Stakeholder Conference

### Transboundary water issues in a macro-regional context: the Danube basin

11-12 September 2013, Budapest, Hungary



### Compatibility of environmental requirements and sectoral water needs

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### Danube River Protection Convention



#### signed 29 June 1994, Sofia (Bulgaria)







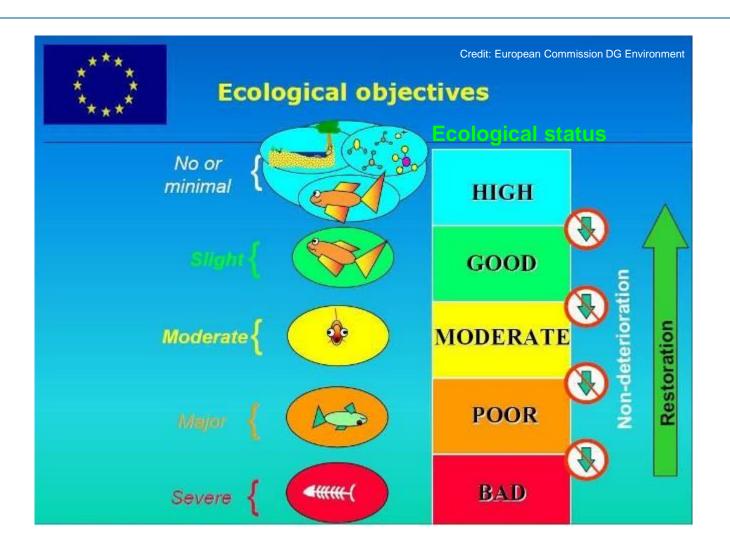


ICPDR coordinates implementation of <u>EU Water Framework Directive</u> & EU Floods Directive on basin-wide level



### EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) Environmental objectives





## **EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)**

Diversity of uses, aspirations and impacts







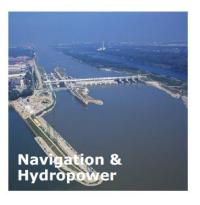








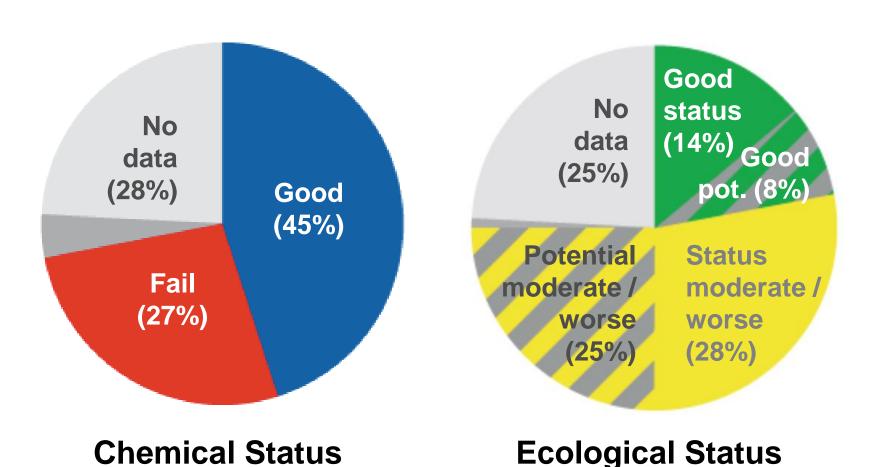


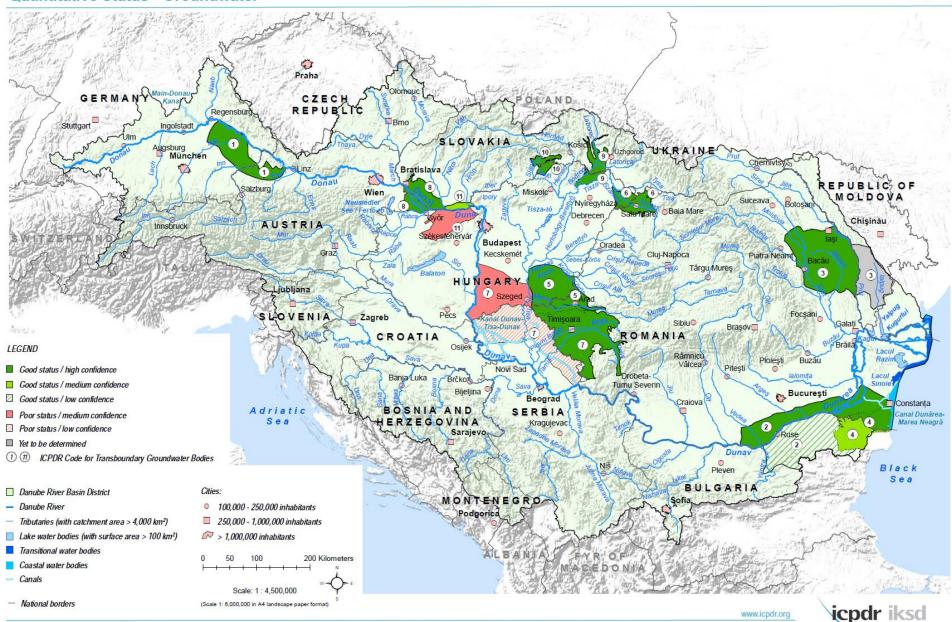


### Surface waters - Status of the Danube and its tributaries



(Rivers with catchment areas larger 4.000 km<sup>2</sup> – DRBM Plan 2009)





This ICPDR product is based on national information provided by the Contracting Parties to the ICPDR (AT, BA, BG, CZ, DE, HR, HU, MD, RO, RS, SI, SK, UA) and CH, except for the following: EuroGlobalMap v2.1 from EuroGeographics was used for national borders of AL, ME, MK; Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) from USGS Seamless Data Distribution System was used as topographic layer; data from the European Commission (Joint Research Center) was used for the outer border of the DRBD of AL, IT, ME and PL.

### Significant Water Management Issues for the DRB











## Danube River Basin Management Plan (adopted 2009)





#### Reflects

- Water status in the basin
- Significant Water Management Issues

#### Includes

Joint Programme of Measures (JPM)

#### **Enables**

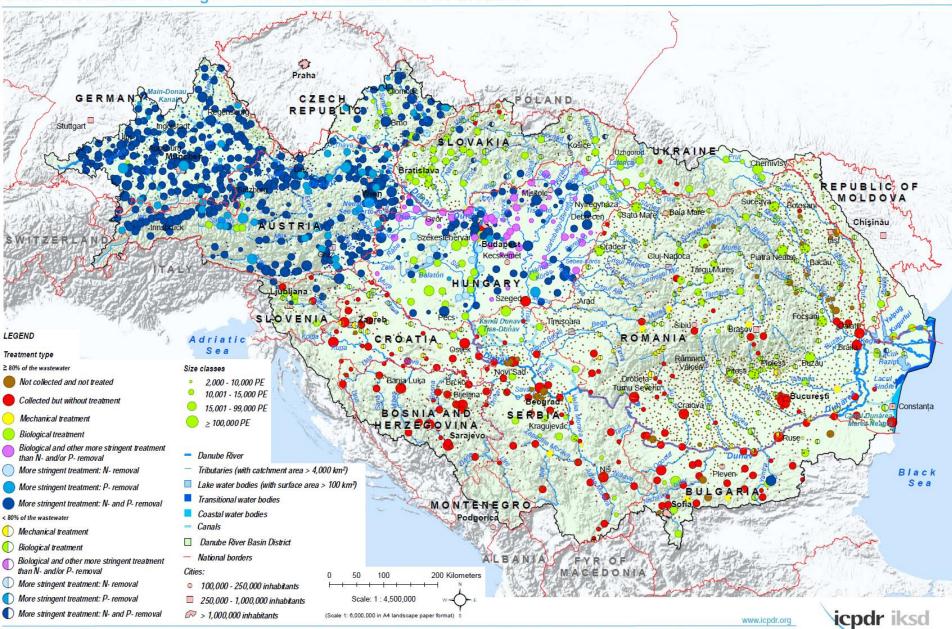
- Conclusions on investment & funding
- Evaluation on measures implementation



