

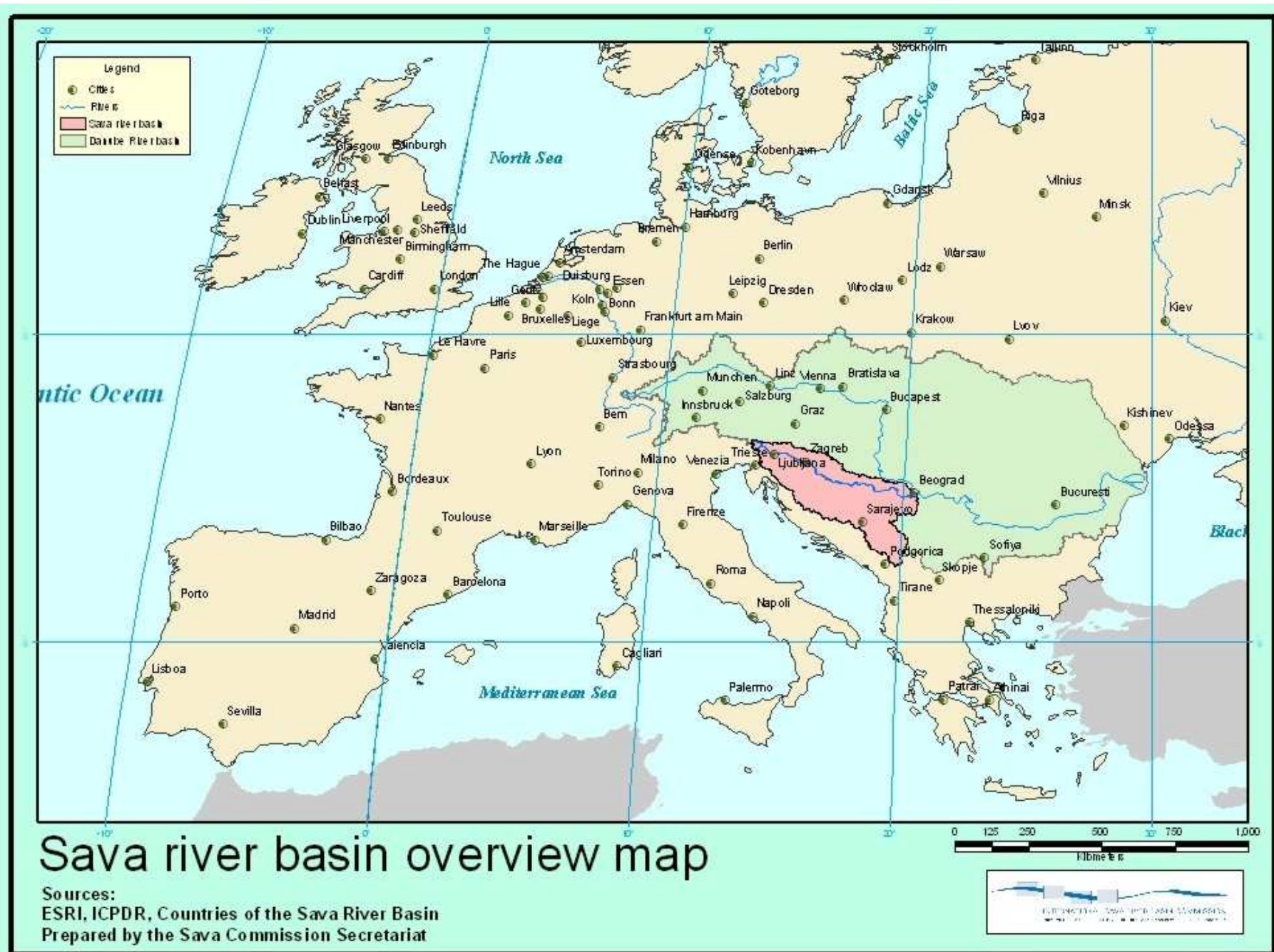


Transboundary Water Cooperation and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Sava River Basin

