

ECRR Annual Report 2023

Approved in the GMM 2024 by electronic Zoom meeting on 21 November 2024



1. Board

Meetings

In 2022 the Board has met 6 times in formal Board Meetings online.

The priority Board tasks were to follow-up the GMM2022 actions, the progress of the 'European national river continuity restoration policies review', the Dordogne project, the progress of the implementation of workplan 2023, the preparation of the Workplan 2024.

Actions

Board activities in 2023 concerned:

- The ECRR governance.
- The completion of the transfer of ECRR's legal basis and connected administrative and financial tasks to STOWA.
- The ECRR Membership flyer.
- organisation of a webinar on the results of the 'European national river continuity restoration policies review'.
- ECRR's contribution to or co-organising a series of webinars.

- The GMM 2023.
- European Open Rivers Programme Advisory Group (ECRR Chair Martin Janes is a member).
- Horizon 2020 MERLIN Project (ECRR Chair Martin Janes is a member of the Strategic Advisory Group).

Information on these items can be found in the following chapters of this report.

EU NGO Transparency Register

ECRR is an eligible NGO with the EU, registered in the formal EU Transparency Register. At the beginning of 2023, a critical assessment of our registration took place. As a result, we had to provide further information about our staffing and available financial resources in relation to the reported activities. They considered it not plausible that we were able to carry out all the activities we reported with those (limited) resources. After our explanation that we carry out these activities partly with volunteers and/or jointly with our members we got another approved registration.

ECRR Assets and Abilities

To effectively communicate the assets and capabilities of the European Centre for River Restoration (ECRR) to stakeholders, especially Wetlands International, a comprehensive document has been meticulously prepared. This document states that despite its limited resources, the ECRR is pivotal in facilitating the dissemination of information and the exchange of hands-on knowledge pertaining to river restoration. Fundamentally, this role positions the ECRR to potentially evolve into a robust proponent of river restoration initiatives, offering support in various domains such as guidance, capacity enhancement, policy formulation, monitoring and assessment, cultivation of best practices, and management of the knowledge repository. However, such an evolution necessitates a significant financial investment, raising the critical question of how to optimally secure the required funds.

2. Operational activities.

Website.

The webpages were regularly updated, especially the events, news section and publication section. And there was a noticeable addition of a donor box. The CoP page still needs to be further developed in accordance with the development of the CoP itself. The 'how to do river restoration' pages are getting outdated and need urgently to be renewed. Without giving a complete overview of all the site statistics, it can be concluded that the ECRR website is an important instrument and tool for the dissemination of river restoration information and knowledge. News items are read, and publications are downloaded thousands of times, often resulting in an (email) contact on certain issues or topics.

Newsletters

ECRRNetwork eNews

In 2022 the ECRRNetwork eNews was issued 6 times. There were in 2023 quite a few very relevant and professional publications highlighted and archived in ECRR's data base of River Restoration Publications. It seems that there is an increasing focus on the river as a freshwater eco-system with fish and fish species as an important indicator for the (dis)functioning of the system. River restoration, as a derivative subject, is also discussed, but not so much from a holistic approach. But the hydro-morphology is already coming more and more into the picture.

In 2023, our own ECRR news was about the various aspects of river continuity restoration this ECRR theme, chosen more than 5 years ago, was a good choice, because of the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030. There is a growing interest in this from the water management sector, especially around the theme of free-flowing rivers. But not only that, fish (by)passes, environmental flows

and adaptive flow management and fish-friendly turbines etc. are increasingly a topic of discussion, which clearly reflects the ECRR eNews issues in 2024.

ECRR Technical Newsletter

This ECRR newsletter was in 2023 issued twice, one in June and one in December. The first was thematic, as this issue was a summary article of the ECRR study 'A European national river continuity restoration policies review'. The alignment of national policies with EU guidance is indeed a critical step towards achieving cohesive and effective implementation of shared goals. The EU has been actively working on facilitating this alignment through various strategies and initiatives.

The second ECRR newsletter the three articles presented are very different in nature. The first article describes how Norway has implemented a catchment-based approach to water management, involving local water boards and catchment coordinators. The second article narrates the journey of a group of river restoration practitioners from Cumbria, England, who visited the Vjosa River in Albania, one of the most natural and biodiverse rivers in Europe, and how they exchanged knowledge and insights with the local team. And the third article is about river continuity restoration best practice in Finland. It provides some demonstrated examples projects in Finland, using natural by-passes and other technical solutions to remove or modify barriers and obstructions.