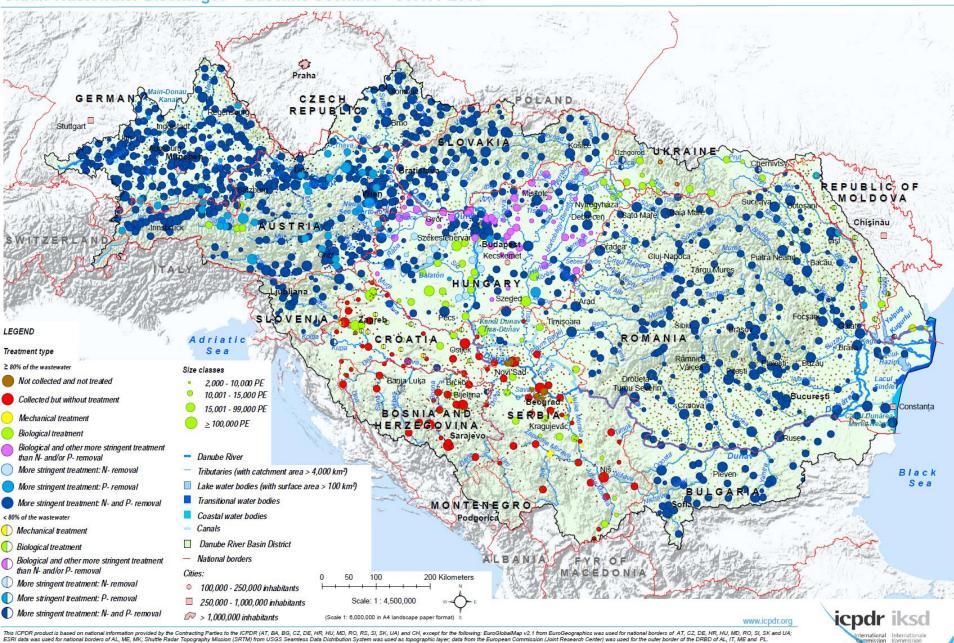
## Examples for measures Organic pollution



- Implementation of the Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC) Directive
  - Addressing pollution from industrial facilities
  - EU Member States: Implementation of IPPC Directive by 2007
  - RO & BG: Gradual transition periods up to 2015; HR: Transition period until 2017
- Implementation of the Sewage Sludge Directive
- ICPDR BAT industrial sector recommendations
  - Implementation of BAT in the chemical, food, chemical pulping and papermaking industries
  - Further efforts taken to continuously implement and update BAT
- Investment in Urban Wastewater Treatment key measure for reduction of organic and nutrient pollution



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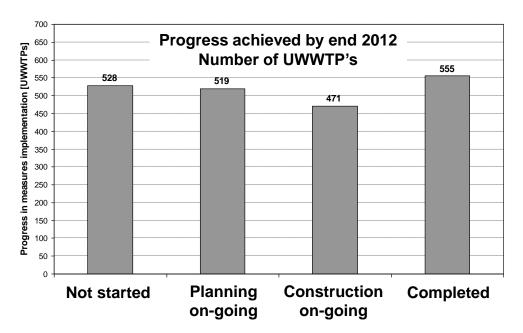


## Progress in implementation Organic pollution



- Implementation of UWWT Directive and investment in wastewater infrastructure key measure to reduce organic pollution
- ~ 32 Mio. PE planned to be reduced by 2015
- ~ 7 Mio. PE reduced by 2012 (approx. 22%)



