    - Common identification keys (ID-TAX)

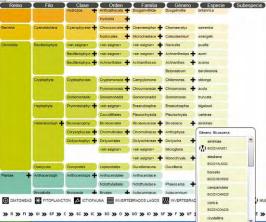








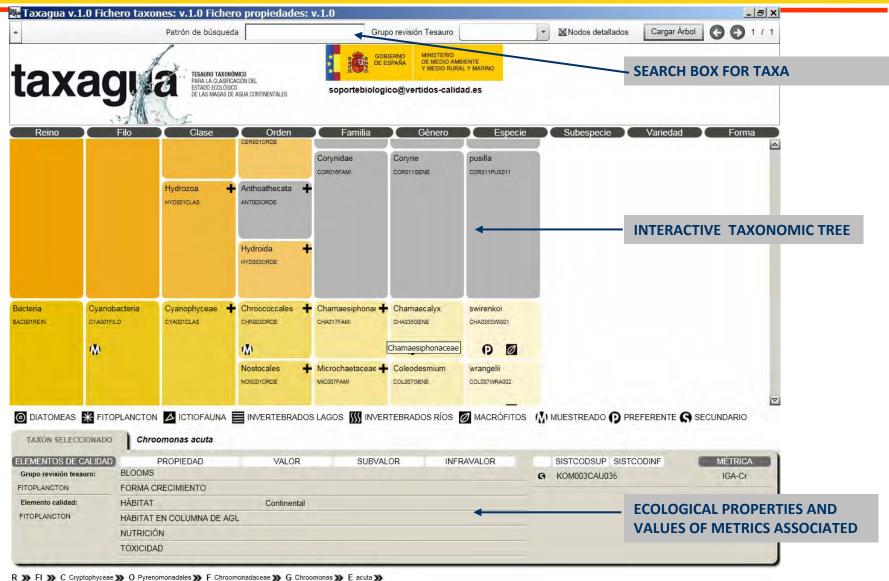




## Thesaurus of taxa: TAXAGUA







## **Common identification keys**







Phytobenthos: 367 species



Phytoplancton: 485 species



Fish: 84 species



Macrophites: 379 species



Benthic invertebrates: 160 families, total taza 175

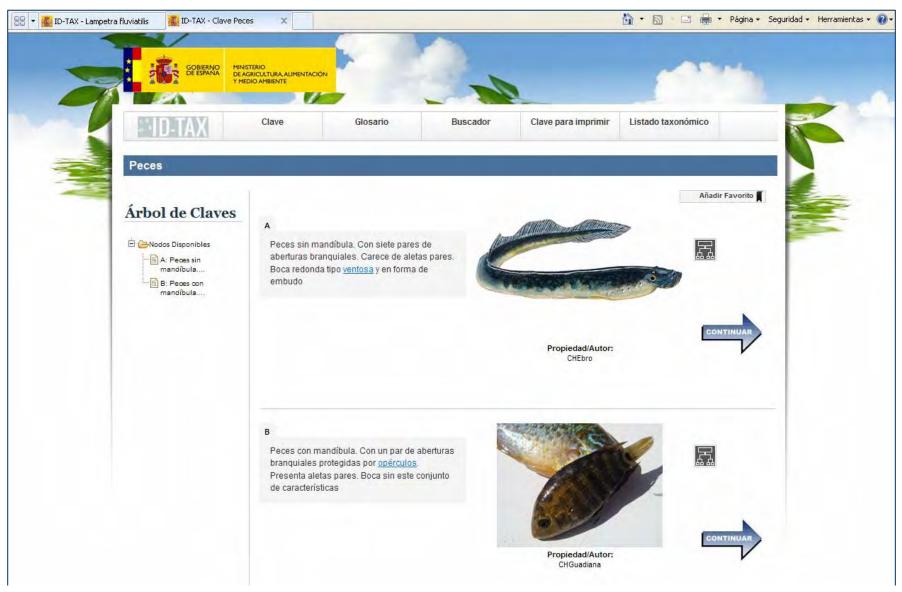
#### CLAVES DE IDENTIFICACIÓN

	Estrías uniseriadas Especie Gomphonema capitatum
152a	Frústulos arqueados, elípticos en visión pleural, mostrando simultáneamente el
	rafe de ambas valvas153
152b	Combinación de caracteres diferente
153a	Sin cópulas
153b	Con cópulas
154a	Ramas del rafe fuertemente curvadas
154b	Ramas del rafe ligeramente curvadas o rectas
155a	Área dorsal ausenteEspecie Amphora eximia
155b	Área dorsal presente
	Punctae dorsales visibles
156b	Punctae dorsales no visibles Especie Amphora pediculus
	Más de 20 estrías en 10 µm Especie Halamphora montana
	Menos de 20 estrías en 10 μm
	Punctae visibles Especie Halamphora veneta
	Punctae no visibles Especie Halamphora coffeaeformis
	Área dorsal central ausente
	Área dorsal central presente Especie Amphora copulata
	Margen ventral de la valva ondulado, con una prominencia hialina central.
2000	Terminaciones proximales del rafe no curvadas
160h	Combinación de caracteres diferente
	Valvas con una anchura media inferior a los 5 µm Especie Reimeria sinuata
	Valvas con una anchura media superior a los 5 µm Especie Reimeria uniseriata
	Terminaciones proximales del rafe curvadas dorsalmente. Terminaciones distales
1024	del rafe curvadas ventralmente
