



AQUACROSS Project

Danube case study – storylines

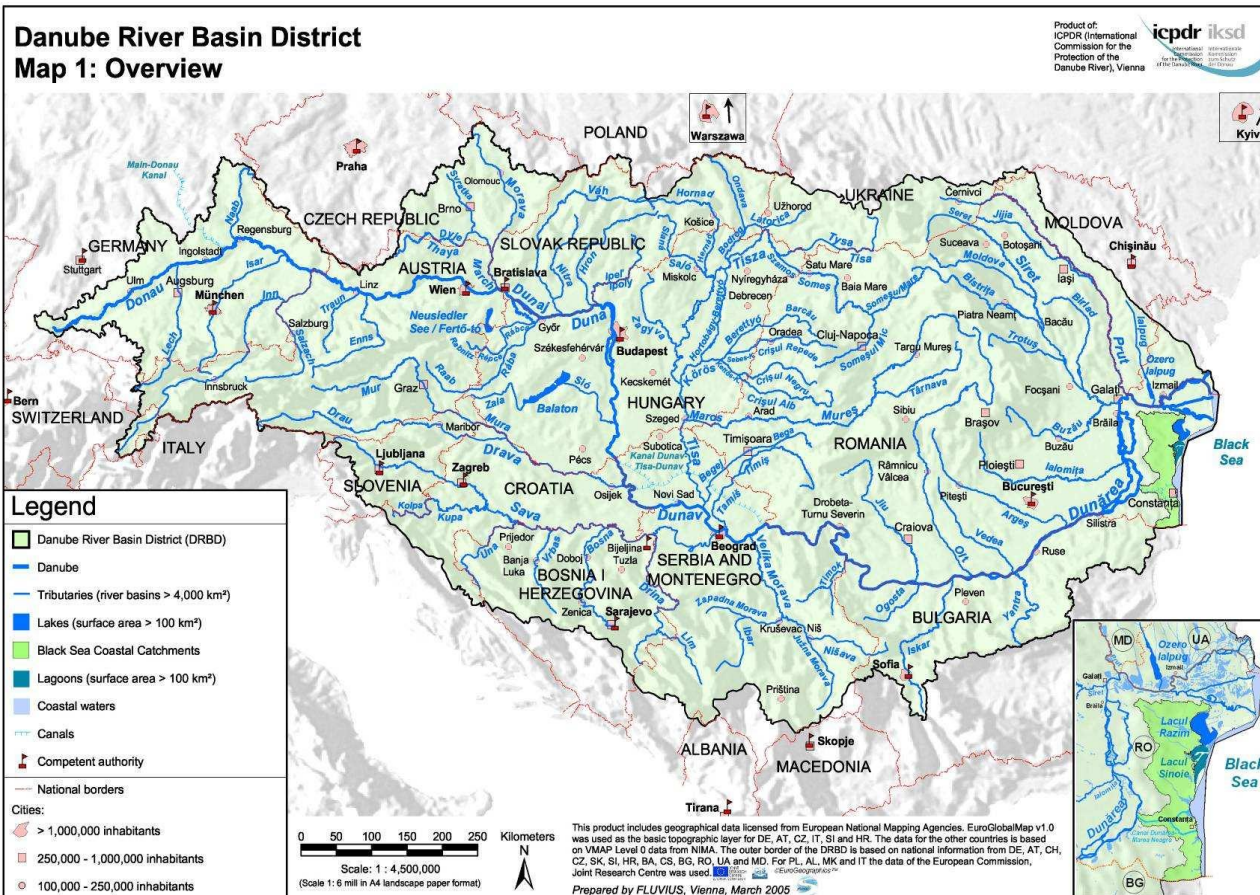
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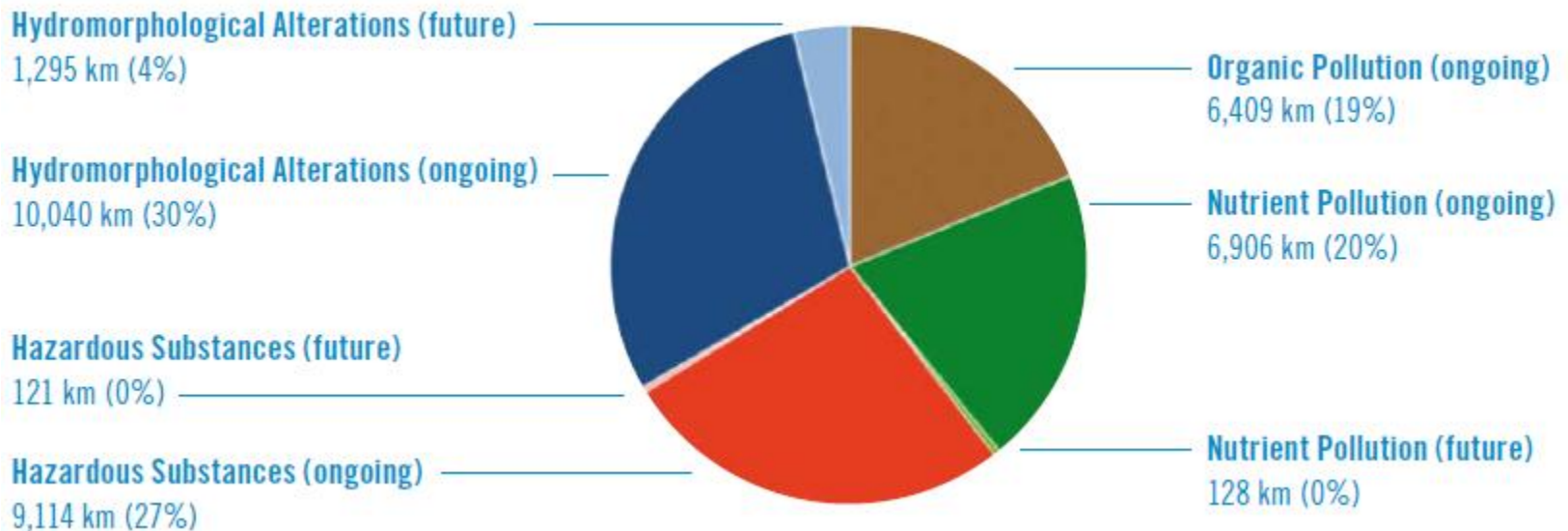


Introduction: Danube catchment



- Most international river basin in the world
- More than 80 million people from 19 countries
- Danube connects with 27 large and over 300 small tributaries

