



Progress, challenges and achievements on dam removal in Europe the last 10 years



















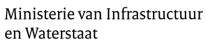










































eaa

European

Anglers Alliance



France

Saint-Etienne-du-Vigan Dam 1998 (Allier River)

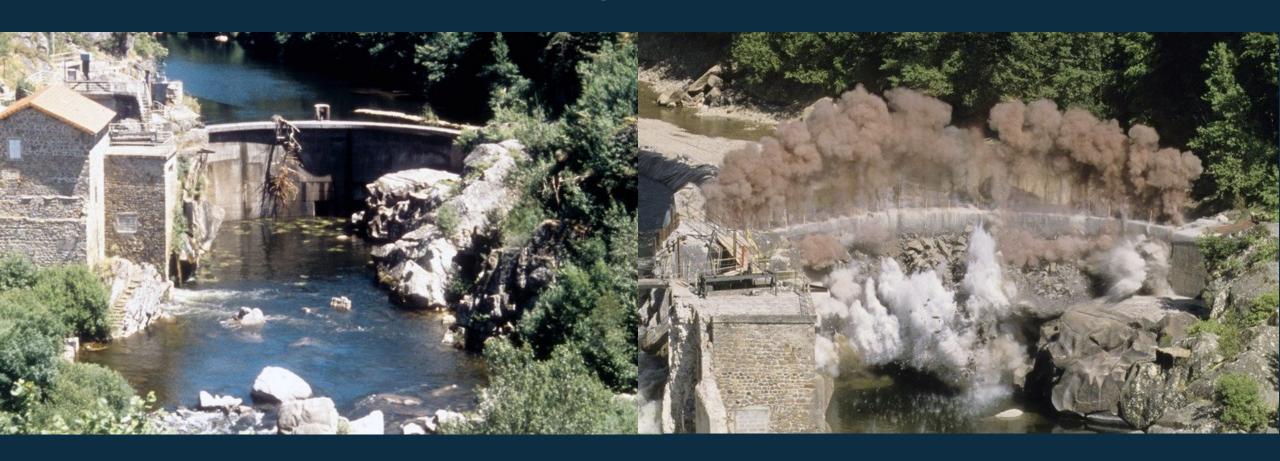


Photo: Roberto Epple - European Rivers Network

Fish migration in a European perspective Outlook study to evaluate four perspectives

Peter van Puijenbroek¹, Martin Kroes², Jos Diederiks¹, Pao Fernández Garrido³

- 1 PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency
- ² Kroes Consultancy
- 3 World Fish Migration Foundation

Migratory fish are under great threats. Most of the migratory fish species are already in the IUCN Red list or are listed in 2 or 3 annexes of Nature 2000 directive. Major problems for fish migration pose the construction of dams for hydropower, irrigation or shipping. Besides goals for biodiversity, European policy on improvement and protection is desired for migratory fish. In our poster we elaborated four different perspectives for nature in the European Union (EU) by 2050, based on multiple visions that people and business have on nature. In the four perspectives are visions in respect to economy, culture, green economy and nature conservation worked out for their consequences to fish migration.

Connectivity is classified into three categories:

- → Accessible from sea
- → No barriers, but not connected with sea
- → Inaccessible or poorly accessible
- → Not yet evaluated

Dams in catchment of the

Guadalquivir River (Spain)