162h	Combinación de caracteres diferente
	Frústulos curvados dorsiventralmente, frecuentemente presentan estigmoides164
	Frústulos no curvados dorsivenralmente o sólo ligeramente, sin estigmoides 173
	Punctae visibles 165
	Punctae no visibles 168
	Las punctae son areolas
	Las punctae son lineolas
	Ratio largo/ancho superior a 5
	Ratio largo/ancho inferior a 5
	Valvas de hasta 15 µm de ancho Especie Encyonema caespitosum
	Valvas de más de 15 µm de ancho Especie Encyonema prostratum
	Más de 17 estrías en 10 µm Especie Encyonema reichardtii
	Menos de 17 estrás en 10 μm
	Valvas con una densidad media de estrías de 13 en 10 um
	Valvas con una densidad media de estrías de 15 en 10 µm
	Valvas de hasta 22 µm de ancho
	Valvas de más de 22 μm de ancho Variedad Encyonema silesiacum var. altensis
	Más de 32 punctae en 10 µmEspecie Encyonema ventricosum
	Menos de 32 punctae en 10 µm
	Valvas con una densidad media de estrías de 16 μm
1/28	vaivas con una densidad media de estrias de 16 µm
1776	Valvas con una densidad media de estrías inferior a 16 µm
1/20	THE COLUMN TO A CO
	wall 3 11 100 10 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Tatálogo de identificación de los organismos utilizados como elementos de calida biológicos en las redes de control en aplicación de la Directiva Marco del Agua

## **ID-TAX** web-based application





http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/agua/temas/estado-y-calidad-de-las-aguas/aguas-superficiales/programas-seguimiento/id-tax.aspx

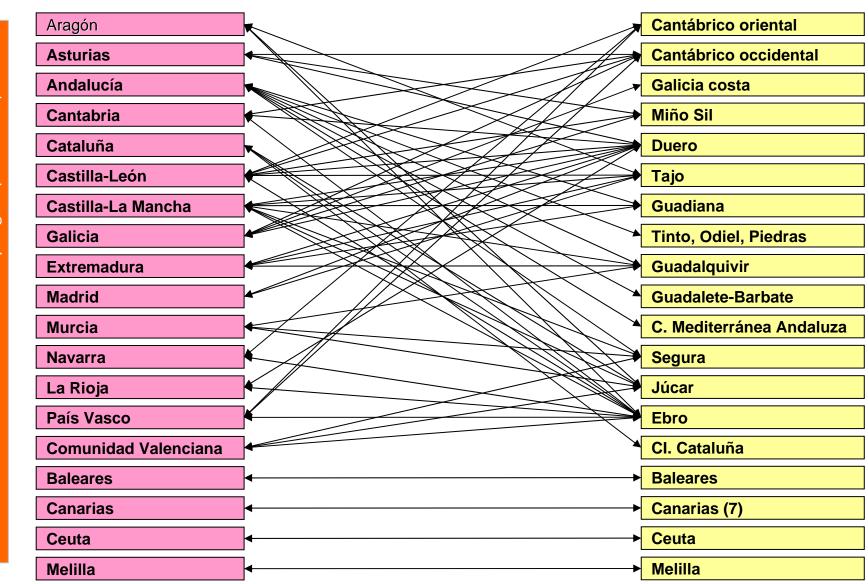
Programs of measures WFD river basin management plans in Spain



