



Policy Brief #3 - Advancing Nature-Based Solutions for the Implementation of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon H2020 innovation action programme under grant agreement 101003527.

Deliverable Number and Name	D7.7 – Policy Brief #3
Work Package	WP7 - Communication, clustering, and dissemination
Dissemination Level	Public
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Date Due	31/05/2025
Date Submitted	21/05/2025
File Name	Policy Brief #3: Nature-Based Solutions for the Implementation of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive
Status	
Reviewed by (if applicable)	
Suggested citation	Charpentier, L. (2025) Policy Brief #3: Nature-Based Solutions for the Implementation of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. MULTISOURCE Deliverable 7.4, H2020 grant no. 101003527

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This document has been prepared in the framework of the European project MULTISOURCE. This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 innovation action programme under grant agreement no. 101003527.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third policy brief of the MULTISOURCE project highlights the role of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in supporting the implementation of the revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD). With a focus on practical integration and policy alignment, the brief targets the EU Expert Group on UWWTD Implementation as its primary audience and local and regional authorities in Brussels and the Committee of the Regions as a key secondary group.

The revised UWWTD (Directive 2024/3019/EU) introduces significant advancements in sustainable wastewater treatment, pollution reduction, and water reuse. It specifically emphasises the role of NBS for in these two articles:

- The development of Integrated Urban Wastewater Management Plans (Article 5)
- The promotion of water reuse in urban contexts (Article 15)

MULTISOURCE's research and seven urban pilot sites have demonstrated that Enhanced Natural Treatment Solutions can significantly contribute to achieving these policy goals. The project shows that NbS not only perform effectively across climates and pollution types, but also bring co-benefits for biodiversity, education, public health, and energy efficiency—thereby reinforcing the objectives of the revised Directive. The project also developed guiding principles to improve provisions for gender and social equity in public procurement.

Overall, the MULTISOURCE project provides several key recommendations to be considered in the development of guidelines for the implementation of the UWWTD:

- Favour nature-based solutions over those that would require the establishment of grey infrastructure, as they cost-efficiently provide a wealth of essential societal co-benefits.
- Incorporate NbS assessment into urban wastewater management plans (article 5)
- Encourage water reuse using NbS as adequate treatment systems (Article 15)
- **Standardisation of treatment efficiency for specific pollutants and maintenance requirement.**
- Support NBS implementation through digital tools for appropriate selection and planning
- Consider gender and social equity biases and risks in the procurement and deployment of NBS
- Ensure coherence among the EU NbS-related policies

The project team has explored synergies with the NICE¹ project within the context of this policy brief. They expressed interest in having a contribution of NICE by mentioning their policy brief in the one of MULTISOURCE. Considering the timeline, the decision was taken to include two specific references to NICE's work, their toolbox and a scientific article, to make the connection between the two projects.

Additionally, Water Europe conducted a stakeholder consultation with the participants of the MULTISOURCE final meeting as well as the Water Market Europe event in Girona in March, 2025 (see annex 1) to collect further input for this policy brief. The consultation specifically aimed at identifying the particular elements to highlight here.

By advancing NbS as mainstream tools for wastewater treatment and water reuse, this policy brief contributes to the EU's broader goals under the EU Green Deal, including climate adaptation, zero pollution, and circular economy transitions. The brief is designed to inform:

- The UWWTD Expert Group, responsible for drafting implementation guidance
- Local and regional offices in Brussels and the Committee of the Regions
- The Zero-Pollution Stakeholder Platform

¹ <https://nice-nbs.eu/>

- Units of the European Commission linked to water policy and resilience
- The European External Action Service, in relation to the EU’s international work on just transition and water
- Research and funding programmes, such as Water4All, with an interest in collaborative water-oriented innovation

Lastly, the policy brief also includes a page highlighting the tested performance and co-benefits of the NbS pilots in order to provide a clear evidence base for EU policymakers.

Nature-based Solutions for the Implementation of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive

[MULTISOURCE](#) - Modular Tools for Integrating Enhanced Natural Treatment Solutions in Urban Water Cycles – is an EU-funded project that will facilitate the systematic, city-wide planning of nature-based solutions for urban water treatment, storage, and reuse. With seven technical pilots across Europe and USA, a wide range of urban waters will be treated throughout the project, while decision support tools will be co-designed together with local, national, and international stakeholders.

The revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD) ([Directive 2024/3019/EU](#)) introduces significant changes to improve wastewater treatment, particularly in enhancing sustainability, pollution control, and water reuse. The present policy brief emphasises how NbS and ENTS can support the implementation of this Directive, particularly to reach the objectives under the articles 5 and 15, which focus on integrated urban wastewater management plans and promoting water reuse.