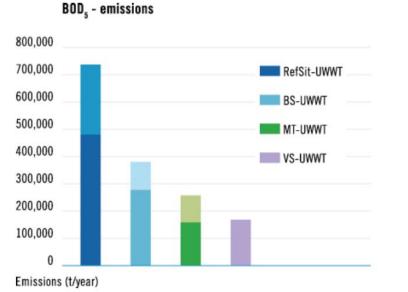


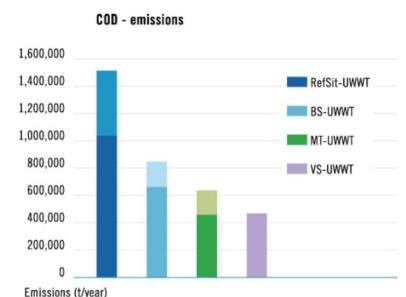


## Outlook Organic pollution



- Measures currently under implementation → considerable reduction of organic pollution
- Further post-2015 efforts needed, however, in the long-run, implementation of UWWT and IPPC Directives for EU MS and equal level of measures for Non EU MS expected to solve problem







## Examples for measures Nutrient pollution



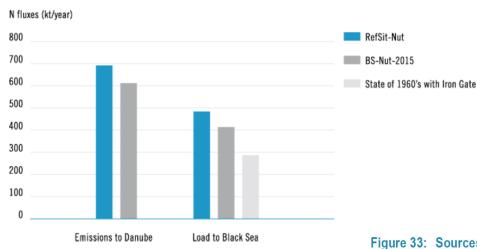
- Strong inter-linkages between sources of nutrient and organic emissions (i.e. urban and industrial); in addition:
- Implementation of the EU Nitrates Directive addressing agriculture
  - Establishment of **Nitrates Action Programmes** wide range of measures in **agriculture** (limits for fertiliser application, prohibition periods, etc.)
  - Different approaches in place: Designation of **Nitrates Vulnerable Zones** (CZ, HU, RO, SK, BG) or application of **Whole Territory Approach** (AT, DE, SI)
  - Similar efforts taken by non EU Member States
- Introduction of phosphate-free detergents



### Assessment **Nutrient pollution**



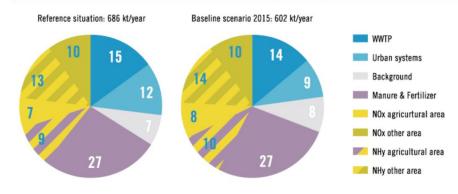
Figure 32: Nitrogen emissions for the Reference Situation-Nutrients (RefSit-Nut),
Baseline Scenario-Nutrients 2015 (BS-Nut 2015) and the situation in the 1960s<sup>78</sup>.



Expected reduction of nutrient emissions by 2015: 12% for N and 21% for P compared to 2000-2005

- Approx. 50% of emissions from agriculture
- Approx. 40% in form of atmospheric deposition (NOx and NHy)

Figure 33: Sources of nitrogen emissions in the DRB for the Reference Situation-Nutrients and Baseline Scenario-Nutrients 2015 (BS-2015).





## Outlook Nutrient pollution



- Reduction of nutrient pollution is significant challenge, also in the long-run
- Improvements made, i.e. due to investments in wastewater treatment infrastructure for urban and industrial pollution
- However, by 2015 loads to Black Sea still significant and far above that of 1960's (40% for N and 15% for P)
- Question of future agricultural development and impact on water – measures on agriculture are major issue for handling nutrient pollution in the future



## Hazardous substances pollution



- Partly insufficient information available
- Efforts taken to improve knowledge base:
  - Contribution for the development of the "Technical guidance on the preparation of an inventory of emissions, discharges and losses of priority and priority hazardous substances" (EU Drafting Group on Priority Substances)
  - Danube case study under development
- Inter-linkages with relevant EU Directives (i.e. UWWTD and the IPPC Directive)
- Measures to prevent and control accidental pollution



## Hydromorphological alterations





**Alterations** 

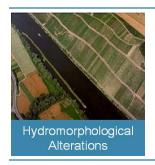
**River and Habitat Continuity Interruptions** 

