



SUWANU EUROPE

Deliverable 2.5

Belgian Regional Working Group Report

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Executive summary

In recent years, water scarcity has become a serious problem in Southern Europe and in some other EU Countries. In several EU Regions and territories are suffering from water shortage; even in some of them there is still a regime of drinking water use in the respective mayor cities.

In the light of these circumstances, finding alternatives is crucial for agriculture, agrifood industrial sites, daily life and the economy as a whole. In our SUWANU EUROPE view, the creation of a Regional Working Group is crucial to overcome the problems and to generate a Regional Action Plan to promote the use of reclaimed water in agriculture and in other uses.

The results and the experiences gained by the Regions here involved from the 8 Countries - France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Greece, Bulgaria, Flanders. Belgium – have been proven to be useful to spread in other sites of their countries.

But still there are also local peculiarities in the functioning of the administration, economy and interconnections with stakeholders, in particular farmers, authorities, NGOs and citizens, in different regions/countries.

The specifics of the organization of the relationships, the flow of information in the field of water reuse, as well as the main players, were clarified in WP 2 . Tasks 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and AKIS analysis.

In this regard, the establishment of a RWG for the different regions as in our task 2.5. was consistent with the involvement of a wide range of actors who play a key role in the design and coordination of the regional action plan.

Stakeholders from the administration, local authorities, universities and research institutes, farmers, NGOs and others were involved. Each group of these actors has an important contribution to play in drawing up the regional action plan, in task 2.6.

On the other hand, all of the selected representatives in the RWG are settled and located in the territories, which will ensure a very good coordination, too. The engaging of relevant stakeholders started since the beginning of the project.

This aim resulted in 18 meetings in various regional organizations and relevant institutions with the idea of involving competent organizations to participate in SuWaNu Europe project and goals, explaining the approach and objectives of the EU project and the role of each internal partnership and external organization into.

The 2.5. Report elaborated by Confagricoltura tries to identify the main activities and conclusions that RWGs offered to our partnership and our European stakeholders, with the strategy to contribute for the common interest of water reclamation and sustainable water use.

1 Introduction

The Regional Working Groups (RWGs) are the result of an intense contact with actors of the water and agriculture sectors in order to engage them in the SUWANU EUROPE project activities. These contacts started from the very beginning of the project in each region/country.

In the first stage the engagement consisted in sharing the information of the project objectives and foreseen activities. The organization of the participatory workshops in different regions pushed the consortium for a more intense contact. Several activities were organized to engage the stakeholders, such as sending the invitation letters, telephone calls, in some countries drafting a newsletter to disseminate the workshops, to extend the audience and to multiply the dissemination of the information.

The purpose of the work was to ensure a participatory process in the development of action plans and to guarantee an effective transfer of knowledge in the next project steps by the active participation of stakeholders.

Therefore, relevant actors have been involved in the process and engaged as RWG members in each region: farmers using or interested in reused water, regional and national authorities, wastewater treatment operators, rural development groups, researchers, agri-food industries, consumers associations, NGOs and private companies, engineers, advisory groups.

In terms of definition, Regional Working Groups are precisely groups of actors *out of the consortium* that have been engaged to participate and to provide feedbacks to the SUWANU EUROPE project and that have been involved in some relevant project activities such as the development of the Regional Action Plans of the task 2.6. The role of the Regional Working Group (RWG) in different regions is fundamental *to build the participatory actions and the Regional Action Plans*.

In different Regions, the Partners have defined a strategy and an implementation plan to involve the main actors, including the following activities:

- Initial contact with stakeholders
- Regional revision of key documents by key stakeholders
- Invitation of stakeholders through news/letter/phone call
- Regional meetings with RWG members
- Materials dissemination, documents, leaflets, summaries, power points
- Draft versions of the regional action plan to get feedback from RWG members
- Final version of the regional action plan for validation
- Presentation in a regional/national event/fair/conference, workshop etc.

In particular every Regional Working Group, following the Agreement and the WP 2 task 2.5, *in the first beginning*, had to:

- Involve actively all the partners of the Consortium
- Ensure a stakeholders engagement through a deep analysis of the key actors and the accession to other relevant organizations to be involved
- Disseminate intensively at local and regional level using appropriate channels to reach the identified stakeholders
- Ensure a multi actor and a participatory approach that make regional actors feel part of the Suwanu Europe project, and the Suwanu Europe project activities.

