



**Water Works 2015-2020 in Support of the Water JPI
ERA-NET Cofund Action**



**WATER-3-2015: Stepping up EU research and innovation
cooperation in the water area**

2017 Water JPI Knowledge Hub Workshop 1 Report
(WP7, Task 7.1)

October 2017

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List of Abbreviations

AEI – Agencia Estatal de Investigación (Spain)

AKA - Academy of Finland (Finland)

AllEnvi – Alliance nationale de recherche pour l'Environnement (France)

ANR – Agence Nationale de la Recherche (France)

COST – European Cooperation in Science and Technology

EIP – European Innovation Partnership

FACCE-JPI – Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change

FCT – Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Portugal)

FORMAS – Swedish Research Council Formas (Sweden)

JPI – Joint Programming Initiative

MACSUR – Modeling European Agriculture with Climate Change for food Security

RDI – Research, Development and Innovation

SRIA – Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda

SAG – Stakeholders Advisory Group

STB – Scientific and Technological Board

WssTP – Water supply and sanitation Technology Platform

Executive Summary

This report contains the proceedings of the **first Knowledge Hub Workshop** of the Water Joint Programming Initiative (Water JPI). The establishment of a Knowledge Hub is part of one of the additional activities of the ERA-NET Cofund program WaterWorks2015.

The aim of the Water JPI Knowledge Hub is to build a network for **selected research groups and which is targeted at stakeholders**. The network will, **within a specific research area**, establish a critical mass of research and technological excellence, integration and sharing of knowledge, infrastructures, data and modelling tools, training and capacity building, in addition to improved communication and networking with stakeholders and the scientific community.

The establishment of the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub in the field of emerging pollutants responds to one of the additional activities of the WaterWorks2015 project, Work Package 7, task 7.1.

The workshop took place in Dublin on the 22nd of March 2017 and it united 27 people, including members of the Water JPI, members of the Advisory Boards, national experts and representatives of other Knowledge Hubs. This workshop provided the occasion for participants to discuss a number of issues with respect to the definition of the scope of the Knowledge Hub and its implementation. In particular, the objectives of the workshop were:

- To agree on the selection process and composition of the selected RDI experts that will compose the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub on emerging pollutants;
- To agree on the most suitable methodology to set up the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub and possible financial models;
- To identify the expected outputs/ impacts (and how to measure them) as well as the added value of the proposed first Water JPI Knowledge Hub.

Discussions showed that a business model needs to be developed by Water JPI partners in order to identify the most suitable funding scheme of Knowledge Hub actions. No specific decisions regarding both the size and the stakeholder involvement process will be made as long as no business model is provided. The involvement of stakeholders, including industries, members of other neighbour initiatives, decision makers and farmers were deemed essential to ensure the success of the Knowledge Hub.

During 2017 the procedure / terms of reference will be developed and the researchers and stakeholders to be part of the Knowledge Hub will be selected. The Knowledge Hub will be launched at the second Knowledge Hub workshop planned for March 2018.

1. Introduction

1.1. Water Joint Programming Initiative

The Competitiveness Council of the European Union agreed on the launch of Joint Programming Initiatives (JPIs) in 2008¹. JPIs² were at the time conceived to support the new means of European cooperation in response to the perceived limitations of the policy instruments available at the time. Even though the Framework Programme had already achieved considerable success, as measured by the number of participations and collaborative projects, the lack of collaboration and coordination between national public Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) programmes had been reported within the RDI policy arena³.

The Water JPI “Water Challenges for a Changing World” (www.waterjpi.eu) was launched in 2011.

The mission of the Water JPI is to strengthen water RDI collaboration amongst Member States in order to spur Europe’s leadership and competitiveness in the water sector. To this end, the Water JPI will seek opportunities to pool and mobilise appropriate skills, knowledge and resources to offer solutions that address the challenge of “Achieving Sustainable Water Systems for a Sustainable Economy in Europe and Abroad”.