# Several General Directorates by Region (x5 or more)

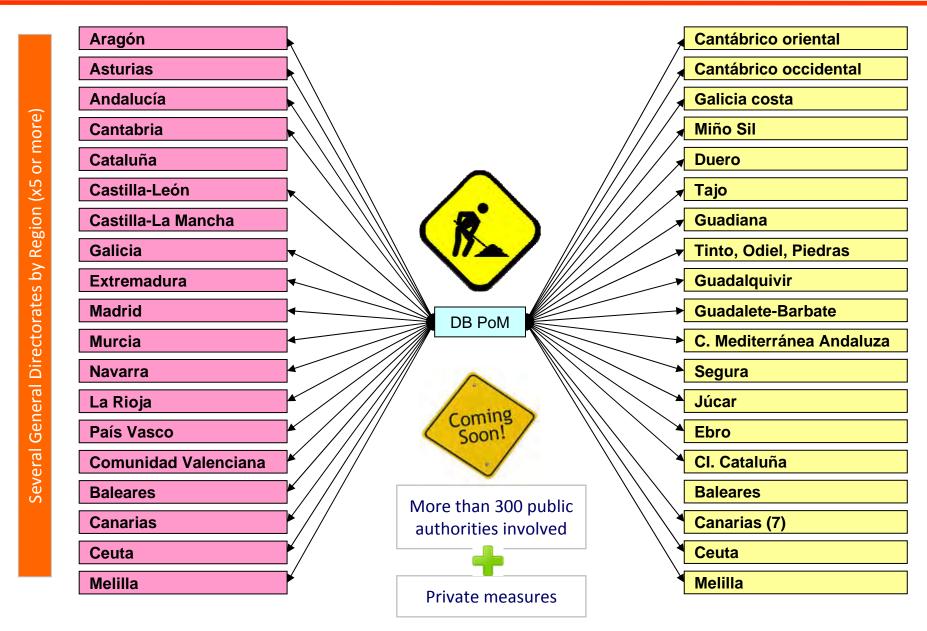
## **Interrelation Regions-River Basin District (measures)**





# Future situation with Programmes of measures Database (DB PoM)





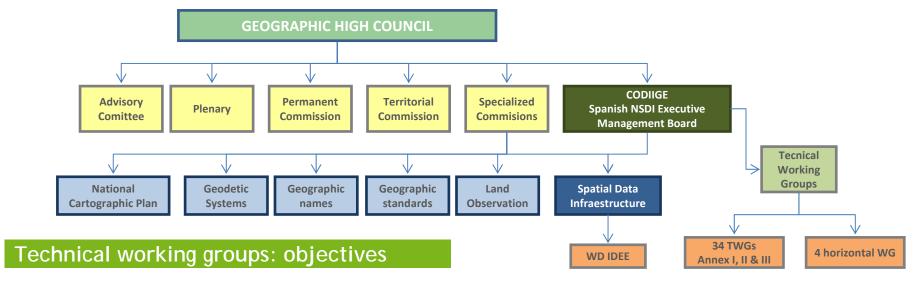
Spatial datasets Inspire directive in Spain



# Spanish Infrastructure for Spatial Information Managing Board (CODIIGE)



- Created in 2011 to coordinate the implementation of Inspire directive in Spain
  - 38 TWG created (4 horizontal + 34 thematic)



- Analysis of existing regulations in Spain
- Search for consistency between these regulations and the corresponding INSPIRE implementing rules
- Preparation of draft standards, guidelines, methodologies, classifications, nomenclatures, codes (standardization)
- Analysis of the data sets, metadata, and services necessary to inform the EC (INSPIRE)
- Raise awareness of creating data sets, metadata, and services
- Monitor the implementation of these data sets and services
- Promote the development of tools for analysis and publication of information