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Overview

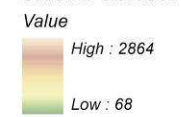
- Introduction on the Sava River Basin
- Establishment of Cooperation in the Sava River Basin
- Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB)
- International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)
- Adaptation to Climate Change in the Sava River Basin
- Summary
- Contact Information



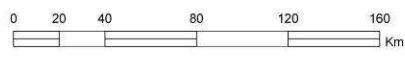
Sava River Basin overview map



- Sava RB boundary**
 - State borders**
 - Urban areas**
 - Continuous urban areas
 - Discontinuous urban areas
 - Industrial or commercial units
 - Green urban areas
 - Sport and leisure facilities
 - Urban centers
 - Reservoirs** ($V \geq 5 \text{ mil m}^3$)
 - Sava RB rivers**
(*Catchments $\geq 1000 \text{ sq.km}$*)*
 - Sava River
 - 1st order tributary
 - 2nd order tributary
 - 3rd order tributary
- *except Sutla/Sotla, Lašva and Tinja



Data sources:
 DEM data: The NASA Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission (SRTM) processed by the CIAT-CSI (<http://srtm.csi.cgiar.org>), USGS
 CORINE land cover: EEA (<http://www.eea.europa.eu>)
 Other data: ICPDR, ESRI, the Parties to the FASRB (SI,HR,BA,RS)



1:2,000,000

Coordinate system: ETRS 1989
 Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area

Processed and compiled by the Secretariat of the ISRBC
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Sava River Basin

- **Area:** 97 713 km² (the second largest Danube sub-basin; share: 12%)
- **Average flow** at the mouth: 1722 m³/s
(the largest Danube tributary; contribution: 25%)
- **River length:** 940 km (594 km of which is the waterway)
- **Population:** approx. 8.5 million

Country	Share of the basin (%)	Share of the territory (%)
Albania	0.2	0.6
Bosnia & Herzegovina	39.2	75.8
Croatia	26.0	45.2
Montenegro	7.1	49.6
Serbia	15.5	17.4
Slovenia	12.0	52.8

Sava River Basin

- **High environmental and social value**
 - Natural beauty



Sava River Basin

- **High environmental and social value**
 - High biological and landscape diversity
(natural wetlands, parks, protected areas)



Sava River Basin

- **High environmental and social value**
 - Large retention areas



Sava River Basin

- **High environmental and social value**
 - High potential for transport of cargo and passengers



Sava River Basin

- **High environmental and social value**
 - High potential for tourism and recreation



Establishment of Cooperation

- **Decay of Yugoslavia – a challenge to WRM in the SRB**
 - Sava river used to be the biggest **national river** of the former SFRY
 - Activities related to WRM in the SRB were regulated by **national regulation, plans and programs**
 - Appropriate institutional framework for implementation of water policy in the SRB existed **until decay of the SFRY**
 - Upon establishment of independent countries in the basin, Sava river became an **international river**
 - **New, international framework required** for exploitation, protection and control of the Sava river, i.e. for **the TWRM**
 - Consequences of the war in 1990's – an **obstacle** for the establishment of the framework

Establishment of Cooperation

- **From different priorities to Integrated TWRM approach**
 - Rehabilitation and development of **navigation**
 - **Flood protection**
 - Utilization of potentials for **tourism development**
 - Utilization of potentials for **energy production**
 - Maintenance of **water quality and quantity**

Establishment of Cooperation

- **The Sava River Initiative**

- **Launch of the Initiative:** June 2001
- **Signing the Letter of Intent on Coop. in the SRB:** Nov. 29, 2001
- **Signing the FASRB:** Kranjska Gora, Dec. 3, 2002
- **Est. of the Interim Sava Commission:** Brussels, March 12, 2003
- **Ratification of the FASRB:** December 29, 2004
- **Est. of the ISRBC:** Zagreb, June 27-29, 2005
- **Est. of the ISRBC Secretariat:** Zagreb, January 9, 2006

