

SAVA NewsFlash

official bulletin of the ISRBC

no.8/December 2011

**Keeping the Pace
of the FASRB Implementation**

**Toward Achieving the EU WFD
Environmental Objectives in the SRB**

**Advanced Technological Solutions
for a Higher Navigation Safety**

**Fostering Contribution of the SME Sector
to Sustainable Development of the SRB**

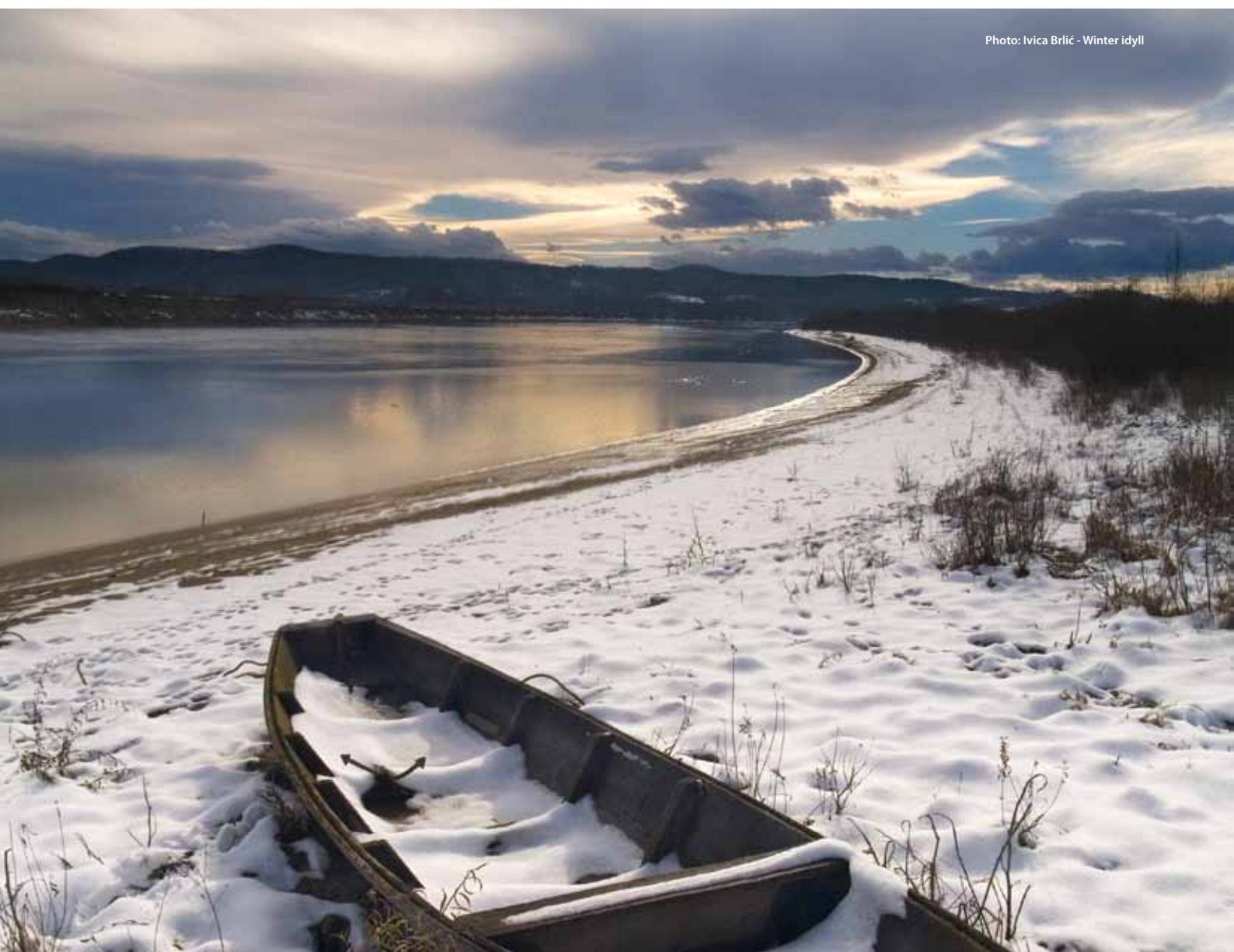


INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

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Photo: Ivica Brlić - Winter idyll



SAVA IS A COMMON DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY

On 3 December 2002, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Sava countries signed the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB), the main objectives of which are:

1. Establishment of the international navigation regime on the Sava River and its navigable tributaries;
2. Establishment of sustainable water management;
3. Adoption of measures to prevent hazards and to mitigate and eliminate the negative effects of floods, droughts and pollution.

After the establishment of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Sava River Basin Commission, the co-operation between the Parties to FASRB substantially improved, with the aim to achieve the above objectives in the Sava River Basin which is physically formed and marked by the common river. Some of the main achievements of FASRB include: final stage of preparation of the Sava River Basin Water Management Plan, substantial development of safety in navigation and reduction of its environmental impact, development of navigation infrastructure, including the nautical tourism, development of hydrologic and hydraulic models for the Sava River Basin, and improvement of hydrological and meteorological data exchange system.

The Third Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB was held on 1 June 2011 (Sava Day) at Brdo near Kranj in Slovenia. The meeting covered many topics and had many participants. The Ministers, the leaders of the delegations from the Sava countries, adopted the Strategy on implementation of the FASRB with the Action plan for the period 2011-2015 and the Declaration of Ministers. Both documents are development-oriented and comply with the priorities of the "EU Strategy for the Danube Region" and "Europe 2020 – Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth". A very special aspect of the Third Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB was the numerous participation of the representatives of international organizations and of the non-governmental representatives.

I believe that the greatest development opportunity of the Sava countries is the **strengthening of transboundary cooperation in comprehensive planning** to reduce the negative effects of climate change, in terms of improving flood protection, reducing drought damage, increasing

the use of renewable sources, and improving accessibility and connectivity of the region with the cross-border infrastructure. The most important are the intermodal road, railway and waterway connections. The vision to set up a cycling path from the source to the mouth of the Sava River is not only of symbolic significance. On the contrary, together with the waterway (cf.: Sava – Nautical and Tourist Guide) and railroad it could shortly become a realistic sub-regional tourism development axis, creating new work opportunities for the local population and offering possibility to market local goods and services.



These type of projects are supported by the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and within the Strategy, Slovenia and Croatia are preparing an innovative Pilot project for multiple use of the cross-border Sava River section Krsko-Zagreb. The development is promising; This year, Croatia officially announced the waterway on the Sava River from Rugvica (Croatia) to Bregana (Slovenia) and this is an important groundwork for planning a comprehensive design of the cross-border river section. The purpose of the Pilot project is to extend this type of approach upstream and downstream of the river and to its tributaries.

Ten years have passed since the FASRB, so far the only sub-regional agreement in the Danube region, was signed. It has improved cooperation oriented towards the common river. Together with the Permanent Secretariat of the International Sava River Basin Commission, FASRB represents an **exceptional development and economic opportunity** for contemporary transboundary projects and designs for sustainable use of water resources of the most abundant tributary of the Danube River.

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IMPRESSUM

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SAVA NewsFlash is available on the website of the Sava Commission at:
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KEEPING THE PACE OF THE FASRB IMPLEMENTATION

Significant efforts have been made in the last six months to further strengthen the basis for, and the pace of, the implementation of the *Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB)* toward the achievement of its principal goals. The 3rd Meeting of the Parties (MoP) to the FASRB (Brdo near Kranj, May 31 – June 1, 2011) was, with no doubt, the key event in this regard, by defining a general direction for future cooperation of the Parties within the FASRB framework. Based on this platform, concrete further steps were subsequently agreed by the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) at its 27th Session (Zagreb, October 12–13, 2011).

STRONG COMMITMENT TO FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE COOPERATION IN THE BASIN

By adopting the ISRBC *Report on the FASRB implementation*, as well as the *Declaration* of the 3rd MoP (http://www.savacommission.org/event_detail/1/19/235), in which a strong support to the new *Strategy on Implementation of the FASRB* and the accompanying *Action Plan for the Period 2011-2015* is given, high representatives of the Parties acknowledged, both the ISRBC approach to the FASRB implementation, applied during the past period, and the fact that majority of the ongoing ISRBC activities are fully harmonized with the goals and priorities of the *Strategy* and the *Action Plan*. A special session of the MoP, which was dedicated to the FASRB-related projects, included the presentation of the ISRBC priority projects to the representatives of international organizations and institutions, and the discussion on opportunities for funding of these projects through the *EU Strategy for the Danube Region* and other frameworks.

STEPS TOWARD THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW STRATEGY AND THE ACTION PLAN

A number of activities, aligned with the *Strategy* and the *Action Plan*, were either performed or launched during

the last months. The committee, established by the ISRBC, started its work on the monitoring and coordination of the Sava navigation project. Drafting of the first *Sava River Basin Management Plan* in accordance with the *EU Water Framework Directive*, is under finalization. Within this effort, the first part of the public consultation process on the draft *Plan* was completed by organizing three workshops with relevant stakeholders from the Sava river basin. The *Program for preparation of the Sava Flood Risk Management Plan* is being developed within an ongoing pilot project financed through the UNECE. The ISRBC provided assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia to establish a bilateral group for protection of the Mehmed-paša Sokolović bridge on the Drina river, at Višegrad. Two applications, to be posted on the ISRBC web-page shortly, were developed: (a) for development of the *Marking Plan for the Sava River and its Navigable Tributaries* and regular updating of the Marking System, and (b) for automatic acquisition of the updated values of the meteorological and hydrological parameters from the servers of the national hydro-meteorological services of the Parties, and presentation of the data on the ISRBC web-page. Intensive fundraising activities, aimed at the implementation of the ISRBC priority projects, have been undertaken. Cooperation with relevant international organizations and institutions (ICPDR, Danube Commission, EC, UNECE, UNESCO, financial institutions, and others) was further strengthened through mutual participation at, or joint organization of, a number of meetings. Celebration of the Sava River Day 2011, which included the organization of numerous events in all Parties, can be considered as the most successful so far, given its content and scope.

The mentioned activities, not only represent a new step forward in the FASRB implementation, but also provide good basis for a continued improvement of its implementation in the future.

Dr Dejan Komatina,
Secretary, Secretariat of the ISRBC



Third Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB
(Brdo near Kranj, May 31 – June 1, 2011)

STRENGTHENING THE TRANS-REGIONAL COOPERATION: CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR THE NAVIGATION ON THE RHINE

The oldest and the youngest river commissions, the Rhine Commission and the Sava Commission, have been developing a sound cooperation since 2007. Both institutions have granted each other the status of observer. They exchange working documents and their representatives are in close contacts. The Sava Commission has developed his regulatory framework upon the model of the CCNR regulations and the Rhine Commission is very interested in the studies undertaken by the Sava Commission in view to integrating environmental protection and navigation activity. Both institutions are working together on common projects such as the design of the CEVNI, monitored by the UNECE and which represents a common base for the definition of navigation rules for European inland waterways. For both institutions, the challenge is to find effective means to intensify inland shipping traffic and to operate a modal shift in favour of waterborne transport.

Of course the hydrological and socio economical conditions of the Rhine and the Sava are deeply different and the organisation of our two commissions have only few similarities: the Sava Commission has a very large competence which includes questions such as flood protection and basin management planning, whereas the Rhine Commission's competence is limited to navigation matters, albeit on the most active waterway in Europe, with more than 300 Millions Tonnes transported each year between Basel and Rotterdam.

Despite these differences, there are many fields of common interest such as the development of RIS technology, the efforts to conciliate inland navigation and the ecological integrity of the rivers, the strengthening of safety measures in order to avoid accidents, etc. For both river commissions, it is important to improve the "green" dimension of inland navigation.

The Rhine Commission is presently preparing its work programme for the period 2012-2013. Among the priori-

ties for the next period, the modernisation of the qualification system for the crew members with a view to enhancing the attractiveness of the sector by innovation in the training concepts, plays a central role. Simulators can facilitate experience acquisition and the condition for the delivery of boatmaster certificates should be adapted in order to take this training modality into consideration. The CCNR will initiate at European level a working group on reciprocal recognition and modernisation of qualification of certificates. It hopes that the Sava Commission will fully support and participate in this initiative.

The Central Commission is also about to define its RIS strategy for the next years and regularly organises workshops on RIS technology. The participation of the Sava Commission in this reflexion is welcome.

In a few months, the Rhine Commission will organise a diplomatic conference on the revision of the CLNI Convention. The participation of the Sava Commission's Member States and representatives of its secretary would be an important asset for the success of this initiative.

It is a priority of the Rhine Commission to strengthen in general its cooperation with states of the Danube Basin. Serbia has applied for and will very soon obtain the status of observer state within the CCNR. Croatia may soon take the same way. These two states would then be able to participate more actively in the work of the CCNR, particularly on matters relevant to the European inland navigation as a whole, such as the development of a European observatory for inland navigation, designed on the basis of the experience acquired in the field through the ongoing project "market observation" developed in cooperation with the European Commission and the sector.



*Jean-Marie Woehrling,
Secretary General, Central Commission
for the Navigation on the Rhine*



TOWARD ACHIEVING THE EU WFD ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES IN THE SAVA RIVER BASIN



Photo: Miroslav Jeremić - Drina/Sava confluence

INTRODUCTION

The Programme of Measures (PoM) represents a key part of the Sava River Basin Management Plan (Sava RBMP) describing the actions to be taken to achieve the environmental objectives of the EU Water Framework Directive. The PoM builds upon the results of the pressure analysis and the water status assessment and the timeline of implementation is based on the national programmes of measures (which in Slovenia being the EU Member State shall be made operational according to the Accession treaty to the EU) however the specific situation in the accession country as Croatia and non-EU countries has to be taken into account.