For this purpose, the Water JPI looks at: a) aligning the national RDI agendas of member countries, reaching an effective and sustainable coordination of European water RDI and optimising their scope and the resulting funding efficiency; b) involving water end-users for effective RDI results uptake; c) increasing the critical mass of research programmes as a way to multiply the scientific impact of European research; d) increasing cooperation among European water actors; and e) developing a catalogue of jointly programmed activities whose global budget amounts to at least 20% of the total water RDI budget of partner programmes.

As of March 2017, the Water JPI membership includes 20 partner countries (plus the European Commission) and 4 observing member countries (Belgium, Hungary, Greece and Latvia) that collectively represent 88% of European public RDI investment in water resources.

As a result of coordination activities, Water JPI member countries have approved as of June 2016, a common Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda ([SRIA](#)) that lays down RDI priorities for the following 5 scientific themes:

- Maintaining Ecosystem Sustainability;
- Developing Safe Water Systems for the Citizens;
- Promoting Competitiveness in the Water Industry;
- Implementing a Water-Wise Bio-Based Economy; and,
- Closing the Water Cycle Gap.

¹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions “Towards Joint Programming in research: Working together to tackle common challenges more effectively”, Brussels, 15 July 2008

² Joint Programming Initiatives, brochure 2016
http://www.waterjpi.eu/images/documents/2016/JPIs_brochure.pdf

³ OECD, Meeting Global Challenges through Better Governance: International Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation. OECD Publishing, 2012. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264178700-en>

1.2. ERA-NET Cofund WaterWorks2015

Within the ERA-NET Cofund programme [WaterWorks2015](#), the Work Package 7 is focusing on Water JPI **alignment activities**. Alignment should enable the optimal use of national research funds.

Water JPI partners have identified several actions to attain alignment activities. Some of these actions are finalised or ongoing (e.g. joint foresight, mapping of European RDI actors in the field of water, the approval of a common SRIA, the writing-up and update of an implementation plan, the launch of stakeholder consultations, cooperation between JPIs, and set-up of a **Knowledge Hub**) whereas others are planned in the near future (e.g. training of researchers, and the shared use of RDI infrastructure).

A “knowledge hub” is understood to be a “network consisting of selected research groups within a defined area of research. The added value of the Knowledge Hub includes the establishment of a critical mass of research and technological excellence, the integration and sharing of knowledge, infrastructure, data and modelling tools, training and capacity building, as well as improved communication and networking with stakeholders and the scientific community” (**WaterWorks2015, Work Package 7, Task 7.1**).

WaterWorks2015 has planned to have two Knowledge Hub workshops; the objective of the first workshop is to define the vision and operational/ managerial aspects of the Knowledge Hub, and the second workshop’s main objective is to launch the Knowledge Hub (one year later).

The partners of WaterWorks2015 (Work Package 7, Task 7.1) foresee the creation of the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub in the field of **emerging pollutants** as part of the additional activities, and with the purpose of supporting alignment and international cooperation actions in the WaterWorks2015 supporting project.

The first Water JPI Knowledge Hub will thus be officially launched in March 2018 and a process to review the progress of the Knowledge Hub will be undertaken in 2019. A second Knowledge Hub is foreseen under the [IC4WATER](#) project for considering the development of such tool in the international / global context.

1.3. Aims of this Report

This report contains the Proceedings of the 2017 Water JPI Knowledge Hub Workshop. The report and the master presentation are available on a webpage dedicated to the [Water JPI Knowledge Hub](#) on the Water JPI website.

This report is organised as follows:

- **Section 2** provides an overview of the methodology of the workshop;
- **Section 3** provides the summary of the plenary sessions
- **Section 4** provides the results of discussions held in the breakout sessions; and
- **Section 5** provides a conclusion of the workshop.

This report was prepared based on the presentations and notes provided by the Rapporteurs.

2. Methodology

The 2017 Water JPI Knowledge Hub Workshop was organised by FORMAS (Sweden), with the support of the WaterWorks2015 partners and the Water JPI Secretariat. This section is to set out the aims and objectives of the workshop including the theme, attendees invited, and the outline of the programme into plenary and breakout sessions.