The experiences in 2024 are that there is a lot of interest in the topics it covers. And in principle, there are more than enough subjects available to come up with three or four editions per year. But practice also shows that it requires quite a bit of time and energy from the ECRR secretariat to eventually publish it in a presentable form.

Twitter account

In 2023 the number of followers of the twitter account @ECRRNetwork slightly increased from 1,515 to 1.551 followers. There appears to be a decrease in interest in the ECRR account, especially since it was renamed X. This from both the ECRR itself and from the outside world.

LinkedIn

The ECRR LinkedIn page is in 2023 again being used and viewed more and more, the number of followers has grown from 289 to 485. Furthermore, the ECRR uses the group account Restoring Europe's Rivers with about the same frequency, with 812 followers which is slowly growing.

Facebook

ECRR has no Facebook account. However, in the past ECRR initiated a River Restoration Community of Practice amongst several River Basin Authorities. A few of these representatives run a Facebook account of the European River Restoration Community with 346 followers and there is a special page for the CoP at the ECRR website. This CoP is an increasing challenge for the ECRR secretariat to support its further professionalisation.

Youtube

ECRR has a Youtube channel which is used to a very limited extent. Especially all the recorded presentations of the European River Symposium 2021 were converted to Youtube and connected to the ERS webpage on the ECRR site. The channel could be used more especially in relation to the ECRR practical expressions concerning river restoration activities, including the CoP activities.

3. Organisation.

Members

The European Centre for River Restoration (ECRR) is actively seeking to broaden its membership base in 2024. The focus is on engaging national institutions and organizations from Central and Eastern Europe that are dedicated to river restoration efforts. Additionally, the ECRR is open to collaboration with regional international entities, including river commissions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that operate within this domain.

In 2023, the ECRR was proud to include 14 members and two registered partners, all united by a shared commitment to the ECRR's overarching goal of ecological river restoration. To facilitate the recruitment of new members, the ECRR, in consultation with select member representatives, has developed a comprehensive recruitment brochure. Furthermore, a dedicated web link has been established to provide prospective members with essential information.

A strategic recruitment campaign is currently in the planning stages and is set to launch in 2024. This initiative represents a significant step towards expanding the ECRR's influence and capacity to foster ecological river restoration across the broader European region.

Board

In 2023, the European Centre for River Restoration (ECRR) Board was composed of two members who served in the capacities of Chair and Secretary/Treasurer. According to the ECRR's bylaws, the Board should ideally consist of a minimum of five and a maximum of nine members. This stipulation underscores the urgent necessity for additional Board members to enhance the governance and operational efficiency of the ECRR.

Furthermore, it is imperative to note that the two current Board members were due for re-appointment in November 2023. This re-appointment would mark their final term, extending until November 2026. The timely fulfillment of these roles is crucial for maintaining the continuity and stability of the ECRR's leadership.

Staff

In 2022, the ECRR Association engaged a Secretariat Coordinator under a Dutch volunteer contract equivalent to 0.3 full-time employment (FTE). Additionally, the association benefited from the contributions of an intern for a period of three months. This internship was dedicated to the execution of a comprehensive review titled "A European National River Continuity Restoration Policies Review".

Board Support and Coordination

In 2022, the ECRR Association continued its tradition of relying on voluntary efforts for its secretarial needs. These tasks were managed part-time by a dedicated individual, contributing 0.3% of a full-time equivalent (FTE). The secretarial responsibilities encompassed a variety of critical functions, including:

- Coordination of the Technical Newsletter production
- Production of eNews and management of the subscriber's database
- Website maintenance and content updates
- Book keeping and accounting
- Preparation and reporting for Board meetings
- General Members Meeting (GMM) preparation
- Annual reporting
- Management of technical ECRR correspondence

To optimize these operations, a significant portion of these tasks could be delegated to a Communication Officer, while others could be assumed by an Administrator. In 2022, the ECRR

Association introduced a contract model that facilitates the involvement of one or more volunteers to undertake these or other related activities.

In 2022, serving as an associate expert, the same individual also coordinated the organization of a webinar on the national river continuity restoration policy review on a voluntary basis. Additionally, this person represented the ECRR at various international meetings, seminars, and conferences, often contributing with presentations. These responsibilities approximately amounted to 0.3 full-time equivalent (FTE).

ECRR Member Meeting

ECRR GMM2023 on 17 November 2023.

The meeting was held as an electronic Zoom meeting. In the meeting participated 11 members and 1 partner, while 17 people took part in it.

