

Future of water in agriculture in the Balkans: Irrigation & Drainage (Eco)system Approach

2021 Danube Water Conference

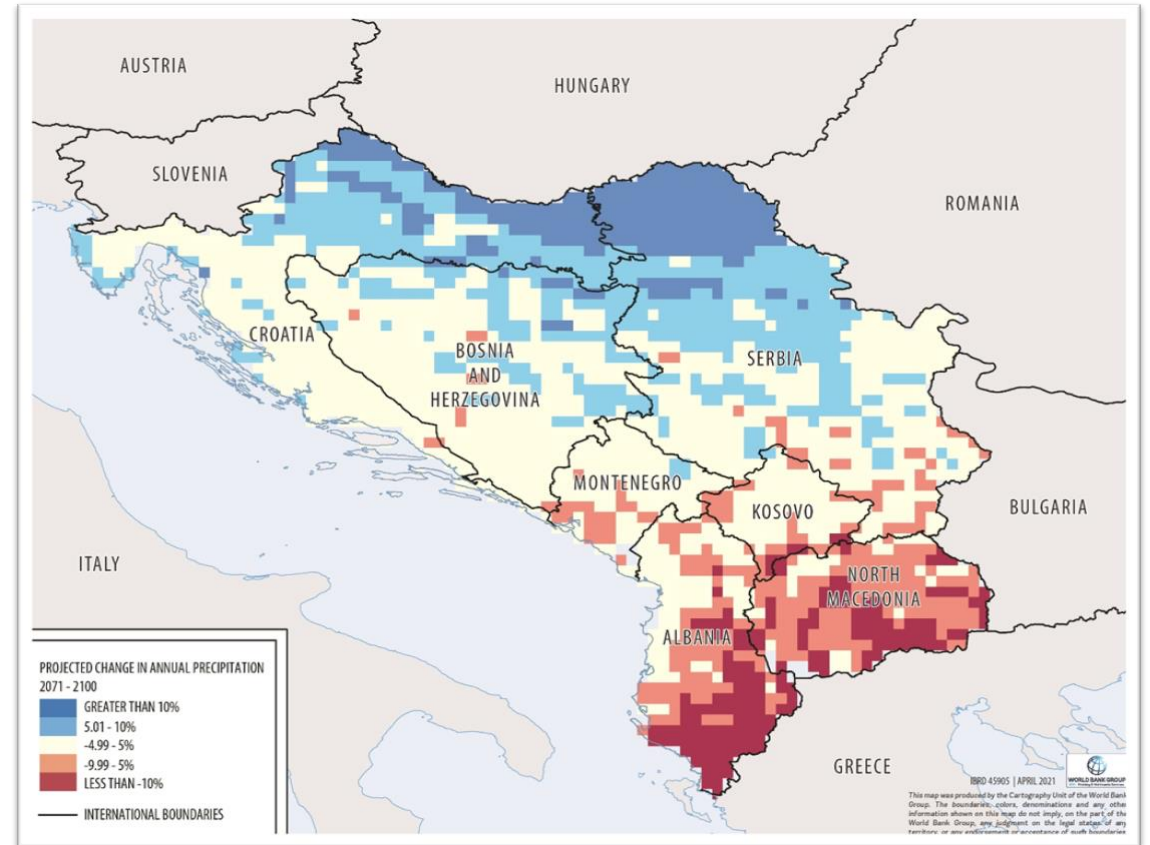
