

SAVA

NEWSFLASH

SPECIAL EDITION

15

Years of the Sava Commission



Navigation

River Basin
Management

Flood
Protection

Cross-cutting
Activities

Data
Exchange

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3	Foreword
4	15 Years of the Sava Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>From the Sava Initiative to the establishment of the Sava Commission</i>• <i>Challenges and Achievements</i>• <i>Priorities in the future implementation of the FASRB</i>
9	Implementation of the Framework Agreement Views from the Parties to FASRB
13	Interview – Dr. Mitja Bricelj, member of the Sava Commission from the Republic of Slovenia
15	With the support of partners towards more efficient cooperation in the Sava River Basin
17	Messages from the partner river commissions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manfred Seitz, Secretary of the Danube Commission• Ivan Zavadsky, Executive Secretary of ICPDR
18	News and Announcements
22	Poster - Transboundary cooperation in the Sava River Basin



Hvala Jože: Sava Blue Snake

DEAR READERS,

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to announce shortly this special issue of the Sava NewsFlash, which is almost entirely dedicated to the significant anniversary we are celebrating these days - 15 years of the work of the Sava Commission, which was established on 27-29 June 2005. This is the opportunity to recall the most significant events and achievements of cross-border cooperation among the countries that share the Sava River Basin. I hope you share my opinion that in the past 15 years the Sava Commission has confirmed itself as an international body that successfully achieves the designated goals, sticking to the principles and mechanisms of cooperation outlined in the FASRB.

I can proudly refer to few concrete results only, such as the development of joint basin management and flood risk management plans in the Sava River Basin. Progress has been made towards the rehabilitation of navigation, with continuous work on standards related to navigation with a high degree of harmonization of regulations with EU regulations. Among the specific products, I would like to mention the Flood Forecasting and Warning System in the Sava River Basin, which is the pinnacle of many years of joint efforts in this field and whose establishment was preceded by successful work on hydrological-hydraulic models and information systems.

You will find much more about this and all other results in the edition in front of you. Overview of the challenges and cooperation in the implementation of the FASRB is given by the representatives of the Sava Commission member states, while the special review of

the past period was given by Dr. Mitja Bricelj, who had been involved in this successful story since the very beginning of the Sava Initiative. Furthermore, the cooperation, i.e. the continuous support provided by our partners, is briefly described with short statements of the heads of the partner commissions from the Danube Basin.



I would like to stress that the presented results were achieved with the efforts and commitment of all competent institutions from the FASRB countries, devotion of the the Sava Commission members, as well as with the dedicated work of the experts who participated in the work of the Commission through expert groups. I must not forget the huge contribution of the staff of the Secretariat of the Sava Commission and my special thanks go to Dr. Dejan Komatina, first secretary of the Commission.

Finally, I would like to thank all the other individuals and institutions who contributed to our work and provided support to our programs and projects, which I could not mention all in this short address.

Everything achieved so far is a good basis for further benefits and progress in all segments of the implementation of the Framework Agreement, with a balanced approach based on the principles of sustainable development. I look forward to further joint work and all the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

Dragan Zeljko

Secretary of the Sava Commission

IMPRESSUM

Publisher:

International Sava River Basin Commission; Zagreb (Croatia), Kneza Branimira 29
Tel./Fax: +385 1 488 6960, 488 6986; E-mail: isrbc@savacommission.org

Executive Editor: Duško Isaković

Assistant Editor: Marko Barišić

Editing Board: Meliha Lepara (BA), Ivana Plepel (HR),
Milica Milneković (RS), Barbara Potočnik (SI)

Design and Print: Optimum Dizajn Ltd.

Sava NewsFlash is the official bulletin of International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC), published twice per annum as a bilingual edition – in English and the chosen official language of ISRBC for each edition. It is aimed to present the overview of the most important activities, projects and results achieved in the fields relating to *Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin*, to provide useful information and enable better communication of stakeholders and the wider public with ISRBC, and thus promote the values and potentials of the Sava River Basin.

Sava NewsFlash is available on ISRBC's web-site at:
www.savacommission.org.

FROM THE INITIATIVE TO THE SAVA BASIN COOPERATION

Through the Dialog to the Constitutional Session of the Sava Commission in June 2005, in Zagreb

HOW IT BEGAN

After geopolitical changes in the European landscape in the early 90s, Sava River, the longest national river of the former SFR Yugoslavia, became the international river shared by the newly-independent states Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

In June 2001, with the support of the Stability Pact for SEE, the so-called the Sava Initiative was launched in order to provide the Sava riparian states with a platform for negotiation how to utilize, protect and control the basin's water resources in a manner that would enable "better living conditions and raising the standard of the population in the region", as well as finding the appropriate institutional framework for the cooperation. In November 2001, ministers of the riparian states signed the "Letter of Intent" which paved the way for the development and conclusion of an international agreement on the cooperation in the basin.

NEGOTIATIONS

The negotiations on the agreement were initially led by representatives of the international community, but it was soon realized that the states' experts were capable to elaborate legal norms of the agreement in a concise manner, so the joint expert group was tasked to draft the preliminary text. Discussions at the meetings of the group were high-demanding and tough, due to the fact that the initial priorities of the states were quite different. However, the course of negotiations ran pretty fast since the experts managed to

reach common understanding on different interests, financial and other liabilities, with less political interference, backed with strong expert arguments. Final text of the agreement was harmonized after only 9 months, a particular record within international frameworks, and accepted by the states' delegations without any further changes. Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB) was signed in December 2002.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAVA COMMISSION

After the signing, huge amount of work was done by the Interim Sava Commission, formed to prepare all steps necessary for the establishment of the permanent Commission. All Parties ratified the FASRB and it entered into force in December, 2004, what enabled organizing the first (constitutional) Session of the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) on June 27, 2005.

Seat Agreement with the Government of Croatia was signed in November 2005, and the Secretariat of the Commission started to work in January 2006, in Zagreb. By the end of 2006, the ISRBC established its permanent expert groups that covered the key issues in the basin – river basin management, accident prevention and control, flood prevention and navigation. Later on, other expert groups were formed in accordance with the needs and expanded scope of work, so now there are 6 permanent, 3 ad hoc and one task group.



Alen Firšt: Ogledalo

From the very beginning of the Commission's work, special attention was paid to the cooperation leading to the establishment of joint platforms and systems

Immediately after the establishment in 2005 and the beginning of active operation of ISRBC in 2006, when the Secretariat started to work, activities leading to the fulfilment of all main goals of the FASRB were launched and significant results were achieved in a relatively short period. A brief overview of challenges and achievements is given below.

Navigation

In the SFRY, the Sava River was an internal waterway, which means that only vessels flying the Yugoslav flag had permission to navigate

BRIEF OVERVIEW WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PERIOD SO FAR

15 YEARS OF THE SAVA COMMISSION CHALLENGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS



on it. After the breakup of the SFRY there was no unique navigation regime, so one of the biggest achievements was the preparation of the Protocol on Navigation Regime along with the preparation of the FASRB, and proclamation of the Sava River from Sisak (HR) to Belgrade (RS) the international waterway open to merchant vessels of any state. This laid the legal foundations for the rehabilitation of navigation, which resulted in the inclusion of the Sava River in the EU TEN-T Core Network. In addition, the FASRB empowered ISRBC to make binding decisions in the field of navigation, which made the ISRBC a relevant factor and contributed to its active role in harmonizing the legal framework even at the European level.

In that regard, significant work was done on the development of various regulations for the navigation on the Sava River, in line with

the European regulatory framework, such as: Rules of navigation, Rules on requirements for boatmaster's certificates, Rules for fairway marking and the Rules on the minimum manning requirements (2007). ISRBC also prepared the first ever Album of Bridges and renewed the Indicator of the River Kilometres (2011) after 50 years. All these rules, regulations and related publications are regularly updated.

In the framework of the ISRBC, the first joint Waterway Marking Plan was prepared for the year 2008, and has since been regularly prepared

and adopted for the following year, while the marking system was completely renewed in 2009. ISRBC also developed a web application for the preparation of the Marking Plan, which enabled competent authorities to develop



(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)



marking plans in a uniform and centralised way. Another helpful web application - for support to the navigation safety inspection was completed in 2016 and after testing, officially put into operation in early 2018.

In order to enable the implementation of the River Information Services on the Sava (RIS), ISRBC developed Detailed Design and Prototype Installation for the RIS, while the services themselves were fully implemented in 2017.

From the very beginning of the Commission's work, special attention was paid to the preparation of technical documentation for the rehabilitation of the waterway, so the Prefeasibility Study was developed in 2006 and the Feasibility Study for the Rehabilitation and Development of Navigation on the Sava River followed in 2008. The execution of the works on the waterway restoration is in the competence of the states and significant results have been achieved in addressing the most critical bottlenecks on the Sava River.

ISRBC has a significant coordinating role, particularly through the Committee for monitoring and coordination of implementation of the project Rehabilitation and Development of Transport and Navigation

on the Sava River Waterway, which was established by the ISRBC in 2011. Following the ISRBC decision from 2019, the Committee may be extended, on an as-needed basis, with notable stakeholders and act as Stakeholder Forum, as in case of the development of the design documentation for the sector Jaruge - Novi Grad, which is underway. This form will be used wherever opportune.

In order to promote the inland navigation and the possibility of utilizing the potentials of the Sava River, Economic Region in the Sava River Basin - the Forum of Chambers of Commerce in cooperation with ISRBC issued "Sava - nautical and tourist guide" in 2011, an informative publication aimed at promoting nautical tourism and the Sava River Basin as a tourist destination. Promotion of the positive image of inland navigation went on with the organization the International Conference "Sava River - A Transportation Corridor and Tourist Destination", held in Belgrade in 2013. As a part of the same initiative, the Navigation Manual on the Sava River was published in 2014.

Integrated water management

During the SFRY, certain efforts were invested to consider the water management in the Sava

River Basin in an integrated manner. However, lack of coordinated management during the 90-ies of the last century, became a threat to waters and aquatic eco-system of the basin.

Since the beginning of the FASRB implementation, a wide range of activities in the field of water management has been undertaken or launched. Generally, the most measurable results of cooperation are the preparation the first *Sava River Basin Management Plan (Sava RBMP)* and *Flood Risk Management Plan (Sava FRMP)* and the setup of the *Flood Forecasting, Warning and Alarm System (Sava FFWS)*.

The preparation of the Sava RBMP was a multi-year effort, which ended up with its acceptance in 2014. It addressed basin-wide significant issues, at the same time respecting socio-economic differences in the basin. An important initial step towards the development of the plan was the preparation of the Sava River Basin Analysis Report (SRBA) in 2009. The report is comprehensive, and addressed not only water quality but also water quantity issues. In addition, the report also discussed in detail the issues of flood management and navigation development. Following the approval of the first Sava RBMP, ISRBC has coordinated the preparation of the 2nd Sava RBMP, including the 2nd SRBA (2017) and interim overview of significant water management issues (2018). The preparation of the 2nd SRBMP is in progress.

In flood management, one of the first result of cooperation was the preparation of the Sava Flood Action Plan (Sava FAP), done in cooperation with ICPDR back in 2009. Besides the review of the current situation in flood protection, the Sava FAP set the targets and respective measures aimed at reducing the flood risks. The other major achievement was



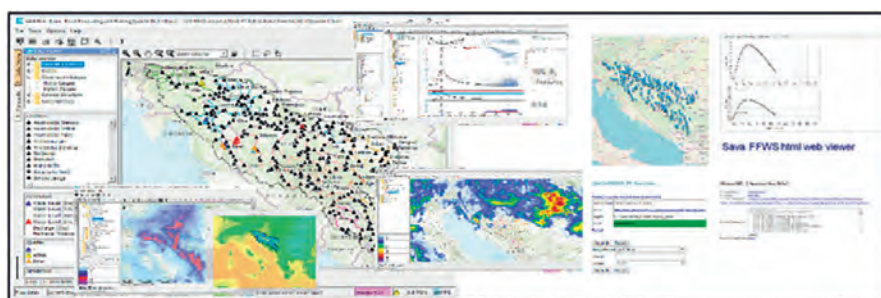
Sava GIS Geportal

development of preliminary hydrologic and hydraulic models for the Sava River Basin, a collaborative effort commenced in 2008 and finalized in 2011. These models, prepared with support of the US Government, were further upgraded in the period 2015 -2018, and are now running under the Sava Flood Forecasting and Warning System (Sava FFWS) platform, but also had potential to be used for many other purposes. Sava FFWS was put in operational use in October 2018 and it represented one of the best examples of the results of cooperation in a cross-border context, even at the global level. The system is quite complex, consisting of one central and three backup hosts in four countries. It is not only an addition to existing national systems, but a genuine added value that provides a better level of preparedness and thus reduction of impacts of flooding.

Last but not least, a joint Sava FRMP was officially approved at the 8th Meeting of the Parties in October 2019. The plan set up common objectives of flood risk management on the basin-wide scale and ensured a consistent and coordinated approach in management of flood risks in the basin. Common understanding of the objectives and the identification of mutual benefits for the Sava River countries represented the basis for compilation of structural and non-structural measures, whose implementation will reduce existing flood risks.

Regarding Accident Prevention and Control, the Parties use the Accident Emergency Warning System (AEWS), developed and maintained by ICPDR. ISRBC continuously works on testing the system and reviews its functionality in the Sava River Basin.

In sediment management, the Estimation of Sediment Balance for the Sava River (BALSES) was finalized back in 2014. Protocol on Sediment Management, which has been in



Sava FFWS in operational use

force since October 2017, provides for the exchange of information on planned dredging works among the Parties on an annual basis, through the ISRBC. It includes relevant information on location and type of dredging, assessment of sediment quality and quantity, as well as the information on sediment disposal and treatment. The information have been exchanged since 2019.

Cross-cutting and development issues

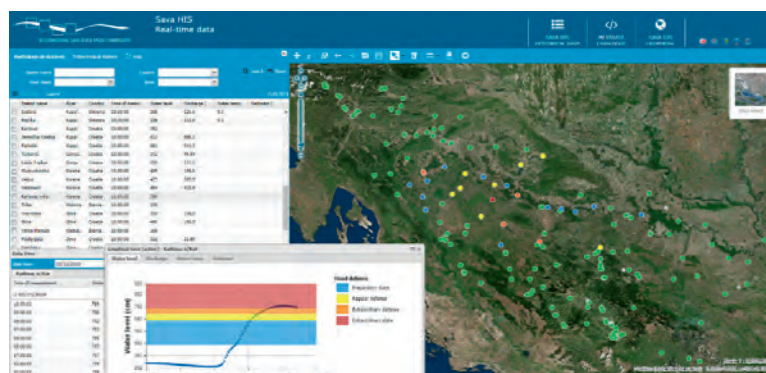
The issue of adaptation to climate change was also given due attention. Several important projects were implemented or supported by the ISRBC in the past years: *Building the link between flood risk management planning and climate change assessment in the Sava River Basin* (2013), *Water and Climate Adaptation Plan for the Sava River Basin* (2015). The most recent achievement represents *Outline of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and priority measures for the Sava River Basin* supported by the French *International Office for Water* and UNECE (2018).

In 2016 UNECE, in cooperation with ISRBC, prepared *Reconciling resource uses in transboundary basins: assessment of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in the Sava River Basin*. The Nexus report concluded that the water resources of the Sava River Basin were fundamental for the economic

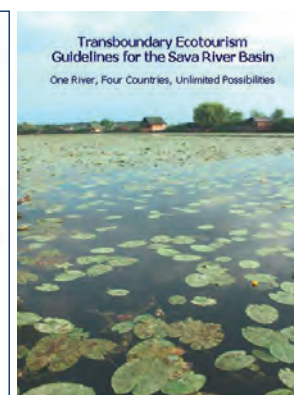
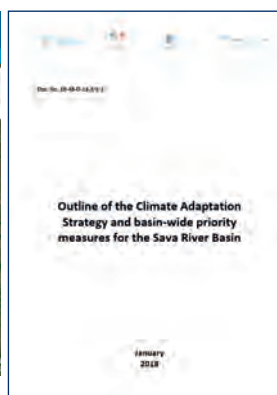
development of the region. It also indicates opportunities for improving cooperative and coordinated management of the basin's resources and stresses the importance of the FASRB and ISRBC, as an important framework which brings together different sectors that can facilitate achieving more sustainable development. After finalization of the Sava Nexus, a similar assessment was carried out for the Drina River Basin, which aims to foster transboundary cooperation by identifying intersectoral synergies and determining measures that could alleviate tensions related to multiple needs of the riparian countries for common resources.

Sustainable river tourism was already identified back in 2009 as an area in which additional efforts should be invested. Besides the results explained earlier in the text related to navigation, ISRBC also prepared *Transboundary Ecotourism Guidelines for the Sava River Basin* (2013). Further boost for cooperation in this area was preparation of the *Joint Statement on regional cooperation on development of sustainable tourism in the Sava River Basin* (2017) which presented a firm basis for further strengthening of the regional cooperation on the development of sustainable tourism in the basin.

Joint Plan of Actions for the Sava River Basin (JPA SRB), developed in spring 2017, supported by the member states of



Sava HIS



(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

ISRBC and Montenegro, through the *Joint Statement of the representatives of the Parties to the FASRB and Montenegro on Plan of Action and Milestones for the Sava River Basin as a Catalyst for Cooperation in the region*, contributes to the efforts of the Sava countries to ensure sustainable economic development and growth of the basin with the aim of serving as a catalyst for enhancement of the cooperation in the region. JPA SRB represents a good platform for further activities related to the sustainable development of the region.

Data and information exchange

The obligation to establish an effective information exchange on the water regime of the Sava River Basin was introduced by Article 4 of the *FASRB*. In 2009, the Sava GIS Strategy set up the vision, principles and objectives for the establishment of a common and modern data exchange platform. Based on the Strategy, and with the support of the European Commission, an operational Sava Geoportal was established in 2015 and has since represented a scalable and flexible tool for data exchange, visualization and management. Modules for river basin and flood risk management were developed during the preparation of the respective plans, while the further upgrade will include modules for navigation, accident pollution prevention and control and sediment management.

The other essential part of the data exchange system – Sava Hydrological Information System (HIS) has been in operation since 2015. It is also the backbone of the Sava FFWS, for which purposes data from over 300 hydrological and 200 meteorological stations are being collected in real time.



