

Agreements and RBOs to Strengthen the Management of Transboundary Waters: Example of the Sava River Basin

Workshop "The UNECE Water Convention – Key Aspects and Opportunities for Lebanon"

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Sava river basin



UNECE Water Convention Workshop, Beirut, 4-5 Feb 2015



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: 990 km (~ 600 km of which is the waterway)
- Population: approx. 9 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



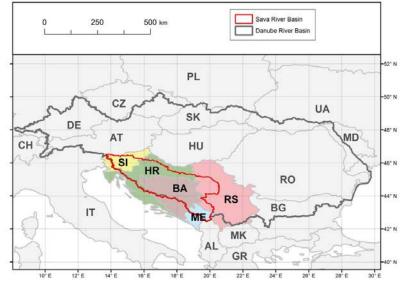


Background to cooperation

- Challenges
 - Use of water resources: development and protection
 - Management of water resources: national → transboundary

Legal and institutional framework

- Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin – FASRB (2002)
- ISRBC (2005),
 Secretariat (2006)
- Participation:
 4 member countries +
 1 country (technical level)





Principles of cooperation

- Cooperation based on sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit and good faith
- Reasonable and equitable use of water
- Securing integrity of water regime in the basin
- Regular exchange of information within the basin
- Reduction of **transboundary impacts** caused by economic and other activities of the Parties
- 'No harm' rule



Scope of cooperation

- Management plans

 (river basin, flood risk, sediment, climate change adaptation)
- Integrated systems (information, forecasting, warning)
- Economic activities (navigation, river tourism)
- Harmonization of regulation (national → EU)
- **Protocols** to the FASRB



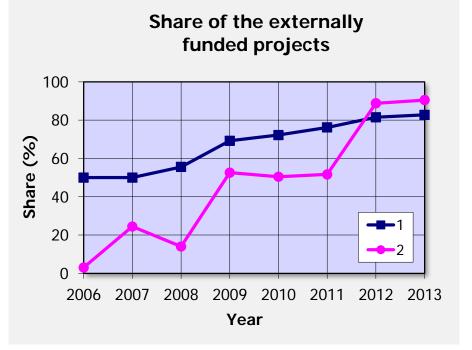


Mechanism of cooperation

- Legal capacity
 - Navigation: Decisions
 - Other issues (i.e. WM): Recommendations

Financing

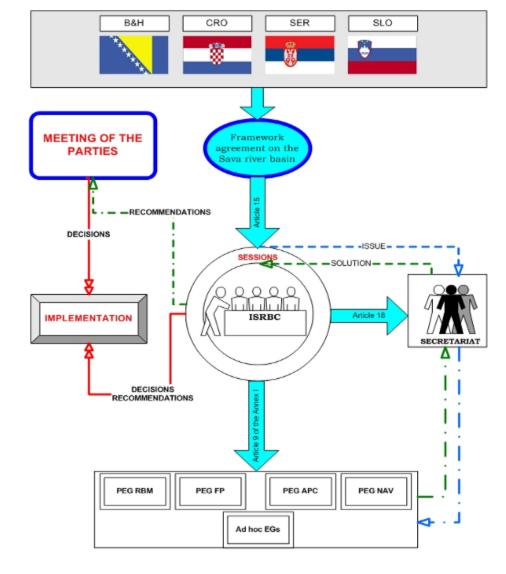
- Work of Secretariat: MCs' contributions (equal since the establishment)
- Activities / projects:
 - MCs' contributions (~ 10%)
 - External sources (~ 90%)



- 1 Share in terms of the number of the projects
- 2 Share in terms of the **budget** of the projects

Mechanism

- Stakeholders
 - Wide range horizontally
 - All societal sectors
 - Governmental
 - Non-governmental
 - Academic
 - Business
- Monitoring of implementation



	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 Eqs	- Ad hoc expert groups



Inter-sectoral coordination

Activity / Field of work		F	Ν	Н	Α	Т	С
River Basin Management Plan (EU WFD)		+	+	+	+		+
Water and Climate Adaptation Plan		+	+	+	+		+
Integrated Information System (INSPIRE Dir.)		+	+	+	+		
Navigation	+		+	+		+	
River Tourism	+	+	+	+		+	