FASRB

- **Key objective:**

**Transboundary cooperation
for sustainable development of the region**

- **Particular objectives:**

- To establish an **international regime of navigation**
- To establish **sustainable water management**
- To **prevent/limit hazards** (floods, droughts, ice and accidents) and **reduce/eliminate** their negative **consequences**

FASRB

- Implementation **coordinated by the ISRBC** (BA, HR, RS, SI)
- **Fields of work** of the ISRBC
 - Issues of **sustainability**:
 - Improvement of water quality
 - Protection of aquatic ecosystem
 - Protection against the harmful effects of water (due to floods, ice, droughts, accidents)
 - **Development** activities:
 - Different kinds of water use (navigation, hydropower generation, water supply, sewerage and drainage, fishery, tourism and recreation)
- **Broadest scope of work** among European river / lake commissions

FASRB

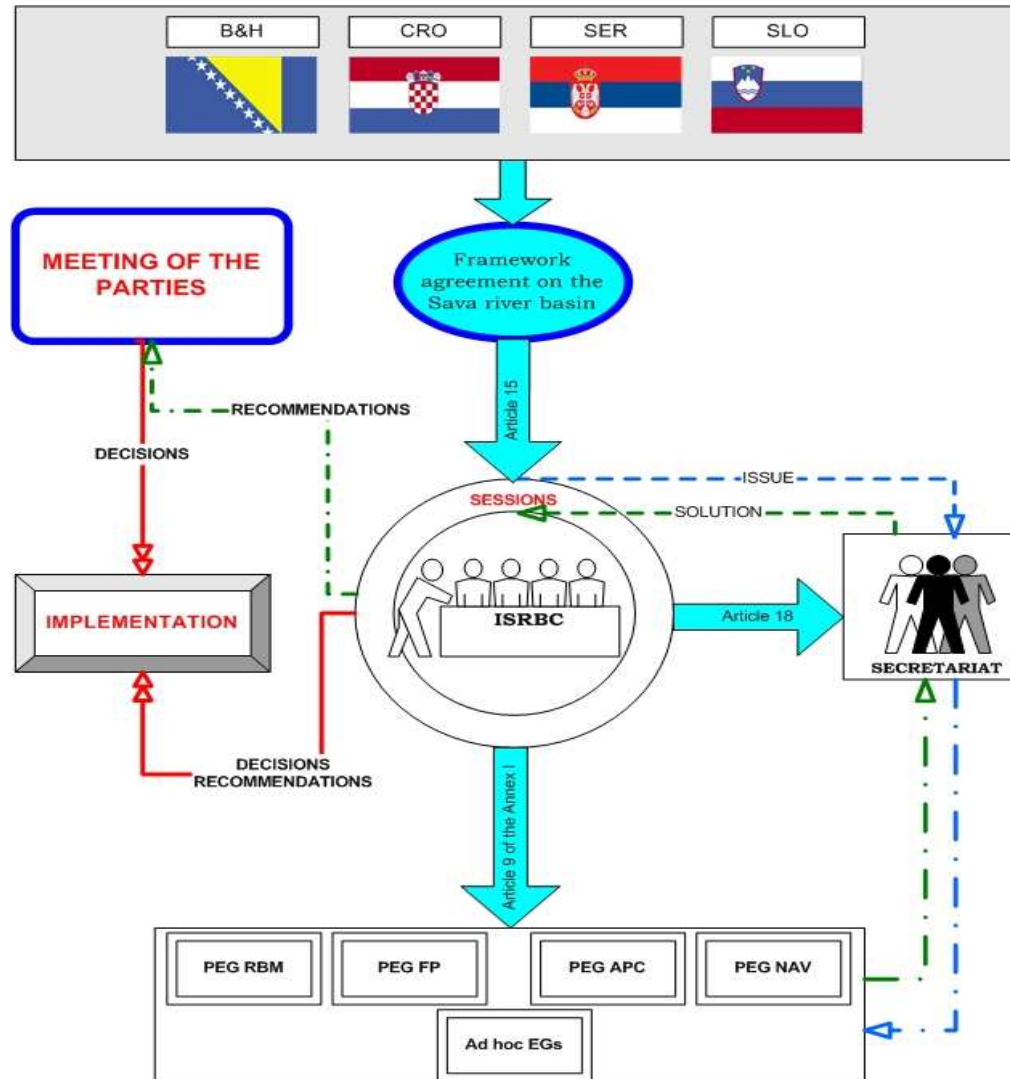
- **Principles of transboundary cooperation**
 - Cooperation on the basis of **sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit** and **good faith** in order to achieve the goals of the FASRB
 - Cooperation in accordance with the **EU WFD**
 - Regular **exchange of information** within the basin
(on the water regime, navigation regime, legislation, organizational structures, administrative & technical practices)
 - Cooperation with **international organizations** (ICPDR, DC, UNECE, EU)