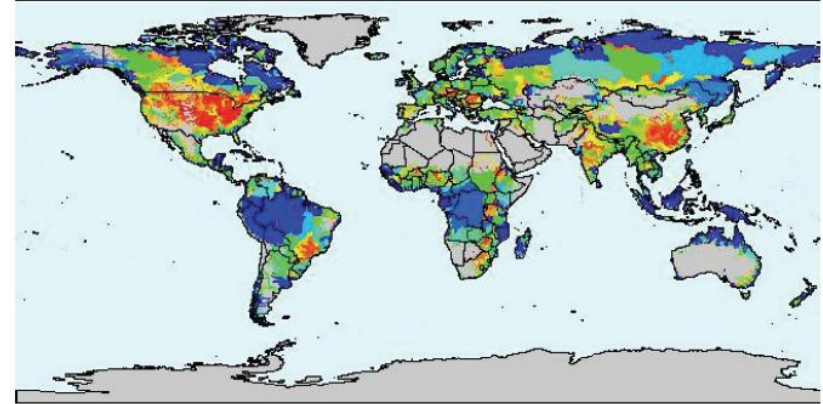
Four significant water management issues in the Danube basin (DRBMP, 2015)



Emerging issues: Infrastructure projects (navigation, hydropower and flood protection measures); agricultural activity

- Identified as important **threat on biodiversity** on global scale (e.g. Vörösmarty et al. 2010)

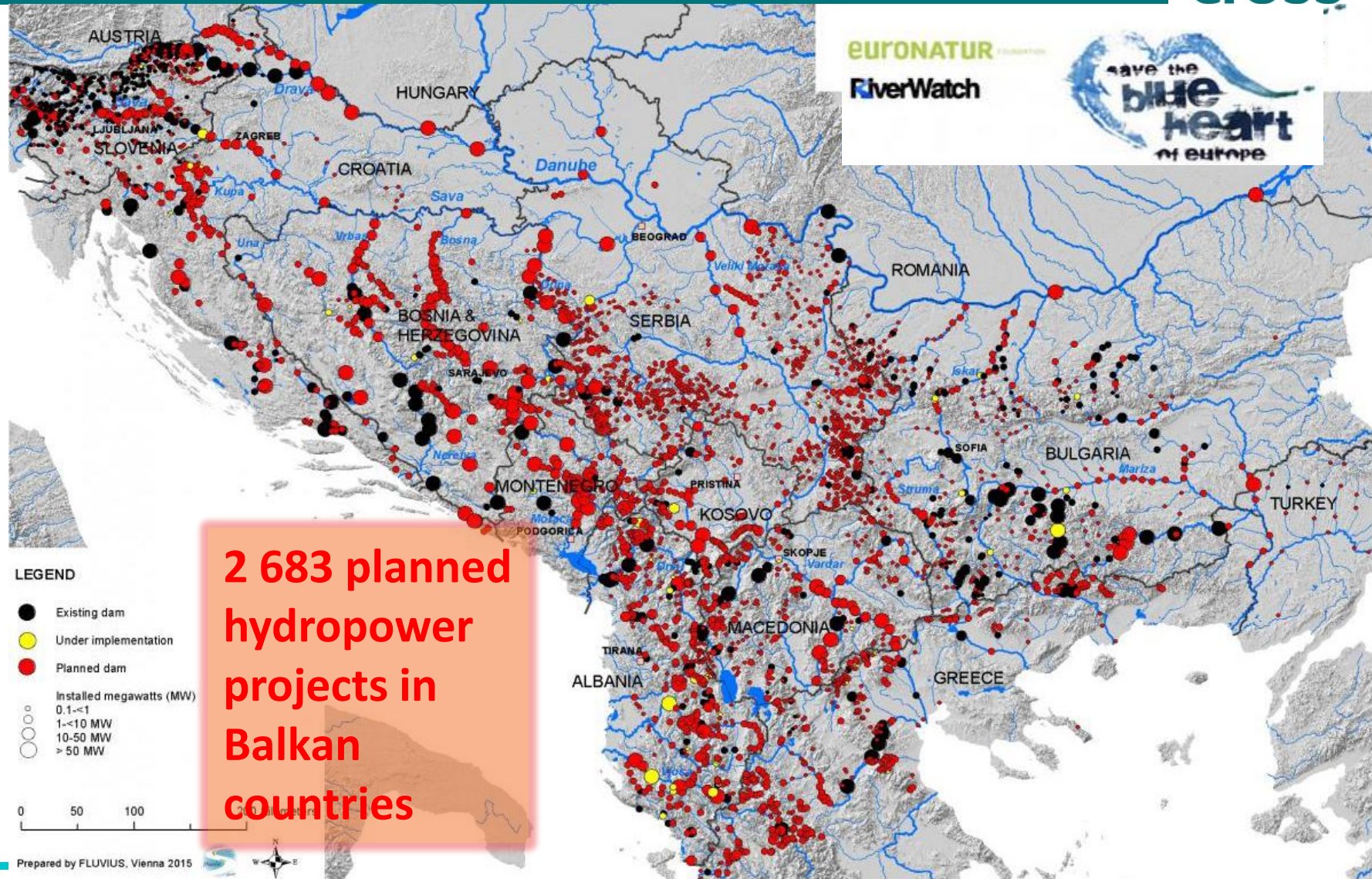
Example: river fragmentation



- Effects of **morphological changes** and degradations in combination with **hydrological alterations** from the basin headwaters to the Danube Delta is not sufficiently understood (Habersack et al. 2016)
- Focus of case study work on hydro-morphological alteration, including **longitudinal (topic 1: hydropower)** and **lateral connectivity (topic 2: floodplains)**

- ≈ Hydro-morphological degradation of rivers may **prevent reaching the EU's environmental targets**, as aimed at by the EU WFD, Habitat or Bird Directives (Danube River Basin District Management Plan 2015)
- ≈ **Sectoral EU policies** on hydropower, navigation, flood protection and agriculture exert various hydro-morphological pressures on rivers, and thus strongly interfere with EU WFD, Habitats or Bird Directives
- ≈ A **more co-ordinated implementation of sectoral policies** could maximize potential synergies and foster implementation efficiency (**EBM 3: uses multidisciplinary knowledge, EBM 4: considers synergies and trade-offs EBM 5: supports policy coordination**).
- ≈ For example, in **already significantly altered river corridors** the improvement of navigation may have a **synergistic effect** on nature protection goals (if ecological restoration is supported within the project), while in intact river sections always will degrade the system.