The RWG *second step* had to:

- Contact the regional, national and european relevant associations such as Copa Cogeca, the farmers and agrocooperatives Umbrella confederation in Bruxelles and in each region/country, EURAU and ANECOOP with their wide regional/national networks:
 - ✓ to better align the Suwanu Europe project with their national and european objectives and cooperation actions and
 - ✓ to better identify national / regional memberships and reference organizations;
- Identify at least five members out of the Consortium
- Organize frequent meetings during the running of the Suwanu Europe project, at least five

The RWG *third last step* will:

- Elaborate together with the Consortium Partners the preparation and implementation of the Regional Action Plans, under task 2.6
- Facilitate the Implementation of water reuse solutions
- Seek new opportunities to perform collaborative/cooperative projects
- Seek also new opportunities to build operational groups in the framework of EIP Agri
- Consolidate the Regional Working Groups after the project ends
- Create therefore a permanent cluster in each region to adopt and disseminate water reuse solutions.

2 Strategy for the engagement of the RWG

The aim of this strategy at this stage of the project is to present a strategy for the engagement of the Regional Working Groups (RWGs) which will be applied throughout the second period of the project. Experiences and lessons learned emerging from first period RWGs has been taking into consideration keeping this a dynamic process that can be updated during the project.

This collection of information will be used to engage identified stakeholders in the RWGs and will be used to stimulate discussions within the RWGs. It will serve to promote the joint development of strategic thinking, the two-way exchange of ideas between the different stakeholders and will also feed with practical recommendations for the formulation of the Regional Action Plans (task 2.6).

2.1 Functioning of the RWGs

The facilitator from each RWG will enroll the stakeholders in the active participation in the meetings, preparing a set of topics to be discussed and the activities to be implemented following a multi-actor approach and a participatory approach. This can be done with the prior discussion with the members, so that there is a consensus on the topics to discuss during the meeting so to actively engage the stakeholders from the beginning.

It is vital that the objectives and the expected outcomes of the RWGs are perfectly clear to all members that take part in the meetings and that the roles of engagement are also clear. The members of the Regional Working Groups, following the Agreement and the WP 2 task 2.5, must among others to:

- Propose practical recommendations for the formulation of the Regional Action Plans (task 2.6)
- Disseminate intensively at local and regional level the SuWaNu Europe project results and outcomes, through their own communication channels;
- Be engaged in the implementation of reclaimed water use solutions;
- Seek new opportunities to perform cooperative projects and to build operational groups in the framework of EIP Agri.
- Create permanent clusters in each target region of the project, to adopt and disseminate reclaimed water use solutions.

2.2 Role and responsibilities of the project partner facilitator

The facilitator will be a project partner of each region and their main responsibilities are collected in the following table:

Table 1: Role of the project partner facilitator

Responsibility	Expected Contributions	Outputs
Setting-up of the RWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invite and enroll active members (multi-actor approach) Prepare topics for discussion Plan activities (participatory approach) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invitation letter/email to potential members Prepare program of the meeting
Running the RWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the objectives and expected outcomes of the RWGs and members expected responsibilities Oversee the meeting runs as planned Ensure that all members actively participate in the discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report with practical recommendations for the formulation of the Regional Action Plans (task 2.6)
Communication and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize and contribute to communication and dissemination activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send inputs for the SuWaNu Europe website (brief description of the RWGs, members, calendar of events, scientific articles, news, etc.) Publish at least 1 social media post per RWG meeting (before, during or immediately after) Register RWGs members as followers of the SuWaNu Europe social media accounts and relay social media posts published by the central communication team to increase outreach

2.3 Stakeholders engagement support tools

In order to actively engage stakeholders during the meetings, there are several tools that follow a participatory methodology, and that facilitate effective engagement of target stakeholders. The activities aim at promoting the engagement of stakeholders, collaboration and in a participatory approach.

Such an example is the World Café method, that can be found in the <http://actioncatalogue.eu/method/7402>, which is a method for engaging groups, both within organizations and in the public sphere. This method is founded on the assumption that people have the capacity to work together, no matter who they are.

A World Café follows seven core design principles: (1) Set the Context; (2) Create Hospitable Space; (3) Explore Questions That Matter; (4) Encourage Everyone’s Contribution; (5) Cross-Pollinate and Connect Diverse Perspectives; (6) Listen Together for Patterns, Insights, and Deeper Questions; and (7) Harvest and Share Collective Discoveries.

