

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP ON NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT

BMP Case Study

Overview

Name: Romania: Agricultural Pollution Control Project

Location/Terrain: The aim is to design an integrated intervention covering the entire nation; the pilot project is in Calarasi County.

Crop(s): Various Crops and Livestock

Nutrient(s): Inappropriate storage and use of livestock manure and lack of nutrient management systems.

Rationale: Agricultural and household nutrients and other agricultural pollutants discharged into the Danube River and Black Sea.



Issue(s) of Concern/Challenges:

Due to inappropriate storage and use of livestock manure and large cropped areas without nutrient management systems, high rates of agriculture and household nutrients and pollutants are being discharged into the Danube River and Black Sea.

Practice Objectives:

Increase the use of environment-friendly agricultural and household practices.

Practice Description:

There were three key elements to this project:

1. Farm Level Management: manure management, management and restoration of polders, promotion of environment-friendly agricultural practices and soil and waste water quality monitoring
2. Strengthening National Policy and Regulatory Capacity
3. Public Awareness Activities and Replication Strategy

More on the BMPS:

Manure Management—Provision of incentives to communes and individual households for the installation of improved manure storage facilities and equipment for manure collection and application

Promotion of environment-friendly agricultural practices—Nutrient management, shrub rows, narrow vegetation barriers, conservation tillage, tree planting and riparian buffer strips, as well as the demonstration of integrated crop and nutrient management

Integrated management of Boianu-Sticleanu polder and the ecological restoration of part of Calarasi-Raul polder

Outcomes:

The early results indicated that the most successful practices in terms of adoption rates were manure management, crop rotations using leguminous plants, soil testing, nutrient management plans and the planting of forest windbreaks.

Significance:

There are predicted additional benefits:

Nationally, the country will benefit through: improved surface water and groundwater quality in the watershed pilot area; improved agricultural productivity as a result of better agricultural practices; progress towards compliance with EU directives; increased capacity building of local institutions; and sustainable rural growth and development through environmentally sound agricultural practices.

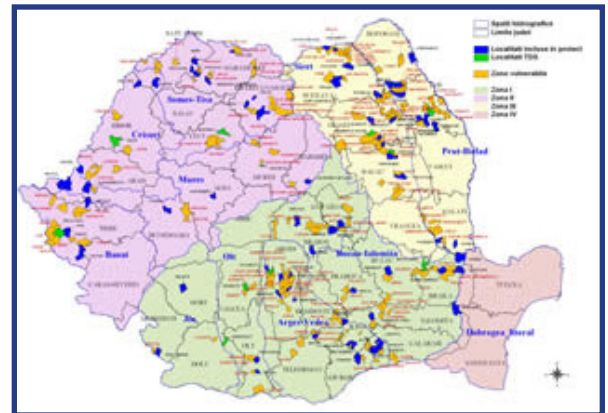
Internationally, benefits will accrue through: continual reduction in the discharge of nutrients and sediments into the Danube River and the Black Sea and accompanying improvements in water quality; improving habitats for migratory waterfowl and a variety of endangered species; and carbon sequestration in grasslands, arable land and forests.

Data/Graphs:

Investments:

Government contribution: USD 5.65 million
(including USD 1 million from the World Bank-funded
Agricultural Support Services Project)
GEF: USD 5.15 million.

TOTAL: USD 10.8 million



For more information, please contact Chuck Chaitovitz at chuck.chaitovitz@gef.org or visit www.gpa.unep.org/index.php/global-partnership-on-nutrient-management.