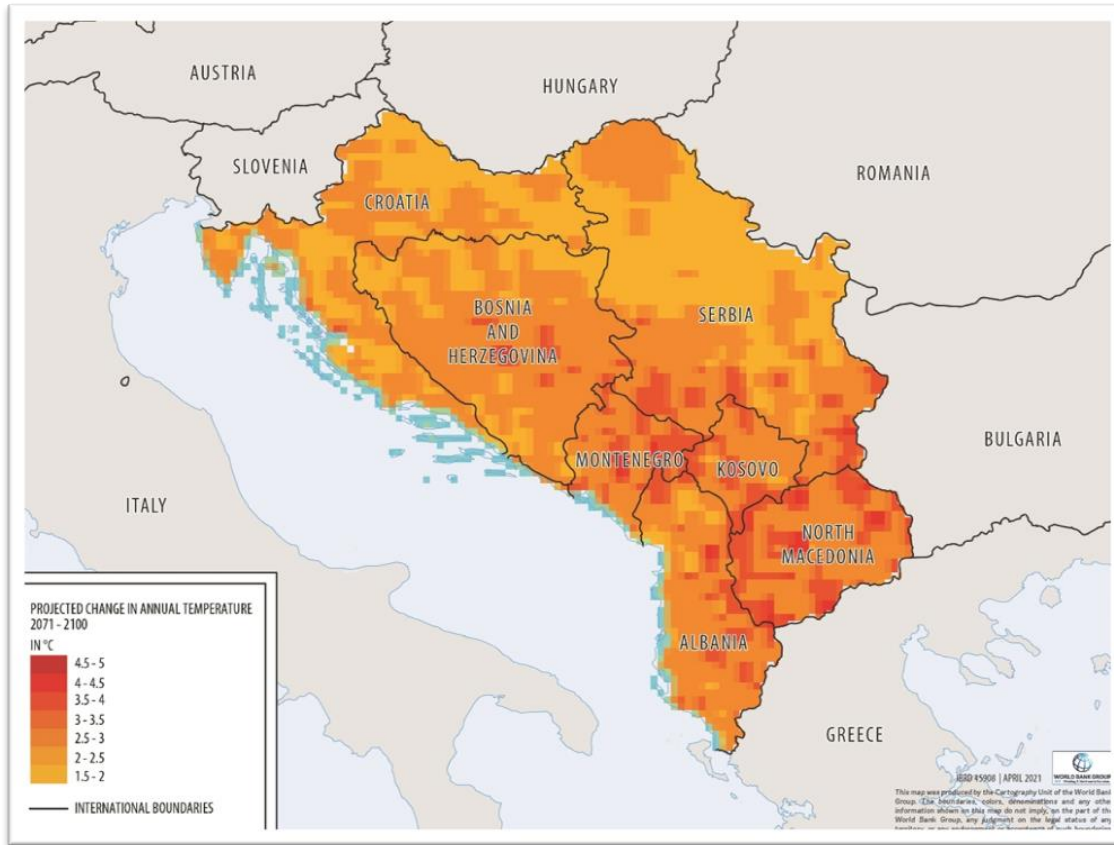
Droughts and climate change: An increasing threat, is the Danube Region prepared?