FASRB

- **Principles of transboundary cooperation (cont.)**
 - **Reasonable and equitable use** of water
 - Securing **integrity** of the water regime in the basin
 - Reduction of **transboundary impacts** caused by economic and other activities of the Parties
 - **Prevention of causing significant harm** to other Party(ies), when using water of the Sava River Basin

FASRB

- Mechanism of TB cooperation



Acronyms and abbreviations:
 ISRBC - International Sava river basin commission
 PEG RBM - Permanent expert group for river basin management
 PEG FP - Permanent expert group for flood prevention
 PEG APC - Permanent expert group for accident prevention and control
 PEG NAV - Permanent expert group for navigation
 Ad hoc Egs - Ad hoc expert groups

ISRBC

- **General info**

- Composed of 8 **representatives** of the 4 countries
- Given the international **legal capacity**, for:
 - Making **decisions** in the field of **Navigation**
 - Providing **recommendations** in all other fields, i.e. **Water Protection and Hazard Management**
- **Decisions and recommendations** are adopted by unanimous vote
- **Languages** of the ISRBC:
 - **Official** (3 official languages of B&H, Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian)
 - **Working** (English)

ISRBC

- **Financing**

- **Functioning of the Secretariat** – through regular annual contributions of the Parties from their budgets
- **Projects**
 - From **additional contributions of the Parties**
 - From **international programs / funds**

- **Reporting**

- Report on the Secretariat work **to the ISRBC** (3-4 sessions per year)
- Annual report on the ISRBC work **to the Parties**
- Country reports on implementation of the FASRB **to the ISRBC**
- Report on implementation of the FASRB and the ISRBC work **to the Meeting of the Parties** (every 2 years)

ISRBC

- **Coordination of:**

- Development of joint / integrated **plans** for the SRB
 - River Basin Management Plan (according to EU WFD)
 - Flood Risk Management Plan (according to EU Flood Directive)
- Establishment of **integrated systems** for the SRB
 - GIS (according to INSPIRE Directive and WISE)
 - RIS – River Information Services (according to EU RIS Directive)
 - Meteorological and Hydrological Data Exchange System
 - Flood Forecasting and Warning System
 - Accident Emergency Warning System
- Preparation of **development programs** for the SRB
 - Rehabilitation and development of **navigation**
 - Development of (nautical) **tourism**