Draft PoM has been developed within the scope of the EuropeAid Project on “*Technical assistance in the preparation and implementation of the Sava RBM Plan*” (Project) and presented at the PoM Workshop organised by the ISRBC and the Project in Sarajevo on 29 - 30 June 2011.

Organic, nutrient, hazardous substances pollution and hydromorphological alterations, and the issues concerning of ground water were found to be Significant Water managements Issues. Despite insufficient information available, PoM related to sediment quality and quantity aspects, invasive species and protected areas were defined as well. The PoM also addressed the cross-sectoral issues of integrated river basin management, such as flood, hydro-power, navigation, sediment management and economic analysis.

OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED MEASURES

Organic pollution

Basic measures

- Implementation of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD);
- Implementation of the Sewage Sludge Directive and Directive on industrial emissions (IPPC);
- Increase of the efficiency and level of treatment thereafter when necessary.

In Non EU countries, the following measures are to be implemented:

- Specification of number of wastewater collecting systems (connected to respective WWTPs), which are planned to be constructed by 2015;
- Specification of number of municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants, which are planned to be constructed by 2015 including:
 - Specification of treatment level (secondary or tertiary treatment);
 - Specification of emission reduction targets.

Nutrient pollution

Basic measures

- Implementation of the UWWTD;
- Implementation of the EU Nitrates Directive taking vulnerable zones into account.

In Non EU countries, the following measures are to be implemented:

- Introduction of a maximum limit of 0.2 to 0.5% P weight/weight for the content of total phosphorus in laundry detergents for consumer use;
- Working towards a market launch of polyphosphate-free dishwasher detergents for consumer use;
- Definition of basin-wide and/or national quantitative reduction targets taking the respective preconditions of the Sava countries into account, by 2015;
- Creation of baseline scenarios of nutrient input taking the respective preconditions and requirements of the Sava countries into account, by 2015;
- Implementation of the Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices regarding agricultural practices (for EU Member States linked to EU Common Agricultural Policy – CAP).

Measures to control diffuse pollution

- Establishing regular data collection on the application of fertilisers and pesticides (annually);
- Revising the risk assessment of impacts by diffuse pollution sources;
- Development of capacity building measures for preparation and/or implementation of agri-environmental schemes.

In order to estimate the effectiveness of specific measures regarding the reduction of both organic and nutrient pollution a scenario approach has been used.

The scenarios were based on the following assumptions:

- Priority for the 1st planning cycle (2015) is to arrive to an agreed lists of agglomerations with wastewater infrastructure in the Sava RB (**Baseline scenario I**);
- Priorities for the next scenarios:
 - **Midterm scenario II** – wastewater collection and treatment facilities built in agglomerations >10,000 PE;
 - **Vision scenario III** - wastewater collection and treatment facilities built in agglomerations >2,000 PE.

Hazardous substances

Basic measures

- Implementation of the Directive on industrial emissions which also relates to the Dangerous Substances Directive and the Directive on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy.

In Non EU countries, the following measures are to be implemented within a realistic and acceptable timeline:

- Implementation of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices including the further improvement of treatment efficiency, treatment level and/or substitution;
- Exploring the possibility to set up quantitative reduction objectives for pesticide emission in the Sava RB.

Hydromorphological alterations

- Interruption of river and habitat continuity: Two fish passes will be constructed on the Krško and Boštanj hydropower plants (Sava River) in Slovenia by 2015.
- Hydrological alterations: No measures were reported to take place by 2015 to improve impacts on water bodies caused by hydrological alterations.

- Morphological alterations: The relevant measures to improve and restore their quality should be carried out.

Groundwater quality

Basic measures (listed in WFD) are foreseen as key instruments in achieving good chemical status in Slovenia and Croatia, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia measures according to national laws corresponding to EU Directives are planned to be implemented.

Groundwater quantity

Controls over the abstraction of groundwater including a register of water abstractions are foreseen as key instruments in achieving good quantitative status.

Protected areas

A complete inventory of protected areas as required by the WFD should be prepared for the whole territory of the Sava RB. A future coordination among the Sava countries in setting the proper criteria for the definition of each particular type of protected area is needed.

Quantity and quality aspects of sediments

Adoption of the Protocol on Sediment Management to the Framework on the Sava River Basin is foreseen in 2012. The Protocol stipulates the development of the Sediment Management Plan for the Sava River Basin which will include a set of measures addressing quality and quantity of sediments.





Photo: Bojan Jaksic - One completely unusual day

INTEGRATION OF WATER PROTECTION WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Flood

The sustainable flood protection in the Sava River Basin will be developed without compromising the environmental objectives of the WFD. All flood risk management activities will be planned and carried out in line with the Directive 2007/60/EC focusing on opportunities for improving efficiency, information exchange and for achieving common synergies and benefits having regard to the environmental objectives of the WFD.

Navigation

Integrated planning approach is necessary for improvement of navigation and river system protection in the Sava RB. Interdisciplinary approach must include environment, water management, transport, river engineering, ecology, spatial planning, tourism, economics, as well as involvement of stakeholders. Protocol on the Navigation Regime to the Framework Agreement on the Sava RB creates a good basis for an integrated planning while taking into account the Joint Statement on Guiding Principles on the Development of Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection in the DRB,

Hydropower

The close cooperation with the hydropower sector and all relevant stakeholders a broad discussion process with the aim of agreeing on guiding principles on integrating environmental aspects in the use of existing hydropower

plants, including a possible increase of their efficiency, as well as in the planning and construction of new hydropower plants are recommended.

Agriculture

The measures recommended to be applied in the Sava RB to tackle the adverse impacts from agriculture include enforcement of legislation, changes of common practices, introduction of water metering and tariffs, awareness raising, promotion of education, application of codes of good practices, voluntary agreements, etc. As a priority the best agricultural practices should be applied as a uniform concept across the whole Sava RB.

NEXT STEPS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAVA RBMP

Sava Stakeholder Forum *Workshop on the Sava River Basin Management Plan and design of the future stakeholder involvement* in Belgrade was organized in Belgrade on 9 – 10 November 2011 by the ISRBC and the Sava RBMP project in cooperation with GWP-Med and the project of UNESCO Venice Office. The main objectives of the workshop were to present the Draft of the Sava RBMP, collect comments on its content from all related stakeholders and support the structured involvement of stakeholders in the management of the Sava RB.

Eleonóra Bartková,
Sava RBM Plan project, Team Leader
Environmental Institute, Slovakia

WHY WE NEED PROTECTED AREAS ALONG THE SAVA RIVER?



Photo: Milan Vogrin - Navigation

The Sava River and its floodplains represent one of the biodiversity hotspots of south-eastern Europe. It is inhabited by highly diversified flora and fauna due to a range of habitats the river spans from its source in the Alps to the confluence in the Pannonian Plain. The most important biodiversity and landscape characteristics are found in the central Sava part with a mosaic of natural floodplains and cultural landscapes. The Sava River is home to the largest floodplain area in the Danube River Basin (except for the Danube Delta) as well as the largest complex of alluvial floodplain wetlands. Therefore it is no surprise that five Ramsar sites have been designated along the Sava River so far: Lonjsko and Mokro Polje in Croatia, Bardaca in BiH and Obedska Bara and Zasavica in Serbia. The area of Lonjsko and Mokro Polje is one of the largest alluvial wetlands in Europe including floodplains of seasonally flooded *Quercus* and *Populus* woodlands, marshes, meadows and fishponds. Apart from being recognized at international level, the Sava River floodplains are subject to national protected area (PA) designation processes.

PAs along the Sava River are defined by various legal frameworks that include national laws, international conservation standards as well as EU *acquis communautaire*. According to the guidelines for protected area management categories developed by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN WCPA) in 2008, a protected area is defined as: "A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal

or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values". Besides PAs designated according to the IUCN PA categories, the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and the deriving Natura 2000 network are a key means for the conservation of important species and habitats along the Sava River. While in place in Slovenia since 2007, the Natura 2000 network is in final stages of development in Croatia. In Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia the process of Natura 2000 network designation is at its beginning.

There are a number of important sites for biodiversity conservation along the Sava River. In Slovenia, protected areas along the Sava River mainly include habitats and species as part of the national Natura 2000 network. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, apart from Bardaca Wetland, one of the most important nature sites along the whole of the river, several other wetland areas would qualify as a protected area such as Modrac, Raca or Prnjavor fishpond. Certainly the most important landscape characteristics of the Sava River are found in its central part spanning Turopolje, Odransko Polje Protected Landscape, Lonjsko Polje Nature Park, as well as Mokro and Sunjsko Polje. With its total size of 506,5 km², Lonjsko Polje is the largest intact wetland in the Danube River Basin. Other important protected areas along the Sava in Croatia include Odransko Polje and Gajna Protected Landscapes, natural floodplains interspersed with wet meadows and pastures. Both protected areas provide excellent conditions for the

maintenance of traditional land use practices that imply extensive grazing of autochthonous breeds in natural environment. Further down the river lies a vast transboundary forest area shared by Croatia and Serbia, Spacva basin and Morovicko-bosotske sume, respectively. It represents the largest common oak lowland forest in the Sava River Basin covering more than 60,000 ha. The process of assessing conservation potential as well as socio-economic features as a necessary step in the process of protected area designation is on-going both in Croatia and Serbia, including Natura 2000 designation process in Croatia. At the moment only a few small forest nature reserves are designated within this vast forest area. Apart from Morovicko-bosotske sume, the most important protected areas in Serbia include Obedska Bara and Zasavica Special Nature Reserves. Obedska bara, in most part a naturally flooded area, is known for its diverse wetland habitats and old-growth oak forests and is regarded as one of the biodiversity hotspots along the entire Sava River. At the very confluence of the Sava River to the Danube River at Belgrade lies Veliko Ratno ostrvo, a naturally flooded river island protected as a Landscape of Outstanding Features.

Overall, the Sava River and its floodplains are host to a number of important sites that are recognized both on national and international level. Protected areas are not important only for biodiversity conservation, they are essential for providing benefits to local communities and securing a full delivery of ecosystem services, including flood control, food production, proper water supply etc. Yet, protected areas tend to be neglected while developing long-term strategies for the river even though it is clear that only by safeguarding valuable ecosystems of the Sava River and its floodplains it is possible to secure a balanced future both for the people that are connected to and depend on the numerous services provided by the river and a broader community.

*Boris Erg,
IUCN Programme Office for
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*Duška Dimović,
WWF Danube-Carpathian Programme, Belgrade, Serbia*



Photo: Boris Erg - Zasavica

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS FOR A HIGHER NAVIGATION SAFETY

Taking into account the incomplete marking system of the Sava River and its tributaries in the past and after the countries agreed on the marking scheme, a web application started to be developed in order to further improve this field. It should be pointed out that the Framework Agreement on Sava River Basin (FASRB) provides for, among other things, harmonization of the Sava River Waterway Marking and Maintenance Plans.

The Marking Plan is annually prepared and adopted by the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC), in line with the planned design of the marking system, based on the individual submitted Marking Plans. However, the delivery of individual plans is often marked with delays and the process of harmonization of plans and their integration in the uniform Marking Plan are rather time-consuming.

It is thus impossible to efficiently monitor the actual situation of the marking system in the field. The Marking Plan is adopted annually, whereas the actual conditions change on daily basis. The marking system can also be influenced by the seasonal changes which depend on the hydrological and meteorological conditions. Taking into account this situation, in February 2009 at its 9th meeting, the Permanent Expert Group for Navigation (PEG NAV) adopted the decision to review the possibility to develop a web application (client-server) that would provide real-time information on the state of the system and would facilitate common preparation of the Marking Plan. The user of this web application is ISRBC and thus (indirectly) also all the Parties to the Framework Agreement.

The objective of this application is to raise the level of safety in the water transport and to provide a common international platform for rapid exchange of real-time information, which will be accessible to a wider audience. The indirect objective is to create conditions for the institutions responsible for waterway marking to make annual marking plans and to regularly update information on the waterway marking system. Moreover, it is necessary to provide possibility for all the interested parties to have licensed access and to view the current state of the marking system and/or to take over the Marking Plan.

The activities that need to be implemented to achieve the objectives of this project include:

- establishment of a waterway marking base, in accordance with the Rules for Waterway Marking in the Sava River Basin, adopted by ISRBC, and with other relevant regulations, specifying waterway marks;

- provision of authorised application access to enter and edit the data, with separate access information for each institution (an institution can only edit data for the relevant section of the waterway under its authority), connected to a certain database;

- allowing preparation of various reports and analyses from the database, in accordance with the access level and user type.

In the context of implementation of the above-mentioned activities, it must be taken into account that the database should meet the needs and requirements of the users, whereas the user interface should allow the institution/user to enter, in the simplest way possible, all the relevant and necessary information for the individual waterway signs and signals in the Marking Plan or in the field.

Relevant information is added to each waterway sign listed in the database, including the description, photograph, and other data, necessary to define the sign in detail.

A Marking Plan can be created for the current year and/or for any other year which is included in the database, for the institutions and/or users. In addition, the application also enables: export of the Marking Plan in MS Word or in Adobe PDF format, preparation of summary of the signs in the Marking Plan and/or in the field, preparation of analysis of implementation of the Marking Plan in a certain time period, preparation of marking system conditions in a certain time period, and other reports and analyses.

Another particularly important aspect is the possibility to display the Marking Plan in Google Earth application (by using the database coordinates in WGS84).

During the web application development, the Secretariat provided all the necessary support to the advisor, including all the required information and contacts with the relevant institutions. It also significantly contributed to the design and development of the interface and of the template for reports created by the web application.