Dr Ranu Sinha, Irrigation and Drainage Specialist, Europe and Central Asia Region, World Bank

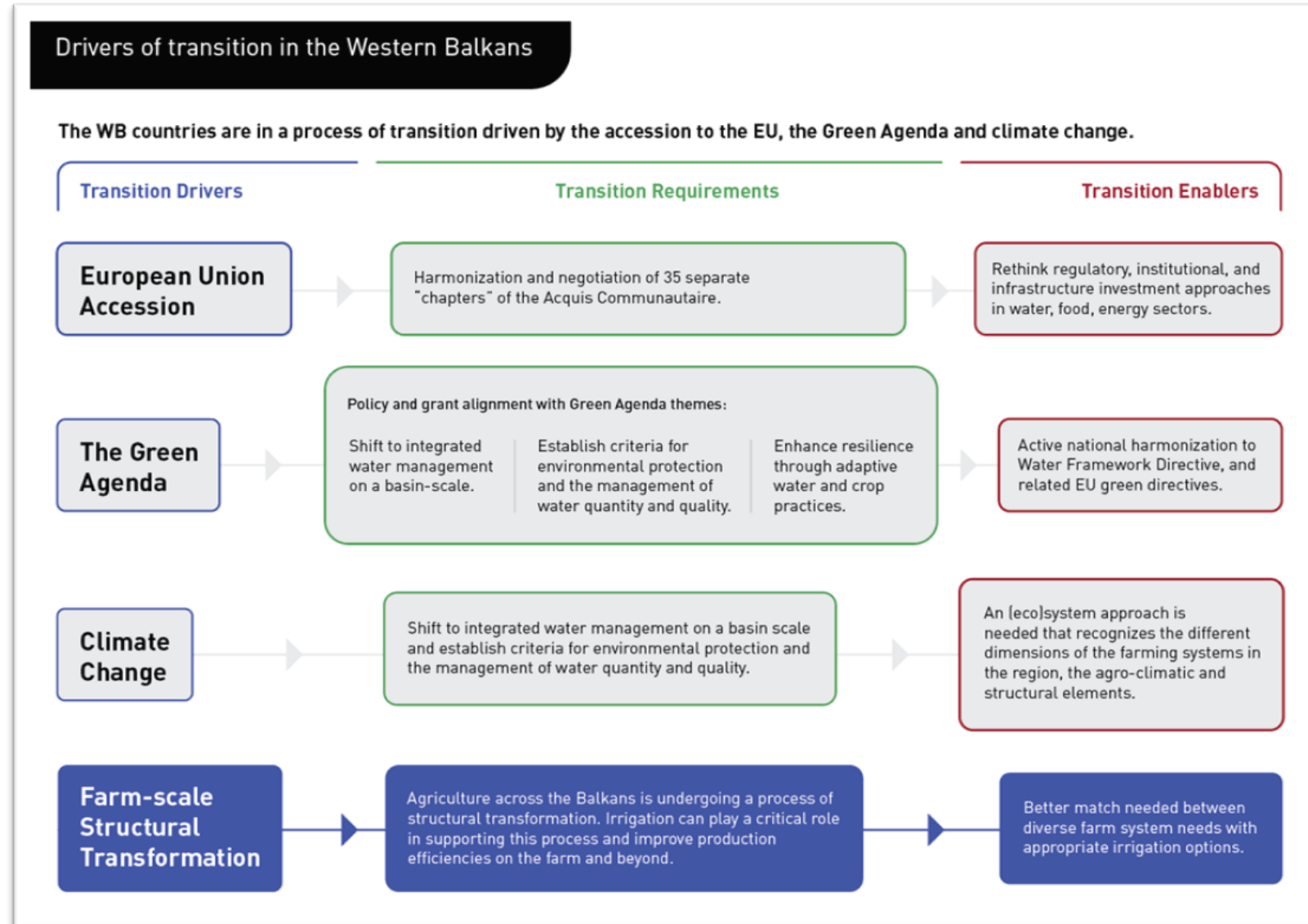


WORLD BANK GROUP
Water

Climate change in the Balkans: projected changes in temperature & precipitation (2071-2100)



What are the factors driving transition & transformation of the I&D sector in the Balkans?



Why is a rethink needed for the irrigation & drainage sector in the Balkans?

- Economies in transition
- Total irrigated area declining (historic low)
- Drainage systems underdeveloped
- Modern irrigation & drainage services critical to:
 - ✓ Manage risks from climate change
 - ✓ Increase crop productivity & diversification
 - ✓ Enable Balkans to compete in EU markets