The set-up of the meeting was somewhat different than before. Since everyone is now sufficiently familiar with the various aspects of the GMM, as little time as possible is spent on the necessary formal decision-making, unless the agenda indicates that a discussion is needed. This worked out well, so that the meeting did not have to be so long, and sufficient attention could still be paid to the desired (technical) information exchange and. And for the discussion of the members matters that were brought forward to the meeting.

Draft workplan 2024

The discussion surrounding the draft work plan, while limited in scope, has led to a call for written feedback. Although the responses were modest, the debate over the work plan continues to pose a challenge. There is a strong drive to embark on truly innovative initiatives, such as adaptive policies and strategies to foster climate-resilient rivers. Moreover, there is an ongoing conversation about how to effectively integrate future nature restoration efforts into water management practices.

There is also a keen interest in learning from robust examples of integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) implemented across various nations. Pertaining to the Dordogne project, there is a notable desire to engage more intimately with its outcomes and future directions, with some expressing a willingness to participate actively.

In addition, there is a palpable commitment to critically observe and contribute to the development of EU policies. To this end, it is suggested that a dedicated group of members be established. This group would delve into these subjects in greater depth, paving the way for their translation into tangible work plan actions.

Defining the substance of this matter is inherently challenging. On one hand, the ECRR's primary task is the exchange of river restoration knowledge and information. On the other hand, the personnel capacity for this task is quite limited. Furthermore, the financial resources required to expand this capacity are lacking. Consequently, in 2024, when the EU call for NGO Operating Grants is announced again, the ECRR will need to carefully consider and assess whether to apply.

In practice, this means that priority is given to immediately necessary matters, and then it is considered what else might be possible. Initially, this will involve exploring. In any case, however, it is advisable to take a close look at the extent to which it is possible to allow for a certain development of ambitions, both in terms of governance and in terms of human and financial resources.

4. ECRR Workplan 2023.

A European national continuity restoration policies review

Following the pan-European River Continuity Restoration Survey, a transnational river continuity restoration policy study commenced in November 2022. This next step could involve a detailed description of the current policy and planning approaches for a select number of countries. This would include an analysis of the information in relation to the overall strategy, as well as the various topics and elements of the policy framework, assessing its functionality and effectiveness. The primary question is whether it is possible to develop a general policy framework that could be universally applied across all countries.

The study was conducted by an intern, supported by the Dutch Foundation for Applied Water Research (STOWA). And there was an Advisory Group with the following members:

- Josée Peress - French Office for Biodiversity.
- Christina Lindhagen – Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management.
- Edith Hödl – International Commission for the protection of the Danube (ICPDR).
- Kirsty Blackstock – James Hutton Institute (Scotland).
- Paul Brotherton, Heather Bond, Emma Cordier – Wetlands International Europe.

River continuity is important for fish migration, but should also include other river functions, such as maintenance of food webs, transport of sediments and nutrients, and hydro-morphological processes. European rivers face significant fragmentation, necessitating effective restoration measures. They encompass the construction of fish passes, natural by passes, dam removal, barrier reduction, and the implementation of adaptive ecological or environmental flow management.

National policies should enable, enhance and enforce river continuity restoration. To comprehensively evaluate the river continuity restoration policies of European nations, a review was conducted for Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Norway, Slovakia, and Spain. The main goal was to identify similarities and differences as well as the completeness and the effectiveness of the single policies. The conclusion of the study underscores that the development of a general policy framework alone would not coercively enhance the river continuity restoration process.

Additional conclusions were:

- River continuity is always part of a general water law, but a barrier database is often missing.
- River continuity restoration needs to be (more) integrated in other (sector) policies.
- Goals for restoration are general and only sometimes special for continuity restoration.
- Prioritisation by highest ecological impact is popular, but there is also a lack of knowledge.
- Implementation is mainly driven by fish migration and birds and habitat directive.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the policy and the restoration projects is rarely done.

These findings suggest that the national policies are not yet suitable for the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy under the Nature Restoration Law with a binding target of 25,000 km free-flowing rivers. To address this gap, national governments should support the existing processes within their countries, mostly bottom-up processes, to achieve an accelerated and improved development and implementation of their river continuity policy. The report is publicised on the ECRR website.

The results of the study were presented and discussed in a webinar on the 27th of June. This webinar was a co-production with INBO. There were about 125 participants from all over Europe. The recoding is on the ECRR website.

Representatives of countries involved in the study reflected on the results and representatives of the EU Horizon 2020 Projects MERLIN and Danube4All, aiming at applying nature-based

solutions in future water management, presented the use of the results of the policy study in their work.