2.1. Workshop Aim and Objective

The objectives of the first workshop, held in Dublin on the 22nd of March 2017, were:

- To agree on the selection process and composition of the selected RDI experts that will compose the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub on emerging pollutants;
- To agree on the most suitable methodology to set up the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub and possible financial models;
- To identify the expected outputs/ impacts (and how to measure them) as well as the added value of the proposed first Water JPI Knowledge Hub.

2.2. Workshop Theme

The development of knowledge-transfer platforms, including a Knowledge Hub, was identified by Water JPI partners as one of the priority actions to be launched by the initiative in order to achieve the objectives of alignment, critical mass and cooperation. The first Knowledge Hub of the Water JPI will be built around the topic of “Emerging Pollutants” as it was the [2013 Pilot Call](#) topic.

Emerging pollutants or **pollutants of emerging concern**, are “chemicals that are not commonly monitored but have the potential to enter the environment and cause adverse ecological and human health effects”, such as polar compounds, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, perfluorinated and organosilicon compounds, endocrine disruptors, disinfection by-products (DBPs), antibiotic-resistant bacteria and viruses, cyanotoxins, microplastics and nanomaterials.

Future research actions need to address knowledge gaps regarding the behaviour of emerging pollutants in the environment (water, soil, air, living organisms) and their long-term impact on the health and lives of ecosystems and citizens. Future RDI should contribute also to improve the analysis and detection of emerging pollutants, the treatment of water through more innovative techniques, and to improve the understanding of social behaviour around emerging pollutants and water management practices based upon the use of recycled water resources.

“*Emerging pollutants and emerging risks of established pollutants: assessing their effects on nature and humans and their behaviour and opportunities for their treatment*” constitutes one of the scientific subthemes identified in the Water JPI SRIA (subtheme 2.1). This subtheme is then broken down into three main research needs (a full description of subtheme 2.1 is available in the Water JPI [SRIA](#) 2.0):

- **Research need 2.1.1.** Developing analytical techniques for groups of substances;
- **Research need 2.1.2.** Understanding and predicting the environmental behaviour and effects of by-products, pollutants and pathogens, including their environmental effects;
- **Research need 2.1.3.** Remediation of pollutants: developing strategies to reduce pollutants (DBPs, emerging pollutants, pathogens, including their environmental effect).

2.3. Workshop Attendees

The 2017 Water JPI Knowledge Hub Workshop was open to all Water JPI partners to attend. The workshop gathered representatives of the Water JPI Governing Board and supporting projects, as well as members of the Water JPI Stakeholders Advisory Group (SAG) and Scientific and Technological Board (STB). The workshop included the participation of invited Speakers to present on their experiences in setting up Knowledge Hubs as part of other initiatives. The list of participants is provided in **Annex I**.

2.4. Workshop Programme

The workshop programme was conceived to promote discussions among the participants. Three parallel breakout sessions were run with this purpose in mind, following a first plenary session during which the objectives of the future Knowledge Hub and the workshop were outlined. The programme is provided in **Annex 2**.

2.4.1 Plenary session

The first plenary session provided a general introduction to the objectives of Water JPI **alignment activities** followed by two presentations regarding the state of the art of the knowledge hub and experiences from [MACSUR](#) - Modeling European Agriculture with Climate Change for food Security, the Knowledge Hub developed within the [FACCE-JPI](#).

2.4.2 Breakout Sessions

Two breakout sessions were conducted during the workshop. The subject for the first breakout session was regarding “The impacts for Water JPI funders, researchers and stakeholders of creating a Knowledge Hub. The subject for the second breakout session was “Models for funding the Water JPI Knowledge Hub – Three scenarios: their benefits and threats”.

The workshop participants were split into three working groups, each with one rapporteur (see Table I and Annex I).

Table I – Breakout session working group members and rapporteurs.