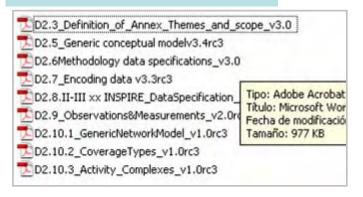
## **Guidelines – Data Specification**



#### Thematic Guidelines



#### General Guidelines

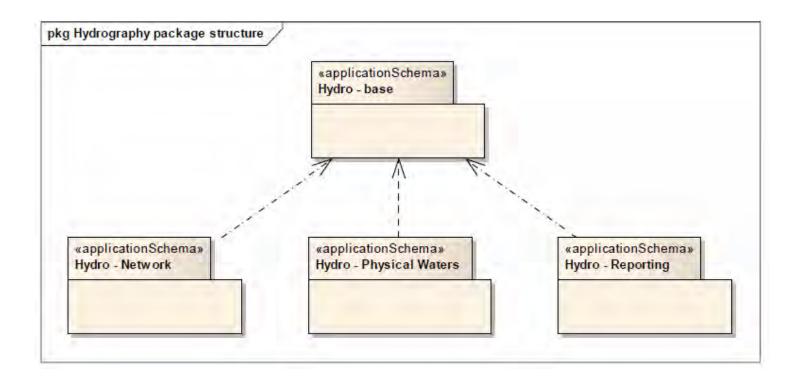




# Data Specification Guidelines I.8 Hydrography



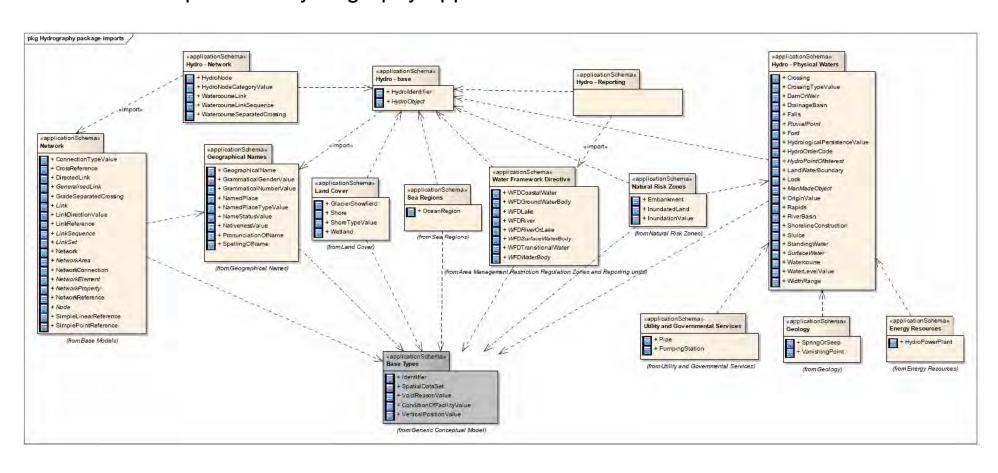
Structure of the hydrography application schemas



# Data Specification **Guidelines I.8 Hydrography**



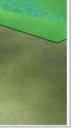
## Relationships in the Hydrography application schemas