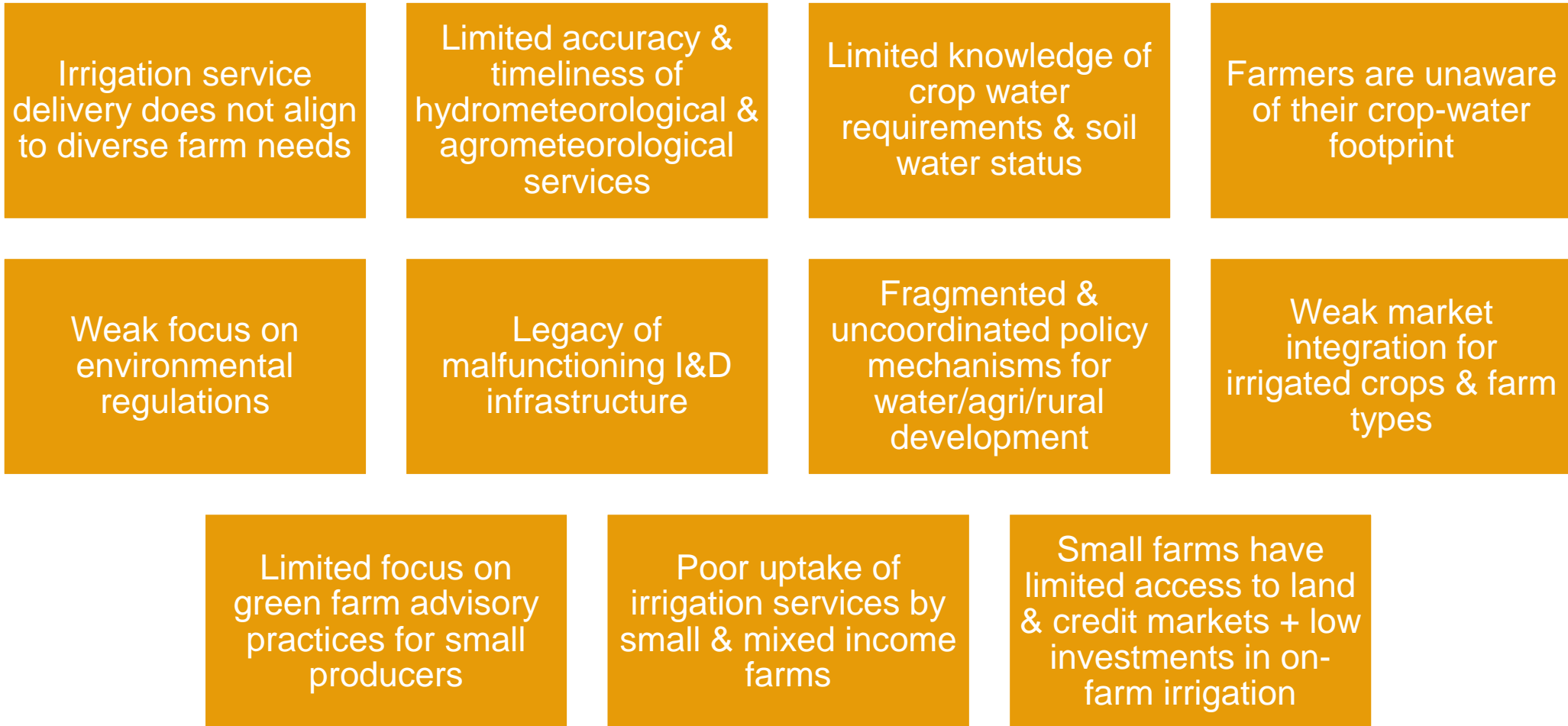
Wide diversity in importance of agriculture + irrigation

	Area	Population	Agriculture share of GDP	Arable land	Irrigated land	Share of irrigated land to total arable land
Albania	28,750 km ²	2,850,000	23%	696,000 ha	175,900 ha	25%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,209 km ²	3,790,000	3.3 %	1,246,000 ha	8,100 ha	0.7%
Croatia	56,000 km ²	4,100,000	3.7 %	1,537,000 ha	18,800 ha	1.2%
Kosovo	10,908 km ²	1,850,000	10.5 %	185,000 ha	15,000 ha	8%
Montenegro	13,812 km ²	630,000	8.0 %	517,000 ha	2,300 ha	0.4%
North Macedonia	25,713 km ²	2,080,000	2.9 %	667,000 ha	73,600 ha	11%
Serbia	78,361 km ²	7,060,000	7.5 %	3,294,000 ha	105,000 ha	3%
Total	264,806 km ²	22,360,000		8,157,000 ha	398,700 ha	5%