Working Group No.	Members	Rapporteur
1	Agathe Euzen, Graham Leeks, Juliette Arabi, Margaret Keegan, Maurice Héral, Sibongile Mavimbela, Teppo Vehanen, Miguel Angel Gilarranz, Germana Santos	Rui Munha (FCT, Portugal)
2	Alessandro Lotti, Dermot Diamond, Dominique Darmendrail, Floor Brouwer, Gilles Neveu, Osman Tikansak, Steffi Lehmann, Áine Murphy	Kata-Riina Valosaari (AKA, Finland)
3	Alice Wemaere, Antonio Lo Porto, Elif Okumus Oksuz, Jan Huinink, Padraic Larkin, Carla Garcia Dumay	Esther Diez Cebollero (AllEnvi Irstea, France)

After the two break-out sessions, the participants went back to the plenary for discussing all suggested follow-up actions.

2.4.3 Summary session

Miguel Angel Gilarranz (AEI, Spain) summarized the main discussion points and conclusions from the three working groups. These conclusions were then discussed in the second plenary session of the day. Final discussions were moderated by **Dominique Darmendrail** (ANR, Water JPI Coordinator) and **Kristina Laurell** (FORMAS, Organiser of the workshop).

3. Plenary Session

The first plenary session provided a general introduction to the objectives of Water JPI **alignment activities**. Alignment should enable the optimal use of national research funds.

Dominique Darmendrail recalled the aims and desirable outputs of the workshop: Size of the Knowledge Hub, Nomination Process, Terms of Reference and Financial Models to ensure the sustainability of the Knowledge Hub.

Kristina Laurell presented several successful cases of Knowledge Hubs. Previous experience in northern European countries shows that Knowledge Hubs have paved the way towards reinforced collaboration amongst actors, research excellence, capacity building, knowledge sharing and provision, visibility and influence capacity. Funding barriers and intellectual property constraints were pointed out as factors that needed to be fully analysed in order to guarantee the sustainability of the Water JPI's Knowledge Hub.

Daniel Hellström (The Swedish Water & Wastewater Association), on video, made a short speech about the associations clusters, launched in 2008, where Swedish researchers are collaborating with Swedish water utilities. Daniel thinks that the Water JPI Knowledge Hub could broaden the cooperation between water utilities and international researchers from many different countries and the added value of the Water JPI Knowledge Hub would be the international knowledge transfer.

Floor Brouwer (MACSUR and Wageningen Research) provided an overview of the strengths and weaknesses of the MACSUR Knowledge Hub. MACSUR was conceived to bring together the research community around the area of European agriculture modelling and climate change and it was initiated by FACCE-JPI. MACSUR has proved useful to enhance visibility of the subject across the international research community, to create a pool for new collaborations, and to enhance capacity building. Nevertheless, insufficient funding remains an obstacle for the continuation of the initiative. Other barriers include the slow reaction of members to changes in stakeholders' demands and the lack of staff for management and coordination activities.

Experience in MACSUR demonstrates that for Knowledge Hubs to be sustainable and to achieve the aims for which they were established, it is necessary that:

- Partners have a clear vision of the benefits of Knowledge Hubs; e.g. in terms of joint publications); otherwise no engagement (in terms of funding, time, staff, etc.) will be made;
- There is a real need for funding (both in cash and in-kind) for the organisation of meetings;
- There is a need to balance better in cash vs in-kind contributions;
- Knowledge Hubs are not easily adapted to a very large community of researchers, and therefore are more efficient when they focus on a narrow area;
- Long-term sustainability is a key factor in the success of the initiative in order to allow scientists to continue their activities into the future.

4. Results of breakout Sessions

During the first breakout session, working groups were asked to think about the vision of the future Knowledge Hub on emerging pollutants: (i) why the Water JPI should aim at setting up a Knowledge Hub, and (ii) what are the possible outputs.