Goran Šukalo,

Advisor for Navigation Safety, Secretariat of the ISRBC



Zelena bova bez svetla

Sava | Left | RS Actual
2,6 rkm In order

Code	ZB	River	Sava
Location	On the water	Changeage	ZB
Light	No	Side	Left
Inland ECDIS symbol		Inventory number	

Type of sign: Buoyage of fairway limits in the waterway (buoys with light, buoys without light, floats and spars)
Status sign: Actual / 0000-00-00
Condition signs: In order / 0000-00-00
Org. which is the owner of the sign: Direkcija za vodne putove
Org. which manages the sign: Direkcija za vodne putove
Notes: Gausa Krueger coordinates: X=7456070 | Y=4962056
Coordinates WGS-84: N=44.8016991 | E=20.4392469

Cadastral data
Cadastral lot:
Cadastral municipality:
List of real estate:
Sign location owner:

Data on Demining
Mine suspected:
Document:
Demining completed:
Certificate Number:
Demining performed by:



DEVELOPMENT OF RIVER INFORMATION SERVICES ON THE RIVER SAVA IN SERBIA



Photo: Jelena Marčetić - Sava River

Streaming towards full scale implementation of the River Information Services on the Serbian Danube, Republic of Serbia has listed implementation of RIS on the Sava River as one of its priorities. Even not yet obliged by European RIS Directive (2005/44/EC), Republic of Serbia and its responsible institutions have realized importance of the RIS for Inland Navigation. Placing RIS rollout on the River Sava at the agenda was fully in line with national transport strategy, national transport master plan and master plan for inland waterways as well as with actions undertaken within auspices of ISRBC. As a reminder, it should be stated that ISRBC has formed Ad hoc RIS expert group few years ago where member states have started to adopt standards, rules and recommendations for RIS implementation on the River Sava. Moreover, member states have entrusted to ISRBC management and execution of the project which was intended to offer technical specification for the RIS implementation on the River Sava. This project has been performed in period from 15.09.2009. until 24.06.2010., clearly presenting point for inland waterways infrastructure operator, Directorate for Inland Waterways, to trigger implementation of River Information Services on River Sava. Utilizing remaining budget from the programme dedicated to RIS implementation on the Serbian Danube, Directorate for Inland Waterways in close cooperation with European Union Delegation in Republic of Serbia has made extension of the existing supplies and supervision contracts in order to implement RIS also on the Sava River, as a part of the Danube basin.

As the extension has been approved, the work on the expansion of existing, already implemented RIS subsystems and integration of the Sava River into overall Serbian RIS system has started in last quarter of 2010. Subsystems that have been already implemented on the Danube River in Serbia are currently being extended to support service provision for the users in extended geographical area. In particular, this reflects to vessel tracking and tracing subsystem that shall be extended for 3 additional basestations, making total coverage on the Serbian stretch of the River Sava, making the network of 18 AIS basestations in total. Currently, there is operational AIS basestation at Sremska

Mitrovica, additional one shall be implemented in Obrenovac and last one in border area with Bosnia&Herzegovina and Croatia. Subsystem for provision of electronic Notices to Skippers (NtS) is already implemented in a way that provision of electronic notices to skippers is possible both on the Danube and River Sava. System for Electronic Ship Reporting, according to international standards, enables users of inland waterway such as skippers or shipping agents to issue only one electronic report starting its navigation from Sremska Mitrovica to i.e. Port of Vienna. This report can be visible to all competent authorities on the navigation route, and this subsystem is already implemented and in phase of performance acceptance. Fairway information services provision by means of Electronic Navigational Charts exist also for longer period on the Serbian stretch of River Sava. Within the implementation of RIS on the River Sava, the quality of the ENC's shall be improved, since new high resolution aerial photo images of the Serbian stretch of River Sava are obtained. Hulls information about Serbian vessels navigating are available to competent authorities thru so called Hull Database, where there is ongoing data population (approx 30% of the Serbian vessels are registered in electronic hull database so far). Hull database for Serbian vessels is already implemented and available for national authorities.

Remaining activities for full rollout of the RIS on River Sava are intended to be executed during 2012. This related to full roll out of AIS network (implementation 2 out of 3 basestations), integration of RIS central services for operating different subsystems on River Sava, extension of D4D subsystem by inclusion of GIS objects from Sava River into transnational database, integration of RIS data from Sava River to National and International Data Exchange System (Serbian subsystem which has role of data gateway for RIS information exchange).

Clearly, not only onshore intelligent infrastructure is sufficient for proper deployment of RIS. The usage of RIS heavily depends on the ship segment and how the direct actors in navigation are integrated into the system. For sake of proper inclusion of ship segment, Directorate for Inland Waterways have started ship equipment programme.

This programme foresees equipping of commercial vessels with AIS transponders and/or ECDIS viewers (laptop and ECDIS Viewer software in information mode), free of charge under certain conditions. This equipment enables shipmaster to display Electronic Navigational Chart together with the current traffic situation (the position of his own ship and other equipped ships in the nearby area) in the wheelhouse by connecting the AIS transponder to the Inland ECDIS viewer. The equipment also provides possibility for free of charge exchange of safety-relevant AIS notices via the AIS transponder from and to equipped ships to facilitate navigation, as well as access to current basic ship data transmitted by the transponder for authorized users (competent authorities, ship owners, shipping agents). Ship owners, regardless of nationality, must hold a license from their national authority or from the competent public authority for carrying out scheduled passenger services, non-scheduled passenger services, cargo transports, towing services, ferry services or other services with ships (e.g. towing in ports, ice-breaking services). Ship owners have to prove that their vessel(s) is/are navigating thru Serbian stretch of the Danube River or Sava River, and that they have not been participating and taking same equipment from other subsidy programme. Also, it is required that vessels that are applied for participation in the programme, have already assigned MMSI and ENI

number, if this is applicable in the country where vessel is registered. In total, 200 equipment units are at disposal, and the programme is currently ongoing. The programme has started in July 2011, while in September 2011 first applicants who completely fulfilled criteria have received equipment which is already installed onboard of their vessels. Equipment programme will be closed in 2012, and it has to be considered as a proper introduction into AIS carriage requirement which will follow in 2013.

Last, but not least important part of the RIS deployment on the River Sava is not technical but legislative issue. There are several national documents, decisions and regulations that present solid basis for RIS introduction on the River Sava in Serbia. However, in order to have full benefits of RIS on the Sava it is important to facilitate international data exchange and harmonization of technical and operational requirements. Sava Commission has made first step into this direction. Republic of Serbia has national legislative which is fully in line with European requirements and can be used in the future to enable competent authorities to exchange the RIS data and to set obligations for mandatory RIS usage on the River Sava. One of the major steps ahead in this direction was introduction of ENI number in Serbia. As unique ship identifier ENI number (The European Number of Identification) is now days issued by the competent authority in Serbia for all Serbian

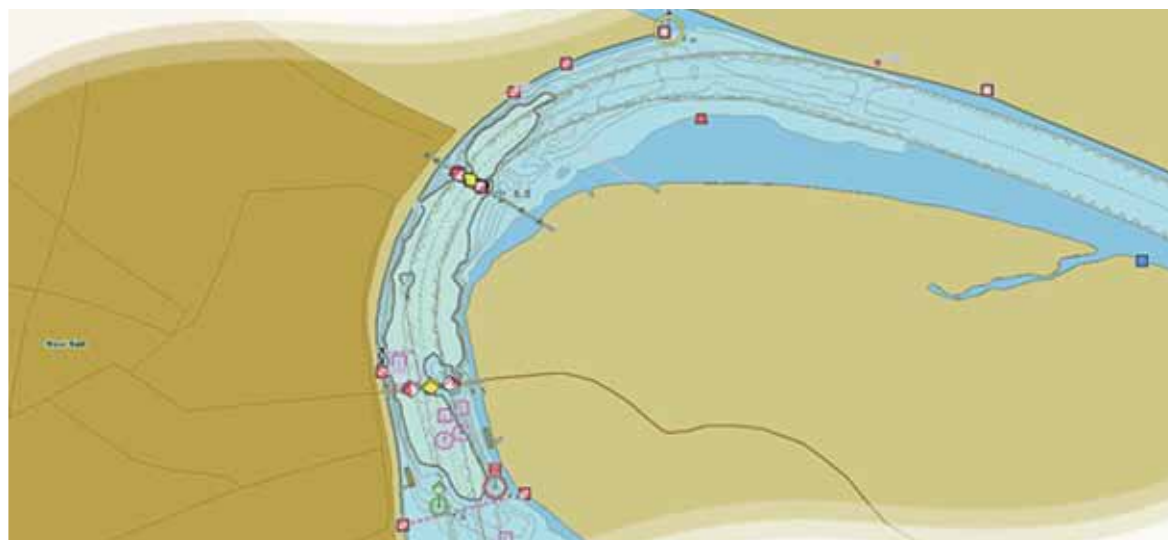
vessels, as introduced and prescribed by the Inland Transport Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Streaming forward in the modernized RIS supported inland navigation on Sava River as a part of Serbian waterway network, Serbian authorities are building own capacities and will push forward RIS as one of the major supporting tools for inland navigation on the River Sava. With no doubt, RIS based services, as declared in EU RIS Directive 2005/44/EC and its technical annexes will be fully operational and available by end of year 2012 on River Sava in Republic of Serbia.

Zoran Lukić,
Head of RIS Section,

Directorate for Inland Waterways, Belgrade, Serbia



Serbian NtS interface



ENC (Electronic Navigation Chart)

FOSTERING CONTRIBUTION OF THE SME SECTOR TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAVA RIVER BASIN (SAVA-SME PROJECT)

Countries in the Sava river basin are economically tied by the possibility to share natural, capital and human resources, and benefit from water transport, river tourism, catering and trade development, as well as from an easier flow of information, knowledge and innovations. Keeping this in mind, the SAVA-SME project is focused on the role of SME sector in supporting the competitiveness of enterprises, investing in people and skills and stepping up institutional capacity and cooperation in the Sava river basin, and thus contributing to an effective implementation of the FASRB and the development of the region.

The project idea was formulated in summer 2010, by the Institute of Economic Sciences from Belgrade and ICPE/ECPD from Ljubljana, while its further development was supported by all economic institutes from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia, under coordination of the ISRBC. Following a roundtable with representatives of the economic institutes, the regional chambers of commerce and the national SME and development agencies from the four countries (Zagreb, February 24, 2011), the project fiche was finalized and presented to high-level governmental representatives of the countries. As the idea was supported, both at the 26th Session of the ISRBC (Zagreb, April 21-22, 2011) and at the 3rd Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB (Brdo near Kranj, June 1, 2011), intensive fund-raising activities have been undertaken since then.

The overall objective of the SAVA-SME project is to strengthen the cooperation among SMEs, consolidate connections of business, academic and professional community connected with water resources management in the Sava river basin, and provide support to the SME sector as the end user of the project results, thus fostering a sustainable development of the region within the basin. The main purpose of the project is to improve economic development of the Sava river basin countries through creation of a regional SME network. Strengthening the ties

and networks between the SMEs in the four countries is expected to contribute to:

- achievement of a more dynamic economic growth;
- trade, transport, traffic, tourism and other economic activities;
- creation of a friendlier environment for small businesses and entrepreneurs, and
- fostering small and medium business to increase competitiveness for common approach to EU market.

The project is planned to be performed in two phases, aiming to provide specific programs, (Phase 1) and concrete implementing programs and SME support schemes (Phase 2), to foster the SME sector contribution to sustainable development in the Sava river basin.

The institutions/organizations to be involved in the SAVA-SME project implementation, include all economic institutes of the four countries and the International Sava River Basin Commission, while the regional chambers of commerce and the national SME agencies of the countries will be included in the Phase 2 of the project.

The project is expected to provide a good basis for a number of follow-up projects relevant for the FASRB implementation, such as:

- Development of the **infrastructure and facilities for river tourism** (e.g. nautical tourism, recreation, fishing) in the Sava river basin;
- Development of the **infrastructure for food production and fish farming** in the Sava river basin;
- Development of **small hydropower plants** in the Sava river basin;
- Development of the **infrastructure for small and medium shipyards** in the Sava river basin, and
- Contribution of the SME sector to **waste water and manure treatment** in the Sava river basin.

Dr. Jovan Zubović,

Research Fellow, Institute of Economic Sciences, Belgrade, Serbia



The SAVA-SME project representatives at the 3rd Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB (Brdo near Kranj, June 1, 2011).

EVENTS – REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

SIXTH MEETING OF THE CAPTAINS OF THE PORT MASTER'S OFFICES IN THE SAVA RIVER (SLAVONSKI BROD, SEPTEMBER 27-28, 2011)

The sixth traditional meeting of the captains of the Port Master's Offices in the Sava River Basin was held on 27th and 28th September at the Port Master's Office in Slavonki Brod. It was also attended by the Assistants to the Ministers who actively participated at the meeting and learned about the significance and importance of such meetings. In addition to the reports on the situation and problems, introduced by the captains for their respective area, interest for introduction and use of modern technologies was expressed by the captains, in order to improve safety of waterway transport. The meeting ended with concrete conclusions which will definitely be useful for the ISRBC in its further work. These conclusions will help the national authorities, responsible for navigational safety, to raise awareness about the significance of such transport at their ministries. A special event at this meeting was the promotional cruise on the river Sava which convinced the participants that the waterway development process was truly necessary and should be implemented as soon as possible.

