



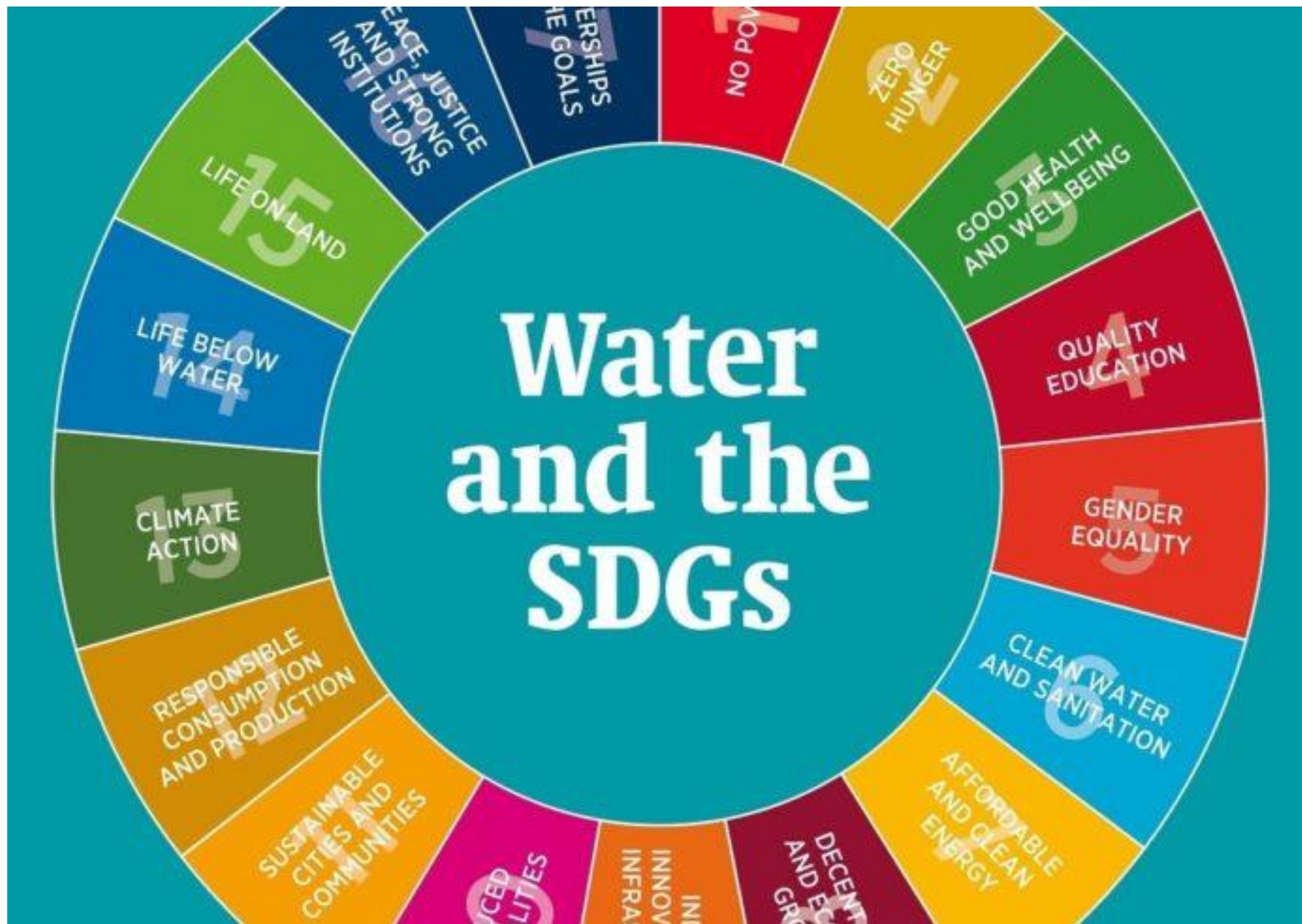
EUROSAI
Post-Congress Get-Together

Audits of Water Management

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- ***3 Audits: Drought, Floods, Water Quality***
- ***Challenges for the Future***