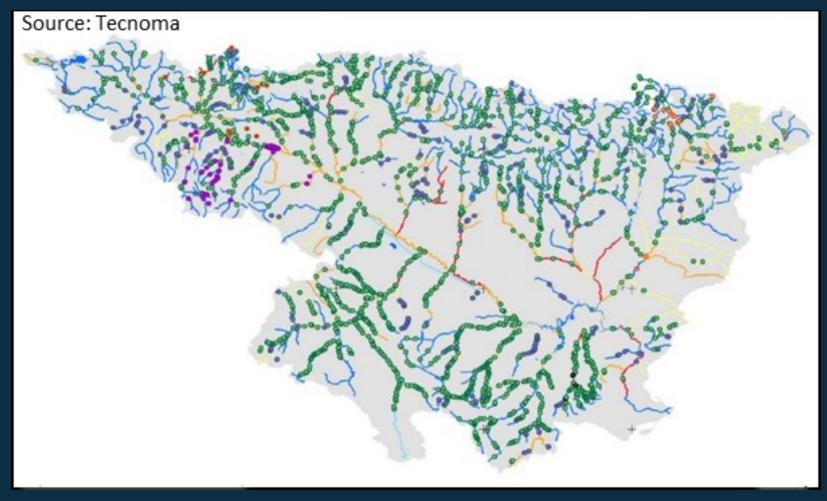
built in the tributaries and

In most rivers are many dams

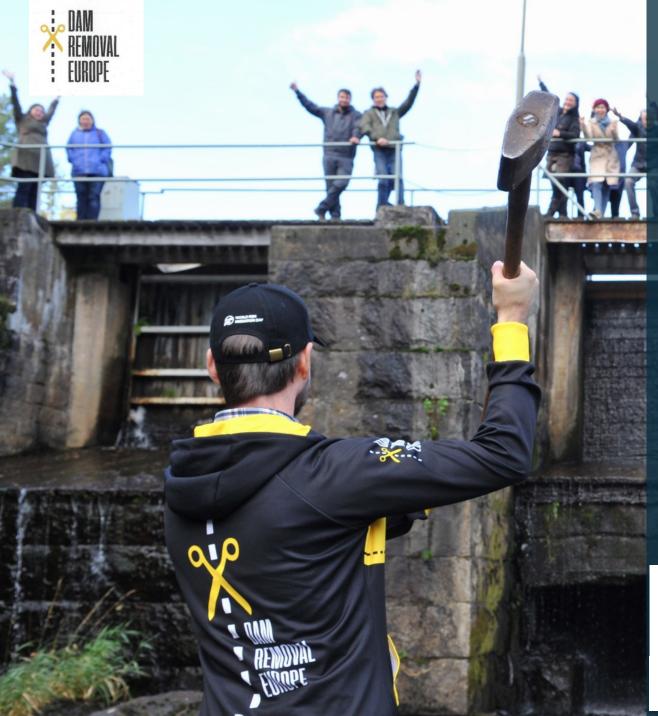
The rivers from sea indicated by 'accessible from sea' are free accessible to anadromous and catadromous fish species, up to the first migration barrier. Upstream the rivers are distinguished in two categories. The difference is to show the effect of one major dam or some dams in the main stream, which disconnects a major part of the river and the habitat potential upstream. Rivers that are not accessible due to several dams are red colored.







Source: Ebro River Basin Authority (2014)



DAM REMOVAL EUROPE

MOVEMENT OF ORGANISATIONS AND CITIZENS MAINSTREAMING DAM REMOVAL AS A RIVER RESTORATION TOOL.

COORDINATED BY WFMF















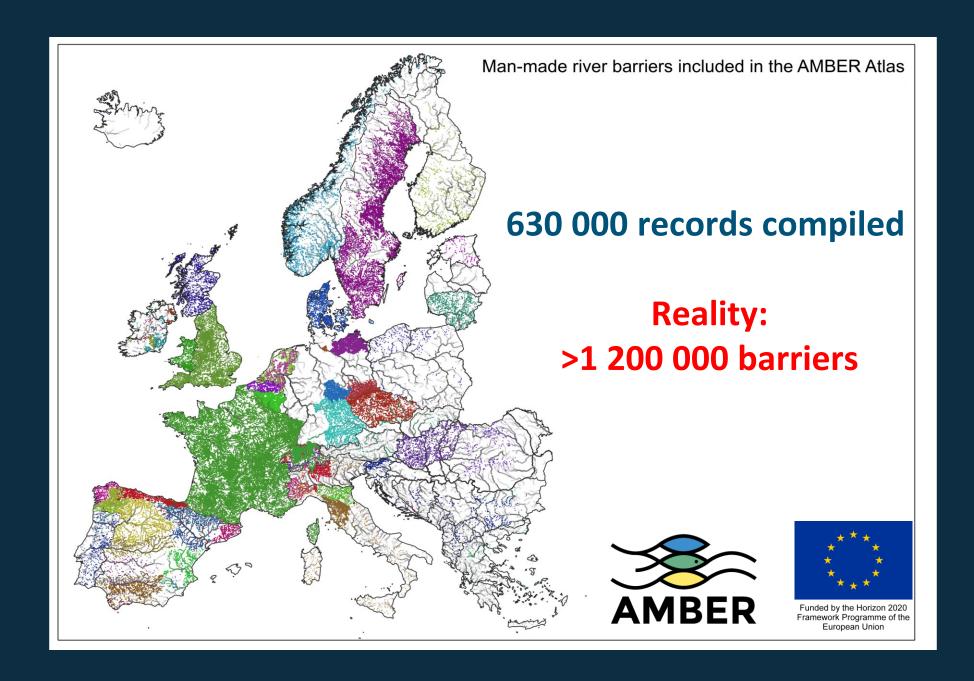




First kick-off partner meeting (Poland, 2016)