PRIORITIES IN THE FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FASRB

As a project-oriented organisation, the ISRBC will continue efforts to secure the funds for implementing the key activities that will contribute to the development of the region

Generally, over the past 15 years ISRBC has proven to be a good platform for achieving the key objectives of transboundary cooperation in the Sava River Basin: establishment of an international regime of navigation and of sustainable water management, as well as undertaking measures to prevent or limit hazards, and reduce and eliminate their adverse consequences. Due attention was also paid to the *cross-cutting and development issues*. Considering that the general course of actions have already been determined and keeping in mind the present status of the *FASRB* implementation, as well as the specific expectations of the Parties, the future short and mid-term objectives of cooperation will be oriented to: the preparation of the second Sava RBMP, including further integration of the economic, social and environmental aspects into the river basin management planning; continuation of activities related to the next cycle of the flood risk management planning, and making best efforts to implement the measures which are integral part of the first Sava FRMP; securing sustainable functioning of the Sava FFWS and its further development, including further improvement of the common hydrologic and hydraulic models integrated into the system; strengthening the efforts to rehabilitate and develop navigation on the Sava River and its navigable tributaries in order to contribute to the further economic and social

development of the region, with a special emphasis on solving the most urgent problem - complete demining of the Sava River banks; securing the proper functioning and maintenance of the Sava GIS and Sava HIS and their further upgrades, taking into account their importance for data and information exchange among the cooperating countries, as well as for a proper planning in the basin.

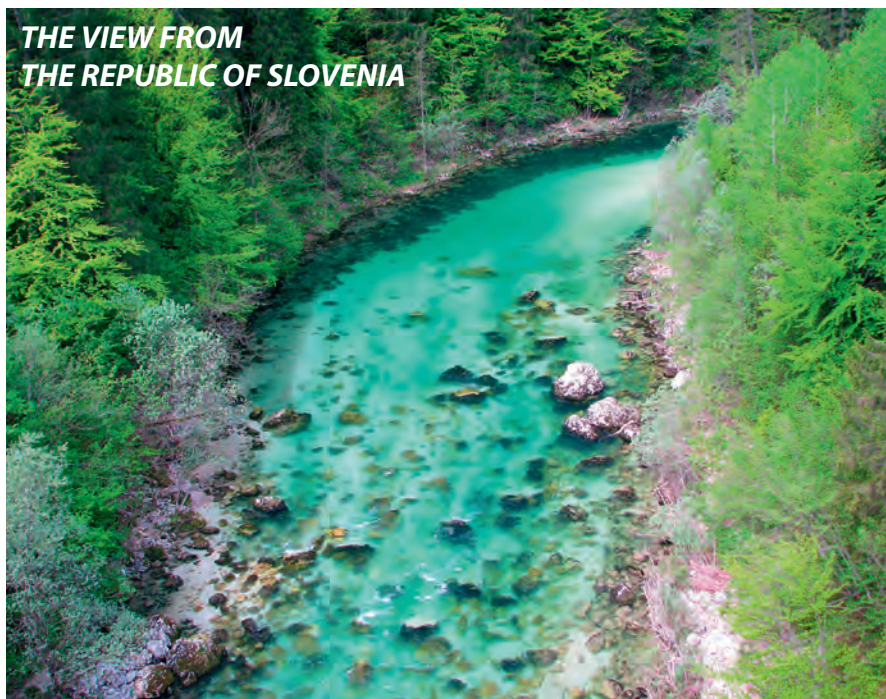
Besides the navigation, special attention will be paid to other development issues. ISRBC will continue the follow-up activities of Joint Statement on regional cooperation on development of sustainable tourism in the Sava River Basin, and Joint Plan of Actions for the Sava River Basin. In this regard, there are high expectations from the World Bank's Sava-Drina River Corridor Integrated Development Program, through which many priority regional projects may be implemented. As a project-oriented organisation, the ISRBC will continue efforts to secure the funds for implementing the key activities.

In the further implementation of the *FASRB*, the process of cooperation with national institutions, as well as with international partners will go on, while the public participation will be ensured, both through structures specific to the ISRBC, such as Sava Water Council and Sava Youth Parliament, and through the other forms of information, consultation and active involvement.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT VIEWS FROM THE PARTIES

SAVA COMMISSION AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE STABILITY IN THE REGION

THE VIEW FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



ISRBC epitomizes success and that is why FASRB signatory states' dedication to continuous support to its activities is all the more valid

ISRBC was established as a modern international institution in the field of sustainable regional development with an emphasis on navigation and water management, but in an area with a poor political heritage and, above all, with a demanding task. It had to reconnect the longest river of the former common country into one, through four new countries, and make a significant contribution to its sustainable use. In the same period, the EU countries pioneered the implementation of the Water Framework Directive, and the Flood Directive was drafted in Brussels. Apart from Slovenia, which was already an EU member state, ISRBC opened the door to modern European approaches in the field of integrated water management to the Sava countries. From the very beginning, the professional and dedicated operation

of ISRBC over the years has enabled the implementation of the FASRB in enviably broad contexts and has contributed to its strong international recognition.

In the operation of ISRBC, it is extremely important that its activities are reflected at all levels of water planning. It connects the FASRB signatory states in the common interests and cooperation, it contributes to regional sustainable development in the transboundary Sava river basin, it promotes national processes of modern integrated water management, it innovatively combines tourism development ideas and potentials of local communities along the international river and globally manifests good practices in the international river basin. Last but not least, through its specific activities, ISRBC also strengthens institutions from the signatory states in new areas of activity.

In its fifteen years of operation, ISRBC has provided a number of advanced technical and programme contents in the field of navigability and transboundary integrated water management in the Sava River Basin. High-quality results of its work enabled their

upgrading to more complex transboundary topics, such as the development of the Joint Action Plan for the Sava River Basin and cooperation with the World Bank initiative for Sava and Drina, Nexus assessment in the transboundary Sava and Drina river basins and the International Flood Forecasting System in the transboundary Sava river basin. This is further strengthened by ISRBC as an instrument of stability in the region, which has also been recognised at the key international events around the world in the recent years.

Considering the climate trends, the inextricable link between climate and water, the increasing frequency of droughts and floods and the growing need for water, the world recognizes the need to introduce an integrated *water and climate* approach in the management of transboundary river basins. Improvements in the collection and processing of hydrological data, institutional strengthening and knowledge transfer, participatory planning, also by the involvement of youth and the implementation of a wide range of nexus process types, are some of the activities leading to sustainable sharing of available water resources and quantities in transboundary river basins, thus contributing to the stability in the region. ISRBC has already taken steps in this area, but will undoubtedly still face many challenges in the future.

In transnational operations, trust is considered a *conditio sine qua non* for successful cooperation and thus for contributing to peace and stability in the regions. In a more profound sense, in fifteen years ISRBC has managed to become just that – a generator of trust and cooperation in the region. That is why ISRBC is a story of success and that is why the commitment of the FASRB signatory states to continue to support it in its operation is all the more valid.



Aleš Bizjak,
Slovenian Water Agency

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT VIEWS FROM THE PARTIES

**THE VIEW FROM
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA**

THE CONCRETE OBJECTIVE IS FULL RESTORATION OF THE SAVA RIVER WATERWAY

The results of the work of the ISRBC and the implementation of the FASRB are of long-term benefit, so Croatia will continue to support the work of the ISRBC

The Sava River is the the gretest tributary of the Danube River by volume of water and 2nd longest, which contributes 25% to the total flow of the Danube. It enriches the TEN-T core network of inland waterways with its 594 km of the waterway from Belgrade to Sisak, providing numerous development opportunities for diverse forms of tourism and recreation. Therefore, it is not surprising that one of the most important goals is the establishment of an international navigation regime on the Sava River. Decisions related to navigation made by the ISRBC are binding for all Parties to the FASRB.

At the very beginning of the work of ISRBC, the pre-feasibility and the feasibility study for the restoration of navigation on the Sava were developed, while the systematic approach to achieving this goal was demonstrated by the preparation of an Action Plan for priority objectives and areas of FASRB.

Following the Action Plan's steps, significant tasks have been achieved in establishing the administrative and legal framework among the Parties, at European level and within the implementation of the Master Plan for the Restoration and Maintenance of the Danube River waterway and its navigable tributaries, in the field of navigation safety, infrastructure, nautical tourism, data exchange and information management, protection against pollution from vessels, ice, drought and accidents; hydrological and meteorological issues, involvement of interested parties and creating a positive image of inland navigation.

Despite all these results, the concrete objective – full restoration of the Sava River waterway has not been reached yet. So, in 2018 the CEF project „Preparation of EIA Study and Design Documentation for the River Sava“ was launched in order to regulate the most critical sector Jaruge-Novi Grad. However, in order to start the works on

establishing desired international waterway class, it is necessary for two Parties to the FSRB (Bosnia and Hercegovina and Croatia) and the ISRBC to make maximum efforts to overcome challenging obstacles in the form of lack of funds for demining the bank on the territory of Bosnia and Hercegovina, as well as for the implementation of works.

Speaking of the implementation of the FASRB in the previous period, we emphasize the significance of approval of the 1st Sava River Basin Management plan in 2014, as well as the 1st Flood Risk Management Plan approved in 2019. Besides the protocols, particularly the Protocol on Flood Protection to the FASRB, aimed at the protection and mitigation of negative effects of flooding, implementation of Flood Forecasting and Warning System is definitely the most important activity of the ISRBC. The data obtained through the System is important for timely forecasting and flood warning in real time, which is of undeniable importance for all countries in the basin.

The Youth Parliament has been internationally recognised as a unique mechanism for close cooperation in education of young people on sustainable water management. In the next period, significant activities are related to the preparation of the Draft SRB Management Plan and the Flood Risk Management Plan. When we talk about challenges in the implementation of the FASRB, it is certainly the lack of financial and human resources in all Parties to the FASRB.

The results of the work of the ISRBC and the implementation of the FASRB are of long-term benefit for the Sava River Basin, as well as for the Danube River Basin, so Croatia will continue to support the work of the ISRBC.

Duška Kunštek and **Elizabeta Kos**,
Member and Deputy Member of the Sava
Commission from the Republic of Croatia



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT VIEWS FROM THE PARTIES

AN INTERNATIONAL MODEL OF SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION

The key difficulties we are facing in our activities are primarily related to the lack of financial resources for the implementation of measures

FASRB represents one of the most important multilateral agreements for Bosnia and Herzegovina and is the basis for establishing and strengthening regional cooperation in the field of water transport and water management, which should contribute to the economic development in the region. We have achieved many important results through joint work, especially the adoption of joint planning documents in the field of water management, development and operational use of the joint flood forecasting system in the Sava River Basin and the adoption of common rules and standards to facilitate navigation on the Sava River. We should also emphasize the creation of a basis for further investments in the development of water transport infrastructure, flood protection and sustainable tourism, which will have a significant impact on increasing economic activities in the Sava countries. It is very important that, in addition to the regular annual budget contributions by the countries, we managed to secure a substantial amount of external funding for the joint activities, which certainly reduced the pressure on the budget in the countries.

Cooperation within ISRBC is a very successful regional story and ISRBC is a key catalyst for successful cooperation. Without its engagement, the form and content of the achieved results would not be possible. This is particularly important for the harmonisation of standards and priority measures in the field of navigation and for a comprehensive view of priority issues in the field of water management. The procedures taking place at the Sava River Basin level have accelerated and further supported certain activities carried out within the Sava countries. Due to its organisation and

THE VIEW FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



the results of its work, ISRBC represents an international model of successful cooperation, the replication of which is attempted on different meridians.

Any form of regional cooperation has its own dynamics, determined by a number of factors. In the case of the implementation of FASRB, the key difficulties we are facing in our activities are primarily related to the lack of financial resources for the implementation of measures, particularly the infrastructure measures, and the limited number of experts in the institutions responsible for implementing FASRB. We are dealing with these issues intensively, but it is clear that countries will remain highly dependent on external sources of funding.

With regard to the development of regional cooperation in the future, Bosnia and Herzegovina remains committed to the full implementation of FASRB, including all the existing protocols and the adopted planning and strategic documents. In the future, we have to ensure continuous implementation of the adopted plans and their revision in accordance with the generally accepted dynamics, regular operation and maintenance of the developed systems.

Particular attention should be paid to the implementation of infrastructural measures, whereas for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the issue of complete demining of the right bank of the Sava River is particularly important. Another important issue is the rehabilitation of the Sava River waterway and achievement of the required category of navigability, as well as the implementation of infrastructural measures for protection against waters and for water protection. In the coming period, cooperation with Montenegro, where a significant part of the Sava river basin is located, should be institutionalised, and the institutional capacity in the countries should be further strengthened.

Igor Pejić,

Chairman - Member of the Sava Commission from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Boško Kenjić,

Deputy Member of the Sava Commission from Bosnia and Herzegovina



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT VIEWS FROM THE PARTIES**THE MOST IMPORTANT RESULT IS THE COMPLETION AND APPROVAL OF THE FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN****THE VIEW FROM
THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

We expect signing of the Memorandum of understanding on cooperation concerning regular functioning and maintenance of the Sava flood forecasting and warning system

Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB), as a first developing international agreement on the Sava River Basin, represents the states' consent to the cooperation on the establishment of international navigation regime, sustainable water management, protection against harmful effect of water, protection of water regime and aquatic ecosystems. It also provides mechanisms for regional cooperation in the Sava River Basin.

The most important result in the implementation of the FASRB is the completion of the Flood Risk Management Plan in the Sava River Basin (Sava FRMP) and its approval by the States, following the proposal by the ISRBC, at the Eight Meeting of the Parties, which was very important achievement and indicator of excellent cooperation of all states that share the Sava River Basin.

By the Sava FRMP, which was prepared in accordance with the obligation from the

Protocol on Flood Protection to the FASRB (Protocol), common flood risk management objectives were agreed on. It was particularly important that the so-called areas of common interest for flood protection, as basic planning units, were defined by a common understanding of the objectives of the flood risk management. 21 such areas were identified, where about 1.4 million of people live.

All the same, following the obligation from the Protocol by joint cooperation of the Sava states it was established the Flood Forecasting and Warning System in the Sava River. This System uses a single platform to integrate weather forecasting models, hydrological and hydraulic models, as well as all other elements required for the high quality forecasting.

The setup of the System took almost two years. It is not only the exceptionally complex and technically demanding, but is also unique of its kind in Europe and the world when it comes to the cross-border basin, and its establishment could certainly not be possible without support of the US government and US Army Corps of Engineers.

What is important, we expect in the coming period signing of the Memorandum of understanding on cooperation concerning regular functioning and maintenance of the

flood forecasting and warning system, which will emphasize the importance of the FASRB and the work of ISRBC, as an example of successful cooperation in which, in Republic of Serbia are actively involved ministries and organisations responsible for issues within the scope of the ISRBC work. They make efforts to implement the activities they are in charge of, in terms of decision making and implementation of sectoral strategies.

The ISRBC, with its reputation and example of good cooperation in the Basin, provides the states with the necessary assistance in contacts with relevant international institutions, in order to find more opportunities and mechanisms for financing the implementation of measures at the basin level.

The difficulties that we come across in our work are certainly the lack of certain data in the Sava FRMP and we need to make additional efforts to provide adequate resources to continue with activities coordinated by the ISRBC in the next cycle of flood risk management planning.

The FASRB also defines general principles of conduct of the parties on the basis of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, common good and good will, respecting each other's national laws, institutions and organizations which act in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive. By coordinated cooperation, we have contributed to the overall progress in achieving the mutually agreed objectives set out in the FASRB and its protocols.

Nataša Milić and Veljko Kovačević,
Member and Deputy Member of the Sava
Commission from the Republic of Serbia



INTERVIEW Dr. MITJA BRICELJ, MEMBER OF THE SAVA COMMISSION FROM THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



THE PROGRESS IN REGIONAL COOPERATION OF THE SAVA COMMISSION FROM THE VERY BEGINNING TO THE PRESENT IS REMARKABLE

I am very proud that we have developed a very high culture of cooperation. We work as a team. Proposals must be of high quality, as decisions are made by consensus

Why are you dealing with waters?

I have always been attracted by water. In particular, I am interested in the land - water, coast - river, sea interactions. And of course, in people to whom water gives life. For that

reason, I chose to study geography and to specialise in environmental protection and hydrogeography. I started my career as a researcher at the Institute of Geography of the University of Ljubljana and I received

my master's degree with the thesis Economic Significance of the Sava River and Environmental Protection. I summarised the results in a popular form in the book "Man and the River: Sava" (Ljubljana, 1991). This was followed by an invitation to the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, where I took over the implementation of international agreements in the field of water. Due to the extremely diverse content, I am still dealing with waters today. I am lucky to be professionally involved in the field that I am truly interested in and which makes me happy. It is about integration of the aquatic environment with the society and economy at the national and cross-border level, to find solutions that improve the quality of people's lives along the shared river, coast and sea.

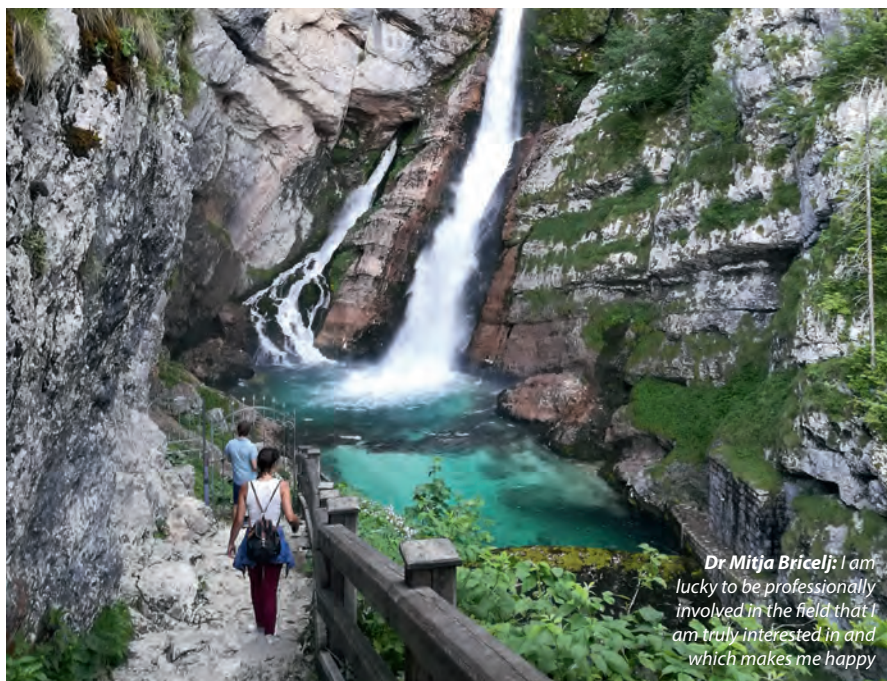
You were in the circle of the "Sava Initiative", which was launched with a Letter of Intent in 2001. How do you see those days from today's perspective?