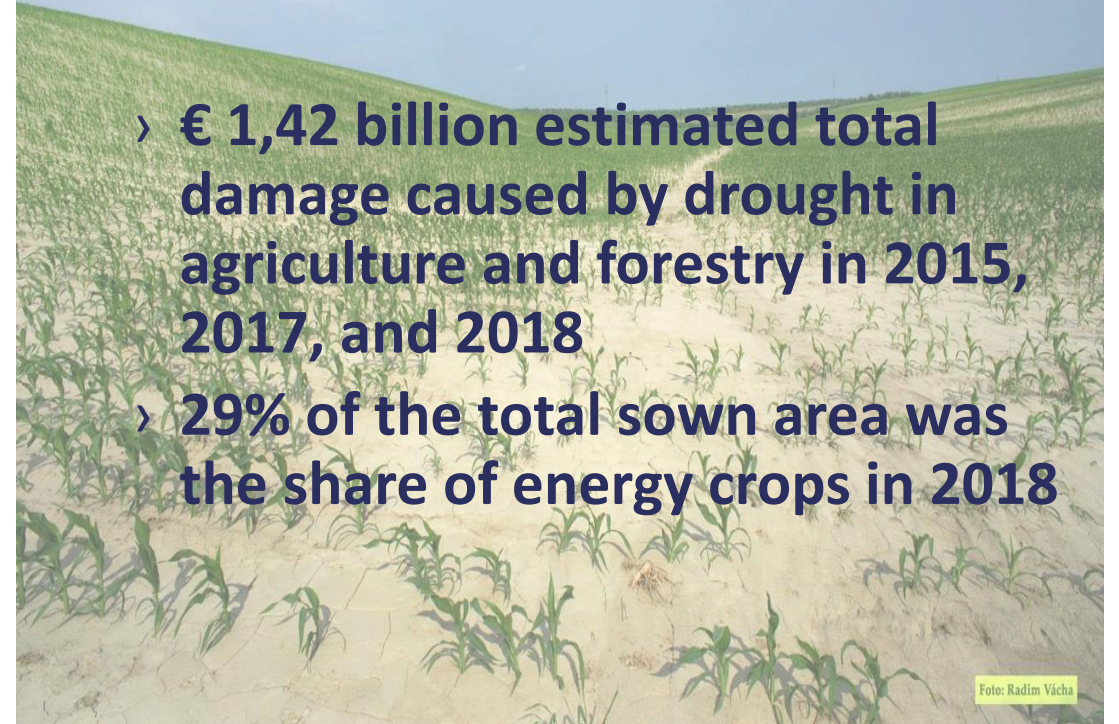
KEY FACTS

- 10 significant **FLOODS** between 1997 and 2013



- › € 7,64 billion damage to property
- › 123 – 135 human victims

- Significant **DROUGHT** in 2015, 2017, and 2018



- › € 1,42 billion estimated total damage caused by drought in agriculture and forestry in 2015, 2017, and 2018
- › 29% of the total sown area was the share of energy crops in 2018

Foto: Radim Vicha



KEY FACTS

WATER QUALITY did not improve between 2013 and 2019

› **Agricultural activity - significant polluter with pesticides and nitrogenous substances**

- **Pesticides - main reason for increasing number of exemptions from the drinking water hygienic limit**



Audit No. 18/27: Measures implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Environment to mitigate the effects of drought and water scarcity

Objective of the audit:

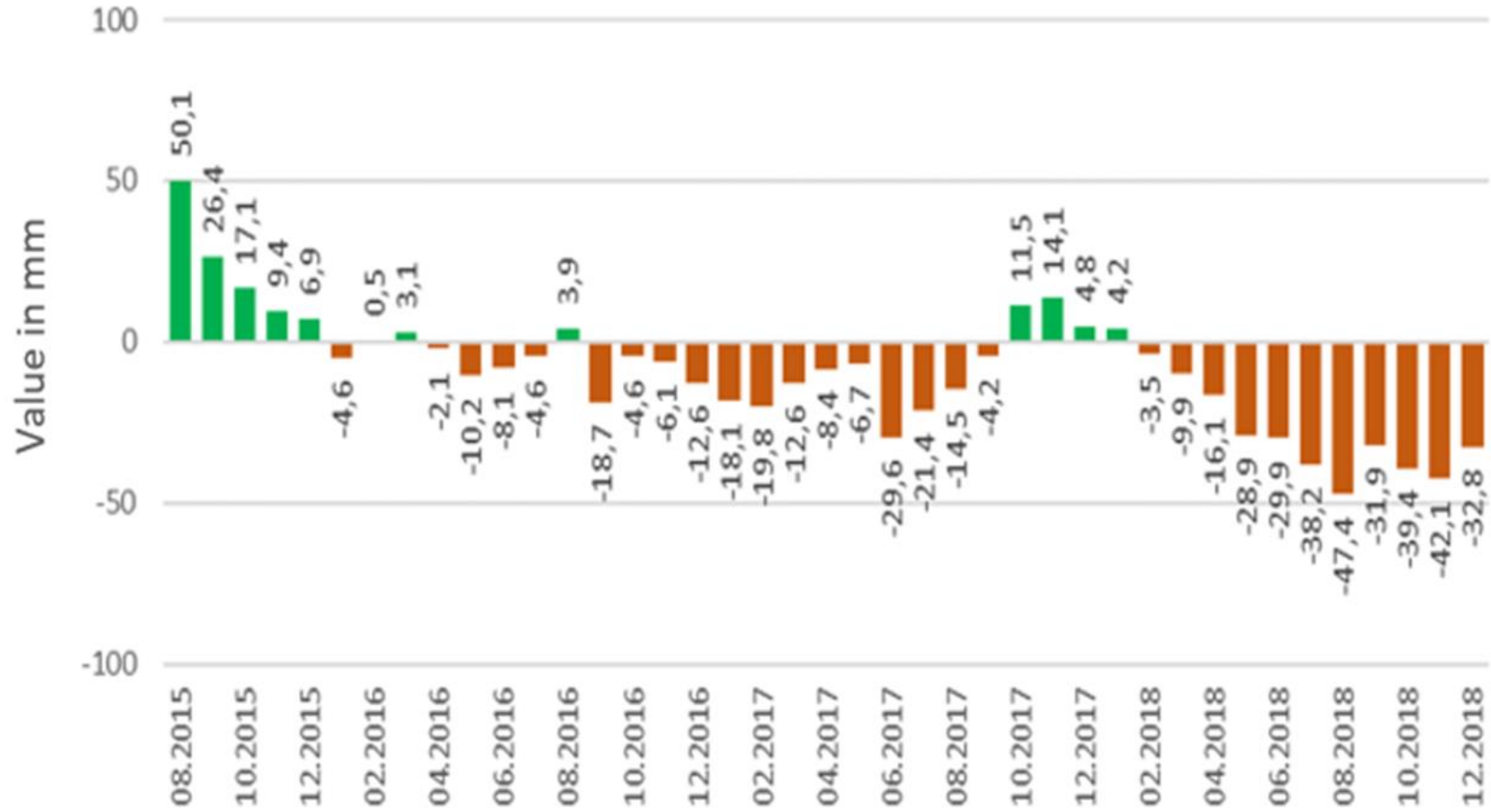
- **to examine the implementation of measures by both ministries to mitigate the negative impacts of drought and water scarcity and to examine the provision of funds in relation to the set objectives and their fulfilment**

Audited period:

- **2013-2018**



Soil moisture deficit in the Czech Republic 2015 - 2018



Audit No. 18/27: Measures implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of the Environment (MoE) to mitigate the effects of drought and water scarcity

Identified shortcomings in a nutshell:

- **Insufficient legislation**
- **Formal fulfilment of tasks set by the Government**
- **Shortcomings of the concept**
- **Lack of specific and measurable targets and indicators for drought**
- **New subsidy programmes not implemented**
- **Contradictions between the MoA and the MoE**



Audit No. 19/04 Support for Flood Protection Measures

Objective of the audit:

- to verify whether the funds allocated to flood protection measures were spent effectively, economically and in compliance with legal regulations

Audited period:

- 2016-2018



Sections of streams in areas with significant flood risk (2017)



Audit No. 19/04 Support for Flood Protection Measures

Identified shortcomings in a nutshell:

- More than 50% of the specific measures was not launched
- Nature-based flood prevention measures implemented minimally
- Volume of funds spent by both ministries - significantly lower than needs
- Ministries spent only one-third of the anticipated needs of resources
- The Water Act prohibits to carry out development in active zones but development is still in progress