MULTISOURCE’s research and pilots provide a robust evidence base demonstrating that NbS can effectively contribute to wastewater treatment goals while delivering biodiversity, climate adaptation, and public health benefits. All seven MULTISOURCE pilots demonstrated strong performance in removing pharmaceuticals and micropollutants, reliable performance across seasons, and operational feasibility, confirming the suitability of NbS for diverse urban contexts. Co-benefits such as public education, biodiversity, and energy efficiency were consistently observed, reinforcing their alignment with UWWTD objectives². Therefore, we encourage the European Commission and the EU Expert Group on UWWTD Implementation to:

- **Explicitly recognise NbS as integral components of urban wastewater management and effective urban water infrastructures and assets** to reduce uncertainty and facilitate investment from water infrastructure budgets.
- **Incentivise NbS adoption through the funding mechanisms** allocated to the UWWTD and water management in urban areas.
- **Facilitate knowledge exchange and technical capacity building for local authorities**, including by informing the national authorities about the solutions developed within European programmes such as Horizon Europe.

Recommendations

- Favour nature-based solutions over those that would require the establishment of grey infrastructure, as they cost-efficiently provide a wealth of essential societal co-benefits.

² MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 1.2, *Monitoring Final Report*, 2024

- Incorporate NbS assessment into urban wastewater management plans (article 5)
- Encourage water reuse using NbS as adequate treatment systems (Article 15)
- Standardisation of treatment efficiency for specific pollutants and maintenance requirement.
- Support NBS implementation through digital tools for appropriate selection and planning
- Consider gender and social equity biases and risks in the procurement and deployment of NBS
- Ensure coherence among the EU NbS-related policies

The project consortium can be contacted via jaime.nivala@inrae.fr to obtain more information.

1. The role of NbS in the UWWTD implementation

Integrated Urban Wastewater Management Plans (article 5)

Article 5 requires Member States to develop Urban Wastewater Management Plans addressing pollution control, stormwater management, and climate resilience. NbS can be key enablers in this process by:

- Reducing Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs): MULTISOURCE pilots have demonstrated how NbS (e.g., green roofs and raingardens) can retain and treat stormwater, as well as how treatment wetlands can treat CSO, thus directly mitigating untreated CSO discharges and preventing untreated runoff and wastewater from entering water bodies³.
- Enhancing Decentralized Treatment: NbS can be effectively installed at small scales and distributed across urban areas, providing local water retention and alleviating pressure on centralized wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)⁴.
- Improving Climate Resilience: MULTISOURCE's urban planning models highlight how NBS contribute to flood mitigation and drought resilience while ensuring adequation with urban wastewater planning⁵.

Example: Hybrid treatment wetland treating combined sewer overflows

At the pilot 4 of MULTISOURCE project, IRIDRA has demonstrated that the combined CAPEX and OPEX is five times lower than conventional infrastructure, with €0.10/m³ operational costs vs. €0.46/m³ for grey solutions⁶. Similarly, a pilot treatment wetland for CSO treatment studied within the NICE project (the sister project of MULTISOURCE) also confirmed strong performance for pollutant removal and resilience of the system⁷.

Promoting Water Reuse (Article 15)

Article 15 of the Directive mandates Member States to maximise water reuse, particularly for agriculture, industry, and urban applications. NbS can act as a strong enabler by:

- Enhancing Wastewater Reuse for Non-Potable Applications: The MULTISOURCE pilots in Italy, Spain, and Belgium have demonstrated that constructed wetlands and hybrid green walls can produce treated effluents meeting EU water reuse standards for irrigation of food crops⁸.

³ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 5.3, [Urban water management scenarios developed](#), 2024

⁴ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 4.4, *Technology Selection Tool: prototype complete*, 2024

⁵ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 5.3, [Urban water management scenarios developed](#), 2024

⁶ Factsheet – Pilot 4: Combined Sewer Overflow – [General audience](#)

⁷ Daniella Portela, Katharina Tondera, Stéphane Troesch, Pascal Molle, *Impact of forced aeration on vertical flow treatment wetland performances for combined sewer overflow*, Ecological Engineering, Volume 208, 2024, 107359, ISSN 0925-8574, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoleng.2024.107359>.