- P Water and aquatic
 - ecosystem protection
- F Flood management

- N Navigation
- H Hydropower
- A Agriculture
- T Tourism
- C Climate change



Nexus assessment

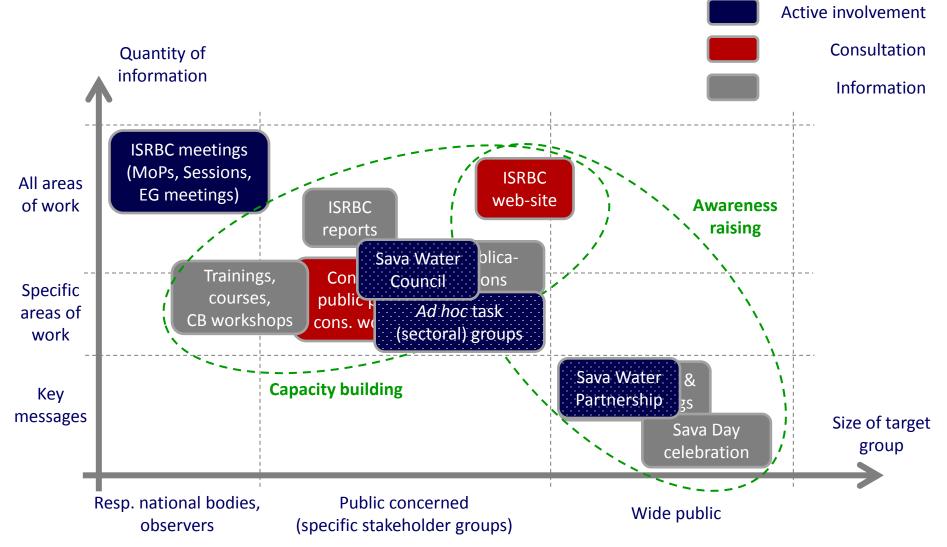
- **Basin is critical** in terms of the region:
 - Employment
 - Energy generation
 - Greenhouse gas mitigation
 - Irrigation
 - Transport and tourism

Governance

- Image: provide provide
- Strong framework and incentives for good governance
- Serious gaps (incomplete reforms, resource limitations, lack of political will)



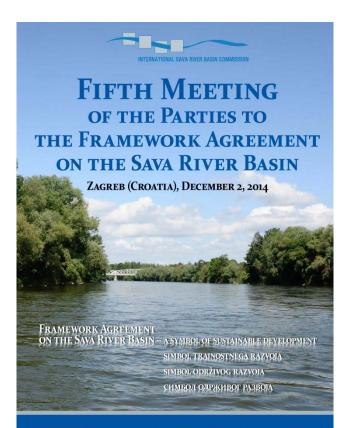
Public participation





Approach

- Integrated (whole basin, scope of work, all societal sectors, 'top-down' + 'bottom up')
- **Aligned** with the UNECE conventions and EU regulation / strategies
- **Complementary** with the processes on the Danube level
- Pragmatic and practical
- Educative (capacity building, awareness raising)



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Challenges

- **Differences between the countries** (incl. fund-raising)
- Broad scope of work
 - Resolving conflicts of interests of different users of water (within a country / between countries / climate change)
 - Twofold legal capacity of the ISRBC (Decisions vs. Recommendations)
 - Need for many focal points and good inter-sectoral coordination and communication within a Party
 - Need for additional protocols to regulate specific issues of FASRB
- Continuous commitment and support at high political level
- Number of official languages of the ISRBC



Benefits

- Improved cooperation / Increased level of mutual trust among the countries
- Implementation of **projects of common interest**
- Harmonization of **regulation**, **methodologies** and **procedures**
- Enhancement of cross-sectoral cooperation on national level





Conclusions

- FASRB & ISRBC: a good framework for integrated TWRM
 - By scope
 - By approach to transboundary cooperation (principles, mechanism)
- Broad scope of work: an opportunity for all Parties to meet their interests

• The process is:

- Demanding (resources and permanent joint efforts of the Parties), yet it provides considerable benefits
- A good basis for the progress towards the achievement of the key objective – sustainable development of the Sava river basin



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