My view on establishing cooperation in the Sava River Basin has always been proactive. The invitation of the EU Stability Pact to manage a group for the preparation of the Agreement on the Establishment of Navigation on the Sava River was important. With the technical support of the USA, we started an intensive process in Brčko with the meetings of the countries, which grew into the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin. I consider the establishment of systematic cooperation between the International Sava River Basin Commission and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) to be an important achievement. The implementation of regional and subregional activities brings synergies, resulting in more efficient cross-border and regional cooperation.

What was the position of Slovenia, as a source country, on the preparation of the Framework Agreement and the establishment of the Sava Commission?

Favourable. An important reason was the experience of Slovenia's active participation in the preparation of the regional Convention on the Protection of the Danube River (Sofia, 1994), the establishment of the ICPDR

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Dr Mitja Bricelj: I am lucky to be professionally involved in the field that I am truly interested in and which makes me happy

Secretariat in Vienna and its regular operation with the implementation of the UNDP/GEF Danube Regional Programme.

Geopolitical changes in the region in the 1990s posed a great challenge, therefore a new international framework for regional cooperation had to be established. Good knowledge of the situation and the experience with the Danube region helped in achieving results very quickly.

You have been the only member of the Sava Commission in this position from the very beginning of the Commission's work. How would you assess the progress made in regional cooperation?

The progress is remarkable. The countries in the most international river basin in the world - the Danube region - have greatly improved cross-border cooperation in the last two decades, which is reflected in a higher quality of life along the shared river. The Commission plays a leading role in establishing flood risk reduction systems and sustainable navigation systems. The use of water resources is related to climate change and biodiversity. Our guideline "More space to water" is realised by green corridors, taking into account the role of the floodplain forests and water regime. We are planning cross-border coordinated measures to strengthen the retention role of the extensive lowland habitats of the Krakov Forest, Lonjsko Polje and Spačva, which are of exceptional biological and hydrological

importance. We pay special attention to the development of sustainable tourism with a thematic Atlas of Navigation. We highlighted the exceptional development potential of the Sava River for cycling with intermodal arrangements (bicycle/railway/navigation) from the source to the mouth, with the preparation of cross-border projects. To encourage the implementation of these projects, the Sava Commission organised the first "Sava Bike Tour" in 2013. This accelerated the construction of cycle paths. Cooperation with the young generation, which has been implemented since 2012 with the regular annual sessions of the Youth Parliament, has a special place. The countries in the Tisza River Basin and in the Danube Delta want to strengthen the cross-border cooperation, following the example of the Sava Commission. The EU Strategy for the Danube Region offers many development opportunities to strengthen the cross-border cooperation.

If you had to choose one thing that you have been especially proud of in the 15 years of operation and existence of the Sava Commission, what would it be?

Cooperation. I am very proud that we have developed a very high culture of cooperation. We work as a team. This enables the professional operation of the permanent secretariat in Zagreb. The secretariat is responsible for the comprehensive preparation of proposals linking water management, navigation and the prevention

of risks related to floods, droughts and hazardous substance accidents. Proposals must be of high quality, as decisions are made by consensus. I am especially proud of cooperation with the young generations in the international basin. The operation of the Sava River Basin Youth Parliament is a shining example to the entire international community. We connected last year's session of the Youth Parliament in Kumrovec/Croatia with the International Teachers' Conference in Podsreda/Slovenia, we adopted a joint resolution Live with Water and a joint marking of floodplains on the border river.

In your opinion, what makes the Sava Commission unique?

The Sava Commission is unique because the goal of cooperation is sustainable use of water resources. We link navigation and water management, which requires a strong mutual understanding between the countries, river users, local communities and non-governmental organizations. In this process, we also use the "language of the river" or the "Sava River language". We connect traditional techniques and knowledge, including communication techniques, with the modern ones. Results: modern flood forecasting and warning system in the Sava River Basin (Sava FFWS) and modern systems for sustainable navigation. The World Meteorological Organization and the World Bank consider this system to be the most advanced in the international river basins.

Which of the results and cooperation mechanisms of the Sava Commission can be an example to other regional strategies?

The results of the operation are an opportunity to strengthen cooperation in the Adriatic Basin as well - all members of the Sava Commission are also EUSAIR countries. Therefore, we propose the extension of Sava FFWS to the Adriatic Basin with an upgrade for low water monitoring, which would reduce damage due to droughts and forest fires. The EU Green Agreement provides a great opportunity for environmentally friendly development that connects river basins and coasts. The World Bank highly appreciates the achievements of the Sava Commission and proposes cooperation in projects in SE Europe.

(Melita Žižanović-Dakić)

CONTRIBUTION BRIEF OVERVIEW OF INSTITUTIONS THAT HELPED US TO ACHIEVE POSITIVE STEPS IN THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

WITH THE SUPPORT OF PARTNERS TOWARDS MORE EFFICIENT COOPERATION

We have presented here our partners and some of the most valuable results of the ISRBC, which could not have been achieved without them



Since this year we celebrate the 15th anniversary of the successful work of the ISRBC, it is the opportunity to cast a glance at our international partners and supporters that significantly contributed to our results and achievements.

We will begin this brief overview with the institutions listed in the Framework Agreement itself, with which the Parties have "particular cooperation": ICPDR, Danube Commission, UNECE and institutions of the European Union.

Cooperation with the ICPDR and the Danube Commission has been maintained since the very beginning of the work of the ISRBC, and in the meantime it has been strengthened by signing a separate memorandum of

understanding with both commissions. Over these fifteen years, the coordination of related activities with the ICPDR and Danube Commission has been ensured not only by means of regular mutual participation at sessions, expert group meetings and other events, but also through the active work on specific issues related to water management and navigation. The special collaboration of all three commissions is most visible through the follow-up process of the *Joint Statement on Guiding Principles for the Development of Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Danube River Basin*.

Cooperation with UNECE has also been very successful, both in water management and navigation. UNECE supported ISRBC in several targeted projects related to climate

issues, such as *Linking flood management and climate change in the Sava River Basin* and the development of the *Outline of the Climate Adaptation Strategy and basin-wide priority measures for the Sava River Basin*. The assessments of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in the Sava River Basin also supports the intersectoral activities of the ISRBC. Recognizing the importance of harmonizing rules in the field of navigation under the umbrella of the UNECE, the ISRBC with other European navigation commissions took part in the process of harmonizing the existing navigation rules, aiming to improve the European Code for Inland Navigation (CEVNI). There is also joint work on defining criteria for mutual recognition of boatmaster certificates, with the aim of minimizing administrative obstacles to the inland navigation.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)



Since the setup of transboundary cooperation in the Sava River Basin, the European Commission has been one of the key partners of the ISRBC. The Commission gave the initial impetus to the activities of the Sava countries through technical assistance provided for the development of the first *Sava River Basin Management Plan*, as well as with a direct grant to the ISRBC for coordination of the Plan preparation and the establishment of the Sava GIS, as an indispensable tool for information exchange in the basin, which was made in line with current EU guidelines. In addition, activities within the framework of the European Committee for drawing up Standards in the field of Inland Navigation (CESNI) has been high on the agenda. CESNI objective is the application of uniform standards on the entire network of inland waterways in Europe.

As to the other institutions, with which a fruitful cooperation has been developed, we will give only few examples. UNESCO supported the ISRBC in improving and promoting successful stakeholders involvement, supported capacity building efforts and took part in the work of Sava Youth Parliament by making *H2Ooooh!* cartoon. UNESCO also supported sediment management activities, which resulted in draft *Guidance on Sustainable Sediment Management*; *Estimation of Sediment Balance* and the report on establishment of the *Sediment Monitoring System* for the Sava River Basin.

The World Meteorological Organization supported preparation of the *Policy on the*

Exchange of Hydrological and Meteorological Data and Information in the Sava River Basin, a key document which enabled the establishment of the Sava HIS - an efficient platform for data exchange, developed with financial support from the ICPDR and the Finnish Meteorological Institute.

One of the results of cooperation with World Bank (WB) was the project *Water and Climate Adaptation Plan for the Sava River Basin* (WATCAP), which assessed the impacts of climate change on the water sector and proposed options for adaptive management actions in the basin. Afterwards, WB administrated the project *Improvement of joint Flood Management Actions in the Sava River Basin*, financed by the EU funded Western Balkans Investment Framework. This project supported the development of the Flood Risk Management and the establishment of the Flood Forecasting and Warning System in the Sava River Basin. WB also supported the ISRBC in the development of the *Joint Plan of Actions for the Sava River Basin*, which outlined the priorities in further cooperation of the Sava countries. Further support is expected through the *Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors Integrated Development Multiphase Approach Program*, which high-level objective is to facilitate integrated transboundary water resources management and development along the Sava and Drina River Corridors.

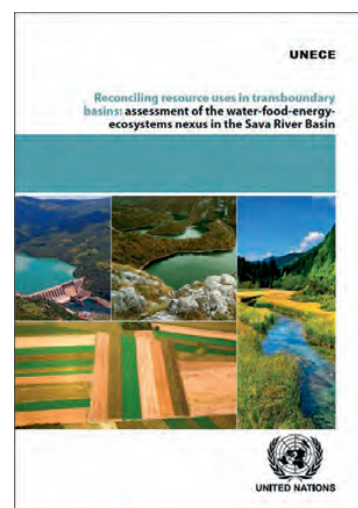
The U.S. Government support started with the establishment of the Interim Sava River Commission. Afterwards through the Sava Youth Parliament, the project

Strengthening Public Participation and Stakeholder Involvement in the Sava River Basin resulted in increased level of youth awareness of the need for sustainable water use. It also supported ISRBC work through the Sava Water Council, as a formal standing advisory committee of stakeholders. The U.S. Government contributed to the capabilities to model and predict floods through the setup of the hydrological and hydraulic models, and providing a continuous transfer of knowledge to the experts from Sava countries. In navigation, the U.S. Government financed the preparation of the *Sava River Inland Waterway Transport Demand and Institutional, Policy and Legal Framework Study*.

A continuous cooperation has also been maintained with a number of other organizations (UNDP, OSCE, RCC, REC, GWP-Med, GWP-CEE), business sector (Coca-Cola HBC Adria) and NGOs (WWF, EuroNatur, etc.). Other navigation commissions (e.g. the CCNR and the Moselle Commission), and commissions for the protection of rivers and lakes (e.g. for protection of the Rhine, Elbe and Odra rivers) are also very important partners of the ISRBC. Moreover, specific collaboration has been maintained with the International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO).

We have presented here our partners and some of the most valuable results of the ISRBC, which could not have been achieved without them. This also gives us a clear roadmap to continue to improve transboundary cooperation in the Sava River Basin.

ISRBC Secretariat



Sava Nexus

MESSAGES FROM THE RIVER COMMISSIONS

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE 15th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ISRBC

The Secretariat of the Danube Commission is ready to embark on a new journey of cooperation, 15 years is only the beginning

Time flows away like water in the river

(Confucius)

15 years have passed, which is not much time in the life of a river but certainly a reason to celebrate the successful work of the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC). With the Sava River Basin, the ISRBC manages essential European water resources and provides an impressive testimonial how transboundary cooperation of nations supports sustainable development, utilization and protection of water resources. The Danube Commission (DC) has a close partnership with the ISRBC, built up over many years of fruitful cooperation with the aim of developing sustainable transport of people and goods.

Investments into the rehabilitation of the Sava fairway and the development

of the Sava ports into centers of regional economic growth, will provide sustainable and competitive transport and logistics solutions for the region's main industries and contribute to economic and social stability. To ensure that environmental protection and river engineering go hand in hand, ISRBC and DC together with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), have promoted the so-called "Joint Statement for development of Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection" process. This initiative has triggered several good practice projects in recent years, combining the interest of inland navigation with the needs of ecological river restoration and preservation. The application of the Joint Statement principles shall continue to guide the joint activities, thus ensuring successful projects on the



Sava River against the background of climate change and decarbonisation needs of the European transport system. The Secretariat of the Danube Commission is ready to embark on a new journey of cooperation and herewith would like to congratulate the ISRBC on its 15th anniversary.

15 years is only the beginning.

Manfred Seitz,
General Director,
Danube Commission

SAVA COMMISSION IS VITAL STEP FORWARD FOR THE REGION

On behalf of the ICPDR I would like to express our excitement to continue a fruitful partnership for many years to come!

Here at the ICPDR, we celebrated our own landmark recently having reached 25 years of activity since the signing of the Danube River Protection Convention. To see the ISRBC similarly reaching the milestone of 15 years of activity, is an equally vital step forward for the region. A River Basin as large and complex as the Danube River Basin – the 'most international' in the world – can truly only function as well as its constituent parts. The Sava is the largest tributary of the Danube in terms of discharge and the second largest in terms of catchment area, making it one of the key sub basins in the area. Addressing the local challenges specific to the Sava itself is invaluable work – and the local knowledge and commitment offered by the ISRBC have made huge contributions to the many exciting developments in the region since 2005.

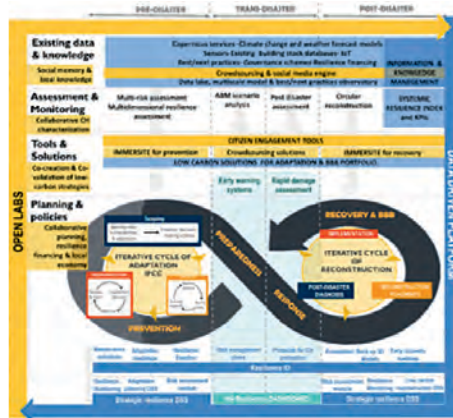
One of the key challenges in managing the Sava River is the reconciliation of economic development with the protection and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity. To allow for the integrated management of the Sava River floodplains, it is essential to keep the momentum of good transboundary cooperation, strengthen the capacities of existing management structures, and to improve cooperation across various sectors managing natural resources of the Sava River floodplains. Establishing projects such as the Flood Forecasting and Warning System for the Sava River Basin, or the development of a joint Flood Risk Management Plan are key steps forward that strengthen the role of the Sava Commission in the development of regional cooperation among the Sava countries.



On behalf of the ICPDR, I would like to congratulate the ISRBC on their first fifteen years of success, and express our excitement to continue a fruitful partnership for many years to come!

Ivan Zavadsky,
Executive Secretary,
ICPDR

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



- conducting flood impact analyses on the heritage sites
- networking between different sectors relevant for the project activities (water/floods, cultural-historic heritage and emergency management)
- continuous exchange of knowledge within the Sava open lab, as well as exchange of best practices and peer-learning processes among all other project case studies.

Following conclusions from the 1st stakeholder workshop related to the Sava Open Lab, held on October 02, 2019, ISRBC with the support of project partners has developed a mock-up of database which will be used for collection and storage of data, information and knowledge received from relevant institutions.

ISRBC has also established the project-based Task Group as a basis for the project's and post-project stakeholder platform where national experts from cultural and flood management sectors have been nominated.

On May 28, the 2nd stakeholder workshop, as online teleconference was held, when about 30 participants discussed the cultural heritage resilience assessment and monitoring framework (to cope with climate change and flood hazards) in flood prone areas in the Sava River Basin. The workshop also elaborated on issues of mapping and bringing together existing information, knowledge, tools and methodologies for enhancement of the cultural heritage resilience against floods.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

THE SHELTER PROJECT IS PROGRESSING

One of five Open Labs is the Sava River Basin

The EU Horizon 2020 project SHELTER: *Sustainable Historic Environments hoListic reconstruction through Technological Enhancement and community based Resilience* (<https://shelter-project.com/>) is progressing.

Four-year project launched on June 01, 2019 aims to develop a cross-scale, data driven and community-based framework

to increase the resilience and to support sustainable reconstruction of cultural and historical heritage in Europe. Five case studies, i.e. Open Labs serve as a test bed and learning environment. One of these Open Labs is the Sava River Basin, where activities are jointly coordinated by ISRBC and UNESCO, with the following main goals:

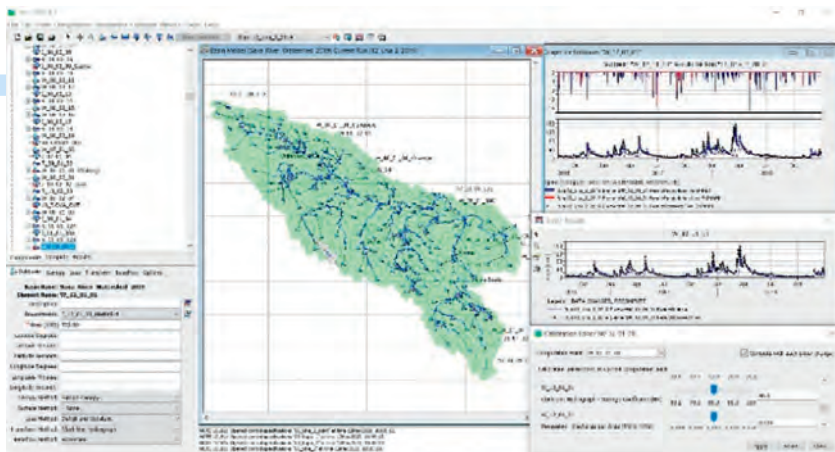
- collection of data on cultural-historical heritage in flood-prone areas

WACOM PROJECT

It is expected to start in July 2020.

The ISRBC has initiated the preparation of the project proposal Water Contingency Management in the Sava River Basin (WACOM) which was submitted to the 3rd call of Danube Transnational Programme. The main objective is reduction of environmental risks related to accidental pollution and floods with potential transboundary impact

by improved cooperation of key actors and jointly developed common operational system. The Lead Partner is University of Ljubljana, while the project partners are institutions for water management, navigation and civil protection. The project proposal was approved with conditions for co-financing and it is expected to start in July 2020.



