OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE ISRBC
NO 24, JUNE 2025

SAVA NEWSFLASH

INTERVIEW: KORNÉLIA RADICS

One of the most important goals of WMO is to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected against hazardous weather by life-saving early warning systems

- 20 years of the International Sava River Basin Commission
- Sava and Drina Integrated Development Program - Implementation of the projects
- New technologies in shipbuilding

INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

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Zvonko Radičanin – Bohinj Lake

DEAR READERS,

In front of you is the new issue of the Sava NewsFlash.

Firstly, I am genuinely honoured and pleased to announce that this year signifies the twentieth anniversary of the Sava Commission- two decades during which it has established itself as an international entity that effectively fulfils its designated objectives while maintaining adherence to the principles and mechanisms of cooperation delineated in the FASRB.

In this context, Mr. Mitja Bricelj, a representative of the Sava Commission from Slovenia, authored an article outlining the importance of the Commission's efforts regarding the political, economic, social, and especially climate changes that have taken place. He emphasised the significance of geographical realities, effective communication, understanding, and harmonious coexistence, encapsulating these ideas in the phrase "language of the river."

Subsequently, you will have the opportunity to delve into the projects carried out under the **Sava and Drina Integrated Development Program**. This encompasses the development of the second edition of the **Joint Statement on Guiding Principles for Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Danube River Basin**, crafted through a consensus-based approach that involved stakeholders from inland waterway transport (IWT), environmental protection, and water management sectors across the Danube and Sava regions. Moreover, the **Sava Flow Forecasting and Warning System** has been improved through collaborative initiatives, aiding the countries of the Sava River Basin in striving for a more resilient, adaptive, and prepared future. In addition, a **Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development** has been created in the Sava River Basin, representing a crucial advancement towards a sustainable tourism sector that integrates environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and socio-economic development.

Additionally, there's an interview available with **Ms. Kornélia Radics**, the director of the **WMO regional office for Europe**. In it, she shares her views on the ISRBC's role, particularly her advice to the youth on addressing global water and climate-related challenges.

Moreover, you will gain insights into the activities involved in the **3rd Sava RBMP cycle development**, as well as the additional joint and coordinated efforts required to achieve the common objectives. In the navigation field, you can find articles focused on the Kupa River and innovative shipbuilding technologies, especially electric vessels that symbolize a promising future in addressing environmental requirements.

In this opening address, I want to reiterate the collaboration of the Sava Youth Parliament and its sessions, showcasing remarkable enthusiasm and dedication to green navigation among the diverse goals young people pursue.

Finally, I would like to thank all the other individuals and institutions who contributed to our work and provided support to our programs and projects, which I could not mention all in this short address. I hope you will find the topics presented in this edition of Sava NewsFlash interesting, so I wish you a pleasant reading!

Duško Isaković,
Sava NewsFlash Editor

IMPRESSUM

Publisher:
International Sava River Basin Commission; Zagreb (Croatia), Kneza Branimira 29
Tel./Fax: +385 1 488 6960, 488 6986; E-mail: isrbc@savacommission.org
Executive Editor: Duško Isaković
Assistant Editor: Marko Barišić
Editing Board: Meliha Lepara (BA), Jelena Pinezić Malbaša (HR), Olivera Janković (RS), Barbara Potočnik (SI)
Design and Print: Optimum Dizajn Ltd.
Photo on the cover page: Wharf; Author: Sonja Diklić

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

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

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

20 YEARS OF THE SAVA COMMISSION

June 2025 marks the 20th anniversary of the International Sava River Basin Commission, founded to enforce the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (FASRB). It is the first multilateral, development-focused agreement of the 21st century for this region, providing a unique water management framework among the Sava countries. The commission aims to promote sustainable development within the basin.

In recent years, the Sava Commission has become a regional mechanism for strengthening connections and enhancing collaboration among the Parties. It allows experts to exchange experiences and receive training, supporting the implementation of agreed regional projects, aligning national legislation and procedures, and fostering better inter-sectoral cooperation among the competent authorities of Sava countries. While project management isn't its main function, the effective operation of the ISRBC has demonstrated a successful model for executing important water sector projects.