World Cafés can create results to generate new ideas, to enable joint decision-making on key strategic issues, to discover new ways for collaboration, to reflect on the implications of a complex issue and in identifying specific step(s) for further exploration and implementation.

The recent events related with COVID-19, called for the need to use of online tools in the organization of initially predicted physical events. There are several online platforms that can be use, and that still allow the planning of dynamics as described before.

Tools such Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Cisco Webex meetings are just some examples.

2.4 Engagement of stakeholders during RWGs

Besides the different tools that can be used during the RWGs to promote participatory process and engagement of stakeholders, there are several methodologies that creates more interactive and collaborative formats.

- Initiate the meeting with an icebreaker to get things started in a good way. This is particularly important if the participants don't know each other or come from a different background. This can be achieved by asking participants to bring an object or to pick a word that can in some ways define them and, in this way, they can make a brief presentation of themselves.
- Promote participatory discussions, where tools like pinup.com can be a powerful tool promoting debate and discussion.
- Questionnaires using tools like *Mentimeter* or *Sli.do*, which are live interactive applications to get feedback from the participants, that allow to create polls and Q&As, among others experiences with the participants.
- Networking is a powerful tool for having during breaks for participants to get to know each other and to exchange ideas and experiences.

2.5 Communication with stakeholders after RWGs

After each RWGs it is important to make a follow up communication with the participants to keep them involved with the project and to get them to participate in the next RWGs.

This can be accomplished simply by:

- Send an email right after the meeting thanking the participants for attending the event;
- Send an email to participants who did not show or attended and share some of the outcomes of the meeting. This might compel them to participate next time;
- Once the major outcomes of the meeting are prepared, send an email with the major conclusions and results and if possible, an indication for the next RWG agenda.

2.6 Main themes raised in RWG activities

During RWGs meetings, the critical discussion points and the axes towards which the RWG activities that the RWG Groups should be focused on were the following:

- a) In terms of regional informations/data policies:
 - Incomplete or updated soil map
 - Irrigation water quality data monitoring systems and swap crops for irrigation water
 - Reference to indicators of consumption & quality. Quantities lost/quantities consumed
 - Measurable water saving elements.
 - Regional problems in water supply, water transport issues - open ducts
 - Basin Management Plans, how they were developed and how reliable they are
 - Reference to different water supply and irrigation networks
- b) In terms of harmonized methodologies/EU critical issues:
 - Reflections on difficulties in water volume management and services
 - Integration with main issues and subjects of the Regional Policy
 - Reference to the AKIS method, (and networking) what it is and how it works
 - EU guidelines/directive approved on reuse of treated water, costs and fines for non-compliance.

- The new Agricultural Policy has strict restrictions and measurable terms, with constant and strict scrutiny of residues.
- c) In terms of the farming systems/stakeholders/users:
- Information, behavior and irrigation systems
 - Farming systems/ habits of farmers.
 - Policing and controlling in agriculture.
 - Use of treated water in non-edible crops-concerns- difficulties
 - Industrial food processors water use/reuse
 - Environment-friendly policy.
 - Some proposals to facilitate farming/industrial reuse waters
- d) In terms of local/regional rules:
- Licenses and re-use licenses
 - Secondary treatment, effluent quality, and reuse of treated waste.
- e) In terms of the economy:
- Design and problems in water transportation and unit costs
 - Reliability of the processes of reuse.
 - Water recycling from drainage canals-advantages and disadvantages.
 - Water treatments costs/efficiency/piloting plants
- f) In terms of management/new skills/gaps:
- Competencies, development planning
 - key management issues, best practices to share
 - Reference to remote management and its importance
 - Cross-compliance of operators and consumers with irrigation processes.
 - Consumer/citizenship analysis/acceptance/willingness to buy

3 Discussion and participants in the RWG meetings/events

3.1 Belgian Working Group meetings

The Regional Working Group (RWG) in Belgium - more specifically for the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg (region of Flanders) – aimed to involve the most relevant stakeholders regarding water reuse for agricultural irrigation in the region with the SuWaNu Europe project.

The RWG is composed by policymakers, farmers’ representatives, water technology companies, wastewater treatment suppliers, government institutions and research institutions from the region of Antwerp and Limburg.