# Data Specification Guidelines I.8 Hydrography. Physical waters







Drainage

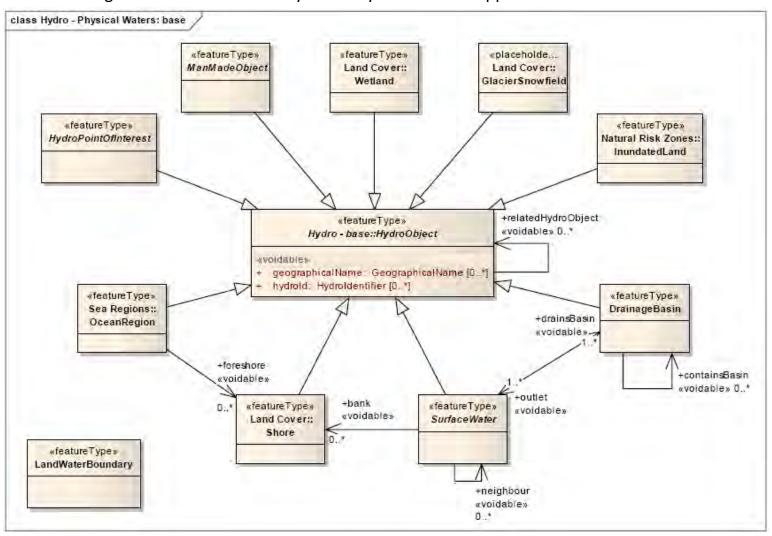
Basin

River Basin

## Data Specification Guidelines I.8 Hydrography. Physical waters



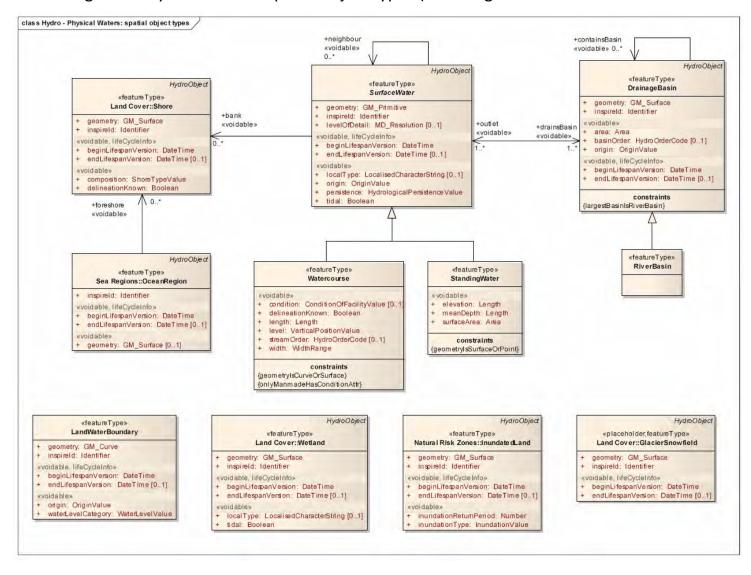
UML class diagram: Overview of the 'Hydro – Physical Waters' application schema



## Data Specification Guidelines I.8 Hydrography. Physical waters



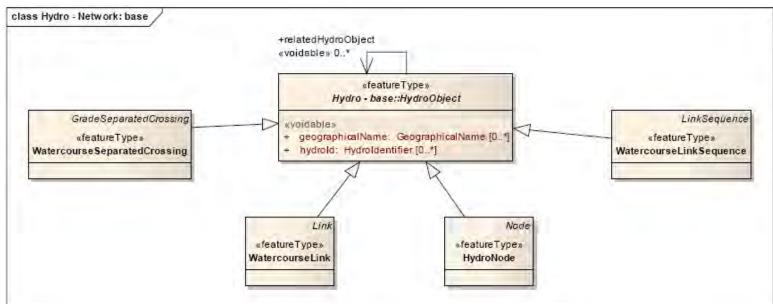
UML class diagram: 'Physical Waters' spatial object types (including related classes from other themes)



## Data Specification Guidelines I.8 Hydrography. Hydro-network





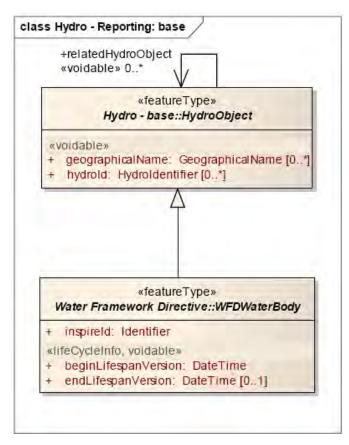


## Data Specification Guidelines I.8 Hydrography. Reporting



## Moved to Annex III.11 through Regulation 1253/2013





## **Inspire regulations**



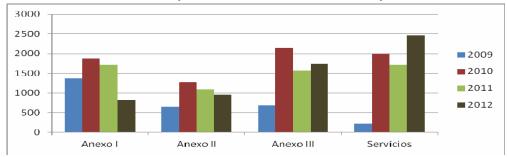
- Regulation (EC) No 1205/2008 as regards metadata
- Regulation (EC) No 976/2009 as regards the **Network Services**
- Regulation (EC) No 1088/2010 as regards download services and transformation services
- Regulation (EC) No 1089/2010 as regards **interoperability** of spatial data sets and services (Annex I Themes)
  - Regulation (UE) No 1253/2013 (Annex II & III Themes)



## **Inspire reporting Spain**



General evolution of data reported to the European Commission (Spain)



- Annex I.8 Hydrography
  - First years: even no data

More data doesn't necessarily mean more information

- Year 2010
  - 403 spatial datasets reported
  - 48 considered valid
- Year 2013
  - 98 spatial datasets reported
  - 62 considered valid & correct

If data is not well catalogued
more data = more confusion = less information

\_.\_.\_.