⁸ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 2.2, *Risk assessment of pilot effluent for reuse*, 2023

- Reducing Chemical and Microbial Contaminants: Risk assessment studies⁹ show that nature-based treatment systems effectively reduce a wide range of pharmaceuticals, heavy metals, and pathogens, making them suitable for safe water reuse. For example, the MULTISOURCE pilot 3 stressed the possibility to remove >80% for valsartan, rosuvastatin, propranolol, losartan, gabapentin, diclofenac and DEET; irbesartan 33% with a NbS for reusing water for toilet and agriculture.
- Decentralised Water Treatment in Urban Areas: the MULTISOURCE pilot in Oslo demonstrates decentralised road runoff treatment while the pilot in Girona uses a full-scale horizontal flow green wall to treat greywater from 3 showers and 2 handwash sinks in 3 different apartments. The pilot in Lyon treats raw municipal wastewater with a small scale treatment wetlands¹⁰.

Standardisation of treatment efficiency for specific pollutants and maintenance requirement

The consultation of the partners during the last general meeting stressed that European standardisation of treatment efficiency for specific pollutants and maintenance requirement could unlock wider adoption by improving regulatory clarity. Therefore, we encourage the UWWTD Expert group of the European Commission to develop guidance documents on these topics.

2. Policy Recommendations for Leveraging NbS Benefits in the UWWTD Implementation Process.

In line with the three main recommendations, MULTISOURCE developed six recommendations to build water-smart cities¹¹. The revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive presents a pivotal opportunity to scale up NbS as mainstream wastewater treatment and water reuse solutions. In order to support the objective of articles 5 and 15, MULTISOURCE recommends to:

Favour NbS over solutions that would require the establishment of grey infrastructure

As mentioned in the first policy brief, Europe should set up a “technological subsidiarity principle” to prioritise NBS or combination of grey-green infrastructure over those that would require only the establishment of grey infrastructure. All upgrade and climate hazard protection measures should conduct cost-benefits analysis for the deployment of NbS. MULTISOURCE’s tools have collected best available NbS for wastewater treatment and stormwater management, which facilitate the implementation of such principles.

Incorporate NbS assessment into urban wastewater management plans (Article 5)

The incorporation of NbS considerations into the urban wastewater management plan will support opportunities to control flood risks and reduce pollution. Using the digital solutions developed by MULTISOURCE together with end-users, local and regional authorities can easily identify the best available solutions for their local challenges. Similarly, the implementation guidance of the UWWTD should explicitly promote multi-functional NbS, such as wetlands that enhance biodiversity while providing wastewater treatment, or treatment raingardens that retain and treat polluted runoff while also cooling their environment.

Encourage water reuse using NbS as adequate treatment systems (Article 15)

⁹ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 2.3, *Cumulative and probabilistic Risk Assessment of pilots*, 2024

¹⁰ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 1.2, *Monitoring Final Report*, 2024

¹¹ By water-smart we means a society in which: “The value of water is recognised and realised to ensure water security, sustainability, and resilience; all available water sources are managed so that water scarcity and pollution are avoided; water and resource loops are largely closed to foster a circular economy and optimal resource efficiency; the water system is resilient against the impact of climate and demographic change; all relevant stakeholders are engaged in guaranteeing sustainable water governance”. ([Water Europe](#), 2023)

To leverage water reuse opportunities, the relevant institutions should expand financial incentives under the EU Cohesion Fund and Horizon Europe to support NbS-based wastewater reuse projects, as well as encourage standardisation of NbS water treatment performance criteria to streamline regulatory approvals for water reuse applications.

Support NbS implementation through digital tools for appropriate selection and planning

The EU expert group on the UWWTD implementation should support the utilisation of decision-support tools like MULTISOURCE's Nat4Wat¹² or NICE-R NetNature 2¹³, which assists municipalities in selecting the most appropriate NbS for wastewater treatment. Several key tools are embedded within the MULTISOURCE Planning Platform, each offering unique capabilities:

- [Spatial-economic stormwater scenarios](#) :It provides decision-makers with spatial constraints and economic insights to select the best strategy for their urban environment. The decentralisation potential for Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) indicates where NBS should be located to have a greater effect on the urban catchment.
- [Pysewer](#) : It automatically generates cost-efficient sewer network layouts connecting all buildings to a waste water treatment plant.
- [OCTOPUS](#) :It reduces wastewater management costs by merging water treatment systems of individual settlements into larger networks. Regional treatment plant clusters are identified by optimising settlement networks.

In addition, the practical guidance developed by MULTISOURCE to support municipalities in embedding multi-benefit¹⁴, stakeholder-driven approaches should also be considered in the future guidance documents.

The European Union should also establish EU-wide water data-sharing platforms to improve monitoring of NBS performance and compliance with reuse standards.

Consider gender and social equity biases and risks in the procurement and deployment of NBS

Gender and social equity can be impacted in the research activities and deployment of NBS in urban areas. Guidance for the deployment of such solutions should consider the benefits to have dedicated attention to this societal challenges. MULTISOURCE have developed guidance for the local and regional policymakers¹⁵.