Sava HEC-HMS model

FLOOD FORECASTING

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SAVA HEC-HMS HYDROLOGICAL MODEL

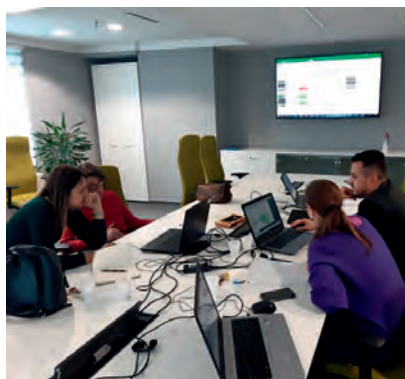
Upon its finalization, model will be put into operational use in the Sava FFWS

The hydrological HEC-HMS model for the Sava River Basin, originally developed in 2016 through technical assistance of the US Army Corps of Engineers, supported by the Secretariat and relevant expert groups of ISRBC, have been further improved. The upgrade and improvement activities began in January 2019 and included:

- collection of observed hydrologic and meteorological hourly data for the period 2010-2018
- upload of collected data to the Sava HIS and Sava FFWS archive for further use
- improvement of the model components
- calibration and validation of the model.

This model upgrade and has been carried out entirely by national experts, with the coordination and technical support of the Secretariat. The Secretariat made an initial improvement of the 2016 model to account for new hydrologic and meteorological stations and prepared necessary technical documentation and time plan for the work of national experts.

The collaboration was organized through teleconferences and included three joint web meetings (webinars), two cycles of individual meetings per institutions and several direct consultations. The final joint meeting with national experts was held in January 2020 on the ISRBC premises in Zagreb. Additional support of the Secretariat was provided to the institutions from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro at workshops organized in Sarajevo and Bijeljina for the experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 2020 and through several web-based consultations with the experts from Montenegro. Upon its finalization the Sava HEC-HMS model will be put into operational use in the Sava FFWS and thus contribute to the improved flood forecasting in the Sava River Basin.



Stakeholder Forum for the improvement of the navigability conditions on the section Jaruge – Novi Grad

In the wake of the efforts made for rehabilitation of the most critical fairway sections of the Sava River waterway, sector Jaruge – Novi Grad was recognized as the most critical one.

Following the initiative of the Republic of Croatia, development of Environmental Impact Assessment Study and technical specifications for the regulation of that sector commenced at the beginning of 2019.

In order to ensure transparency in the implementation of the project, i.e. to implement the principles from Joint Statement on Guiding Principles for the Development of Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Danube River Basin, it was necessary to establish the Stakeholder Forum for this project, which would facilitate better communication between competent authorities in the field of water transport and environment protection. So, it was setup under the auspices of the Sava Commission through the decision, which defined main tasks and methodology of the work of the Forum.

So far, two meetings of the Forum were held (in May and November 2019), which proved to be the improvement of the current practice in the implementation of projects in the field of inland navigation while the similar practices should be continued in all future projects, as well.

The next meeting was scheduled to be held in Slavonski Brod, near the location where the engineering works will be executed for the regulation of this critical sector.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

11th MEETING ON THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE JOINT STATEMENT ON GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN

In accordance with the Joint Statement on Guiding Principles for the Development of Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Danube River Basin, the ICPDR, Danube Commission and the ISRBC, including relevant stakeholders, meet on annual basis to discuss specific navigational and environmental developments and to highlight good practices in waterway maintenance projects.

So, the next 11th Meeting on the Follow-up of the Joint Statement, organized by the Secretariat of the ISRBC will be held on September 16 - 17, 2020 in Zagreb.

INDICATOR OF RIVER KILOMETERS FOR THE SAVA RIVER AND ITS NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES



Just prior to printing this issue of the Sava NewsFlash, the second updated edition of Indicator of River Kilometers for the Sava River and its Navigable Tributaries saw the light of day, and as there was a great interest in this type of manual, we tried to amend it with the upstream sections of the Sava and Kupa rivers.

We would like to stress that this is the first comprehensive edition since the 1960s, which includes the tributaries and after a period of practical application, each subsequent edition will certainly be more meaningful.

FASRB AND PROTOCOLS HAVE BEEN REPRINTED

Second edition of the publication "Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin" has been printed in 5 bi-lingual versions (english and all official languages of all FASRB Parties), along with the compilation of the FASRB and all its protocols in English language.



SAVA FRMP PUBLISHED

Flood Risk Management Plan for the Sava River Basin (Sava FRMP) has been printed and published in standard A4 portrait document format in all official languages of the Parties to the FASRB, as well as in English and Montenegrin. Additionally, the Atlas of flood maps to the Sava FRMP has been printed and published in A3 landscape format as well as the Summary publication in A4 landscape format, only in English.



FASRB and Protocols

Sava Youth Parliament



SAVA YOUTH PARLIAMENT POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER

Due to the global impact of COVID-19, 9th Sava Youth Parliament has been tentatively postponed until October 2020. It will be held in Banja Luka (Bosnia and Herzegovina) with the slogan "Let's protect our heritage". The participants will learn about threats that cultural-historical sites

in the Sava River Basin face in case of flood. Together with invited experts, they will explore how they can contribute to heritage protection. They will also exchange opinions, express their concerns and develop new ideas on the heritage sites protection. The event will be organized within the scope



of the project "Sustainable Historic Environments holistic reconstruction through Technological Enhancement and community based Resilience" (SHELTER).

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HEADS OF THE SECRETARIATS OF EUROPEAN RIVER/LAKE COMMISSIONS 27-28 AUGUST 2020 - ZAGREB

Every year, at the end of the summer, a meeting of the secretaries of the European international river/lake commissions is organized, with the aim of exchanging opinions on the current issues in the water sector and discussing the problems and challenges in different parts of Europe.

The special value of these meetings is the exchange of experiences with the

problems that the commissions face in their work and the ways to solve them.

This year's meeting is hosted by the Sava Commission, for the first time since 2009. The meeting will be held on August 27 and 28 in Zagreb (Croatia) and its surroundings, if the situation related to the corona virus pandemic allows it.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE SAVA COMMISSION

- Sava Commission is the only river basin commission in Europe dealing with water management and navigation
- Sava Commission-specific stakeholder involvement modes:
 - Sava Water Council – a standing advisory platform
 - Sava Youth Parliament – the voice of young generation



Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin

legal basis for transboundary cooperation

- The FASRB and its protocols provide legal basis for cooperation in the Sava River Basin

- Key objectives of the FASRB:

establishment of an international regime of navigation on the Sava River and its navigable tributaries

establishment of a sustainable water management

undertaking of measures to prevent or limit hazards, and reduce and eliminate adverse consequences

- The Parties to the FASRB:

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Republic of Croatia

Republic of Serbia

Republic of Slovenia

- Main principles of cooperation:

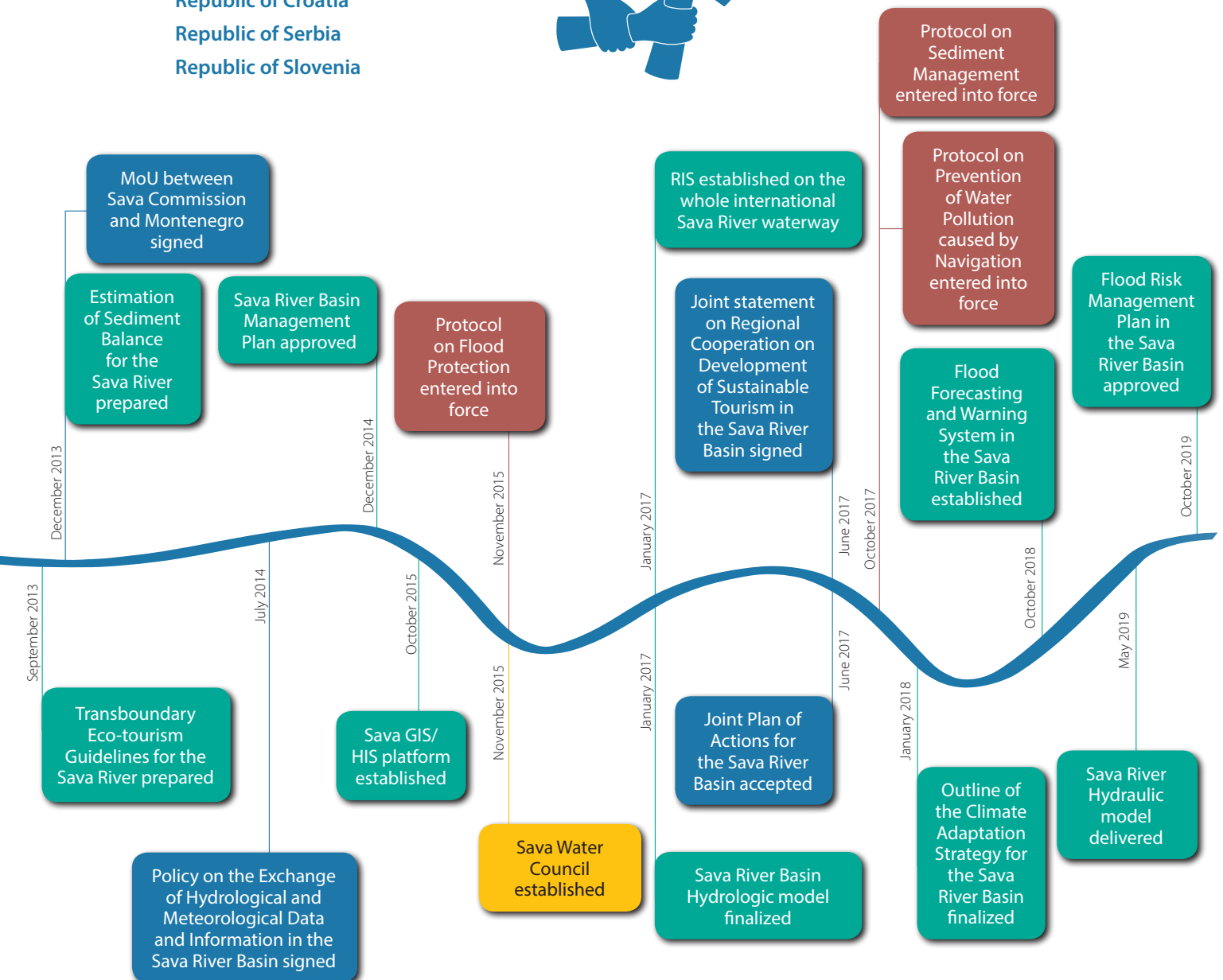
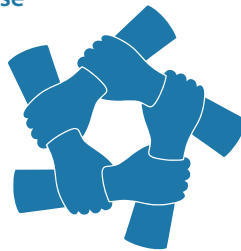
reasonable and equitable utilization of waters

no harm rule

cooperation on the basis of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, mutual benefit, and good faith in order to attain the goals of the FASRB

- Implementing body:

International Sava River Basin Commission



SAVSKI VESTNIK

POSEBNA IZDAJA

15
let Savske komisije



Plovba

Upravljanje
voda

Obvladovanje
poplavne
ogroženosti

Medsektorska
in razvojna
vprašanja

Izmenjava
podatkov in
informacij

VSEBINA

3	Uvodnik
4	15 let Savske komisije <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Od Savske pobude do ustanovitve Savske komisije</i>• <i>Izzivi in dosežki</i>• <i>Prednostne naloge pri bodočem izvajanju FASRB</i>
9	Implementacija Okvirnega sporazuma Pogledi Pogodbenic FASRB
13	Intervju – Dr. Mitja Bricelj, član Savske komisije iz Republike Slovenije
15	S podpora partnerjev k učinkovitejšem sodelovanju v Savskem bazenu
17	Sporočila rečnih komisij <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manfred Seitz, Sekretar Donavske komisije• Ivan Zavadsky, Izvršni sekretar ICPDR
18	Novice in obvestila
22	Poster - Prekomejno sodelovanje v Savskem bazenu



Hvala Jože: Sava modra kača

SPOŠTOVANI BRALCI,

V veliko čast in zadovoljstvo mi je, da vam lahko na kratko predstavim to posebno izdajo Savskega Vestnika posvečeno pomembni obletnici, ki jo praznujemo te dni- 15 let dela Savske komisije ustanovljene 27.-29. junija 2005. To je priložnost, da se spomnimo najpomembnejših dogodkov in dosežkov prekomejnega sodelovanja med državami, ki si delijo Savski bazen. Upam, da delite moje prepričanje, da je Savska komisija v zadnjih 15 letih bila potrjena kot mednarodno telo, ki uspešno dosega cilje vezane na principe in mehanizme sodelovanja in so začrtani v Okvirnem sporazumu o Savskem bazenu.

S ponosom se lahko ozremo na nekaj najpomembnejših konkretnih rezultatov, kot sta razvoj skupnega načrta urejanja voda in načrta obvladovanja poplavne ogroženosti v Savskem bazenu. Napredek je bi opazen tudi pri rehabilitaciji plovbe ob neprestanim delu na standardih vezanih na plovbo z visoko stopnjo harmonizacije predpisov z Evropskimi regulativami. Med temi specifičnimi produkti bi rad omenil Sistem za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami v Savskem bazenu, ki predstavlja vrhunec večletnih skupnih naporov na tem področju, katerega vzpostavitev je bila pogojena s predhodno uspešnim delom na hidroloških in hidravličnih modelih in informacijskih sistemih.

O vsem tem in o ostalih rezultatih boste izvedli v tej izdaji, ki je pred vami.

Svoj pogled na izzive in sodelovanju pri implementaciji Okvirnega sporazuma podajajo predstavniki članic v Savski komisiji, medtem,

ko je poseben pregled na preteklo obdobje pripravil dr. Mitja Bricelj, ki je bil od vsega začetka savske iniciative vključen v to uspešno zgodbo. V kratkih izjavah vodilnih v partnerskih komisijah v Donavskem bazenu je opisano sodelovanje oziroma izražena stalna podpora naših partnerjev.

Rad bi povdaryl, da smo dosedanje rezultate dosegli z napori in zavzetostjo vseh pristojnih institucij iz pogodbenic Okvirnega sporazuma, predanosti članov Savske komisije, kakor tudi zavzetemu delu strokovnjakov, ki so v teh letih sodelovali v strokovnih skupinah Savske komisije. Ne smem pozabiti velikega prispevka osebja v sekretariatu Savske komisije, posebna zahvala pa gre tudi dr. Dejanu Komatini, prvemu sekretarju komisije.

Na koncu bi se rad zahvalil vsem posameznikom in institucijam, ki so kakorkoli prispevali k našemu delu in podpirali naše programe in projekte, katerih nisem mogel omeniti v tem kratkem nagovoru.

Vse, kar je bilo do sedaj doseženo, je dobra podlaga za nadaljnje koristi in razvoj v vseh segmentih implementacije Okvirnega sporazuma z uravnoteženim pristopom k principom trajnostnega razvoja.

Veselim se nadaljevanju našega skupnega dela in vseh izzivov in priložnosti, ki so pred nami!



Dragan Zeljko

Sekretar Savske komisije

KOLOFON

Izdajatelj:

Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen; Zagreb (Hrvaška), Kneza Branimira 29
Tel./Fax: +385 1 488 6960, 488 6986; E-mail: isrbc@savacommission.org

Odgovorni urednik: Duško Isaković

Pomočnik urednika: Marko Barišić

Uredniški odbor: Meliha Lepara (BA), Ivana Plepel (HR),

Milica Milneković (RS), Barbara Potočnik (SI)

Oblikovanje in tisk: Optimum Dizajn d.o.o.

Savski Vestnik je uradno glasilo Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen (Savka komisija).

Glasilo izhaja dvakrat letno v dvojezični obliki – v angleščini in v enem izmed uradnih jezikov Savske komisije v vsakem izvodu. Namen glasila je predstavitev najzanimivejših zadev vezanih na izvajanje Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu ter seznanitev s koristnimi informacijami, kar omogoča boljšo komunikacijo med deležniki, širšo javnostjo in Savsko komisijo, s čimer se promovirajo vrednote in potenciali Savskega bazena.

Savski Vestnik je dostopen na spletni strani Savske komisije:

www.savacommission.org.

OD POBUDE DO SODELOVANJA V SAVSKEM BAZENU

Preko dialoga do ustanovnega zasedanja Savske komisije junija 2005 v Zagrebu

KAKO SE JE ZAČELO

Po geopolitičnih spremembah v začetku 90-ih let prejšnjega stoletja, ki so spremenile Evropo, je reka Sava, najdaljša državna reka nekdanje SFRJ, postala mednarodna reka, ki si jo delijo nove neodvisne države Slovenija, Hrvaška, Bosna in Hercegovina ter Srbija.

Junija 2001 je bila ob podpori Pakta stabilnosti za JV Evropo sprožena tako imenovana Savska pobuda, da bi obrežnim državam v Savskem bazenu zagotovila platformo za pogajanja o uporabi, zaščiti in nadzoru vodnih virov v porečju na način, ki bi omogočil »boljše življenjske pogoje in dvig življenjskega standarda prebivalstva v regiji«, ter iskanje ustreznega institucionalnega okvira za sodelovanje. Novembra 2001 so ministri obrežnih držav podpisali »Pismo o nameri«, ki je utrla pot razvoju in sklenitvi mednarodnega sporazuma o sodelovanju v Savskem bazenu.

POGAJANJA

Pogajanja o sporazumu so sprva vodili predstavniki mednarodne skupnosti, vendar je bilo kmalu ugotovljeno, da so strokovnjaki držav sposobni podrobno razviti pravne norme sporazuma, zato je bila skupna strokovna skupina zadolžena za pripravo predhodnega osnutka besedila. Razprave na sestankih skupine so bile zelo zahtevne in naporne, ker so bile v začetku prioritete držav precej različne. Pogajanja so potekala hitro, saj je strokovnjakom uspelo doseči skupno razumevanje različnih

interesov, finančnih in drugih obveznosti, z manj političnega vmešavanja, podkrepjenega z močnimi strokovnimi argumenti. Končno besedilo sporazuma je bilo usklajeno že po 9 mesecih, kar je poseben rekord v mednarodnih okvirih, delegacije držav po so ga sprejele brez nadaljnjih sprememb. Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu (FASRB) je bil podpisan decembra 2002.

USTANOVITEV SAVSKE KOMISIJE

Po podpisu sporazuma je ogromno dela opravila začasna Savska komisija, ustanovljena za pripravo vseh potrebnih korakov za ustanovitev stalne komisije. Vse pogodbenice so ratificirale FASRB, ki je začel veljati decembra 2004. To je omogočilo organizacijo prvega (ustanovnega) zasedanja Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen (Savska komisija) 27. junija 2005.

Sporazum o sedežu komisije s hrvaško vlado je bil podpisan novembra 2005, sekretariat komisije pa je začel delovati januarja 2006 v Zagrebu. Do konca leta 2006 je Savska komisija ustanovila svoje stalne strokovne skupine za ključna vprašanja v porečju – za upravljanje voda, preprečevanje in nadzor nesreč, preprečevanje poplav in za plovbo. Kasneje so bile v skladu s potrebami in razširjenim obsegom dela oblikovane tudi druge strokovne skupine, tako da ima Savska komisija sedaj 6 stalnih in 3 ad hoc strokovne skupine ter eno delovno skupino.