Open collaborative production Non born initiatives



# Open collaborative production Non born initiatives



## Difficulties of public authorities to cover the hole territory or hole information

- Phytoplankton: assessment of frequency of algal blooms (WFD requirement)
- ID-TAX: not all levels of taxonomic identification had a good photographs
- Collaborative completion of inventory of pressures (e.g. abandoned little dams)



### Why haven't they succeed yet?

- Difficulties for quality control
  - ✓ Algal blooms: possible confusion in the name of the lake/reservoir, missspellings in names, foam (pollution or algal bloom?)..
  - ✓ ID-TAX photos: possible mistakes of taxonomic classification, mistakes encoding photos...
  - ✓ Small differences in coordinates produce two objects...
- A reviewing system has to be put in place
  - Does it worth the information gained?
  - Need for automated reviewing or volunteer reviewing community or...(any idea?)
- More data can be less information



Some possible conclusions

## **Shortcomings problems and conclusions**



## • First requirement to share information:

- Information should exist and have minimum quality requirements
  - Requirements have to be public, well known and stable
  - Share data vs share information

## Standardization is crucial

- The highest binding level the better (law, technical specifications, agreements, guidance documents...)
- Standardization is of no use if there is no willingness to follow the standards
  - Legal enforcement mechanisms are important
  - Mechanisms to increase **loyalty** are of paramount importance
    - Interpersonal relationships (working groups, seminars...)
    - Education: all levels of society implied



## The role of ICT

- ICT is the main driver that allows information sharing (but just a tool)
- Collaborative production and management of water information should take advantage of existing ICT developments
- Focus should be put on institutional arrangements

## **Loyalty – Institutional loyalty**



- With co-workers
- With workers of other levels in the scale of information
- With information needs of others (management, citizens)
- With non binding compliance documents or formats
  - With agreements
  - With guidance documents
  - With information formats
- With law compliance
- Loyalty of citizens with administration (environment protection is a responsibility of all)

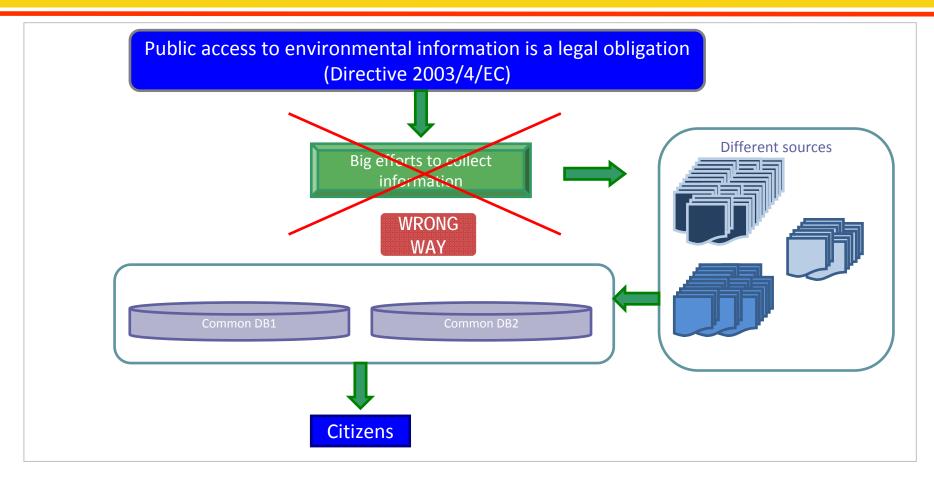
## **Spanish Constitution**

#### Article 45

- 1. Everyone has the right to enjoy an environment suitable for the development of the person as well as the duty to preserve it.
- 2. The public authorities shall concern themselves with the rational use of all natural resources for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of life and protecting and restoring the environment, supporting themselves on an indispensable collective solidarity.

## Public participation and access to data





Public participation is not just an obligation

## Public participation and access to data Conclusions



## To make polycentric information available to managers, agencies and the public

- Data information systems have to offer the data producer an advantage for using it
- Data information systems have to take account of data needs of all actors involved
- Data collection shouldn't be oriented <u>only</u> to:
  - ✓ Reporting purposes (compliance reporting should be just one of the outputs the systems)
  - ✓ Comply with public access to environmental data
- Data should be collected for management, planning or policy definition purposes
  - Data as a means to an end
  - All levels of decision have to be involved (Policy makers, managers, stakeholders, water users, NGOs, citizens...). Consensus on strategy
- Reporting has to be a consequence of the work carried out
  - Reporting shouldn't be a time consuming effort
  - Reporting should be "transparent" for the producer of the information
- Public access to data has to be seen as a way to improve water management (public access to information as a means to an end)
  - There is a need that public authorities and citizens believe this way of thinking
- Public authorities and citizens should have the commitment to work together
  - Need for loyalty in this relationship

