



EUROPEAN  
UNION



## WORKSHOP CONTENT

### SESSIONS

#### Addressing challenges in agriculture and water management

- Integration of environmental concerns and objectives of the EU policies on water and agriculture
- Assessing nutrient reduction in the Danube River Basin
- Measures and recommendations to reduce entries of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and pesticides into water in the Danube River Basin

#### Sharing experiences and good practices

- Recent methods, input data and modeled nutrient emissions and potential of measures to reduce these in the Danube catchment

#### Program of measures to address nutrient pollution

- Reporting to 2012 JPM implementation on nutrient pollution
- Nutrient Management Plans for farms included in Nitrate Vulnerable Zones in Romania
- Good practices related to sustainable water use in Agriculture results from INTERREG IVc WATER CoRe project on water

#### Danube River Basin and Tisza Sub Basin Experiences

- Implementation of Nitrates Directive in Germany, Hungary, Serbia, Slovakia and Romania

#### Role of business sector as stakeholder – review of lessons and messages

- Contribution of agricultural businesses to environmental protection: good practice examples from invited stakeholders and representatives of agricultural companies

### PANEL INTERVENTIONS

- Strategic elements in dealing with agriculture
- Outcomes of the Tisza River Basin Case Study
- Review of lessons and messages from the stakeholders analysis

## CONTACT

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# Workshop on Agriculture and Water Management in the Danube River Basin

5-6 November 2012  
Bucharest, Romania





## BACKGROUND

According to the outcomes of the Danube and Tisza River Basin Management Plans dialogue among stakeholders from agricultural sector together with water managers on the inter-linkages between agriculture and water management (agriculture and environment) should be initiated.

**WHAT** is the relevance of agriculture sector in the Danube and Tisza River Basins and which are the main pressures from the agricultural activities impacting the quality and quantity of waters of the river basins?

**HOW** the implementation of the EU policies and directives facilitate the reduction of pressures due to agricultural activities in water ecosystems? (e.g. role of Nitrate Directive, EAFRD etc.)

**WHICH** are the agricultural measures currently implemented?

**WHY** dialogue between the actors of agriculture and water management sectors are crucial and how the dialogue between stakeholders – also including business sector – can facilitate the improvement of the status of the waters in long term?

The workshop is aiming to discuss these questions and to facilitate the dialogue between stakeholders of agriculture and water management.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

- To provide evidence on the stakeholders involvement and benefits from the agricultural measures implementation
- To support implementation of Joint Programme of Measures – special focus on measures related to agriculture
- To identify obstacles/constraints related to agricultural measures
- To address the identified obstacles and constraints by developing appropriate solutions and recommendations

## EXPECTED OUTPUTS OF THE WORKSHOP

- Enhanced knowledge on the significance of EU policies and directives in facilitating the interlinkages between water and agriculture management
- Information on the initial results in the JPM implementation focus on measures related to agriculture: obstacles, gaps and lessons learned
- Improved understanding on requirements, measures and needed actions of stakeholders

## CHALLENGES OF THE WATER MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURAL DIALOGUE IN THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN

The growing challenges posed by the changing demand for and supply of the resource highlight the importance of water in any agricultural development agenda.

The implementing requirements of the Water Framework Directive, the Common Agriculture Policy and of the Nitrates Directive in the Danube River Basin are calling for measures to (a) improve water quality, (b) enhance agriculture production, productivity and sustainability; and to (c) rational manage competing uses of water and land resources, all through an active and transparent stakeholder's dialogue.

The effect of measures addressing agricultural pressures is influenced by a sequence of factors such as the climate conditions, type of farming system and management practices, the intensity of agricultural production, but also by the knowledge and capability of the farmers to apply the BAP and the existing cooperation among competent authorities responsible for rural development planning and river basin management at all appropriate levels.

Agri-environmental measures need to be adapted to the type of farming practice (arable, dairy), agriculture intensity, climate influence and type of soil, as well as to the organizational circumstances, and have to suit local conditions.

The cooperation of stakeholders from agricultural sector and water managers on the inter-linkages between agriculture and water management is essential!