Alen Firšt: Ogleдалo

Od samega začetka delovanja Savske komisije je bila posebna pozornost namenjena sodelovanju pri vzpostavitvi skupnih platform in sistemov

Tako po ustanovitvi Savske komisije leta 2005 in začetku njenega aktivnega delovanja v letu 2006, ko je začel delovati sekretariat, so se pričele izvajati dejavnosti, ki so privedle do izpolnjevanja vseh glavnih ciljev Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu (FASRB). V relativno kratkem obdobju so bili doseženi pomembni rezultati. Kratak pregled izzivov in dosežkov je predstavljen v nadaljevanju.

Plovba

V SFRJ je bila reka Sava notranja plovna pot,

KRATEK PREGLED KAR JE BILO STORJENO V DOSEDANJEM OBDOBJU

15 LET SAVSKE KOMISIJE: IZZIVI IN DOSEŽKI



kar pomeni, da so po njej smela pluti le plovila pod jugoslovansko zastavo. Po razpadu SFRJ ni bilo enotnega režima plovbe, zato je bil eden največjih dosežkov priprava Protokola o režimu plovbe, skupaj s pripravo FASRB, ter razglasitev odseka reke Save od Siska (HR) do Beograda (RS) za mednarodno plovno pot, ki je odprta za trgovska plovila katere koli države. S tem so bili postavljeni pravni temelji za obnovo plovbe in reka Sava je bila vključena v osrednje omrežje EU TEN-T. S FASRB je Savska komisija dobila pooblastila za sprejemanje zavezujočih odločitev na področju plovbe. Tako je postala pomemben dejavnik in je prevzela aktivno vlogo pri usklajevanju pravnega okvira tudi na evropski ravni.

V zvezi s tem je bilo opravljenega veliko dela na področju razvoja različnih predpisov za plovbo po reki Savi v skladu z evropskim

regulativnim okvirom, ki vključujejo: Pravilnik o plovbi, Pravilnik o zahtevah za izdajo dovoljenj za poveljnike plovil, Pravilnik za označevanje vodnega območja in Pravilnik o minimalnih zahtevah o številu članov posadke (2007). Savska komisija je pripravila tudi prvi Album mostov in po 50 letih obnovila Daljinar reke Save in njenih plovnih pritokov (2011). Vsi pravilniki, predpisi in z njimi povezane publikacije se redno posodablajo in dopolnjujejo.

V okviru Savske komisije je bil pripravljen prvi skupni Načrt

označevanja plovbnega območja za leto 2008. Od takrat se načrt redno pripravlja in sprejema za naslednje leto, sistem označevanja pa je bil v celoti obnovljen leta 2009. Savska komisija je razvila tudi spletno



(Nadaljevanje na naslednji strani)

(Nadaljevanje s prejšnje strani)



aplikacijo za pripravo Načrta označevanja, ki je pristojnim organom omogočil enoten in centraliziran razvoj načrtov označevanja. Še ena koristna spletna aplikacija, razvita za podporo pregledu varnosti plovbe, je bila zaključena leta 2016 in je po testiranju uradno začela delovati v začetku leta 2018.

Da bi omogočil izvajanje rečnih informacijskih storitev na reki Savi (RIS), je Savska komisija razvila Podrobni načrt in namestitvev prototipov za RIS, same storitve pa so bile v celoti izvedene v letu 2017.

Od samega začetka delovanja Savske komisije je bila posebna pozornost namenjena pripravi tehnične dokumentacije za obnovo plovbnega območja, zato je bila leta 2006 pripravljena Predhodna študija izvedljivosti, leta 2008 pa ji je sledila Študija izvedljivosti za obnovo in razvoj plovbe po reki Savi. Izvedba del za obnovo plovbnega območja je v pristojnosti držav in doseženi so bili pomembni rezultati pri obravnavi najbolj kritičnih ozkih grl na reki Savi.

Savska komisija ima pomembno usklajevalno vlogo, še posebej preko Odbora za spremljanje in usklajevanje izvajanja projekta Obnova in razvoj prometa in plovbe na

plovbnem območju reke Save, ki ga je Savska komisija ustanovila leta 2011. Na podlagi sklepa Savske komisije iz leta 2019 se lahko odbor po potrebi razširi s pomembnimi deležniki in deluje kot Forum deležnikov, kot v primeru izdelave projektne dokumentacije za sektor Jaruge - Novi Grad, ki je trenutno v teku. Takšna oblika sodelovanja se lahko uporabi kadar koli je to primerno.

Da bi spodbudili notranjo plovbo in možnost izrabe potencialov reke Save, je Gospodarska regija v Savskem bazenu - Forum gospodarskih zbormic v sodelovanju s Savsko komisijo leta 2011 izdal »Navtični in turistični vodnik za reko Savo«. Gre za informativno publikacijo, ki je namenjena promociji navtičnega turizma in Savskega bazena kot turistične destinacije. Spodbujanje pozitivne podobe notranje plovbe se je nadaljevalo z organizacijo mednarodne konference »Reka Sava - prometni koridor in turistična destinacija«, ki je potekala v Beogradu leta 2013. Kot del iste pobude je leta 2014 izšel tudi Priročnik za plovbo po reki Savi.

Celostno upravljanje voda

V času SFRJ so bila določena prizadevanja usmerjena v celostno obravnavo upravljanja voda v Savskem bazenu, vendar pa je

pomanjkanje usklajenega upravljanja v 90-ih letih prejšnjega stoletja ogrozilo vode in vodni ekosistem v porečju.

Od začetka izvajanja FASRB se je pričela široka paleta dejavnosti na področju upravljanja voda. V splošnem najbolj merljivi rezultati sodelovanja vključujejo pripravo prvega Načrta upravljanja Savskega bazena (Sava RBMP) in Načrta za obvladovanje poplavenne ogroženosti (Sava FRMP) ter vzpostavitev Sistema za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami (Sava FFWS).

Priprava načrta Sava RBMP je vključevala večletna prizadevanja, ki so se zaključila s sprejetjem načrta leta 2014. Pri pripravi načrta so bila obravnavana pomembna vprašanja v porečju, hkrati pa so bile upoštevane socialno-ekonomske razlike v porečju. Pomemben začetni korak pri pripravi načrta je bila priprava Poročila o analizi Savskega bazena (SRBA) v letu 2009. Poročilo je izčrpno in ne obravnava le kakovosti vode, ampak tudi količino vode. Poročilo podrobno obravnava tudi vprašanja v zvezi z obvladovanjem poplav in razvojem plovbe. Po odobritvi prvega Sava RBMP je Savska komisija usklajevala pripravo 2. načrta upravljanja Savskega bazena (2. Sava RBMP), vključno z drugim Poročilom o analizi Savskega bazena (2. SRBA) v letu 2017 in z vmesnim pregledom pomembnih vprašanj na področju upravljanja voda (2018). Priprava 2. Sava RBMP je v teku.

Na področju obvladovanja poplav je bil eden od prvih rezultatov sodelovanja priprava Akcijskega načrta za poplave v Savskem bazenu (Sava FAP), ki je bil pripravljen v sodelovanju z ICPDR leta 2009. Poleg pregleda trenutnih razmer na področju varstva pred poplavami je Akcijski načrt



Sava GIS Geportal

Sava FAP opredelil cilje in ustrezne ukrepe za zmanjšanje poplavne ogroženosti. Drugi večji dosežek je bil razvoj predhodnih hidroloških in hidravličnih modelov za Savski bazen. Skupna prizadevanja v tej smeri so se začela leta 2008 in zaključila 2011. Modela, pripravljena s podporo vlade ZDA, sta bila nadgrajena v obdobju 2015–2018, in se uporabljata v okviru Sistema za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami v Savskem bazenu (Sava FFWS), uporabila pa bi se lahko tudi za številne druge namene. Operativna uporaba sistema Sava FFWS se je začela oktobra 2018 in predstavlja enega najboljših primerov rezultatov sodelovanja v čezmejnem okviru, tudi na svetovni ravni. Sistem je precej kompleksen in je sestavljen iz enega osrednjega in treh rezervnih gostiteljev v štirih državah. Pri tem ne gre le za dodatek k obstoječim nacionalnim sistemom, temveč za resnično dodano vrednost, ki zagotavlja boljšo stopnjo pripravljenosti in s tem zmanjšanje vplivov poplav.

Skupni načrt Sava FRMP je bil uradno odobren na 8. zasedanju pogodbenic oktobra 2019. Načrt določa skupne cilje obvladovanja poplavne ogroženosti v celotnem porečju in zagotavlja dosleden in usklajen pristop pri obvladovanju poplavne ogroženosti v porečju. Skupno razumevanje ciljev in opredelitev vzajemnih koristi za savske države je predstavljalo podlago za pripravo strukturnih in nestrukturnih ukrepov, katerih izvajanje bo zmanjšalo obstoječo poplavno ogroženost.

Za preprečevanje in nadzor nesreč pogodbenice uporabljajo Sistem obveščanja in opozarjanja o nesrečah in izrednih razmerah (AEWS), ki ga je razvila in ga vzdržuje ICPDR. Savska komisija sistem redno



Sava FFWS v operativni uporabi

preizkuša in preverja njegovo funkcionalnost v Savskem bazenu.

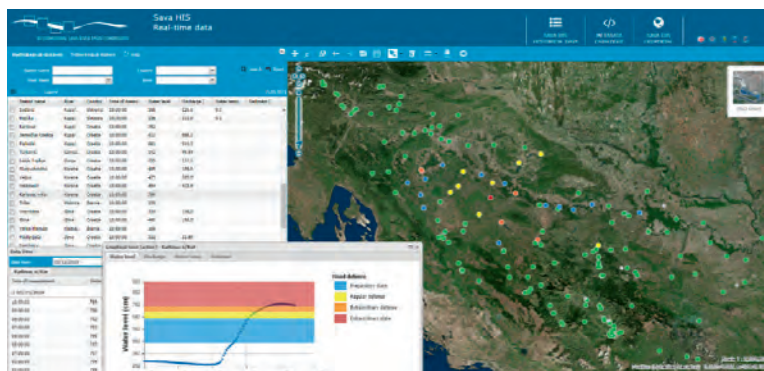
Na področju upravljanja s sedimentom je bila Ocena ravnotežja sedimenta za reko Savo (BALSSES) končana leta 2014. Protokol o upravljanju s sedimentom, ki velja od oktobra 2017, določa izmenjavo informacij med pogodbenicami o načrtovanem izkopu sedimenta na letni ravni, preko ISRBC. Vključuje ustrezne informacije o lokaciji in vrsti izkopa, oceno kakovosti in količine sedimenta ter podatke o odstranjevanju in obdelavi sedimenta. Izmenjava informacij med pogodbenicami poteka od leta 2019.

Medsektorska in razvojna vprašanja

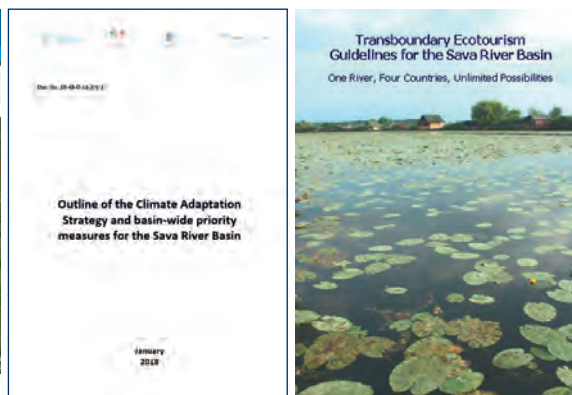
Ustrezna pozornost je bila namenjena tudi vprašanju prilagoditve podnebnim spremembam. Savska komisija je v preteklih letih izvedla ali podprla več pomembnih projektov: *Ustvarjanje povezave med načrtovanjem upravljanja poplavne ogroženosti in oceno podnebnih sprememb v Savskem bazenu* (2013) in *Načrt prilagajanja podnebnim spremembam v Savskem bazenu* (2015). Najnovejši dosežek predstavlja *Strateški okvir za prilagajanje podnebnim spremembam in prednostni ukrepi za Savski bazen*, ki jih podpirata francoski Mednarodni urad za vode in UNECE (2018).

Leta 2016 je UNECE v sodelovanju s Savsko komisijo pripravila dokument *Usklajevanje rabe virov v čezmejnih porečjih: ocena nexusa vode-hrane-energije-ekosistemov v Savskem bazenu*. V poročilu je bilo ugotovljeno, da so vodni viri v Savskem bazenu bistvenega pomena za gospodarski razvoj regije. Dokument navaja tudi možnosti za izboljšanje sodelovanja in usklajenega upravljanja virov v porečju ter poudarja pomen FASRB in ISRBC kot pomembnega okvira, ki združuje različne sektorje, ki lahko olajšajo doseganje bolj trajnostnega razvoja. Po dokončanju ocene Sava Nexus je bila izvedena podobna ocena za porečje reke Drine, s ciljem spodbujanja čezmejnega sodelovanja z opredelitvijo medsektorskih sinergij in določitvijo ukrepov, ki bi lahko ublažili napetosti, povezane s številnimi potrebami obrežnih držav po skupnih virih.

Trajnostni rečni turizem je bil že leta 2009 opredeljen kot področje, v katerega je potrebno usmeriti dodatna prizadevanja. Poleg rezultatov, opisanih v zgornjem besedilu v zvezi s plovbo, je ISRBC pripravila tudi *Smernice za čezmejni ekoturizem v Savskem bazenu* (2013). Nadaljnja spodbuda za sodelovanje na tem področju je bila priprava *Skupne izjave o regionalnem sodelovanju pri razvoju trajnostnega turizma v Savskem bazenu* (2017), ki je zagotovila trdno osnovo za nadaljnjo krepitev regionalnega



Sava HIS



(Nadaljevanje na naslednji strani)

(Nadaljevanje s prejšnje strani)

sodelovanja na področju razvoja trajnostnega turizma v porečju.

Skupni načrt ukrepov za Savski bazen (JPA SRB), ki je bil razvit spomladi 2017 in so ga podprle države članice ISRBC in Črna gora s Skupno izjavo predstavnikov pogodbenic FASRB in Črne gore o Akcijskem načrtu in mejnikih za Savski bazen kot katalizator za sodelovanje v regiji, prispeva k prizadevanjem savskih držav za zagotavljanje trajnostnega gospodarskega razvoja in rasti porečja z namenom, da služi kot katalizator za krepitev sodelovanja v regiji. JPA SRB predstavlja dobro podlago za nadaljnje dejavnosti, povezane s trajnostnim razvojem regije.

Izmenjava podatkov in informacij

Obveznost vzpostavitve učinkovite izmenjave informacij o vodnem režimu v Savskem bazenu navaja 4. člen FASRB. V letu 2009 je strategija Sava GIS zastavila vizijo, načela in cilje za vzpostavitev skupne in sodobne platforme za izmenjavo podatkov. Na podlagi strategije in ob podpori Evropske komisije je bil leta 2015 ustanovljen Sava Geoportal, ki od takrat predstavlja razširljivo in prilagodljivo orodje za izmenjavo, vizualizacijo in upravljanje podatkov. Med pripravo ustreznih načrtov so bili razviti moduli za upravljanje porečja in poplavne ogroženosti, nadaljnja nadgradnja pa bo vključevala module za plovbo, preprečevanje onesnaževanja zaradi nesreč ter za nadzor in upravljanje sedimenta.

Drugi bistveni del sistema za izmenjavo podatkov – hidrološki informacijski sistem (Sava HIS) deluje od leta 2015 in predstavlja glavno oporo sistemu Sava FFWS, za katerega se zbirajo podatki iz več kot 300 hidroloških in 200 meteoroloških postaj v realnem času.



PREDNOSTNE NALOGE PRI PRIHODNJEM IZVAJANJU FASRB

Kot projektno usmerjena organizacija si bo Savska komisija še naprej prizadevala zagotoviti sredstva za izvajanje ključnih dejavnosti, ki bodo prispevale k razvoju regije

V splošnem se je Savska komisija v zadnjih 15 letih izkazala kot dobra platforma za doseganje ključnih ciljev čezmejnega sodelovanja v Savskem bazenu: vzpostavitev mednarodnega režima plovbe in trajnostnega upravljanja voda ter sprejetje ukrepov za preprečevanje oz. omejevanje nevarnosti ter zmanjšanje in odpravljanje njihovih škodljivih posledic. Potrebna pozornost je bila namenjena tudi medsektorskim in razvojnim vprašanjem. Glede na to, da je bil splošni potek delovanja že določen in ob upoštevanju sedanjega stanja izvajanja FASRB ter specifičnih pričakovanj pogodbenic, bodo prihodnji kratkoročni in srednjeročni cilji sodelovanja usmerjeni v: pripravo drugega Sava RBMP, vključno z nadaljnjim vključevanjem gospodarskih, socialnih in okoljskih vidikov v načrtovanje upravljanja voda; nadaljevanje dejavnosti, povezanih z naslednjim ciklom načrtovanja obvladovanja poplavne ogroženosti, in prizadevanja za izvajanje ukrepov, ki so sestavni del prvega Sava FRMP; zagotavljanje trajnostnega delovanja Sava FFWS in njegov nadaljnji razvoj, vključno z nadaljnjim izboljšanjem skupnih hidroloških in hidravličnih modelov, vključenih v sistem; krepitev prizadevanj za obnovo in razvoj plovbe po reki Savi in njenih plovnih pritokih, da bi prispevali k nadaljnemu gospodarskemu in družbenemu razvoju regije, s posebnim poudarkom na reševanju najnujnejšega problema

- popolnega razminiranja bregov reke Save; zagotavljanje pravilnega delovanja in vzdrževanja sistemov Sava GIS in Sava HIS ter njunih nadaljnjih nadgradenj, ob upoštevanju njunega pomena za izmenjavo podatkov in informacij med sodelujočimi državami ter za ustrezno načrtovanje v porečju.

Poleg pozornosti, namenjene plovbi, bo posebna pozornost namenjena tudi drugim razvojnim vprašanjem. Savska komisija bo nadaljevala z nadaljnjimi dejavnostmi Skupne izjave o regionalnem sodelovanju pri razvoju trajnostnega turizma v Savskem bazenu in Skupnega akcijskega načrta za Savski bazen. V zvezi s tem obstajajo velika pričakovanja Integriranega razvojnega programa Svetovne banke za rečni koridor Sava-Drina, preko katerega se lahko izvajajo številni prednostni regionalni projekti. Kot projektno usmerjena organizacija si bo Savska komisija še naprej prizadevala zagotoviti sredstva za izvajanje ključnih dejavnosti.