The list of the organisations which have confirmed their participation in the RWG: Flemish envi Agency, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Limburg Agri and Rural Service, Antwerpen Dep of agriculture, Pidpa, Watergroep, Waterfuture, Bosaq, Bio-chemical Green Engineering & Materials (BioGEM), Vlaams Kenniscentrum Water (Vlakwa) - Flanders Knowledge Center Water Proefstation voor de Groenteteelt (PSKW) – research Station for Vegetable production, Proefcentrum fruitteelt (pcfruit), Berta, Borreenbond , Acquafin , Bodemkundige Dienst van België (BDB) – Soil Service of Belgium, and Copa-Cogeca.

Table 2: Member organisations of the SuWaNu regional working group

Organisation	Role description
Administration (National or regional level)	
Vlaamse Milieu Maatschappij (VMM) - The Flemish Environment Agency	VMM is an institute of the Flemish government operating within the domains of water, air and the environment. (https://en.vmm.be/). VMM is responsible for the out translation of the European legislation regarding the use of reclaimed water in Flanders.
Departement Landbouw & Visserij (DeptLV)- The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	DeptLV is part of the Flemish public authority. Since 2018, DeptLV is chairing the ‘Drought discussions’ for the agricultural sector. This has so far resulted in the ‘Drought and Flood action plan.’ One of the actions of this plan is to focus on the potential of reclaimed water for irrigation.
Municipalities/Provinces	
Provincie Limburg - Agricultural and rural Service	The Agricultural and rural service of the province of Limburg is developing a new drought adaptation plan.
Provincie Antwerpen – Dept. Agriculture	The Agricultural department of the Province of Antwerp is in charge to defend the needs of the province towards future proof agriculture. The Agricultural Department is involved in several projects related to sustainable water use.
Private sector	
Pidpa	Pidpa is a Flemish water company providing drinking water to 1.2 million inhabitants of the province of Antwerp. Pidpa is also in charge of the wastewater management of parts of the Province.
Aquafin nv	Aquafin is in charge of the urban wastewater management in Flanders. Aquafin is involved in several European projects to improve wastewater treatments and to investigate the potential of reclaimed water for different sectors.

De Watergroep	The Watergroup is Flanders largest water company. The Watergroup provides water to municipalities in Limburg, East- and West Flanders, Flemish-Brabant.
Water Future	Water Future is a young Dutch start-up focussing on the selective removal of sodium. This technology could be essential in case reclaimed water containing higher concentrations of sodium is used for soilless crops.
Bosaq	BOSAQ helps organisations save water and money through independent consultancy on integrated water management. Our experts perform detailed water audits, propose smart interventions that save water, study the feasibility of rain-, grey-, black- and wastewater treatment and reuse, provide solutions for complex water challenges and coordinate the implementation of the proposed technologies. (www.bosaq.com)
Research centres/universities	
Bio-chemical Green Engineering & Materials (BioGEM)	BioGEM is a department of the University of Antwerp focussing on sustainable solutions for industrial water management through a synergetic combination of biochemical technologies and green chemical processes.
Vlaams Kenniscentrum Water (Vlakwa) - Flanders Knowledge Center Water	The Flanders Knowledge Center Water (Vlakwa) wants to provide demand-driven solutions for the Flemish water problems and in this way, meet future needs. Vlakwa supports the acquisition and management of knowledge, promotes collaboration between all actors, and stimulates the exchange of experience and knowledge. Also, Vlakwa collects and channels the needs of problem owners, answers their questions, or brings them in contact with the solution and product providers. It aims to help realise higher efficiency in the target groups and/or to assist the international valorisation of the knowledge acquired and results obtained in Flanders. Currently, VLAKWA is involved in the Interreg Initiative F2AGRI, the first initiative focusing on the use of reclaimed water in Flanders.
Proefstation voor de Groenteteelt (PSKW) – research Station for Vegetable production	Through its applied research, PSKW creates a link between the fundamental scientific research carried out at universities and the growers. The experience in field and semi-field trials and dissemination activities, combined with the close contact with growers guarantees innovation: the implementation of (best) practices and new technologies at the farms. PSKW is coordinating and participating in several national and international initiatives related to sustainable water use. PSKW has coordinated the FERTINNOWA project and is now coordinating an operational group on the use of reclaimed water (AWAIR)
Proefcentrum fruitteelt (pcfruit)	In pcfruit new and existing technologies, techniques and varieties are permanently evaluated and judged on their added value to fruit growing. Finally, individual fruit growers are assisted in the introduction of new technologies and sustainable production methods. A close relationship with individual growers and grower associations exists, which benefits the transfer of research results or information. Due to the high level of specialisation, their advice goes beyond the fruit sector in areas as crop protection, biological control, IPM, plant nutrition, environment...
Bodemkundige Dienst van België (BDB) – Soil Service of Belgium	BDB is an independent research and advice institution for agriculture, horticulture, and the environment. BDB is mainly active in soil and water research, fertilization advice, irrigation management, and environmental impact reports, and also offers numerous services for government,