ROUNDTABLE "FUNDRAISING FOR PROJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION" (SARAJEVO, MAY 17, 2011)

Roundtable on "Fund-raising for projects of the International Sava River Basin Commission" was held at the premises of the Secretariat of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) in Sarajevo, on 17 May 2011. The roundtable was attended by the representatives of the Secretariat of the Sava Commission and RCC, and by the representatives of the bodies responsible for implementation of the EU projects in the Sava countries. The roundtable was organized with the aim of improving cooperation between the Sava Commission and the relevant national authorities in preparation and implementation of the projects on the Sava River Basin level. The participants of the roundtable confirmed the key role of the Sava Commission in supporting the preparation of regional project proposals and in finding the most appropriate sources of funding, they highlighted the need for continued coordination of activities of the relevant national institutions and of the Sava Commission in project preparation processes, and emphasized the need to strengthen communication and cooperation between the units responsible for preparation and implementation of the projects within the relevant national institutions, responsible for implementing the Framework Agreement, and the central national institutions, responsible for international funding and support in project implementation.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE SAVA AND DANUBE COMMISSION SECRETARIATS (ZAGREB, OCTOBER 3-4, 2011)

The Sava Commission hosted the first meeting of the representatives of the Secretariat of the Sava Commission and of the Secretariat of the Danube Commission which took place on 3rd – 4th October in Zagreb. The most important activities of both Commissions were presented at the meeting, with a particular emphasis on the joint initiative to modernise the rules on the issuance of the boatmaster's certificates. The representatives of both Secretariats agreed that regular consultations between the Commissions are necessary, in order to coordinate their positions and joint approach towards the European Commission and towards different European projects (WAN-DA, NEWADA, PLATINA, NELI, etc.). They welcomed full harmonisation of the Navigation Rules on the Sava and Danube Rivers, agreed on further steps in monitoring the implementation of the "Joint Statement on Guiding Principles for the Development of Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Danube River Basin", and decided to maintain cooperation and to organize further meetings of the representatives of both commissions.



WORKSHOP ON PROGRAMME OF MEASURES AND WORKSHOP ON STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS (SARAJEVO, JUNE 28-30, 2011)

An important milestone towards the preparation of the Sava River Basin Management Plan within the EuropeAid project *Technical assistance in the preparation and implementation of the Sava River Basin Management Plan*, and the project of UNESCO Venice Office, ISRBC and GWP-Med to support the structured involvement of stakeholders, were **Workshop on the Programme of Measures** and the **Workshop on Stakeholder Analysis**. The workshops brought together relevant stakeholders to discuss on the programme of measures in the process of development and implementation of the Sava RBM Plan and to extract necessary information for the preparation of the Stakeholder Analysis and to discuss on the establishment of a more permanent mechanism of organizing a structured participation of the stakeholders in the management of the Sava River Basin.

MEETINGS ON PROTECTION OF THE MEHMED-PAŠA SOKOLOVIĆ BRIDGE (SARAJEVO, MAY 18, 2011; VIŠEGRAD, OCTOBER 7, 2011)

Two meetings with representatives of relevant ministries, institutes and hydropower companies were held, in order to intensify the activities aimed at conclusion of the Protocol between B&H and Serbia on the cooperation on protection of the Mehmed-paša Sokolović bridge on the Drina river, in Višegrad. The initiative was launched following the commitment taken by the decision of the World Heritage Committee on inclusion of the Bridge in the List of World Heritage, acknowledging the necessity of taking measures regarding the regulation of water levels in the reservoirs Bajina Bašta and Višegrad, in order to preserve stability of the Bridge. The participants agreed upon the principles of the work on harmonization of the Protocol, which is expected to start on the next meeting, in December 2011.

SAVA STAKEHOLDER FORUM (BELGRADE, NOVEMBER 9–10, 2011)

As a final workshop, the **Sava Stakeholder Forum** was organized within the EuropeAid project *Technical assistance in the preparation and implementation of the Sava River Basin Management Plan*, and the project of UNESCO Venice Office, ISRBC and GWP-Med to *support the structured involvement of stakeholders*.

The main objectives of the event were to:

- present the draft of the *Sava RBM Plan* and collect comments from related stakeholders;
- discuss the possible process for participating in the implementation of the RBM Plan;
- discuss a possible more permanent mechanism of organizing a structured participation of the stakeholders.

The information collected provides a valuable input for the preparation of the final draft of the Sava RBM Plan.



Ivo Andrić, The Bridge on the Drina

UPCOMING ISRBC EVENTS:

- Training on knowledge brokering practices between science and policy communities in the field of water management and climate change (Zagreb, 30 Nov. – 2 Dec. 2011)
- 3rd Meeting on protection of the Mehmed Paša Sokolović bridge on the Drina river at Višegrad (Bajina Bašta, 22 Dec. 2011)
- 5th Meeting of the *Ad-hoc* Expert Group for Financial Issues (Zagreb, 22 Dec. 2011)
- 19th Meeting of the Permanent Expert Group for Flood Prevention (Zagreb, Dec. 2011, tentatively)
- 4th Meeting of the *Ad-hoc* Expert Group for River Information Services (Zagreb, Feb. 2012, tentatively)
- 15th Meeting of the Permanent Expert Group for Accident Prevention and Control (Zagreb, Feb. 2012, tentatively)
- 7th Meeting of the *Ad-hoc* Expert Group for Hydrological and Meteorological Issues (Zagreb, Mar. 2012, tentatively)

SAVSKI**Vestnik**

službeno glasilo ISRBC

št.8/December 2011

**Ohranjanje in krepitev
"tempa" izvajanja OSSB**

**Doseganje okoljskih ciljev
EU WFD v Savskem bazenu**

**Moderne tehnološke rešitve
v funkciji povečanja varnosti plovbe**

**Krepitev prispevka sektorja MSP k
trajnostnemu razvoju Savskega bazena**

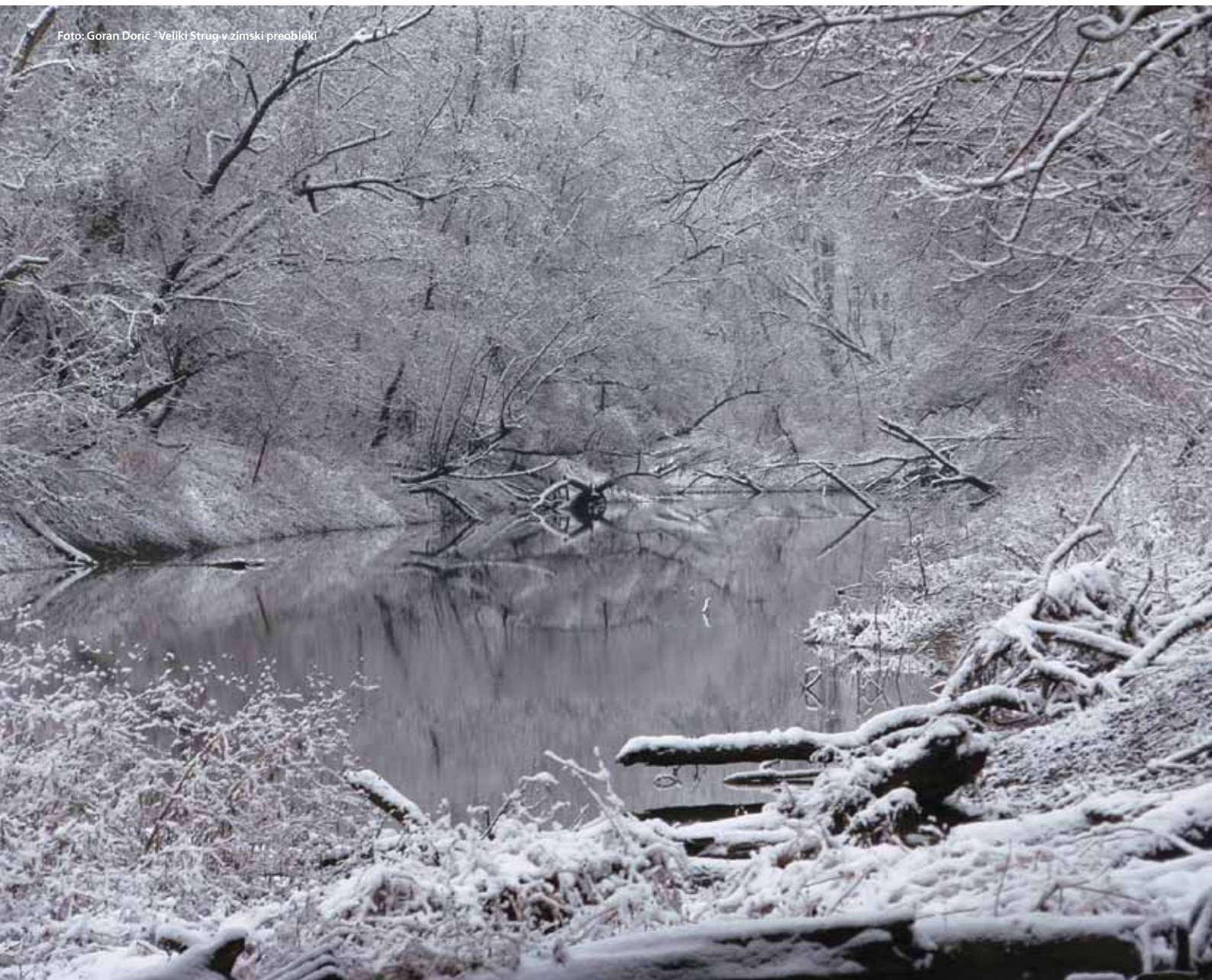


INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

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Foto: Goran Dorić - Veliki Strug v zimski preobleki



SAVA JE SKUPNA RAZVOJNA PRILOŽNOST

V Kranjski gori so 3. decembra 2002 zunanji ministri savskih držav podpisali Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu (OSSB) katerega glavni cilji so:

1. vzpostavitev mednarodnega režima plovbe po reki Savi in njenih plovnih pritokih
2. vzpostavitev trajnostnega upravljanja voda
3. sprejetje ukrepov za preprečevanje nevarnosti ter zmanjševanje in odpravljanje negativnih posledic, ki jih povzročajo poplave, suša in onesnaženja.

Pogodbence OSSB so po ustanovitvi Stalnega sekretariata Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen zaznavno izboljšale sodelovanje za doseganje navedenih ciljev v porečju, ki ga fizično oblikuje in zaznamuje skupna reka. Navajam nekaj glavnih dosežkov: v zaključni fazi je Načrt upravljanja voda v Savskem bazenu, velik razvoj na področju izboljšanja varnosti plovbe ter zmanjševanju njenega vpliva na okolje, razvoj infrastrukture za plovbo vključno z navtičnim turizmom, razvoj hidroloških in hidravličnih modelov za Savski bazen ter izboljšanje izmenjave in uporabe hidroloških in meteoroloških podatkov.

Tretje zasedanje pogodbenc OSSB je bilo letos 1. junija/Dan Save, 2011 v Sloveniji na Brdu pri Kranju. Zasedanje je bilo bogato po vsebini in udeležbi. Ministri, vodje delegacij savskih držav, so sprejeli Strategijo izvajanja OSSB z akcijskim programom za obdobje 2011 – 2015 ter Ministrsko deklaracijo. Oba dokumenta sta razvojno naravnana in skladna s prednostnimi nalogami »Strategije Evropske unije za Podonavje« in »Evropa 2020 – Strategija za pametno, trajnostno in vključujočo rast«. Prav posebno vrednost Tretjemu zasedanju pogodbenc OSSB je dala številna udeležba predstavnikov mednarodnih organizacij kot tudi nevladnih predstavnikov.

Menim, da je največja razvojna priložnost savskih držav v **krepitevi čezmejnega sodelovanja pri načrtovanju celovitih ureditev** za zmanjševanje negativnih posledic podnebnih sprememb, ki izboljšujejo poplavno varnost, zmanjšujejo škode ob suši, povečujejo delež rabe obnovljivih virov ter izboljšujejo dostopnost in povezanost regije s čezmejnimi infrastrukturnimi ureditvami. Pri tem imajo intermodalna vozlišča cest, železnic in vodnih poti osrednji pomen. Vizija za ureditev kolesarske poti od izvira

do izliva Save ob tem ni le simbolnega pomena temveč prav obratno. V kombinaciji z vodno potjo (glej: Sava – navtični turistični vodič) ter železniškim prometom lahko postane v zelo kratkem času realna subregionalna turistična razvojna os, ki odpira lokalnemu prebivalstvu številna delovna mesta z možnostjo trženja lokalnih dobrin in storitev.

Prav podpora tovrstnim razvojnim čezmejnimi projektom je namenjena Strategija Evropske unije za Podonavje. V njenem okviru Slovenija in Hrvaška pripravljata inovativni Pilotni projekt za večnamensko rabo Save na čezmejnem odseku Krško-Zagreb. Razvoj dogodkov obeta saj je Hrvaška letos uradno razglasila plovno pot na Savi od Rugvice (Hrvaška) do Bregane (Slovenija), kar je pomembna podlaga za načrtovanje celovitih ureditev na čezmejnem odseku reke. Namen Pilotnega projekta je širjenje tovrstnega pristopa tudi gor in dolvodno po Savi s pritoki.

Mineva deset let od podpisa OSSB, ki je prvi in zaenkrat še edini subregionalni sporazum v Podonavju. Prinesel je izboljšanje sodelovanja za skupno reko. OSSB z Stalnim sekretariatom Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen je **izjemna razvojna in gospodarska priložnost** za sodobne čezmejne projekte in ureditve za trajnostno rabo vodnih virov ob najbolj vodnatem pritoku Donave.



*Dr. Mitja Bricelj,
slovenski član ISRBC*

KOLOFON

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Oblikovanje in tisk: ITG digitalni tisk



SAVSKI Vestnik je uradno glasilo Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen. Glasilo izhaja dvakrat letno v dvojezični obliki - v angleščini in v enem izmed uradnih jezikov Savske komisije v vsakem izvodu. Namen glasila je predstavitev najvažnejših dejavnosti, projektov in dosežkov Savske komisije na področjih, ki jih pokriva Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu, seznanitev s koristnimi informacijami, kar omogoča boljše komunikacijo med deležniki, širšo javnostjo in Savsko komisijo, s čimer se pospešujejo vrednote in potencial Savskega bazena.