Pri nadaljnjem izvajanju FASRB se bo nadaljevalo sodelovanje z nacionalnimi institucijami in mednarodnimi partnerji, sodelovanje javnosti pa bo zagotovljeno tako preko struktur, specifičnih za Savsko komisijo, kot sta Savski svet za vode in Parlament mladih Savskega bazena, kot tudi z drugimi oblikami obveščanja, posvetovanja in aktivnega sodelovanja.

IMPLEMENTACIJA OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA O SAVSKEM BAZENU

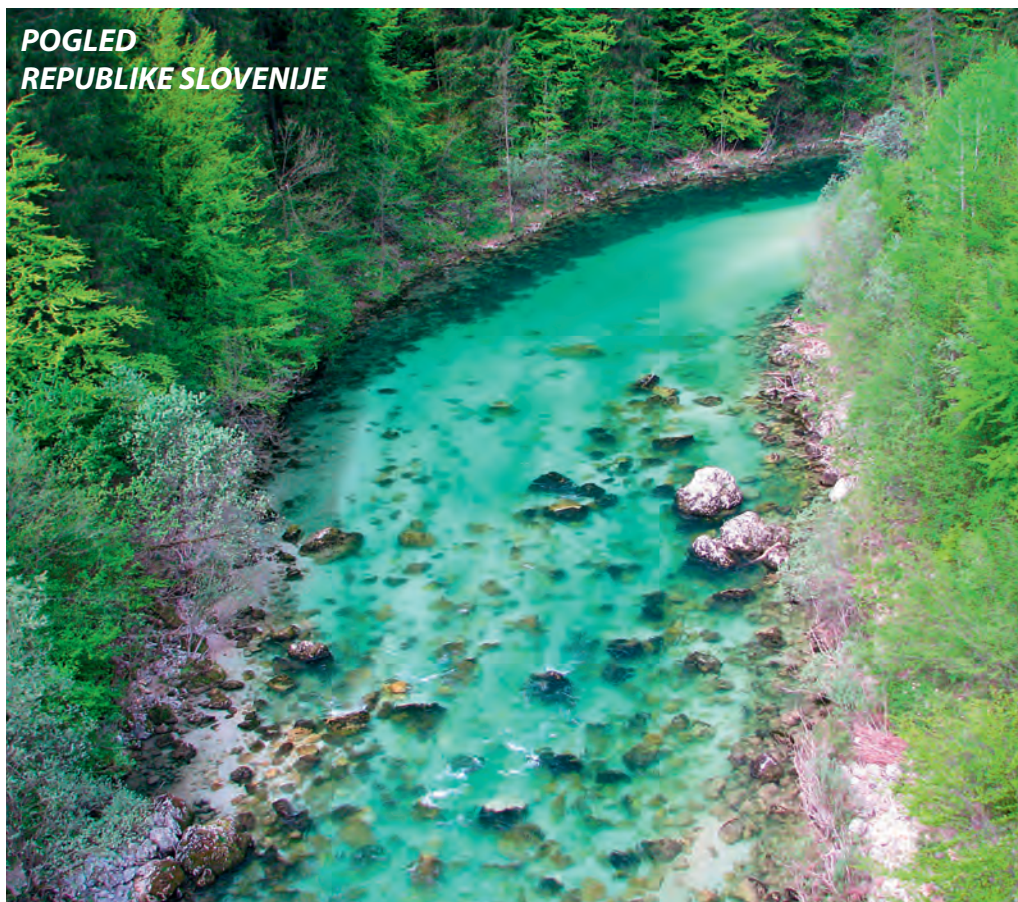
POGLEDI POGODBENIC OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA

SAVSKA
KOMISIJA
PRISPEVA K
STABILNOSTI

Savska komisija je zgodba o uspehu in zato toliko bolj velja zaveza držav podpisnic sporazuma, da jo tudi v prihodnje najširše podprejo v njenem delovanju

Savska komisija je bila ustanovljena kot sodobno zasnovana mednarodna institucija na področju trajnostnega regionalnega razvoja s poudarkom na plovbi in upravljanju voda, a v območju s slabo politično dediščino in predvsem z zahtevno nalogo. Najdaljšo reko nekdanje skupne države je morala skozi štiri nove države ponovno povezati v eno ter bistveno prispevati k njeni trajnostni rabi. V istem obdobju so države EU pionirsko izvajale vodno direktivo, v Bruslju pa se je oblikovala poplavna direktiva. Razen Sloveniji, ki je že bila članica EU, je prav Savska komisija odprla vrata sodobnim evropskim pristopom na področju celostnega upravljanja voda v savske države. Od vsega začetka strokovno in zavzeto delovanje Savske komisije je skozi leta omogočilo izvajanje FASRB v zavidljivo širokih kontekstih, hkrati pa je prispevalo k njeni močni mednarodni uveljavitvi.

V delovanju Savske komisije je izrednega pomena, da se njene aktivnosti zrcalijo na vseh ravneh vodnega načrtovanja. Povezuje države podpisnice sporazuma v skupne interese in sodelovanje, prispeva k regionalnemu trajnostnemu razvoju v čezmejnem porečju Save, vzpodbuja nacionalne procese sodobnega celostnega upravljanja voda, inovativno združuje turistične razvojne ideje in potencialne lokalnih skupnosti vzdolž mednarodne reke ter globalno manifestira dobre prakse delovanja v mednarodnem porečju. Nenazadnje, Savska komisija s specifičnimi aktivnostmi izvaja tudi krepitev institucij iz držav podpisnic sporazuma na novih področjih delovanja.

POGLED
REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE

V petnajstih letih delovanja je Savska komisija zagotovila vrsto naprednih tehničnih in programskih vsebin na področju plovnosti in čezmejnega celostnega upravljanja voda v porečju Save. S kakovostnimi rezultati dela je omogočila njihovo nadgradnjo v kompleksnejše čezmejne vsebine, kot so razvoj Skupnega načrta aktivnosti za Savski bazen in sodelovanje s pobudo Svetovne banke za Savo in Drino, presoje neksus v čezmejnem porečju Save in Drine ter mednarodni sistem napovedovanja poplav v čezmejnem porečju Save. Našteto še bolj utrjuje Savsko komisijo kot instrument stabilnosti v regiji, prepoznan tudi na ključnih mednarodnih dogodkih zadnjih let širom po svetu.

V svetu je glede na podnebne trende, neločljivo povezanost podnebja in vode, vse pogostejše suše in poplave ter naraščajoče potrebe po vodi prepoznana potreba, da se v upravljanju čezmejnih porečij uvede integralni pristop *voda in podnebje*. Izboljšave na področju zbiranja in obdelave hidroloških podatkov, institucionalna krepitev in prenos znanja, participatorno

načrtovanje, tudi z vključevanjem mladih ter izvajanje širokega spektra tipov procesa neksus so nekatere izmed aktivnosti, ki vodijo k trajnostni delitvi razpoložljivih vodnih virov in količin v čezmejnih porečjih, s tem pa prispevajo k stabilnosti v regiji. Savska komisija je na tem področju že naredila korake, številni izzivi pa so nedvomno še pred njo.

V meddržavnem delovanju velja, da je zaupanje *conditio sine qua non* za uspešno sodelovanje in s tem za prispevek k miru in stabilnosti v regijah. V globljem pomenu je Savska komisija v petnajstih letih uspelo postati prav to – generator zaupanja in sodelovanja v regiji. Zato je Savska komisija zgodba o uspehu. In zato toliko bolj velja zaveza držav podpisnic sporazuma, da jo tudi v prihodnje najširše podprejo v njenem delovanju.

Aleš Bizjak,
Direkcija RS za vode



IMPLEMENTACIJA OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA O SAVSKEM BAZENU POGLEDI POGODBENIC OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA



KONKRETEN CILJ JE POPOLNA OBNOVA VODNE POTI REKE SAVE

Rezultati dela Savske komisije in izvajanje FASRB prinašajo dolgoročno korist, zato bo Hrvaška še naprej podpirala delo Savske komisije

Reka Sava je drugi najdaljši in najbolj vodnat pritok reke Donave, ki prispeva 25% celotnega pretoka reke Donave. S svojimi 594 km vodne poti, od Beograda do Siska, bogati osrednje omrežje celinskih plovnih poti TEN-T in ponuja številne razvojne možnosti za različne oblike turizma in rekreacije. Zato ne preseneča, da je eden najpomembnejših ciljev vzpostavitve mednarodnega režima plovbe po reki Savi. Odločitve na področju plovbe, ki jih je sprejela Savska komisija, so zavezujoče za vse pogodbenice FASRB.

Na samem začetku dela Savske komisije sta bila razviti predhodna študija izvedljivosti in študija izvedljivosti za obnovo plovbe po reki Savi, sistematičen pristop k doseganju tega cilja pa je bil prikazan s pripravo Akcijskega

načrta za prednostne cilje in območja FASRB.

Po korakih Akcijskega načrta so bile dosežene pomembne naloge pri vzpostavitvi administrativnega in pravnega okvira med pogodbenicami, na evropski ravni in v okviru izvajanja Glavnega načrta za obnovo in vzdrževanje vodne poti reke Donave in njenih plovnih pritokov, na področju varnosti plovbe, infrastrukture, navtičnega turizma, izmenjave podatkov in upravljanja informacij, zaščite pred onesnaževanjem s plovil, ledom, sušo in nesrečami; hidrološka in meteorološka vprašanja, vključevanje zainteresiranih strani in ustvarjanje pozitivne podobe plovbe po celinskih vodah.

Kljub vsem tem rezultatom pa še ni bil dosežen konkreten cilj – popolna obnova vodne poti reke Save. Tako se je leta 2018 začel projekt CEF »Priprava študije in projektne dokumentacije za reko Savo« za ureditev najbolj kritičnega sektorja Jaruge-Noví Grad, vendar pa je za začetek del za vzpostavitev zelenega mednarodnega

razreda vodnega območja potrebno, da se dve pogodbenici FASRB (Bosna in Hercegovina ter Hrvaška) in Savska komisija maksimalno potrudijo premagati zahtevne ovire v obliki pomanjkanja sredstev za razminiranje bregov na ozemlju Bosne in Hercegovine ter za izvedbo del.

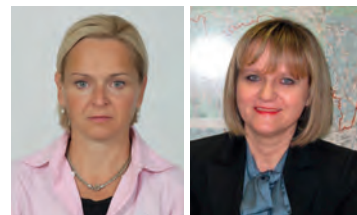
Ko govorimo o izvajanju FASRB v preteklem obdobju, poudarjamo pomen odobritve 1. načrta upravljanja voda v Savskem bazenu v letu 2014, pa tudi 1. načrta za obvladovanje poplavne ogroženosti, odobrenega leta 2019. Poleg protokolov, zlasti Protokola k FASRB o varstvu pred poplavami, namenjenega zaščiti in ublažitvi negativnih učinkov poplav, je uvedba Sistema za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami ena izmed najbolj koristnih dejavnosti Savske komisije. Podatki, pridobljeni s sistemom, so pomembni za pravočasno napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami v realnem času, kar je nedvomno pomembno za vse države v porečju.

Parlament mladih je mednarodno priznan kot edinstven mehanizem za tesno sodelovanje pri izobraževanju mladih o trajnostnem upravljanju voda. V prihodnjem obdobju so pomembne dejavnosti povezane s pripravo osnutka 2. načrta za upravljanje voda in 2. načrta za obvladovanje poplavne ogroženosti. Ko govorimo o izzivih pri izvajanju FASRB, je to zagotovo pomanjkanje finančnih in človeških virov v vseh pogodbenicah FASRB.

Rezultati dela Savske komisije in izvajanje FASRB prinašajo dolgoročno korist tako za Savski, kot tudi za Donavski bazen, zato bo Hrvaška še naprej podpirala delo Savske komisije.

**Duška Kunštek in
Elizabeta Kos,**

Član in namestnik člana Savske komisije iz Republike Hrvaške



IMPLEMENTACIJA OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA O SAVSKEM BAZENU

POGLEDI POGODBENIC OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA

V MEDNARODNEM SMISLU PREDSTAVLJA MODEL USPEŠNEGA SODELOVANJA

Ključne težave, s katerimi se srečujemo pri naših dejavnostih, povezane so predvsem s pomanjkanjem finančnih sredstev za izvajanje ukrepov

Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu predstavlja za Bosno in Hercegovino enega najpomembnejših večstranskih sporazumov, ki je osnova za vzpostavitev in krepitev regionalnega sodelovanja na področju vodnega prometa in upravljanja voda, ki naj bi prispeval h gospodarskemu razvoju v regiji. S skupnim delom smo dosegli številne pomembne rezultate, še posebej pa želimo poudariti sprejetje skupnih načrtovalnih dokumentov na področju upravljanja voda, razvoja in operativne uporabe skupnega sistema za napovedovanje poplav v Savskem bazenu ter sprejetje skupnih pravil in standardov za izboljšanje plovbe po reki Savi. Poudariti velja tudi ustvarjanje podlage za nadaljnje naložbe v razvoj infrastrukture na področju vodnega prometa, zaščite pred poplavami in trajnostnega turizma, kar bo pomembno vplivalo na povečanje gospodarskih dejavnosti v savskih državah. Zelo pomembno je, da smo za financiranje skupnih dejavnosti, poleg rednih letnih prispevkov v proračun s strani držav, uspeli zagotovili precej sredstev iz zunanjih virov, kar je zagotovo zmanjšalo pritisk na proračun v državah.

Sodelovanje v okviru Savske komisije je zelo uspešna regionalna zgodba, Savska komisija pa je ključni katalizator uspešnega skupnega sodelovanja. Brez nje ne bi bilo mogoče doseči vseh rezultatov v takšni obliki in vsebini. To je še zlasti pomembno za uskladitev standardov in prednostnih ukrepov na področju plovbe ter za celovit pogled na prednostna vprašanja na področju upravljanja voda. Postopki, ki potekajo na ravni Savskega bazena, so pospešili in

POGLED BOSNE IN HERCEGOVINE



dodatno podprli nekatere dejavnosti, ki se izvajajo v okviru savskih držav. Zaradi svoje organizacije in rezultatov dela Savska komisija v mednarodnem smislu predstavlja model uspešnega sodelovanja, ki ga poskušajo posnemati na različnih meridianih.

Vsaka oblika regionalnega sodelovanja ima svojo dinamiko, opredeljeno s številnimi dejavniki. V primeru izvajanja Okvirnega sporazuma so ključne težave, s katerimi se srečujemo pri naših dejavnostih, povezane predvsem s pomanjkanjem finančnih sredstev za izvajanje ukrepov, zlasti infrastrukturnih, ter z omejenim številom strokovnjakov v institucijah, odgovornih za izvajanje Okvirnega sporazuma. Z navedenimi težavami se intenzivno ukvarjamo, vendar je jasno, da bodo države še naprej močno odvisne od zunanjih virov financiranja.

V zvezi z razvojem regionalnega sodelovanja v prihodnosti ostaja Bosna in Hercegovina zavezana k polnemu izvajanju Okvirnega sporazuma, vključno z vsemi dosedanjimi protokoli ter s sprejetimi načrtovalnimi in strateškimi dokumenti. V prihodnjem obdobju moramo zagotoviti stalno izvajanje sprejetih načrtov in njihovo revizijo v

skladu s splošno sprejeto dinamiko, redno delovanje in vzdrževanje razvitih sistemov. Posebno pozornost je treba nameniti izvajanju infrastrukturnih ukrepov, za Bosno in Hercegovino pa je še zlasti pomembno vprašanje popolnega razminiranja desnega brega reke Save, nato pa obnova plovbnega območja reke Save in doseganje zahtevane kategorije plovnosti ter izvajanje infrastrukturnih ukrepov za zaščito pred vodami in za varstvo voda. V prihodnjem obdobju je treba institucionalizirati sodelovanje s Črno goro, kateri pripada pomemben del Savskega bazena, in nadaljevati s krepitvijo zmogljivosti institucij v državah.

Igor Pejić,

Predsednik - Član Savske komisije iz Bosne in Hercegovine

Boško Kenjić,

Namestnik člana Savske komisije iz Bosne in Hercegovine



IMPLEMENTACIJA OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA O SAVSKEM BAZENU

POGLEDI POGODBENIC OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA

**NAJPOMEMBNEJŠI REZULTAT JE
DOKONČANJE IN POTRDITEV NAČRTA ZA
OVLADOVANJE POPLAVNE OGROŽENOSTI****POGLED
REPUBLIKE SRBIJE****Pričakujemo podpis Memoranduma o razumevanje o sodelovanju, ki se nanaša na redno obratovanje in vzdrževanju sistema za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami**

O kvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu (FASRB), kot prvi razvojni mednarodni sporazum o Savskem bazenu, predstavlja soglasje držav za sodelovanje pri vzpostavitvi mednarodnega režima plovbe, pri trajnostnem upravljanju voda, zaščiti pred škodljivimi vplivi vode, zaščiti vodnega režima ter vodnih ekosistemov, zagotavlja pa tudi mehanizme za regionalno sodelovanje v Savskem bazenu.

Najpomembnejši rezultat pri izvajanju FASRB je dokončanje Načrta za obvladovanje poplavne ogroženosti (Sava FRMP) in njegova odobritev s strani držav, ki je sledila predlogu Savske komisije na osmem zasedanju pogodbenic. To je zelo pomemben dosežek in pokazatelj odličnega sodelovanja vseh držav, ki si delijo Savski bazen.

Z Načrtom za obvladovanje poplavne ogroženosti, ki je bil pripravljen v skladu z obveznostjo iz Protokola k FASRB o varstvu pred poplavami (Protokol), so bili dogovorjeni skupni cilji na področju obvladovanja poplavne ogroženosti. Še zlasti pomembno je bilo, da so bila s skupnim razumevanjem ciljev obvladovanja poplavne

ogroženosti opredeljena tako imenovana območja skupnega interesa za varstvo pred poplavami, kot osnovne enote načrtovanja. Ugotovljenih je bilo 21 takih območij, na katerih živi približno 1,4 milijona ljudi.