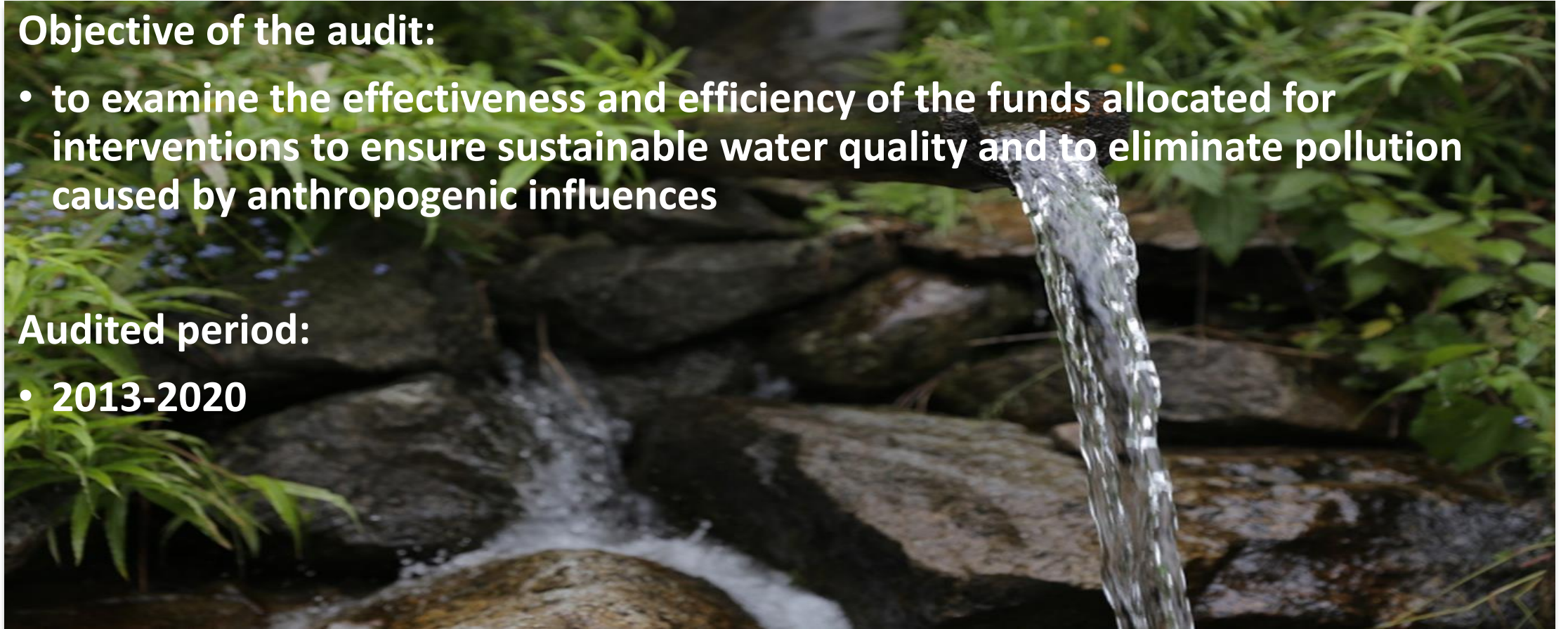
Audit No. 20/04 Interventions to ensure sustainable water quality

Objective of the audit:

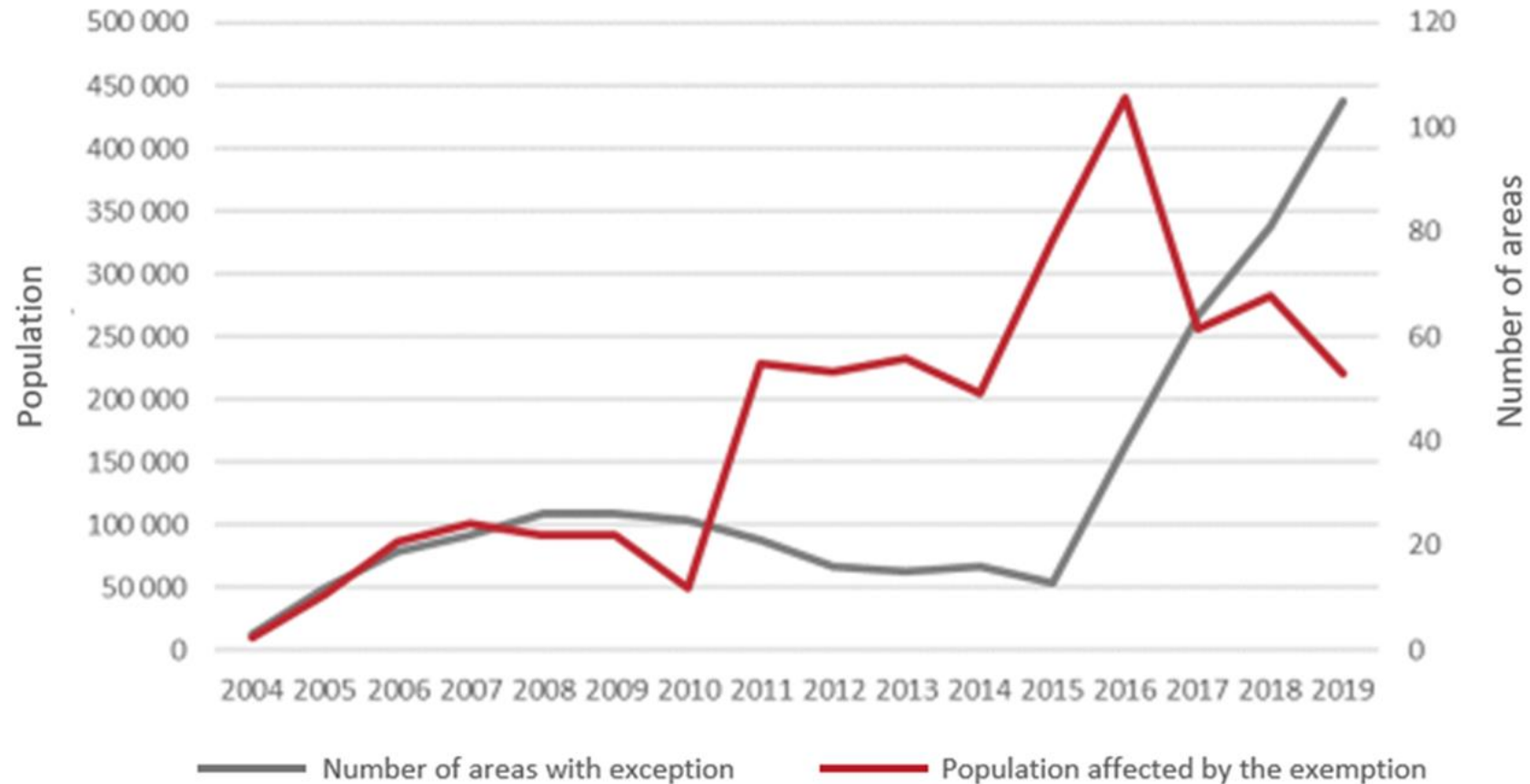
- to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of the funds allocated for interventions to ensure sustainable water quality and to eliminate pollution caused by anthropogenic influences

Audited period:

- 2013-2020



Development of the population and areas affected by the exemption from the hygiene limit for pesticides in the period 2004–2019



Audit No. 20/04 Interventions to ensure sustainable water quality

Identified shortcomings in a nutshell:

- **National goals for water quality improvement were set without the target state**
- **Measures to improve water quality have not been efficient**
- **Farmers have no incentive to apply the principles of integrated pest management**
- **MoA has no information on the actual consumption of pesticides and nitrates**



Challenges for the future

• DROUGHT

- To promote effective and long-term sustainable solutions.
- To achieve the elimination of closely departmental aspects.
- MoA and MoE consistently address measures to correct difficulties.
- Changes must relate to water retention in the landscape and sustainable water management.

• FLOODS

- To pay more attention to the reduction of activities in flood areas, especially in the active zones.
- Technical measures continue to be preferred x effective nature-friendly measures not yet largely implemented.
- Suitable combinations of these flood protection measures need to be sought.



Challenges for the future

WATER QUALITY

- Early access to information on actual consumption of pesticides and nitrates.
- To support new knowledge and technological processes.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

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