SAVSKI Vestnik je dostopen na spletni strani ISRBC.
www.savacommission.org

OHRANJANJE IN KREPITEV »TEMPA« IZVAJANJA OSSB

V zadnjih šestih mesecih so bila precejšnja prizadevanja usmerjena v nadaljnjo krepitev podlage in v hitrost izvajanja *Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu (OSSB)*, z namenom doseganja njegovih glavnih ciljev. Ključni dogodek na tem področju je bil zagotovo Tretji sestanek pogodbenic OSSB, ki je potekal 31. maja in 1. junija 2011 na Brdu pri Kranju. Na njem so bile opredeljene ključne smernice za prihodnje sodelovanje pogodbenic v okviru OSSB, na podlagi katerih je nato Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen (ISRBC) na svojem 27. zasedanju v Zagrebu, 12. in 13. oktobra 2011, sprejela nadaljnje korake.

ZAVZEMANJE ZA NADALJNJO KREPITEV SODELOVANJA V SAVSKEM BAZENU

S sprejetjem *Poročila ISRBC o izvajanju OSSB*, ter *Deklaracije o 3. sestanku pogodbenic* (http://www.savacommission.org/event_detail/1/19/235), ki izraža močno podporo novi *Strategiji za izvajanje OSSB* in spremnemu *Akcijskemu načrtu za obdobje 2011-2015*, so visoki predstavniki pogodbenic priznali popolno usklajenost pristopa ISRBC k izvajanju OSSB v preteklem obdobju ter večine tekočih dejavnosti, s cilji in prednostnimi nalogami *Strategije* in *Akcijskega načrta*. Na delu zasedanja pogodbenic, ki je bilo namenjeno projektom v zvezi z OSSB, so bili predstavnikom mednarodnih organizacij in institucij predstavljeni prednostni projekti ISRBC, potekala pa je tudi razprava o financiranju teh projektov v sklopu *Strategije EU* za Donavsko regijo in drugih okvirjev.

KORAKI ZA IZVAJANJE NOVE STRATEGIJE IN AKCIJSKEGA NAČRTA

V preteklih mesecih so bile izvedene oz. so se pričele izvajati številne dejavnosti v skladu s *Strategijo* in *Akcijskim načrtom*. Odbor, ki ga je ustanovila Savska komisija, je pričel z delom na področju spremljanja in usklajevanja

projekta za plovbo po reki Savi. Priprava osnutka prvega *Načrta za upravljanje voda v Savskem bazenu* v skladu z *EU Okvirno direktivo o vodah* je v zaključni fazi. V okviru teh prizadevanj je bil izveden prvi del postopka javnega posvetovanja o osnutku *Načrta*, v sklopu katerega so bile organizirane tri delavnice z ustreznimi deležniki iz Savskega bazena. *Program za pripravo Načrta za obvladovanje poplav v Savskem bazenu* se razvija v sklopu tekočega pilotnega projekta, ki ga financira UNECE. Savska komisija je Bosni in Hercegovini ter Srbiji pomagala pri ustanovitvi dvostranske skupine za zaščito mostu Mehmed-paša Sokolović na reki Drini v Višegradu. Razviti sta bili dve aplikaciji, ki bosta v kratkem objavljeni na spletni strani ISRBC: (a) aplikacija za razvoj *Načrta za označevanje reke Save in njenih plovnih pritokov* ter za redno posodabljanje sistema označevanja in (b) aplikacija za avtomatsko pridobivanje posodobljenih vrednosti meteoroloških in hidroloških parametrov s strežnikov državnih hidrometeoroloških služb pogodbenic ter za predstavitev teh podatkov na spletni strani Savske komisije. Izvedene so bile intenzivne dejavnosti za zbiranje sredstev za izvedbo prednostnih projektov ISRBC. Z medsebojnim sodelovanjem ali s skupno organizacijo številnih sestankov se je dodatno okrepilo sodelovanje s pomembnimi mednarodnimi organizacijami in institucijami (ICPDR, Donavska komisija, ES, UNECE, UNESCO, finančne institucije, itd.). Praznovanje Dneva reke Save 2011, ki je vključevalo organizacijo mnogih dogodkov v vseh pogodbenicah, je bilo v smislu njegovega obsega in vsebine najuspešnejše doslej.

Navedene dejavnosti ne predstavljajo le novega koraka pri izvajanju OSSB, ampak zagotavljajo tudi dobro osnovo za nadaljnje izboljšave v prihodnosti.

Dr. Dejan Komatina,

Sekretar Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen



Tretji sestanek pogodbenic OSSB (Brdo pri Kranju, 31.05. – 01.06.2011.)

JAČANJE MEDREGIONALNEGA SODELOVANJA: CENTRALNA KOMISIJA ZA PLOVBO PO RENU

Razvoj trdnega sodelovanja med najstarejšo in najmlajšo rečno komisijo, Rensko in Savsko komisijo, poteka že od leta 2007. Instituciji sta druga drugi dodelili status opazovalca. Izmenjavata si delovne dokumente, njihuni predstavniki pa ohranjajo tesne medsebojne stike. Savska komisija je svoj ureditveni okvir zasnovala na modelu predpisov CCNR, Renska komisija pa je pokazala velik interes za študije, ki jih izvaja Savska komisija v zvezi z integracijo varstva okolja in plovbe. Instituciji sodelujeta pri skupnih projektih, kot je na primer priprava Evropskega kodeksa za plovbo po celinskih vodah (CEVNI), pod nadzorom UNECE. CEVNI predstavlja skupno osnovo za opredelitev plovnih predpisov na celinskih vodah v Evropi. Za obe instituciji predstavlja pomemben izziv iskanje učinkovitih sredstev za krepitev ladijskega prometa in za spremembo načina prevoza v korist vodnega prometa.

Seveda pa se hidrološki in socialno-ekonomski pogoji reke Ren in reke Save zelo razlikujejo in zato v organizaciji obeh komisij ni zaslediti veliko podobnosti: pristojnost Savske komisije je zelo široka in vključuje varstvo pred poplavami in načrtovanje upravljanja porečja, medtem ko so pristojnosti Renske komisije omejene na plovbo. Reka Ren je najbolj aktivna plovna pot v Evropi – letni transport med Baslom in Rotterdamom znaša 300 milijonov ton.

Kljub razlikam pa obstajajo še vedno mnoga področja na katerih imata komisiji skupne interese, kot je razvoj RIS tehnologije, prizadevanja za uskladitev plovbe po celinskih vodah in ekološke celovitosti rek, krepitev varnostnih ukrepov, da bi se izognili nesrečam, itd. Za obe komisiji je pomembno izboljšanje »zelene« dimenzije plovbe po celinskih vodah.

Renska komisija trenutno pripravlja svoj delovni program za obdobje 2012-2013. Med prednostnimi nalogami za naslednje obdobje ima osrednjo vlogo posodobitev sis-

tema za ugotavljanje usposobljenosti članov posadke, s ciljem povečanja privlačnosti sektorja, z inovacijami v zasnovi usposabljanja. S pomočjo simulatorjev se lahko olajša pridobivanje izkušenj, pogoje za izdajo certifikatov za voditelje plovil pa bi bilo treba prilagoditi, upoštevajoč takšen način usposabljanja. CCNR bo na evropski ravni začela z delovno skupino o medsebojnem priznavanju in modernizaciji kvalifikacij certifikatov, pri tem pa upa, na podporo in sodelovanje Savske komisije v tej pobudi.

Centralna komisija bo kmalu določila svojo strategijo RIS za prihodnja leta, redno pa organizira tudi delavnice o tehnologiji RIS. Sodelovanje Savske komisije pri presoji na tem področju je dobrodošlo.

Čez nekaj mesecev bo Renska komisija organizirala diplomatsko konferenco o reviziji CEVNI konvencije, sodelovanje držav članic Savske komisije in predstavnikov njenega sekretariata pa bo znatno pripomoglo k uspehu te pobude.

Prednostna naloga Renske komisije je splošna krepitev sodelovanja z državami iz Donavskega porečja. Srbija je zaprosila in bo kmalu tudi dobila status države opazovalke v okviru CCNR, kmalu pa ji bo morda sledila tudi Hrvaška. Na ta način bi lahko ti dve državi aktivneje sodelovali pri delu CCNR, še zlasti na področjih, ki so pomembna za evropsko plovbo po celinskih vodah v celoti, kot je razvoj

Evropskega observatorija za plovbo po celinskih vodah, ki bo zasnovan na podlagi izkušenj, pridobljenih na tem področju, s pomočjo tekočega projekta »opazovanje trga«, razvitega v sodelovanju z Evropsko komisijo in s sektorjem.



*Jean-Marie Woehrling,
Generalni sekretar,
Centralna komisija
za plovbo po Renu*



DOSEGANJE OKOLJSKIH CILJEV EU WFD V SAVSKEM BAZENU



Foto: Miroslav Jeremić - Drina v spodnjem toku

Program ukrepov predstavlja ključni del Načrta upravljanja voda v Savskem bazenu (Sava NUV) in opisuje ukrepe, ki jih je potrebno izvesti za doseg okoljskih ciljev Okvirne direktive o vodah EU (EU WFD). Program ukrepov temelji na rezultatih analize obremenitve in na oceni stanja voda, časovna razporeditev izvajanja pa temelji na nacionalnih programih ukrepov (ki morajo biti v Sloveniji, ki je država članica EU izvedljivi v skladu s pristopno pogodbo EU). Hkrati pa je treba upoštevati tudi specifično situacijo na Hrvaškem, ki je država pristopnica, ter situacijo v državah, ki niso članice EU.

Osnutek programa ukrepov je bil pripravljen v okviru projekta EuropeAid za »Tehnično podporo in pomoč pri pripravi in izvajanju Načrta za upravljanje voda v Savskem bazenu (Projekt). Predstavljen je bil na delavnici za program ukrepov, ki sta jo organizirala Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen (ISRBC) in Projekt v Sarajevu 29. in 30. junija 2011.

Pomembna vprašanja na področju upravljanja voda so povezana z organskimi in nevarnimi snovmi, hranili, hidrolomorfološkimi spremembami in s podtalnico. Kljub pomanjkanju informacij je bil opredeljen program ukrepov v zvezi s količino in kakovostjo sedimenta, invazivnimi vrstami ter varovanimi območji. Program ukrepov obravnava tudi medsektorska vprašanja v zvezi s celostnim upravljanjem porečja, kot so poplave, vodna energija, plovba, ravnanje s sedimentom in gospodarska analiza.

PREGLED PREDLAGANIH UKREPOV

Organsko onesnaženje

Osnovni ukrepi

- Izvajanje Direktive o čiščenju komunalnih odpadnih voda;
- Izvajanje Direktive o blatu iz čistilnih naprav in Direktive o industrijskih izpustih (IPPC);
- Povečanje učinkovitosti in, po potrebi, ravni čiščenja. V državah, ki niso članice EU, se izvedejo naslednji ukrepi:
 - Določitev sistemov za zbiranje odpadne vode (ki so povezani z ustreznimi čistilnimi napravami za odpadne vode), katerih gradnja se načrtuje v letu 2015;
 - Določitev občinskih in industrijskih čistilnih naprav za odpadne vode, katerih gradnja se načrtuje v letu 2015, vključno s;
 - Specifikacijo ravni čiščenja (sekundarno ali terciarno čiščenje);
 - Specifikacijo ciljev zmanjšanja emisij.

Onesnaženje s hranili

Osnovni ukrepi

- Izvajanje Direktive o čiščenju komunalnih odpadnih voda;
- Izvajanje Nitratne direktive EU ob upoštevanju ranljivih območij.

V državah, ki niso članice EU, se izvedejo naslednji ukrepi:

- Uvedba zgornje meje vsebnosti fosforja od 0,2 do 0,5 % teže, za vse fosfate v detergentih za perilo v gospodinjstvu;
- Prizadevanje, da se na trg uvedejo detergenti za pomivalni stroj za široko potrošnjo, ki ne vsebujejo polifosfatov;
- Opredelitev ciljev za količinsko zmanjšanje na ravni porečja in/ali na državni ravni, ob upoštevanju ustreznih predpogojev in zahtev savskih držav, do leta 2015;
- Priprava izhodiščnih scenarijev za vnos hranil, ob upoštevanju ustreznih predpogojev in zahtev savskih držav, do leta 2015;
- Izvajanje najboljših razpoložljivih tehnik in najboljših okoljskih praks v kmetijstvu (za države članice EU v zvezi s skupno kmetijsko politiko – CAP).

Ukrepi za nadzor razpršenega onesnaženja

- Vzpostavitev rednega zbiranja podatkov o uporabi gnojil in pesticidov (letno);
- Revizija ocene tveganja o vplivih razpršenih virov onesnaževanja;
- Razvoj ukrepov za krepitev zmogljivosti za pripravo in/ali izvajanje kmetijsko-okoljskih shem.

Za oceno učinkovitosti posameznih ukrepov v zvezi z zmanjševanjem organskega onesnaževanja in onesnaževanja s hranili, je bil uporabljen pristop na podlagi scenarijev.

Scenariji so temeljili na naslednjih predpostavkah:

- Prednostna naloga prvega ciklusa načrtovanja (2015) je dogovor o seznamu strnjenih naselij z infrastrukturo za odpadne vode v Savskem bazenu (**Izhodiščni scenarij I**);
- Prednostne naloge za naslednje scenarije:
 - **Vmesni scenarij II** – objekti za zbiranje in čiščenje odpadnih voda, zgrajeni v strnjenih naseljih >10 000 PE;
 - **Scenarij vizije III** - objekti za zbiranje in čiščenje odpadnih voda, zgrajeni v strnjenih naseljih >2000 PE.