ISRBC

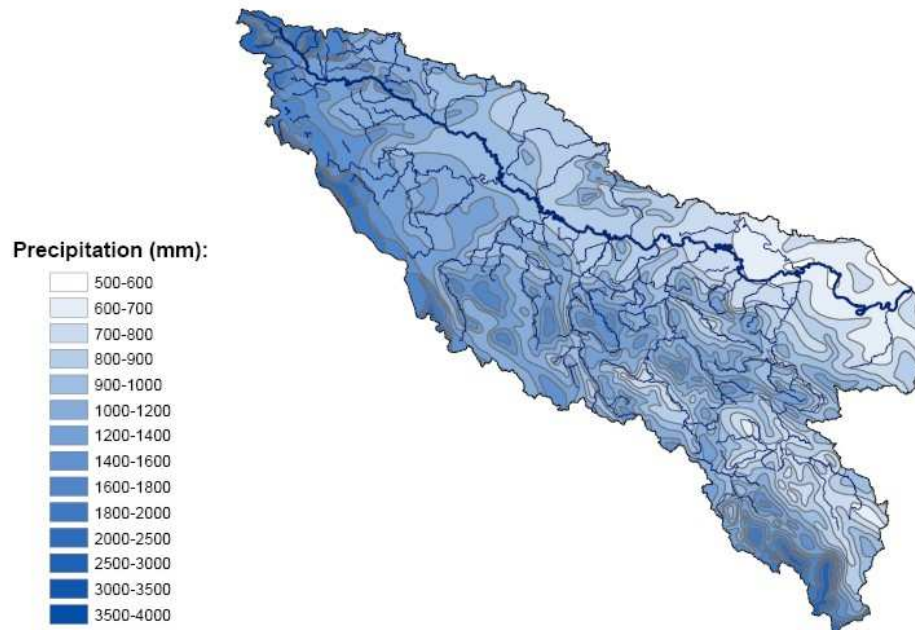
- **Coordination of (cont.):**
 - Harmonization of **regulation** (national → EU)
 - Creation of additional **protocols to the FASRB**
 - Navigation regime
 - Prevention of water pollution caused by navigation
 - Flood protection
 - Emergency situations
 - Sediment management
 - Transboundary impacts

- **Cooperation / stakeholder involvement / public participation**

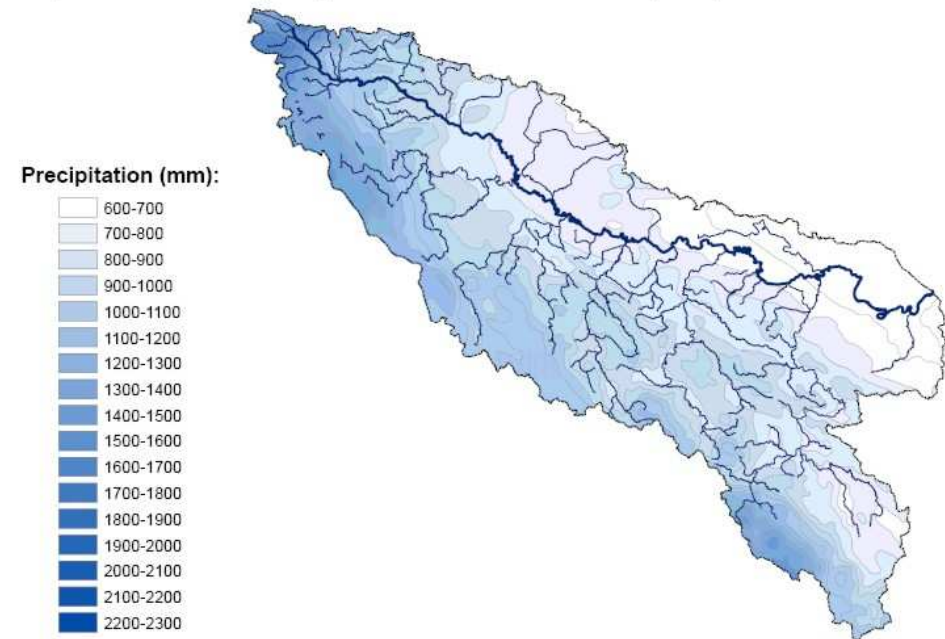
Climate Change Adaptation

- **Climate trends in the basin**
 - Precipitation

Map 6: Mean annual precipitation in Sava River Basin (1969)