Case study topic 1: Hydropower development



EURONATUR
RiverWatch



**2 683 planned
hydropower
projects in
Balkan
countries**

Case study topic 1: Hydropower development



- ≡ The construction of **hydropower dams** represents one of the **most severe pressures** affecting the integrity of river ecosystems
- ≡ Hydropower development is driven by the political goal to develop renewable energies, especially by the implementation of the **EU Renewable Energy Directive (RES D)**
- ≡ **Additional drivers** are i) commercial interests of construction companies, ii) licensing fees paid to governmental agencies for permissions, and iii) currently very low bank rates of interest which generally favour investments
- Due to the high environmental risks, the construction of hydropower plants must be accompanied by **environmental impact assessment (EIA)** studies which must be elaborated acc. to the EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment.

Analyzing the effects of hydropower development on the goals of EU directives

≈ **The Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC**

≈ Driver for the massive development of hydropower generation in SE Europe



≈ **Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC**

≈ Prevention of further deterioration, protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems

≈ **Natura 2000**

≈ The long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats

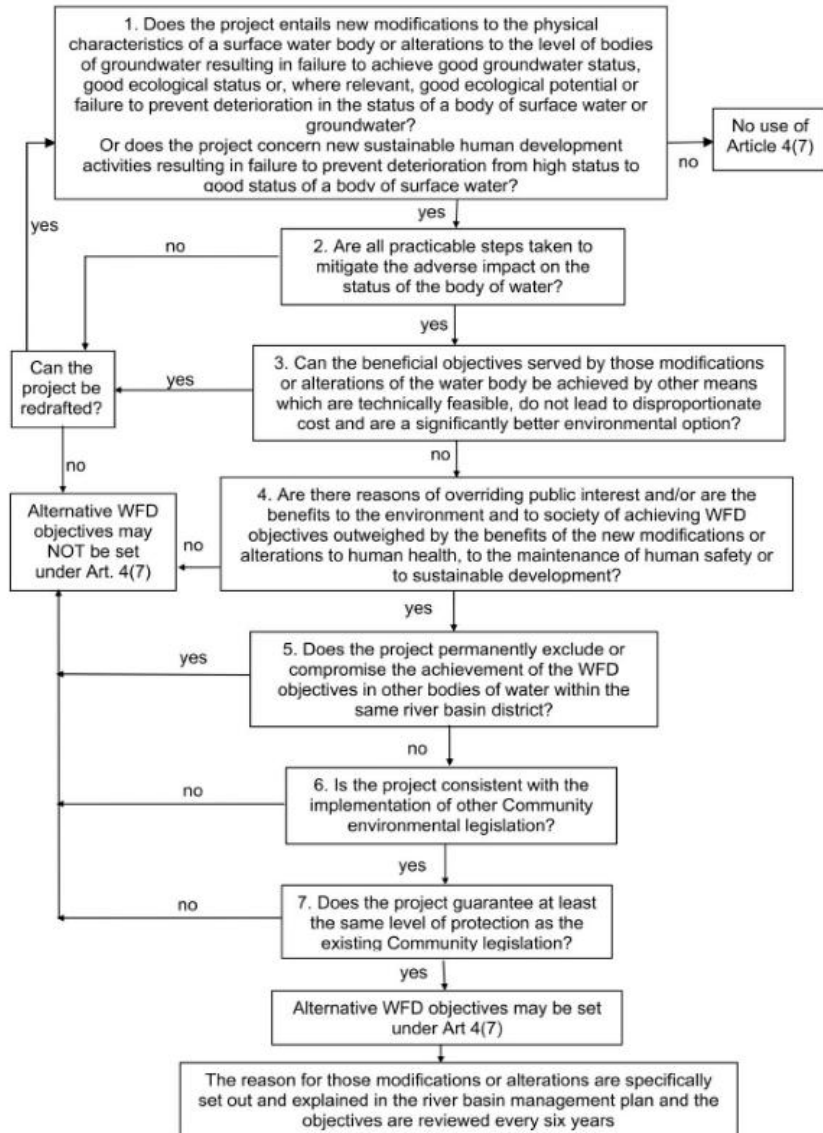
≈ **Convention of Biological Diversity**

≈ **EU Biodiversity Strategy**

≈ Halting biodiversity loss and restoring degraded biodiversity



Case study topic 1: Hydropower development



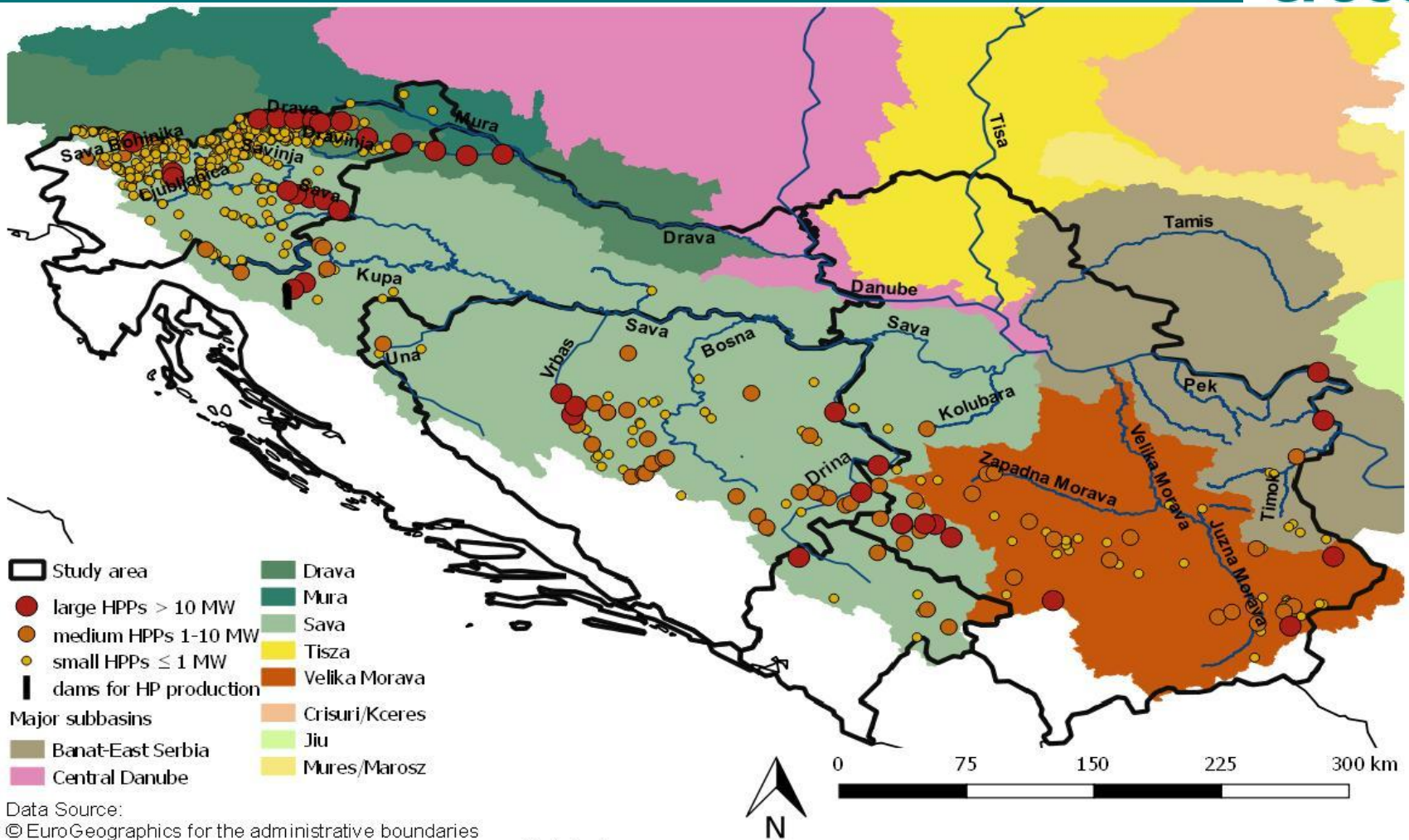
In practice new dams are planned and constructed...

