

SAVA

NEWSFLASH

- Interview: Yolanda Valle-Neff
UNESCO – A successful knowledge broker in the region
- The beginnings of the Sava river are mysterious and picturesque
- River information services installed on Sava river section in Serbia
- Sava Zagreb Development Programme –
Capital investment with support for environmental protection

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PHOTO: Sava source under Planica – Boško Tintor



DEAR READERS,

It is my pleasure to address you in the foreword of the 12th issue of the Sava NewsFlash and briefly review the achievements in the FASRB implementation, made during the last six months, as of the release of the previous issue.

Certainly, a milestone for the ISRBC work was the 4th Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB, which was held on the ministerial level in Sarajevo, just a day before the Sava Day (31 May 2013). The joint program for sustainable development of the Sava region, previously agreed in the framework of the ISRBC, was strongly supported at the meeting, while the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) was recognized as an important framework for the implementation of priority regional projects in the next financial cycle of the EU (2014 – 2020).

Given that, the implementation of the joint program through realization of, as many priority regional projects as possible in the period 2014 – 2020, particularly in the framework of the EUSDR, was set as the strategic goal of the ISRBC. To this end, a new list of priority regional projects important for further implementation of the FASRB, was agreed by the ISRBC. Efforts were made to additionally align agreements and plans, developed at the regional level within the ISRBC, with national priorities of the Parties. Considerable attention was also paid to ensure a quick and coordinated action of the Parties (and the ISRBC) toward potential sources of funding, with particular emphasis on EU funds, thus increasing the chance of getting funds for the implementation of the priority projects. Numerous activities on the promotion and presentation of the projects to stakeholders, were performed as well.

Strengthening of interlinkages across the sectors (i.e. water, food, energy, transport, tourism, environment) is recognized in the Strategy on Implementation of the FASRB as an important activity that can further demonstrate the integrated approach of the ISRBC and contribute to the FASRB implementation process. Accordingly, preparatory activities were performed for the realization of the water nexus assessment that is to be implemented under the UNECE Water Convention and within the Danube Water Nexus exercise, led

by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission.

The Sava Day 2013 celebration saw a notable broadening of promotional activities. The foundation was laid for the Youth Parliament of the Sava River Basin to become a traditional event, while the International Cycling Tour „Sava 2013“ experienced a great feedback on local, national and international levels.



A notable step forward in strengthening the involvement of Montenegro in the FASRB implementation, and thus achieving the full geographical coverage of the Sava river basin, was made by reaching an agreement on Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the ISRBC and Montenegro, that is to be signed shortly.

In addition to some of the mentioned activities, this issue of the Sava NewsFlash includes a broad range of other relevant topics, thanks to the increasingly growing interest of people from the region to contribute to diversity of the bulletin, by submitting articles on various FASRB-related issues. I sincerely hope you will find it an interesting issue and wish you enjoyable reading.

Dr. Dejan Komatina,
Secretary of the ISRBC

IMPRESSUM

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Sava NewsFlash is available on the web-site of the ISRBC at: www.savacommission.org.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sava Day 2013 celebrated through numerous events



PHOTO: From the Sava source to its mouth on bicycle – Maksim Miletić

This year, the Sava Day celebration program (May 24 – July 5) included about 30 events at more than 20 locations in the four Sava countries.

The ISRBC organized three events:

- the 4th Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB (Sarajevo, May 31), as the central event of the program (see page 10);
- the 2nd Youth Parliament of the Sava river basin (Special Nature Reserve „Zasavica“, May 24 – 25), and
- the 1st International Cycling Tour „Sava 2013“ (May 25 – June 1) – a 8-day bicycle tour along the whole Sava river, from the source of Sava Dolinka to the Sava mouth in Belgrade (see page 19).

Other events were organized by the countries themselves, mainly through social responsibility projects of the Coca Cola company. It is obvious that, every year, the countries increasingly recognize the Sava Day role in promoting, to wide public, the key messages on:

- outstanding environmental values and economic potential, existing in the Sava river basin;
- a need to use the economic potential and preserve the existing values simultaneously;
- the regional cooperation coordinated by the ISRBC and its contribution to sustainable development in the Sava river basin.

A steadily increasing number and variety of events prepared and hosted by the countries, contributes to the permanent progress toward achievement of the main goal of the Sava Day celebration – by dissemination of the key messages, the transfer of the „ownership“ over the existing values and potentials to the citizens in the basin, and, by raising their awareness, contribution to better status of water and ecosystem in the basin, and consequently a higher quality of life for the population in the Sava river basin.



PHOTO: Participants of the Youth Parliament at Zasavica – © ISRBC

Enhancing hydrological data management and exchange procedures

In the framework of the IPA multi-beneficiary project “Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey” the kick-off meeting on enhancing hydrological data management and exchange procedures in the Sava river basin was held on June 6 and 7, 2013 in Zagreb (HR). The meeting was organized jointly by the International Sava River Basin Commission and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The meeting was attended by representatives of national hydro-meteorological services, water agencies and ministries from the Sava countries and representatives of the WMO and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The main discussion was held on the following issues:

- development of meteorological and hydrological data policy in the Sava river basin;
- improvement of the existing data exchange system for the Sava river basin;
- coordination and harmonization of measurements at stations located at national borders and;
- upgrading of the existing hydrologic and hydraulic models for the Sava river (basin).

The meeting provided useful outcomes for further activities of the ISRBC and national institutions regarding hydrological data management.

7th Meeting of the Group of Volunteers hosted by ISRBC

The Group of Volunteer experts is an informal working body of the UNECE Working Party on Inland Water Transport. It was formed following a request to prepare amendment proposals to the annex of Resolution No. 61 on Harmonized Europe-Wide Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels. The group meets once to thrice a year on different locations, at the invitation of the inland waterway authorities of a UNECE member State, river commission or at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The 7th meeting of the Group of Volunteers was held in Zagreb on June 4 – 6, 2013 at the premises of the Sava Commission. The Group finalized the work on a draft proposal for amending Chapter “Safety, Clearance, Freeboard and Draught Marks”. Besides, the Group discussed and finalized several proposals and recommended to present them to the secretariat with the advice to submit it to the Working Party. In the end, the Group expressed its gratitude to the Secretariat of the Sava Commission for hosting and support of the 7th meeting.

ISRBC priority projects presented at Ljubljana Forum 2013



PHOTO: Regional cooperation is a key to success - © Ljubljana Forum 2013

As a part of the third Ljubljana Forum named „Managing Water & Transport in the Danube Region“ (Ljubljana, 17-18 October 2013), a session on priority regional projects for the Sava river basin was organized by the ISRBC. The priority projects, agreed in the framework of the ISRBC, were presented and discussed with representatives of governmental, non-governmental, academic and business sectors from the fields of water management, inland waterway transport and spatial development. The importance of the ISRBC as a mechanism of regional cooperation was stressed by all stakeholders. The Commission's efforts toward sustainable development in the Sava basin were well recognized, while its potential contribution through further implementation of regional projects was also emphasized. The strategic orientation of the ISRBC toward the EU Danube Strategy, as an appropriate framework for the implementation of the priority projects, was supported as well. The session was a good example of how the synergy between the ambitious process, such as the Ljubljana Forum, and a promising regional cooperation mechanism, such as the ISRBC, can contribute to sustainable development of the region.

Sava captains met at Ljubljana Forum 2013

On October 17-18, 2013 in Ljubljana, the eighth meeting of captains from Port masters Offices from the Sava river was held in the Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia. This traditional meeting was held within the Ljubljana Forum 2013, dedicated to water and transport management in the Danube region. The captains received information on the Sava Commission activities in the fields of navigation and river tourism, and on plans of the Sava Commission for the subsequent period. Particular attention was dedicated to regulations on inland navigation, in particular the need to harmonize regulations in regard to licenses for boatmasters at the European level. Captains also exchanged information regarding the condition of the waterway, and other issues relevant for their work. A range of conclusions were reached at the meeting, dedicated to raising the level of navigation safety. The needs for rehabilitation of the waterway and for regular monitoring of critical sectors due to frequent occurrence of low water levels, were emphasized as particularly important issues.

Upcoming meetings and events

- 5th Meeting of the 'Sava Navigation Committee' (Belgrade, 3 Dec 2013)
- 3rd Conference on regulation and multipurpose use of the Sava river (Zagreb, 4 Dec 2013)
- Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between ISRBC and Montenegro (Belgrade, 9 Dec 2013)
- 9th Meeting of the ISRBC *Ad-hoc* Expert Group for Hydrological and Meteorological Issues (Zagreb, 17 Dec 2013)
- Workshop on the hydro-meteorological data exchange in the Sava river basin (Jan 2014, tentatively)
- 5th Meeting on implementation of the Joint Statement on navigation (Zagreb, 4-5 Feb 2014)
- 34th Session of the ISRBC (Zagreb, 18-19 Feb 2014)

IN MEMORIAM

Željko Ostojić (21 April 1945 – 4 May 2013)

We were inconsolable to hear that Željko Ostojić, a long-time member of the Sava Commission, has left us. His career and distinguished work in the field of water management started in Nova Gradiška. He went further to Varaždin and Čakovec, only to be fully recognized and acknowledged in Zagreb. This is where he worked in international water management cooperation affairs and participated in drafting numerous regulations in the field of water management and preparation of all international water agreements signed by the Republic of Croatia since 1990. From the beginning he took part in international initiative which resulted in establishment of the Sava Commission. As a member of the Commission, he enriched our enterprises through his visionary ideas, professional experience and broad understanding of water management issues. Željko Ostojić is the author of numerous papers and holder of many awards. He retired in 2009, as a department head in the Ministry of Regional Development, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Croatia. He will be dearly missed, not only as a renowned expert and indispensable authority in the field of water management in recent decades, but also as a great man of exceptional personality.



INTERVIEW: YOLANDA VALLE-NEFF, DIRECTOR OF THE UNESCO REGIONAL BUREAU FOR SCIENCE AND CULTURE IN EUROPE, VENICE (ITALY)

UNESCO – A SUCCESSFUL KNOWLEDGE BROKER IN THE REGION

South-Eastern Europe is really an interesting part of the world, having a lot of natural and cultural resources that can be leveraged for its sustainable development. We expect that SEE will recover soon and continue to grow as it has in the past

ISRBC offers UNESCO an incredibly meaningful ground for making progress and also a unique opportunity to better and directly address the needs of policy-makers in the region. This cooperation for us is a flagship activity

UNESCO funded specific projects to protect biodiversity of the Sava river basin. What do they do and how do they work in a time of economic crisis, we asked Yolanda Valle-Neff, Director of the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Culture and Science in Europe, headquartered in Venice, Italy.

• How did the present economic crisis affect the UN goals to achieve sustainable development by broadening the availability of a high-quality education?

The economic crisis indeed poses significant risks to depriving millions of children, particularly those in the world's poorest countries, of a high-quality education. In the global effort to achieve Education for All by 2015, the financing of education is a key issue for governments and donors. Reliable and comparable statistics on the sources and uses of funding are still needed to improve education planning, management and resource mobilization. UNESCO is addressing these challenges through timely research, evidence-based policy advice, and knowledge sharing.

• In South-Eastern Europe, your organization is making efforts to incorporate the science and culture into the development strategies of the member countries. How is the response of the countries?

UNESCO is the only UN Agency to have a global network of national cooperating bodies known as National Commissions which are set up by their respective governments and play a significant role in liaising with partners, coordinating activities and promoting UNESCO's visibility at the country level. Due to the close working relationship we have with the National Commissions in this region, and in particular, in SEE countries, UNESCO is able to take advantage of this special relationship to ensure that our efforts to incorporate science and culture into the development strategies of our Member States are in line with the vision of the Governments and vice-versa, which significantly increases the likelihood of these strategies being adopted and pursued. We are pleased to have had very positive responses so far to our efforts from our Member States in SEE.

• Your communication strategy does not target the wide public primarily, it is rather oriented toward narrower, specific groups. Which are these groups, actually?

True, the written outputs or reports of the meetings and trainings that UNESCO supports are often geared towards experts and policy-makers with the aim of advancing and sharing industry-specific information, as we see the role of UNESCO as that of a knowledge broker for the region in the areas of Science and Culture. However, our Office website (www.unesco.org/venice) is indeed geared towards the general public with the goal of keeping everyone, from Government leaders to everyday citizens, informed about what we are up to. Our website was viewed nearly 150,000 times in 2012, not including the over 165,000 views of videos on our Office YouTube page, such as the H2Ooooh! cartoons which, developed by children, for children, share ideas for wise water use. We also take advantage of special events, like the Venice Biennale, to open our Office premises to the public and showcase some of the many interesting activities we are working on in the region. On average, we host over 20 events per year.



PHOTO: Lower Drina river
- Miroslav Jeremić



PHOTO: Yolanda Valle-Neff, Director of the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe, Venice (Italy)
- © UNESCO

• Connecting the science (i.e. knowledge owners) and policy (i.e. decision makers) is challenging in many countries. How can this challenge be dealt with?

As just mentioned, making this connection between science (or culture) and policy is a big part of UNESCO's work as a knowledge broker in the region. One of the ways we address this challenge is to bring these people who come from very different circles – one usually academic, the other political – together in the same forum to discuss. We have done this many times with great success, be it as an Advisory Board member of PSI Connect, an EC FP7 funded project that aimed to bridge the science-policy gap in the field of water management and climate change through which we organized (in cooperation with ISRBC) an important capacity-building in 2011, or through the annual regional meetings of government experts on Intangible Cultural Heritage that serve as a regional platforms for sharing knowledge and good practices.

• Why are the projects related to sediment management and preservation (like the one which is currently being implemented in the Sava river basin) so important for UNESCO?

After having worked towards better stakeholder involvement in integrated water resources management in the Sava river basin for the last few years, UNESCO welcomed the request of the ISRBC to help develop a scientific basis for a better management of sediments

in such a transboundary context. Sediment management is an essential component of river basin management, both for its qualitative (i.e. pollution transport and accumulation, maintenance of wetlands in river corridor and estuaries) and quantitative (i.e. sedimentation/erosion of river beds and its interactions with navigation and flood control) dimensions. Our work with the BALSES project supports a core group of experts from Sava countries to establish a first sediment balance at the basin level, which will provide the basis for a first Sediment Management Plan for the entire

Our Member States greatly appreciate UNESCO's involvement and support to the fundamental processes within the Sava river basin, such as stakeholder involvement in the elaboration of the 1st transboundary River Basin Management Plan

Sava river basin. The implementation of this project is, in turn, offering UNESCO a unique opportunity to gain experience and refine its capacity-building tools that could then be disseminated in many other parts of the world.

• How do you find the cooperation with the Sava Commission so far?

With relatively modest amounts of funding complement by the continuous involvement of UNESCO and its network of experts through its International Hydrological Programme (IHP), together we have developed during the last 6 years a very fruitful cooperation with

ISRBC. Our Member States greatly appreciate UNESCO's involvement and support to the fundamental processes within the Sava river basin, such as stakeholder involvement in the elaboration of the 1st transboundary River Basin Management Plan as well as with Sediment Management issues, thus contributing to water policy formulation in the Sava basin. That could not be better result for an International Programme: playing a fundamental knowledge-brokering role in the region. ISRBC offers UNESCO an incredibly meaningful ground for making progress and also a unique opportunity to better and directly address the needs of policy-makers in the region. This cooperation for us is a flagship activity.

• What are, in your opinion, perspectives of South-Eastern Europe (SEE)?

SEE is really an interesting part of the world, having a lot of natural and cultural resources that can be leveraged for its sustainable development. Some of these resources could be interpreted as barriers to development, such as the high cultural diversity of the region – but in this time of economic crisis UNESCO notes that it is these very same resources that have enabled the societies of the region to be resilient to the various crises it faces, whether financial, natural disasters, etc. We expect that SEE will recover soon and continue to grow as it has in the past. I look forward to continue to working with our partners in this important region, and in particular, with the Sava Commission.

(Marko Barišić)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON THE SAVA RIVER BASIN:
A VIEW OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

THE SAVA STRATEGY: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIN

Sava Bohinjka springs south of Triglav an

The fruits of the ten-year investment in the work of the ISRBC have come at a time when we have to cooperate actively in the preparation of the EU Macro-Regional Danube Strategy by means of concrete content and projects of cross-border importance

Cooperation in cross-border planning for the use of the Sava river basin is a very good and promising example for other basins, stated Hendrik van der Kamp, president of the European Council for Spatial Planning

The harvest of the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) in 2013 was a rich one. The fruits of ten years of intensive work by the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB), numerous stakeholders and the ISRBC Secretariat have ripened. The fruits of the ten-year investment in the work of the ISRBC have come at a time when we have to cooperate actively in the preparation of the EU macro-regional Danube Strategy by means of concrete content and projects of cross-border importance. And what are the main achievements and the fruits of cooperation in the Sava river basin?

Connecting

The implementation of the FASRB has more closely connected Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia in the management of water resources of the Sava river basin. The transport dimension –

namely, the implementation of the Protocol on navigation and related multi-purpose regulation for rehabilitation of the navigation regime in the Sava basin, has a special role in this context. A historical shift in intersectoral linkages has been made by preparing the Sava River Basin Management Plan (SRBMP), which is a very concrete starting point for connecting all current users of the water resources in the Sava basin, and for bringing together stakeholders in preparing the SRBMP II for even better and higher quality regulation.

This year the process has reached the point at which Montenegro has also recognized its interest in an active participation in the ISRBC, which is supported by all Parties. With the inclusion of Montenegro in the FASRB implementation, which is ahead of us, linking of the countries for the FASRB implementation will be completed and its more effective implementation will be enabled. We should also point to the fact that the work of the permanent ISRBC Secretariat, under the leadership of Dr. Dejan Komatina, has played an exceptional role in strengthening the ties between the countries and sectors. The organization of numerous thematic workshops (navigation,

tourism, economy, flood risk management) and visits to ministries of all member countries in order to prepare a list of priority cross-border issues and projects for the EU Danube Strategy has provided all Parties with a brighter development perspective.