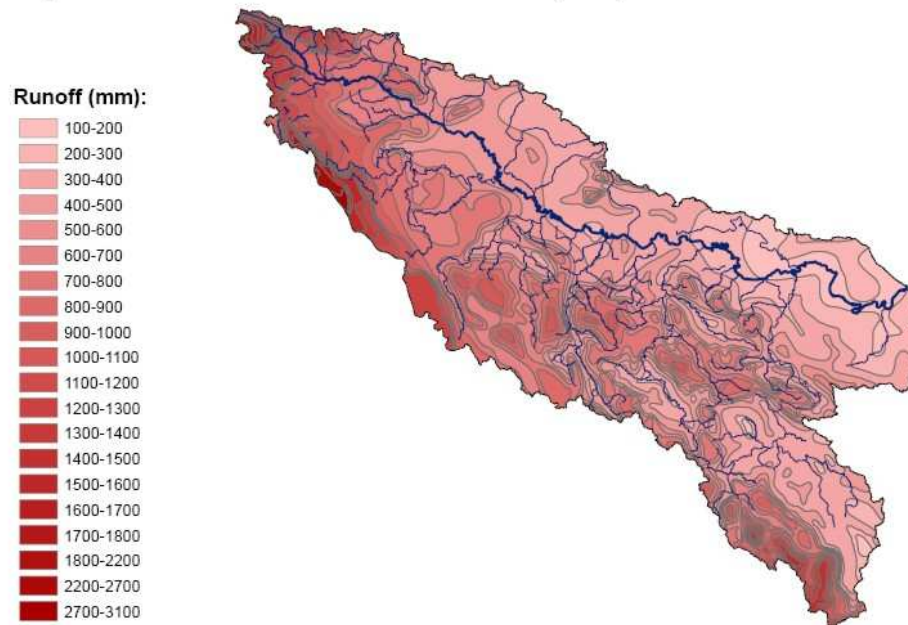
Map 3: Mean annual precipitation in Sava River Basin (2006)



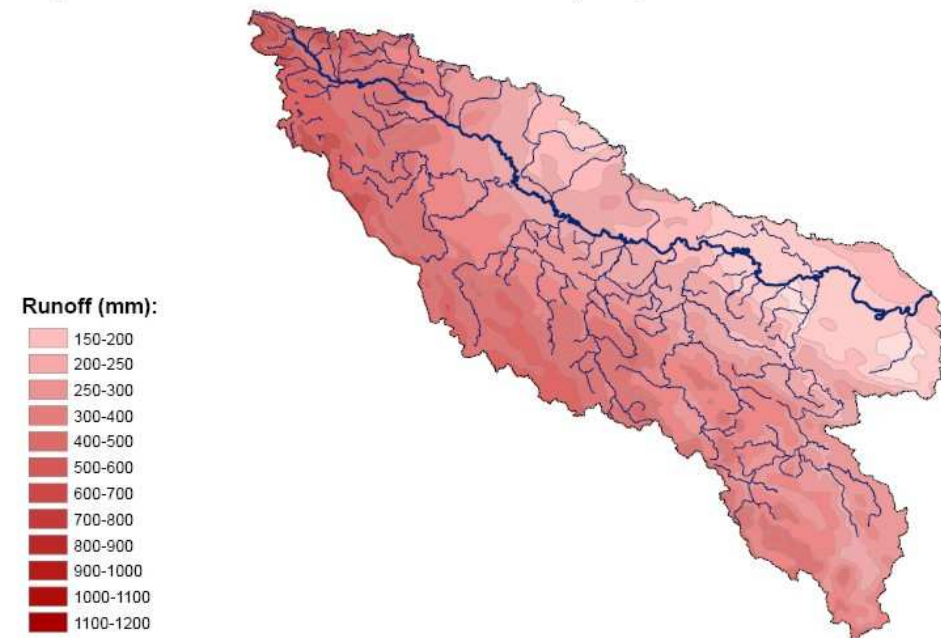
Climate Change Adaptation

- **Climate trends in the basin**
 - Runoff

Map 5: Mean annual runoff in Sava River Basin (1969)