Nevarne snovi

Osnovni ukrepi

- Izvajanje Direktive o industrijskih emisijah, ki je povezana tudi z Direktivo o nevarnih snoveh in z Direktivo o standardih kakovosti okolja na področju vodne politike.

V državah, ki niso članice EU, se v realnem in sprejemljivem obdobju izvedejo naslednji ukrepi:

- Izvajanje najboljših razpoložljivih tehnik in najboljših okoljskih praks, vključno z nadaljnjim izboljšanjem učinkovitosti, ravni in/ali nadomestitve čiščenja;
- Raziskovanje možnosti za postavitev ciljev za zmanjšanje količine emisij pesticidov v Savskem bazenu.

Hidromorfološke spremembe

- Prekinitev kontinuitete reke in habitata; Do leta 2015 bosta na slovenskem delu reke Save, v hidroelektrarnah Krško in Boštanj, zgrajena prehoda za ribe.
- Hidrološke spremembe: za obdobje do leta 2015 ni bilo navedenih ukrepov za izboljšanje vplivov, ki jih imajo na vodna telesa hidrološke spremembe.
- Morfološke spremembe: Izvesti je potrebno ustrezne ukrepe za izboljšanje in vzpostavitev njihove kakovosti.

Kakovost podtalnice

Osnovni ukrepi (ki jih navaja WFD) predstavljajo ključne instrumente za doseg dobrega kemijskega stanja podtalnice v Sloveniji in na Hrvaškem. V Bosni in Hercegovini ter Srbiji pa se v skladu z državnimi zakoni, ki ustrezajo direktivam EU, načrtuje izvedba določenih ukrepov.

Količina podtalnice

Nadzor nad črpanjem podtalnice, vključno z registrom črpalnic, je predviden kot ključni instrument za zagotavljanje dobrega količinskega stanja podtalnice.

Varovana območja

V skladu z WFD je potrebno pripraviti popis vseh varovanih območij za celotno področje Savskega bazena. Potrebne so nadaljnje uskladitve med državami v porečju pri določitvi ustreznih meril za opredelitev posameznih vrst zaščitnih območij.

Količina in kakovost sedimenta

Sprejetje Protokola o ravnanju s sedimentom k Okvirnemu sporazumu o Savskem bazenu je predvideno v letu 2012. Protokol določa razvoj Načrta za ravnanje s sedimentom v Savskem bazenu, ki bo vseboval niz ukrepov v zvezi s količino in kakovostjo usedlin.



Foto: Jelka Mihajlovska - Opora



Foto: Bojan Jaksic - En povsem neobičajen dan

VKLJUČEVANJE VARSTVA VODA V OSTALI RAZVOJ

Poplave

Razvoj trajnostne zaščite pred poplavami v Savskem bazenu ne bo ogrozil okoljskih ciljev WFD. Vse dejavnosti za obvladovanje poplavne ogroženosti bodo načrtovane in izvedene v skladu z Direktivo 2007/60/ES, ki se osredotoča na izboljšanje učinkovitosti, na izmenjavo informacij in na doseganje skupnih sinergij in koristi, ob upoštevanju okoljskih ciljev WFD.

Plovba

Za izboljšanje plovbe in za varstvo rečnega sistema v Savskem bazenu je potreben celovit pristop k načrtovanju. Interdisciplinarni pristop mora vključevati okolje, upravljanje voda, promet, rečne gradnje, ekologijo, prostorsko načrtovanje, turizem, gospodarstvo in vključevanje deležnikov. Protokol o režimu plovbe k Okvirnemu sporazumu o Savskem bazenu predstavlja dobro osnovo za integrirano načrtovanje, ob upoštevanju Skupne izjave o vodilnih načelih za razvoj plovbe po celinskih vodah in varstva okolja v porečju Donave.

Vodna energija

Priporočljivo je tesno sodelovanje s sektorjem za vodno energijo in z vsemi pomembnimi deležniki ter obsežne razprave s ciljem, da bi dosegli dogovor o vodilnih načelih vključevanja okoljskih vidikov v uporabo obstoječih hidroelektrarn, vključno z možnostjo povečanja njihove učinkovitosti in gradnjo novih hidroelektrarn.

Kmetijstvo

Ukrepi, katerih uporaba je priporočljiva v Savskem bazenu za obvladovanje škodljivih učinkov kmetijstva, vključujejo izvrševanje zakonodaje, spremembe običajnih praks, uvedbo vodnih meritev in tarif, ozaveščanje, spodbujanje izobraževanja, uporabo kodeksa dobrih praks, prostovoljnih sporazumov, itd. Prednostna naloga je uvedba najboljših kmetijskih praks, v smislu enotnega koncepta, na celotnem območju Savskega bazena.

PRIHODNI KORAKI V RAZVOJU NAČRTA ZA UPRAVLJANJE SAVSKEGA BAZENA

Forum deležnikov za Savo. Delavnica o Načrtu za upravljanje Savskega bazena in zasnova za vključevanje deležnikov v prihodnosti je potekala v Beogradu od 9. do 11. novembra 2011. Organizirala jo je ISRBC in projekt Načrta za upravljanje Savskega bazena, v sodelovanju z GWP-Med in Unescovo pisarno v Benetkah. Glavni cilji delavnice vključujejo predstavitev Osnutka Načrta za upravljanje Savskega bazena, zbiranje pripomb ustreznih deležnikov o njegovi vsebini ter podporo strukturiranemu vključevanju deležnikov v upravljanje Savskega bazena.

*Eleonóra Bartková,
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ZAKAJ POTREBUJEMO ZAVAROVANA OBMOČJA OB REKI SAVI?



Foto: Jadranko Markoč - Poletanje

Reka Sava in njene poplavne ravnice predstavljajo pomembna območja biološke raznovrstnosti v jugovzhodni Evropi. Zaradi pestrosti habitatov, ki zaznamujejo reko od njenega izvira v Alpah, pa do njenega sotočja v Panonski ravnini, tukaj najdemo zelo raznolike rastlinske in živalske vrste. Najpomembnejše značilnosti pokrajinske in biološke raznovrstnosti najdemo na srednjem delu reke Save, ki ponuja pravi mozaik naravnih poplavnih ravnin in kulturnih krajin. Ob reki Savi se nahaja največje poplavno območje v Donavskem bazenu (z izjemo delte reke Donave) ter največji kompleks naplavinjskih mokrišč in zato je bilo do sedaj imenovanih pet Ramsarskih območij v Savskem bazenu: Lonjsko in Mokro polje na Hrvaškem, Bardača v BiH in Obedska Bara ter Zasavica v Srbiji. Območje Lonjskega in Mokrega polja je eno največjih naplavinjskih mokrišč v Evropi, vključno s poplavnimi ravnici sezonsko poplavljenih hrastovih in topolovih gozdov, močvirij, travnikov in ribnikov. Poleg tega, da so priznane na mednarodni ravni, pa so poplavne ravnice reke Save tudi predmet postopka imenovanja zavarovanih območij na državni ravni.

Zavarovana območja ob reki Savi so opredeljena na podlagi različnih pravnih okvirjev, ki vključujejo državne zakone, mednarodne standarde za ohranjanje narave in pravni red EU. V skladu s smernicami za kategorije upravljanja mednarodnih območij, ki jih je razvila Mednarodna komisija za ohranitev narave (IUCN) - Svetovna komisija za zavarovana območja (WCPA) leta 2008, je zavarovano območje opredeljeno kot: » Jasno opredeljeno

geografsko območje, priznано, namenjeno in upravljano s pravnimi ali drugimi učinkovitimi sredstvi, za doseg dolgoročne ohranitve narave, storitev ekosistemov in kulturnih vrednot.« Poleg zavarovanih območij, opredeljenih na podlagi kategorij IUCN, pa EU Direktiva o pticah, Direktiva o habitatih in omrežje Natura 2000 predstavljajo ključno sredstvo za ohranjanje pomembnih vrst in habitatov vzdolž reke Save. V Sloveniji je bilo omrežje Natura 2000 vzpostavljeno že leta 2007, na Hrvaškem je v zadnji fazi razvoja, v BiH ter Srbiji pa je postopek vzpostavitve omrežja Natura 2000 šele na začetku.

Ob reki Savi obstajajo številna pomembna območja za ohranjanje biološke raznovrstnosti. V Sloveniji zavarovana območja vzdolž reke Save vključujejo predvsem habitate in vrste, ki so vključene v omrežje Natura 2000. V Bosni in Hercegovini obstaja, poleg mokrišča Bardača, ki je eno najpomembnejših naravnih območij na področju Savskega bazena, še več drugih območij mokrišč, ki izpolnjujejo kriterije za uvrstitev med zavarovana območja, npr. Modrac, Raca ali ribnik Prnjavor. Zagotovo pa je, da najpomembnejše pokrajinske značilnosti reke Save najdemo v njenem srednjem območju, ki obsega Turopolje, zavarovano pokrajino Odransko polje, naravni park Lonjsko polje ter Mokro in Sunjsko polje. S površino 506,5 km² predstavlja Lonjsko polje največje neokrnjeno mokrišče v Donavskem porečju. Druga pomembna zavarovana območja ob reki Savi na Hrvaškem vključujejo zavarovani pokrajini Odransko polje in Gajna, naravni poplavni ravnici z močvirnimi travniki in pašniki. Obe zavarovani območji

zagotavljata izjemne pogoje za tradicionalne načine rabe zemlje, ki vključujejo pašo avtohtonih pasem v naravnem okolju. Nižje ob reki se razprostira obsežen čezmejni gozd, ki leži na obeh straneh hrvaško-srbske meje (dolina Spačve in Morovicko-bosutske šume). S površino več kot 60 000 ha predstavlja največji skupni nižinski hrastov gozd v Savskem bazenu. Na Hrvaškem in v Srbiji je v teku postopek za oceno potenciala za ohranjanje ter za oceno socialno-ekonomskega stanja, ki je del procesa za določitev zavarovanih območij, na Hrvaškem pa poteka tudi postopek za opredelitev območja v skladu z omrežjem Natura 2000. Trenutno je na tem prostranem gozdnem območju določenih le nekaj manjših naravnih gozdnih rezervatov. Poleg Morovicko-bosutske šume najpomembnejša zavarovana območja v Srbiji vključujejo posebna naravna rezervata, Obedsko Baro in Zasavico. Večji del Obedske bare je naravno poplavno območje, ki je znano po svojih raznolikih mokriščnih habitatih in starih hrastovih gozdovih, in zato predstavlja eno najpomembnejših območij z biološko raznolikostjo v Savskem bazenu. Na sotočju Save in Donave leži Veliko Ratno ostrvo, naravno poplavljen rečni otok, ki je zavarovan kot pokrajina z izjemnimi značilnostmi.

V splošnem predstavljajo reka Sava in njene poplavne ravnice področje, na katerem se nahaja veliko pomembnih območij, priznanih tako na državni kot na mednarodni ravni. Zavarovana območja niso pomembna le za ohranjanje biološke raznovrstnosti, ampak prinašajo koristi tudi

lokalnim skupnostim in zagotavljajo izvajanje vseh storitev ekosistemov, vključno s preprečevanjem poplav, proizvodnjo hrane, ustrezno oskrbo z vodo, itd. Kljub temu pa se zavarovanim področjem ne namenja dovolj pozornosti pri razvoju dolgoročnih strategij za reko Savo, čeprav je jasno, da lahko le z ohranitvijo dragocenih ekosistemov reke Save in njenih poplavnih ravnin, zagotovimo uravnoteženo prihodnost za ljudi, ki so z njimi tesno povezani, in so odvisni od številnih storitev, ki jih zagotavlja reka, pa tudi za širšo skupnost.

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Foto: Boris Erg - Lonjsko polje

MODERNE TEHNOLOŠKE REŠITVE V FUNKCIJI POVEČANJA VARNOSTI PLOVBE

Ob upoštevanju, da je bil sistem označevanja na reki Savi in njenih pritokih v preteklosti nepopoln, in po tem, ko so se države dogovorile o načinu označevanja, se je pričelo s pripravo spletne aplikacije, ki bi znatno izboljšala to področje. Izpostaviti velja, da tudi Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu (FASRB) med drugim predvideva uskladitev Načrtov za označevanje in vzdrževanja plovbenega območja reke Save.

Načrt označevanja na letni ravni pripravlja in sprejema Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen (ISRBC), glede na načrtovano postavitve sistema označevanja, ki temelji na posameznih predloženih Načrtih za označevanje. Dostava posameznih načrtov je zaznamovana z zamudami, proces usklajevanja posameznih načrtov in njihova vključitev v enotni Načrt označevanja pa zahtevata veliko časa.

Na ta način je nemogoče učinkovito spremljati dejansko stanje sistema označevanja na terenu. Načrt označevanja se sprejema na letni ravni, medtem ko se razmere na terenu vsakodnevno spreminjajo, na celoten sistem označevanja pa lahko vplivajo tudi sezonske spremembe, ki so odvisne od hidroloških in meteoroloških razmer. Ob upoštevanju takšnega stanja je Stalna strokovna skupina za plovbo (PEG NAV), na svojem 9. sestanku, ki je potekal februarja leta 2009, sprejela odločitev o preučitvi možnosti za izdelavo spletne aplikacije (odjemalec-strežnik), ki bi zagotavljala informacije o stanju sistema označevanja v realnem času ter enotno pripravo Načrta za označevanje. Uporabnik spletne aplikacije za pripravo Načrta za označevanje je ISRBC, s tem pa posredno tudi vse podpisnice Okvirnega sporazuma.

Cilj te aplikacije je dvigniti raven varnosti v vodnem prometu, v mednarodnem okolju pa zagotoviti skupno platformo za hitro izmenjavo informacij v realnem času, ki bodo dostopne širšemu krogu uporabnikov. Posredni cilj je ustvariti pogoje za institucije, pristojne za označevanje plovbenega območja, da izdelajo letne načrte označevanja in da redno posodablja informacije o označevanju, poleg tega pa je potrebno zagotoviti možnost, da imajo na podlagi dovoljenj vse zainteresirane stranke vpogled v aktualno stanje sistema označevanja in/ali da lahko prevzamejo Načrt za označevanje.