Participation

A very concrete improvement as a result of the mentioned activities can also be felt in more active reactions of the economies, the



Hendrik van der Kamp speaking at Ljubljana Forum 2013



many visitors enjoy clean environment and lovely nature at its banks

users of the water resources (navigation, tourism, hydropower use, agriculture), and the cities and local communities in the Sava basin. To enhance this cooperation process, guidelines for sustainable tourism in the Sava basin have also been developed in the framework of the ISRBC.

As an example that clearly illustrates the usefulness and effectiveness of the expert foundations that have been prepared, I can point to the implementation of a demo project, Sava Cyclists 2013, within the Sava Day celebration. Implementation of this project had an extremely positive effect in the cities and local communities



of the Sava basin. In Slovenia, for example, it contributed to a number of activities: in Ljubljana, by visiting the exhibition of the oldest wooden wheel in the world (5,200 years) in the City Museum of Ljubljana, to putting this issue in a focus of the Ljubljana Forum; in Sevnica, to the preparation of an initiative for the establishment of a Center for Good Practices in Forest and Water Resource Management; in Krško and Brežice, to the establishment of the first bicycle rentals (e-bicycles) for the routes along the Sava and Krka rivers, with an intense continuation along the Sava all the way to its mouth at the Danube.

The above-mentioned issues and projects are meant to foster the implementation of the Strategy on Implementation of the FASRB (2011-2015), which was adopted on 1 June 2011 at the 3rd Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB (Brdo, Slovenia), and confirmed as the starting point for the preparation of projects for the EU Danube Strategy at the 4th Meeting of the Parties (Sarajevo, 31 May 2013). It is worth of mentioning that the strengthening of cooperation between the countries and sectors for multi-purpose river regulation, using the multi-purpose pilot project Krško-Zagreb as an example, will experience its further upgrade at an international event on multi-purpose regulation and use of the Sava river, to be held on 4 December 2013 in Zagreb.

A special value to these processes is given by experts, such as Mr. Hendrik van der Kamp, president of the European Council for Spatial Planning, who stated at the Ljubljana Forum on 17 October 2013: "Cooperation in cross-border planning of the use in the Sava basin is a very good and promising example for other basins."

Objective: Better quality of life in the Sava basin and the region

To achieve the goals of the EU Danube Strategy, the Parties to the FASRB began, ten years ago, a comprehensive and intensive process that led to a list of key issues and priority regional projects for sustainable development in an international river basin.



The goal: establishment of a comprehensive multi-purpose regulation (increasing the use of renewable resources, reducing the risk of floods and droughts, intermodality for better connection and accessibility) in a common basin, that should become an axis of green development along the richest-in-water tributary of the Danube – the Sava river. We will follow the goals of strengthening the role of green infrastructure (forest and water resources and their ecosystem services) of the Sava basin through regulations contributing to a better quality of life in the international basin.

We are convinced that, by the proposed approach, we can make a noticeable contribution both to the Sava basin and beyond, to the Danube basin. We have references that are current for the countries in the basins of the Tisza, Prut, or the Danube delta. The process of implementation of the EU Danube Strategy is a unique opportunity to present sub-regional achievements and disseminate experiences to all interested parties. Moreover, linking macro-regional strategies of the EU represents a major challenge, through which the Parties to the FASRB have a historical opportunity to use the experience acquired in the Sava basin in the preparation of the EU Adriatic-Ionian Strategy.



Dr. Mitja Bricelj,
ISRBC member from Slovenia



PHOTO: The Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the FASRB (Sarajevo, May 31, 2013) – © ISRBC

SAVA - ONE RIVER, FOUR COUNTRIES, ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES

The outcomes of the Fourth Meeting of the Parties showed once again that the FASRB establishes good grounds for development of regional cooperation in a very ambitious and comprehensive manner

Participants highlighted the importance of the priority projects relevant to the implementation of the FASRB, particularly in synergy with the EU Strategy for the Danube Region

The Fourth Meeting of the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (4th MoP), hosted by Bosnia and Herzegovina and held on May 31, 2013, in Sarajevo, was the opportunity for the riparian states to revise and assess the activities in implementation of the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB) in the past two years and define a general direction for future cooperation. The 4th MoP was attended by high level representatives of the Parties, as well as representatives of international organizations, NGOs, financial institutions and other stakeholders interested in assessing the progress achieved in implementation of the FASRB.

Considering the key issues in implementation of the FASRB, participants highlighted the importance of the priority projects relevant to the implementation of the FASRB, particularly in synergy with the EU Strategy for the Danube Region. Besides, adoption of the Sava River Basin Management Plan (Sava RBM Plan) is of the utmost importance for efficient future implementation of the FASRB as well as the ratification of the already signed protocols to the FASRB and final harmonization of the others.

The progress in the implementation of the FASRB, illustrated in the comprehensive Report, largely corresponds to the plans specified by the Strategy on Implementation of the FASRB. By adopting the Report, as well as the Declaration of the 4th MoP, high representatives of the Parties acknowledged the ISRBC approach in implementation of the FASRB in the past period and gave valuable guidelines for further actions which should be oriented towards:

- completion of the national procedures preceding the adoption of the Sava RBM Plan, and ensuring adequate human and financial resources for follow-up of the RBM Plan implementation, as well as for the subsequent RBM cycles;
- support to further development of the Sava Flood Risk Management Plan and the integrated systems for the Sava River Basin;

- completion of the detailed design and launching the works on the Sava river waterway rehabilitation;
- consideration of other development activities in the basin, taking into account their environmental sustainability and possible impacts of climate change, and
- further investigation of possibilities to introduce a legally binding character of the ISRBC decisions to certain fields of water management.

To this end, further progress should primarily be made in relation to:

- providing adequate financial instruments for realization of the respective activities and projects, especially those to be performed under the umbrella of the ISRBC;
- exchange of information within the basin (e.g. hydrological and meteorological data);
- harmonization of national methodologies (e.g. related to collection of hydro-meteorological data, hydrological and hydraulic analyses, flood risk and damage assessment);
- availability of basic data (topographic, hydrologic, etc.), needed for preparation of specific studies of common interest under the coordination of the ISRBC;
- capacity building in the fields of work, related to the FASRB;
- involvement of stakeholders in the FASRB implementation and, especially, broadening the multi-stakeholder platform to include the academic and business sectors, as well.

Conclusively, the outcomes of the 4th MoP showed once again that the FASRB establishes favourable grounds for development of regional cooperation in a very ambitious and comprehensive manner, since the cooperation promoted under the FASRB involves different sectors of the central administrations of the Parties, local authorities, other public and private stakeholders and NGOs. This improves collaboration, awareness, knowledge and capacity at cross-sectoral and multilayered levels in each Party and regional context.

Melita Žižanović-Dakić,

*Special Advisor for the Legal and General Affairs,
Secretariat of the ISRBC*

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE SAVA RIVER ARE MYSTERIOUS AND PICTURESQUE

The Sava river, which from its source to the mouth connects four countries, starts in two springs in northwestern part of Slovenia, both sources are known by their beauty and are areas of nature conservation importance

One of the sources is wetland Zelenci, where the Sava Dolinka outsprings, and the second is Savica Waterfall, the outspring of the Sava Bohinjka. Both rivers, wild and of greenish blue colour, join at Radovljica into the Sava river which after 940 km kilometers drains into the Danube

When we think of the Sava river, we might imagine wide river flowing through the floodland, and where still naturally preserved, slowly meandering embraced by the flooded woodland and meadows. Its beginnings, however, are completely different, mysterious and picturesque, with diverse characteristics of the alpine region. The Sava river, which from its source to the mouth connects four countries, starts in two springs in northwestern part of Slovenia. Both sources are known by their beauty and are areas of nature conservation importance. One of the sources is wetland Zelenci, where the Sava Dolinka outsprings, and the second is Savica Waterfall, the outspring of the Sava Bohinjka. Both rivers, wild and of greenish blue colour, join at Radovljica into the Sava river which after 940 km kilometers drains into the Danube.

Zelenci is 54 ha large wetland in the valley west from Kranjska Gora and is surrounded by several peaks of the Julian Alps and Karavanke Mts. It is special because of diverse geological history, complex hydrological features and special wetland and bog flora and fauna. Its most exceptional part are greenish blue lakes with tiny bubbling underwater »volcanoes«. Those springs in impermeable layers of chalk are unique natural phenomenon in Slovenia and unusual spring of Sava Dolinka river. Wider area of wetland includes several water windows, meandering river bed, vast surfaces of sedge beds, transitional bog and fen with rare plant and animal species. Owing to its exceptional and rare geological, hydrological, ecosystem and landscape characteristics, it has been protected as a nature reserve since 1992. Zelenci is part of the Natura 2000 network, envisaged to protect the transitional bog, depressions on peat substrates and the fen. The wetland is also natural asset of national importance and ecologically important area.



Savica Waterfall is located in the rocky walls of Komarča west from the Bohinj Lake inside the Triglav National Park. Its water bursts from the underground of the The Seven Triglav Lakes Valley. It is a karst spring, water springs from a cave in distinctive fracture in the wall. The waterfall is two-parted and in the shape of the letter A. The main flow falls in total height of 78 m. Because of its outstanding hydrological and geomorphological characteristics it has been declared as natural asset of national importance. It is also part of Natura 2000 and EIA network. Additionally, the Savica Waterfall has symbolic national and historical value as it is eternalised in great epic poem of France Prešeren.



Both sources are famous national sights and are highly turistic. While the measures for the conservation of the Savica Waterfall include mainly visitors management activities, managing Zelenci is more complex. The area is facing the dangers of being covered by gravel brought by torrents, of swamps drying up and becoming overgrown due to cut-off water channels caused by the construction of a nearby road and of a decline of water quality. Both sources are protected by the protected area regimes and other conservation measures. Zelenci are also included in currently running LIFE+ project WETMAN, which aims to contribute to the long term conservation of the area.

Andreja Škvarč,

The Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation



WATER IS NOT ONLY A LIQUID AND ABOVE ALL A HABITAT

Project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA has set an ambitious goal to reverse in a positive direction the trend in the awareness of the importance of freshwater biodiversity for life on the planet in Slovenia

When we open the tap, we do not think about the connection between the water we drink and the nearby river. In Slovenia there is more than 50 percent chance that the water comes from the Sava river or one of its tributaries

Eurobarometer, a public opinion survey, showed that despite numerous campaigns Europeans still poorly understand threats to aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity loss. Although Slovenia did not fare much worse than European average, Slovenes were nevertheless by 6 % better informed about the decline of biodiversity in 2007 than in 2010, which is alarming. Also in Europe, the biodiversity loss was considered by 9 % more seriously in 2007 than three years later. Familiarity with Natura 2000 and its importance is rising, but still only 26 % of the population knows what this really is.

Water is not only the liquid, which represents the largest part of every living cell and is therefore labelled as the source of life. Coming from tap to us, the spoiled consumers of civilisational goods, water is not only a drink that quenches thirst, refreshes and washes out dirt. And not just endless, the cheapest and dubiously "green" source of energy for turbines, feeding our consumer thirst. Entertainment and sports on water, ice and snow are too just a secondary welfare of water. Water is as well and above all a habitat and a medium, as self-evident and indispensable for aquatic animals and plants as air is for us. How many times do we think of this, when in developed countries - in 21st century! - we even flush toilets with drinking water?

Tax for our comfort and bad habits are paying aquatic residents with their health and often with their lives, and lastly also ourselves. We only have one planet that we share with other living beings, with all species, together with their diversity and variety, which is in one word named biodiversity. And biodiversity is the one, enabling the life on the planet as it is. If nothing else, it makes life better and of more quality, while people gain from biodiversity or preserved nature also uncountable benefits. Modern term for the latter is ecosystem services. Thus, the cycle of life co-dependence is complete. Therefore, it is important to preserve every living species, as each has its own ecological role in nature, if we see it or not, if we are willing to accept it or not.

To promotion and preservation of biodiversity of our fresh waters project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA, titled Live water - from biodiversity to the tap, is dedicated Project was prepared and is coordinated

by LUTRA, a non-governmental organization for the conservation of nature. Project partners are Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia and HOPA, House of Printing and Advertising from Maribor. And what are starting points and tasks of the three-year project supported by the European Commission and co-funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment and the HSE Group (Holding Slovenskih elektrarn d.o.o.)?

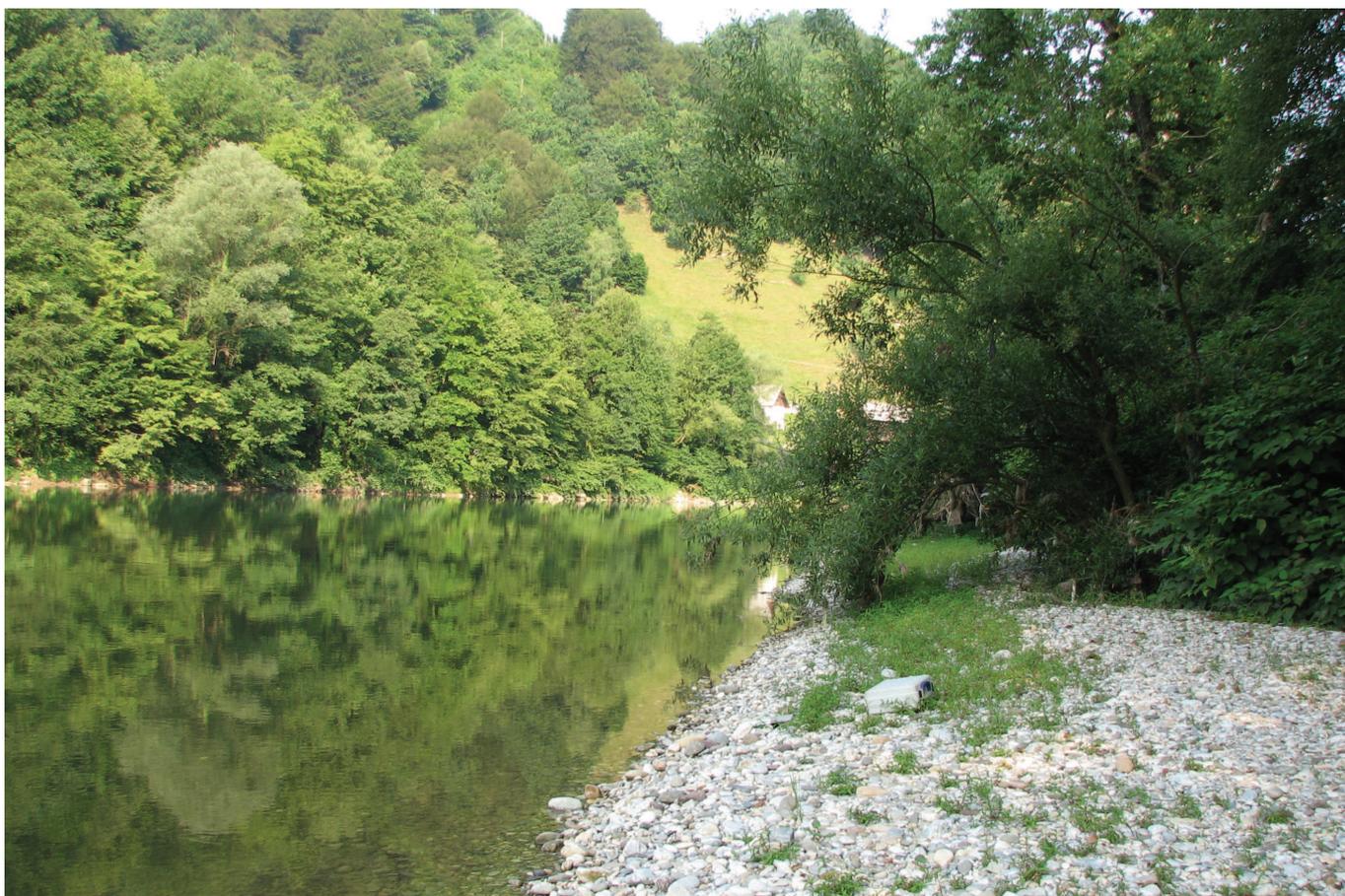
Project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA has set an ambitious goal to reverse in a positive direction the trend in the awareness of the importance of freshwater biodiversity for life on the planet in Slovenia. To achieve this goal it requires a good communication plan, prudent public campaigns and innovative approaches. In urban areas, where space is saturated with various ads on all kinds of media, it is difficult to obtain interest in so abstract concept, such as the water biodiversity, since water flows from the tap at every corner. When we open the tap, we do not think about the connection between the water we drink and the nearby river. In Slovenia there is more than 50 percent chance that the water comes from the Sava river or one of its tributaries.

An important issue that is tackled by the project LIFE+ AQUAVIVA is also an everyday use and water consumption. Is preferable and less burden on the environment to drink bottled water or tap water? In what relation is drinking water with preserved aquatic ecosystems? The amount of waste waters is still rising and they drain into streams and rivers poorly cleaned or even uncleaned. In 2007 Slovenia was in fourth place among the 14 European countries in water consumption per



The otter (Lutra lutra) is top predator of our aquatic ecosystems, so we could consider it as an ambassador of freshwater biodiversity. Only detailed inventory works on Lower Sava river (2007/08) and Middle Sava river (2010) have revealed Sava as an important otter habitat and corridor connecting its living areas in river tributaries. Author: Tatjana Gregorc

D, IT IS AS WELL AND A MEDIUM



Natural riparian vegetation with gravel dunes, pools and other nature-made structures are important for conservation of river biodiversity. Sava river in Podkraj (Hrastnik) – how long will it remain like this? Author: Gorazd Kosi.

capita. If we do not change the attitude towards water resources in the times of predicted climate changes, it is anticipated that in not so distant future we will remain thirsty in the middle of the floods.