- in Natura 2000 areas and national parks
- without elaborating EIAs that meet the standards of the EU Directive on Environmental Assessment
- without strict checking of environmental effects
- without considering technical guidelines

Article 4(7) assessment of the WFD

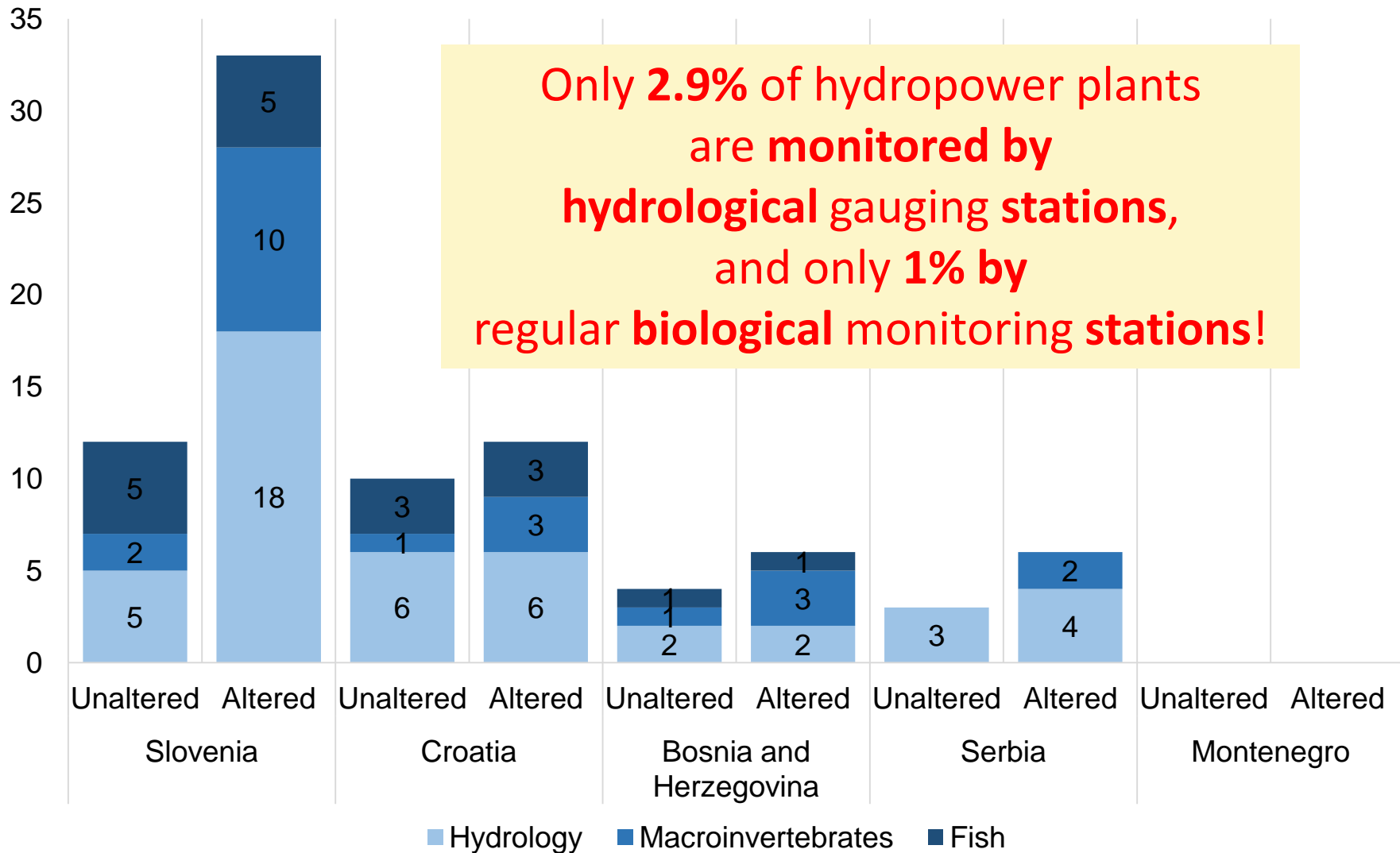
- ≈ Analyzing the **effects of hydropower** development on the goals of WFD and Natura 2000 Directives
- **Overview** on existing **hydropower plants** as well as on planned ones
- **Review** the current state of knowledge on the ecological effects of these hydropower dams on biodiversity
- **Collection** of hydrological and biological (fish and invertebrate) **monitoring data** in order to assess the ecological impacts of existing hydropower plants
- Assessment of the **application of the EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment**, and development of performance standards of EIAs of existing hydropower projects in south east Europa

Overview on existing hydropower plants



Data Source:
 © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries
 © European Environment Agency (EEA) for large rivers and tributaries
 © MOP-Slovenian Environment Agency for HPPs in Slovenia
 QGIS 2017 (v. 2.18.1)