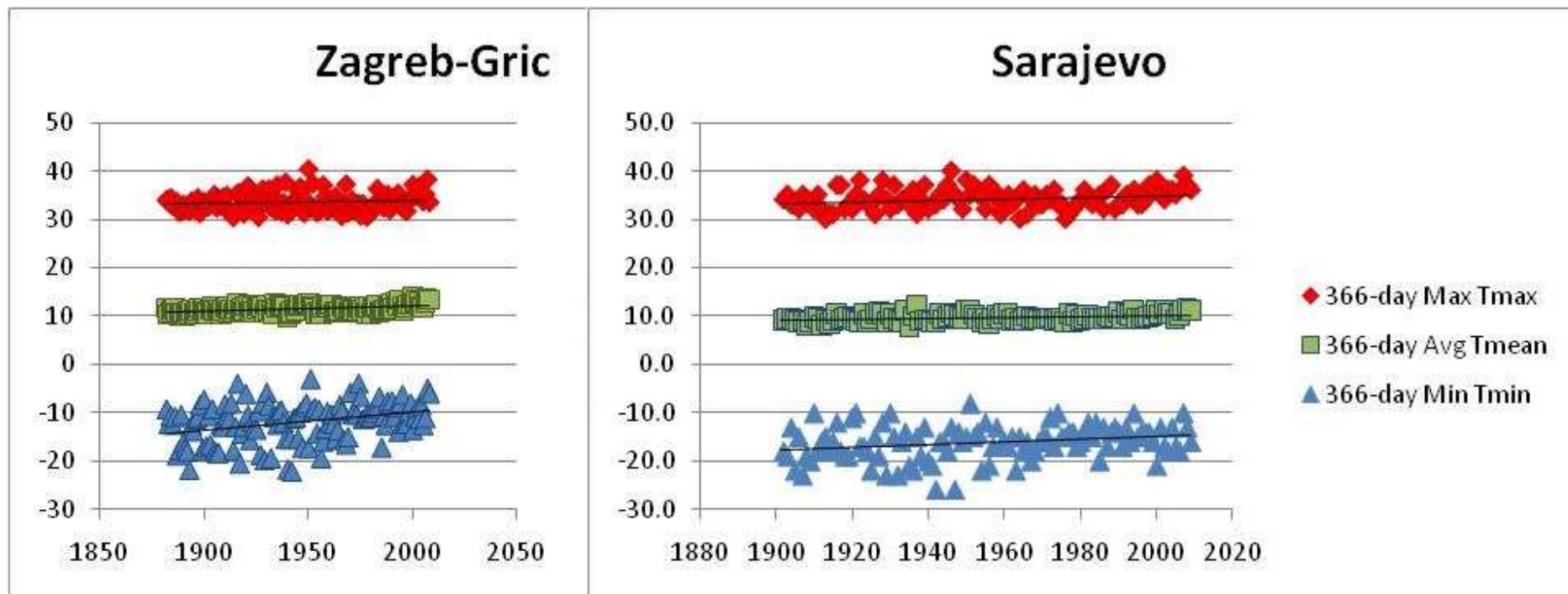


Map 2: Mean annual runoff in Sava River Basin (2006)



Climate Change Adaptation

- **Climate trends in the basin**
 - Temperature



Climate Change Adaptation

- **Political commitment on a high level**
 - **Declaration from the 3rd Meeting of the Parties** (ministerial level)
 - **Strategy on Implementation of the FASRB and Action Plan for the Period 2011-2015**
 - Integration of **water policy** (RBM planning) with the climate change issues
 - Adaptation of **flood management** to climate change
 - Consideration of further development of **economic activities** in the basin (navigation, hydropower generat., water supply, agriculture, recreation & tourism) and its sustainability with respect to environmental protection and climate change



