

PROGRESS ON WATER JPI

UPDATES ON WATER JPI PRESENTED AT 47th EU-RAQUA MANAGEMENT BOARD MEETING

The first day of the 47th EurAqua Management Board Meeting, that took place on 27 and 28 September in Bruxelles, was dedicated to the invited participants' presentations.

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DROPLETS

IRELAND / EPA RESEARCH 181 - PREDICTING ECOLOGICAL STATUS IN UNMONITORED LAKES USING CATCHMENT LAND USE AND HYDROMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Irish EPA-funded research generates a scientific base to support environmental protection.

Projects are carefully targeted to deliver on three key areas: Identifying pressures; [READ MORE](#)

OPPORTUNITIES

H2020 NEW CALLS

From 5th October 2016 the submission session is available for H2020-SFS-2016-2017 Sustainable Food Security – Resilient and resource-efficient value chains

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EVENTS

WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM (WSDS)

Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Karmenu Vella will visit India from 5-7 October to participate in the World Sustainable Development Forum (WSDS) and to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on Water.

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PROGRESS ON WATER JPI

WATER JPI RECENT PRESENTATIONS AT...

UPDATES ON WATER JPI PRESENTED AT 47°[EURAQUA](#) MANAGEMENT BOARD MEETING

The first day of the 47° [EurAqua](#) Management Board Meeting, that took place on 27 and 28 September in Bruxelles, was dedicated to the invited participants' presentations. One of them was given by Giuseppina Monacelli, Water JPI Italian co-coordination representative, on the current status and future programmes/calls of the Water JPI and related ERAnets and on other important EU-level initiatives relevant for EurAqua interest in water resources management (art.185 PRIMA).

EurAqua, a network of 25 freshwater research institutes, is a member of the Stakeholder Advisory Board of Water JPI.

The presentation is available on the [Water JPI website](#).

2016 EPA ANNUAL INFORMATION DAY ON H2020 SC5 IN DUBLIN

Maurice Heral, Chair of the Water JPI, made a presentation on the work of the Water JPI at an information day on research opportunities under H2020 Societal Challenge 5 held in Dublin on the 7th October 2016. He listed the work done to date and outlined future research opportunities in the coming years. The Water JPI (manned by Padraic Larkin, water JPI co-chair and Maurice Heral) also provided an information stand with key publicity material that was of great interest to the 250 people, drawn from a range of stakeholders, who attended.

The Water JPI presentation is available on the [Water JPI website](#).

During the [EPA Information Day](#), there was also a presentation from Federico Properzi ([UN-Water](#)) on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with a particular focus – to view the presentations go to: [EPA2016](#)



During the parallel session on Water Research gaps for 2018-2020, there was a presentation from Federico Properzi ([UN-Water](#)) on the UN Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on:

1. How to finance the SDG agenda.
2. How to make emerging technologies (e.g. user provided data, earth observations) useful for global monitoring of the SDGs (i.e. accepted by national statistical offices).
3. Study interlinkages (e.g. between sectors, between different stakeholders) and how they can contribute in practice to achieving the SDGs.

[INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HYDROGEOLOGISTS](#)

[CONGRESS IN MONTPELLIER](#)

[Water JPI key achievements and future funding opportunities](#) were presented at the 43rd International Congress of the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH) that was hosted by France in Montpellier on the 25th – 29th September 2016.

With more than 880 participants from around the world (80 countries represented), 6 guest speakers, 315 oral presentations in parallel sessions, 100 presentations flash, 550 e-posters,



10 different day trips, this conference addressed all aspects of groundwater (quantity, quality, social and economic importance, impacts of global change, including climate change, etc.). This is the most misunderstood part of the water cycle, although of paramount importance for our societies, hence the generic title of the conference: “Groundwater and Society: 60 years of IAH.” It has been the occasion:

- 1) to share recent scientific progress in the field of groundwater;
- 2) to show that this research has immediate operational variations, in Europe and abroad, particularly in contrasting climates where groundwater is the only source of water available.