In the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin, proclaimed as a good practice and example of cooperation between the countries of the Danube basin, Article 11 talks about a joint sustainable management of the Sava river basin. In the first place it is mentioned the provision of “water in sufficient quantity and appropriate quality for the preservation, protection and improvement of the aquatic eco-system (including flora and fauna and eco-systems of natural ponds and wetlands)”. With the message of shared responsibility for the conservation of aquatic biodiversity from its sources of the Sava river to its flow into the Danube river, Slovenian communication LIFE+ project has a lot of opportunities

for cooperation in this exact area and can have a significant impact on other countries of the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin. Our country has a particularly responsible task, since the catchment area of the two springs of the Sava River lies entirely within the Slovenian territory. Therefore, one would expect that we would, as exemplary guardians, with the greatest care tend the values of our main river and hand it over into further care to our southern neighbours intact with all its richness. Let us recall that the Sava river runs freely from the Slovenian-Croatian border to the flow into the Danube river, undivided despite the borders.

Marjana Hönigsfeld Adamič, Project manager
LUTRA, Institute for Conservation of Natural Heritage
<http://www.aquaviva.si>

RIVER INFORMATION SERVICES SAVA RIVER SECTION IN SERBIA

The harmonization of the system, and the implementation of international standards making RIS an interoperable system, integrate the Sava river into the European waterway network, particularly in terms of IT solutions facilitating assistance to navigation

The biggest achievement resulting from RIS implementation in Serbia, covering the Danube and the Sava river, is the system of providing a unique European vessel identification number (ENI)

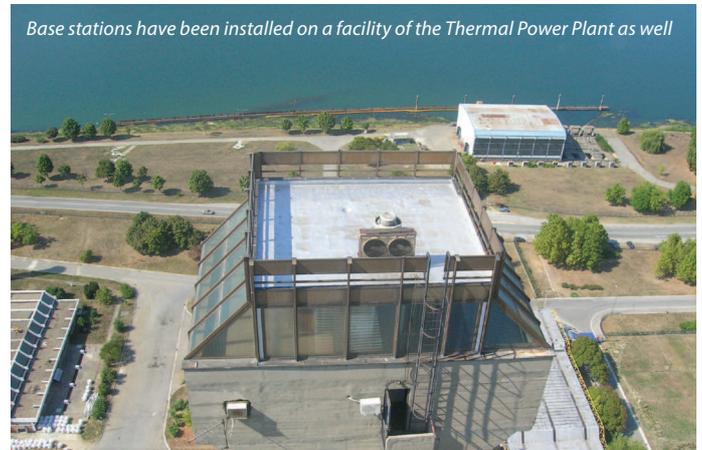
Over five years have passed since we started discussing River Information Services on the Sava river, and their conceptual integration into Commission's documents. Defining and recognizing the standards was the first logical step. Commission's decisions propose the Inland ECDIS standard, ERI standard for electronic reporting; Inland AIS Standard for vessel tracking and tracing and NtS standard for notices to skippers. Ad-hoc RIS Expert Group of the Sava Commission prepared the proposal, which was harmonized with the developments in the European waterway network and the European regulations. A determined and brave step forward was made by defining what were rather short deadlines at the time, having in mind the tasks that needed to be done in order for Parties to the Framework Agreement to successfully establish RIS in the Sava river basin.

Towards the end of 2009 and the beginning of 2010, a project followed from initial efforts, resulting in the design of RIS on the Sava river, with prototype installation on pilot sections in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia. This was the first signal that RIS on the Sava river is not only possible, but actually rather close to reality, even when it comes to the system for tracking and tracing vessels, as the most demanding part of the infrastructure. Three base stations have been established, as well as terminals at several locations allowing for the monitoring of navigation within the prototype range (including the Secretariat of the Sava Commission in Zagreb).



View from the Thermal Power Plant in Obrenovac – Sava river becomes an integral part of European waterway network

Favorable circumstances in the RIS establishment on the Sava river included the fact that the relevant bodies in the Republic of Serbia, as well as officials in the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia, recognized the importance of implementation of River Information Services. The prepared project constituted the foundation for financing the implementation of River Information Services on the Serbian section of the Danube river. In the next step, the Directorate for Inland Waterways proposed that unused funds from RIS implementation program on the Danube be used to expand the system on the Sava river as well, given the fact that project documentation for RIS establishment on the Sava river already existed, as financed by the Parties through the Sava Commission. The EU Delegation accepted the move and financially approved the proposal, which led to the beginning of RIS installation on the Sava river in the Republic of Serbia.



Base stations have been installed on a facility of the Thermal Power Plant as well

According to project documentation, 3 base stations on the Sava river were foreseen. Within the prototype, one base station already functioned in Sremska Mitrovica. The existing prototype is adjusted using suitable and more advanced components. When it comes to the RIS concept in the Republic of Serbia in particular, the subsystem for tracking and tracing of the vessels, it allows for simple addition of new base stations and their integration into the existing system. The newly procured base stations have been installed on a facility of the Thermal Power Plant Nikola Tesla B in Obrenovac (see figures), on a business high-rise in Sremska Mitrovica, and a mobile telephony tower in Kuzmin. Full AIS signal coverage of the Serbian section of the Sava river has thus been achieved.

As the background for electronic presentation of vessel position, the tracking and tracing system uses electronic navigation charts of the

RIS SERVICES INSTALLED ON THE SAVA RIVER

Sava river. These charts have been prepared in accordance with the international Inland ECDIS Standard, version 2.1. Input data for electronic navigation charts was the high-resolution digital orthophoto (pixel resolution 50 cm or less, depending on the sector). This provided the data on the river course and on facilities relevant for navigation. Electronic navigation charts of the Sava river are publicly available via the internet, and they can be used free of charge.

Subsystems implemented in order to provide electronic notices to skippers and electronic reporting have been expanded in order to cover the Sava river, which means that it is possible to issue electronic notices to skippers, while all users of the Sava river can electronically report their travel.

Although it was implemented as part of the Danube RIS system, IALA transmitter for the broadcast of the correction of the position signal is providing full coverage for the Sava river as well. This means that all vessels with appropriate receivers on board can also use the publicly available signal to correct their position (without any fee), fully in accordance with IALA recommendations.

The wider public may have not noticed these developments; however, all stakeholders in navigation who are familiar with EU legislation and intentions in regard to the harmonization of navigation will note that the biggest improvement resulting from the implementation of RIS in the Republic of Serbia (on both the Danube and the Sava river) is the system of issuing the unique European Vessel Identification Number (ENI). Using simple and efficient procedure, any vessel in the register of vessels on the territory of the Republic of Serbia can get the unique vessel identification number, fully in accordance with the European legislation.



RIS contributes to navigation safety



The system provides comprehensive information about ships

The Republic of Serbia also has an operational database of vessel hulls, enabling data exchange with the comprehensive EU Hull Database.

It is important to note that the Republic of Serbia, with the assistance of the European Union, also implemented the project of equipping commercial vessels with AIS transponders and ECDIS systems within the RIS implementation on the Danube and the Sava river. All stakeholders were eligible for registration during a 14-month period, in order to obtain AIS transponders and/or ECDIS systems through the EU-funded project. The only condition that needed to be fulfilled was to navigate through the Serbian section of the Danube and/or the Sava river. This equipment program was highly successful, with over 160 vessels under different flags equipped with the relevant equipment enabling the use of RIS services.

Today, towards the end of 2013, RIS on the Sava River is a reality. RIS services and enabling systems are fully functional in the Republic of Serbia. RIS implementation is under way on the section of the Sava river in the Republic of Croatia, which means that the entire navigable section of the Sava river will be covered by RIS services. This aim is likely to be achieved in a relatively brief period of time, which would provide the users of the Sava river waterway with the same level of services as those that are available in most of the European inland waterway network. The harmonization of systems, together with the implementation of international standards aimed at ensuring the interoperability of RIS, thus make the Sava river an integral part of the European inland waterway network when it comes to the implementation of IT with the aim of facilitating navigation.

Zoran Lukić,

*Head of the RIS Department,
Directorate for Inland Waterways, Belgrade*

SAVA ZAGREB DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME WITH SUPPORT FOR ENVIRONMENT

The goal of the Programme is protection, regulation and utilization of Sava river and its hinterland from what should be done, but what is to be done



PHOTO: Adriatic bridge (in Zagreb) - Siniša Valetić

Development of the new concept of the Sava Zagreb Development Programme was initiated last year. The new concept is to solve the issues of the upper Sava river valley, include the capacity for transferring high flows around Zagreb and lay foundation for the utilization of Sava river. It was finalized in early 2013, and it represents the technical basis of this multipurpose programme for the protection, regulation and utilization of Sava river from the Slovenian border to Sisak.

The relation of Zagreb to the Sava has always been defined by floods. The most famous one occurred in 1964 and after that, with the support of the United Nations, the flood protection system for the middle Sava basin was constructed. However, this system has never been completed in its originally designed form, which left a part of the basin upstream and downstream from Zagreb partially unprotected from flooding.

Meanwhile, the upstream section of the Sava was regulated through the construction of a series of hydropower plants, which had an inevitable impact on the Sava and the river bed on the Croatian side of the border. The river bed gradually lowers, which in turn have affected the groundwater levels in Zagreb and Samobor aquifers. If this situation continued, drinking water supply in Zagreb would come in question.

Under new circumstances, the level of flood safety is lower than expected and the system is therefore in need of urgent

reconstruction. Urban, transport and energy resources of the river Sava from Sisak to the Slovenian border are mostly unused at the moment.

Up until 2003, several concepts of the Sava Zagreb Development Programme were developed, but all of them included the transferring of high flows through the City of Zagreb, as well as different concepts of protection and utilization of Sava river. The new concept was developed in 2013 and, unlike the previous concepts, it envisages the transferring of high flows around Zagreb through the Sava-Sava relief canal.

The Sava-Sava canal is, in fact, the reconstructed Sava-Odra canal. The plan is to reconstruct it by reconnecting it to Sava river at the nearest point (near Privlaka), and to deepen it so as to have the capacity to receive 4500 m³/s upon occurrence of a flood wave. In order to reconnect the canal with the Sava, 5 kilometres of the new canal section should be dug, and the canal also needs to be widened in its downstream part. The plan is to widen it on the right-hand side, since there are settlements on the left. The depth of the canal varies from 6.3 m to 10.9 m.

The advantage of the new concept of the Sava Zagreb Development Programme is its multifunctional character, as well as the benefits which are not tied to the utilization of the river's energy potential exclusively. The implementation of the new concept would stop the decreasing of groundwater levels, ensuring a long-term drinking water

GRAMME – CAPITAL INVESTMENT TAL PROTECTION

n the Slovenian border to Sisak. Given the negative trends, the concern of today is not whether some-



PHOTO: Sava river levee - Marija Barkidjija



PHOTO: Flood in Rugvica near Zagreb – CROPIX

supply in Zagreb and its surroundings and having favourable impact on plants and animals in the area of intervention.

The implementation of the new concept would significantly increase the level of flood protection as well. In this way, the entire area from the Slovenian border to Sisak would be adequately protected from flooding.

The transport potential of the new concept lies in the downstream part of the flood-relief canal that is constructed to have navigability of class IV. Together with a long-planned, new outer bypass road and railway around Zagreb, it assumes the role of a multimodal transport hub connecting the Port of Rijeka and the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal. This way, the path of goods from the Suez Canal to Central Europe can be shortened by a whole week, in comparison to the current route which includes the North Sea ports.

The total energy potential of Sava river from the Slovenian border to Sisak amounts to approximately 150 MW. Energy facilities envisaged by the new Sava Zagreb Development Programme concept have the mean annual production and installed capacity of approximately 630 GWh, all from renewable energy sources. This corresponds to 25% of annual consumption of the City of Zagreb, while the energy will be produced directly in the area of consumption. The energy facilities in question are Zaprešić hydropower plant (Podsused) 46 MW, HPP Prečko 42 MW, HPP Sisak 27 MW and four small hydropower plants in the area of Zagreb with total capacity of around 40 MW (Jarun, Šanci, Petruševac and Ivanja Reka).

During the development of the new concept, the possibility of constructing a reversible hydropower plant on Medvednica was tested. The reservoir of the HPP Prečko can be used as the lower basin, while Bradovec turned out to be most favourable of all tested locations for the upper basin of Medvednica power plant. The

maximum possible power of the reversible hydropower plant at that location is 500 MW. This power plant, however, is not an integral part of the system and its construction will be possible if and when the need for it is created in the energy system of Croatia.

The new concept includes dams equipped with ship locks to make the Sava navigable to Slovenian border, which is in line with the assumed international commitments of the Republic of Croatia.

Spatial potential in Zagreb certainly is a significant benefit resulting from the implementation of the concept. However, this space should be put to good use, in the best interests of profession and citizens. The decision on its purpose is yet to be made through a democratic procedure, in order to bring its development potential to reality.

The new concept was developed under permanent supervision of experts from the national power company HEP, Croatian Waters and the independent council of 14 experts from the fields of hydraulic engineering, energetics, urban development and ecology. Joint review of the council has indicated that the material under consideration qualifies as one of the best research studies in recent years, and that investors are encouraged to develop the programme further.

The aim of the Sava Zagreb Development Programme is protection, regulation and utilization of the Sava and its hinterland from the Slovenian border to Sisak. Given the negative trends, the concern of today is not whether something should be done, but what is to be done. This model ensures maximum transparency and involvement of all institutional and non-institutional stakeholders, and with their support it is possible to define the needs of the region and ways to solve problems in the area.

Leo Penović, B.Sc. C.E.

Head of the Sava Zagreb Development Programme



PHOTO: Irrigation in Posavina – Nada Koturić

EU FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM ON LEFT AND RIGHT SAVA RIVER BANKS

Approximately 240 thousand Euros from IPA II Fund will be provided to Lovaši and Tompojevci municipalities in Croatia, as well as Odžak and Šamac municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; project documentation is expected to be completed in about a year and a half

Two irrigation systems will be installed per municipality in Odžak and Šamac, to be used for the irrigation of selected profitable agricultural crops on land plots of about one hectare, with the price of one system at approximately 12 thousand Euros

The European Union will, through its IPA II Fund, finance the preparation of project documentation for the introduction of irrigation system in four municipalities on the left and right bank of the Sava river, in municipalities Lovaši and Tompojevci in Croatia, and municipalities Odžak and Šamac in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The value of the project is approximately 240 thousand Euros, and the EU is covering roughly 85 percent of the cost, with the remainder covered by project partners, i.e. the municipalities themselves. Project documentation should be completed in about a year and a half.

The project is part of a range of cross-border cooperation efforts supported by EU funds. Hajrudin Hadžidedić and Savo Minić, Heads of Municipalities of Odžak (in Posavska County) and Šamac (in the Republic of Srpska), signed the Partnership Agreement defining the roles, tasks, rights and obligations of their municipalities as partners in implementation of the project.

“It is quite a pleasure to be able to implement this project together with municipalities from Croatia”, Municipality Head Hadžidedić said, emphasizing satisfaction due to the fact that his municipality succeeded in what was a very strong competition. This project is essential for our community, Hadžidedić added, because it will result in yield increases on agricultural land, thus improving farmers’ revenue.

Minić pointed out that a project such as this one is “the right measure to initiate the introduction of irrigation system, in order to decrease the disastrous effect of drought on agricultural production in our area”. According to Minić, the installation and efficient use of the irrigation system should result in increasing competitiveness of local agricultural production.

According to plans, two irrigation systems are to be installed per municipality in the territory of Odžak and Šamac municipalities. They will be used for irrigation of selected, profitable agricultural crops on plots of approximately one hectare. The price of one such system is up to 12 thousand Euros.

The essential importance of irrigation for farmers can clearly be seen in their major presence at events organized to present the project. Such a high level of interest is probably a result of last year’s drought, which reached the level of a natural disaster. The farmers of Posavina region thus ended up without a significant part of their yields and revenue, which is something they continue to feel in terms of the consequences on their household budgets.

The events that were held were used to explain agricultural producers the criteria for their participation in the project in greater detail. The project aims to improve the knowledge and expertise not only of farmers, but also of technicians, in order to efficiently use the system. In addition, one of the aims is to deepen the cooperation among key stakeholders in the project, in order for them to engage in interest-based networking within Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also in order to expand the cooperation with cross-border partners in Croatia.

Nada Koturić,

*Public Relations Service of the Government of Posavina County,
Orašje, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

CYCLING ALONG THE SAVA - FROM THE ALPS TO THE PANNONIAN PLAIN

The goal of the demo cycling tour Sava 2013 was to serve as a real-life example of a cycling route and to show potentials and opportunities for the development of sustainable and eco-tourism in the river basin



In May 2013, a group of eight representatives of cycling associations, two from each Sava country, cycled the whole route from source to mouth in eight days

The Sava cycling route is a cycling path that runs along Sava river, from the source Zelenci in Slovenia to the mouth into the Danube in Belgrade. The route passes through four countries, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, and it is over 850 kilometres long. The importance of the Sava cycling route is that, unlike any other cycling route alongside rivers in Europe, it connects diverse natural beauties, from high-mountain alpine areas to lowlands of the Pannonian plain, linking thereby different cultures, customs and countries as well.

With an aim to develop sustainable tourism and eco-tourism in the Sava river basin, the International Sava River Basin Commission launched a project for the development and improvement of the Sava cycling route. During project preparation, a group of cycling associations participating in the project proposed the organization of a demo cycling tour in 2013.

