

A LOT ACHIEVED! 1. RBMP 2009-2015



Europe INBO, Dublin 20.-23. September 2017

Deterioration stopped

Point source pollution significantly reduced due to wastewater treatment and adaptation of industrial processes

Ecological minimum flow (basic flow) ~ 200 river stretches



Restoration of river continuity (ca. **1.000 migration barriers**





~ 250 morphological restoration measures





SIGNIFICANT WATER MANAGEMENT ISSUES

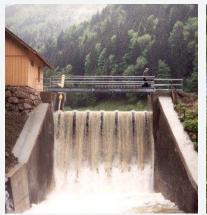


River - Hydromorphology:

53% of rivers not in good status/potential

- Flood protection
- Hydropower production

200-years constructions can't be removed at once Migration barriers: 33.000 (1/km)





Migration barriers: 33.000 (1/km) ca. 10% due to hydropower

Groundwater - Pollution due to Nitrogen/Pesticides

 Highly related to areas of agricultural production; Austrian wide programmes in place

Long renewal rates of groundwaters

!!! Remaining challenges beyond 2027 !!!

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES



Hazardous substances

- Ubiquitous substances (e.g. bad status due to Hg); no solution from water sector or Austria alone
- How to deal with new contaminats (Non-target-analysis)?

Micropollutants and pharmaceuticals

- Prioritize measures at source, as far as possible
- No Austrain-wide end of pipe solutions like 4th treatment stages in UWWTPs.

Antibiotic resistances

- Are urban wastewater treatment plants multipliers for antibiotic restistance of faecal bacteria like Escherichia coli and Enterococci spec?
- Currently not part of the monitoring programmes in rivers

PLASTICS / MICROPLASTICS



Plastics/Microplastics

- Plastics should not be part of the environment;
- More research is needed, if and how this marine issue (MSFD marine litter) is also relevant for freshwater environment.
- Awareness raising: Austrian study on microplastics in the Danube River, 2015
- Austrian cooperation and information exchange with "marine countries" in River Protection Commissions (ICPDR, ICPR, IKSE).
- **Measures at source**: Minister agreement with Chemical Industry on "Zeropellet-loss", ban of plastic bags
- Enforcement of common monitoring standards on EU level

CIRCULAR ECONOMY



Nutrient recovery

- Phosphorous recovery from urban wastewater or from sewage sludge
- New concept in cooperation with waste sector

Water re-use

- Important in water scarce countries but not relevant for all EU MS.
- In Austria no reuse of urban wastewater, while reuse of industrial processwater is state of the art.
- EC proposal for Regulation on minimum standards for wastewater reuse expected.

CLIMATE CHANGE - DROUGHTS



- Austria on average abundant of water, but regions with low precipitation (<500mm/a)
- Currently only 3% of available water resources used \rightarrow no water scarcity
- **Droughts increasing?** Dry years <u>2003</u>, 2013, <u>2015</u>, 2017 (summer) with different regional and sectoral intensity of effects, 2 examples:

Public water supply secured

• In 2015 effectiveness of measures introduced after 2003 drought proofed (e.g. regional service networks; multiple resource use as basis for supply security)

More need for agricultural irrigation

- Only 5% of water uses for agricultural irrigation (special cultures: wine, fruits, vegetables)
- High losses for agri-sector due to droughts (2013: 444 Mio. €, 2015: 175 Mio. €).
- Increasing need for irrigation in dry season and to avoid frost damages in blooming-period

ENVIRONMENT OUT OF POLITICAL FOCUS



EC letter of intent from 13 September 2017 (Juncker/Timmermans)

- Environment not explicitly mentioned!
- Circular Economy package to boost innovation, jobs and growth, including: [...] a proposal for a Regulation on Waste Water Reuse; a revision of the Drinking Water Directive;

Trio Precidency Programme of EE, BG and AT from 2 June 2017

- One main objective: A union for jobs, growth and competitiveness
- Environmental sustainability at least mentioned



<u>Lesson learnt:</u> Environmental protection plays a quite subordinate role and shall support the economy → Find the right arguments!

COOPERATION OF PARTNERS



Integration of measures – Cooperation of partners





- OECD Water Governance Initiative
- Trust and engagement of users and stakeholders one of the 3 pillars
- Principles on Water Governance (2015) and Indicator Framework (end 2017)

Example: More room for rivers

- In Austria highest rate of ground-sealing: **20 ha per day** (= 30 soccer fields) are covered due to construction of buildings, infrastructure, ...
- Loss of agricultural land, but also loss of water retention areas
- Issue of better **coordination of <u>spatial planning</u>**, <u>floods protection</u> and <u>river</u> <u>restoration</u> (multifunctional approach); pilot projects are in place;



Thank you for your attention!

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