This congress provided a good opportunity to spread the message of the Water JPI to those concerned with an important segment of the water cycle.

WATER JPI PROJECTS ON FLOOD AT WFD- CIS WG F

[The 20th meeting of the Working Group on Floods](#) took place on 5 and 6 October 2016, and representatives of Member States and other stakeholders were invited to attend the meeting. Under ‘point 9. Research’ of the agenda a presentation was given by Giuseppina Monacelli on “[Update on research activities: Water JPI and related ERAnets](#)”. Specific information was provided on the WaterWorks2014 funded projects on floods and on how it is possible to access the [Water JPI project database](#). The 20th meeting will be preceded by a Workshop (04 October (pm) to 05 October (am)) on “Pluvial Floods”, co-organised by Germany, Austria, France, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK and hosted at the same venue as above.

WATER JPI UPCOMING WORKSHOPS

WATER JPI WORKSHOP AT THE INTERNATIONAL WATER ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY

The Water Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) will hold a workshop on Wednesday 26th October 2016 during the [IWA Regional Conference on Diffuse Pollution & Catchment Management](#) to be held in Dublin City University. The Water JPI workshop, organised by the Water JPI coordinator Dominique Darmendrail and the EPA colleague Alice Wemaere will be dedicated to an interactive consultation with the attendees on the topics to be considered in the upcoming Water JPI 2017 Joint Call on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (focus on Multiple Pressures on Water).

2016 WATER JPI

EXPLORATORY WORKSHOP

An exploratory workshop on Theme 5 of the Water JPI’s SRIA ‘Closing the Water Cycle Gap Improving sustainable water resource management’ is scheduled to take place in Dublin on the 14th November 2016.

The objectives of this Exploratory Workshop are to:

- gather relevant experts in the topic, which will present and discuss their findings to other experts and stakeholders (end-users, policy makers and industry);
- identify Knowledge Gaps and RDI Needs in that area (Emerging needs / Flexible Fiches);
- further elaborate the SRIA RDI Needs.

The first plenary session will cover the different perspectives: scientific & technological (Water JPI STB); policy (with DG-ENV); end-users (Water JPI SAG) of the research gaps identified in the Water JPI SRIA Theme 5. There will be guest speakers from relevant FP7/H2020/other EU-funded projects as well as nominated national experts to participate in the discussions. Three breakout sessions will cover the areas of (1) Enabling sustainable management of water resources, (2) Regional perspectives; and (3) Strengthening socio-economic approaches to water management. The workshop will include a Round Table discussion involving the EC DG Research, other relevant initiative such as other JPIs, Belmont Forum, etc. to further explore methods to implement the research needs and collaborate together.

A limited number of places will be made available in early November 2016 for those of you interested in this area.

TRAINING WEBINAR FOR RESEARCHERS

The [EIP on Water](#) and the Water JPI offered on the 28th September 2016, a half-day webinar for researchers in the water area (oriented on [priority areas](#) of the EIP Water and involved in Water JPI funded projects or proposals) to help them engage more effectively with stakeholders and RDI end-users. This first training webinar has been the occasion to discuss different issues in order to fine-tune future actions, such as:

- To create a bigger impact in the research that we are funding, what kind of mechanisms and tools do we need? How can we create and develop them?
- Is the COST Association, a well established networking programme funded by the European Commission, an important mechanism to guarantee that researchers are connected in the long term?
- How can we best develop our outlined Knowledge Hubs? Can we design knowledge hubs as ways to continue with stakeholders in between “projects”
- Which type of tools can we develop to have a quick interaction and feedback from researchers and innovators on the scientific content of RDI topics and European Commission Work Programmes?

It is now established that the Water JPI is expected to provide a greater support to the research community across the whole knowledge chain. It is important to connect better to stakeholders and end-users, and to keep basic research, applied research and the innovation side interconnected.