Dominant farm & irrigation typologies in the Balkans

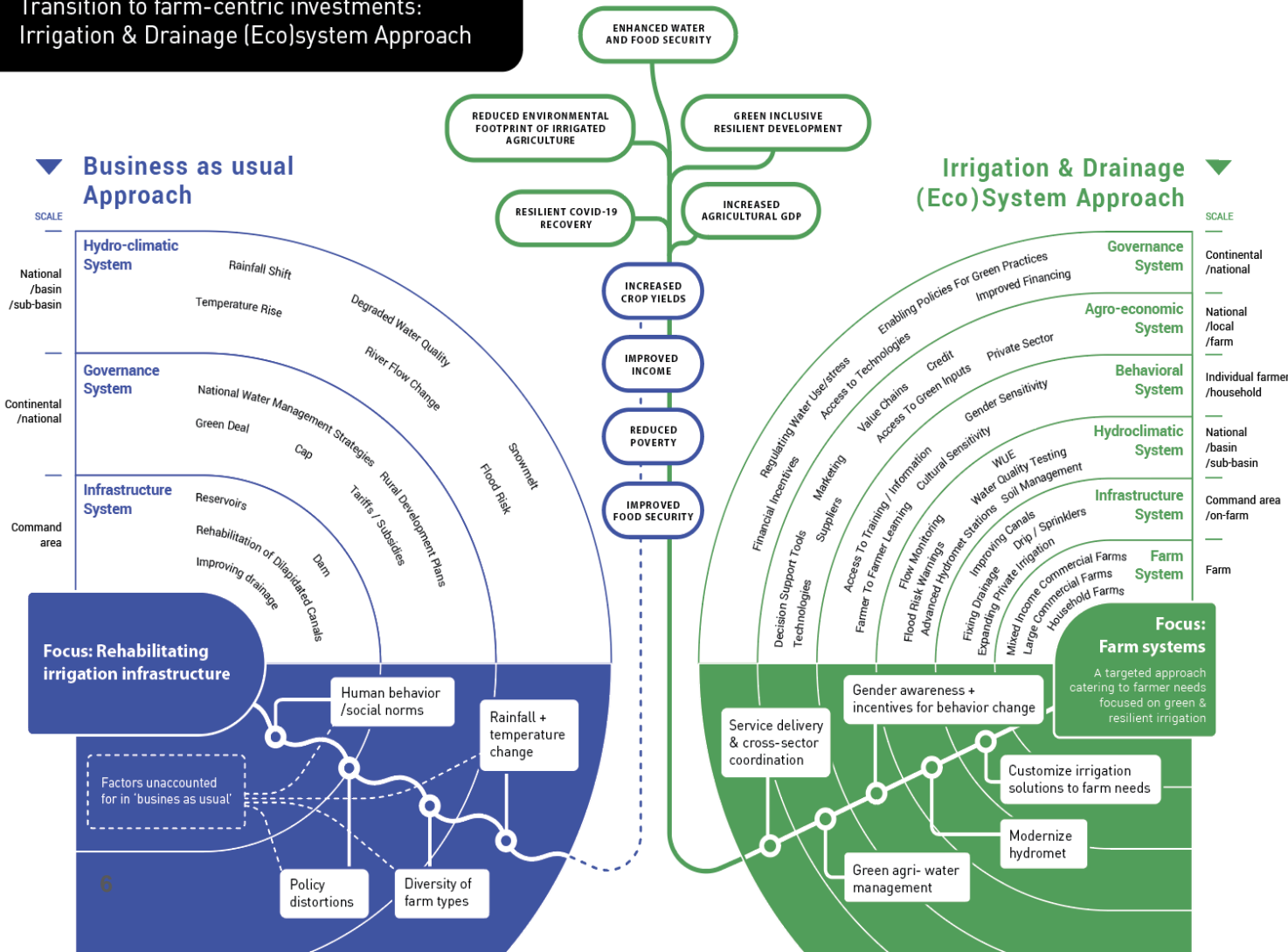
Agro-climatic zone	Relevant Balkan countries	Dominant farm typology	Dominant irrigation typology
Pannonian Plain	Continental Croatia, Vojvodina, Northern BiH	<p>Continental Croatia: mixed-income and full-time commercial farms</p> <p>Vojvodina: full-time commercial farms</p>	<p>Continental Croatia: 71% private irrigation from groundwater + drip irrigation adoption; 11% surface irrigation from canals, 6% surface irrigation from private source</p> <p>Vojvodina: 47% private irrigation from groundwater sources + sprinkler/drip irrigation adoption; 42% surface irrigation from large-scale canal systems</p>
Adriatic Coast	Adriatic Croatia, Albania, parts of Montenegro & BiH	<p>Albania: small household farms</p> <p>Adriatic Croatia: full-time commercial farms</p> <p>Montenegro: mixed-income and full-time commercial farms</p>	<p>Albania: 73% surface irrigation from public irrigation schemes + sprinkler adoption</p> <p>Adriatic Croatia: 44% surface irrigation from large-scale canal systems + drip irrigation adoption; 29% private irrigation from groundwater sources</p> <p>Montenegro: 37% private irrigation from groundwater sources + sprinkler irrigation adoption; 34% surface water irrigation from canal irrigation systems</p>
Hills	Central Serbia, parts of BiH	Central Serbia: mixed-income commercial farms & small household farms	Central Serbia: 55% private irrigation from groundwater sources + drip irrigation adoption; 31% surface water irrigation from canal systems
Isolated plains	Kosovo, North Macedonia	<p>Kosovo: mixed-income commercial farms & full-time commercial farms</p> <p>North Macedonia: small household farms & mixed income commercial farms</p>	Kosovo: 48% private irrigation from groundwater & 35% surface irrigation from large-scale canal systems