	companies and individuals. BDB has developed a wide expertise in the field of irrigation.
Associations	
BelOrta	BelOrta is the largest cooperative auction for fresh fruits and vegetables in Europe. The majority of Belorta's 1.180 growers is located in the provinces of Antwerp (469) and Limburg (358). The auction supports its growers evolving towards more sustainable water use. Assuring availability of qualitative irrigation water has become one of the focus points for BelOrta.
Boerenbond	Boerenbond is a Flemish growers' organisation focussing on i) defending the interests of the Flemish farmers, .ii) education and information, iii)...
Copa-Cogeca	COPA-COGECA is the union of the two big agricultural umbrella organisations COPA and COGECA and the most influential interest group for European farmers. Founded in 1962 and headquartered in Brussels, its activity focus is on the Common Agricultural Policy and other policy areas relevant to farmers and agri-cooperatives, such as food safety, animal health, and welfare, plant health, environment, research and innovation, trade, etc. Copa-Cogeca defends the interests of the European farmers and cooperatives with regards to reclaimed water.

This RWG group has been involved during the entire project duration, and had at least 5 meetings. The main task of the RWG is to collaborate with the consortium in the preparation and implementation of Regional Action plans.

Furthermore, it will be engaged with the project results of SuWaNu Europe. One or two contact persons from each organisation figure in the mailing list of the RWG.

This medium is used to divulgate the project results, communicate the RWG meetings or engage them in other activities (participation in surveys, feedback to reports...). New members might be joining the RWG by the time.

The aim is to consolidate them after the project ends and create a permanent cluster in the region. The RWG came twice together during 2019. The meetings took place on the 6th of May 2019 and 26th of September 2019 at the PSKW facilities in Sint-Katelijne-Waver.

PSKW is the only Belgian member of the SuWaNu Europe consortium, and thus responsible for the establishment, contact and activities of this RWG.

First, PSKW identified the relevant stakeholder organisation and contact persons within the region of Antwerp, Limburg and by extension Flanders. In the beginning of April, an email was sent out to invite the identified stakeholders to the first RWG meeting and confirm their participation in the RWG.

Table 3: Participants at first regional working group meeting

Name	Organization that he or she represents
Mrs. Noémie Hisette	Proefstation voor de Groenteteelt
Mrs. Els Berckmoes	
Mr. Joris De Nies	
Mrs. Jo Severyns	Aquafin
Mrs. Colette De Smet	Provincie Antwerpen – Dept. Agriculture
Mrs. Marlies Caeyers	
Mrs. Marlies De Muijnck	Provincie Limburg - Agricultural and rural Service

Mr. Luc Peeters	BelOrta
Mrs. Riet Cornelissen	Pantarein
Mr. Tom Vandekerckhove	Bosaq
Mr. Ortwin Deroo	De Watergroep
Mr. Koen Vanhentenrijk	Boerenbond
Mr. Jan Vaerten	Bodemkundige Dienst van België – Soil Service of Belgium
Mrs. Charlotte Boeckeaert	Vlaams Kenniscentrum Water (Vlakwa) - Flanders Knowledge Center Water
Mr. Erwin Van San	Pidpa
Mr. Willem Van Baak	WaterFuture

The second meeting aimed to present the first project results and organised the participatory workshop (D2.4).

This was meant to get feedback from the regional actors on how SuWaNu Europe can contribute to reclaimed water implementations in the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg - and by extension Flanders (Belgium). Although less stakeholders attended the meeting, the most relevant organisations (VMM and Aquafin) for this topic were present.

As proposed in the agenda, the second regional working group included following discussions and activities:

- Presentation of the first project results of the regional analysis and
- the SWOT and PESTL analysis for the region of Flanders. (D 1.1 and D2.1);
- Introduction of the RWG to the database of project initiatives on the project's website.