Ensure coherence among the EU NbS-related policies

The Water Resilience Strategy is an opportunity to ensure a holistic approach, which corresponds to the advantages of NbS as holistic, multifunctional climate resilience solutions. MULTISOURCE focuses on the intersection of NbS with the four key areas of environment, circular economy, society, and policy. We encourage the EU Commission to ensure coherence between the Circular Economy Action Plan and Act, the Water Resilience Strategy, the Water Reuse regulation, the UWWTD and any other relevant policy for the deployment of NBS solutions.

¹² MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 4.4, *Technology Selection Tool: prototype complete*, 2024

¹³ It is a free, open source user-tailored tool developed by NICE project to explore the potential of NbS for treating different types of wastewater in cities, rural and peri-urban areas. More information: <https://nice-nbs.eu/news?c=search&uid=FqwygEil>

¹⁴ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 3.4, *Practical Guide to Business Model Development for Urban Nature-Based Water Treatment Solutions*, 2024

¹⁵ MULTISOURCE, Deliverable 6.6, *gender briefing for policy*, 2024

Performance Highlights from the Pilots

Pilot 1 Raw Wastewater¹⁶

High removal of TSS, COD, NH₄⁺, TN, and strong energy efficiency (2–3x lower energy consumption than activated sludge).

Pilot 2 High-Strength wastewater¹⁷

>95% COD, >70% TN, and >97% NH₄⁺ removal under extreme winter conditions.

Pilot 3 Pre-treated wastewater¹⁸

Treated water safely reused for toilet flushing and agriculture. Removal >80% for Valsartan, Rosuvatin, Propanolol, Losartan, Gabapentin, diclofenac and DEET; Irbesartan 33%.

Pilot 4 Combined Sewer Overflow¹⁹

high (>90%) removal for ciprofloxacin, trimethoprim, mycophenolic acid, and citalopram strong retention (70-90%) for PMMA, nylon, polypropylene, PVC, and polystyrene.

Pilot 5 Greywater²⁰

Vertical green wall for greywater treatment and reuse, with 99% E. coli removal. Removal >90% of tramadol and benzotriazole and 30-80% for DEET, caffeine and lidocaine.

Pilot 6 Road Runoff²¹

Raingarden for road runoff with effective tire wear particles and pollutant retention and flood mitigation. 81% potential reduction of wear particles.

Pilot 7 Rainwater²²

Urban green roof for rainwater retention with co-benefits for biodiversity and air quality.

¹⁶ Factsheet – Pilot 1: Raw Wastewater – [General audience](#)

¹⁷ Factsheet – Pilot 2: High-strength wastewater – [General audience](#)/[Technical audience](#)

¹⁸ Factsheet – Pilot 3: Pre-treated wastewater – [General audience](#)/[Technical audience](#)

¹⁹ Factsheet – Pilot 4: Combined Sewer Overflow – [General audience](#)/[Technical audience](#)

²⁰ Factsheet – Pilot 5: Greywater – [General audience](#)/[Technical audience](#)

²¹ Factsheet – Pilot 6: Road Runoff – [General audience](#)/[Technical audience](#)

²² Factsheet – Pilot 7: Rainwater – [General audience](#)/[Technical audience](#)

ANNEX I – Results of the Survey

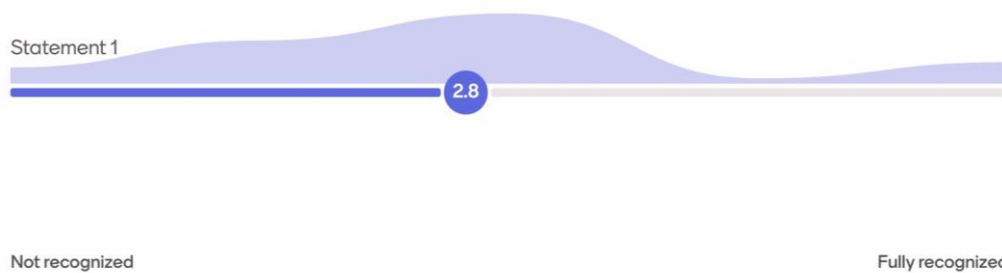
Mentimeter

General perception of NbS in UWWTD implementation

26

Mentimeter

How well do you think Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) are currently recognized as viable solutions under the UWWTD?



9

What do you see as the biggest barrier to the widespread adoption of NBS in urban wastewater management?



- Lack of policy recognition
- Lack of funding and incentives
- Uncertainty about long-term performance
- Limited technical capacity at local levels
- Other



Policy and financial incentives





Should the EU formally recognize NBS as "water assets" with dedicated funding under water management frameworks? Why or why not?