FOUR DAYS OF MEETINGS IN PARIS

The Water JPI community met from 20th to 23rd September to progress the Water JPI activities under the [WaterWorks2014](#) and [WaterWorks2015](#) ERA-NET Co-fund EC-funded Water JPI supporting projects, to seek the advice of the [Advisory Boards](#) in the initiative's activities and to hold a meeting of the [Management Board](#). The Water JPI would like to thank Violeta Kuzmickaite for her support and work as the co-chair of the Water JPI Stakeholders Advisory Group and wish her all the best in her new position with the EC.

DAY 1 - WATERWORKS2015

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES MEETING

The meeting was held on the 20th September 2016 to refine the work plan and plan the future workshops under the additional activities. The meeting offered the opportunity to further discuss processes on how best to improve the future common vision between the FACCE and Water JPIs on water-related issues. The setting-up of the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub, based on the experience from the [FACCE](#) JPI, is a concrete example of collaboration between the two initiatives. It was agreed that the first Water JPI Knowledge Hub (due to be set up in 2018) would be in the area of emerging contaminants (building on the 2013 Water JPI Pilot Call). The added value of the Knowledge Hub instrument include establishing 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. One output from the activities carried out under the WaterWorks2015 project will be the creation of an online platform providing "A La Carte" options for accessing Mobility and infrastructures instruments. The Water JPI international cooperation will be facilitated by a series of geographical workshops outside Europe (one in Asia, one in Africa / Mediterranean area, one in America).

DAY 2 - WATERWORKS2014

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES MEETING

The meeting was held on the 21st September 2016 to discuss the proposed strategy for updating the Water JPI SRIA as well as review the activities for inclusion in the Water JPI Implementation Plan 2017-19 which is due for publication in early 2017.

The second thematic workshop on sharing good practices was also discussed based on the outcomes from the first Good Practices workshop held in Malaga on April 2016.

The upcoming Water JPI workshops: (1) 2016 Water JPI Exploratory workshop to be held in Dublin on the 14th November 2016 and (2) 2016 Water JPI Workshop on Alignment of on-going RDI projects to be held in Vienna on the 30th November 2016, were also discussed. The Dublin Exploratory workshop will aim at identifying Knowledge Gaps and RDI Needs in the area of improving the sustainable water resource management.

