Droughts and Water Scarcity in the Danube River Basin: Coordinated Activities towards Water Resilience



EUSDR Climate & Water Conference

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The Danube River Basin (DRB)



800.000 km²

- 10% of surface Continental Europe
- 6.500 m³/s mean discharge
- 79 million people
- Large heterogeneity
- 19 countries



Cooperation Framework: ICPDR

- Danube River Protection Convention signed in 1994
- ICPDR established in 1998 to implement the Convention
- Coordination of the implementation of EU WFD (2000) & EU FD (2007)
- In charge of **policy making and technical work**
- Synergetic cooperation with the EUSDR









Protection of water & ecological resources

Sustainable & equitable use of water

FIGYELEM







Reduce nutrients & hazardous substances

& ice hazards



Climate Change Scenarios for the DRB

Changes of annual mean temperature and precipitation according to the RCP 8.5 of the EURO-CORDEX (as of 2018)



- **Seasonal changes** in precipitation
- **Increased intensity** of extremes

- Extreme impacts on water resources (JRC, 2018)
- Increased peak river flows by 10-30% for the upper and middle Danube
- Increased duration, frequency and magnitude of droughts during summer months
- Heavily increased water scarcity in Bulgaria,
 - Serbia, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Moldova
- Agriculture and energy sector with lack of water and loss of production

JRC TECHNICAL REPORTS

Impact of a changing climate, land use, and water usage on water resources in the Danube river basin

A model simular

nternationale Kommission



ICPDR

ational Commission

for the Protection

of the Danube River zum Schutz der Donau

Droughts in the DRB





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Drought Impacts

Drought consequences:

- Impacts on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems
- Impacts on water uses, e.g.
 - Lack of precipitation reduced summer crop yield
 - Low water levels impacts on navigation
 - Reduced stored water volume impacts on hydropower
- Potential water scarcity and resource overexploitation





Damage a	nd losses caused by drought 2017		
Austria	140 mio EUR/crop failure and fish mortality.		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	126 mio/agriculture, 40 % losses in energy production (Bileća).		
Croatia	125 mio EUR/agriculture, >4000 fires over 86 500 ha of the Adriatic coast; islands water supply shortages.		
Czech Republic 120 mio EUR/agriculture.			
Hungary	51 000 ha of agricultural land damaged.		
Montenegro	50 % lower yield in viticulture, 42-50 % losses in energy production (Perućica, Piva), fish mortality.		
Romania	reduction of Danube flow for 60 %, higher electricity prices, crop transportation problems.		
Serbia	Substantial losses in agriculture, water shortage, dried-up lakes, disturbed energy production. >1 bn EUR/all sectors. 20-40 % lower crop yields, dried-up rivers, hydrological drought.		
Slovakia			
Slovenia	65 mio EUR/agriculture DriDanube		

Drought Risk in Europe Agriculture - Wheat Energy - Hydropower Water Supply Average Annual Loss Average Annual Loss Average Annual Loss **Current climate** Reduction in production [%] Reduction in yield [%] Increase in water abstraction [%] 15N 1851-942 0-2.5 0-2.5 0-2.5 2.5 - 5.0 2.5 - 5.0 2.5 - 5.0 5.0 - 7.5 5.0 - 7.5 5.0 - 7.5 7.5 - 10.0 7.5 - 10.0 7.5 - 10.0 European 10.0 - 12.5 10.0 - 12.5 10.0 - 12.5 Drought > 12.5 > 12.5 > 12.5 Risk Atlas Projected Loss / Current Loss increased by a factor of 1.5 to 2 reduction of more than 25% +2 C global warming increased by a factor of 2 to 3 reduction between 10% and 25% increased by a factor of 3 to 4 no important variation increased by a factor of more than 4 increased by a factor of 1.1 to 1.5 Drought risk atlas Impact-based Conceptual models + data-driven analysis MACHINE LEARNING

The Challenge of Managing Droughts in the DRB

National status

In place but not systema In place and systematic

Drought monitoring & impacts

- Regionally diverse drought monitoring
- No/no agreed thresholds for agricultural drought
- No systematic and regular collection of **drought impacts**
- Early warning started at a late stage

Drought preparedness & response

- Lack of cooperation between institutions and across sectors
- No clear inter-institutional responsibility and communication
- **Crisis-oriented** drought policies
- No formal umbrella document on drought management

atic	Reviewed drought management aspects		National Unit: number of countries out of 10			The second se
n	Strategic elements in nat. legislation	Drought recognized and/or declared as natural hazard	9		1	and
		National drought management strategy or similar umbrella document on drought exists at governmental level	2	1	7	
		National drought management plans prepared, or in preparation	1	1	8	
	Monitoring and early warning	Drought monitoring in place of public bodies with drought indices	7	3	-	
		Defined thresholds for different drought types	1	4	5	
		Regular, periodic and on-time informing of public about the level of severity of drought in place (early warning system)	4	4	2	
	Communication on drought	Information about drought spreads spontaneously through media	10	-	-	
		Communication with stakeholders about drought risk, mitigation and damages	-	6	4	
		Communication within different level governmental bodies on drought risk, mitigation and damages	1	1	8	
	Drought response	Systematic adoption of actions to prevent further drought damages	-	2	8	
		Regular drought impact collection and/or sectoral damage evaluation in place at public bodies	3	5	2	
		Established national drought damage compensation scheme	6	3	1	



- Initiate political will and call for **coordinated legal approach**
- Encourage **collaboration** and partnerships
- Ensure **resources and capacity**
- Develop and adopt a **national strategic document** on drought management
- Form a **drought impact inventory** managed by national authorities
- Support knowledge sharing, awareness raising and education



Operational Drought Management Model



The Basin-Wide Response to Climate Change

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGY

Tackling climate change adaptation with a **basin-wide strategy**:

- Guiding how to **integrate adaptation** into overall ICPDR planning
- Relevant actions incorporated in the DRBMP and DFRMP
- Supporting transboundary actions and feeding into national strategies
- Toolbox of potential adaptation measures

PANUBE RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE 2021 Effects of Climate Change (drought,

Change (drought, water scarcity, extreme hydrological phenomena and other impacts) **Effects of Climate Change** reflected in the last management plan:

- Declared as a Significant Water Management Issue
- Assess possible/additional negative impacts (pressures)
- Consider affected water uses in the DRB
- Identify possible adaptation measures/actions

ICPDR KSD International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

ICPDR Activities on Droughts

- Internal ICPDR Workshop on drought in the DRB:
 - Understand and identify DRB transboundary needs
 - Determine the **role of ICPDR** to put forward possible basin-wide actions
- Sate-of-the-art **Overview Report** being developed (in cooperation with the GWP):
 - Inventory of policies, management plans, technical tools, databases and measures
 - Recommended basin-wide actions
- Potential follow-up activities for the near future:
 - Developing a water balance model for the DRB (DRP project)
 - Developing basin-wide consistent a drought impact database (EU JRC)
 - Promoting smart agriculture and mapping irrigation/water use efficiency (FAO)
 - Organizing an international drought expert workshop (World Bank)
 - Fostering intersectoral dialogues with water users



Thank You for Your Attention!





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