Three webinars on technical (restoration) aspect on river management

ECRR supported and contributed to the organisation and production of three webinars. These were rather spontaneous organised and produced by various French organisations. These were rather spontaneously initiated by Antoine Werochowski, a French Water Management Officer in the Bourgogne ECRR's initiated Community of River Restoration Practices was also involved. The titles of these webinars are:

- Rewilding Rivers with Nature-based solutions (yes, we can!)
- Large wood for living rivers
- Low-tech process-based restoration of riverscapes. How to make our rivers great again!

Each of the webinars attracted at least 125 participants and if there was time they had lively discussions. The recordings of the webinars are on the ECRR website

Restore and remove 2 Seminar in Finland

A successful national and international restoration seminar organised by the Finnish Water Restoration Network on 14 and 15 June in a sunny Jyväskylä. About 175 participants from all over the country and abroad participated in the professional technical and attractive social programme with a presentation day and a field day. ECRR was represented at this seminar by Bart Fokkens, who also supported to making the programme.

During a boat trip the reward '**Water restorator of the year**' was given to the Water Maintenance Association of Kiiminki-Jääli, from northern Finland. The reward was presented by Senior Advisor Jenni Jäänheimo from the Ministry of Environment. The association was represented by Birger Ylisaukko-oja and Eero Laine.

The association was active for 12 years in restoring the lake Jäälinjärvi in the city of Oulu. The long-term restoration has been accomplished by the residents, who have invested their voluntary 15.000 work hours to the restoration. The green-blue algae has vanished and fish population has become better.

Restoration measures like the construction of wetlands, surface filtration fields and pipe dams for high flow regulation and methods for removing sludge have been used on the whole catchment around the small lake. While the association has also managed to establish a wide cooperation of research projects with universities and research institutes, to systematically monitor the effects of restoration.

It appeared that the European Centre for River Restoration (ECRR) had to adapt the plans for member meetings. Instead of the intended 'two-day-field' meeting during a national seminar, the secretariat has decided to focus on promoting one of the national events of their members annually. For 2024, they've chosen to highlight the UK River Restoration Centre's (RRC) annual conference. This approach allows the ECRR to maintain engagement and visibility within the river restoration community while adapting to the challenges that made the original meeting format unviable. It's a strategic way to keep the network active and supportive of each member's efforts in river restoration.

Energy and VÖU Conference River Management and Ecology

The Energy Association initiated an annual expert event series dedicated to this theme. The 2024 Expert Event successfully convened approximately 75 specialists from various sectors, including policy makers, authoritative bodies, industry leaders, manufacturers, suppliers,

researchers, NGOs, and other key stakeholders. They engaged in in-depth discussions on pivotal topics related to river management, restoration, and ecology. The event was conducted in a hybrid format, offering a special opportunity for attendees present on-site to visit the newly established BOKU Hydraulics Engineering Laboratory along the Danube River. A highlight of the event was Bart Fokkens' presentation titled 'From Water Framework Directive Implementation to Freshwater Ecosystem Restoration,' which sparked extensive dialogue and provided a surge of positive momentum.

UK Dam Removal Conference 2023, Manchester

The conference was convened under the auspices of Dam Removal Europe, with Bart Fokkens attending to gain insights into the current advancements in dam removal. It was concluded that in the UK, dam removal has rapidly ascended as a pivotal river restoration strategy. However, it was also noted that the existing laws, regulations, and financial frameworks are not yet adequately equipped to support such initiatives. Furthermore, it was recognized that the implementation of dam removal, despite being a highly localized activity, should be evaluated as part of a broader catchment scale restoration due to its extensive upstream and downstream effects.

With the removal of the weirs of the Molino Bajo and Molino del Cabrillas, in the Cabrillas River, Spain took the 2023 Dam Removal prize home in a ceremony held at the UK Dam Removal Conference, in Manchester.

Europe – INBO 2023, Valencia

ECRR contributed to the EURO-INBO 2023 as a co-organiser of a workshop and with a presentation in one of the thematic sessions. The conference had about 150 participants and the workshop about 75.

The workshop was "River management in a climate change context: challenges and opportunities." The discussed that climate change is having a considerable impact on water quality and quantity. Extreme events such as droughts and floods are occurring all over Europe, impacting not only biodiversity but also human activities. Examples of adaptive and integrated river management already exist (reopening of rivers, restoration of native vegetation, etc.), but certain challenges remain (conflict between water uses, management of extreme events, green water, NBS, etc.), for which basin organisations have a central role to play. The ECRR presentation was on: Impact of Climate Change on Rivers and Wetlands.