DAY 3 - WATER JPI ADVISORY

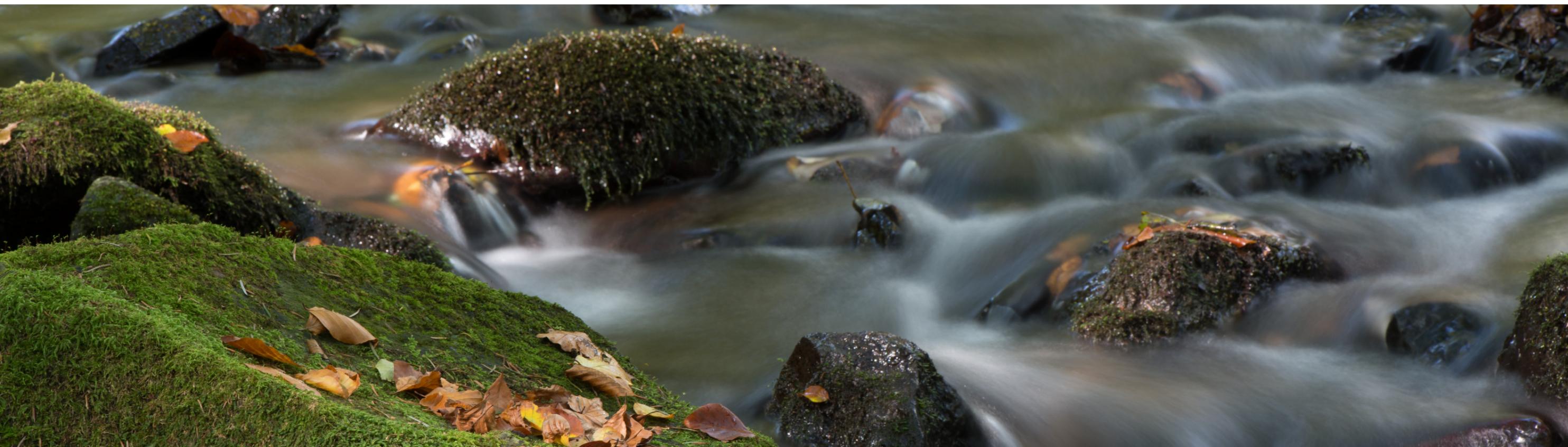
BOARDS MEETING

During the meeting, held on 22nd September 2016, the strategic role of the Advisory Boards, composed of the Scientific and Technological Board and the Stakeholder Advisory Group, was discussed to improve the involvement of their members in the initiative, to review the process of the SRIA update, and recommend tools for a better implementation of Water JPI activities. Finally, The two Advisory Boards were also consulted on the priorities for Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2018 – 2020 and on contents for future Water JPI joint calls.

DAY 4 - MANAGEMENT BOARD

MEETING

During its 9th meeting held on the 23rd September 2016, the Management Board (MB) prepared the upcoming meeting of the Governing Board, which is scheduled for the 29th November 2016 in Vienna, and agreed on the draft agenda and the preparation of material for that meeting. The MB also discussed communications with the EC on the upcoming Horizon 2020 work programme for the 2018-2020 period. Other items addressed included the preparation of the Water JPI Communication plan, the preparation of the future ERANET Co-fund proposal (related to WaterWork2017 – Improving the sustainable water resource management), the finalisation of the WatEUr CSA and the development of international cooperation with countries beyond the Water JPI Member States (e.g. Brazil and India).



DROPLETS

[IRELAND / EPA RESEARCH](#)

[181 - PREDICTING ECOLOGICAL STATUS IN UNMONITORED LAKES USING CATCHMENT LAND USE AND HYDROMORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS](#)

Irish EPA-funded research generates a scientific base to support environmental protection. Projects are carefully targeted to deliver on three key areas:

1. Identifying Pressures. Hydrological, geological and morphological characteristics (i.e. lake setting) of Irish lake catchments were used to group lakes based on their similarities. This characterisation allowed the description of the impacts of different land uses on lakes, providing a framework for assessing lakes of similar setting and pressure.
2. Informing Policy. The current study provides a framework to predict ecological status for

unmonitored lakes for the purposes of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The findings highlight how the impacts of similar pressures differ depending on hydro-geomorphological characteristics of a catchment and lake.

3. Developing Solutions. Prediction of water quality across a greater number of Irish lakes using this method would also assist in the planning and resource allocation for programmes of measures required to improve water quality through catchment management.

[IRELAND/EPA RESEARCH](#)

[REPORT NO 184: ASSESSING](#)

[RECENT TRENDS IN NUTRIENT INPUTS TO ESTUARINE WATERS AND THEIR ECOLOGICAL EFFECT](#)

Increases in the nutrient loads into estuarine and coastal systems have resulted in a concurrent biological response with an increase in the occurrence of microand macroalgal blooms.

This study has shown that, in the Irish context, the impact of measures to reduce nutrient loadings is largely dependent on load source and input magnitude, as well as on nutrient cycling processes and modulating factors, such as light and residence time. The influence of measures, cycling and physical controls will evolve through the estuarine continuum from fresh to marine water, highlighting the need to consider the impact of measures on each river-estuarine system in the context of these control shifts.

[RESEARCH 187 - ESMANAGE LITERATURE REVIEW ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN FRESHWATERS](#)

The Irish EPA has published the EPA Research Report No 187: ESManage Literature Review Ecosystem Services in Freshwaters. This Literature Review considers how the ecosystem services framework aligns with the objectives of current policy and legislation to inform management of freshwater resources. In addition to this literature review the project will produce reports relating to each of the work packages and a report on Irish freshwater resources in the context of ecosystem services.