V skladu z obveznostjo iz Protokola in z medsebojnim sodelovanjem savskih držav je bil vzpostavljen Sistem za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami na reki Savi. Sistem uporablja enotno platformo za integracijo modelov za napovedovanje vremena, hidroloških in hidravličnih modelov ter vseh drugih elementov, potrebnih za kakovostno napovedovanje.

Postavitev sistema je trajala skoraj dve leti. Sistem ni le izjemno kompleksen in tehnično zahteven, ampak je tudi edinstven te vrste v Evropi in svetu, v smislu čezmejnega porečja. Njegova vzpostavitev zagotovo ne bi bila mogoča brez podpore vlade ZDA in Korpusa inženirjev vojske ZDA.

Pomembno je, da v prihodnjem obdobju pričakujemo podpis Memoranduma o razumevanju o sodelovanju, ki se nanaša na redno obratovanje in vzdrževanju sistema za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred

poplavami, ki bo poudaril pomen FASRB in dela Savske komisije, kot primer uspešnega sodelovanja pri katerem v Republiki Srbiji aktivno sodelujejo ministrstva in organizacije, pristojne za vprašanja v okviru dela Savske komisije. Prizadevajo si za izvajanje dejavnosti, za katere so pristojni, v smislu odločanja in izvajanja sektorskih strategij.

Savska komisija s svojim ugledom in primerom dobrega sodelovanja v porečju državam nudi potrebno pomoč pri stikih z ustreznimi mednarodnimi institucijami, da bi našli več priložnosti in mehanizmov za financiranje izvajanja ukrepov na ravni porečja.

Težave, s katerimi se srečujemo pri svojem delu, so zagotovo pomanjkanje določenih podatkov v Sava FRMP, zato si moramo dodatno prizadevati za zagotovitev ustreznih virov za nadaljevanje dejavnosti v naslednjem ciklu načrtovanja upravljanja poplavne ogroženosti, ki jih usklajuje Savska komisija.

FASRB določa tudi splošna načela za ravnanje pogodbenic na podlagi suverene enakosti, ozemeljske celovitosti, medsebojnih koristi in dobre vere, ob medsebojnem spoštovanju nacionalne zakonodaje pogodbenic ter njihovih institucij in organizacij, ki delujejo v skladu z evropsko Okvirno direktivo o vodah. Z usklajenim sodelovanjem smo prispevali k splošnemu napredku pri doseganju medsebojno dogovorjenih ciljev iz FASRB in njegovih protokolov.

Nataša Milić in **Veljko Kovačević**,
Član in namestnik člana Savske komisije iz Republike Srbije



INTERVJU Dr. MITJA BRICELJ, ČLAN SAVSKE KOMISIJE IZ REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE



Voda me privlači od nekdaj

NAPREDEK V REGIONALNEM SODELOVANJU SAVSKE KOMISIJE OD ZAČETKA DO DANES JE IZJEMEN

Najbolj ponosen sem, da smo zgradili zelo visoko kulturo sodelovanja. Delujemo kot ekipa. Predlogi morajo biti kakovostni, saj odločitve sprejemamo s konsenzom

Zakaj se ukvarjate z vodami?

Voda me privlači od nekdaj. Posebej me zanimajo interakcije kopno - voda, obala - reka, morje. In seveda človeka, ki mu voda omogoča življenje. Zato sem izbral študij geografije in specializiral iz varstva okolja in hidrogeografije. Svojo kariero sem začel kot raziskovalec na Inštitutu za

geografijo Univerze v Ljubljani in magistriral z nalogo Gospodarski pomen Save in varstvo okolja. Rezultate sem povzel v poljudni obliki v knjigi »Človek in reka: Sava« (Ljubljana, 1991). Sledilo je povabilo na Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, kjer sem prevzel izvajanje mednarodnih pogodb na področju voda. Zaradi izjemno pestrih

vsebin se tem področjem ukvarjam še danes. Imam srečo, da se tudi službeno ukvarjam s področjem, ki me zares zanima in veseli. Gre za povezovanje vodnega okolja z družbo in ekonomijo na državni in čezmejni ravni za rešitve, ki izboljšujejo kvaliteto življenja ljudi ob skupni reki, obali in morju.

Ste iz kroga »Savske iniciative«, ki se je začela s pismom o nameri 2001. Kakšen je pogled na tedanje dni iz današnje perspektive?

Moj pogled na vzpostavitev sodelovanja v porečju Save je od vsega začetka proaktiven. Pomembno je bilo povabilo EU Pakta stabilnosti za vodenje skupine za pripravo Sporazuma za vzpostavitev plovbe po Savi. Ob tehnični podpori ZDA smo v Brčkem začeli intenzivni proces s sestanki držav, ki so prerasli v Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu. Za pomemben dosežek štejem vzpostavitev sistematičnega sodelovanja med Mednarodno komisijo za Savski bazen in Mednarodno komisijo za varstvo reke Donave (ICPDR). Uveljavitev delovanja regionalno - subregionalno prinaša sinergije, rezultat: večja učinkovitost čezmejnega in regionalnega sodelovanja.

Kakšno je bilo stališče Slovenije, kot povirne države na pripravo Okvirnega sporazuma in vzpostavitev Savske komisije?

Naklonjeno. Pomemben razlog je bila izkušnja iz dejavnega sodelovanja Slovenije pri pripravi regionalne Konvencije o varstvu reke Donave (1994 Sofija), vzpostavitvi sekretariata ICPDR na Dunaju in njegovega rednega delovanja z izvajanjem UNDP/GEF Regionalnega programa za povodje Donave.

Geopolitične spremembe v regiji v 90-tih so predstavljale velik izziv, zato je bilo potrebno ustvariti nov mednarodni okvir za regionalno sodelovanje. Dobro poznavanje situacije ter izkušnje s Podonavjem so pomagale, da so se zelo hitro pokazali rezultati.

Ste edini član Savske komisije na tej dolžnosti od samega začetka njenega dela do danes. Kako bi ocenili napredek, ki je bil dosežen v regionalnem sodelovanju?

(Nadaljevanje na naslednji strani)

(Nadaljevanje s prejšnje strani)

Dr. Mitja Bricelj:
Imam srečo, da se tudi službeno ukvarjam s področjem, ki me zares zanima in veseli

Napredek je izjemen. Države v najbolj mednarodnem porečju na svetu – Podonavju so v zadnjih dveh desetletjih izjemno izboljšale čezmejno sodelovanje, kar se kaže v višji kakovosti življenja ob skupni reki. Komisija ima vodilno vlogo pri vzpostavitvi sistemov za zmanjšanje poplavne ogroženosti in vzpostavljanja trajnostne plovbe. Rabe vodnih virov povezujemo z upoštevanjem podnebnih sprememb in biološke raznovrstnosti. Naše vodilo »Več prostora vodi« udeležujemo z zelenimi koridorji, ki upoštevajo vlogo poplavnih gozdov na vodni režim. Načrtujemo čezmejno usklajene ukrepe za krepitev retenzijske vloge obsežnih nižinskih habitatov Krakovskega gozda, Lonjskega polja in Spačve, ki imajo izjemen biološki in hidrološki pomen. Poseben poudarek posvečamo razvoju trajnostnega turizma s tematskim Atlasom plovbe. Izpostavili smo izjemen razvojni potencial

Save za kolesarjenje z intermodalnimi ureditvami (kolo/železnica/plovba) od izvira do izvira s pripravo čezmejnih projektov. Za spodbudo izvedbe teh projektov je Savska komisija 2013 organizirala prvo »Sava Bike Tour«. To je pospešilo izgradnjo kolesarskih poti. Posebno mesto pa ima sodelovanje z mladimi, ki ga od 2012 izvajamo z rednim letnim zasedanjem Parlamenta mladih. Države v porečju Tise in v delti Donave želijo okrepiti čezmejno sodelovanje prav po vzoru Savske komisije. Veliko razvojnih priložnosti za nadgradnjo tega sodelovanja na čezmejni ravni nudi EU strategija za Podonavje.

Ko bi morali izbrati eno stvar na katero ste še posebej ponosni v 15 letih delovanja in obstoja Savske komisije, kaj bi izbrali?

Sodelovanje. Najbolj ponosen sem, da smo zgradili zelo visoko kulturo sodelovanja.

Delujemo kot ekipa. To nam omogoča profesionalno delovanje stalnega sekretariata v Zagrebu, ki je zadolžen za celovito pripravo predlogov, ki povezujejo upravljanje z vodami, plovbo in preprečevanje nevarnosti zaradi poplav, suš in nezgod z nevarnimi snovmi. Predlogi morajo biti kakovostni, saj odločitve sprejemamo s konsenzom. Še posebej pa sem ponosen na sodelovanja z mladimi generacijami v mednarodnem porečju. Delovanje Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena je svetel vzor celotni mednarodni skupnosti. Lansko zasedanje Parlamenta mladih v Kumrovcu/Hrvaška smo povezali z Mednarodno konferenco učiteljev v Podsredi/Slovenija, sprejeli skupno resolucijo Zaživimo z vodo/Live with Water ter skupnim označevanjem poplavnih območij na mejni reki.

V čem je Savska komisija edinstvena po vašem mišljenju?

Savska komisija je edinstvena, ker je cilj sodelovanja trajnostna raba vodnih virov. Povezujemo plovbo in upravljanje z vodami, za kar je potrebno dobro medsebojno razumevanje med državami, uporabniki reke, lokalnimi skupnostmi ter nevladnimi organizacijami. Pri tem uporabljamo tudi »jezik reke« oz »Savski jezik«. Tradicionalne tehnike in znanja, tudi komunikacijske, povezujemo s sodobnimi. Rezultati: moderni sistem za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami v Savskem bazenu (Sava FFWS) ter sodobni sistemi za trajnostno plovbo. Svetovna meteorološka organizacija in Svetovna banka ocenjujejo ta sistem za najbolj napreden med vsemi v mednarodnih porečjih.

Kateri od rezultatov in mehanizmov sodelovanja Savske komisije so lahko primer drugim regionalnim strategijami?

Rezultati delovanja so priložnost za okrepitev sodelovanja tudi v povodju Jadrana - vse članice Savske komisije so tudi države EUSAIR. Zato predlagamo razširitev Sava FFWS tudi na Jadran z nadgradnjo za spremljanje nizkih voda, kar bi zmanjšalo škode zaradi suš in gozdnih požarov. Veliko priložnost za okolju prilagojen razvoj, ki povezuje porečja in obale, nudi EU Zeleni dogovor. Svetovna banka visoko ceni dosežke Savske komisije ter predlaga sodelovanje v projektih v JV Evropi.

(Melita Žižanović-Dakić)

PRISPEVEK KRATEK PREGLED INSTITUCIJ, KI SO NAM POMAGALE
DOSEČI POZITIVNE KORAKE V SAVSKEM BAZENU

S PODPORO PARTNERJEV DO UČINKOVITEJŠEGA SODELOVANJA

V članku predstavljamo naše partnerje in nekatere najdragocenejše rezultate Savske komisije, ki jih brez njihove pomoči ne bi mogli doseči



Ker letos praznujemo 15-letnico uspešnega dela Savske komisije, je to priložnost, da naredimo pregled naših mednarodnih partnerjev in podpornikov, ki so znatno prispevali k našim rezultatom in dosežkom.

Kratek pregled bomo začeli z institucijami, navedenimi v samem Okvirnem sporazumu, s katerimi pogodbenice še posebej sodelujejo: ICPDR, Donavska komisija, UNECE in institucije Evropske unije.

Sodelovanje z ICPDR in Donavsko komisijo poteka že od samega začetka delovanja Savske komisije, od takrat pa se je okrepilo s podpisom ločenega memoranduma o

soglasju z obema komisijama. V teh petnajstih letih je bilo usklajevanje dejavnosti, povezanih z ICPDR in Donavsko komisijo, zagotovljeno tako z rednim medsebojnim sodelovanjem na zasedanjih, sestankih strokovnih skupin in drugih dogodkih, kot tudi z aktivnim delom na področju posebnih vprašanj glede upravljanja voda in plovbe. Posebno sodelovanje vseh treh komisij je najbolj vidno v nadaljevanju postopka *Skupne izjave o vodilnih načelih za razvoj plovbe po celinskih vodah in varstvu okolja v Donavskem bazenu*.

Sodelovanje z UNECE je bilo prav tako zelo uspešno, tako na področju upravljanja voda kot plovbe. UNECE je podprla Savsko komisijo pri več ciljno usmerjenih projektih,

povezanih s podnebnimi vprašanji, kot sta *Ustvarjanje povezave med načrtovanjem upravljanja poplavne ogroženosti in oceno podnebnih sprememb v Savskem bazenu* in razvoj *Strateškega okvira za prilagajanje podnebnim spremembam in prednostni ukrepi za Savski bazen*. Ocena nexusa vode-hrane-energije-ekosistemov v Savskem bazenu podpira tudi medsektorske dejavnosti Savske komisije. Zavedajoč se pomembnosti uskladitve pravil na področju plovbe pod okriljem UNECE, je Savska komisija z drugimi evropskimi komisijami za plovbo sodelovala v postopku uskladitve obstoječih pravil o plovbi, z namenom izboljšanja Evropskega kodeksa za celinske plovne poti (CEVNI). Skupno delo poteka

(Nadaljevanje na naslednji strani)

(Nadaljevanje s prejšnje strani)



Fotografija s slovesnosti ob zaključku podpore vlade ZDA

tudi pri določanju meril za medsebojno priznavanje dovoljenj za poveljnike plovil, da bi zmanjšali administrativne ovire pri celinski plovbi.

Od vzpostavitve čezmejnega sodelovanja v Savskem bazenu je Evropska komisija eden izmed ključnih partnerjev Savske komisije. Komisija je v začetku pripomogla k dejavnostim savskih držav s tehnično pomočjo pri pripravi prvega *Načrta upravljanja voda v Savskem bazenu*, pa tudi z nepovratnimi sredstvi za Savsko komisijo za usklajevanje priprave načrta in za vzpostavitev Sava GIS, kot nepogrešljivega orodja za izmenjavo informacij v porečju, ki je bilo izdelano v skladu s trenutnimi smernicami EU. Poleg tega so bile med pomembnejšimi nalogami dejavnosti v okviru Evropskega odbora za pripravo standardov na področju celinske plovbe (CESNI). Cilj CESNI je uporaba enotnih standardov v celotni mreži celinskih plovni poti v Evropi.

Navedli bomo le nekaj primerov ostalih institucij, s katerimi je Savska komisija uspešno sodelovala. UNESCO je Savsko komisijo podpirala pri izboljšanju in spodbujanju uspešnega sodelovanja deležnikov, podprla je prizadevanja za krepitev zmogljivosti in sodelovala pri delu Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena z izdelavo risanke *H2Ooooh!* UNESCO je podprla tudi dejavnosti upravljanja s sedimentom, kar je privedlo do priprave osnutka *Smernic o trajnostnem ravnanju s sedimentom; Ocene ravnovesja sedimentov in poročila o vzpostavitvi Sistema za spremljanje sedimenta v Savskem bazenu*.

Svetovna meteorološka organizacija je podprla pripravo *Pravilnika o izmenjavi hidroloških in meteoroloških podatkov in informacij v Savskem bazenu*, ključnega dokumenta, ki je omogočil vzpostavitev Sava HIS - učinkovite platforme za izmenjavo podatkov, razvite s finančno podporo ICPDR in Finskega meteorološkega inštituta.

Eden od rezultatov sodelovanja s Svetovno banko (SB) je bil projekt *Načrt prilagoditve podnebnim spremembam v Savskem bazenu* (WATCAP), ki je ocenil vplive podnebnih sprememb na vodni sektor in predlagal možnosti za prilagodljive ukrepe za upravljanje v porečju. Nato je SB upravljala s projektom *Izboljšanje skupnih ukrepov za obvladovanje poplav v Savskem bazenu*, ki se financira iz investicijskega okvira za Zahodni Balkan iz sredstev EU. Ta projekt je podpiral razvoj obvladovanja poplavne ogroženosti in vzpostavitev sistema za napovedovanje poplav in opozarjanje v Savskem bazenu. SB je Savsko komisijo podprla tudi pri razvoju *Skupnega načrta ukrepov za Savski bazen*, ki je opredelil prednostne naloge pri nadaljnjem sodelovanju savskih držav. Nadaljnja podpora se pričakuje s *Programom integriranega razvojnega večfaznega pristopa za koridorja Save in Drine*, katerega cilj na visoki ravni je olajšati integrirano upravljanje čezmejnih vodnih virov in razvoj ob koridorjih Save in Drine.

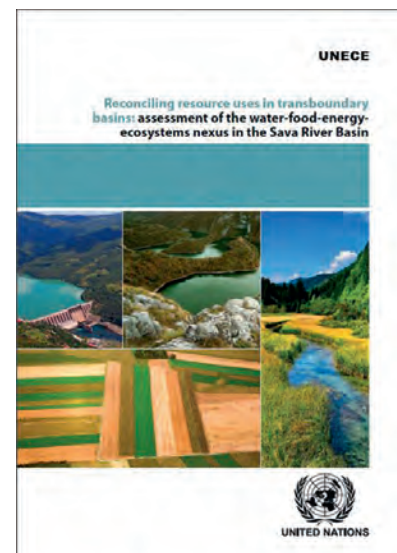
Podpora ameriške vlade se je začela z ustanovitvijo začasne Savske komisije. Nato je v okviru Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena projekt *Krepitev sodelovanja*

javnosti in vključevanja deležnikov v Savskem bazenu privedel do večje ozaveščenosti mladih o potrebi po trajnostni rabi vode. Podprla je tudi delo Savske komisije prek Savskega sveta za vodo, kot formalnega stalnega svetovalnega odbora deležnikov. Ameriška vlada je prispevala k zmožnostim modeliranja in napovedovanja poplav s pomočjo hidroloških in hidravličnih modelov ter zagotavljanjem stalnega prenosa znanja strokovnjakom iz savskih držav. Na področju plovbe je ameriška vlada financirala pripravo *Študije o povpraševanju po prometu po celinskih plovni poti reke Save in Študijo institucionalnega, političnega in pravnega okvira*.

Savska komisija je stalno sodelovala tudi s številnimi drugimi organizacijami (UNDP, OVSE, RCC, REC, GWP-Med, GWP-CEE), s poslovnim sektorjem (Coca-Cola HBC Adria) in nevladnimi organizacijami (WWF, EuroNatur, itd.). Druge komisije za plovbo (npr. CCNR in Moselska komisija) ter komisije za zaščito rek in jezer (npr. za zaščito rek Ren, Elba in Odra) so prav tako zelo pomembni partnerji Savske komisije. Poleg tega je bilo organizirano posebno sodelovanje z Mednarodno mrežo rečnih organizacij (INBO).