Da bi dosegli cilje tega projekta, je med drugim potrebno izvesti naslednje dejavnosti:

- oblikovati bazo plovnih oznak, v skladu s Pravili za označevanje plovbenega območja v Savskem bazenu, ki jih je sprejela ISRBC, ter z drugimi ustreznimi predpisi, ki določajo oznake na plovbenem območju;

- omogočiti pooblaščen dostop do aplikacije za vnos in urejanje podatkov, z ločenimi pristopnimi podatki za vsako institucijo (vsaka institucija lahko ureja le tisti del plovbenega območja, za katerega je pristojna), ki je povezana z določeno bazo podatkov;

- zagotoviti možnost za pripravo različnih poročil in analiz iz baze podatkov, v skladu s stopnjo dostopa in vrsto uporabnika.

Pri izvajanju zgoraj navedenih dejavnosti je treba upoštevati, da mora oblika baze podatkov izpolnjevati vse potrebe in zahteve uporabnikov, uporabniški vmesnik pa mora omogočati instituciji/uporabniku, da na čim bolj preprost način vnese vse informacije, ki so potrebne oz. značilne za posamezne znake v Načrtu za označevanje ali na terenu.

Vsak znak na plovbenem območju, ki je naveden v bazi podatkov, je opremljen z informacijami. Te vključujejo opis, fotografijo in druge potrebne podatke, s katerimi je znak natančno opredeljen.

Ustvariti je mogoče Načrt označevanja za tekoče leto in/ali za katero koli leto, ki je vključeno v bazo podatkov, za institucije in/ali uporabnike, poleg tega pa aplikacija omogoča tudi: izvoz Načrta za označevanje v obliki MS Word ali Adobe PDF, pripravo povzetka oznak v Načrtu označevanja in/ali na terenu, pripravo analize izvajanja Načrta za označevanje, glede na določen časovni prerez, pripravo stanja sistema označevanja za določeno časovno obdobje in pripravo drugih poročil in analiz.

Posebej pomembna je možnost prikaza Načrta za označevanje na aplikaciji Google Earth (z uporabo koordinat oznak iz baze podatkov v WGS84).

Med razvojem spletne aplikacije je sekretariat svetovalcu nudil vso potrebno podporo. Zagotovil mu je vse potrebne informacije v ustreznih oblikah in stike z ustreznimi institucijami, pomembno pa je prispeval tudi k oblikovanju in razvoju vmesnika in vzorca poročil, ki jih ustvarja spletna aplikacija.

Goran Šukalo,

Svetovalec za varnost plovbe, Sekretariat Savske komisije



Zelena bova bez svetla

Save | Left | RS Actual

2,6 rkm In order

Code	ZB	River	Save
Location	On the water	Chainage	ZB
Light	No	Side	Left
Inland ECDIS symbol		Inventory number	

Type of sign	Buoyage of fairway limits in the waterway (Buoys with light, buoys without light, floats and spurs)		
Status sign	Actual / 0000-00-00		
Condition signs	In order / 0000-00-00		
Org. which is the owner of the sign	Direkcija za vodne potebe		
Org. which manages the sign	Direkcija za vodne potebe		
file			
Geos. Keuper coordinates	X=7456070 Y=4962056		
Coordinates WGS-84	N=44.8016991 E=20.4392469		

Cadastral data

Cadastral lot

Cadastral municipality

List of real estate

Sign location owner

Data on Demining

Mine suspected

Document

Demining completed

Certificate Number

Demining performed by






RAZVOJ REČNIH INFORMACIJSKIH SERVISOV NA REKI SAVI V SRBIJI

Foto: Lidija Franović - Gužva

Zaradi težnje k polnemu izvajanju rečnih informacijskih servisov na srbskem delu reke Donave, je Republika Srbija navedla izvajanje RIS-a na reki Savi kot eno izmed svojih prednostnih nalog. Kljub temu, da je k temu Evropska RIS Direktiva (2005/44/ES) še ne obvezuje, se Republika Srbija in njene pristojne institucije zavedajo pomena rečnih informacijskih servisov za plovbo po celinskih vodah. Vključitev uvedbe RIS-a na reki Savi v agendo, je v celoti usklajena z državno prometno strategijo, z glavnim državnim prometnim načrtom in z glavnim načrtom za plovbo po celinskih vodah ter z ukrepi, ki se izvajajo pod okriljem Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen (ISRBC). Opomniti velja, da je ISRBC pred nekaj leti ustanovila začasno (Ad hoc) strokovno skupino za RIS. Države članice so pričele s sprejemanjem standardov, predpisov in priporočil za izvajanje RIS-a na reki Savi, Savsko komisijo pa so zadolžile tudi za vodenje in izvajanje projekta v zvezi s tehničnimi specifikacijami za izvajanje RIS-a na reki Savi. Projekt se je izvajal v obdobju med 15.9.2009 in 24.6.2010, in je jasno predstavil namen operaterja infrastrukture celinskih plovni poti, Direktorata za celinske plovne poti, da sproži izvajanje Rečnih informacijskih servisov na reki Savi. S preostalim proračunom iz programa, namenjenega izvajanju RIS-a na srbskem delu reke Donave, je Direktorat za celinske plovne poti, ob tesnem sodelovanju z Delegacijo Evropske unije v Republiki Srbiji, razširil obstoječa sredstva in pogodbe o nadzoru, da bi izvedel RIS tudi na reki Savi, ki je del Donavskega bazena.

Ker je bila ta razširitev odobrena, se je v zadnjem četrtletju leta 2010 pričela širitev že izvedenih podsistemov RIS-a in vključevanje reke Save v celoten sistem RIS-a v Srbiji. Trenutno poteka širitev podsistemov, ki so bili že izvedeni na reki Donavi v Srbiji, da bi zagotovili podporo za zagotavljanje storitev za uporabnike na širšem geografskem območju. Še zlasti se to nanaša na podsistem sledenja in določanja položaja plovil, ki bo razširjen s tremi dodatnimi baznimi postajami, s čimer bo zagotovljena popolna pokritost srbskega dela reke Save, z omrežjem 18 baznih postaj za samodejno prepoznavanje ladij (AIS). Trenutno je za delovanje pripravljena bazna postaja AIS pri Sremski Mitrovici, dodatna postaja bo izvedena v Obrenovcu,

tretja pa na mejnem območju z Bosno in Hercegovino ter Hrvaško. Podsistem za zagotavljanje elektronskih obvestil kapitanom (NtS) je že izveden in zagotavlja elektronska obvestila kapitanom na reki Donavi in na reki Savi. V skladu z mednarodnimi standardi omogoča sistem za elektronsko poročanje z ladij uporabnikom celinskih plovbenih območij – kapitanom ali ladijskim agentom – izdajo enega samega elektronskega poročila, od začetka plovbe v Sremski Mitrovici, pa do pristanišča na Dunaju, ki ga lahko vidijo vsi pristojni organi na plovbenem območju. Podsistem je že izveden in je v fazi poskusnega delovanja za prevzem. Zagotavljanje informacijskih servisov o plovbenem območju s pomočjo elektronskih navigacijskih kart (ENC) je na srbskem delu reke Save prisotno že dlje časa. V sklopu izvajanja RIS-a na reki Savi bo izboljšana tudi kakovost ENC, saj so bili narejeni novi letalski posnetki srbskega dela reke Save z visoko resolucijo. Podatki o plovilih za srbska plovila, ki plujejo po reki, so na voljo pristojnim organom v t.i. bazi podatkov o plovilih, v kateri se podatki stalno posodablajo (v elektronsko bazo podatkov je do sedaj vpisanih približno 30% srbskih plovil). Baza podatkov o plovilih za srbska plovila je že izvedena in je dostopna državnim organom.

Preostale dejavnosti za popolno uvedbo RIS-a na reki Savi so predvidene v letu 2012 in vsebujejo popolno uvedbo omrežja AIS (izvedbo druge in tretje bazne postaje), vključitev osrednjih storitev RIS-a za upravljanje različnih podsistemov na reki Savi, razširitev podsistema D4D z vključitvijo predmetov GIS-a reke Save v transnacionalno podatkovno bazo, vključitev podatkov iz RIS-a reke Save v državni in mednarodni sistem za izmenjavo podatkov (srbski podsistem, ki ima vlogo podatkovnega prehoda za izmenjavo informacij RIS-a).

Jasno je, da zgolj inteligentna kopenska infrastruktura ne zadostuje za ustrezno uvedbo RIS-a. Uporaba RIS-a je močno odvisna od vrste ladijskega segmenta in od tega kako so neposredni akterji v plovbi vključeni v sistem. Zaradi ustreznih vključitve ladijskega segmenta je Direktorat za celinske plovne poti pričel s programom ladijske opreme. Ta program predvideva opremljanje trgovskih plovil z AIS transponderji in/ali z ECDIS pregledovalniki

(prenosni računalnik in programska oprema ECDIS pregledovalnika v informacijskem načinu), ki bo pod določenimi pogoji zastoj. Ta oprema omogoča poveljniku ladje v krmarnici prikaz elektronske navigacijske karte, skupaj s trenutnim stanjem v prometu (položaj njegove ladje in drugih ladij s to opremo, ki se nahajajo v bližini), tako da poveže AIS transponder z ECDIS pregledovalnikom. Ta oprema zagotavlja tudi možnost brezplačne izmenjave varnostnih AIS obvestil preko AIS transponderja, ki lahko poteka med ladjami s to opremo, kar olajša plovbo in omogoči dostop do osnovnih ladijskih podatkov, ki jih pooblaščenim uporabnikom (pristojnim organom, lastnikom ladij, ladijskim agentom) posreduje transponder. Lastniki ladij morajo imeti, ne glede na svoje državljanstvo, dovoljenje s strani državnega organa iz države iz katere prihajajo, ali s strani pristojnega organa z javnimi pooblastili, za izvajanje rednega potniškega prevoza, izrednega potniškega prevoza, prevoza tovora, vlečnih storitev, trajektnih prevozov, ali drugih ladijskih storitev (npr. vleka v pristaniščih, lomljenje ledu). Lastniki ladij morajo dokazati, da njihovo/a plovilo/a pluje po srbskem delu reke Donave ali reke Save, ter da niso dobili enake opreme v sklopu kakšnega drugega subvencijskega programa. Potrebno je, da imajo plovila, ki se prijavijo za sodelovanje v programu, že dodeljeno MMSI številko (identifikacijsko številko pomorske mobilne postaje), ter ENI številko (evropsko iden-

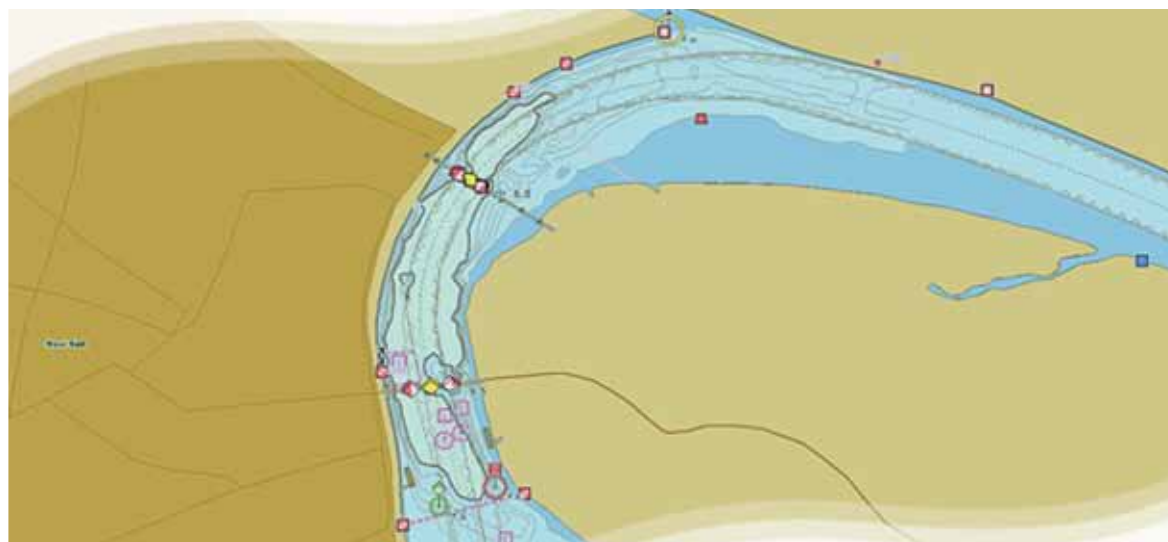
tifikacijsko številko plovila), če se to uporablja v državi, v kateri je plovilo registrirano. Skupno je na voljo 200 enot te opreme. Program se je začel v juliju 2011 in je trenutno v teku. Septembra 2011 so prvi kandidati, ki so izpolnjevali vse potrebne kriterije, prejeli opremo, ki je tudi že nameščena na njihovih plovilih. Program za dodelitev opreme bo zaključen v letu 2012, predstavlja pa ustrezno uvajanje v zahtevo po uporabi AIS-a, ki bo sledila v letu 2013.