The goal of the demo cycling tour Sava 2013 was to serve as a real-life example of a cycling route and to show potentials and opportunities for development of sustainable and eco-tourism in the river basin. Thus, in May 2013, organized and sponsored by the Sava Commission and co-organized by local associations, a group of eight members of cycling associations, two from each Sava country, cycled the whole route from source to mouth in eight days.

The idea of the tour was to have a group cycling along the Sava, on the roads with less traffic, and to promote the development of bicycle routes through

local communities. The cyclists had all the necessary equipment on their bikes and they were riding at their own pace regardless of



PHOTO: Participants of the cycling tour in Belgrade – Robert Rigo

the weather conditions, ranging from snow and rain at the river source and through Slovenia to warm and sunny days in the second part of the tour. They were eating and sleeping locally, in restaurants and accommodation facilities such as hostels and rural tourism establishments. In this way they used the services of local people, which are very important for the development of sustainable tourism. The cyclists had water from the Zelenci with them: they carried it from the source in order to pour it into the Danube and thus show symbolically the potential of the Sava river to connect people living along its banks.

Demo tour Sava 2013 finished in Belgrade on 1 June, right on the occasion of the Sava Day, where the group of cyclists actively participated in celebrations

and shared experiences from the past eight days with participants and guests. The demo tour officially ended at the mouth of the Sava into the Danube, where the Secretary of the Sava Commission Dejan Komatina poured the water from Zelenci source into the Danube.



PHOTO: Taking water from Zelenci source – Maksim Miletić

Finally, we would like to thank everyone who participated in the organization of the tour (Sava Commission, Slovenian Cyclists' Network, civic association Rural Tandem, Center for Environment, Yugo Cycling Campaign) and to all the hosts who followed and accommodated us (Rekreatur, the City of Kranj, the City of Ljubljana, Sevnica cycling association and Sevnica municipality, Zagreb tourist board, Lonjsko polje Nature Park, the city of Gradiška and their associations, Cyclists of Slavonski Brod association, the city of Slavonski Brod and their associations, St Nikolaj cycling club and the city of Brčko, Zasavica special nature reserve, Čivija cycling club and the City of Šabac, the City of Obrenovac, Surčin municipality, the City of Belgrade). We would like to thank them all for this wonderful trip along the Sava.

For more information on the demo tour Sava 2013 visit the website of the tour: sava.pedala.hr.

Robert Rigo, President
„Rural Tandem“ Association, Croatia

CALM WATER RAFTING FOR OF SUSTAINABLE RIVER TOUR

The participants of the regatta rowed from Banja Luka to Belgrade, leaving between 30 and 60 km demanding on calm waters, but for true fans of this sport and lovers of nature, clean rivers and their b

Among the participants in the regatta led by Aleksandar Pastir there were also two girls, Milena Kolobarić and Irena Karlaš. They both rowed for over 500 km and spent 14 consecutive days on the water

The participants in the regatta went from Banja Luka to Belgrade: 504 kilometres, 14 days of rowing and 13 nights of sleeping in tents. The rafting regatta on the rivers Vrbas and Sava started on 23 September in Banja Luka, with clubs and individuals from more than ten municipalities in the two river basins as participants. This sporting and tourism event was organized by kayak, canoeing and rafting associations from Serbia and the Republic of Srpska, in the framework of activities for tourism and sport development.

This was the first rafting regatta, and the plans for next year are to turn it into both regional and international project. The goal is to establish new rafting clubs and to promote river tourism in all the municipalities included into this year's route. The purpose of the race was to raise environmental awareness of the importance of clean Vrbas and Sava rivers. In addition, the regatta was an opportunity for networking of tourism workers, environmentalists and sportspeople, but also local communities in the Sava river basin. All settlements on the river Sava were actively involved in the event during the race, which additionally contributed to the popularization of water sports, rafting in particular.

The 12-member team from „Kanjon“, rafting club from Banja Luka headed by Aleksandar Pastir, took it on to show the world, tourists, chance travellers, but also to random passers-by what local communities in the Sava river basin have to offer. Pastir has organized numerous sporting events, promoting the Vrbas as adventure tourism top destination, and Bosnia and Herzegovina as the country of four rivers. He performed the role of the director of the European Rafting



PHOTO: Girls having a break at the river – Ljubinko Spasojević



PHOTO: Participants of the rafting regatta preparing for even greater endeavors – Ljubinko Spasojević

Championship in Banja Luka in 2005 and World Rafting Championship hosted by Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009:

“We promote rafting on behalf of the World Rafting Federation and our main goal is to establish new clubs and to promote this water sport. In all local communities in the Sava river basin, we were greeted by fans of water sports, rafters, kayakers, canoeists, anglers. We were welcomed by the members of „Premijum“ club in Brod, the members of „Hariz Suljić“ club in Brčko, in Bijeljina by the representatives of the recently established „Semberija“ club, in Sremska Mitrovica by „Goldfish“, group of boaters and anglers, „Zabrežje“ in Obrenovac, to name just a few”, said Pastir.

For next year, the participants of the regatta have announced the organization of major international regatta from Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia, which would also include all local communities in the Sava river basin.

“Next year's race will include the four countries of the region, which means that the enterprise will be of even larger scale, since all communities in the Sava river basin will be included. Everyone will

PROMOTION RISM

*y behind. Such an undertaking is even more
nks, it was just yet another challenge.*



start from their clubs, their cities, their countries, alongside the Sava to the mouth into the Danube, in Belgrade. It is beyond doubt that this will be a challenging enterprise, even for rafting enthusiasts", said Pastir.

The participants in the regatta from Banja Luka to Belgrade rowed 30 to 60 kilometres a day, he pointed out. Such an undertaking is even more demanding on calm waters, but for true fans of this sport and lovers of nature, clean rivers and their banks, it was just yet another challenge. Among the participants in the regatta there were also two girls: Milena Kolobarić and Irena Karlaš. They both rowed for over 500 km.

"It was quite an endeavour", Milena said. "At the beginning, really, we did not have a clue what lies ahead of us. We rowed in the sun and rain, and the strong wind from opposite direction often made the rowing more difficult. On daily basis, we used to leave 50, or even 60 km behind us, rowing for 14 consecutive hours. We spent two weeks on the water, sometimes quite far from populated areas. We also rowed at night, in the moonlight, but



PHOTO: Even calm water is challenging for rafting – Ljubinko Spasojević

there is nothing as special as the feeling of people welcoming you on town squares, docks, on the beaches and quays, to support you. The establishment of new clubs, meetings with water sports enthusiasts, nature and clean rivers lovers, making of new contacts and friendships, that is really priceless", says Milena Kolobarić, the captain of „Kanjon“ rafting club from Banja Luka. She is one of the two brave girls who did not hesitate a moment to join the members of their club in this exceptional project.

"We are aware of the fact that many local communities which have calm waters as their resource fail to see the potential of rafting. This is wrong, and this regatta has proved that in practice. The potential certainly exists, and such events are the only thing that can change the existing mindset", said Pastir, pointing out that some of the best European teams train on calm waters, e.g. the teams from Hungary, the Netherlands and Denmark, that win medals regularly, thereby promoting both their rivers and their countries. "We think that a large number of rafting and water sports clubs can be established in the Sava river basin. Also, their local communities and municipalities most certainly have a lot to offer. Precisely this is what motivates us to organize the international regatta from Slovenia to Serbia, in which all the municipalities, cities and workers in tourism and environmental protection fields in the Sava river basin will participate in their own way", said Pastir.

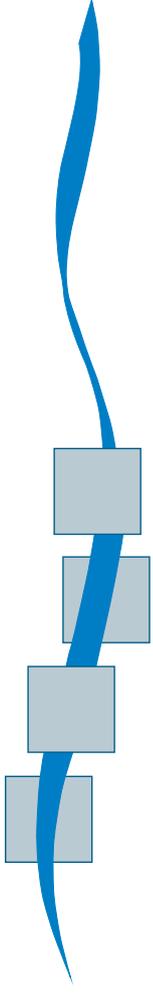
The great international regatta on the Sava from Slovenia to Serbia, from the source of the river to its mouth into the Danube, in Belgrade, is scheduled for June 2014. The organizers sincerely hope it will attract a large number of participants, lovers of clean rivers and banks, sports-people and water sports enthusiasts, rafters primarily, as well as tourism workers and local communities' representatives from the Sava countries.

Ljubinko Spasojević,

"Kanjon" press centre, Karanovac, Banja Luka



PHOTO: Arrival at Belgrade after a long trip – Ljubinko Spasojević



INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

USE THE RIVER...





...IN A BETTER WAY

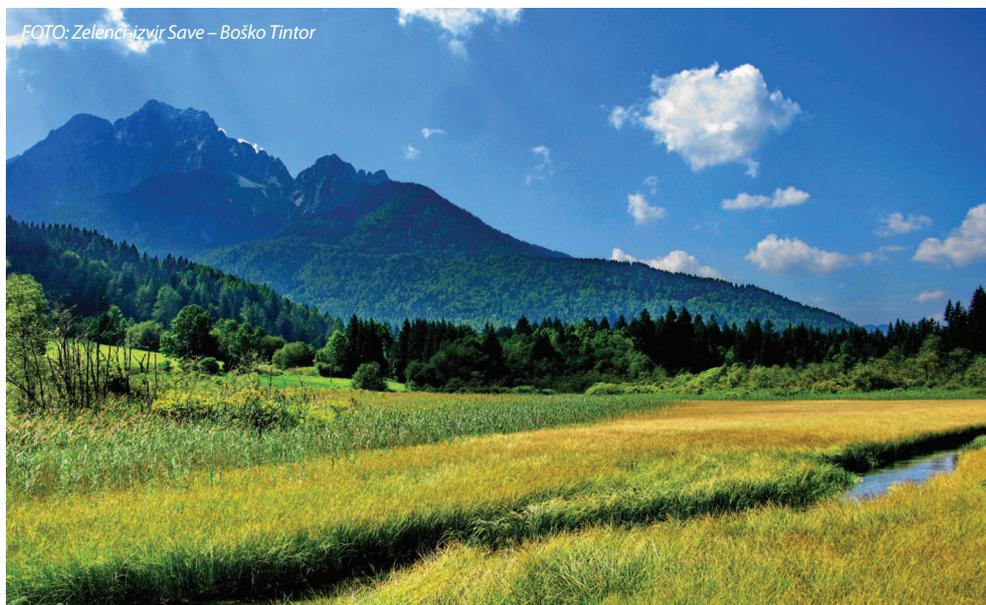
SAVSKI VESTNIK

- Intervju: Yolanda Valle-Neff
UNESCO – uspešen posrednik znanja v regiji
- Začetki reke Save so skrivnostni in slikoviti
- Rečni informacijski servisi so zaživel na delu reke Save v Srbiji
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- 19 S kolesom ob Savi – od alpskih gora do panonskih nižin
- 20 Rafting na mirnih vodah kot promocija trajnostnega rečnega turizma

FOTO: Zelenci-izvir Save – Boško Tintor



SPOŠTOVANI BRALCI,

Z zadovoljstvom bi vas želel v uvodniku za 12. številko Savskega vestnika seznaniti z dosežki implementacije Okvirnega sporazuma v zadnjih šestih mesecih, odkar je izšla zadnja številka.

Prav gotovo predstavlja prelomni dogodek 4. sestanek pogodbenic Okvirnega sporazuma, ki je potekal na ministerskem nivoju v Sarajevu, samo en dan pred Dnevom Save (31. maj 2013). Na sestanku so udeleženci podprli skupni program za trajnostni razvoj Savskega bazena, medtem, ko so EU Strategijo za Podonavje prepoznali kot pomemben okvir za implementacijo prednostnih projektov v naslednji EU finančni perspektivi (2014-2020).

Z upoštevanjem tega dejstva je bila implementacija skupnega programa z realizacijo čim večjega mogočega števila prednostnih regionalnih projektov v obdobju 2014-2020, posebno še v okviru EU Strategijo za Podonavje, postavljena kot strateški cilj Savske komisije. V okviru Savske komisije je bil potrjen nov seznam prednostnih regionalnih projektov, ki so pomembni za implementacijo Okvirnega sporazuma. Dodatni koraki so bili napravljeni pri usklajevanju sporazumov in načrtov, ki so bili razviti na regionalni ravni v okviru Savke komisije, z nacionalnimi prednostnimi projekti v pogodbenicah Okvirnega sporazuma. Precejšnja pozornost je bila usmerjena k zagotavljanju hitre in koordinirane akcije pogodbenic (in Savske komisije) k potencialnim virom financiranja, s posebnim poudarkom na EU fonde, s čimer so bodo povečale možnosti pri pridobitvi teh sredstev za implementacijo prednostnih projektov. Opravili smo številne promotivne dejavnosti in predstavili projekte deležnikom.

V Strategiji za implementacijo Okvirnega sporazuma je bila prepoznana pomembnost krepitve medsebojnih povezav med sektorji (npr. vodni, energetski, prometni, turistični, okoljski) kot ena izmed pomembnih dejavnosti, ki lahko pripomore k integralnemu pristopu Savske komisije in pomembno prispeva k implementaciji Okvirnega sporazuma. S tem v zvezi smo našo dejavnost usmerili k realizaciji nexusa na področju voda, ki se bo implementiral v okviru UNECE Konvencije za vode ter v okviru projekta Donavski nexus, ki ga vodi

Skupni raziskovalni center Evropske komisije.

V okviru praznovanja Dneva Save 2013 smo opazili širitev promocijskih dejavnosti. Postavljeni so bili temelji za Parlament mladih v Savskem bazenu, ki bo v prihodnosti postal tradicionalni dogodek. Udeleženci kolesarske ture "Sava 2013" pa so doživeli velik odziv na lokalnem, nacionalnem in regionalnem nivoju.



Opazen korak naprej, da se tudi Črna gora vključi v implementacijo Okvirnega sporazuma, s čimer bo v celoti pokrito geografsko območje porečja reke Save, je bil opravljen z dosegom sporazuma o Memorandumu o razumevanju o sodelovanju med Savsko komisijo in Črno goro, ki bo v kratkem tudi podpisan.

Kot dodatek k zgoraj omenjenim aktivnostim ta številka Savskega Vestnika vsebuje tudi široko paleto različnih vsebin, čemur se lahko zahvalimo zaradi vedno večjega zanimanja ljudi iz regije. S svojimi prispevki o različnih zadevah vezanih na Okvirni sporazum prispevajo k večji raznolikosti glasila.

Zelo močno upam, da vas bodo prispevki zanimali in vam želim prijetno branje!

Dr. Dejan Komatina,
Sekretar ISRBC

KOLOFON

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Pomočnik urednika: Marko Barišić

Oblikovanje in tisk: GRAFOMARK – Laktaši (BA)

Fotografija na naslovnici: Zeleno in modro – Radovan Avanić

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

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

SAVSKI Vestnik je dostopen na spletni strani Savske komisije: www.savacommission.org.

NOVICE IN OBVESTILA

Številni dogodki ob Praznovanju Dneva Save 2013



FOTO: S kolesom od izvira do izliva Save - Maksim Miletic

Letos je program praznovanja reke Save (24. maj - 5. julij) vključeval več kot 30 dogodkov na več kot 20 lokacijah v štirih državah v Savskem bazenu. Savska komisija je organizirala tri dogodke, in sicer:

- 4. sestanek pogodbenic OSSB (Sarajevo, 31. maj), kot središnji dogodek (stran 10);
- 2. parlament mladih Savskega bazena (Posebni naravni rezervat „Zasavica“, 24-25. maj) in
- 1. mednarodno kolesarsko turo „Sava 2013“ (25. maj – 1. junij) – 8 dnevna kolesarska tura ob Savi, od izvira Save Dolinke do ustja reke Save v Beogradu (stran 19).

Druge dogodke so organizirale države same, v glavnem preko družbeno odgovornih projektov podjetja Coca Cola. Očitno je, da države vsako leto prepoznavajo vlogo Dneva Save pri promociji glavnih sporočil širši javnosti o:

- izjemnih okoljskih vrednotah in ekonomskih potencialih, ki obstajajo v Savskem bazenu;
- potrebi po uporabi ekonomskih potencialov in istočasno ohranitvi obstoječih vrednot;
- regionalnem sodelovanju, ki ga koordinira Savska komisija in njen prispevek k trajnostnemu razvoju v Savskem bazenu

Vztrajno povečevanje števila in različnost dogodkov, ki so jih pripravile in gostile države, prispeva k stalnemu napredku, da se doseže glavni cilj praznovanja Dneva Save, in sicer s širjenjem ključnih sporočil, o prenosu „lastništva“ preko obstoječih vrednot in potencialov do prebivalcev v bazenu, in z dvigom njihove zavesti o prispevku k boljšemu stanju voda in ekosistema v bazenu, oz. posledično k višji kvaliteti življenja prebivalcev v Savskem bazenu.



FOTO: Udeleženci Parlamenta mladih na Zasavici

Izboljšanje postopkov upravljanja s hidrološkimi podatki

V Zagrebu (HR) je v okviru projekta "Krepitev varnosti v primeru nesreč na Zahodnem Balkanu in Turčiji" 6. in 7. junija potekal sestanek o izboljšanju postopkov upravljanja s hidrološkimi podatki, ki sta ga skupno organizirali Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen in Svetovna meteorološka organizacija (WMO). Sestanka so se udeležili predstavniki nacionalnih hidro-meteoroloških organizacij, agencij za vode in ministrstev iz držav v porečju reke Save ter predstavniki WMO in Inženirskega korpusa armade ZDA. Udeleženci so razpravljali o naslednjih zadevah:

- razvoju sistema upravljanja z meteorološkimi in hidrološkimi podatki v Savskem bazenu;
- izboljšanju obstoječega sistema izmenjave podatkov v Savskem bazenu;
- koordinaciji in usklajevanju meritev na obmejnih merilnih postajah in;
- nadgradnji obstoječih hidroloških in hidravličnih modelov za Savski bazen.