Maybe	Yes	Yes	Yes! NBS provide multiple benefits compared to conventional wastewater treatment technologies
Yes	Yes, but with a technical assistance	Yes	Yes! NBS are usually not considered water assets at the moment. This would help to provide an institutional reference



Should the EU formally recognize NBS as "water assets" with dedicated funding under water management frameworks? Why or why not?

NBS is more than an asset, it is a solution	Yes	Definitely. This would improve the awareness of it's benefits	Yes, by defining conditions ensuring technical reliability to limit environmental risks
Yes...	Yes, it would speed up the implementation of nbs	Yes. Because it is the best long term solution and maximizes co- benefits	Yes but still need evidence on treatment efficiency





Should the EU formally recognize NBS as "water assets" with dedicated funding under water management frameworks? Why or why not?

YES because NBS provides multiple ecosystem services	yes, sure, because are effective technology	Yes it should be because NbS not only are good for a more resilient water management but also for the ecosystemic services and cobenefits they bring	Yes, dedicated funding would make NBS more viable options for water utilities and other stakeholders
Yes. This would enable water infrastructure managers to fund NbS	Yes, but there should be true emphasis on all dimensions of multiple co-benefits	Yes, taking a holistic approach where not only water quality is considered, but also other criteria (biodiversity conservation)	Yes

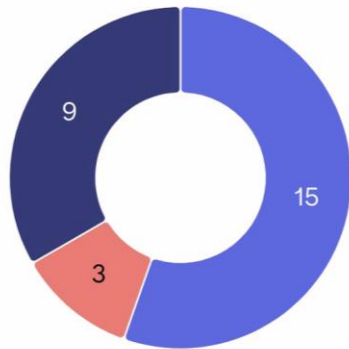


Should the EU formally recognize NBS as "water assets" with dedicated funding under water management frameworks? Why or why not?

Yes	Yes, they are reliable infrastructure for various given purposes. However, not accepted in pair to grey options - this needs to be worked on....	Potential risk to attract many non efficient NBS that may potentially have a detrimental reputation effect
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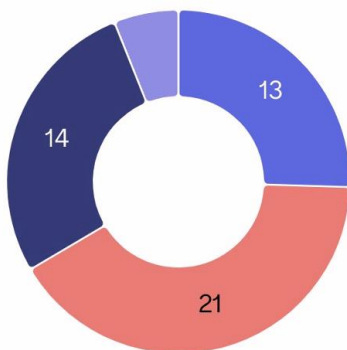
Would a requirement for all Horizon Europe demonstration projects to conduct detailed cost-benefit analyses of NBS accelerate their adoption?



- 15 Yes, this would provide critical evidence for decision-makers.
- 3 No, this would add unnecessary burden to projects.
- 9 It depends on the scale and type of NBS being implemented.



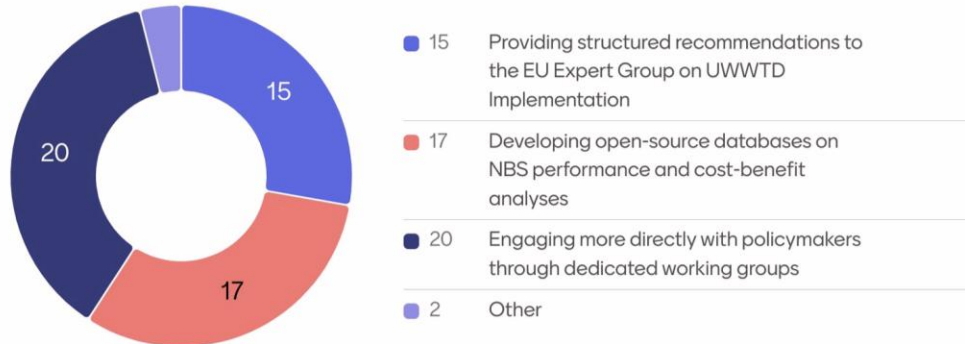
What type of funding mechanism would best support NBS adoption in urban wastewater management?



- 13 Increased direct funding in the UWWTD framework
- 21 Tax incentives for municipalities adopting NBS
- 14 Dedicated EU-wide NBS innovation fund
- 3 Other



What role should Horizon Europe projects play in shaping EU water policies beyond their immediate research outputs?



Technical aspects & implementation challenges



What is the most crucial knowledge gap preventing wider NBS adoption?

Scale up impacts (costs, environment, material)	Potential for water reuse?	It works!	Long term performance
Economics and maintenance	Benefits over conventional technologies	performances uncertainty	Clear impact assessments



What is the most crucial knowledge gap preventing wider NBS adoption?