The FASRB is notable for its integrated approach, granting the Sava Commission the most extensive mandate among European international river commissions. It protects water and aquatic ecosystems, mitigates adverse water effects, and promotes navigation and river tourism. The process prioritises transparency through stakeholder engagement and adopts a pragmatic method for implementing the FASRB to produce tangible benefits for the Parties, including strategic plans, data exchange platforms, forecasting systems, and infrastructure for navigation and tourism.

Today, two decades after the founding of the Sava Commission, the results of regional collaboration are clear. Drawing from the lessons learned and successes achieved during this time, there is ample reason to be optimistic about the effective implementation of the FASRB in the coming years.

THE 10th MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

The 10th Meeting of the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin (Framework Agreement) will be held in Belgrade (Republic of Serbia). The meeting is provisionally scheduled for November 2025, with the exact date to be confirmed soon.

The meeting will be attended by high-level representatives of the Parties to the Framework Agreement: Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Serbia, and the Republic of Slovenia, as well as Montenegro and guests invited, including representatives of partner organizations, observers, other relevant institutions, and the Sava Youth Parliament.

The key objective of the Meeting is to review the status of implementation of the Framework Agreement and the key achievements of the International Sava River Basin Commission since the 9th Meeting of the Parties held in 2022. It will also consider key challenges and opportunities ahead, particularly those concerning the rehabilitation of navigation on the Sava River and its navigable tributaries, the enhancement of cooperation in river basin management, flood risk management, climate change adaptation, the development of sustainable tourism, and the exchange of basin-wide relevant data and information.

CELEBRATION OF THE SAVA DAY 2025

As part of the celebration of the Sava Day (1st June), the International Sava River Basin Commission will organize an online event which will be held on 5th June, 2025. On that occasion young people will present videos created in the framework of the Sava Youth Parliament competition, whose slogan is "Tourism, let's do it in a sustainable way". We expect this event will demonstrate great creativity of young generations and their determination to live in a more sustainable way.

12th AND 13th SAVA YOUTH PARLIAMENT MEETINGS

The last annual meeting of the Sava Youth Parliament was held on 11th-12th October 2024 in Slavonski Brod (HR), the city that has relied on the Sava River for centuries. The meeting gathered about 45 young enthusiasts from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. The slogan "Let's navigate into a green future!" reveals that the theme was navigation. The idea was to encourage young people to think about the necessity of cooperation between various sectors in river management and to hear their opinions and suggestions on how to strike a balance between strengthening inland waterway transport and river conservation.

Preparations for the event started with a competition for secondary school students and youth aged 18-25. We were thrilled to receive so many creative works, showing the interest of young people in the navigation field and offering some impressive and innovative solutions. All received works were presented to mark the Sava Day 2024. Thereafter, the best 9 applications were selected, and those 9 teams were invited to attend the 2-day event, supported by the World Bank.

The programme included a visit to the Port and the Port Authority of Slavonski Brod, where a representative of the Port Master's Office presented the impressive River Information Services (RIS). The key activity was a very passionate debate „The development of river navigation – YES or NO?". The discussion raised many questions, dilemmas and different views. However, even though not all of us share the same opinion, we agreed that we all share the same passion for creating a more sustainable world.

The 13th Sava Youth Parliament will be held in October 2025 in Gradiška (BA). The theme of this year's competition is sustainable tourism. It is of great importance to approach tourism sustainably, which means that tourism development should consider the long-term impacts on the environment, society and the economy. The main characteristics of sustainable tourism are environmental protection, supporting and enhancing the well-being of local populations, encouraging responsible tourist behaviour and emphasizing the importance of preserving natural and cultural heritage. This is particularly important in developing tourism in the Sava River Basin, which is distinguished by its exceptional natural beauty and cultural wealth. Youth have a very creative task to create a video promoting the Sava River Basin as a sustainable tourist destination.

DANUrely Project - Empowering Tomorrow's Water Leaders

On 26th-27th November 2024, Bratislava welcomed youth leaders, water management experts, and key stakeholders for the DANUrely Roundtable. Roko, Luka, and Katarina from the Sava Youth Parliament attended this 2-day event. It provided them with a unique opportunity to connect with young leaders from all Danube countries, plan future actions for the sustainability of the Danube region, and jointly establish the Community of Practice—a dynamic platform for ongoing collaboration, innovation, and knowledge sharing.