V članku smo predstavili naše partnerje in nekatere najdragocenejše rezultate Savske komisije, ki jih brez njihove pomoči ne bi mogli doseči. To nam daje tudi jasen časovni načrt za nadaljnje izboljšanje čezmejnega sodelovanja v Savskem bazenu.

Sekretariat Savske komisije



Sava Nexus

SPOROČILA REČNIH KOMISIJ

ČESTITAMO ZA 15. OBLETNICO ISRBC

■ ***Sekretariat Donavske komisije je pripravljen začeti novo pot sodelovanja, 15 let je le začetek!***

Čas odteka, kot voda v reki

(Konfucij)

Minilo je 15 let, kar sicer v življenju reke ni veliko, vendar pa je to zagotovo razlog za proslavitev uspešnega dela Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen (ISRBC). S Savskim bazenom ISRBC upravlja bistvene evropske vodne vire in jasno dokazuje, kako čezmejno sodelovanje med državami podpira trajnostni razvoj, uporabo in zaščito vodnih virov. Med Donavsko komisijo (DC) in ISRBC obstaja tesno partnerstvo, ki se je razvilo z večletnim plodnim sodelovanjem, z namenom razvoja trajnostnega prevoza ljudi in blaga.

Naložbe v obnovo plovbenega območja reke Save in razvoj savskih pristanišč v središča regionalne gospodarske rasti bodo zagotavljale trajnostne in konkurenčne prometne in logistične rešitve za glavne panoge v regiji ter prispevale h gospodarski

in socialni stabilnosti. Da bi zagotovili povezavo med varstvom okolja in rečnim inženiringom, sta ISRBC in DC, skupaj z Mednarodno komisijo za varstvo reke Donave (ICPDR), spodbujali postopek tako imenovane »Skupne izjave o vodilnih principih za razvoj notranje plovbe in zaščite okolja v donavskem povodju«. Ta pobuda je v zadnjih letih sprožila več projektov dobre prakse, ki združujejo zanimanje za plovbo po celinskih vodah s potrebi ekološke obnove in ohranjanja reke. Načela Skupne izjave še naprej predstavljajo vodilo za skupne dejavnosti in tako zagotavljajo uspešne projekte na reki Savi, ob podnebnih spremembah in potrebi po dekarbonizaciji evropskega prometnega sistema. Sekretariat Donavske komisije je pripravljen začeti novo pot sodelovanja in želi ob tem čestitati ISRBC za njeno 15. obletnico.

15 let je le začetek!



Manfred Seitz,
Generalni direktor,
Donavska komisija

SAVSKA KOMISIJA JE ZA REGIJO POMEMBEN KORAK NAPREJ

■ ***V imenu ICPDR bi želel izraziti naše navdušenje nad nadaljevanjem plodnega partnerstva še vrsto let v prihodnosti!***

V Mednarodni komisiji za varstvo reke Donave (ICPDR) smo nedavno obeležili lasten mejnik, saj smo dosegli 25 let delovanja od podpisa Konvencije o varstvu reke Donave. Dejstvo, da je ISRBC dosegla 15 let delovanja, je za regijo enako pomemben korak naprej. Tako veliko in zapleteno povodje, kot je povodje reke Donave – »najbolj mednarodno« povodje na svetu – lahko resnično deluje le tako dobro, kot delujejo njegovi sestavni deli. V smislu pretoka je Sava največji pritok Donave in njeno drugo največje porečje, zato je eno izmed ključnih podporečij na tem območju. Obravnavanje lokalnih izzivov, značilnih za samo Savo, je neprecenljivo delo – lokalno znanje in zavzetost, ki jo zagotavlja Savska komisija, sta veliko prispevala k številnim zanimivim razvojnim dogodkom v regiji od leta 2005.

Eden izmed ključnih izzivov pri upravljanju reke Save je uskladitev gospodarskega razvoja z varstvom in trajnostno rabo biološke in krajinske raznolikosti. Da bi omogočili celostno upravljanje poplavnih ravnin reke Save, je bistveno ohraniti dobro čezmejno sodelovanje, okrepiti zmogljivosti obstoječih struktur za upravljanje in izboljšati sodelovanje med različnimi sektorji, ki upravljajo z naravnimi viri Savskega bazena. Vzpostavitev projektov, kot je Sistem za napovedovanje in opozarjanje pred poplavami v Savskem bazenu ali razvoj skupnega Načrta za obvladovanje poplavne ogroženosti sta ključna koraka naprej, ki krepi vlogo Savske komisije pri razvoju regionalnega sodelovanja med savskimi državami.

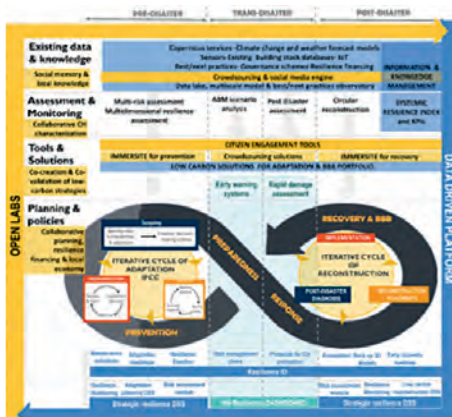
V imenu ICPDR bi želel čestitati Savski komisiji za prvih petnajst let uspešnega



delovanja in izraziti naše navdušenje nad nadaljevanjem plodnega partnerstva še vrsto let v prihodnosti!

Ivan Zavadsky,
Izvršni sekretar,
ICPDR

NOVICE IN OBJAVE



- izvajanje analiz vplivov poplav na območjih kulturne dediščine
- povezovanje med različnimi sektorji, pomembnimi za projektne dejavnosti (voda/poplave, kulturno-zgodovinska dediščina in obvladovanje izrednih razmer)
- stalna izmenjava znanj v Savskem odprtem laboratoriju ter izmenjava najboljših praks in postopkov vzajemnega učenja med vsemi drugimi študijami primerov tega projekta.

Po zaključkih prve delavnice z deležniki v zvezi s Savskim odprtim laboratorijem, ki je potekala 2. oktobra 2019, je ISRBC s podporo projektnih partnerjev razvila model baze podatkov, ki bo uporabljen za zbiranje in shranjevanje podatkov, informacij in znanja, prejetega od ustreznih institucij.

ISRBC je ustanovila tudi projektno delovno skupino kot osnovo za projektno in poprojektno platformo deležnikov, za katero so bili imenovani nacionalni strokovnjaki iz kulturnega sektorja in sektorja za obvladovanje poplav.

28. maja je bila v obliki spletne telekonference organizirana druga delavnica z deležniki, na kateri je približno 30 udeležencev razpravljalo o oceni odpornosti kulturne dediščine in o okvirih monitoringa (za obvladovanje podnebnih sprememb in nevarnosti poplav) na poplavnih območjih v Savskem bazenu. Delavnica je obravnavala tudi vprašanja kartiranja in združevanja obstoječih informacij, znanja, orodij in metodologij za povečanje odpornosti kulturne dediščine proti poplavam.

KULTURNA DEDIŠČINA

NAPREDEK PROJEKTA SHELTER

Eden izmed pet odprtih laboratorijev je Savski bazen

Projekt SHELTER v okviru EU Horizon 2020: Projekt z naslovom *Trajnostna holistična obnova zgodovinskih okolij s tehnološkim izboljšanjem in odpornostjo, ki temelji na skupnosti* (<https://shelter-project.com/>) napreduje.

Štiriletni projekt, ki se je začel 1. junija 2019, je namenjen razvijanju večstranskega okvira, ki temelji na podatkih in na skupnosti, za povečanje odpornosti in za podporo

trajnostni obnovi kulturne in zgodovinske dediščine v Evropi. Pet študij primerov, tj. odprtih laboratorijev (Open Labs) služi kot preskusno in učno okolje. Eden izmed odprtih laboratorijev je Savski bazen, kjer dejavnosti usklajujeta ISRBC in UNESCO, z naslednjimi glavnimi cilji:

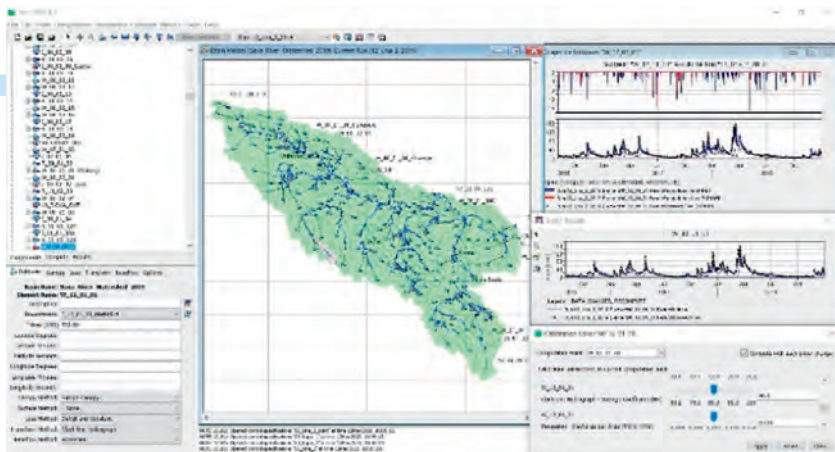
- zbiranje podatkov o kulturno-zgodovinski dediščini na poplavnih območjih

WACOM PROJEKT

Pričakujemo da se bo začel v juliju 2020.

Savska komisija je podala pobudo za projektni predlog Načrt upravljanje voda v Savskem bazenu v izrednih razmerah (WACOM), ki je bil predan na 3. poziv Donavskega transnacionalnega programa. Glavni cilj je zmanjšanje okoljskih tveganj povezanih z onesnaženjem zaradi nesreč in s poplavami s prekomejnim

vplivom z izboljšanjem sodelovanja ključnih akterjev in razvojem skupnega operativnega sistema. Vodilni partner je Univerza v Ljubljani, ostali partnerji pa so institucije odgovorne za upravljanje voda, plovbo in civilno zaščito. Projektni predlog je bil pogojno potrjen za sofinanciranje in pričakujemo, da se bo začel v juliju 2020.



Model Sava HEC-HMS

NAPOVEDOVANJE POPLAV

NAJNOVEJŠE IZBOLJŠAVE HIDROLOŠKEGA MODELA SAVA HEC-HMS

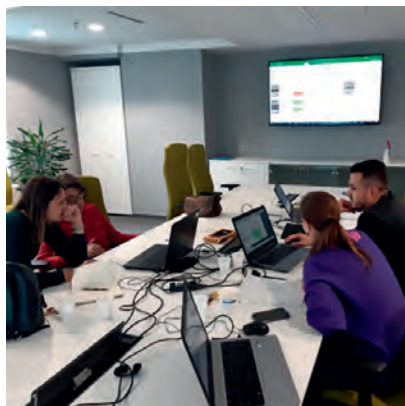
Ko bo model končan, bo vključen v operativno uporabo sistema Sava FFWS

Stehnično pomočjo inženirskega korpusa ameriške vojske in ob podpori sekretariata in ustreznih strokovnih skupin ISRBC so bile izvedene nadaljnje izboljšave hidrološkega modela HEC-HMS za Savski bazen, ki je bil prvotno razvit leta 2016. Dejavnosti za nadgradnjo in izboljšave so se začele januarja 2019 in so vključevale:

- zbiranje opazovanih hidroloških in meteoroloških urnih podatkov za obdobje 2010–2018
- prenos zbranih podatkov v podatkovno bazo Sava HIS in Sava FFWS za nadaljnjo uporabo
- izboljšanje komponent modela
- kalibracijo in validacijo modela.

Nadgradnjo tega modela v celoti izvajajo nacionalni strokovnjaki ob usklajevanju in tehnični podpori sekretariata. Sekretariat je izvedel prvotne izboljšave modela iz 2016 za obratovanje novih hidroloških in meteoroloških postaj ter pripravil potrebno tehnično dokumentacijo in časovni načrt dela nacionalnih strokovnjakov.

Sodelovanje je bilo organizirano v obliki telekonferenc in je vključevalo tri skupna spletna srečanja (webinarje), dva cikla individualnih sestankov na institucijah in več neposrednih posvetovanj. Končno skupno srečanje z nacionalnimi strokovnjaki je potekalo v januarju 2020 v prostorih ISRBC v Zagrebu. Sekretariat je na delavnicah, organiziranih v marcu 2020 v Sarajevu in Bijeljini za strokovnjake iz Bosne in Hercegovine, in preko spletnih posvetovanj s strokovnjaki iz Črne gore, zagotovil dodatna podpora institucijam iz Bosne in Hercegovine in Črne gore. Ko bo model HEC-HMS končan, bo vključen v operativno uporabo sistema Sava FFWS in bo tako prispeval k izboljšanju napovedovanja poplav v Savskem bazenu.



Forum deležnikov za izboljšanje plovniških pogojev na odseku Jaruge – Novi Grad

V skladu s prizadevanji za obnovo najpomembnejših plovniških odsekov plovbnega območja reke Save je bil sektor Jaruge - Novi Grad prepoznani kot najbolj kritično območje.

Na pobudo Republike Hrvaške se je v začetku leta 2019 začela priprava študije presoje vplivov na okolje in tehničnih specifikacij za ureditev tega odseka.

Da bi zagotovili preglednost pri izvajanju projekta, tj. izvajanje načel iz Skupne izjave o vodilnih načelih za razvoj plovbe po celinskih vodah in varstva okolja v Donavskem bazenu, je bilo potrebno zaradi zagotavljanja boljše komunikacije med pristojnimi organi na področju vodnega prometa in varstva okolja za ta projekt ustanoviti forum deležnikov. Forum je bil ustanovljen pod okriljem Savske komisije s sklepom, ki je opredelil njegove glavne naloge in metodologijo dela.

Doslej sta bila organizirana dva sestanka foruma (v maju in novembru 2019), ki sta se izkazala kot izboljšanje sedanje prakse pri izvajanju projektov na področju plovbe po celinskih vodah, s podobno prakso pa bi bilo treba nadaljevati tudi v vseh prihodnjih projektih.

Naslednji sestanek naj bi potekal v Slavonskem Brodu, v bližini lokacije, kjer bodo izvedena inženirska dela za ureditev tega kritičnega odseka.

The next meeting was scheduled to be held in Slavonski Brod, near the location where the engineering works will be executed for the regulation of this critical sector.

NOVICE IN OBJAVE

11. SESTANEK O SPREMLJANJU IZVAJANJA SKUPNE IZJAVE O VODILNIH NAČELIH ZA RAZVOJ PLOVBE PO CELINSKIH VODAH IN VARSTVA OKOLJA V DONAVSKEM BAZENU

V skladu s Skupno izjavo o vodilnih načelih za razvoj plovbe po celinskih vodah in varstva okolja v Donavskem bazenu se ICPDR, Donavska komisija in ISRBC, vključno s pomembnimi deležniki, vsako leto sestanejo z namenom razprave o specifičnih problemih na področju razvoja plovbe in okolja, s poudarkom na dobrih praksah v projektih vzdrževanja plovbnega območja.

Naslednji, 11. sestanek o spremljanju izvajanja Skupne izjave, ki ga bo organiziral sekretariat ISRBC, bo potekal 16. in 17. septembra 2020 v Zagrebu.

DALJINAR ZA REKO SAVO IN NJENE PLOVNE PRITOKE



Tik pred izidom te izdaje Savskega vestnika (Sava NewsFlash) smo izdali drugo, posodobljeno izdajajo Daljinarja za reko Savo in njene plovne pritoke. Zaradi velikega zanimanja za tovrstni priročnik smo ga poskusili dopolniti z gorvodnimi odseki Save in Kolpe.

Poudariti bi želeli, da je to to prva izčrpana izdaja od šestdesetih let prejšnjega stoletja, ki vključuje pritoke. Po obdobju praktične uporabe bo vsaka nadaljnja izdaja zagotovo še bolj smiselna.

FASRB IN PROTOKOLI SO PONOVO IZDANI

Druga izdaja publikacije "Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu" je bila tiskana v petih dvojezičnih verzijah (angleščina in uradni jeziki vseh pogodbenic FASRB), v kateri je FASRB skupaj s protokoli v angleščini.



SAVA FRMP IZDAN

Načrt obvladovanja poplavne ogroženosti (Sava FRMP) je bil tiskan in izdan v standardnem formatu A4 v vseh uradnih jezikih pogodbenic FASRB ter v angleščini in črnogorščini. Dodatno je bil tiskan tudi Atlas kart poplavnih območij k Sava FRMP v formatu A3, kakor tudi povzetek Načrta v A4 formatu, vendar samo v angleščini.



FASRB and Protocols

Parlament mladih



PARLAMENT MLADIH SAVSKEGA BAZENA PRESTAVLJEN NA OKTOBER

Zaradi globalnega vpliva virusa COVID-19 je bilo srečanje Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena okvirno prestavljeno na oktober 2020. Potekalo bo v Banja Luki (Bosna in Hercegovina) s sloganom »Varujmo našo dediščino«. Udeleženci bodo spoznali nevarnosti, ki so jim v primeru poplav izpostavljena

kulturno-zgodovinska območja v Savskem bazenu. Skupaj s povabljenimi strokovnjaki bodo ugotavljali, kako lahko prispevajo k varstvu kulturne dediščine. Izmenjali bodo mnenja, izrazili pomisleke in skrbi ter razvili nove ideje o varstvu kulturne dediščine. Dogodek bo organiziran v okviru projekta »Ce-



lovita obnova trajnostnih zgodovinskih okolij s tehnološkim izboljšanjem in odpornostjo, ki temelji na skupnosti« (SHELTER).

**LETNI
SESTANEK
VODIJ
SEKRETARIATEV
EVROPSKIH
REČNIH/JEZERSKIH
KOMISIJ
27.-28. AVGUSTA 2020**

Vsako leto na koncu poletja je organiziran sestanek sekretarjev evropskih mednarodnih rečnih/jezerskih komisij z namenom, da izmenjajo mnenja o večini tekočih zadev v sektorju voda in razpravljajo o problemih in izzivih v različnih delih Evrope. Velika vrednost teh sestankov je izmenjava izkušenj o problemih,

s katerimi se soočajo komisije pri svojem delu in o načinih, kako jih reševati.

Letos bo ta sestanek, prvič po letu 2009, organizirala Savska komisija. Sestanek bo potekal 27. in 28. avgusta v Zagrebu (HR) in okolici, če bo situacija glede korona virusa to dovoljevala.