Rezultati sestanka bodo služili kot osnova za daljne korake Savske komisije in nacionalnih organizacij na področju upravljanja s hidrološkimi podatki.

Sedmo srečanje skupine prostovoljcev v organizaciji Savske komisije

Skupina strokovnjakov prostovoljcev je neformalno delovno telo UNECE Delovne skupine o plovbi po celinskih vodah. Ustanovljena je bila na podlagi zahteve, da se pripravi predlog spremembe priloge Resolucije št. 61 usklajenih vseevropskih tehničnih zahtevah za plovila, ki plujejo po celinskih vodah. Skupina se sestaja enkrat do trikrat na leto na različnih lokacijah: na povabilo notranjih pristojnih organov za plovbo po celinskih vodah držav članic UNECE, rečne komisije ali v Palači narodov v Ženevi. Sedmo srečanje skupine prostovoljcev je potekalo 4 – 6. junija 2013 v prostorih Savske komisije v Zagrebu. Skupina je dokončala delo na osnutku predloga o spremembi poglavja "Varnostna svetla razdalja, oznake nadvodnega dela in ugreza". Poleg tega je skupina obravnavala in zaključila več predlogov ter priporočila sekretariatu, da jih posreduje Delovni skupini. Na koncu je skupina izrazila hvaležnost sekretariatu Savske komisije za gostovanje in podporo sedmega sestanka.

Prednostni projekti Savske komisije predstavljani na Ljubljanskem forumu 2013



FOTO: Regionalno sodelovanje je ključ do uspeha - © Ljubljana forum 2013

V delu tretjega Ljubljanskega foruma 2013 z naslovom „Upravljanje voda & transport v Donavskem bazenu“ (Ljubljana, 17-18. oktober 2013) je Savska komisija organizirala posvetovanje o prednostnih projektih. Prednostni projekti, ki so bili dogovorjeni v okviru Savske komisije, so bili predstavljeni predstavnikom vladnih, nevladnih, akademskih in poslovnih krogov na področju upravljanja voda, plovbi po celinskih vodah in prostorskem razvoju. Vsi deležniki so poudarili pomembnost Savske komisije kot mehanizma regionalnega sodelovanja ter prepoznali prizadevanja komisije za trajnostni razvoj Savskega bazena. Prav tako so poudarili pomemben potencial komisije pri nadaljni implementaciji regionalnih projektov ter podprli strateško orientacijo Savske komisije k EU Strategiji za Podonavje kot ustreznemu okvirju za implementacijo prednostnih projektov. Posvetovanje je dober primer, kako medsebojno dopolnjevanje med različnimi ambicioznimi procesi, kakor je Ljubljanski forum, in obetajoči regionalni mehanizem za sodelovanje, kakor je Savska komisija, lahko prispevata k trajnostnemu razvoju regije.

Kapitani s Save so se srečali na Ljubljana forumu 2013

V Ljubljani je 17. in 18. oktobra 2013 na Ministrstvu za infrastrukturo in prostor Republike Slovenije potekal osmi sestanek kapitanov kapitanij s porečja Save. To že tradicionalno srečanje je potekalo v okviru „Ljubljana foruma 2013“, ki je bil posvečen upravljanju voda ter prometu v Podonavski regiji. Ob tej priložnosti so se kapitani seznanili z aktivnostmi Savske komisije na področju plovbe in rečnega turizma, kot tudi z načrti komisije za prihodnje obdobje. Posebna pozornost je bila namenjena predpisom, ki urejajo plovbo po celinskih vodah ter potrebi po uskladitvi predpisov o pridobitvi pooblastil za kapitana plovila na evropski ravni. Kapitani so medsebojno izmenjali informacije o stanju plovnihi poti in drugih vprašanjih na področjih, ki so v njihovi pristojnosti. Na sestanku so sprejeli vrsto sklepov, ki so namenjeni dvigu ravni varnosti plovbe, posebej pa so izpostavili potrebo po ureditvi plovnihi poti in rednem monitoringu na kritičnih odsekih zaradi pogostega pojavljanja nizkih vod.

Prihodnji sestanki in dogodki

- 5. sestanek Odbora za plovbo po Savi (Beograd, 3. december 2013)
- 3. konferenca o regulaciji in večnamenski uporabi reke Save (Zagreb, 4. december 2013)
- 9. sestanek Ad-hoc skupine za hidrološke in meteorološke zadeve (Zagreb, 17. december 2013)
- Delavnica o izmenjavi hidroloških in meteoroloških podatkov v Savskem bazenu (načrtovano v januarju 2014)
- 5. sestanek o implementaciji Skupne izjave o vodilnih načelih razvoja plovbe po celinskih vodah in zaščite okolja v Donavskem bazenu (Zagreb, 4-5. februar 2014)
- 34. zasedanje Savske komisije (Zagreb, 18-19. februar 2014)

IN MEMORIAM

Željko Ostojić (21. april 1945 – 4. maj 2013)

Z žalostjo smo prejeli novico, da nas je zapustil dolgoletni član Savske komisije - Željko Ostojić, univ. ing. kult. teh. V svoji bogati delovni karieri na področju upravljanja voda, ki se je začela v Novi Gradiški, nadaljevala pa v Varaždinu in Čakovcu, je svojo polno uveljavitev doživel v Zagrebu, kjer je sodeloval pri delu na mednarodnem sodelovanju upravljanja voda, sodeloval pri izdelovanju številnih predpisov na področju upravljanja voda in pripravi vseh mednarodnih pogodb na področju voda, ki jih je od 1990 sklenila Republika Hrvaška. Od samega začetka je bil udeleženec v mednarodni pobudi, ki je pripeljala do ustanovitve Savske komisije. Pri opravljanju dolžnosti člana Savske komisije so do izraza prišle njegove vizionarske ideje, poklicne izkušnje in široko razumevanje upravljanja voda. Bil je avtor številnih strokovnih člankov in prejemnik številnih nagrad. Upokojil se je 2009 kot načelnik Ministrstva za regionalni razvoj, gozdarstvo in vodno gospodarstvo Republike Hrvaške. Pogrešali ga bomo ne le kot uglednega strokovnjaka in enega od uveljavljenih avtorit na področju gospodarjenja z vodami v zadnjih desetletjih, pač pa tudi kot izjemno osebnost.



UNESCO – USPEŠEN POSREDNIK ZNANJA V REGIJI

Jugovzhodna Evropa je res zanimiv del sveta, ki ima veliko naravnih in kulturnih virov, ki lahko pospešijo njen trajnostni razvoj. Pričakujemo, da bo JVE kmalu okrevala in nadaljevala z rastjo tako, kot je v preteklosti

Savska komisija ponuja UNESCO-u neverjetno pomemben razlog za napredek in tudi edinstveno priložnost, da se bolje in neposredno obravnavajo potrebe oblikovalcev politike v regiji. To sodelovanje je za nas vodilna dejavnost.

UNESCO financira posebne projekte za zaščito biotske raznovrstnosti v porečju Save. Kaj počnejo in kako delajo v času gospodarske krize, smo povprašali Yolanda Valle-Neff, direktorico Regionalnega urada Unesca za znanost in kulturo v Evropi, s sedežem v Benetkah, Italija.

• Kako je sedanja gospodarska kriza vplivala na cilje Združenih narodov glede trajnostnega razvoja s širjenjem dostopnosti kakovostnega izobraževanja?

Gospodarska kriza dejansko pomeni veliko tveganje, da milijonom otrok, zlasti tistim v najrevnejših državah na svetu, odvzame možnost kakovostnega izobraževanja. V globalnem prizadevanju za dosego ciljev »Izobraževanje za vse do leta 2015«, je financiranje izobraževanja ključno vprašanje za vlade in donatorje. Zanesljivi in primerljivi statistični podatki o virih in porabi sredstev so še vedno potrebni za izboljšanje načrtovanja izobraževanja, upravljanje z viri in njihovo mobilizacijo. UNESCO si prizadeva rešiti te izzive s pravočasnimi raziskavami, svetovalno politiko, ki temelji na dokazih in izmenjavo znanja.

• V Jugovzhodni Evropi si vaša organizacija prizadeva za vključitev znanosti in kulture v razvojne strategije držav članic. Kakšen je odziv držav?

UNESCO je edina agencija ZN, ki ima globalno mrežo nacionalnih organov, imenovanih nacionalne komisije, ki so ustanovljene po njihovih predpisih in igrajo pomembno vlogo pri povezovanju s partnerji, usklajevanju dejavnosti ter spodbujanju prepoznavnosti UNESCO na državni ravni. Zaradi tesnega sodelovanja z nacionalnimi komisijami v regiji, zlasti v državah JVE, je UNESCO sposoben izkoristiti ta poseben odnos, da se uresničijo naša prizadevanja za vključitev znanosti in kulture v razvojne strategije držav članic v skladu z vizijo vlad in obratno. Tako se bistveno poveča možnost za uspeh sprejetih strategij, ki se izvajajo. Veseli smo, da smo imeli zelo pozitivne odzive na naša prizadevanja s strani držav članic v JVE.

• Vaša komunikacijska strategija ni usmerjena predvsem na širšo javnost, temveč je precej usmerjena na ožje, posebne skupine. Katere so te skupine?

Res je, da so pisni izdelki ali poročila o sestankih in usposabljanjih, ki jih pogosto podpira UNESCO, usmerjeni na strokovnjake in oblikovalce politike s ciljem, da se pospešijo in delijo specifične informacije o industriji, kot je npr. vloga UNESCO-a kot posrednika znanja za regije na področju znanosti in kulture. Vendar pa je naša spletna stran (www.UNESCO.org/venice) dejansko namenjena širši javnosti s ciljem, da bi vsakdo, od vladnih voditeljev do navadnih državljanov, moral biti obveščen o tem, kaj delamo. Naša spletna stran je bila obiskovana skoraj 150.000 -krat v letu 2012, ne vključujoč več kot 165.000 ogledov videoposnetkov na naši uradni YouTube strani, kot so H2Ooooh! risanke, ki so pripravljene za otroke in ponujajo ideje za smotrno rabo vode. Prav tako izkoriščamo posebne dogodke, kot so Beneški bienale, da odpremo svoje pisarniške prostore za javnost in predstavimo nekatere od mnogih zanimivih dejavnosti, ki jih opravljamo v regiji. V povprečju smo gostili več kot 20 dogodkov na leto.



FOTO: Ustje Drine v Savo
- Miroslav Jeremić



FOTO: Yolanda Valle-Neff, direktorica Regionalnega urada UNESCO za znanost in kulturo v Evropi, Benetke (Italija)
- © UNESCO

• Povezovanje znanosti (oz. lastnikov znanja) in politike (oz. odločevalcev) je izziv v številnih državah. Kako obravnavate izziv?

Kot je omenjeno, ima povezava med znanostjo (ali kulturo) in politiko veliki delež pri delu UNESCO-a kot posrednika znanja v regiji. Eden od načinov za reševanje tega izziva je, da vse te ljudi, ki prihajajo iz zelo različnih krogov - iz akademskih ter iz političnih - združimo v razpravi na istem forumu. To smo velikokrat uspešno opravili kot člani svetovnega odbora PSI Connect projekta, projekta FP7, ki ga financira EU. Namen projekta je premostiti vrzel med znanostjo in politiko na področju upravljanja voda in podnebnimi spremembami, pri čemer smo v sodelovanju z ISRBC organizirali pomembno delavnico z namenom dvigovanja zmogljivosti v letu 2011; ali na podlagi letnih regionalnih sestankih vladnih strokovnjakov za nesnovne kulturne dediščine, ki služijo kot regionalne platforme za izmenjavo znanja in dobrih praks.

• Zakaj so projekti, povezani z upravljanjem s sedimentom (kot tisti, ki se trenutno izvaja v porečju Save), tako pomembni za UNESCO?

Potem, ko so potekale aktivnosti v smeri boljšega vključevanja deležnikov v integrirano upravljanje vodnih virov v Savskem bazenu v zadnjih nekaj letih, je UNESCO ugodil prošnji Savske komisije za pomoč pri razvoju znanstvene osnove za boljše

upravljanje s sedimentom v čezmejnem kontekstu. Upravljanje s sedimentom je bistvena sestavina upravljanja voda, tako za njeno kakovost (npr. prenos in akumulacija, onesnaženja, ohranjanje mokrišč v rečnem koridorju in onesnaženja v estuarijih), kot tudi kvantiteto (sedimentacija/erozija rečnih strug in interakcija s plovbo in obvladovanjem poplav). Pri projektu BALSES sodeluje skupina strokovnjakov iz držav ob reki Savi, ki bo izdelala bilanco sedimenta na nivoju bazena kot podlago za prvi Načrt upravljanja s sedimentom v Savskem ba-

Naše države članice zelo cenijo sodelovanje in podpirajo temeljne procese v Savskem bazenu, kot so vključevanje zainteresiranih strani pri izdelavi čezmejnega elaborata prvega Načrta upravljanja voda za Savski bazen

zenu. V zameno ponuja izvajanje tega projekta edinstveno priložnost, da UNESCO pridobi izkušnje in izboljša zmogljivosti za krepitev orodij, ki bi jih potem širili tudi v številnih drugih delih sveta.

• Kakšno se vam zdi sodelovanje s Savske komisije doslej?

Z razmeroma nizkimi zneski financiranja, dopolnjeno s stalnim sodelovanjem UNESCO in njegove mreže strokovnjakov prek svojega mednarodnega hidrološkega programa (IHP), smo v zadnjih 6 letih skupaj razvili zelo plodno sodelovanje z Savsko komisijo.

Naše države članice zelo cenijo sodelovanje in podpirajo temeljne procese v Savskem bazenu, kot so vključevanje zainteresiranih strani pri izdelavi čezmejnega prvega Načrta upravljanja voda za Savski bazen, kot tudi z vprašanji ravnanja s sedimentom, kar prispeva k oblikovanju politike na področju voda v Savskem bazenu. Boljši rezultat mednarodnega programa ne bi mogel biti kot posredniška vloga prenosa temeljnega znanja v regiji. Savska komisija ponuja UNESCO-u neverjetno pomemben razlog za napredek in tudi edinstveno priložnost, da se bolje in še neposredneje obravnavajo potrebe oblikovalcev politike v regiji. To sodelovanje je za nas vodilna dejavnost.

• Katere so po vašem mnenju perspektive Jugovzhodne Evrope?

Jugovzodna Evropa je res zanimiv del sveta, ki ima veliko naravnih in kulturnih virov, ki lahko pospešijo njen trajnostni razvoj. Nekatere od teh virov si je mogoče razlagati kot ovire za razvoj, kot so npr. visoke kulturne raznolikosti regije. Vendar v tem času gospodarske krize UNESCO ugotavlja, da so to povsem isti viri, ki so družbam v regiji omogočili, da so odporne na različne krize, s katerimi se soočajo, bodisi finančne krize, naravne nesreče, itd. Pričakujemo, da si bo Jugovzodna Evropa kmalu opomogla in še naprej rasla, kot je to že v preteklosti. Še naprej se veselimo sodelovanja z našimi partnerji v tej pomembni regiji, zlasti s Savsko komisijo!

(Marko Barišič)

IMPLEMENTACIJA OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA O SAVSKEM BAZENU:
POGLED REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE

SAVSKA STRATEGIJA: TRAJNOSTNI RAZVOJ POREČJA

Sava izvira v podnožju Triglava in veliko obiskovalcev

Rezultati desetletnega investiranja v delo Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen prihajajo ob pravem času, ko je treba s konkretnimi vsebinami in projekti čezmejnega pomena dejavno sodelovati pri pripravi EU makroregionalne Podonavske strategije

Sodelovanje pri čezmejnem načrtovanju rabe v Savskem bazenu je zelo dober in obetaven primer dobre prakse tudi za druga porečja, je izjavil Hendrik van der Kamp, predsednik Evropskega sveta prostorskih planerjev

Letina 2013 Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen je bogata. Dozoreli so sadovi, ki so plod desetletnega intenzivnega dela držav pogodbenic Okvirnega sporazuma o sodelovanju v Savskem bazenu (OSSB), številnih deležnikov in stalnega sekretariata Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen (Savska komisija). Rezultati desetletnega investiranja v delo Savske komisije prihajajo ob pravem času, ko je treba s konkretnimi vsebinami in projekti čezmejnega pomena dejavno sodelovati pri pripravi EU makroregionalne Podonavske strategije. In kaj so glavni dosežki in produkti sodelovanja v Savskem bazenu?

Povezovanje

Izvajanje OSSB je tesneje povežalo Slovenijo, Hrvaško, BiH in Srbijo pri upravljanju voda v Savskem bazenu. Pri tem ima posebno vlogo prometna dimenzija – izvajanje

Protokola o plovbi in z njim povezane večnamenske ureditve za obnovo plovnega režima v porečju Save. Zgodovinski premik pri medsektorskem povezovanju je izdelan Načrt upravljanja voda za Savski bazen (NUV za Savo), ki je zelo konkretno izhodišče za povezovanje vseh aktualnih uporabnikov vodnih virov v porečju Save kakor tudi potencialnih deležnikov pri snovanju NUV za Savo II za čim bolj kakovostne ureditve.

Ta proces je letos pripeljal do točke, ko je tudi Črna gora prepoznala svoj interes za aktivno sodelovanje v Savski komisiji kar podpirajo vse pogodbenice. Z vključitvijo Črne gore v izvajanje OSSB bo dodatno izpopolnjeno povezovanje držav za izvajanje OSSB in omogočeno njegovo še bolj učinkovito izvajanje.