The DANUrely Roundtable emphasized the vital role of youth in addressing environmental challenges and ensuring a sustainable future for the Danube region. The project is funded by the Interreg DTP and will last until August 2025.

1st Stakeholder and Women Forum for the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development

On June 3rd, 2025, the 1st Stakeholder and the 1st Women Forum for the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Sava River Basin will be held at the Museum of Architecture and Design at Grad Fužine in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Both events are organized within the SDIP, supported by the World Bank and GEF, aiming to gather expert opinions and endorsements of the main conclusions from the tourism development assessment and to enhance stakeholder engagement in tourism development in the Sava River Basin, with a special focus on increasing women's involvement in promoting sustainable tourism while ensuring alignment and collaboration.

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDERSTANDING THE GEOGRAPHICAL REALITY AND RESPECTING PEOPLE AND CULTURES, IS OF KEY IMPORTANCE FOR PLANNING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMET

COEXISTENCE WITH THE RIVER: INCREASING THE RESISTANCE OF THE SAVA RIVER BASIN AS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The achievements of the FASRB serve as an inspiration for enhancing cross-border cooperation in other sub-regions of the Danube River Basin, particularly for countries in the Tisa and Prut River Basins and the Danube Delta


Mitja Bricelj

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the International Sava River Basin Commission. During this period, significant political, economic, and social changes have occurred. It is a period in which the increasingly frequent hydrological extremes have been experienced, for example, the catastrophic floods in the Sava River Basin in 2014, which took more than 100 lives in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and caused enormous material damage. In Slovenia, the flash floods in 2023 reached their largest extent and caused the highest material damage in the country's history. On the other hand, droughts have also become increasingly common in the Sava River Basin, the most water-rich tributary of the Danube, which is posing a growing threat to food production, water supply, and sustainable navigation.

Understanding

Understanding the geographical reality, which encompasses the physical and biological diversity of the Sava River Basin at the junction of the Alps, the karst Dinarides, and Pannonia, as reflected in the water regime of the Sava River, is of key importance for planning sustainable development. Understanding and respecting the people and cultures that have long inhabited the banks of the shared river are also of key importance for coexistence with the river. For effective communication, understanding, and quality coexistence, it is beneficial to understand the **"language of the river"**. Understanding the river and its people is crucial to establishing trust and cooperation in planning measures aimed at increasing resilience. This has been achieved through the pragmatic use of the **"Sava language"**, which has become a modern river Esperanto and, in addition to the official languages, allows us to understand and cooperate even more effectively.

Cooperation

Considering the hydrogeographic diversity of the Sava River Basin's cultures, settlement, political realities, development needs and global trends (Agenda 21, UNCED) have been a starting points for the preparation of a modern Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin/FASRB, which is the basis for transboundary cooperation of governments, institutions and individuals for sustainable development in the basin and the wealth of the Sava River Basin for economic and social well -being. The Agreement is very modern because it **connects the protection and use** of ground and surface water resources with the preservation of aquatic ecosystems.

The FASRB defines three main objectives of cooperation:

- establishment of an international regime for navigation on the Sava River and its navigable tributaries,
- establishment of sustainable water management,
- undertaking measures to limit hazards from floods, droughts and incidents involving substances hazardous to water.

The FASRB is modern because it links the implementation of the Convention on the Navigation Regime on the Danube River (Belgrade, 1948) with the Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Sofia, 1994), which allows the pragmatic use and upgrading of regulations that contribute to a higher quality of life in the Sava River Basin. This requires vision, knowledge and wisdom. It requires the responsibility of the members of the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) and the professional leadership of the permanent Secretariat of the ISRBC. This has been achieved through mutual understanding, respect, and trust, which form the foundation of effective cooperation.