Long term operation & maintenance	Treatment efficiency for relevant pollutants is needed to evaluate if they are the correct solution at each locality	Social and economic conditions for implementing NbS	Maintenance and cobenefits
Reproducibility (predict performance with confidence)	Costs and benefits are not accurately determined yet	Knowing what NBS are and can do	Are NbS mainstream yet? Or only a niche technology?



What is the most crucial knowledge gap preventing wider NBS adoption?

Pollutants removal	How to convince potential users about the importance of implementing such solutions.	The impact of NbS implementation at full scale	Long term O&M
Costs and benefits data. Especially disaggregated by the multiple functions (marginal costs of providing additional functions). Benefits partly in monetary terms + CO2 footprint + biodiversity	Still unknowns on best practices for sizing and expenses for operation & maintenance. Mistrust on performance compared to traditional approaches	Pressure on water use, for the plants	Risk assessment of treated effluent - is it safe for reuse, if so in what context?



What is the most crucial knowledge gap preventing wider NBS adoption?

Which are the co-benefits and costs of implementation	Social and economic impact assessment	Performance in comparison to conventional solutions and cost analysis	Quality performance and adaptability to the specific contexts
Maintenance costs OPEX	Lack of Confidence in comparison with conventional solutions	Financial viability	The issue is not technology. But better knowledge acceptance for the implementation community



Mentimeter

What is the most crucial knowledge gap preventing wider NBS adoption?

we have to change the common mindset, people don't trust NBS as a real solution for wastewater treatment

Too much focus on innovation and not on the long term

Legal framework, clarity and limitations

Greenhouse has emissions

Governance in the long term

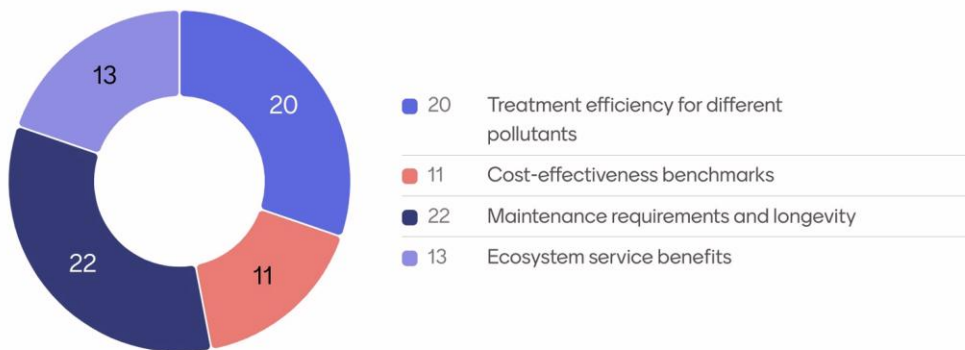
Education

The added value of adding nbs to grey infra

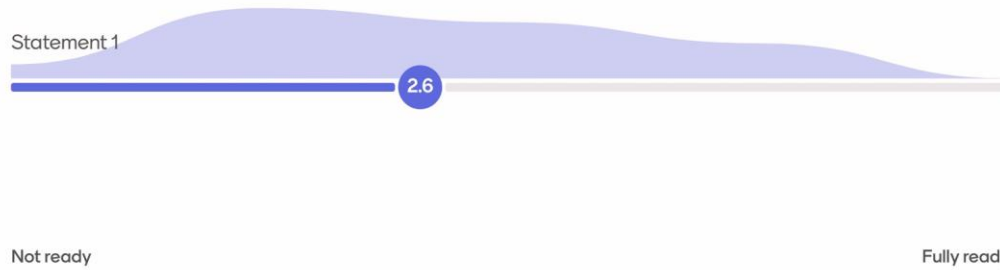


Mentimeter

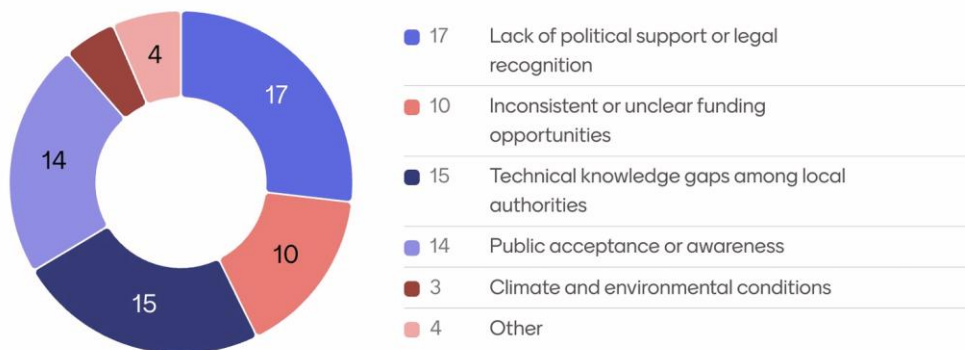
Which aspect of NBS performance should be standardized at the EU level to improve regulatory clarity?