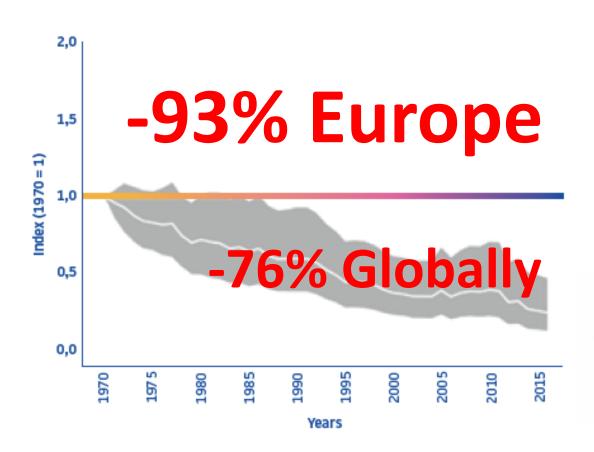


LIVING PLANET INDEX FRESHWATER MIGRATORY FISH





Cambridge
Conservation
Initiative



Download:

worldfishmigrationfoundation.com /living-planet-index-2020/





EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

"Restoring at least 25.000 km of rivers to be free-flowing"



ENVIRONMENT

New ENV website >

European Commission > Environment > Nature and biodiversity

Nature and biodiversity

Biodiversity Strategy

Nature and biodiversity law

Species protection

Natura 2000

Green infrastructure

Knowledge and data

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

The European Commission has adopted the new <u>EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and an associated Action Plan (annex)</u> - a comprehensive, ambitious, long-term plan for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems.

It aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 with benefits for people, the climate and the planet. It is also the proposal for the EU contribution to the upcoming international negotiations on the global post-2020 biodiversity framework.

In the post-COVID context, the Biodiversity Strategy aims to build our societies' resilience to future threats such as climate **change** impacts, forest fires, food insecurity or disease outbreaks, including by **protecting** wildlife and **fighting** illegal wildlife trade.

A core part of the <u>European Green Deal</u>, the Biodiversity Strategy will also support a green recovery following the pandemic.

Main elements of the Strategy for 2030

The Strategy contains specific commitments and actions to be delivered by 2030, including:

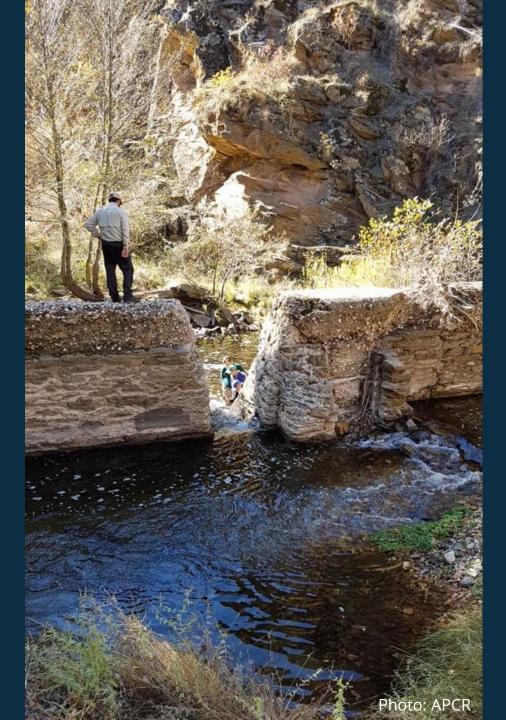
- Establishing a larger EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea, building upon existing Natura 2000 areas, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and dimate value.
- An EU Nature Restoration Plan a series of concrete commitments and actions to restore degraded ecosystems across the EU by 2030, and manage them sustainably, addressing the key drivers of biodiversity loss.
- A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change: setting in motion a new, strengthened governance framework to ensure better implementation and track progress, improving knowledge, financing and investments and better respecting nature in public and business decision-making.