Climate Change Adaptation

- **Preparation of the Climate Adaptation Plan for the basin**
 - Financed and implemented by World Bank
 - Duration: 2 years; Budget: 300 k\$
 - Objectives:
 - To improve the knowledge on the climate change impact on the water sector
 - To show how to increase the climate resilience of IWRM in the region

Climate Change Adaptation

- **Preparation of the Climate Adaptation Plan for the basin**
 - Analysis of climate and hydrologic trends
 - Climate modelling (downscaling of the Global Climate Model)
 - Hydrologic and hydraulic modelling
 - Guidance notes on adaptation, for different water sub-sectors
 - Navigation
 - Hydropower generation
 - Agricultural water use
 - Flood protection

Climate Change Adaptation

- **Building the Link between the Flood Risk Management Planning and Climate Change Assessment for the basin**
 - Financed by ENVSEC through UNECE, implemented by the ISRBC
 - Duration: 2 years; Budget: 170 k\$
 - Objectives:
 - To make a basis for preparation of the first *Flood Risk Management Plan for the Sava River Basin*
 - To elaborate possible climate change impacts on flood management in the basin and adaptive measures

Climate Change Adaptation

- **Building the Link between the Flood Risk Management Planning and Climate Change Assessment for the basin**
 - Preparatory activities for development of the *Sava Flood Risk Management Plan*
 - Compilation of various climate change scenarios for the region, their expected impacts on frequency and magnitude of extreme flood events
 - Assessment of the need for additional modelling of climate change impact on flood vulnerability
 - Preliminary identification and description of possible adaptation measures
 - Selection of a package of the adaptation measures

Climate Change Adaptation

- **Lessons learned**
 - **Data collection** is a challenge
 - **Local knowledge** and **engagement of local experts** is extremely important for successful implementation of the projects
 - **Steering** of the projects is essential
 - Being done by **Expert Groups of the ISRBC** (Flood Prevention, Hydro-Meteorological Issues, River Basin Management)
 - **Sufficient level of expertise** is provided
 - **Representation of all beneficiary countries** is ensured

Summary

- **Key features of the approach**
 - **Cohesive**, providing conditions for:
 - **Cooperation** of the countries **after the conflict**
 - Implementation of **joint, basin-wide projects**
 - **Harmonization** of national regulation, methodologies, procedures ...
 - **Integrated** (whole basin, sustainability, development)
 - **Transparent** (public participation)
 - **Aligned with UNECE and EU regulation** (UNECE Water Convention, EU Directives, ...)
 - **Subregional** (“finer resolution” of results than on a regional scale)
 - **Pragmatic and practical** (offering, to the Parties, “products” such as joint plans, development programs, protocols, harmonized regulation, integrated systems)

Summary

- **Challenges / possible obstacles to implementation**
 - **Differences between the countries**
 - Level of **economic development** (financial resources)
 - **Organizational structure** in decision-making process
 - **Environmental awareness** of the public
 - **Financing** priority projects / strategic studies, establishment of integrated systems
 - **Resolving** conflicts of interests of different users of water (within a country / between countries / climate change)
 - **Different legal capacity** of the ISRBC in the fields of Navigation and Water Management

Summary

- **Conclusions**

- **FASRB** appears to be a **good framework** for Integrated TWRM
 - By scope
 - By vision of transboundary cooperation (principles, mechanism)
- **Many focal points** and **good inter-sectoral coordination and communication** within a Party needed due to broad scope of the FASRB
- **Protocols are necessary** to regulate specific issues addressed by the FASRB
- Involvement of **expert groups** is very important for realization of regular activities, not only as a support to the Secretariat, but also as a link to other experts of the Parties
- **Political commitment** and support at high political level (Joint Statement, MoU) is crucial for launching new projects

Contact Information

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