Financial matters were discussed during the second breakout session. Working groups were asked to indicate which of the three financial scenarios provided would be the best fit to financially support the activities. The three scenarios were:

- **Scenario A.** Water JPI members launch national calls and 10% of the national funding is used for international collaboration. Projects are selected by national evaluation panels.
- **Scenario B.** Water JPI partners (funding agencies) invite researchers directly from different initiatives or projects (Water JPI funded projects, national/ regional projects, other JPIs, Horizon 2020, COST⁴ actions, etc.) to carry out networking activities or to develop new areas for collaboration.
- **Scenario C.** A Water JPI call specifically aimed at setting up a Knowledge Hub is launched by members. The design of the Knowledge Hub is done by the researchers responding to the call (“bottom-up approach”).

Working Group discussions highlighted that the establishment of a Knowledge Hub on emerging pollutants is perceived as a real opportunity for **knowledge generation and information exchange** among experts in the field. Water research is still very fragmented and the Knowledge Hub will be seen as a platform to bring experts in different scientific areas together. The set-up of a Knowledge Hub would also **give continuity to ongoing activities** within the framework of Water JPI funded projects on this topic (Water JPI Pilot Call). Synergies with ongoing initiatives should be sought out also (e.g. COST, Water supply and sanitation Technology Platform – WssTP – working group on emerging pollutants).

Politicians, industries, farmers and society in general should benefit from Knowledge Hub activities by being better informed on current challenges around emerging pollutants.

From a thematic perspective, discussions revealed **different viewpoints regarding the scope of the Knowledge Hub**. Some participants suggested expanding the theme to cover all pollutants, whereas others proposed that the scope is narrowed down and take into consideration a few of the following areas: “Understanding the risk posed by emerging pollutants, including thresholds and cocktail effects”, “harmonisation of emerging pollutant monitoring procedures and standards”, “emerging pollutant detection and treatment”, and “long-term impact assessment of emerging pollutants”.

The availability of funding was expressed by many participants as the main limiting factor for the kick-off of activities and the sustainability of the Knowledge Hub. There was no unanimity regarding the best possible funding scenario and a number of difficulties in the implementation of a funding scheme were pointed out by participants:

- **Scenario A** is dependent on national funding, which is limited in a number of Water JPI member countries. Furthermore, the opening of national calls with fresh money could lengthen the process for the establishment of the Knowledge Hub.
- **Scenario B** is not dependent on the availability of national resources but by nature it would leave part of the research community out.

⁴ European cooperation in science and technology - <http://www.cost.eu/>

- Participants agreed on the inclusiveness of the Knowledge Hub initiative. The set-up of the Knowledge Hub through an open Water JPI Call (**Scenario C**) – as done by the FACCE-JPI – was pointed out as the best possible option by some participants but there were some concerns about the actual involvement of stakeholders in the definition of the Knowledge Hub scope.

Some participants suggested the combination of all three scenarios or even the development of a new scenario (**Scenario D**). This scenario would entail involving all the researchers participating in ongoing activities (Scenario B) whilst giving Water JPI members the opportunity to select some other experts in the area. The number of experts per country would be determined by national funds.

The funding of early Knowledge Hub activities through COST or Marie Skłodowska-Curie⁵ programmes was proposed by both working groups. The inclusion of the Water JPI label to proposals would definitively give them a competitive advantage over other projects.

Some participants suggested involving industries in cases where no public funding was available.

One of the working groups highlighted the need to appoint a Knowledge Hub Coordinator to guarantee the smooth running of the initiative. The Coordinator could be a member of the Governing Board or the Management Board. Coordinators' activities should be funded through in-kind contributions.

Working groups generally agreed on the need to involve stakeholders. The role of industry was brought up once again during discussions on the size and involvement of stakeholders in the Knowledge Hub. As industries are the main producers of emerging pollutants, their full involvement should be ensured. Nevertheless, the interaction between researchers and industries may compromise the future of the Knowledge Hub as both communities work under different time scales.

The inclusion of representatives from running initiatives representing different stakeholder communities, such as the WssTP and the European Innovation Partnerships (EIP) on Water, was also put forward by participants.

It was difficult to reach a general agreement on the size of the Knowledge Hub as it depends on the budget available. A large Knowledge Hub, such as MACSUR, would ensure the inclusion of the best experts. A smaller size would reduce the complexity of its management.