Spain

APCR Fishermen's Association for the Conservation of the Rivers



Nacho Rojo





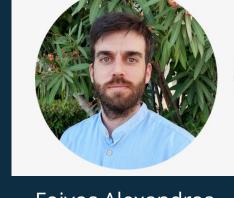




Video: APCR



PROGRESS 2023



Foivos Alexandros Mouchlianitis



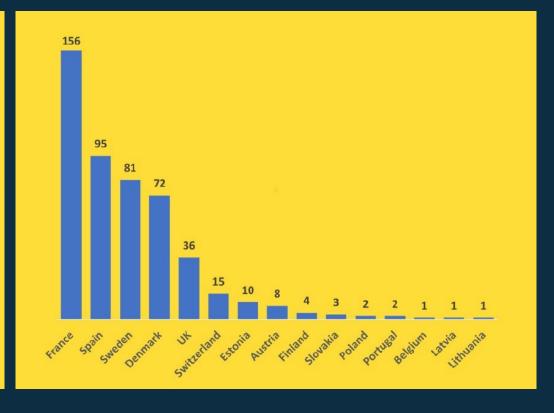


www.damremoval.eu

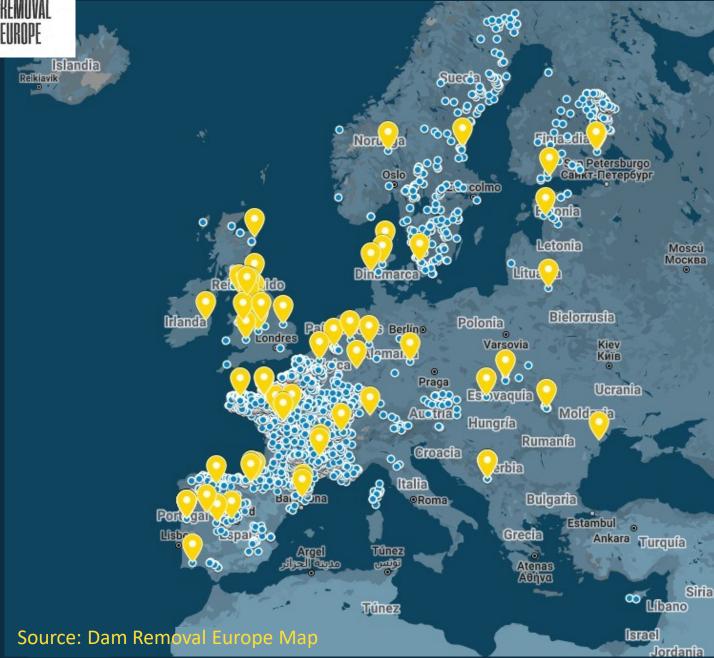


4th year breaking record

<u></u> ,			
1	YEAR	NUMBER OF REMOVED BARRIERS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
1	2020	101	11
i	2021	239	17
	2022	325	16
i	2023	487	15
L			







Until 2023

FRANCE >3600*

DENMARK 1450

SWEDEN >850

SPAIN >800

FINLAND >500

UK >250

AUSTRIA >250

GERMANY >100

NETHERLANDS >30

ESTONIA >20

ITALY 20

SWITZERLAND >15

UKRAINE >15

* Naturally removed + man removed



France

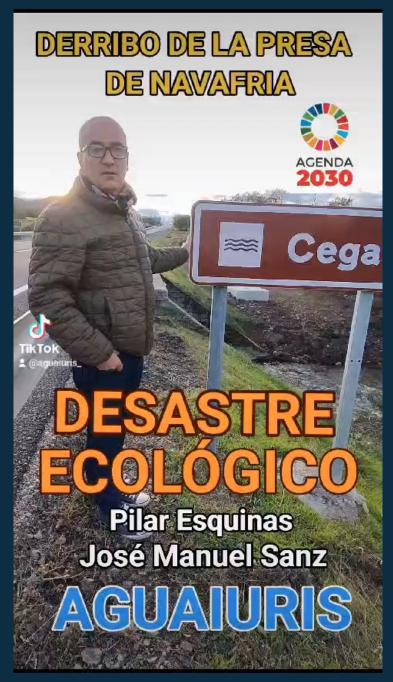
Managing water resources, protecting wetlands and biodiversity: the role of small dams in Europe

Opinion of French scientists on Article 7 of the draft European "restoring nature" regulation providing for the destruction of water reservoirs on 25,000 km of European rivers

Dear Member of Parliament

We were recently alerted to a bill entitled "restoring nature", article 7 of which provides for the destruction of water reservoirs described as "barriers" along 25,000 km of European rivers.





Spain





The Guardian

Wed 12 Jul 2023 16.45 CEST

EU passes nature restoration law in knife-edge vote

MEPs back law to place recovery measures on 20% of EU's land and sea by 2030 by dozen votes

⚠ Members of the European parliament react as they take part in a voting session on the EU nature restoration law. Photograph: Frederick Florin/AFP/Getty

An open letter signed by 6,000 scientists said opponents of the law "not only lack scientific evidence, but even contradict it". They highlighted studies showing that restoring nature would improve food security, help fisheries, create jobs and contradict.

