

Transboundary Water Cooperation for Sustainable Development

- The Case of the Sava River Basin -

"Europe-INBO 2015" Conference

Thessaloniki, 21-24 October 2015

Dr. Dejan Komatina, Secretary, ISRBC



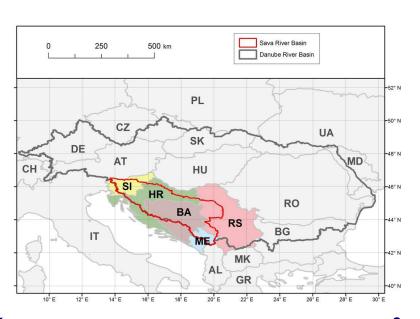
Background to cooperation

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 (2002)
- **ISRBC** (2005)
 - 2 EU member states
 - 2 non-EU member states
 - 1 non-EU member state cooperating on technical level





Scope of cooperation

- Management plans

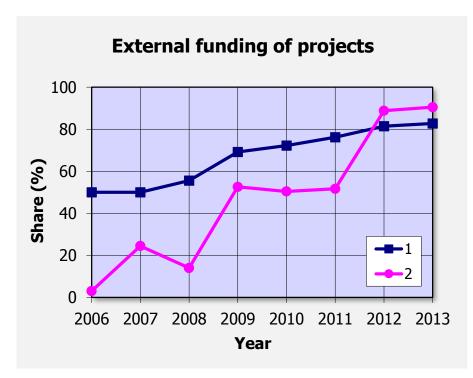
 (river basin, sediment, flood risk, climate change adaptation)
- Integrated systems
 (information, forecasting, warning)
- **Economic activities** (navigation, river tourism)
- Harmonization of regulation (national → EU)
- Protocols to the FASRB





Projects

- Agreed by all countries
- **Direct** benefits
 - Preparation and/or implementation of projects
 - Raising funds from external sources (~ 90%)
- Indirect benefits
 - Facilitation of fund-raising for the countries
 - Lower costs for the countries in case of joint ventures



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



Mechanism

• Inter-sectoral coordination — an important task of ISRBC

Activity / Field of work	Р	F	N	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

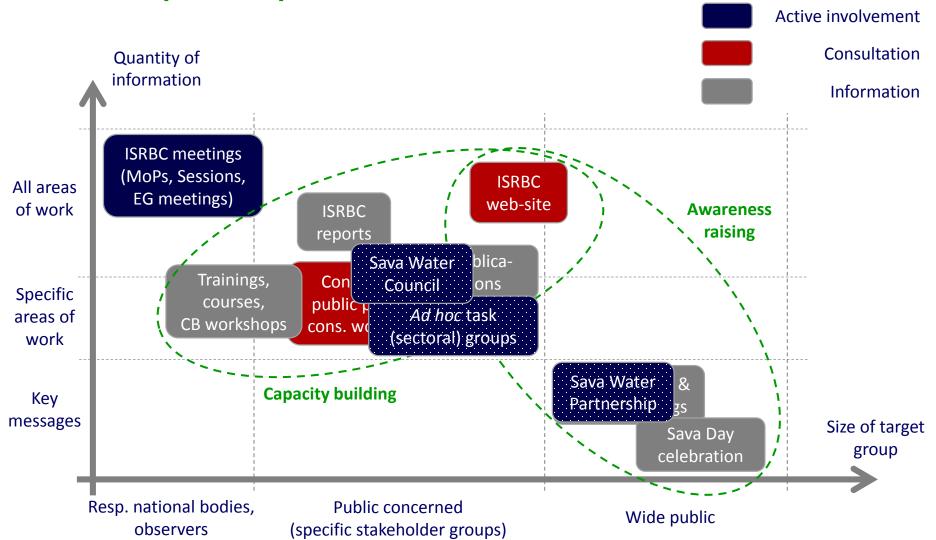
A – Agriculture

T – Tourism

C – Climate change



Public participation





Commitment of the Parties

Belgrade, June 16, 2014

- Sessions of the ISRBC
- Meetings of the Parties
- Other high-level meetings



Brčko, July 6, 2015



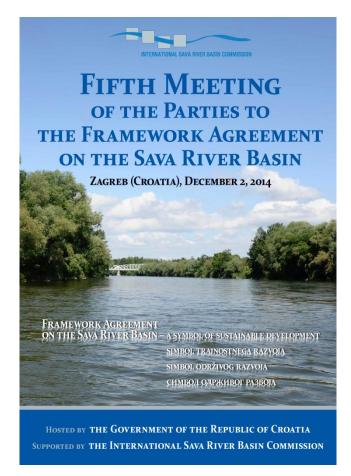


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Approach

- 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)





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



Contact information

International Sava River Basin Commission

Kneza Branimira 29
10000 Zagreb
Croatia

www.savacommission.org