Implementation

The implementation of the FASRB requires a structure within the Parties to the FASRB and active coordination carried out by a committed team of the Secretariat of the ISRBC, based in Zagreb, Croatia. The Secretariat is of utmost importance for coordinating national experts (hydrometeorology, IT, navigation, and water management) in the preparation and implementation of programs in the Sava River Basin. For this purpose, cooperation with other international organizations has also been established, which has been a key to the establishment of modern tools such as Sava GIS and Sava HIS. In this regard, the importance of the expert assistance of the USA should be highlighted. For the implementation of the Protocol on the Navigation Regime, the Secretariat led the preparation of the international Study for

the Revitalization and Development of Navigation on the Sava River, serving as the expert basis for the restoration of navigation from Belgrade (RS) to Brežice (SI). These contents have been taken into account in the first Sava River Basin Management Plan (SRBMP), the implementation of which has been financially supported by the EU. The ISRBC has been aware from the very beginning that cooperation with the public is a key to effective operation, that's why **June 1st** has been declared as a **Sava Day**, within the framework of which, among other things, the high-profile cycling "Sava Tour" from the source to the mouth of the Danube has been organized. To actively involve young people, the Sava Youth Parliament was established in 2012, and it actively conveys its messages to the competent ministers.

Following the catastrophic floods of 2014, the EU provided financial support for the ISRBC's proposal to establish a Flood Forecasting and Warning System (FFWS), which enabled its implementation through the efforts of the Secretariat's experts. The FFWS is an effective tool that, with timely forecasting and warnings, reduces threats to people from floods. At the same time, ISRBC has begun implementing the Water and Climate Adaptation Plan for the Sava River Basin (WATCAP) with the World Bank.

At the same time, a methodology for considering ecosystem services, the importance of green and blue infrastructure, and the river continuum in the connection between surface and underground aquifers has been developed. The Karst Dinaric Aquifer is of special importance due to its volume, exceptional quantities of water and underground ecosystem. It is also unique because it connects the Adriatic ecoregion and the Dinarides ecoregion, both hydrologically and biologically, through underground links. Due to its exceptional water wealth, the Dinarides are of strategic importance for the water balance of the Sava and Adriatic River Basins. This unique eco-connectivity has been considered in the design of the modern SRBMP with **blue and green corridors**. The use of the green and blue corridors method in development planning is key to preserving ecosystem services and ensuring **water and food security** in the region. At the invitation of the World Bank (WB), this approach was presented on World Water Day at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C., USA.

Achievements

An important achievement is the establishment of a **culture of cross-border cooperation among experts and institutions in the Sava River Basin to care for the shared** river.

The participation of the public, local communities, and the economy is also important, which is encouraged by social thematic events, especially on Sava Day (June 1st) celebrations.

Young people are engaged through the establishment and active operation of the Sava Youth Parliament.

A network of protected areas in the Sava River Basin has been established for cooperation with the ISRBC.

The operation of the modern Sava Flood Forecasting and Warning System (FFWS) has been established as a crucial measure to mitigate flood risk throughout the entire Sava River Basin.

Inspiration

The achievements of the FASRB serve as an inspiration for enhancing cross-border cooperation in other sub-regions of the Danube River Basin, particularly for countries in the Tisa and Prut River Basins and the Danube Delta. It presents a new joint development opportunity to exchange good practices and prepare innovative, cross-border projects with arrangements to enhance resilience.

The effective operation of the FFWS is an inspiration to expand beyond the Dinarides to the Adriatic Basin, with an upgrade aimed at improving low water predictions and drought management, which is crucial for preventing fires and enhancing food security. This concept is also an inspiration for modern technologies developers who develop satellite tools for this purpose.

The message of Blaž Lipovšek, the President of the Youth Parliament of the Sava River Basin (2023-2024), in his address to the ministers at the COP 23 session of the Barcelona Convention (Portorož (SI), December 2023), is also inspiring: "We, the youth, expect strengthened intergenerational and cross-border cooperation - from the source to the sea - for greater safety and quality of life in the common river basins, coast and sea". This is a clear message to adults. It is a call for responsible action.

Mitja Bricelj, PhD
Memeber of the Sava Commission
from the Republic of Slovenia

FASRB AND SLOVENIA

- **The FASRB was signed by the foreign ministers of the contracting parties at the source of the Sava Dolinka in Slovenia in 2002**
- **The Republic of Slovenia is the depositary of the FASRB**
- **The content of the FASRB is taken into account in Slovenia when planning multifunctional arrangements on the Lower Sava, including the preparation of the innovative cross-border project "Krško-Zagreb" to increase water, food, energy and transport security (train/bike/boat)**
- **Development of a method that takes into account the importance of the river continuum and the connection between surface and groundwater for the preservation of ecosystem services by using blue and green corridors in spatial planning**
- **Sava Day 1 June 2019 Bistrica on the Sotla: International conference "Living with Water", organizer: Slovenian Geography Teachers' Association in cooperation with the ISRBC Secretariat" result: installation of markings of the highest water levels from Polhov Gradec, Bistrica ob Sotli, Zagreb, Banja Luka all the way to the confluence of the Sava into the Danube in Belgrade**