5. Results of the final plenary discussion

The second and last plenary session was useful to put together all the different ideas that emerged in working group discussions. It was concluded that a **business model** needs to be created in order to identify the best possible solution for funding the Knowledge Hub activities. Funding will determine the size of the Knowledge Hub, the nomination process and the involvement of stakeholders. The Table 2 summarises the main outputs of plenary session discussions.

⁵ Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) - <http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/>

Table 2 – Nomination process and stakeholders involvement in the Water JPI Knowledge Hub depending on the funding scenario.

FUNDING SCENARIO	NOMINATION PROCESS	HOW TO INVOLVE STAKEHOLDERS	ADDITIONAL REMARKS
Scenario A	Experts selected by the national programmes.	National stakeholders.	Easy implementation. The overall budget is limited by national funds.
Scenario B	Experts would be chosen from different ongoing international programmes / initiatives (if they agree to participate)	Those selected by ongoing programmes and initiatives.	This scenario would imply a low financial commitment per year.
Scenario C	Set up of a new network emanating from the call.	To be determined in the call.	Scenario dependent on existing funds.
Scenario D (proposed by participants)	Flexible approach. Partners would be invited to propose new experts; the number of experts would depend on national funds available.	Same as scenario b) or c) if a call is launched	Mixed model that would allow Water JPI partners to appoint experts and to launch a call for expression of interests. Possibility to involve also the experts from running initiatives and programmes.

6. Conclusions

The objectives of the first workshop were:

- To agree on the selection process and composition of the selected RDI experts that will compose the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub on emerging pollutants;
- To agree on the most suitable methodology to set up the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub and possible financial models;
- To identify the expected outputs/ impacts (and how to measure them) as well as the added value of the proposed first Water JPI Knowledge Hub.

The future of the Knowledge Hub on emerging pollutants will provide an opportunity for collaboration, information exchange and knowledge generation such as monitoring, treatment and understanding of long-term effects. The Water JPI SRIA 2.0 provides a comprehensive list of RDI priorities regarding emerging pollutants.

Water JPI members need to decide quickly on the scope of the initiative, considering that the Knowledge Hub will allow alignment of the national programmes, as well as of the national and European programmes.

The availability of funding for Knowledge Hub activities will undoubtedly determine the sustainability of the initiative. A business model that describes the means to achieve Knowledge Hub objectives needs to be drawn up.

There was no consensus on the best possible funding scenario. The implementation of the Knowledge Hub through Scenario A seems to be simple but it might impair some partner countries from participating in the Knowledge Hub due to a limited budget in some Water JPI member states. Scenario

B would not imply an important financial commitment from partners as experts would be those present in other initiatives. Nevertheless, scenario B would preclude other experts from joining the Knowledge Hub. As with Scenario A, the success of Scenario C – already used by MACSUR – would depend on available funds.

A combination of scenarios might be the most appropriate option, starting by Scenario B and joining forces to launch a future call (Scenario C).

The involvement of stakeholders will be a key factor in the success of the Knowledge Hub. The modalities for involving stakeholders will be defined once a decision regarding the funding scheme of the Knowledge Hub is made. For the sake of duplication of solutions, the geographical and thematic distributions of experts should be considered.

The funding scheme will also determine the size of the Knowledge Hub although Water JPI partners should discuss in advance if a) they wish to be inclusive and integrate as many experts as possible in the Knowledge Hub, considering budgetary issues; or b) if they go for a smaller Knowledge Hub for the sake of management issues. The experiences and lessons learned by MACSUR should be borne in mind by Water JPI members.

The Water JPI partners suggested a business model must be developed in order to identify the most suitable funding scheme for the Knowledge Hub action. A business model will need to be provided before specific decisions regarding both the size and the stakeholder involvement process is decided. The involvement of stakeholders, including industries, members of other neighbouring initiatives, decision makers or farmers was still believed to be essential to the success of the Knowledge Hub.

How COST or Marie Skłodowska-Curie programmes could support the launch of the Knowledge Hub should be explored in the coming months.