Pri tem je potrebno izpostaviti dejstvo, da je za utrditev povezovanja med državami in sektorji v letošnjem letu opravil izjemno pomembno delo stalni sekretariat Savske komisije pod vodstvom dr. Dejana Komatine. Z organizacijo številnih tematskih delavnic (plovba, turizem, gospodarstvo, zmanjšanje tveganj pred poplavami) ter obiski ministrstev v

vseh državah pogodbenicah za pripravo seznama prioriteten čezmejnih vsebin in projektov za EU Podonavsko strategijo si vse pogodbenice OSSB lahko obetajo svetlejšo razvojno perspektivo.

Sodelovanje

Zelo konkretno izboljšanje sodelovanja zaradi navedenih aktivnosti je mogoče zaznati z vse bolj dejavnimi odzivi gospodarstva, uporabniki vodnih virov



Hendrik van der Kamp govori na Ljubljana forumu 2013



...v lahko uživa v čistem okolju in prekrasni naravi na njenih bregovih

(plovba, turizem, HE raba, kmetijstvo) ter mest in lokalnih skupnosti v porečju Save. Za krepitev tega procesa so bile, med drugim, v okviru Savske komisije zasnovane tudi smernice za trajnostni turizem v Savskem bazenu.

Kot primer, ki zelo nazorno ilustrira uporabnost in učinkovitost pripravljenih strokovnih podlag izpostavljam izvedbo demo projekta Kolesarska tura Sava 2013 ob Dnevu Save. Izvedba tega projekta je dosegla izjemno pozitiven učinek v mestih in lokalnih skupnostih Savskega bazena. V Sloveniji je, na primer ob obisku Ljubljane



v Mestnem muzeju na ogledu razstave najstarejšega lesenega kolesa na svetu (5200 let), pripomogla k uvrstitvi te vsebine v središče Ljubljana Forum, v Sevnici k pripravi pobude za ustanovitev Centra dobrih praks za upravljanje z gozdnimi in vodnimi viri, v Krškem in Brežicah k vzpostavitvi prvih kolesarskih izposojevalnic (e-kolesa) za poti ob Savi in Krki ter intenzivnim nadaljevanjem ob Savi vse do izliva v Donavo.

Pri navedenih vsebinah in projektih gre za pospešeno izvajanje Strategije za izvajanje OSSB (2011 – 2015), ki je bila sprejeta 1. junija 2011 na 3. sestanku pogodbenic OSSB (Brdo, Slovenija) in potrjena kot izhodišče za pripravo vsebin za EU Podonavsko strategijo na 4. sestanku pogodbenic OSSB v Sarajevu (BiH) 31.5.2013. Pri tem je potrebno izpostaviti okrepitev sodelovanja med državami in med sektorji na primeru večnamenskega pilotnega projekta Krško-Zagreb, ki bo 4. decembra 2013 doživel nadgraditev z mednarodnim dogodkom večnamenske ureditve »Zagreb na Savi«.

Prav posebno vrednost tem procesom dajejo ocene strokovnjakov kot gospoda Hendrik van der Kamp-a, predsednika Evropskega sveta prostorskih planerjev, ki je na Ljubljana Forumu (17. oktober, 2013) izjavil: »Sodelovanje pri čezmejnem načrtovanju rabe v Savskem bazenu je zelo dober in obetaven primer dobre prakse tudi za druga porečja«.

Cilj: Večja kakovost življenja v Savskem bazenu in regiji

Za doseganje ciljev EU Podonavske strategije so pred desetletjem pogodbenice OSSB začele obsežen in intenziven proces, ki je privedel do priprave seznama ključnih vsebin ter prioritarnih čezmejnih projektov za doseganje trajnostnega razvoja v mednarodnem porečju. Cilj: zasnova celovitih večnamenskih ureditev, povečanje deleža rabe obnovljivih virov, zmanjšanje tveganj pred poplavami in sušami, intermodalnost za boljšo povezavo in dostopnost) v skupnem porečju, ki naj postane zelena



Kolesarji na svoji poti ob Savi – Maksim Miletič

razvojna os ob najbolj vodnatem pritoku Donave – Savi. Pri tem sledimo cilje krepitve vloge zelene infrastrukture (gozdnih in vodnih virov in njihovih ekosistemskih storitev) Savskega bazena z ureditvami, ki prispevajo k večji kakovosti življenja v mednarodnem porečju.

Prepričani smo, da s predlaganim pristopom lahko zaznavno prispevamo tako v Savskem bazenu kot tudi širše v Podonavju. Za to imamo reference, ki so aktualne za države v porečju Tise, Pruta ali delte Donave. Proces izvajanja EU Podonavske strategije je imenitna priložnost za posredovanje subregionalnih dosežkov in izkušenj vsem zainteresiranim. Še več – velik izziv je povezovanje EU makroregionalnih strategij - pri čemer imajo pogodbenice OSSB zgodovinsko priložnost, da uporabijo izkušnje pridobljene v Savskem bazenu tudi pri pripravi EU Jadransko-jonske strategije.

Dr. Mitja Bricelj,

slovenski član Savske komisije





FOTO: Četrti sestanek pogodbenic OSSB (Sarajevo, 31. maj 2013)

SAVA - ENA REKA, ŠTIRI DRŽAVE, NEOMEJENE MOŽNOSTI

Rezultati četrtega sestanka pogodbenic so še enkrat pokazali, da je OSSB postavil dobre temelje za razvoj sodelovanja v regiji na zelo ambiciozen in celovit način

Udeleženci so poudarili pomembnost prednostnih projektov glede izvajanja OSSB, posebej v povezavi z EU Strategijo za Podonavje

Četrti sestanek pogodbenic Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu, katerega gostitelj je bila Bosna in Hercegovina 31. maja 2013 v Sarajevu, je bila priložnost za obrežne države v porečju Save, da revidirajo in ocenijo dejavnosti izvajanja Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu (OSSB) v zadnjih dveh letih ter opredelijo splošne smernice za prihodnje sodelovanje. Sestanka so se udeležili visoki predstavniki držav pogodbenic, kakor tudi predstavniki mednarodnih organizacij, nevladnih organizacij, finančnih institucij in drugi deležniki, ki se zanimajo za oceno napredka doseženega pri izvajanju OSSB.

Glede na ključna vprašanja pri izvajanju OSSB so udeleženci izpostavili pomen prednostnih projektov, pomembnih za izvajanje OSSB, zlasti v sinergiji s strategijo EU za Podonavje. Poleg tega je sprejetje Načrta upravljanja voda za Savski bazen (NUV za Savo) bistvenega pomena za učinkovito prihodnje izvajanje OSSB kot tudi za ratifikacijo že podpisanih protokolov k OSSB in končno uskladitev z ostalimi akti.

Napredek pri izvajanju OSSB, prikazan v izčrpnem poročilu, v veliki meri ustreza načrtom določenim v strategiji o izvajanju OSSB. S sprejetjem poročila, kakor tudi iz izjave s 4. sestanka pogodbenic, so visoki predstavniki pogodbenic izpostavili pomen Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen (Savska komisija) pri izvajanju OSSB v preteklem obdobju in podali dragocene smernice za nadaljnje ukrepe, ki bi morali biti usmerjeni na:

- zaključek nacionalnih postopkov pred sprejetjem NUV za Savo, in zagotoviti ustrezne človeške in finančne vire za nadaljnje ukrepe pri izvajanju načrta kot tudi za naslednje cikle NUV;
- podporo za nadaljnji razvoj Načrta za obvladovanje poplavne ogroženosti za Savski bazen in ostalih celostnih sistemov za porečje Save;

- dokončanje podrobnega načrta in pričetek del za sanacijo plovbenega območja reke Save;
- določitev drugih razvojnih dejavnosti v porečju upoštevaje njihovo okoljsko trajnost in morebitne vplive podnebnih sprememb in
- nadaljnjo preiskavo možnosti za uvedbo pravno zavezujočega pomena odločitev Savske komisije na področju upravljanja voda.

V ta namen je v prvi vrsti potreben nadaljnji napredek v zvezi z:

- zagotavljanjem ustreznih finančnih instrumentov za izvedbo posameznih aktivnosti in projektov predvsem tistih, ki se izvajajo pod okriljem Savske komisije;
- izmenjavo informacij v porečju (npr. hidroloških in meteoroloških podatkov);
- uskladitvijo nacionalnih metodologij (npr. v zvezi z zbiranjem hidrometeoroloških podatkov, hidroloških in hidravličnih analiz, določitev poplavne ogroženosti in oceno škode);
- dostopnostjo do osnovnih podatkov (topografskih, hidroloških, itd), ki so potrebni za pripravo posebnih študij, ki so v skupnem interesu pogodbenic in jih koordinira Savska komisija;
- krepitev zmogljivosti na področju dela povezanega z OSSB;
- sodelovanjem zainteresiranih strani pri izvajanju OSSB, predvsem z razširitvijo platforme večjega števila deležnikov iz akademskih in poslovnih sektorjev.

Rezultati 4. sestanka pogodbenic so še enkrat pokazali, da OSSB vzpostavlja dobre temelje za razvoj regionalnega sodelovanja na zelo ambiciozen in celovit način, saj spodbuja sodelovanje v okviru OSSB, vključuje različne sektorje centralnih uprav pogodbenic, lokalne oblasti, druge javne in zasebne deležnike in nevladne organizacije. S tem se izboljšuje sodelovanje, zavedanje, znanje in zmogljivosti na medsektorskih in večplastnih ravneh vsake pogodbenice in v regionalnem okviru.

Melita Žižanović-Dakić,

*Specialni svetovalec za pravne in splošne zadeve,
Sekretariat Savske komisije*

ZAČETKI REKE SAVE SO SKRIVNOSTNI IN SLIKOVITI

Reka Sava, ki v svojem toku od izvira do izliva povezuje štiri države, izvira v dveh izviroh v severozahodnem delu Slovenije. Oba izvira slovita po svoji lepoti in sta naravovarstveno pomembni območji

Eden od izvirov je mokrišče Zelenci, kjer izvira Sava Dolinka, drugi je slap Savica, kjer izvira Sava Bohinjka. Obe divji in zelenomodri alpski reki se pri Radovljici združita v reko Savo, ki se po 940 km izliva v Donavo

Ko pomislimo na reko Savo, si mogoče predstavljamo široko reko, ki teče čez poplavno ravnico, in tam, kjer je še naravno ohranjena, obdana z logi počasi vijuga skozi kulturno krajino. Njeni začetki pa so nadvse drugačni, skrivnostni in slikoviti, z razgibanimi značilnostmi alpskega sveta. Reka Sava, ki v svojem toku od izvira do izliva povezuje štiri države, izvira v dveh izviroh v severozahodnem delu Slovenije. Oba izvira slovita po svoji lepoti in sta naravovarstveno pomembni območji. Eden od izvirov je mokrišče Zelenci, kjer izvira Sava Dolinka, drugi je slap Savica, kjer izvira Sava Bohinjka. Obe divji in zelenomodri alpski reki se združita pri Radovljici v reko Savo, ki se po 940 km izliva v Donavo.

Zelenci so 54 ha veliko mokrišče v dolini zahodno od Kranjske Gore, obdana z vrhovi Julijskih Alp in Karavank. Posebni so zaradi razgibane geološke zgodovine, nenavadnih hidroloških pojavov ter redke in posebne mokriščne in barjanske flore in favne. Njihov najbolj nenavaden del so zelenomodra jezercja z brbotajočimi podvodnimi »vulkančki«. Ti izvirkri v krednem dnu so svojevrsten in edinstven naravni pojav v Sloveniji ter nenavaden izvir reke Save Dolinke. Širše območje mokrišča obsega še številna vodna okna, meandrirajočo strugo reke, obsežne površine šašja s trstičjem, vrbovjem in jelševjem ter prehodno in nizko barje z rastlinskimi in živalskimi vrstami, od katerih so številne redke in ogrožene. Zaradi izjemnih in redkih geoloških, hidroloških, krajinskih in ekosistemskih lastnosti so Zelenci od leta 1992 zavarovani kot naravni rezervat. So tudi del evropskega omrežja varovanih območij Natura 2000, predvsem zaradi ohranjanja prehodnega barja, uleknin na šotni podlagi in nizkega barja. So tudi naravna vrednota državnega pomena ter ekološko pomembno območje.



FOTO: Izvir Zelenci – M. Rogelj

Slap Savica se nahaja v steni Komarče zahodno od Bohinjskega jezera znotraj Triglavskega narodnega parka. Vode, ki ga napajajo, prihajajo iz podzemlja Doline Triglavskih jezer. Gre za kraški izvir, saj voda izvira iz jame, nastale v izrazitem prelomu v steni. Slap je dvojni in ima obliko črke A. Glavni pramen pada v dveh stopnjah v skupni višinski razliki 78 m. Zaradi izjemnih hidroloških in geomorfoloških

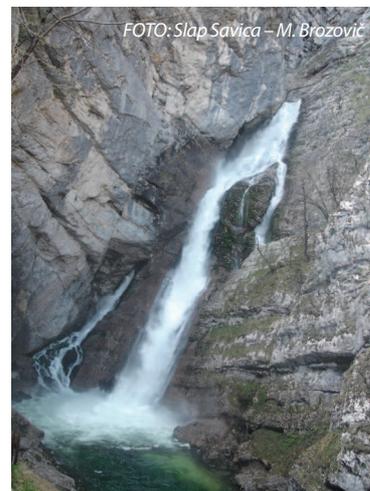


FOTO: Slap Savica – M. Brozovič

lastnosti je naravna vrednota državnega pomena. Nahaja se tudi znotraj Natura 2000 območja in ekološko pomembnega območja Julijskih Alp. Slap Savica ima tudi velik nacionalno-zgodovinski pomen, saj ga je kot simboličen motiv v veliki epski pesnitvi ovekovečil pesnik France Prešeren.

Oba izvira sta državni znamenitosti in zelo obiskani turistični točki. Medtem, ko je za ohranjanje slapu Savice bistveno predvsem urejanje turističnega obiska ob njegovem vznožju, je groženj na Zelencih več. Ogroža jih zasipavanje s prodrom, ki ga prinesejo hudourniki z okoliških hribov, sušenje in zaraščanje močvirja zaradi prekinjenih hidroloških tokov ob izgradnji mimoidoče ceste ter slabšanje kakovosti vode zaradi dejavnosti v zaledju. Obe območji varujemo z režimi zavarovanega območja ter drugimi ukrepi varstva. Na Zelencih ravnokar poteka tudi LIFE+ projekt Ohranjanje in upravljanje sladkovodnih mokrišč v Sloveniji – WETMAN, katerega aktivnosti pripeljejo k dolgoročnemu ohranjanju območja.

Andreja Škvarč,

Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave



Geografska mapa rijeke Save od izvira u Sloveniji do ušća u Dunav u Beogradu

VODA NI SAMO TEKOČINA, PREDVSEM ŽIVLJENJSKI PRO

Projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA si je zastavil ambiciozen cilj, da bo v Sloveniji trend zavedanja o pomenu biodiverzitete vodnih ekosistemov za življenje na planetu obrnil v pozitivno smer

Ko odpremo pipo, ne razmišljamo o povezanosti vode, ki jo pijemo, z bližnjo reko. V Sloveniji imamo dobrih 50 odstotkov možnosti, da je ta voda Sava ali eden njenih pritokov

Javnomnenjska raziskava Eurobarometra je pokazala, da Evropejci kljub številnim kampanjam še vedno slabo razumemo grožnje vodnim ekosistemom in izgubo biodiverzitete. Čeprav se Slovenija ni odrezala veliko slabše od evropskega povprečja, smo bili vendarle leta 2007 Slovenci za 6 % bolj obveščeni o upadanju biodiverzitete kot leta 2010, kar je zaskrbljujoče; tudi v Evropi so izgubljanje biodiverzitete leta 2007 jemali za 9 % resneje kot tri leta kasneje. Seznanjenost z Naturo 2000 in njenim pomenom sicer narašča, a še vedno le 26 % prebivalstva ve, kaj je to.

Voda ni samo tekočina, ki je največji del vsake žive celice in zato označena kot vir življenja. Ni samo pijača, ki poteši žejo, osveži in spere umazanijo, ko nam, razvajenim potrošnikom civilizacijskih dobrin, priteče iz pipe. In tudi ni samo brezmejen, najcenejši in dvomljivo »zelen«vir energije za turbine, ki napajajo našo potrošniško žejo. Tudi zabava in športi na vodi, na ledu in snegu so le postranske dobrobiti vode. Voda je tudi in predvsem življenjski prostor in medij, ki je za vodne živali in rastline tako samoumeven in nepogrešljiv, kot je za nas zrak. Kolikokrat pomislimo na to, ko - v 21. stoletju! - v razvitih deželah s pitno vodo spiramo celo stranišča?

Davek za naše ugodje in razvade plačujejo vodni prebivalci s svojim zdravjem in pogosto tudi z življenjem, nazadnje pa tudi mi sami. Imamo en sam planet, ki si ga delimo z drugimi živimi bitji, z vsemi vrstami, njihovo raznolikostjo in pestrostjo vred, kar z enim izrazom imenujemo biodiverziteteta. Prav biodiverziteteta omogoča, da je življenje na planetu takšno, kot je. Če ne drugega, je zaradi tega lepše in bolj kakovostno, ljudje pa imamo od biodiverzitete oz. ohranjene narave tudi nepreštevne koristi. Sodoben izraz zanje je ekosistemske usluge. Tako je krog soodvisnosti življenja sklenjen. Zato je pomembno ohranjanje prav vsake žive vrste, kajti vsaka ima v naravi svojo ekološko vlogo, če to vidimo ali ne, če smo to pripravljene sprejeti ali ne.

