

EIP Water

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This presentation

- Water policy objectives: why do we need EIP?
- EIP Water & links to agriculture



Background – EU Water objectives

- The EU Water Framework Directive WFD (2000):
 - Set 2015 as the deadline to achieve good water status.
- The Nitrates Directive
 - Had a measurable effect on the reduction of pollution from agricultural nitrogen.
 - The Nitrates Directive alone will not lead to nutrient management at the scale necessary to secure the WFD environmental outcomes.



Background – EU Water objectives

- Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive (2009)
 - important instrument to help achieve good water status
- Drinking Water Directive
 - Minimum health standards in water intended for human consumption

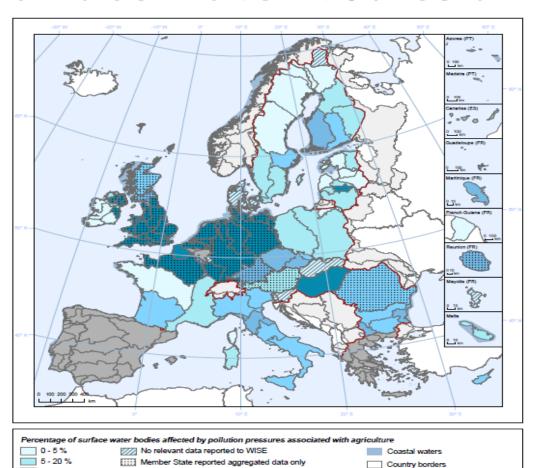


Key challenges

- Assessment of the Member States 1th River Basin
 Management plans shows progress has been made
 in improving water chemical and ecological status.
- More than 90% of the RBMPs indicate that agriculture is a significant pressure, including
 - diffuse or point source pollution by organic matter, nutrients, pesticides and hydromorphological impacts
- Assessment of 2 River Basin Management Plans 2018



Surface water bodies affected



— EU27 extent

Map produced by WRc pic on behalf of the European Commission®, DG Environment, 2012

EU Member States that have not reported River Basin Management Plans

National River Basin Districts (outside the EU)

20 - 40 %

40 - 60 %

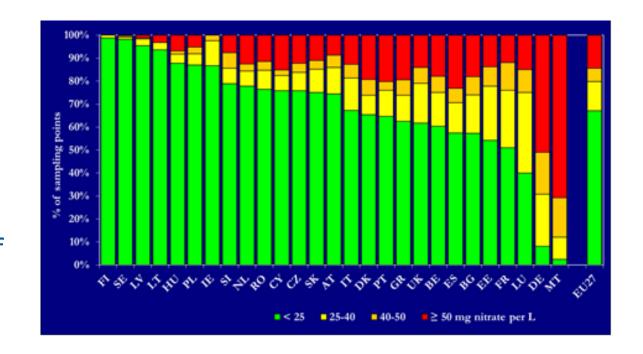
60 - 100 %

(COM, 2012)



Nitrates

- Nitrogen pollution is still a major European water issue.
- About 50-70 % of nitrogen input to water come from agriculture



Frequency diagram of groundwater classes (Annual average nitrate concentrations (<u>COM</u>, 2013)



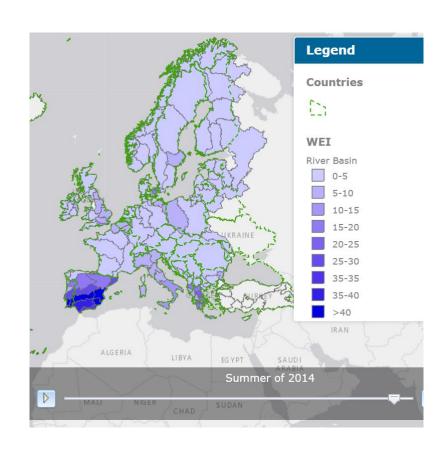
Pesticides

- About 7 % of groundwater stations reported excessive levels for one or more pesticides.
- Groundwater at risk appears to be located in areas used intensively for agriculture (<u>EEA</u>, 2013).
- Agriculture is considered as the greatest contributor to pesticides in European surface and groundwater (<u>EEA</u>, 2013).



Water abstraction

- The abstraction of water beyond the renewing capacity of nature puts major pressure on EU water.
- In first RBMPs, most Member States have not addressed the water needs of nature (<u>COM</u>, 2015)



Water exploitation index plus (WEI+) for river basin districts (EEA, 2017)



Water and Agriculture

- Commission Staff Working Document
 - "Agriculture and Sustainable Water Management in the EU" (28 April 2017)
- Four priority areas: implementation, governance, investment, knowledge.
- EIP highlighted under knowledge.
- Identify synergies between the European Innovation Partnerships on Agriculture and Water.



EIP Water

- 8 Priority Areas
- Action groups, for example
 - WIRE (Water Irrigated Agriculture Resilient Europe)
 - PVAIZEC (Irrigation using photovolaics)
 - MAR (Managed Aquifer Recharge)
 - SPADIS (economic tools for water security)
 - RESEWAM (remote sensing for scarcity and droughts)
 - ARREAU (resource recovery from waste water)



Other EIP Water elements

- Innovation directories (people, projects, organisations, products & services)
- Personalised information services
- Networking
- Policy oriented research



Thank you for your attention

http://water.europa.eu/policy

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