The expected outputs/impacts from the Water JPI Knowledge Hub should be summarized in **Terms of Reference** for the Knowledge Hub. For example, one important output to the public could be the development of popular science documents and communication of the effects of emerging pollutants and how they can be detected at ever lower concentrations. The public needs to better understand the risks associated with environmental data so that informed discussions can happen in the media and between people.

Annex 1: List of Attendees

First Name	Last Name	Organisation	Country
Agathe	Euzen	Water JPI STB, LATTs-CNRS	France
Aine	Murphy	EPA	Ireland
Alessandro	Lotti	ISPRA	Italy
Alice	Wemaere	EPA	Ireland
Antonio	Lo Porto	Water JPI SAG, Euraqua	Italy
Carla	Garcia Dumay	Irstea	France
Dermot	Diamond	Water JPI STB, DCU	Ireland
Dominique	Darmendrail	Water JPI Coordinator	France
Elif	Okumus Oksuz	SUEN	Turkey
Esther	Diez Cebollero	Irstea, AllEnvi	France
Floor	Brouwer	MACSUR	The Netherlands
Germana	Santos	FCT	Portugal
Gilles	Neveu	Water JPI SAG, INBO	France
Graham	Leeks	NERC CEH	United Kingdom
Jan	Huinink	EZ	The Netherlands
Juliette	Arabi	Water JPI Secretariat	France
Kata-Riina	Valosaari	AKA	Finland
Kristina	Laurell	FORMAS	Sweden
Margaret	Keegan	EPA	Ireland
Maurice	Héral	Water JPI Chair	France
Miguel Angel	Gilarranz	AEI (former MINECO)	Spain
Sibongile	Mavimbela	WRC	South Africa
Osman	Tikansak	SUEN	Turkey
Padraic	Larkin	Water JPI Co-Chair	Ireland
Rui	Munha	FCT	Portugal
Steffi	Lehmann	Jülich	Germany
Teppo	Vehanen	Water JPI SAG, EIFAAC	Finland

Annex 2: Programme

Ist Water JPI Knowledge Hub Workshop

Venue: Herbert Park Hotel, Ballsbridge Terrace, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4

Date: Wednesday 22nd March 2017 – 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

Programme

- 08:30 **Registration and Tea & Coffee**
- 09:00 **Welcome and Introduction**
Water JPI Coordinator, **Dominique Darmendrail**
WaterWorks2015 Work Package 7 Leader, **Alice Wemaere**
- 09:30 **Presentation – State of the art of the Knowledge Hub**
WaterWorks2015 Task 7.1 Leader, **Kristina Laurell**
- 09:50 **Experiences from MACSUR – FACCE-JPI Knowledge Hub**
Project Leadership Team and Coordinator **Floor Brouwer**
- 10:15 **Tea & Coffee break**
- 10:30 **The impacts for Water JPI funders, researchers and stakeholders of creating a Knowledge Hub** (*Policy briefs, Country Flyers, Reports etc*)
Work in three groups; Rapporteur: Rui Munha (FCT); Kata-Riina Valosaari (AKA), Ester Diez Cebollero (AllEnvi - Irstea) and Miguel A. Gilarranz (AEI)
- 12:00 **Lunch**
- 13:00 **Models for funding the Water JPI Knowledge Hub – Three scenarios – their benefits and threats**
Work in three groups; Rapporteur: Rui Munha (FCT); Kata-Riina Valosaari (AKA), Ester Diez Cebollero (AllEnvi - Irstea) and Miguel A. Gilarranz (AEI)
- 14:30 **Tea & Coffee break**
- 14:45 **Summaries from work in groups – All participants**
- 15:15 **Selection processes and stakeholder involvement**
Work in three groups: Rapporteur: Rui Munha (FCT); Kata-Riina Valosaari (AKA), Ester Diez Cebollero (AllEnvi - Irstea) and Miguel A. Gilarranz (AEI)
- 16:00 **The policies for creation of the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub - Emerging Pollutants**
Summary of the work – All participants
- 16:30 **End of Workshop**