The session ECRR contributed to was on 'New Challenges for the implementation of the Water Framework Directive in relation with other European (Water) Directives. An presentation was held on results of the 'European national river continuity restoration policies review', which generated an interesting discussion with the audience.

Dordogne Project

The Dordogne River, located in the central part of the UNESCO Dordogne Valley Biosphere Reserve (Man and Biosphere Programme) in France, has seen a significant decrease in the surface area of its natural alluvial habitats on the riverbanks over the past few decades due to various factors. The main objective of the LIFE Dordogne River project is to increase the surface area of several alluvial habitats and restore the spawning habitats for salmon, lamprey, and shad along 280 km of the Dordogne River, which is included in three Natura 2000 Network sites in the region. The project runs from 2020 to 2027. The European Centre for River Restoration (ECRR) is one of the beneficiaries of the LIFE Project. Its task is to contribute to the project to develop a river restoration approach by exchanging river restoration knowledge and experience and

disseminating good practices with other European river basins, supported notably by the international network of Biosphere Reserves.

In this context, the ECRR collaborated with one of its members, the Iberian Centre for River Restoration (CIREF). They formed a work team led by the University of the Basque Country, with participation from the University of Zaragoza and the University of Santiago de Compostela. The team's approach was to collect case studies of rivers at the European level that had similar characteristics to the Dordogne River and with interesting river restoration projects. Sediment management is key for the Dordogne as there are large hydro dams (even on this UNESCO Biosphere reserve) that impact sediment movement, and the previous use of sediment has impacted the alluvial gravel forests alongside the river. This is why the rivers needed to have some degree of gravel management or gravel problems to be most relevant.

This initial long list included 98 projects across Europe, focusing on case studies with similar problems and challenges to those of the Dordogne. It was compiled by searching databases of LIFE, Interreg, and RiverWiki projects, as well as national river restoration websites. One of the main characteristics of the studied rivers was that they had similar hydro-morphological conditions to the Dordogne and interesting sediment management experiences that could be replicable.

EcoAdvance

EcoAdvance supports decision makers by disentangling the threads and knots of Freshwater restoration research, practice and assessment to help funders invest in projects that are prone to success and maximize synergies and impacts. EcoAdvance will highlight – country-by-country – for member states – through a literature searches and bibliometric research -- the factors that will help or hinder project success.

In May 2023 ECRR was asked to utilise the ECRR Network to:

- Engage and encourage wider survey participation,
- Engage with ECRR Members to utilize their national networks of projects and people,
- Consult with individuals to identify lessons learnt,
- Look for other routes to engage with project managers (e.g. RRC project awards)

ECRR offers consultation via its Network and EcoAdvance offers to linking & promoting ECRR/RRC materials. Since it is an EC project, the implementation is coordinated directly and intensively with the EC promoters, which apparently caused the necessary discussions and delays. Hopefully we will be able to contribute to this after the summer of 2024.

ResiRiver

ECRR is an associated partner of the ResiRiver project and stands for a Resilient Rivers project focusing on the creation of Resilient Rivers Systems through the mainstreaming and upscaling of Nature-based Solutions (NbS). The project builds on strong partnership that covers river systems in Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, and The Netherlands. ECRR is interested in the NbS cases developed, sharing the gained knowledge and contributing to the training modules developed. On October 26, 2023, the official kick-off took place for the international project 'ResiRiver' (Creating Resilient River systems by Mainstreaming and Upscaling Nature-based Solutions). In this project, subsidized by Interreg North-West Europe, partners collaborate to find answers to the question: 'How can we leverage nature to prepare our rivers for the imminent impacts of climate change?' ECRR participated in this meeting.

Merlin Project

The MERLIN EU Horizon project commits to transformative ecosystem restoration, mainstreaming Nature-based Solutions for the urgent systemic change of our society. MERLIN's Advisory Board is composed of six representatives from environmental policy, science and economic sectors relevant to restoration, and the community of practice. The Advisory Board provides an external view of the project, gives feedback on project progress and outcomes, and connects MERLIN to relevant stakeholders in policy, business, and academia. ECRR is represented in the Board through the Chair Martin Janes.

Open Rivers Programme

The Open Rivers Programme offers grants to support projects that lead to the removal of small dams and the restoration of river flow and biodiversity. The programme had also in 2023 a Programme Advisory Group (PAG) in which Martin Janes participated on behalf of the ECRR. The PAG met in Slovakia in 2023.

