Agricultural nutrient pollution icpdr iksd in the Danube Basin - is it still a International Internationale Commission Kommission for the Protection zum Schutz of the Danube River der Donau real concern?



ICPDR

Danube River Basin





Large variety of natural factors and socio-economic conditions

Role of the ICPDR



ICPDR: platform for transboundary cooperation on water management



- Implementation of the Danube River Protection Convention (1998)
- Coordination of the implementation of EU Water Framework Directive (2000) & EU Floods Directive (2007)

DRBM Plan – Update 2015

- Determining **priorities** for transboundary water management on the basin-wide level for the period 2015 to 2021
- Pressures assessment, status assessment, Joint Program of Measures
- **December 2015**: Final version adopted by Heads of Delegations
- February 2016: Danube Ministrial Conference for endorsement
- Specific **attention** to nutrient pollution and agriculture (Danube Declaration)



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Commission Kommissior for the Protection zum Schutz

of the Danube River

Status assessment - surface water bodies

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

Risk to fail good status by 2021



Ecological status (2015)

Nutrient discharges to the Black Sea

Historical (1955-2000) and current (2003-2013) river load profiles

TP load in kt/year





1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000

Target: status at the early 60ies

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 Reduction potential: 40% (N), 20% (P)





Assessment of nutrient emission of the Parule River.



- Application of the **MONERIS** model for the entire basin (2009-2012)
- · Updated database, liaison with countries, international data sources
- Regional hotspots, pathways and sources, loads to Black Sea, management scenarios

Nitrogen pollution: current status and progress



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- Emissions: about 600,000 t N/a
- Dominance of diffuse pathways, strong influence of agriculture, urban areas and natural lands
- Slight decrease (12%), 32% reduction for point sources, 20% for agricultural sources

Phosphorus pollution: current status and progress

sions 1.000ulture g P/ha/year 1 water 800 gement areas al 600 ground 400 200 Rural Urban 0 RS DE CZ SK SI HR BA ME MD DRB AT HU RO BG UA

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ternational ommission

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- Emissions: about 40,000 t P/a
- · Dominance of diffuse pathways, strong influence of urban water management and agriculture
- Remarkable decrease (34%), 45% reduction for point sources, 10% for agricultural sources

Measures and agricultural intensity

160 Bulgaria 140 Czech Republic 120 Gross N balances (kg N/ha,a) Germany 100 Croatia 80 Hungary Austria 60 Romania 40 Slovenia 20 Slovakia AVERAGE 0 1997 1998 1999 1988 1988 1990 1992 1993 2000 1987 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2011 1985 1986 2004 1991 966 00 86 -20 -40 Tributaries (with catchment area > 4,000 km²) > 1,000,000 inhabitants Lake water bodies (with surface area > 100 km²)

• EU subsidies from the CAP budget: ca. 6 billion EUR for agri-environmental measures (EAFRD, 2007-2013), direct payment and rural development programs (EAGF & EAFRD)

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• Better implementation of agri-environmental measures to be ensured (hot-spots)

Scenario results for agriculture

International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River



TN emissions (t/a)

TP emissions (t/a)



Scenario	Change TN (%)	Change TP (%)
Reference		
Baseline 2021	-6	-4
Intensification	55	9
Development	-13	-4
Vision	-23	-43

Management objectives and ICPDR activities

• Vision: **balanced** nutrient management, **no threat** by eutrophication

tection zum Schutz

- Measures to be implemented (Joint Program of Measures by 2021)
 - a) Implementation of the Nitrates Directive (EU MS)
 - b) Implementation of agri-environmental measures linked to the Common Agricultural Policy (EU MS) and best management practices (Non-EU MS)
- Technical assessment on current status, progress achieved & scenarios
- **Promoting** best agricultural practices and cost-effective measures
- Policy recommendations for water protection & sustainable agriculture

Conclusions



- Danube countries have made **significant efforts** to reduce nutrient pollution by implementing respective measures
- Nutrient emissions and river loads are lower in comparison to those of the past decades but further efforts are needed
- Further actions are required in the next management cycle in terms of **measures implementation** (appropriate policy instruments)
- Diffuse nutrient emissions should be particularly addressed (Nitrate action programs, agri-environmental measures)
- There is a need to **reduce knowledge gaps** (marine ecosystem and agricultural changes)



And finally...



Thank you for your kind attention!

For more information please visit the ICPDR website http://www.icpdr.org

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