Identifying Pressures - Ireland's freshwaters are among the best in Europe. However, they are under increasing pressure from a range of land-use and other anthropogenic pressures, especially from elevated nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) and sediment inputs. The continuing loss of high status waters is a key concern. Planned future land-use intensification for food production, together with climate change will further stress aquatic resources both in terms of quality and quantity. The ESManage Literature Review highlights how pressures have implications for a range of ecosystem services derived from freshwaters.

Informing Policy - The ESManage Literature Review considers how the ecosystem services framework aligns with the objectives of current policy and legislation to inform management of freshwater resources. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the key EU driver requiring Member States to improve and sustainably mana-

ge water quality. The specific benefits of incorporating the ecosystem services framework into the implementation of the WFD relate to illustrating how human wellbeing is dependent on good ecological health and widening the focus from good ecological status as an end in itself to showing how it supports societal goals.

Developing Solutions - Identification of the chain of knowledge and data needs, as outlined in the ESManage Literature Review, is a key step in efforts to incorporate the ecosystem services framework into policy related to the management of freshwater resources. This review details these information needs and associated knowledge gaps, especially with respect to understanding the complex ecological linkages between the health and resilience of the ecosystem (critically dependent on biodiversity) and the provision of ecosystem services, converting this understanding into projections of possible future changes in ecosystem services provision that can be understood by the wider public, and identifying the means by which this public can value such changes to ecosystem service provision.



UN WORLD WATER DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2016: WATER & JOBS

On the 28th of September, the MEP Water Group in cooperation with the UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) of UNESCO, UN-Water and the UNESCO Liaison Office organised a public session on 'Water and Jobs' at the European Parliament in Brussels. Based on the UN World Water Development Report (WWDR) 2016 "Water and Jobs", produced by the UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) of UNESCO, the session addressed the water jobs nexus, with a range of high-level speakers and panellists adding their voices to the discussion.



The main findings of the UN World Water Development Report (WWDR) 2016 on "Water and Jobs" will be presented also during a high-level symposium jointly organized by the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) of UNESCO, the Region Umbria, the University for Foreigners of Perugia, the University of Perugia and the UNESCO Chair on Water and Culture, with the kind support of ESRI Italia and ERG Group. The conference will take place on Tuesday, 25 October 2016, at the Sala dei Notari in Piazza IV Novembre, Perugia.

The event aims to inform the general public about the critical connections between water and jobs through coordinated policies and investments, and to show how due consideration and action in this regard is crucial for achieving the Agenda

2030 for Sustainable Development worldwide, the Global North and the Global South. The WWDR 2016 emphasizes that sustainable water management is an essential driver of green growth and socio-economic development.

ARTICLE ON "OCCURRENCE AND REMOVAL OF ORGANIC MICROPOLLUTANTS: AN OVERVIEW OF THE WATCH LIST OF EU DECISION 2015/495"

Micropollutants- small, persistent and biologically active substances - are found in aquatic environments all over the world and can have negative effects on plants, animals and humans. The EU recently adopted a 'watch list' of potential priority substances, including pesticides, pharmaceuticals and personal care products that need to be monitored to determine their environmental risk. A new study reviews data on their worldwide occurrence and options for their removal from wastewater, and from surface and groundwater used to produce drinking water. Water covers over 70% of the Earth's surface. It supports life and is critical to economic activities such as agriculture and industry. However, such human activities have also contaminated water resources. In fact, around half of Europe's lakes and rivers are now considered polluted (or '[less than good ecological status or potential](#)'). There is particular interest in so-called 'contaminants of emerging concern', including many 'micropollutants', among them certain pesticides, industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals and personal care products. The contamination of environmental compartments - such as surface water, groundwater and soil - with these chemicals can have negative effects on aquatic organisms, and on human health if they accumulate in seafood or get into drinking water. Under the Water Framework Directive ([WFD](#)), environmental quality standards (EQS) have been established for 45 so-called 'priority substances' and eight other pollutants. When the [Directive on Environmental Quality Standards](#) was amended in 2013, a watch list mechanism was established to require temporary monitoring of other