5. ECRR Members activities in 2023

(NC=National Centre; TC=Topic Centre)

NC Sweden	Participant Two-day Field Meeting Sweden 2023 Participant GMM2023 Contributed to the flyer development
NC France	Participant Advisory Group Participant in the European national river continuity restoration policies review. Participant GMM2023. Dordogne project contributor
NC Poland	n.a.
NC Italy	Dordogne project contributor
NC Norway	Co-organizer National River and Wetland Restoration Seminar 2023 New projects were uploaded to the RiverWiki. Participant GMM2023. Contributed to the EURO-INBO 2023 workshop and conference
NC Ukraine	Not available
NC Finland	Participant River Continuity Restoration Policy Study National River and Lake Restoration Conference 2023 Uploaded new RiverWiki projects Participant GMM2023 Participant Two-day Field Meeting 2023
NC UK	National River Restoration Conference 2023 Operation and maintenance of the RiverWiki / Database. Uploaded new RiverWiki projects. ECRR lead, Dordogne project. Participant GMM2023 Participant Two-Day Field Meeting 2022
NC Netherlands	Hosted and supported ECRR intern (November/December) for Participant in the European national river continuity restoration policies review.
TC INBO	Organised Europe-INBO2023 Conference in Valencia

	Hosted and co-organised Workshop River management in a climate change context: challenges and opportunities Participant GMM2023 Coorganised the Webinar Improving National River Continuity Restoration Policies for European Ecosystem – based River Management
TC WI	Member of Advisory Group River Continuity Restoration Policy Study
TC GWP	Several events, communications in English on RR in CEE; Participant Two-Day Field Meeting 2023 Participant GMM2023
CIRF	Dordogne project contributor GMM2023.
CIREF	Participant GMM2023 Dordogne project implementation
FFF	Participant GMM2022
BRF	Participant GMM2023 Contribution Technical Newsletter

6. ECRR's Financial Reports 2021

Profit & loss Account 2022

Financial Statement 2023

Revenues

Member fees 2023 10,250.00

Costs

Bank costs 162,36

ICT, Mailchimp 1.191,36

ISBN Registration 132,07

Newsletter 380,00

Volunteer allowance 1.900,00

Insurances 819,66

Total **4.585,45**

Surplus **5.664,55**

Total **10,250.00**

Total **10.250,00**

Accountancy in €

Assets	1-1-2023	31-12-2023	Liabilities	1-1-2023	31-12-2023
Bank	48,601.38	35,069.30	Work capital	9,029.38	8,029.38
Debits *)	1,000.00		ECRR Dordogne reserve	3,000.00	4,000.00
			Life Dordogne reserve**)	32,572.00	12,375.37
			ECRR Strategic reserve	5,000.00	5,000.00
			Surplus***)		5,664.55
	49,601.38	35,069.30		49,601.38	35,069.30

*) 1 annual fee recovered from 2022 **) € 20,196, 63 paid and no incomes for the project in 2023

***) Proposed to add to the work capital in 2024

Explanatory remarks concerning costs made outside the justified and presented funding budget for 2022.

- ✓ Board members have no (direct) costs claimed made for the regular fulfilling of the activities in relation to their position with the ECRR.
- ✓ Coordinator has made (direct) costs claims, totalling € 1,900,-- . This is based on a volunteer contract (Dutch Law and Tax regulation) for fulfilling his secretarial (coordination) tasks. Coordinator was, as Associated Technical Expert, working for and representing ECRR pro bono (including travel and accommodation costs).

7. ECRR's Members and formal partners in 2021

Members

1. Italian Centre for River Restoration	Italy
2. The River Restoration Centre	United Kingdom
3. Iberian Centre for River Restoration	Spain / Portugal
4. Finnish Environment Institute	Finland
5. Blue Rivers Stichting (Foundation)	Netherlands
6. Foundation for Applied Research STOWA	Netherlands
7. Norwegian Environment Agency	Norway
8. Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	Sweden
9. Institute for Water Problems and Land Reclamation	Ukraine
10. Department of Hydraulic Engineering of the Warsaw University of Life Sciences	Poland
11. French Agency for Biodiversity	France
12. International Network of Basin Organisations	France
13. Wetlands International European Association	Netherlands
14. Finnish Freshwater Foundation	Finland

Partner

1. GWP(CEE)	Slovakia
2. I.S. Rivers	France