Disconnection of Adjacent Wetlands/Floodplains

**Hydrological Alterations** 

**Future Infrastructure Projects** 

- Main drivers: Flood protection, navigation, hydropower
- Two-fold challenge:
  - 1) Mitigation measures for already existing pressures
  - 2) Ensuring sustainability of possible future infrastructure



# Addressing existing pressures Example: Wetlands and Floodplains

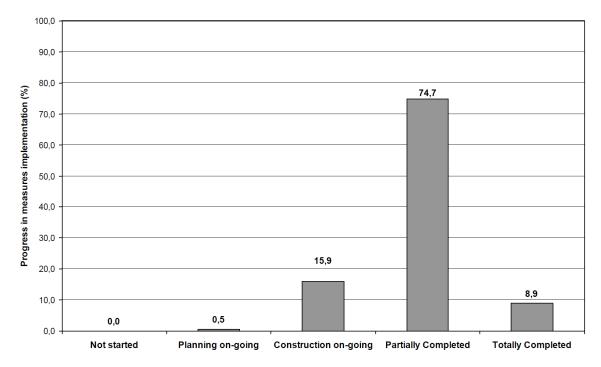




#### Re-connection of wetlands/floodplains

62,300 ha of wetlands/floodplains to be reconnected by 2015



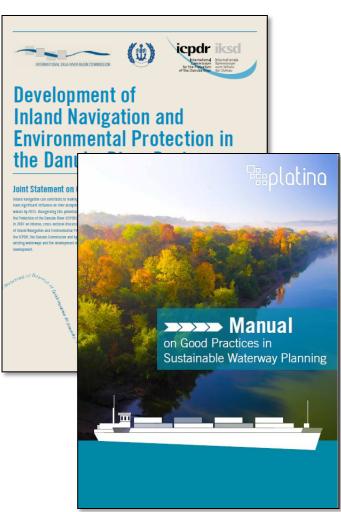


#### Sustainable infrastructure

## Joint Statement on Navigation and Ecology

- icpdr iksd
  international
  inter
- Integrated planning process from the beginning to minimize impacts of engineering interventions on ecology – use of best practice
- Apply EIAs with public input and respect WFD's River Basin Management Plans
- Define goals for Inland Navigation and the river/floodplain ecological integrity





### **Challenge: HYDROPOWER**





#### **Objectives:**

to increase share of energy from renewable sources with target figures for 2020 for each MS

MS set national targets + decide on strategy; e.g. by targets for HP

### EU-WFD European Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC

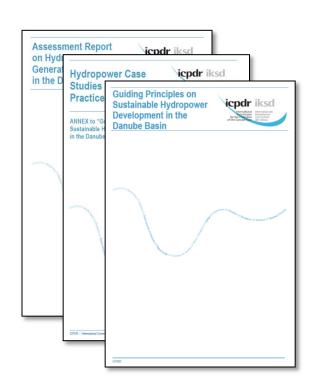
Objectives:
good ecological status
of water bodies

No deterioration of status

How to increase renewable energy (also from hydropower) while at the same time not jeopardising the achievement of environmental objectives?

### **Guiding Principles on Sustainable Hydropower in the Danube Basin**





- Developed from 2011 to 2013 with major stakeholder involvement
- Adopted in June 2013
- Addressing already existing and future facilities
- Core element: Strategic planning approach for new developments
  - Favourable / less-favourable / nonfavourable sites
  - Exclusion zones for hydropower
- Follow-up activities planned

### Flood Risk Management



#### **Sector-dialogue and coordination**

EU Flood Risk Management Directive



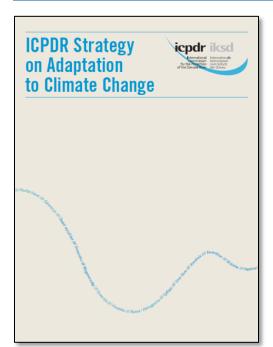
EU Water Framework
Directive



- Aligned deadlines for implementation of both Directives
- Making best use of synergies
- Awareness for coordination requirements

### Climate Change / Water Scarcity and Drought Using the tools





#### **ICPDR Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change**

- Adopted in December 2012
- Making best use of existing water management instruments and coordination mechanisms
- Upcoming 2015 Management Plans (WFD and EFD) for implementation of adaptation measures

#### **Water Scarcity and Drought**

EUSDR PA5 Target: "To address the challenges of water scarcity and droughts based on the 2013 update of the Danube Basin Analysis and the ongoing work in the field of climate adaptation, in the Danube River Basin Management Plan to be adopted by 2015."