"We are systematically hearing misinformation," said Guy Pe'er, a conceptation biologist at the Helmholtz Conce for Environmental Research, who was first author of the letter. "Lobby organisations can generate as much misinformation as they want. But when policymakers are going against the science, we need to step in."



Communication and awareness campaigns

DONALD DUCK LOVES TO TAKE DAMS OUT TOO

Inspired by a story from Finland





San Marcos Weir during removal works in 2013 (Leon City, Spain)





Source: Duero River Basin Authority (Spain)



VICEPRESIDENCIA CUARTA DEL GOBIERNO

MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO





Usual river flow ranges from 2-20m³/s

Before removal 2012: 165 m³/s

After removal 2014: 307 m³/s





Source: Duero River Basin Authority (Spain)

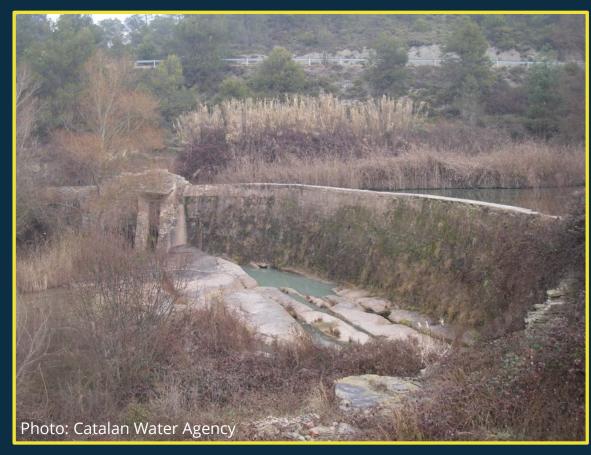


VICEPRESIDENCIA CUARTA DEL GOBIERNO MINISTERIO PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA





Before and after removal of Colonia del Río Dam, December 2023 (Catalonia, Spain)





UNDAMMED Project.

Funded by the State Agency for Research from Spain and the "NextGeneration" Programme from the EU

Source: Catalan Water Agency



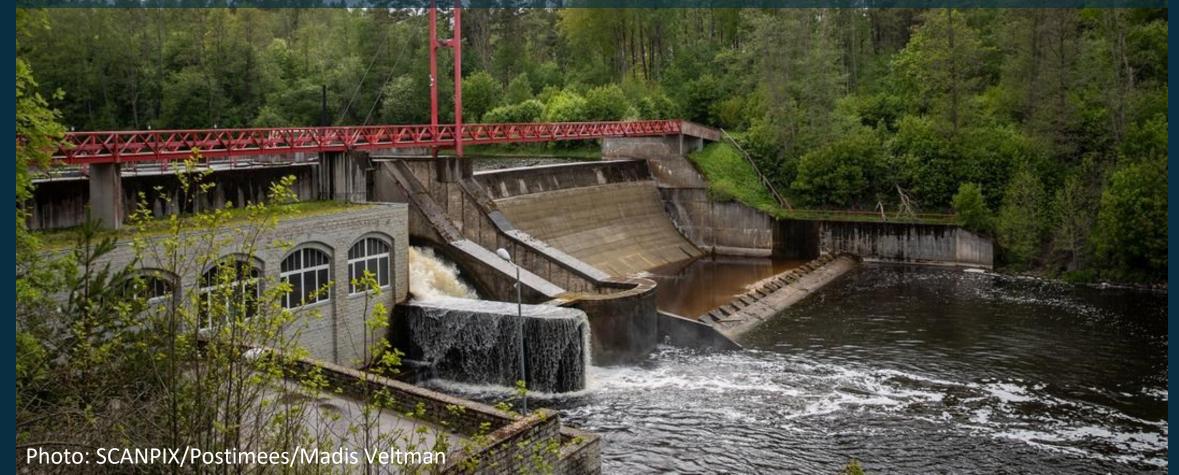
Pärnu River (Estonia)





15th January of 2024, p. 30 main conclusions:

- Ministry of Culture cannot oblige the Environmental Office to grant or nullify water permits.
- If cultural and environmental interests collide, the supreme power is environmental rules (from EU Habitat Directive 6.4)





€42,5 millions to demolish river barriers through Great Europe



www.openrivers.eu





Scaling up dam removal: implementation plan for SE Europe









STATUS IMPLEMENTATION DAM REMOVAL

8 COUNTRIES

IMPLEMENTED DAM REMOVAL AS A RIVER RESTORATION TOOL

WE AIM TO IMPLEMENT IT IN ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