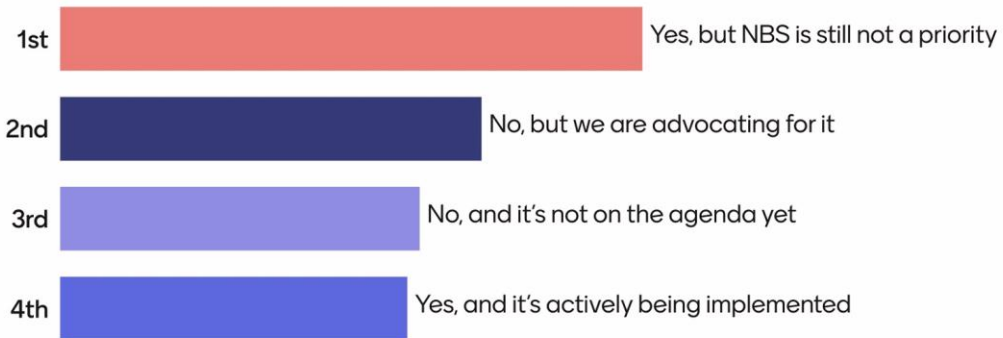
How ready is your region to integrate NBS into urban wastewater management?



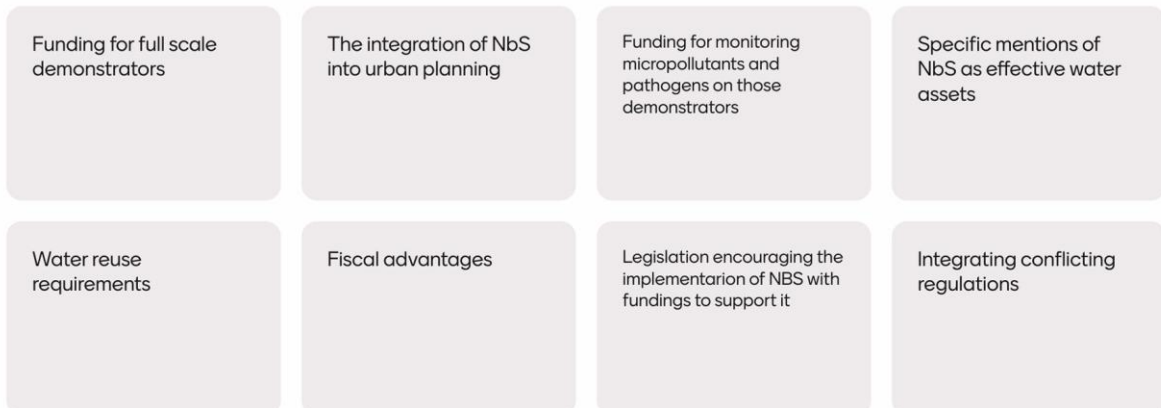
Which of these barriers is most critical in your region for scaling up NBS for wastewater treatment?



Does your region have an integrated urban wastewater management plan that includes NBS?



What regional-level policies or frameworks would help accelerate NBS adoption under the UWWTD?





What regional-level policies or frameworks would help accelerate NBS adoption under the UWWTD?

Making NBS economically feasible.	Requirements or strong recommendations to treat micropollutants	Water governance public-private not focused on selling water but on saving and reusing water	Show case successful use of nbs
Mention of NbS as a priority or preferred solution	Demanding NBS pilots for new construction areas and roads, with monitoring of selected pollutants	Funding	BM for small scale systems



What regional-level policies or frameworks would help accelerate NBS adoption under the UWWTD?

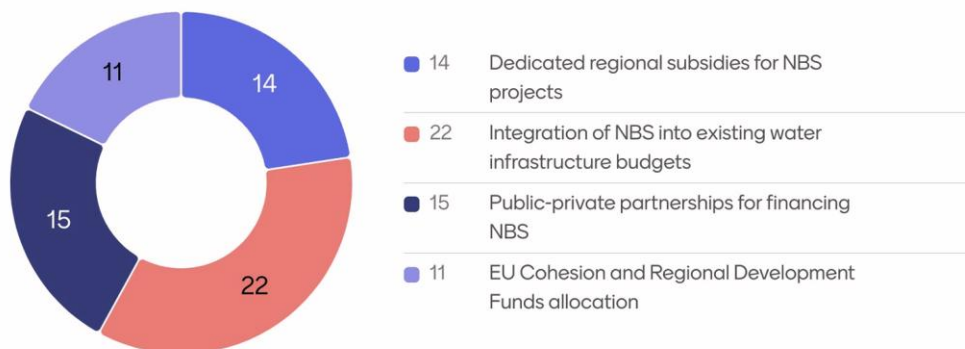
Subsidising NBS which are producing positive societal and economical effects at least for a 1st phase of market exploitation	Incentives for implementing NBS	Rainwater harvesting or sustainable stormwater management (avoid entering combined sewer systems)	Financing for NbS and its co-benefits
Feasibility studies must include NbS as options to upgrade water infrastructure	Strict limits on water qualities of river bodies and dedicated funding underlining the evident co-benefits	Regulación for greywater recycling and reuse	Implementing regulations for gray and black water management