Monitoring status of hydropower stations



Topic 1: Summary & outlook



- ≡ Analyse the **effects of hydropower** on the goals of WFD and Natura 2000 Directives
- ≡ **Overview** on existing and planned hydropower plants
- ≡ Summary the **current state of knowledge** on the ecological effects of these hydropower dams on biodiversity
- ≡ Assessment of the application of the **EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment** and development of performance standards of EIAs of existing hydropower projects in south east Europa (**EBM 5: support policy coordination**).
- ≡ **Modelling** cumulative effects, linkages and dependencies between dam-mediated alterations on hydrology and biodiversity (**EBM 1: considers the dynamic relationships within ecosystems**)

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Case study topic 2 – Floodplains



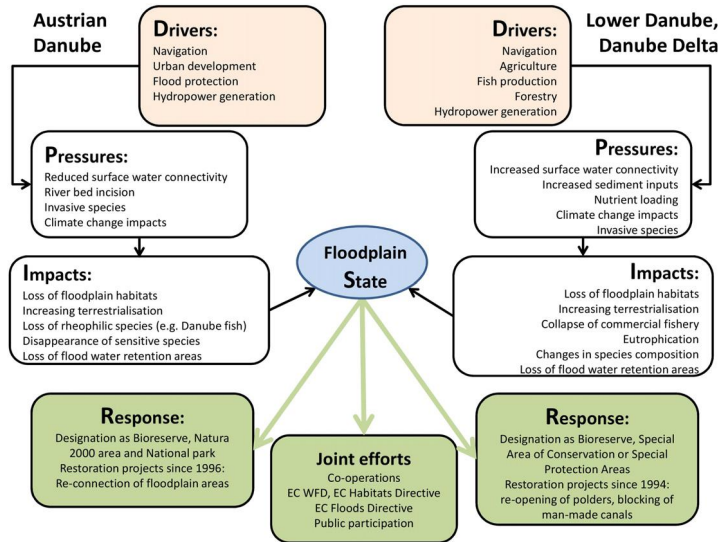
- 🌊 **Biodiversity hotspots**
- 🌊 broad variety of **ecosystem functions** by controlling the regional water cycle and the retention and transformation of nutrient
- 🌊 Provide multiple **ecosystem services** (recreation, drinking water, flood protection,...)

- ≍ **Multiple policy targets:** Consider multiple EU legislations that are relevant for large river-floodplain systems and their biodiversity
 - ≍ EU water (WFD) ~70% heavily modified – focus on main stem
 - ≍ EU nature legislation (HD and BD)– focus on floodplains (~ 120 sites)
 - ≍ EU TEN-T Regulation for navigation – claims good navigation status of waterways
 - ≍ EU floods directive – focus on floodplains for sustainable flood management
 - ≍ ...

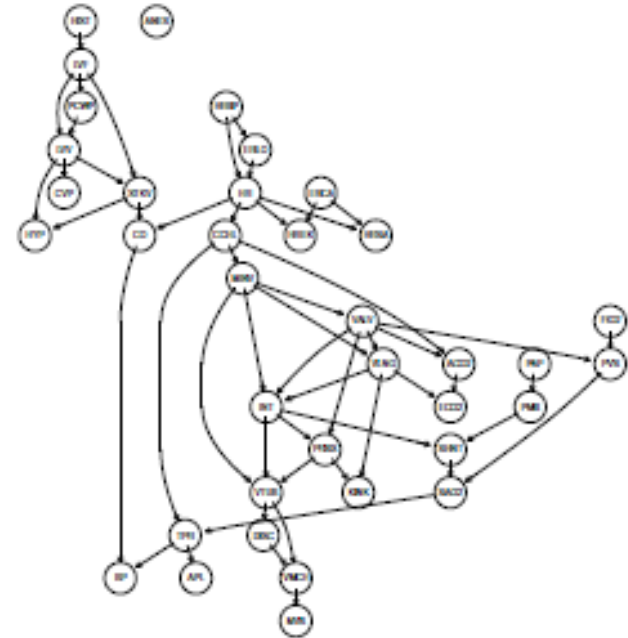
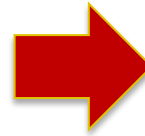
- ≍ **Potential conflicts** between different targets are important and widely recognised
- ≍ Specific **data are collected** for each policy target
- ≍ So far no detailed analysis on the synergies and trade-offs between biodiversity and other targets based on available data

- Give a **statistical proof of multiple relationships** of human activities/services, pressures and biodiversity along the navigable stretch of the Danube River
- Final models can be used to **predict the impact on status** of biodiversity components of the HD and BD due to changes in drivers and pressures
- Basis for a **strategic and more integrated management** approach at large scales.
- A **policy analysis** will serve the identification of challenges in implementation of existing policies

Case study topic 2: approach derived from DPSIR-framework



DPSIR-framework

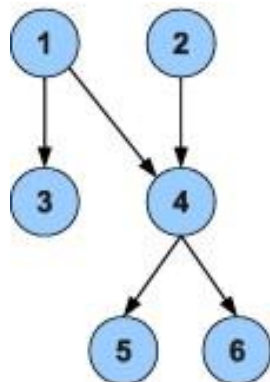


D-P-S assessment (Bayesian Network)

- ≡ Framework to network
- ≡ Descriptive model to quantitative (data-based) model
- Quantify importance of drivers and pressures

selection of method - Bayesian Network

- ≍ Possibility to model hierarchical structure – D-P-S chain
- ≍ Good graphical representation
- ≍ Often used as basis for management and restoration
- ≍ High flexibility regarding input data – e.g. ordered factors
- ≍ Good model performance