Promociji in s tem ohranjanju biodiverzitete naših celinskih voda je namenjen projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA, ki smo ga naslovili Živa voda - od biodiverzitete do pipe. Pripravil ga je Inštitut LUTRA, nevladna

organizacija za ohranjanje narave, ki ga tudi vodi, partnerja sta Inštitut za vodo RS in HOPA, oglaševalska hiša iz Maribora. Kakšna so izhodišča in naloge triletnega projekta, ki ga podpira Evropska komisija, sofinancirata pa ga tudi Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo in okolje in Holding slovenske elektrarne?

Projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA si je zastavil ambiciozen cilj, da bo v Sloveniji trend zavedanja o pomenu biodiverzitete vodnih ekosistemov za življenje na planetu obrnil v pozitivno smer. Za doseganje tega cilja je potreben dober komunikacijski načrt, premišljene javne kampanje in inovativni pristopi. V urbanih središčih, kjer je prostor zasičen z raznoterimi oglasi na vseh mogočih medijih, je težko doseči zanimanje za ohranjanje tako abstraktnega pojma, kot je biodiverziteteta voda, saj voda priteče iz pipe na vsakem vogalu. Ko odpremo pipo, pa ne razmišljamo o povezanosti vode, ki jo pijemo, z bližnjo reko. V Sloveniji imamo dobrih 50 odstotkov možnosti, da je ta voda Sava ali eden njenih pritokov.

Pomembno vprašanje, ki se ga loteva projekt LIFE+ AQUAVIVA, je tudi vsakdanja raba in poraba vode. Je bolj priporočljivo in manj obremenjujoče za okolje pitje ustekleničene vode ali vode iz pipe? V kakšni zvezi je pitna voda z ohranjenimi vodnimi ekosistemi? Količina odpadnih voda še vedno narašča in se pomanjkljivo ali sploh neočiščena steka v potoke in reke. Slovenija je bila leta 2007 med 14 evropskimi državami na četrtem mestu po porabi vode na prebivalca. Če ne bomo spremenili odnosa do vodnih virov, se nam obeta, da bomo ob podnebnih



Vidra (Lutra lutra) je vrhunski plenilec v naših celinskih vodnih ekosistemih, zato jo lahko štejemo za ambasadorko sladkovodne biodiverzitete. Šele podrobna inventarizacija na spodnji Savi (2007/08) in srednji Savi (2010) je pokazala, da je Sava pomemben vidrin habitat in hkrati koridor, ki povezuje življenjska območja te živalske vrste v pritokih Save. Avtor: Tatjana Gregorc

ODNA JE TUDI IN OSTOR IN MEDIJ



Za ohranjanje biodiverzitete reke so pomembna naravna, obraščena obrežja s prodišči, tolmoni in drugimi strukturami, kakršne so ustvarile naravne sile. Sava v Podkraju (Hrastnik) – kako dolgo bo še takšna? Avtor: Gorazd Kosi

spremembah, ki se napovedujejo, v ne tako daljni prihodnosti ostali žejni sredi poplav.

Okvirni sporazum o Savskem bazenu, ki ga razglašajo za dobro prakso in zgled sodelovanja med državami v okviru podonavskega bazena, v 11. členu govori o skupnem trajnostnem upravljanju Savskega rečnega bazena, na prvem mestu pa je omenjeno »zagotavljanje zadostne količine vode primerne kakovosti za ohranjanje, varstvo in izboljšanje vodnih ekosistemov, vključno s floro in favno ter ekosistemi naravnih stoječih voda in mokrišč«. Slovenski komunikacijski projekt LIFE ima prav na tem področju veliko možnosti za sodelovanje s sporočilom o skupni odgovornosti za ohranjanje vodne biodiverzitete od izvirov Save do njenega izliva v Donavo in lahko pomembno vpliva tudi na druge države Savskega sporazuma. Naša država ima še posebej odgovo-

rno nalogo, saj vodozbirno območje obeh izvirov Save v celoti leži na območju Slovenije. Zato bi pričakovali, da bomo z vso skrbjo negovali vrednote naše osrednje reke in jo, kot vzorni skrbniki, neokrnjeno z vsem njenim bogastvom predali v nadaljnjo skrb južnim sosedom. Spomnimo, da Sava od slovensko-hrvaške meje do izliva v Donavo teče svobodna, kljub mejam nepregrajena.

Marjana Hönigsfeld Adamič,

koordinatorka projekta LUTRA,

Inštitut za ohranjanje naravne dediščine, Slovenija

<http://www.aquaviva.si>

REČNI INFORMACIJSKI S DELU REKE SAVE V SRBIJI

Skladnost sistemov in uporaba mednarodnih standardov, zaradi katerih so zaživel rečni informacijski servisi, so vključili reko Savo v evropsko omrežje plovnih poti v smislu uporabe informacijske tehnologije za podporo plovbi

Največji dosežek, h kateremu je vzpostavitev RIS v Srbiji prispevala tako na Donavi, kot tudi na Savi, se odraža v sistemu dodeljevanja evropske enotne identifikacijske številke plovila (ENI)

Več kot pet let je minilo od časa, ko se je začelo govoriti o rečnih informacijskih servisih (RIS) na reki Savi in prvih dejavnostih, povezanih z uvajanjem te tehnologije v dokumente Savske komisije. Prvi logičen korak, ki je tudi že opravljen, je ureditev in prepoznavanje standardov. V svojih sklepih je Savska komisija predlagala uporabo Inland ECDIS standarda, ERI standarda za elektronsko poročanje, Inland AIS standarda za lociranje in sledenje plovil in NTS standarda za elektronska sporočila ladjarstvu. Ad-hoc RIS strokovna skupina Savske komisije, je pripravila predlog, ki je usklajen z dogajanjem na mreži evropskih vodnih poti in evropsko zakonodajo. Odločen in pogumen korak naprej je bil storjen z določitvijo precej kratkih časovnih okvirov, da države pogodbenic Okvirnega sporazuma vzpostavijo RIS v porečju Save.

Temu je konec leta 2009 in v začetku leta 2010 sledil projekt, katerega rezultat je oblika RIS na reki Savi ter vzpostavitvi prototipov na pilotnih odsekih v Srbiji, Bosni in Hercegovini in na Hrvaškem. To je bil prvi signal, da je RIS na reki Savi ne le mogoč, temveč tudi na dosegu roke, tudi ko gre za najbolj zahteven element infrastrukture - sistem za lociranje in sledenje plovil. Vzpostavljene so tri bazne postaje. Na več lokacijah (vključujoč v Sekretariatu Savske komisije v Zagrebu) so monti-

rani terminali, na katerih je mogoče spremljati plovbo na območju dosega prototipa.

Ugodne okoliščine pred vzpostavitvijo RIS na reki Savi v Republiki Srbiji se odražajo v spoznanju pomena izvajanja rečnih informacijskih servisov s strani pristojnih organov Republike Srbije kot tudi odgovornih oseb v Delegaciji Evropske unije v Republiki Srbiji. Na podlagi pripravljenega projekta se je začelo financiranje izvajanja rečnih informacijskih servisov na Donavi v Republiki Srbiji. V naslednji etapi je Direkcija za vodne poti predlagala, da se neporabljena sredstva iz izvajanja RIS na Donavi razširijo tudi na reko Savo, saj je projektna dokumentacija za vzpostavitev RIS na reki Savi, ki so jo države članice financirale preko Savske komisije, že obstajala. Delegacija Evropske unije je sprejela in finančno podprla ta predlog, s čimer se je začelo vzpostavljanje RIS na delu Save v Republiki Srbiji.

Osnovna postaja je nameščena na objektih termoelektrarne



*Pogled od termoelektrarne v Obrenovcu
- Reka Sava postaja integralni del evropskega omrežja plovnih poti*

Po projektni dokumentaciji je bila predvidena vzpostavitev treh baznih postaj na Savi. V okviru prototipa je že delovala ena bazna postaja v Sremski Mitrovici. Obstoječi prototip se je nadgradil z ustreznimi in bolj naprednimi komponentami. Zasnova RIS sistema v Republiki Srbiji, zlasti še pod-sistema za lociranje in sledenje plovilom, omogoča enostavno dodajanje novih baznih postaj in integracijo v obstoječi sistem. Novo pridobljene bazne postaje so postavljene na objekt Termoelektrarne Nikola Tesla B v Obrenovcu (glej slike), na visoko poslovno stavbo v Sremski Mitrovici, in steber mobilne telefonije v Kuzminu. S tem je bila dosežena popolna pokritost dela reke Save v Srbiji z AIS signalom.

ERVISI SO ZAŽIVELI NA

Kot podlaga za elektronski prikaz pozicije ladij se v sistemu za lociranje in sledenje uporabljajo elektronske navigacijske karte reke Save. Te elektronske navigacijske karte so izdelane v skladu z mednarodnim Inland ECDIS standardom verzije standarda 2.1. Kot vhodni podatek za elektronske navigacijske karte je bil uporabljen digitalni orto-foto visoke ločljivosti (ločljivost pikselov 50cm ali manj, odvisno od sektorja), iz katerega so bili pridobljeni podatki o toku reke in objektih pomembnih za navigacijo. Elektronske navigacijske karte za reko Savo so javno dostopne na spletu in se lahko brezplačno uporabljajo.

Podsistemi, ki zagotavljajo elektronsko sporočanje ladjarstvu in elektronsko poročanje so razširjeni na način, da pokrivajo tudi reko Savo. Zato je možno izdajanje elektronskih sporočil ladjarstvu, kot tudi prijavljanje plovbe za vse uporabnike reke Save.

Čeprav se je IALA oddajnik za oddajanje korekcije pozicijskega signala izvajal kot del sistema RIS na Donavi, krije v celoti tudi reko Savo. Torej, vsi tisti, ki imajo ustrezen sprejemnik na krovu ladje, lahko brez doplačila uporabljajo javno dostopen signal za korekcijo položaja, ki je popolnoma v skladu s priporočili IALA.

Za širšo javnost je minilo skoraj neopazno, ampak za tiste, ki se ukvarjajo z navigacijo in se spoznajo na evropsko zakonodajo in namene usklajevanja plovbe, je največji dosežek uvedba sistema dodeljevanja enotne identifikacijske številke ladje (ENI), k čemur je mnogo prispevala vzpostavitev RIS v Republiki Srbiji tako na Donavi kot tudi na Savi. Vsako plovilo, ki je registrirano v registru plovil na ozemlju Republike Srbije, lahko v kratkem in učinkovitem postopku pridobi enotno identifikacijsko številko plovila, ki je popolnoma v skladu z evropsko zakonodajo.



RIS prispeva k varnosti plovbe



Sistem omogoča celovito informacijo o plovilih

V Republiki Srbiji obstaja tudi operativna baza trupov, ki omogoča izmenjavo podatkov z enotno evropsko bazo trupov plovil (EU Hull Database).

Ne smemo pozabiti, da je v okviru izvajanja RIS na Donavi in Savi, Republika Srbija, s pomočjo Evropske unije, izvedla tudi program opremljanja trgovskih plovil z AIS transponderji in ECDIS sistemi. Vse zainteresirane strani so se lahko v obdobju, ki je trajalo 14 mesecev, prijavile ter v okviru projekta, ki ga je financirala EU, brezplačno dobile AIS transponder in/ali ECDIS sistem. Edini pogoj, ki so ga morale izpolnjevati, je bil ta, da plujejo po srbskem delu reke Donave in/ali reke Save. Ta program opremljanja je doživel velik uspeh, saj je več kot 160 ladij pod različnimi zastavami že opremljeno z ustrežno opremo za uporabo RIS sistema.

Danes, ob koncu leta 2013, je RIS na reki Savi resničnost. RIS storitve in sistemi, ki to omogočajo, v celoti delujejo v Republiki Srbiji. Trenutno se vzpostavlja RIS na delu Save v Republiki Hrvaški, s čimer se bo plovni del reke Save dejansko pokrival z RIS storitvami. Pričakovati je, da se bo v razmeroma kratkem času to tudi uresničilo ter da bodo uporabniki plovne poti imeli na voljo enako raven storitev kot na večjem delu evropskega omrežja plovnih poti.

Skladnosti sistemov in uporaba mednarodnih standardov, zaradi katerih so zaživele RIS, so vključili reko Savo v evropsko omrežje plovnih poti v smislu uporabe informacijske tehnologije za podporo plovbi.

Zoran Lukić,
Šef Odseka za RIS,
Direkcija za vodne poti, Beograd

ZAGREB NA SAVI – KAPIT V SLUŽBI ZAŠČITE OKOLJ

Cilj programa je zaštita, razvoj in uporaba reke Save ter zaledja od meje s Slovenijo do Siska. Glede na



FOTO: Pogled na Savico (del Zagreba) – Damjan Krstinić

Prometni potencial nove zasnove predstavlja odsek dolvodno od poplavnega razbremenilnega kanala, ki je zasnovan tako, da bo ploven; skupaj z načrtovano novo zagrebško cestno in železniško obvoznico predstavlja multimodalno prometno vozlišče, ki povezuje pristanišča Reko in kanal Ren-Majna-Donava

Lansko leto se je začela izdelava novega koncepta programa Zagreb na reki Savi, ki rešuje probleme v zgornjem Posavju in predvideva evakuacijo visokih voda mimo Zagreba ter postavlja temelje za uporabo reke Save. Nov koncept je bil zaključen v začetku leta 2013 in predstavlja strokovno podlago tega večnamenskega programa varstva, ureditve in uporabe reke Save od meje z Republiko Slovenijo do Siska.

Povezavo med Zagrebom in Savo so vedno določale poplave. Najbolj znana poplava je bila leta 1964, po kateri je ob sodelovanju Združenih narodov zgrajen in vzpostavljen sistem zaštite pred poplavami za srednje Posavje. Ta sistem ni bil nikoli končan v obliki, v kateri je načrtovan in je del Posavja gorvodno in dolvodno od Zagreba pustil delno nezaščitenega pred poplavami.

Medtem je odsek Save gorvodno reguliran z izgradnjo niza hidroelektrarn, kar je neizogibno vplivalo na reko Savo in na dno struge

na hrvaški strani meje. Dno struge se je znižalo, kar ima negativen vpliv na raven podtalnice na vodnem območju Zagreba in Samobora. V primeru, da se takšna situacija nadaljuje, je pod vprašajem oskrba s pitno vodo v Zagrebu.

Varnost pred poplavami v novih razmerah je nižja od pričakovane in sistem nujno potrebuje obnovo. Urbanistični, transportni in energetski potenciali reke Save na območju Siska do meje z Republiko Slovenijo so trenutno v veliki meri neizkoriščeni.

Do leta 2003 je bilo razvito nekaj zasnov programa Zagreba na reki Savi, pa vse so vključevale prehod vodnega vala skozi mesto Zagreb ter drugačne oblike zaštite in uporabe reke Save. Nov koncept je bil razvit leta 2013, ki za razliko od prejšnjih, predvideva usmerjanje velikih vodnih valov po razbremenilnem kanalu Sava-Sava mimo mesta Zagreb.

Kanal Sava-Sava je v bistvu rekonstruirani kanal Sava-Odra. Rekonstrukcija je načrtovana tako, da se obstoječi kanal v najbližji točki znova poveže z reko Savo (blizu Privlake) in se poglubi tako, da lahko sprejme pretok 4500 m³/s med prehodom poplavnega vala. Treba je izkopati 5 km novega odseka kanala, da se bi lahko znova povezal z reko Savo, potrebna pa je tudi razširitev na nižjem delu. Razširitev je načrtovana na desni strani, ker se na levi strani nahajajo naselja. Globina kanala se giblje od 6,3 m do 10,9 m.

ALNA INVESTICIJA JA

negativne trende se danes ne zastavlja vprašanje, ali je treba kaj narediti, ampak kaj je treba narediti



FOTO: Reka Sava – Marija Barkidžija



FOTO: Poplavni val v Zagrebu – CROPIX

Prednost nove zasnove programa Zagreb na reki Savi je njen večnamenski značaj, oziroma koristi, ki niso povezane izključno z energetske izrabo reke. Z uresničitvijo nove zasnove bi se ustavilo zniževanje ravni podzemne vode, kar zagotavlja dolgoročno oskrbo Zagreba in okolice s pitno vodo in deluje ugodno na floro in favno na področju posega.

Poplavna varnost pred poplavami bi se z izvedbo nove zasnove tudi znatno povečala. Na ta način bi bilo celotno območje od slovenske meje do Siska ustrezno zaščiteno pred poplavami.

Prometni potencial nove zasnove je v spodnjem delu kanala, ki je zasnovan tako, da je v IV. kategoriji plovnosti. Skupaj z načrtovano novo zagrebško cestno in železniško obvoznico predstavlja multimodalno prometno vozlišče, ki povezuje pristanišče Reka in kanal Ren-Majna-Donava. Tako se lahko pot blaga iz Sueškega prekopa do Srednje Evrope skrajša za teden dni v primerjavi s sedanjo potjo, ki vključuje severnomorska pristanišča.

Skupni energetski potencial reke Save na območju ob meji z Republiko Slovenijo do Siska je približno 150 MW. Energetski objekti nove zasnove programa Zagreb na Savi imajo osrednjo letno proizvodnjo in instalirane zmogljivosti v višini približno 630 GWh, vse iz obnovljivih virov energije. To ustreza višini 25% letne porabe v Zagrebu, ki bo proizvedena v središču porabe. Elektroenergetski objekti nove zasnove so HE Zaprešić (Podsused) 46 MW, HE Prečko 42 MW, HE Sisak 27 MW in 4 male hidroelektrarne skozi Zagreb s skupno močjo okrog 40 MW (Jarun, Šanci, Petruševac in Ivanja Reka).

Med pripravo novega koncepta je preizkušena tudi možnost izgradnje reverzibilne hidroelektrarne na Medvednici. RHE Medvednica kot spodnji bazen lahko uporablja akumulacijo HE Prečko, kot najbolj ugodna preizkušena lokacija zgornjega bazena pa se je

izkazal Bradovec. Maksimalna možna moč reverzibilne hidroelektrarne na tej lokaciji je 500 MW, vendar pa ta elektrarna ni sestavni del sistema. Njena izgradnja je smiselna, če se za to pokaže potreba v hrvaškem energetske sistemu.