substances for which evidence suggested a possible risk to or via the environment, to inform the selection of additional priority substances. In addition, the [2013 Directive \(Directive 2013/39/EU\)](#) identified three substances (the natural hormone oestradiol (E2) and two pharmaceuticals-the anti-inflammatory diclofenac and the synthetic hormone ethinyl oestradiol (EE2), used in contraceptives) for inclusion in the first watch list to facilitate the determination of appropriate measures to address the risk posed by those substances. The first watch list was adopted in 2015 (in [Decision 2015/495](#)) and also includes the following chemicals:

- the natural hormone oestrone (E1);
- three (macrolide) antibiotics;
- several pesticides;
- a UV filter (a chemical that prevents UV light getting through, as used in sun cream);
- an antioxidant used as a food additive.

This study summarises data published in the past 10 years regarding the occurrence of these substances worldwide, and the treatment technologies available for removing them from wastewater and surface water used for the production of drinking water (although no decision has yet been made on whether EQS should be set for these substances under the WFD). The authors searched the [Scopus database](#) of peer-reviewed literature and selected only studies involving real environmental samples. Some techniques are more likely to be used for drinking water production than wastewater treatment. Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) processes vary, but the most common mechanisms for removing micropollutants from wastewater are biological and/or chemical transformation, and sorption. The main processes involved are activated sludge and membrane bioreactors; the latter tend to be more efficient, but biologically recalcitrant pollutants are not eliminated. In sorption processes, pollutants are removed by adhering to other particles, but they are not degraded. The authors also discuss membrane filtration and advanced oxidation processes (destroying organic pollutants using free radicals), which are more likely to be used for drinking water.

With regard to the three steroid hormones in the watch list (the oestrogens EE2, E2 and E1), the study concludes that they can be removed using biological treatments combined with membrane

filtration. In one [study](#), over 90% of EE2 was removed from wastewater using this method. Diclofenac, the next most studied compound, is often detected in WWTP effluents, surface water and groundwater. Because it is poorly biodegradable, removal rates during biological wastewater treatment are low, but membrane technologies and advanced oxidation processes for removal are promising, with tests being performed in WWTPs, drinking water treatment plants and river water. Of the pharmaceuticals present in the environment, antibiotics are potentially one of the most significant, as their presence could be involved in development of antibiotic resistance. The watch list focuses on three macrolide antibiotics (azithromycin, clarithromycin and erythromycin) which are widely used in human and veterinary medicine. Conventional WWTPs do not fully remove these compounds, which have been found in surface and groundwater in several countries. Biological treatments normally cannot remove these compounds, but, in combination with more advanced treatments such as membrane filtration, can lead to elimination rates above 99%. The researchers also assessed technologies for removing the anti-oxidant BHT, used to preserve food since the 1950s; the organic UV filter 2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate; the pesticides methiocarb and five neonicotinoids; and the herbicides oxadiazon and triallate. They conclude that more research is needed regarding the presence of these substances in the environment and how effectively different treatments can remove them. The researchers emphasise the importance of conducting studies, in particular of treatment processes, under realistic conditions, as processes often appear more efficient under simulated conditions. In the environment, these compounds are usually present at very low concentrations but as mixtures (which means there is the potential for combined effects due to interactions between chemicals), but few studies reflect this. Finally, the researchers recommend further studies on the breakdown products that may be formed, as such products can be more toxic and persistent than the parent compound.

Source: Barbosa, M.O., Moreira, N.F.F., Ribeiro, A.R., Pereira, M.F.R. & Silva, A.M.T. (2016). Occurrence and removal of organic micropollutants: An overview of the watch list of EU Decision 2015/495. *Water Research*, 94: 257-279. DOI: 10.1016/j.watres.2016.02.047.