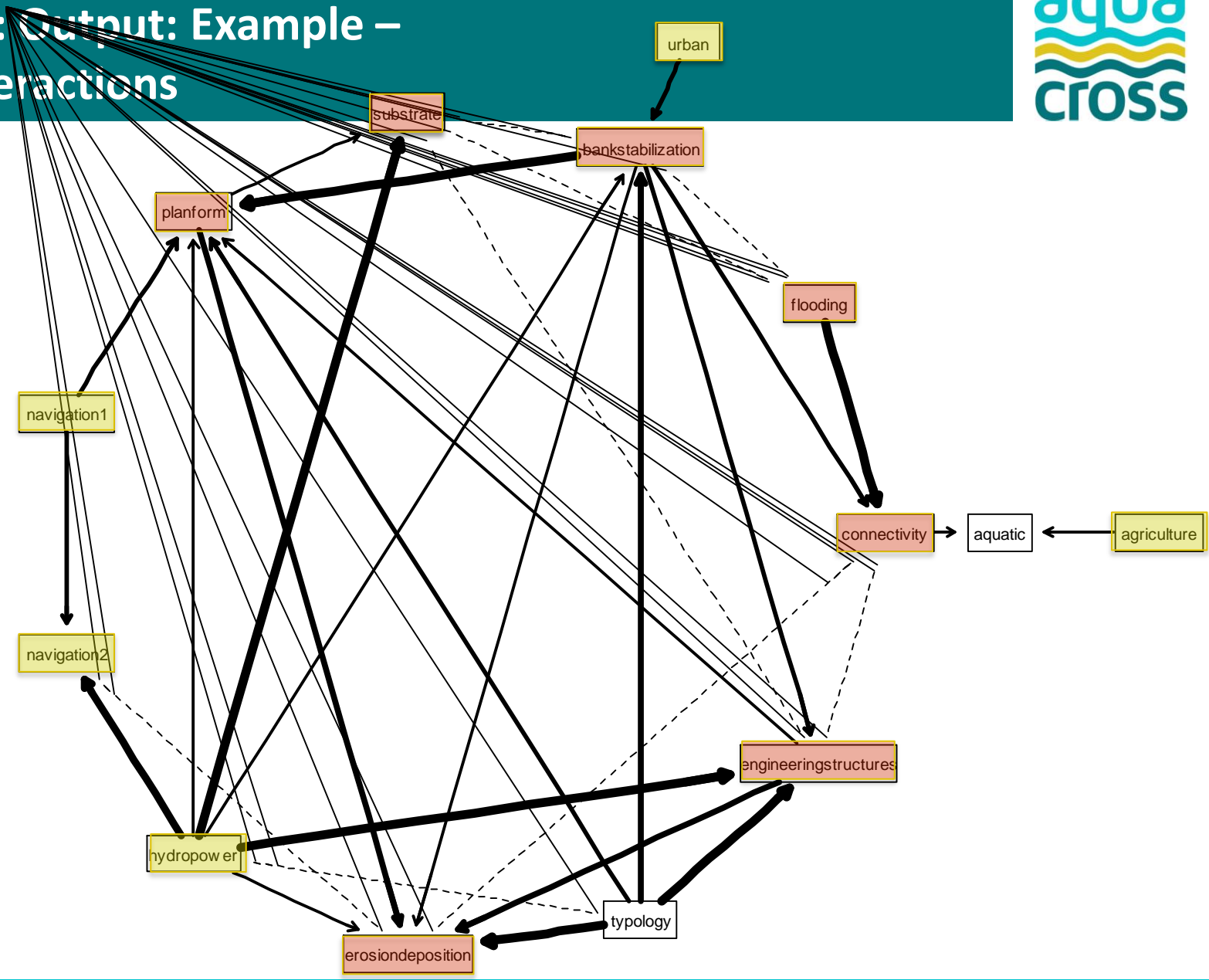


(a) Structure

X_1	1	1	1	2	2	2
X_2	1	2	3	1	2	3
$P(X_4=1 X_1, X_2)$	θ_{411}	θ_{421}	θ_{431}	θ_{441}	θ_{451}	θ_{461}
$P(X_4=2 X_1, X_2)$	θ_{412}	θ_{422}	θ_{432}	θ_{442}	θ_{452}	θ_{462}
$P(X_4=3 X_1, X_2)$	θ_{413}	θ_{423}	θ_{433}	θ_{443}	θ_{453}	θ_{463}
$P(X_4=4 X_1, X_2)$	θ_{414}	θ_{424}	θ_{434}	θ_{444}	θ_{454}	θ_{464}
$P(X_4=5 X_1, X_2)$	θ_{415}	θ_{425}	θ_{435}	θ_{445}	θ_{455}	θ_{465}

(b) Conditional probability table

Topic 2: Output: Example – D-P interactions





- ≈ **Quantify the relationships of activities/services, pressures and status of biodiversity** components across the Danube (**EBM 4: Considers synergies and trade-offs between benefits and beneficiaries; EBM 3: uses multidisciplinary knowledge**)
- ≈ **Basis for management and restoration** of protected areas at a large scale (**EBM 2: supports transboundary coordination**)
- ≈ A **policy analysis** will serve the identification of challenges in implementation of existing policies and the identification of appropriate EBM responses (**EBM 5: support policy coordination**).



- ≍ Hydromorphological alterations (dredging – navigation) within Danube Delta
- ≍ Eutrophication (interaction with sediment dredging)
- ≍ Waste pollution – solid waste pollution in the Danube Delta.
 - Main drivers: economic development, tourism



- ≡ **Analyse the effect of sediment dredging on channel network, sediment transport**
- ≡ **Analyse the effects of Danube transport of nutrients on Black Sea coast**
- ≡ **Build on several projects and activities on waste management and analyse relationships between waste distribution and habitats**
- ≡ **Main stakeholder DDBR**

Questions?

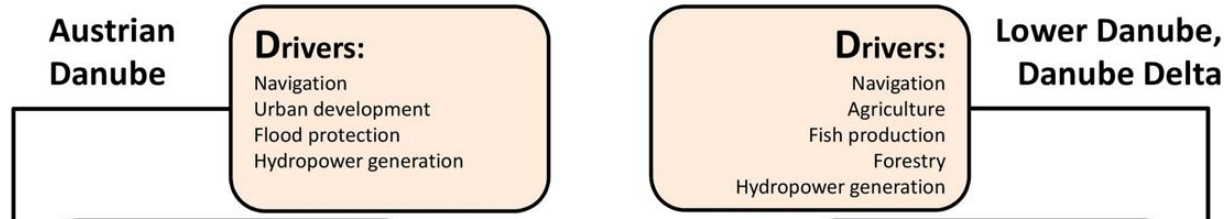
Suggestions?

Comments?