Predvideno je, da je vsak energetski objekt opremljen z ladijsko prevodnico, da bi reka Sava bila plovna do meje z Republiko Slovenijo, s čimer bi Republika Hrvaška izpolnila mednarodne obveznosti. Prostorske možnosti v Zagrebu, ki nastanejo z uresničitvijo nove zasnove, so zagotovo zelo koristne vendar je to območje treba gledati tudi skozi interese stroke in vseh prebivalcev Zagreba. Namen tega prostora je treba določiti s široko demokratično proceduro, da bi le-ta postal resnični razvojni potencial.

Nova zasnova je pripravljena ob stalnem nadzoru strokovnjakov HEP-a, Hrvaških vod ter neodvisnega strokovnega sveta programa, ki ga sestavlja 14 strokovnjakov s področja hidrotehnike, hidravlike, energetike, urbanističnega načrtovanja in ekologije. V skupnem pregledu Strokovnega sveta je navedeno, da obravnavo gradivo štejejo kot enega izmed najboljših elaboratov raziskovalnega tipa v zadnjem času, kar spodbuja vlagatelje k nadaljnjemu razvoju programa.

Cilj programa je zaščita, razvoj in uporaba reke Save in zaledja od meje s Slovenijo do Siska. Glede na negativne trende se danes ne zastavlja vprašanje, ali je treba kaj narediti, ampak kaj je treba narediti. Model upravljanja zagotavlja največjo transparentnost in vključevanje vseh institucionalnih in neinstitucionalnih udeležencev. Z njihovo podporo je mogoče opredeliti potrebe tega območja ter načine reševanja težav na tem območju.

Leo Penović, dipl.ing.grad.
Voditelj programa Zagreb na Savi



FOTO: Namakanje v Posavini – Nada Koturić

DENAR EU ZA SISTEM NAMAKANJA NA LEVEM IN DESNEM BREGU SAVE

Okoli 240.000 EUR iz IPA II sklada bosta dobili občini Lovaši in Tompojevci na Hrvaškem ter občini Odžak in Šamac iz BiH, projektna dokumentacija pa naj bi bila končana v letu in pol

Na območju Odžaka in Šamca bosta postavljena po dva sistema za namakanje, ki se bosta uporabljala za namakanje izbranih in dobičkonosnih kmetijskih kultur na parcelah velikosti približno enega hektarja, cena vsakega pa znaša približno 12.000 evrov

Evropska unija bo iz svojega sklada IPA II financirala izdelavo projektno dokumentacije za izvedbo sistema namakanja v štirih občinah na levem in desnem bregu Save, in sicer Lovaši in Tompojevci na Hrvaškem ter Odžak in Šamac iz BiH.

Projekt je vreden okoli 240.000 EUR. Evropska unija sodeluje s 85 odstotkov sredstev, medtem ko bodo ostanek zagotovili partnerji projekta, torej občine same. Projektna dokumentacija naj bi bila končana v roku enega leta in pol.

To je še eden v nizu projektov čezmejnega sodelovanja, ki ga s svojim denarjem podpira Evropska unija. Ob tej priložnosti sta Hajrudin Hadžidedić in Savo Minić, načelnika občin Odžak (Županija Posavska) in Šamac (Republika Srpska), podpisala Sporazum o partnerstvu, ki določa vloge in naloge, oziroma pravice in odgovornosti partnerjev pri izvajanju projekta.

»Vesel sem, da bomo projekt izvajali skupaj z občinami iz Hrvaške«, je dejal župan Hadžidedić in pri tem poudaril, da je še posebej vesel, da so ta projekt dobili v zelo hudi konkurenci. »Projekt je za nas življenjsko pomemben«, je dodal, »ker se bo povečal donos s polj, s tem pa tudi prihodki kmetijcev.«

Načelnik Minić je posebej poudaril, da je takšen projekt »pravi ukrep za začetek uvajanja namakalnih sistemov, s čimer se zmanjša uničujoč vpliv suše na kmetijsko proizvodnjo na našem območju«.

Meni, da je »z namestitvijo in učinkovito uporabo namakalnih sistemov treba izboljšati konkurenčnost lokalne kmetijske proizvodnje«.

Načrtuje se, da se v občinah Odžak in Šamac namestita po dva namakalna sistema, ki se bosta uporabljala za namakanje izbranih donosnih kmetijskih kultur na parcelah velikosti približno en hektar. Cena enega sistema bo znašala do 12.000 evrov.

Velika udeležba kmetovalcev na sestankih, na katerih se je projekt predstavljal, kaže na pomembnost uvajanja namakanja. Splošni interes je verjetno posledica lanske suše, ki je bila na ravni naravne katastrofe. Zaradi nje so posavski kmetje izgubili precejšen del svojih pridelkov in prihodkov, kar še danes čutijo v proračunih svojih gospodinjstev.

Na teh sestankih so bila kmetovalcem bolj

podrobno predstavljena merila, na podlagi katerih se lahko prijavijo za sodelovanje v projektu. Eden izmed ciljev projekta je, da kmetovalci in tehniki izboljšajo znanje in izkušnje za učinkovito uporabo namakalnih sistemov. Prav tako se s projektom želi poglobiti sodelovanje med ključnimi deležniki, da se interesno povežejo znotraj BiH ter da svoje sodelovanje razširijo na čezmejne partnerje na Hrvaškem.



FOTO: Predstavljanje novega sistema namakanja – Nada Koturić

Nada Koturić,

Služba za odnose z javnostjo Vlade Županije Posavske,
Orašje, Bosna in Hercegovina

S KOLESOM OB SAVI - OD ALPSKIH GORA DO PANONSKIH NIŽIN

Cilj demo kolesarske ture Sava 2013 je bil, da se na primeru vožnje po kolesarski poti v praksi pokaže na potenciale in možnosti, ki se ponujajo pri razvoju trajnostnega in ekološkega turizma v porečju

V maju 2013 je skupina osmih kolesarjev, članov kolesarskih društev, po dvoje iz vsake države, skozi katero poteka Sava, v osmih dneh prevozila celotno kolesarsko pot od izvira do ustja

Savska kolesarska pot je pot, ki poteka vzdolž reke Save od izvira Zelenci v Sloveniji do izliva v Donavo v Beogradu. Pot poteka skozi štiri države, Slovenijo, Hrvaško, Bosno in Hercegovino in Srbijo, dolga pa je več kot 850 km. Pomen Savske kolesarske poti je, da za razliko od katere koli druge kolesarske poti vzdolž rek v Evropi, povezuje različne naravne lepote od visokogorskih alpskih do nižinskih predelov Panonske kotline ter različne kulture, običaje in države.

V cilju razvoja trajnostnega in ekološkega turizma v porečju reke je Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen pričela s projektom razvoja in izboljšanja Savske kolesarske poti. Med pripravo projekta je skupina kolesarskih organizacij, ki so bile vključene v projekt, predlagala izvedbo demo kolesarske ture v letu 2013.

Demo kolesarska tura Sava 2013 je bila zasnovana kot konkreten primer vožnje po kolesarski poti, s čimer je pokazala na potenciale in prilžnosti, ki se ponujajo pri razvoju trajnostnega in ekološkega turizma v porečju. Ob organizaciji in sponzoriranju Savske komisije in lokalnih združenj je skupina osmih kolesarjev (člani kolesarskih društev, po dva iz vsake države, skozi katero Sava poteka) v maju 2013, v osmih dneh, odpeljala celotno kolesarsko pot od izvira do ustja.

Vožnja je bila zasnovana tako, da se je skupina kolesarjev vozila po manj prometnih cestah ob reki Savi in promovirala idejo o razvoju



FOTO: Udeleženci kolesarske ture na cilju v Beogradu – Robert Rigo

kolesarske poti v lokalnih skupnostih. Kolesarji so s seboj na kolesih vozili vso potrebno opremo in se vozili v svojem tempu ne

glede na vreme, ki se je spreminjalo od snežno- deževnih razmer pri izvira Save v Sloveniji do toplih in sončnih dni v drugem delu ture. Kolesarji so prenočevali in jedli v lokalnih gostinskih in namestitvenih objektih, kot so hosteli in turistične kmetije. Na ta način so koristili storitve lokalnih prebivalcev, kar je zelo pomembno za razvoj trajnostnega turizma. Ves čas je skupina s seboj vozila steklenico vode iz izvira Zelenci, ki jo je na koncu izlila v reko Donavo, s čimer je simbolično pokazala potencial reke Save, da združuje ljudi, ki živijo ob njenih bregovih.

Demo kolesarska tura Sava 2013 se je končala 1. junija v Beogradu, točno



FOTO: Jemanje vode iz izvira Zelenci – Maksim Miletić

na Dan reke Save. Skupina kolesarjev je tako aktivno sodelovala pri proslavi dneva reke z druženjem z udeleženci in gosti, ter izmenjala svoje izkušnje in dogodivščine z vožnje v preteklih osmih dneh. Demo tura se je slovesno zaključila ob izlivu Save v Donavo, kjer je sekretar Savske komisije Dejan Komatina izlil steklenico vode iz izvira Zelenci v Donavo.

Na koncu bi se radi zahvalili vsem udeležencem pri organizaciji ture (Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen, Slovenska kolesarska mreža, Ruralni tandem, Center za življenjsko okolje, Jugo cikling kampanja) in vsem gostiteljem, ki so nas spremljali in gostili (Rekreatur, Mesta občina Kranj, Mestna občina Ljubljana, KD Sevnica in občina Sevnica, Turistična skupnost mesta Zagreb, PP Lonjsko Polje, združenja in mesto Gradiška, društvo Slavonski Brod, BK Sv. Nikolaj in mesto Brčko, SRP Zasavica, BK Čivija in Šabac, mesto Obrenovac, občina Surčin, mesto Beograd) za ta čudovit kolesarski izlet ob reki Savi.

Več informacij o poteku demo kolesarske ture Sava 2013 najdete na spletni strani www.sava.pedala.hr.

Robert Rigo,
predsednik društva „Ruralni tandem“, Hrvaška

RAFTING NA MIRNIH VODAH KO TRAJNOSTNEGA REČNEGA TUR

Iz Banja Luke do Beograda so udeleženci regate veslali 30-60 kilometrov na dan. Na mirni vodi je takšne prave ljubitelje tega športa, ekologije, čiste reke in njenega obrežja to le še eden od številnih izzivov

Med udeleženci regate, ki jo je vodil Alexander Pastir, sta bili tudi dve dekleti, Milena Kolobarić in Irena Karlas. Obe sta preveslali progo dolgo čez 500 kilometrov, na vodi pa sta bili 14 dni brez prekinitev

Na poti dolgi 504 kilometrov, z 14 dnevi veslanja in 13 nočmi v šotorih so udeleženci regate prešli pot od Banja Luke do Beograda. Rafting regata na rekah Vrbas in Sava se je začela 23. septembra v Banja Luki, v njej pa so bili vključeni klubi in posamezniki iz več kot desetih občin v obeh porečjih. Ta športno-turistični dogodek je bil organiziran v okviru razvoja turizma in športa, organizatorji pa so bili kajak-kanu klubi in rafting zveze Republike Srbske in Srbije.

To je bila sicer prva rafting regata, vendar je že prihodnje leto načrtovano, da postane regionalna in tudi mednarodna. Cilj regate je bilo ustvarjanje novih rafting klubov kot tudi pospeševanje trajnostnega rečnega turizma v občinah, skozi katere so veslali udeleženci letošnje regate. Z regato so želeli dvigniti okoljsko zavest o pomenu ohranjanja čistih rek Vrbas in Sava. Poleg tega so želeli povezati turistične delavce, okoljevarstvenike in športnike kakor tudi lokalne skupnosti v porečju reke Save. Med regato so bili vsi kraji, skozi katere teče reka Sava, aktivno vključeni v sam dogodek, kar je prispevalo k popularizaciji dodatnih vodnih športov, še posebej raftinga.

Da bi pokazali, kaj vse lahko lokalna skupnost v porečju reke Save ponudi turistom, popotnikom in mimoidočim, je poskrbela ekipa 12 raftarjev iz banjaluškega rafting kluba Kanjon, ki jo je vodil Alexander Pastir. Pastir je organiziral mnogo športnih dogodkov, s čimer je spodbujal uveljavitev reke Vrbas kot top turistične destinacije avanturističnega turizma ter Bosno in Hercegovino kot državo štirih rek. V preteklosti je opravljal funkcije direktorja Evropskega pr-



FOTO: Dekleta počivajo na reki – Ljubinko Spasojević



FOTO: Udeleženci rafting regate se pripravljajo za še večje podvige – Ljubinko Spasojević

venstva v raftingu v Banja Luki 2005 in Svetovnega prvenstva v raftingu 2009, ki ga je gostila Bosna in Hercegovina:

“V imenu Svetovne rafting federacije pospešujemo rafting. Naš glavni cilj je ustanovitev novih klubov in promocija tega vodnega športa. V vseh lokalnih skupnostih v porečju reke Save so nas pričakali zaljubljeni v vodne športe, raftarji, kajakaši, kanuisti, ribiči ... Npr. v Brodu so nas pričakali člani kluba “Premium”, v Brčkem člani kluba “Hariz Šuljić”, v Bijeljini predstavniki novoustanovljenega kluba “Semberija”, v Sremski Mitrovici skupine navtikov in ribičev “Zlatna ribica”, v Obrenovcu “Zabrežje” in tako naprej”, je dejal Pastir.

Za prihodnje leto udeleženci napovedujejo organizacijo velike mednarodne regate od Slovenije, Hrvaške, Bosne in Hercegovine do Srbije, ki bi hkrati vključevala vse lokalne skupnosti v porečju reke Save.

“Regata bo naslednje leto zajela štiri države v regiji, kar pomeni, da bo projekt še širši, saj bo vključil vse skupnosti v porečju reke Save. Vsakdo se bo odpravil iz svoje izhodiščne točke, od svojega kluba, od svojega mesta,

OT PROMOCIJA IZMA

n podvig še bolj zahtevan, vendar je za



svoje države ob reki Savi vse do izliva v Donavo v Beogradu. Nobene-ga dvoma ni, da bo ta projekt velik izziv celo za ljubitelje raftinga”, je povedal Pastir.

Opozoril je, da so v regati od Banja Luke do Beograda udeleženci veslali od 30 do 60 kilometrov na dan. Na mirni vodi je takšen podvig še bolj zahtevan, vendar je za prave ljubitelje tega športa, ekologije, čiste reke in njenega obrežja to le še eden od številnih izzivov. Med udeleženci regate, ki jo je vodil Alexander Pastir, sta bili tudi dve dekleti, Milena Kolobarić in Irena Karlas. Obe sta preveslali progo dolgo čez 500 kilometrov.

“Šlo je za pravi podvig”, pravi Milena. “Na začetku res nisva vedeli, kako se bo to odvijalo. Veslali sva po soncu, po dežju in močnem vetru, ki je pogosto pihal v prsi in oteževal veslanje. Premagali sva odseke v dolžini 50 ali celo 60 kilometrov z nenehnim veslanjem tudi po 14 ur na dan. Dva tedna sva bili na vodi, v nekaterih trenutkih tudi zelo daleč od naseljenih območjih. Veslali sva tudi ponoči in v mesečini, vendar nič ni bilo tako pomembno kot občutek, da te nekdo dočaka na mestnem trgu, na pomolu,



FOTO: Tudi mirna voda je izziv za rafting – Ljubinko Spasojević

na plažah in vam daje podporo. Ustavitve novih klubov, srečanja z ljubitelji vodnih športov, ljubitelji narave, čiste reke, ustvarjanje novih stikov, prijateljstev, to je res neprecenljivo”, dodaja voditeljica Banja Luka rafting kluba “ Kanjon”, Milena Kolobarić, ena od dveh pogumnih deklet, ki se je brez obotavljanja pridružila tovarišem iz kluba v tem izjemnem projektu.

“Vemo, da številne lokalne skupnosti, ki se nahajajo na mirnih vodah, ne vidijo potencialov, ki jih ponuja rafting. To je napačno, kar smo s to regato nedvomno dokazali. Vsekakor obstajajo potenciali in regata je edini način, da se napačno razmišljanje spremeni”, je poudaril Pastir in dodal, da mnogi izmed najboljših evropskih ekip trenirajo na mirnih vodah, na primer na Madžarskem, Nizozemskem in Danskem. Ekipe iz teh držav redno osvajajo medalje, s čimer promovirajo tako svoje države, kot tudi svoje reke. “Menimo, da lahko tudi v porečju reke Save ustanovimo številne rafting in vodne športne klube. Tudi lokalne skupnosti in občine, ki ležijo v porečju reke Save, imajo zagotovo kaj pokazati. Prav to je naš motiv, da naslednje leto, odveslamo veliko mednarodno regato od Slovenije do Srbije, v katero se bodo, vsaka na svoj način, vključile tudi vse občine, mesta, klubi, turistični in okoljski delavci v porečju reke Save”, je sklenil Pastir.

Velika mednarodna regata po reki Savi, od Slovenije do Srbije, od izvira do njenega izliva v Donavo, je načrtovana za mesec junij 2014. Organizatorji tega dogodka upajo na iskreno sodelovanje največjega števila zaljubljenecv v čiste reke ter največjega števila športnikov in ljubiteljev vodnih športov, predvsem raftarjev, kot tudi turističnih delavcev in predstavnikov lokalnih skupnosti v porečju reke Save.

Ljubinko Spasojević,

Tiskovni center “Kanjon” Karanovac, Banja Luka



FOTO: Prvi del rafting regate na reki Vrbas – Ljubinko Spasojević