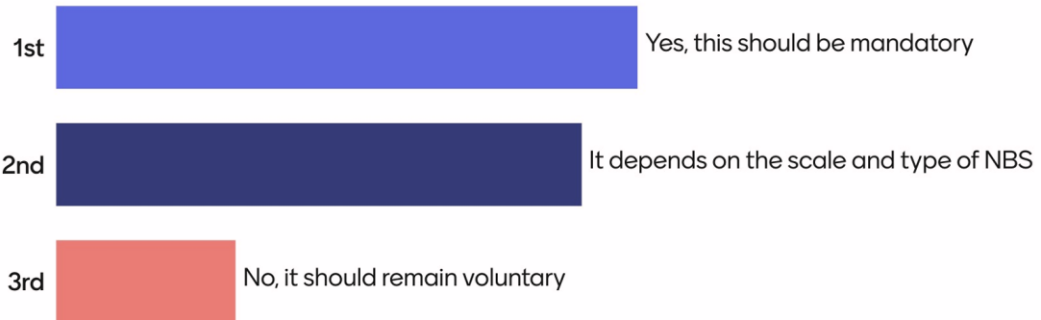
Regional readiness & implementation



What funding mechanisms would be most effective at the regional level to support NBS under the UWWTD?



Should EU regions be required to assess the cost-benefit of NBS in wastewater treatment as part of their UWWTD implementation plans?



To conclude...



If you could recommend one key policy measure to support NBS adoption at the EU level, what would it be?

Legislation (include them or make specific one) + fundings	Raise public awareness	Implement NBS in mandatory water treatment legislation	To offer overview of how NBS compare to traditional approaches, what are treatment performances, cost savings and additional benefit
Make NBS economically appealing especially compared to other alternatives	Some kind of credit for implementation	Legislation that supports multi functionality in water treatment and management projects	create a specific EU NBS fund



If you could recommend one key policy measure to support NBS adoption at the EU level, what would it be?

Nbs fundings and attuative regulations	Cost-benefit analysis of infrastructure investments must include NbS; and urban development projects must include water-sensitive NbS	Set objectives of saving/reusing water	Aware raising and Financing for implementation of NbS
Mandatory sustainable stormwater management at city level	Engage the public / increase the awareness of NbS	A NbS funding policy	Create a certificate that makes providers of NBS trustworthy.



If you could recommend one key policy measure to support NBS adoption at the EU level, what would it be?

Make them a relevant and legalised option for each type of challenges the NBS can respond

Develop affordable and sustainable measures for water management in rural areas

Each NbS research / R&I project must conduct cost-benefit analyses of their demos/technologies

Water reuse or stormwater collection mandatory in new buildings, followed by a water tax discount, and increase of tap water prices in water scarce countries.

Make them a mandatory alternative to be considered

Free cheese to all that implement Nbs

Funding and expert support for local policy measures to Support BS whic Integrate of urban water mangement , biodiversity and social cohesion

Awareness raising + legislation, both goeing beyond the technical environmental aspects (social justice)



The overall goal of MULTISOURCE is to, together with local, national, and international stakeholders, demonstrate a variety of about Enhanced Natural Treatment Solutions (ENTS) treating a wide range of urban waters and to develop innovative tools, methods, and business models that support citywide planning and long-term operations and maintenance of nature-based solutions for water treatment, storage, and reuse in urban areas worldwide. The project includes seven pilots treating a wide range of urban waters. Two individual municipalities (Girona, Spain; Oslo, Norway), two metropolitan municipalities (Lyon, France; Milan, Italy), and international partners in Brazil, Vietnam, and the USA will contribute to each of the main project activities: ENTS pilots, risk assessment, business models, technology selection, and the MULTISOURCE Planning Platform. The use of urban archetypes in the Planning Platform will enable users to quickly classify regions (in both developed or developing countries) suitable for the application of nature-based solutions for water treatment (NBSWT) and compare scenarios both with and without NBSWT.



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