Three working group members elaborated on specific topics current use of treated wastewater in Flanders:

- Marie Verhassel gave a short explanation on the current policy regarding water reuse in Flanders.
- Adelheid Vanhille, a representative of the Flemish Environmental Agency (VMM) elaborated, the current and future legislative context in Flanders regarding water reuse. Miss Vanhille also presented in more detail some possible scenarios to distribute reclaimed wastewater to agricultural users.
- Birte Raes, representative of Aquafin (wastewater supplier) delivered figures about the volumes and frequencies of treated wastewater collection by farmers during the last three summers across Flanders. Active discussion on how SuWaNu Europe can contribute to the elaboration of regional action plan for Flanders together with the identification of knowledge gaps

The initial preparation work consisted in elaborating the concept and the thematic of the workshop. Afterwards, an invitation was sent to the members indicating the date and location for participation.

PSKW registered the confirmations and contacted some important stakeholders in order to discuss the agenda and their eventual contribution.

Based on the RWG members' feedback, the steering committee decided to lay the 2nd workshop' focus on "the identification of remaining knowledge gaps".

The confirmed agenda was sent to the participants (/see below) three week before the workshop and participants were already asked to think about their "main knowledge gaps" regarding reclaimed water for agriculture.

Table 4: Participants at second regional working group meeting

Name	Organization that he or she represents
Mrs. Noémie Hisette	Proefstation voor de Groenteteelt
Mrs. Els Berckmoes	Proefstation voor de Groenteteelt
Mr. Joris De Nies	Proefstation voor de Groenteteelt
Mrs. Birte Raes	Aquafin
Mrs. Adelheid Vanhille	Vlaamse Milieu Maatschappij (VMM) – The Flemish Environment Agency
Mr. Samuel Van de Walle	
Mrs. Marie Verhassel	Departement Landbouw & Visserij (DeptLV)- The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
Mr. Pieter Derboven	Bosaq
Mr. Ortwin Deroo	De Watergroep
Mr. Stan Verdonck	POM Antwerpen

A core group of 5 organizations has been selected within the participants of the RWG meetings/events and/or from the participatory workshops.

Table 5: Core group of SUWANU EUROPE Regional Working Group for Flanders (Belgium)

Name of main contact person	Organization that represents	Position to the organization	Role of RWG member during SUWANU EUROPE
Mrs. Jo Severyns & Mrs. Birte Raes	Aquafin	Responsible R&D Aquafin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the RWG - Revise reports and deliverables prepared by the Flemish partners. - Support transfer of project outcomes to the Flemish working group preparing the Flemish policy with regards to water reuse
Mrs. Ilse Geyskens	Boerenbond	Advisor water & environmental policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participating in RWG - Assures exchange of project outcomes to the broader agricultural sector.
Mr. Erwin Van San	Pidpa	Manager integral Water management department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participating in RWG - Provide input for preparation of regional action plans from water producers point of view - Review of project documents and deliverables prepared by Flemish team
Mrs. Marie Verhassel	Departement Landbouw & Visserij (DeptLV)- The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Policy Advisor of the Flemish government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the RWG - Revise reports and deliverables prepared by the Flemish partners. - Support uptake of water reuse practices in the agricultural policy of Flanders
Mrs. Adelheid Vanhille	Vlaamse Milieu Maatschappij (VMM) - The Flemish Environment Agency	Contributor VMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in the RWG - Revise reports and deliverables prepared by the Flemish partners. - Support uptake of water reuse practices in the agricultural policy of Flanders

4 Conclusions for Antwerp and Limburg (Belgium)

In Belgium, Flanders, and in Bulgaria, after summarizing the working group's session's debates the following important topics were set:

- The issue with the Climate change necessitates wider communication with the farmers and agriculture sector as a whole, because it is assumed that the information channels are not very clear and reliable to their understanding for water reuse for irrigation.
- Creating Guidelines or Recommendations books for national and international practices and standards for the reuse of urban and industrial wastewater, proposing technical and administrative criteria to establish a legal framework for the reuse of specific wastewater, particularly in Bulgaria.
- Development of a project aiming an investigation on the suitability of the WWTP for wastewater reuse targets. In this way, information will be generated to clarify the possibilities for efficient and sustainable reuse of the waters.
- Water consumption for drinking, industrial and irrigational needs is expected to increase significantly in the next years. As a result of increasing demand, drought and pollution, the available fresh water will be very valuable resource.
- The main problems encountered in the management of water resources are the inadequacy of planning, monitoring, evaluation and control and poor coordination between organizations.
- Wastewater treatment plants should be treated as a source of raw materials, energy and water recovery.