EMBRACE THE WATER 2017



EMBRACE THE WATER
a Cities of the Future Conference
12-14 JUNE, 2017 GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN

Call for abstract has just been announced and the 19th of November is the deadline to submit the abstracts. Log on to the conference website for more information regarding submission format and conference topic.

OPPORTUNITIES

H2020 NEW CALLS

From 5th October 2016 the submission session is available for [H2020-SFS-2016-2017](#) Sustainable Food Security – Resilient and resource-efficient value chains

THE UPDATED H2020 WORK PROGRAMMES are now available.

EVENTS

WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM (WSDS)

Commissioner for Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Karmenu Vella will visit India from 5-7 October to participate in the World Sustainable Development Forum (WSDS) and to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on Water. This will implement the [Joint Declaration](#) on the India-EU Water Partnership. It is an important follow up to the [EU-India Summit](#) in Brussels last March. The joint signature of the MoU on Water by Commissioner Vella and Ms Sushri Uma Bharti, Indian Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, provides the tools for an exchange of experience on water law and governance. It will promote opportunities to share commercial and technological know-how. A case in point is the EU support for the Indian Government's flagship initiative 'Cleaning the Ganga' to rejuvenate this iconic river through the India-EU Water Partnership. Commissioner Vella stated that: "In the week that both the EU and India moved to ratify the Paris Climate Agreement, our decision to sign a Memorandum of Understanding on Water could not be better timed. Water – and the protection of both its provision and source – is central to our shared goals. This signing gives us a chance to pool knowledge. It is an illustration of the depth of EU and India's strategic partnership". Commissioner Vella will also meet with India's Environment Minister, Mr Anil Madhav Dave, Science and Health Minister, Mr Harsh Vardhan, and Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister, Mr Radha Moha Singh. The visit is an important opportunity to strengthen EU cooperation with India on water, resource efficiency, and urbanisation. More on [DG Environment](#).

EUROPEAN REFERENCE NETWORK FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (ERNICIP)

The Commission and the European Reference Network for Critical Infrastructure Protection (ERNICIP) will hold a workshop 12th -13th December in Brussels, aiming to improve the coordination of information exchange from policy-makers, scientists and practitioners in the area of water safety and security. A first draft has been agreed as a basis for the discussions that will gather water safety actors (from DW, GW and Seveso sectors), research representatives in the water security field and ERNICIP standardization experts. This event is aimed to discuss possible synergies among the safety and security (research and policy) areas

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The purpose of the conference, 10th-11th November 2016 Tromsø (Norway), is to gather scientists from a large range of disciplines in Earth Sciences based on regular and constant in-situ measurements, and provide a discussion forum in the field of time series analysis and forecasting. The presentations will show how observations can help detecting climate change and its impacts focusing on both the mathematical modelling, statistics, signal processing (non-stationarity, gaps in series, extremes, etc.), and the environmental scientific results. This conference is part of a series of conferences gathering a wide community to be integrated in the ESONET-Vi (-the vision) consortium that builds upon ESONET, EuroSITES, EMSO, FixO3 and ENVRIPLUS partners, extending worldwide.

WssTP BROKERAGE & WG EVENT 2016 COMING UP

The event, 23rd- 24th November at the Diamant Centre in Brussels, aims to facilitate e networking among its participants, foster the creation of consortia and provide guidance and special instructions on the preparation of participants' proposals for the upcoming H2020 calls and other EU funding opportunities. Participants will have the opportunity to present their own project concepts. In addition, a match-making session will support them in building successful consortia for the calls. The deadline for submitting the project ideas is 10th November 2016.

The second day of the event will be dedicated to the WssTP Working Groups which will present their latest advances, current activities and future plans, as nurseries for project ideas.

WssTP Brokerage & WGs event is a chance for people to discuss, exchange innovative ideas and meet potential partners to create new or strengthen existing consortia.