Core constraints to enhancing irrigated agriculture for drought management in the Balkans



Enabling Green, Climate Resilient, Sustainable, and Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in the Western Balkans – the Irrigation & Drainage (Eco)system Approach

Transition to farm-centric investments:
Irrigation & Drainage (Eco)system Approach



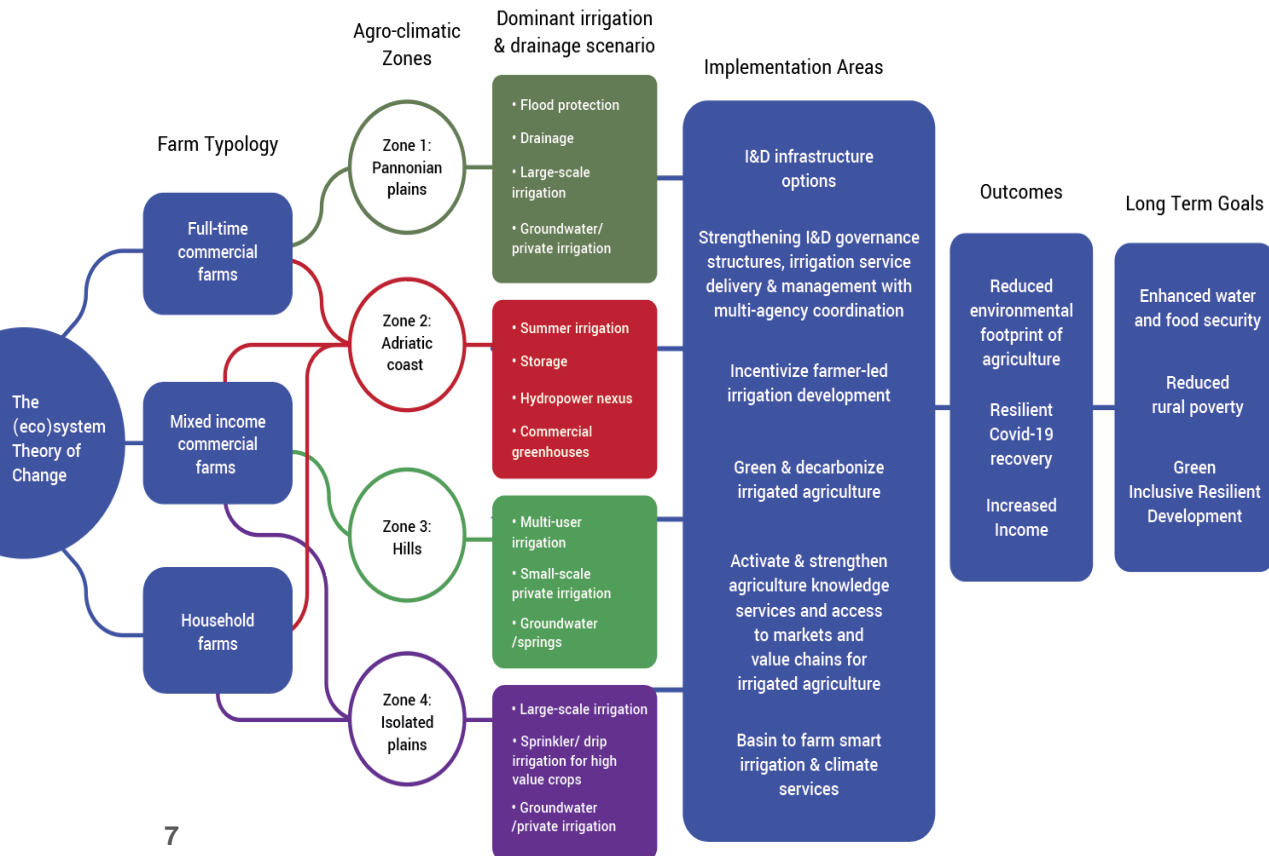
Definition

- Irrigation and drainage is inherently part of a complex socio-technical-ecological system influenced and affected by weather and climatic, agroecological, socioeconomic, technological, governance and policy, and human behavioral factors.
- These (eco)systems play a powerful role in influencing outcomes from investments in irrigation, drainage, and agriculture and need to be considered in designing and prioritizing interventions.
- The approach is a redefined I&D investment framework for identifying, designing, prioritizing, sequencing, implementing, and monitoring irrigation to address agriculture water management constraints for diverse farm types and contexts.
- The approach is oriented towards supporting governments in meeting the triple objectives of green, inclusive, and climate resilient irrigation and agricultural growth.

Implementation options for I&D (Eco)System Approach

Generic Theory of Change

Putting the Irrigation & Drainage (Eco)system Approach into Action



Implementation areas

- **Implementation area 1:** strengthening I&D governance structures, service delivery & multi-agency coordination
- **Implementation area 2:** Green & decarbonize irrigated agriculture
- **Implementation area 3:** Incentivize FLID
- **Implementation area 4:** Activate & strengthen agriculture knowledge services, access to markets & value chains
- **Implementation area 5:** Customized infrastructure solutions for collective & bulk irrigation water supply schemes
- **Implementation area 6:** Invest in basin to farm-centric SMART irrigation & climate digital services

Implementation area 2: Green & decarbonize irrigated agriculture

Catalyze nature-based solutions

Incentivize drought-resistant crop varieties

Consider circular economy

Controlled drainage for soil health

Promote climate-smart agriculture water practices

Invest in small-scale storage

Thank you



WORLD BANK GROUP
Water

www.worldbank.org/water | www.blogs.worldbank.org/water | @WorldBankWater 