Nenazadnje pa je poleg tehničnega vidika pomemben del razvoja RIS-a na reki Savi tudi pravni vidik. Obstaja precej državnih dokumentov, odločb in predpisov, ki predstavljajo dobro osnovo za uvedbo RIS-a na reki Savi v Srbiji. Kljub temu pa je za popolni izkoristek sistema RIS na reki Savi potrebno olajšati mednarodno izmenjavo podatkov in uskladitev tehničnih in operativnih zahtev. Savska komisija je naredila prvi korak v to smer. Državna zakonodaja Republike Srbije je v celoti usklajena z evropskimi zahtevami in se lahko v prihodnje uporabi pri omogočanju podatkov RIS-a med pristojnimi organi, ter za določitev obvezne uporabe RIS-a na reki Savi. Eden izmed glavnih korakov v to smer je bila uvedba ENI številke v Srbiji. Kot edino ladijsko identifikacijo, ENI številko (evropsko identifikacijsko številko) za vsa srbska plovila izdaja pristojni organ v Srbiji, v skladu z določili Odbora za notranji promet Ekonomske komisije Združenih narodov za Evropo. Z željo po uvedbi sodobne plovbe po celinskih vodah z uporabo sistema RIS na reki Savi, ki je del srbskega plovbenega območja, srbske oblasti gradijo lastne kapacitete in bodo RIS postavile v ospredje, kot eno izmed glavnih podpornih orodij za plovbo po celinskih vodah po reki Savi. Brez dvoma bodo storitve, ki temeljijo na sistemu RIS, kot je navedeno v RIS Direktivi EU 2005/44/ES in njenih tehničnih prilogah, v celoti delujoče in dostopne na reki Savi v Republiki Srbiji do konca leta 2012.

Zoran Lukić,
Vodja sektorja za RIS,
Direktorat za celinske plovne poti,
Beograd, Srbija



Srbski vmesnik NTS (elektronska obvestila kapitanom)



ENC (elektronska navigacijska karta)

KREPITEV PRISPEVKA SEKTORJA MSP K TRAJNOSTNEMU RAZVOJU SAVSKEGA BAZENA (PROJEKT SAVA-MSP)

Države v Savskem bazenu gospodarsko povezuje možnost, da si med seboj delijo naravne, kapitalske in človeške vire, ter da izkoristijo možnosti za vodne športe, rečni turizem, razvoj gostinstva in trgovine, ter možnost za boljši pretok informacij, znanja in inovacij. Ob upoštevanju navedenega se projekt SAVA-MSP osredotoča na vlogo sektorja malih in srednje velikih podjetij pri podpori konkurenčnosti podjetij, investiranju v ljudi in znanje ter krepitvi institucionalnih zmogljivosti in sodelovanja v Savskem bazenu, in na ta način prispeva k učinkovitemu izvajanju OSSB in k razvoju regije.

Zamisel o projektu je nastala poleti leta 2010. Razvila sta jo Inštitut za gospodarske znanosti iz Beograda in ICPE/ECPD iz Ljubljane, njen nadaljnji razvoj pa so pod okriljem Mednarodno komisijo za Savski bazen podprli vsi gospodarski inštituti iz Bosne in Hercegovine, Hrvaške, Srbije in Slovenije. Po okrogli mizi s predstavniki gospodarskih inštitutov, regionalnih gospodarskih zbornic in državnih MSP ter razvojnih agencij iz vseh štirih držav (24. februarja 2011 v Zagrebu), je bil zaključen predlog projekta in predstavljen visokim vladnim predstavnikom držav. Zamisel je bila podprta na 26. zasedanju ISRBC (21. in 22. aprila 2011 v Zagrebu) in na 3. sestanku pogodbenic OSSB (1. junija 2011 na Brdu pri Kranju), zato od takrat potekajo intenzivne dejavnosti za zbiranje finančnih sredstev za izvedbo projekta.

Splošni cilj projekta SAVA-MSP je krepitev sodelovanja med malimi in srednje velikimi podjetji, utrditev stikov med poslovno, akademsko in strokovno skupnostjo, povezano z upravljanjem vodnih virov v Savskem bazenu, ter zagotavljanje podpore sektorju MSP, kot končnemu uporabniku rezultatov projekta, kar bo pospešilo trajnostni razvoj regije znotraj porečja. Glavni namen projekta je izboljšanje gospodarskega razvoja držav v Savskem bazenu, z vzpostavitvijo regionalnega omrežja MSP. Pričakuje se, da bo krepitev vezi in omrežij med malimi in srednjimi podjetji iz vseh štirih držav prispevala k:

- doseganju bolj dinamične gospodarske rasti;
- trgovini, transportu, prometu, turizmu in drugim gospodarskim dejavnostim;
- ustvarjanju prijaznejšega okolja za majhna podjetja in podjetnike;
- pospeševanju razvoja malih in srednjih podjetij, da bi se povečala konkurenčnost za skupno približevanje trgu EU.

Projekt naj bi bil izveden v dveh fazah – zagotavljanje specifičnih programov (1. faza) in dejanska izvedba programov in podpornih mehanizmov za MSP (2. faza), z namenom krepitve prispevka sektorja MSP k trajnostnemu razvoju v Savskem bazenu.

Institucije oz. organizacije, ki bodo sodelovale pri izvajanju projekta SAVA-MSP, vključujejo vse gospodarske institucije iz štirih držav, ter ISRBC, v 2. fazo projekta pa bodo vključene tudi regionalne gospodarske zbornice in državne agencije za MSP iz omenjenih držav.

Pričakuje se, da bo projekt zagotavljal dobro osnovo za številne kasnejše projekte, pomembne za izvajanje OSSB, kot so:

- Razvoj **infrastrukture in objektov za rečni turizem** v Savskem bazenu (npr. navtični turizem, rekreacija, ribolov);
- Razvoj **infrastrukture za proizvodnjo živil in ribogojstvo** v Savskem bazenu;
- Razvoj **malih hidroelektrarn** v Savskem bazenu;
- Razvoj **infrastrukture za male in srednje velike ladjedelnice** v Savskem bazenu;
- Prispevek sektorja MSP **k obdelavi odpadnih voda in gnoja** v Savskem bazenu.

Dr. Jovan Zubović,

*Raziskovalec na Inštitutu za gospodarske znanosti,
Beograd, Srbija*



DOGODKI – POROČILA IN NAJAVE

ŠESTI SESTANEK KAPITANOV KAPITANIJ IZ SAVSKEGA BAZENA (SLAVONSKI BROD, 27.-28.09. 2011.)

27. in 28. septembra je v Slavonskem Brodu, v prostorih Luške kapitanije, potekalo že šesto tradicionalno srečanje kapitanov kapitanij iz Savskega bazena. Udeležili so se ga tudi pomočniki ministrov in na njem aktivno sodelovali ter dobili vpogled v pomen in koristnost tovrstnih srečanj. Poleg poročil o stanju in o problemih, ki so jih kapitani predstavili za področje svojih pristojnosti, so leti na sestanku izrazili tudi interes za uvedbo in uporabo sodobnih tehnologij, ki bi lahko bistveno izboljšale varnost v prometu po celinskih vodah. Na sestanku so bili sprejeti konkretni sklepi, ki bodo brez dvoma koristili Savski komisiji pri njenem nadaljnjem delu, državnim organom, odgovornim za varnost plovbe, pa bodo pomagali, da na svojih ministrstvih dvignejo zavest o pomenu te vrste prometa. Poseben dogodek, ki je zaznamoval to srečanje, je bila promocijska plovba po reki, s katero so se lahko prisotni prepričali, da je resnično potrebna čimprejšnja ureditev plovbenega območja.



OKROGLA MIZA »ZBIRANJE SREDSTEV ZA PROJEKTE MEDNARODNE KOMISIJE ZA SAVSKI BAZEN« (SARAJEVO, 17.05.2011.)

Okrogla miza na temo »Zbiranja sredstev za projekte Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen« je potekala 17. maja 2011 v Sarajevu, v prostorih Sekretariata Sveta za regionalno sodelovanje (RCC). Na okrogli mizi so bili prisotni predstavniki sekretariata Savske komisije in RCC ter predstavniki organov, odgovornih za izvajanje EU projektov v savskih državah. Cilj okrogle mize je bilo izboljšanje sodelovanja Savske komisije in ustreznih nacionalnih organov pri pripravi in izvajanju projektov na ravni Savskega bazena. Udeleženci okrogle mize so potrdili ključno vlogo Savske komisije pri podpori za pripravo predlogov za regionalne projekte in iskanju najustrežnejših virov financiranja, izpostavili so potrebo po nenehnem usklajevanju dejavnosti pristojnih državnih institucij in Savske komisije pri pripravi projektov, ter poudarili, da je treba okrepiti komunikacijo in sodelovanje med enotami, ki so odgovorne za pripravo in izvajanje projektov v državnih institu-

cijah, odgovornih za izvajanje Okvirnega sporazuma, in osrednjimi državnimi institucijami, odgovornimi za mednarodno financiranje in podporo pri izvajanju projektov.

PRVI SESTANEK SEKRETARIATOV SAVSKE IN DONAVSKE KOMISIJE (ZAGREB, 3.-4.10.2011.)

Savska komisija je bila gostiteljica prvega sestanka sekretariatov Savske in Donavske komisije, ki je potekalo 3. in 4.10.2011 v Zagrebu. Na sestanku so bile predstavljene najpomembnejše dejavnosti obeh komisij, pri tem pa je bila še posebej poudarjena skupna pobuda za posodobitev pravil za izdajo dovoljenj za voditelje plovil. Predstavniki obeh sekretariatov so se strinjali, da se morata komisiji med seboj redno posvetovati, z namenom usklajevanja stališč in skupnega pristopa k Evropski komisiji in k različnim evropskim projektom (WANDA, NEWADA, PLATINA, NELI, itd.), pozdravili so popolno usklajitev pravil plovbe po reki Savi in Donavi, sporazumeli so se o nadaljnjih korakih za spremljanje izvajanja »Skupne izjave o vodilnih načelih za razvoj plovbe po celinskih vodah in varstva okolja v donavskem povodju«, ter se dogovorili za nadaljevanje vseh oblik sodelovanja predstavnikov vodstva obeh komisij.



DELAVNICA O PROGRAMU MER IN DELAVNICA O ANALIZI DELEŽNIKOV (SARAJEVO, 28.-30.06.2011.)

Pomemben mejnik pri pripravi Načrta urejanja voda za Savski bazen v okviru EuropeAid projekta *Tehnična pomoč pri pripravi in implementaciji Načrta urejanja voda v Savskem bazenu* ter projekta med GWP Med, ISRBC in tajništvom organizacije UNESCO v Benetkah, ki podpira sodelovanje deležnikov pri upravljanju Savskega bazena predstavljata **delavnica o programu mer** in **delavnica o analizi deležnikov**.

Na delavnicah so sodelovali glavni deležniki, ki so razpravljali o programu mer v procesu razvoja in implementacije Načrta urejanja voda za Savski bazen in izmenjali informacije o glavnih deležnikih, ki so pomembni pri pripravi Analize deležnikov ter razpravljali o mogočih stalnih strukturnih oblikah sodelovanja deležnikov pri upravljanju Savskega bazena.

SESTANKI O ZAŠČITI MOSTA MEHMED-PAŠA SOKOLOVIĆ (SARAJEVO, 18. MAJ 2011; VIŠEGRAD, 7. OKTOBER, 2011)

Z namenom, da bi okrepili aktivnosti za sklenitev protokola med BiH in Srbijo o sodelovanju pri varstvu Mehmed-paša Sokolović most na Drini reki v Višegradu sta bila organizirana dva sestanka s predstavniki pristojnih ministrstev, inštitutov in hidroenergetskih družb. Pobuda je bila sprejeta na podlagi odločitve odbora svetovne kulturne dediščine za vključitev mosta na seznam svetovne dediščine in spoznanja o nujnost sprejetja ukrepov v zvezi z regulacijo nivoja vode v zbirnih akumulacijah Bajina Bašta in Višegrad, s čimer bi se ohranila stabilnost mosta. Udeleženci so se dogovorili o načelih dela pri usklajevanju protokola. Skupina naj bi začela delo na protokolu na naslednjem srečanju v decembru 2011.

FORUM DELEŽNIKOV ZA SAVO (BEOGRAD, 9.-10.11.2011.)

Ko zadnja delavnica v okviru EuropeAid projekta *Tehnična pomoč pri pripravi in implementaciji Načrta urejanja voda v Savskem bazenu* in projekta *Podpora vključevanja deležnikov*, ki se izvaja v sodelovanju med GWP-Med, tajništvom organizacije UNESCO v Benetkah in ISRBC je bil organiziran **Forum deležnikov za Savo**.

Glavni cilji delavnice so bili:

- Predstavitev delovne verzije NUV za Savski bazen in razprava o njegovi vsebini;
- Razprava o mogočih procesih pri implementaciji NUV;
- Razprava o mogočih stalnih oblikah sodelovanja deležnikov pri upravljanju Savskega bazena v obliki Partnerstva.

Zbrane informacije so zelo dragocene za pripravo končne delovne verzije NUV-a za Savski bazen.



Foto: Dušan Stegić - Starina in smaragd

PREDVIDENI DOGODKI ISRBC:

- Usposabljanje o praksah posredovanja znanja med znanostjo in politiko na področju upravljanja voda in podnebnih sprememb (Zagreb, 30. november - 2. december 2011)
- 3. sestanek o varovanju mosta Mehmed Pasa Sokolović na reki Drini v Višegradu (Bajina Bašta, 22. december 2011)
- 5. sestanek *Ad-hoc* strokovne skupine za finančne zadeve (Zagreb, 22. december 2011)
- 19. sestanek Stalne strokovne skupine za preprečevanje poplav (Zagreb, december 2011- okvirno)
- 4. sestanek *Ad-hoc* strokovne skupine za rečne informacijske servise (Zagreb, februar 2012 - okvirno)
- 15. sestanek Stalne strokovne skupine za preprečevanje nesreč in nadzor (Zagreb, februar 2012 - okvirno)
- 7. sestanek *Ad-hoc* strokovne skupine za hidrološke in meteorološke zadeve (Zagreb, marec 2012 - okvirno)