Problems, pitfalls and opportunities of river restoration project implementation: Ripidurable and Ricover case studies







Ripidurable and Ricover?

 Cooperation projects funded under the Interreg Initiative through ERDF that engaged partners across Europe to

"work or act together for a common purpose or benefit" for

Sustainable management of Rivers

Provide: provisioning, regulating and cultural services



Major negative impacts on rivers services



From an idea a project was born...

With the help of



Nord Est SUD Ouest INTERREG IIIC

RIPIDURABLE



10 Partners (5 countries)

Funding: 1 616 989€

- Alpiarça Municipality (PT)
- Montemor-o-novo Municipality (PT)
- Institute of Agricultural Sciences (PT)
- Évora University (PT)
- Seed Bank of the Valencian Generalitat (SP)
- CNRS Montpellier (FR)
- Burgundy University (FR)
- Inland Water institute (GR)
- Ioaninna University (GR)
- Amvrakikos Developmental Agency (GR)



Development of good practice management model and its diffusion

- Scientific articles
- River restoration projects
- Books
- Seminars
- Participation in congresses across Europe
- Leaflets
- Courses (propagation material and Bioengineering)
- Stands at fairs
- Web-site
- Field visits
- TV spots



Available at www.ripidurable.eu



Objectives

Scenic recover

- Restore the feeding, nesting and resting area for birds
- Trigger the natural vegetation recovery process
- Develop environmental education

Project – General plan





Initial view



Projected view



Native Plant Propagation

The lack of suitable plant material from the same geographic region for pilot restoration projects was addressed











Cost:





1992-2002

MARCOS 2008



River Ecosystem Services Valuation?

- Nomenclature by REFORM REstoring rivers FOR effective catchment Management, which include sand, gravel as provisioning services
- Aquamoney project individuals' loss of welfare owing to resource depletion or quality decline. Environment cost?
- Benefits forgone (=losses) can be quantified in terms of money put to restore them to as close as possible, so that they provide sufficient benefits to human wellbeing (parallel to losses in terms of water volumes not received)

Problems

- The decision to "restore" was essentially due to cultural services, in this case, landscape services, that could have impact on future commercial interests in the wetland landscape value.
- The population of Alpiarça didn't like the after extraction landscape but was not willing to pay for it. Willing to pay would give values close to zero. (number of habitants=7702; 44893€/7702hab=5.8€/hab; mean wage 892€)
- This decision had impacts on the implementation of the project. When the greatest visual impact was diminished, the municipality became less involved in the project.



 Ecosystem services are anthropocentric and economic oriented But

Ethic Value – "Something's degree of importance" – it deals with right conduct and good life



The importance of Environment Education programs









Challenges

- Anthropocentric and economic oriented ecosystem services perspective – Danger regarding political options
- Integration of the Cultural values/ethic values (value per se)
- Natural capital
- Use and development of a environmental scale of ethic values
- Incorporation of Intergenerational perspective
- Inclusion of restoration costs in valuation analysis





Gadum and Almansor stream



- Length: 1700m
- Many land owners in a rural area (14 out of 17)
- Direct cost= 46 195,82€, pop=11 001; 4,2€/hab
- 28,8€/m to restore
- Excluded cots: pig farm control costs of basin management + plant propagation costs



In the end...





From the desire to apply learned knowledge...



Funding: 1798 182,64€

🖌 Technologic Centre of Catalonia (SP)

- Institute of Agricultural Sciences (PT)
- General Direction of Evaluation and Environmental Quality of Extremadura (SP)
- → Waters of Algarve, S.A. (PT)
 - Regional Water Administration of Algarve (PT)

With the help of





Outputs

- Identification of degradated reaches in each region
- Studies on identification and control of exotic species (best techniques to apply)
- Propagation of native tree and shrub species
- Monitor fluvial biodiversity prior and post recovery actions (Flora, macro invertebrates, fish and birds)

Outputs

 Joint definition of the best techniques and methodologies for river restoration on river ecosystems in the SUDOE region

• River Restoration Projects:

PT – 3,5km in Odelouca Basin Algarve; SP – 19,3 km in the Catalonia region and 3 km in Extremadura region

- Best practice guide
- Report on the adequate machinery for river restoration
- Multidisciplinary courses for technicians (including elearning module and in field practice)

Outputs

- Technical Seminars about: River management, Exotic species control, Bio-indicators of good ecological status, GIS applied to river management
- Public sessions for result diffusion, including recover technique application
- Leaflets about exotic and native species, regional plans of river recovery and pilot projects developed
- Web-site development www.ricover.eu
- Study trips

Invasive species valuation?

Alien species map (Arundo donax)Techniques for control









Ter River – Osona (Catalonia Spain)





Length: 5 000m in 19.3 km; 34.2hectares Direct costs: 159 182€ Habitants: 155 069hab. 1,0€/hab 32€/m -

Gadajira Region – Spain - Extremadura (SP)

- Direct cost: 98 191€
- 2850m
- 34,4€/m
- Habitants: 148 334
- 0,7€/hab





Thank you for your attention!

For further info please contact: aimendes@uevora.pt