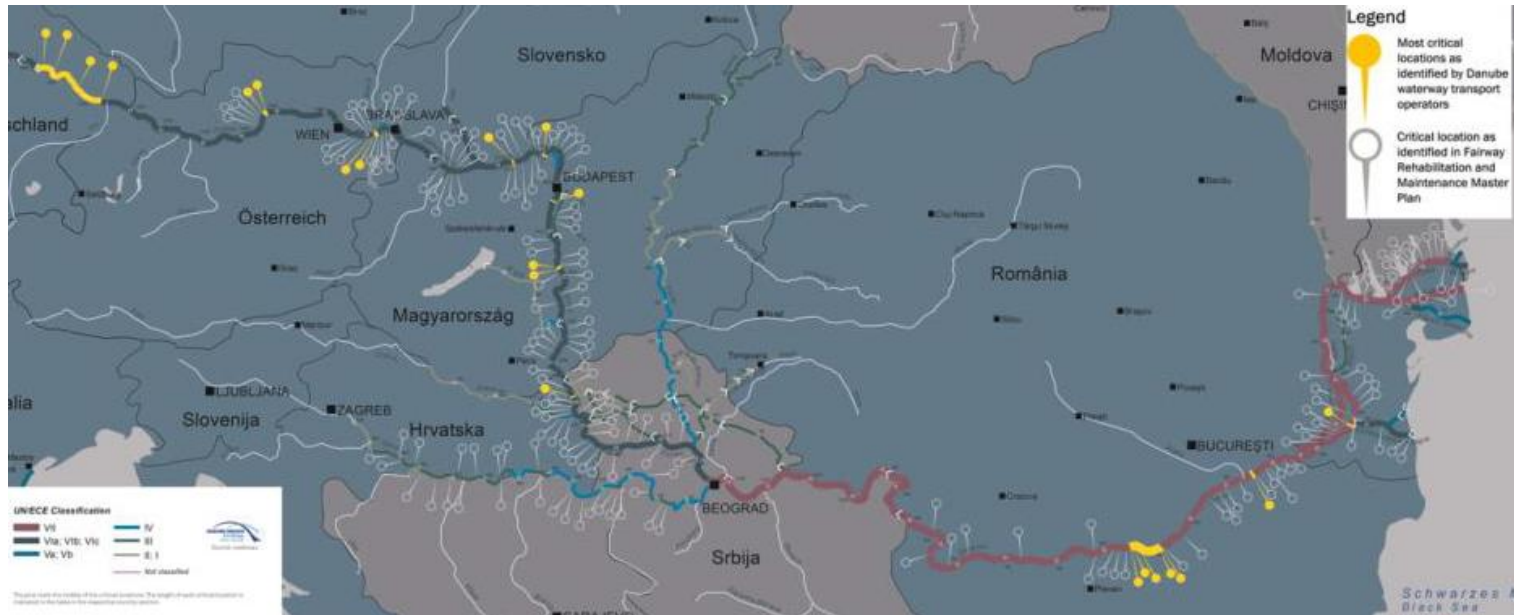
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Data within the hierarchical structure



- Navigation: critical locations, navigation class
- Hydropower: position, production and impacted channel length



Case study topic 2: Data within the hierarchical structure

Austrian Danube

Drivers:

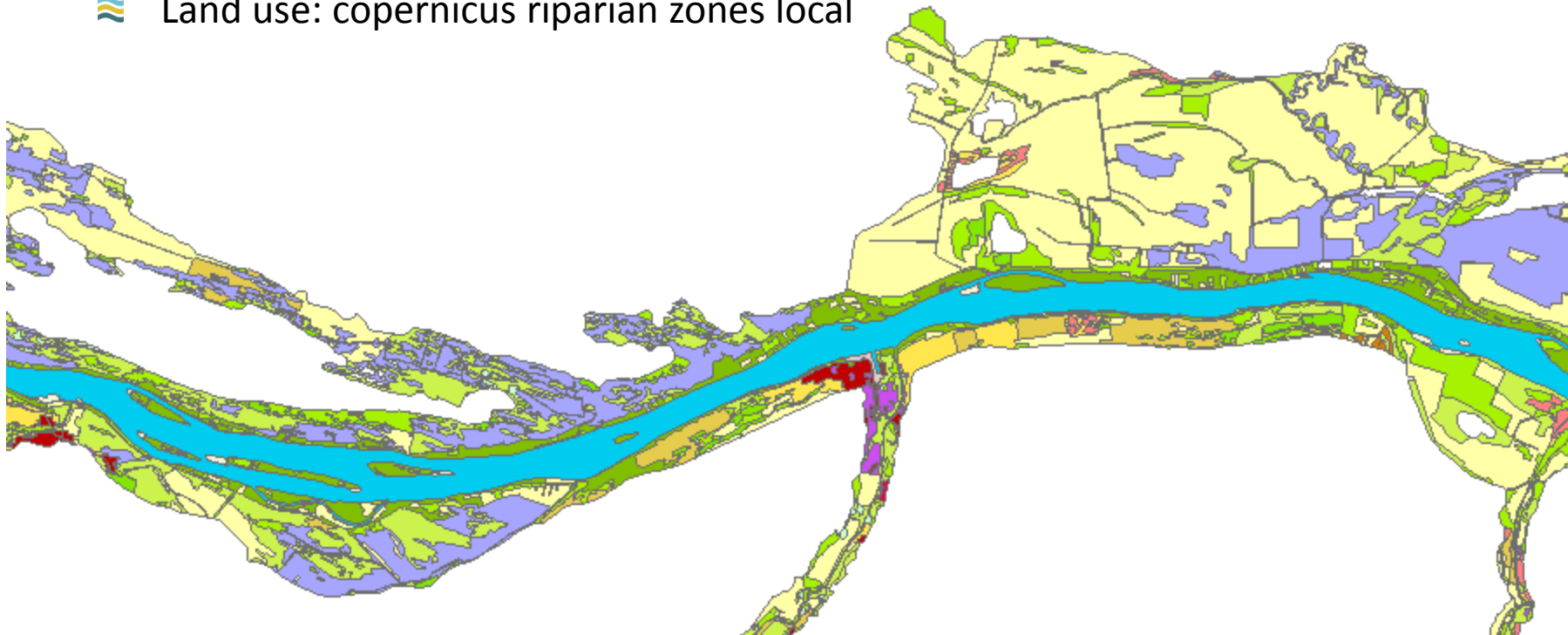
- Navigation
- Urban development
- Flood protection
- Hydropower generation

Lower Danube, Danube Delta

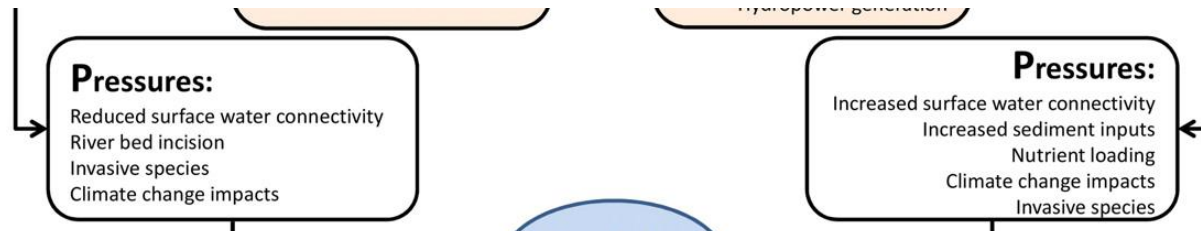
Drivers:

- Navigation
- Agriculture
- Fish production
- Forestry
- Hydropower generation

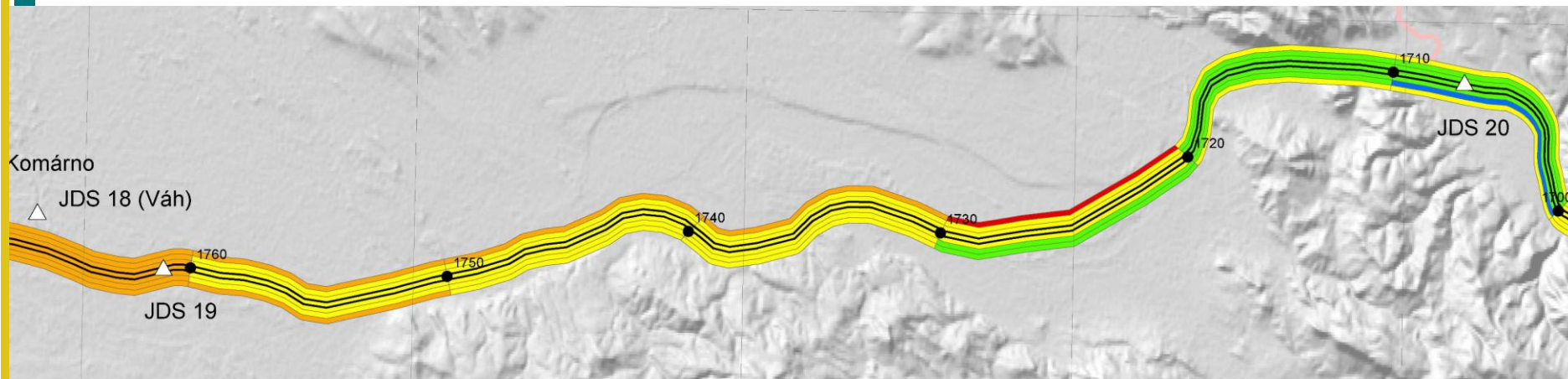
Land use: copernicus riparian zones local



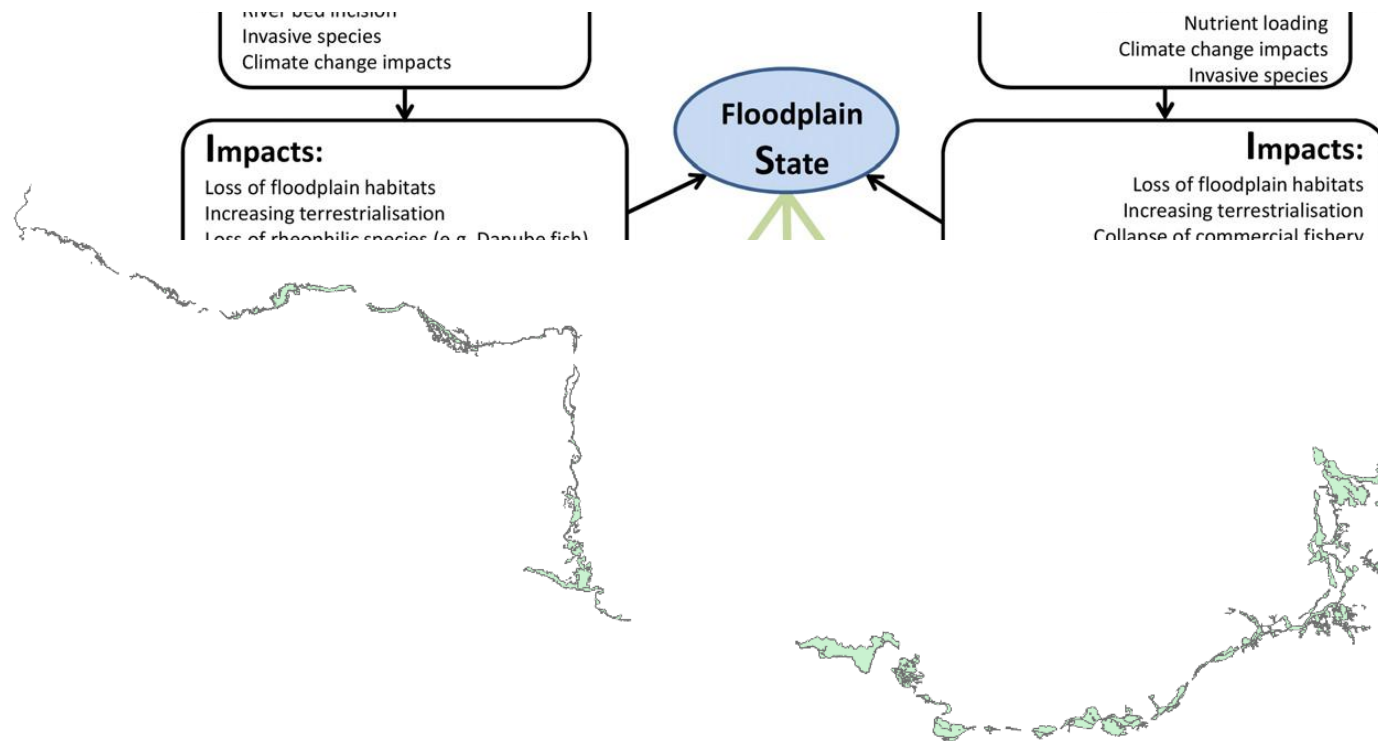
Case study topic 2: Data within the hierarchical structure



- WFD/JDS: quantifies hydromorphological pressure, 10 km stretches—quantification of impact of artificial structures, levees, hydropower plants, land use ... on the hydrology and morphology of floodplain, banks and channel



Data within the hierarchical structure



🌊 Ecosystem state: Heterogeneity of data is especially challenging for large river-floodplain systems

- Data from protected areas available (~ 130 Natura 2000 sites along the Danube)
- systematically summarizes heterogenous monitoring data based on local expert judgement (conservation status of aquatic species - fish, amphibia,..)