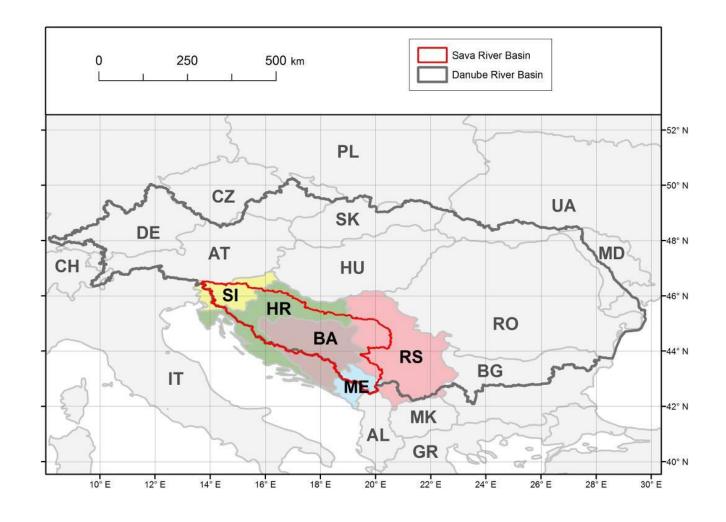


Transboundary Water Management in the Sava River Basin focusing on sediment and biodiversity issues

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Sava river basin





FASRB

Basic facts

- The first development-oriented multilateral agreement in the region signed after the geopolitical changes in the 1990-ies
- Parties:
 - Bosnia & Herzegovina
 - Croatia
 - **Serbia** (formerly FR Yugoslavia, Serbia & Montenegro)
 - Slovenia
 (Montenegro ongoing contacts on their possible approach)
- Implementation coordinated by the ISRBC



FASRB

Key objective:

Transboundary water cooperation for sustainable development of the region

- Particular objectives to establish:
 - International regime of **navigation**
 - Sustainable water management
 - Sustainable management of hazards
 (floods, droughts, accidents involving water pollution, etc.)
- Provides the ISRBC with the broadest scope of work among European int'l basin organizations (i.e. river/lake commissions)



ISRBC

Coordination of:

- Development of joint / integrated plans for the basin
 - River Basin Management Plan (according to EU WFD)
 - Flood Risk Management Plan (according to EU Flood Directive)
 - Sediment Management Plan
 - Water and Climate Adaptation Plan
- Establishment of integrated systems for the basin
 - Information systems (GIS, RIS)
 - Data exchange system (hydrological and meteorological)
 - Forecasting and early warning systems (floods, accidents)





ISRBC

Coordination of (cont.):

- Development of water-related economic activities in the basin
 - Navigation
 - Sustainable river tourism
- Harmonization of regulation (national → EU)
- Creation of additional protocols to the FASRB



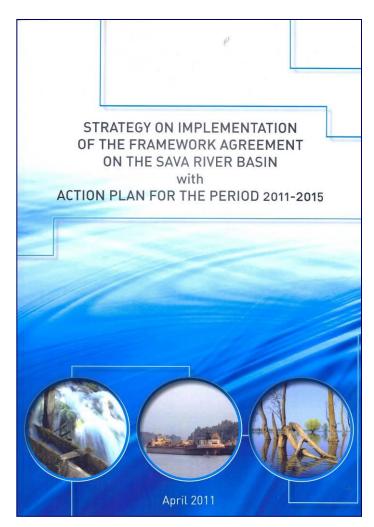






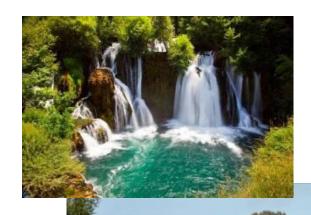
Projects

- Majority of the activities performed through implementation of projects
- All the projects agreed by the four Parties
- **Total number of projects:** 30 (implemented or ongoing)
- Total budget: 24 M€
- Share of external funding: 87% (20.8 M€)





- Joint work ---> joint priorities ---> joint vision and programme
- EUSDR perceived as a framework for implementation of the 'joint programme' in the period 2014 – 2020











- EUSDR PA 4 Milestones in the Road Map of Action 2
 ("Strengthening cooperation on the sub-basin level")
 - Implementation of the Sava RBM Plan
 - Update of the Sava River Basin Analysis (2nd RBM cycle)
 - Preparation of the 2nd Sava RBM Plan
- EUSDR PA 4 Milestone in the Road Map of Action 3
 ("Support to data collection systems developed by the ICPDR")
 - Establishment and completion of the Sava GIS



- EUSDR PA 4 Proposals granted with a LoR
 - Examination of biodiversity and environmental status of sediment, water and biota in the Sava RB
 - Towards sustainable sediment management in the Sava RB
 - Protection and sustainable use of water resources from alluvial aquifers in the Sava RB
 - Hydrological study for the Sava RB









- EUSDR PA 5 Proposals granted with a LoR
 - Development of Flood Risk Management Plan for the Sava RB
 - Sustainable operational **flood forecasting** in real-time and water resources management
 - Water Pollution Contingency Management Plan for the Sava RB







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 ...
 - Enhancement of cross-sectoral cooperation on national level

Integrated

- Geographical scope (whole basin)
- Scope of work (sustainability + development)
- Across the sectors of society (gov., non-gov., academic, business)
- Transparent (public participation, stakeholder involvement)



Key features of the approach

- Aligned with the UNECE and EU regulation / strategies
 - UNECE conventions
 - EU directives, EU Danube Strategy, EU 2020 Strategy
- Subregional ("finer resolution" and complementarity of results with those obtained on a regional, Danube scale)
- Pragmatic and practical concrete "products" for the Parties (strategic plans, integrated systems, harmonized regulation, improved infrastructure)

Educative

- Non-formal' education (permanent and ad-hoc capacity building)
- 'Informal' education (awareness raising)



Conclusions

- **Identical overall objective** of the EUSDR and FASRB (sustainable development of the region they refer to)
- Identical approach ("3 no's" principle)
- High potential for synergy
 (implementation of the ISRBC projects within the EUSDR framework can contribute to an effective implementation of both EUSDR and FASRB)
- Potential for contribution to the EUSDR implementation
 - ISRBC priority projects in line with the EUSDR priorities
 - The projects already agreed on subregional level
 - Complementary to other projects proposed by the countries



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