### **EUSDR** Actions and ICPDR Activities – PA4 & PA5



EUSDR Priority Area	Example for relevant EUSDR Action	ICPDR involvement
PA4 "Water Quality"	"To implement fully the Danube River Basin Management Plan"	ICPDR acts as observer in PA4 and PA5  Major involvement and/or implementation of Actions under PA4 and PA5
	"To continue to invest in and support the information collection systems already developed by ICPDR"	
	"To continue boosting major investments in building and upgrading urban wastewater treatment facilities"	
	"To reduce existing water continuity interruption for fish migration in the Danube river basin"	
	()	
PA5 "Environmental Risk"	"To develop and adopt one single overarching floods management plan at basin level"	
	"To continuously update the existing database of accident risk spots"	
	()	

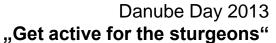
### **EUSDR Actions and ICPDR Activities – PA6**

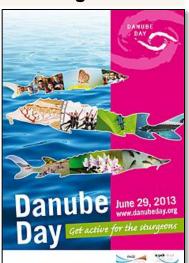


EUSDR Priority Area	Example for relevant EUSDR Action	ICPDR involvement
PA6 "Biodiversity"	"To protect and restore most valuable ecosystems and endangered animal species"	ICPDR is observer
		General relevance of ICPDR activities for biodiversity issues (and vice versa)
		Direct targeted cooperation with PA6 on <b>Sturgeons</b>









### **EUSDR Actions and ICPDR Activities – PA1a and PA2**



EUSDR Priority Area	Example for relevant EUSDR Action	ICPDR involvement
PA1a "Inland Waterways"	"To invest in waterway infrastructure of Danube and its tributaries and develop the interconnections"	ICPDR participates as observer - cooperation based on "Joint Statement" process
PA2 "Sustainable Energy"	"To develop and set up pre planning mechanism for the allocation of suitable areas for new hydro power projects"	ICPDR "Guiding Principles on Sustainable Hydropower Development in the Danube Basin"
	"To develop a comprehensive action plan for the sustainable development of the hydropower generation potential of the Danube River and its tributaries"	

### **Summary and Conclusions**



- "Compatibility of environmental requirements and sectoral water needs" requires integrated management and coordination between different water-relevant sectors
- Management plans according to EU Water Framework Directive and EU Floods Directive, updated every 6 years, are the key tools for management and integration
- Some of the challenges:
  - Secure required **funding for investments** and further development of **wastewater treatment** infrastructure
  - Future development of **agricultural sector** and related measures
  - Measures on **hydromorphology** / **sustainable infrastructure** (i.e. inland navigation, hydropower, flood protection)
  - Climate change adaptation

### **Summary and Conclusions**



- EU Danube Strategy provides opportunity to further strengthen cooperation in the Danube basin
- Significant overlap of ICPDR activities and spcific EUSDR actions requires sound coordination between ICPDR and PACs
  - Avoiding duplication of work
  - Making best use of synergies
- Example: Danube Sturgeon Task Force (PA6) enables "extension" of capacities
- Need to ensure exchange and integration between different PAs
- EUSDR can help to secure long term matching of funds with required measures, i.e. for 2015-2021 Management Plans according to EU Water Framework Directive and EU Floods Directive



#### Thank you for your kind attention!

For more information please consult the ICPDR website <a href="http://www.icpdr.org">http://www.icpdr.org</a>

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