INTERVIEW KORNELIA RADICS, DIRECTOR OF WMO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR EUROPE

EUROPE IS PROJECTED TO BE ONE OF THE REGIONS WITH THE LARGEST INCREASE IN FLOOD RISK

One of the most important goals of WMO is to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected against hazardous weather by life-saving early warning systems

Since February 2023, you have held the position of Director of the Regional Office for Europe of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) after years of serving as the President of the Hungarian Meteorological Service and as the Permanent Representative of Hungary with WMO as well as of president of the WMO Regional Association VI (Europe). How do you see the relevance of WMO and the Regional Office for Europe for informed decision-making, particularly in transboundary basins?

One of our core mandates is to ensure efficient collection and international exchange of Earth system observation data that is required for developing weather, climate and water services and products essential for society. As floods continue to cause significant damage in Europe and many of the major rivers in Europe pass through various countries, we must work together to ensure open exchange of data, particularly in transboundary areas. Therefore, one important task of the Regional Office for Europe continues to be promoting and supporting data sharing and collaborative work between countries in hazard detection and forecasting.

The work of the WMO Regional Office for Europe involves a wide variety of activities, spanning from research to the delivery of services. What are the main recent achievements, and are there specific initiatives or strategies you plan to implement to strengthen cooperation among WMO Members in Europe?

Regional Office for Europe works to ensure efficient regional implementation of numerous WMO Programmes, and recently we have been focusing on a few, including WIGOS-related activities such as the establishment of Regional WIGOS Centers and designing the Regional Basic Observing Network (RBON) for improving the quality and availability of observational data across the region. Of course, the implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative in Europe continues to be our main priority.

WMO's State of Global Water Resources reports show that the water cycle is spinning out of control, becoming more erratic, unpredictable, and extreme. What role do you see for the WMO in navigating these challenges?

As highlighted in the report, the global water cycle is becoming increasingly unstable—posing significant risks to societies and ecosystems. Despite these escalating challenges, a consistent global picture of freshwater availability remains elusive due to major gaps in hydrological monitoring and data sharing.

WMO plays a critical role in addressing these gaps. As the authoritative voice on weather, climate, and water, WMO is leading efforts to strengthen in situ hydrological observations, enforce open data exchange, and harmonize methods for data collection, indicator calculation and analysis. Through initiatives such as WMO Hydrological Observing System (WHOS) and the Hydrological Status and Outlook System (HydroSOS), WMO aims to ensure that water-related data are globally consistent, accessible, and actionable—supporting better forecasting, early warning systems, and evidence-based policymaking in the face of growing hydrological extremes.

As we look ahead, what do you consider to be the primary areas of focus for your organization in the coming years? Especially in facilitating the steps towards achieving the UN SDGs and EW4All. Are there particular areas where you anticipate the European region making significant contributions to the global meteorological community?

One of the most important goals of WMO is to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected against hazardous weather by life-saving early warning systems. While many WMO Members in Europe have highly developed systems, we still have significant gaps in South-East Europe and South Caucasus which we need to address in the coming years.

Furthermore, addressing hydrology and cryosphere-related challenges such as diminishing sea ice, raising sea level, melting glaciers, water security and increasing frequency and severity of water-related hazards, such as floods, continues to be a high priority for WMO. It is essential that WMO continues the efforts to improve the flood forecasting capacities in Europe, as the region is projected to be one of the regions with the largest increase in flood risk.

Many European institutions are world leaders in developing technologies and methods for weather forecasting. There are significant and rapid advancements in research and application of Artificial Intelligence within the meteorological community, which aims to improve forecasting of various hazards and provide services essential for society.

The long-term successful cooperation with the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC) and the Sava countries resulted in a formal partnership and the Memorandum of Understanding between the WMO and ISRBC in 2022, paving the way for joint activities and mutual support toward initiatives like WHOS and HydroSOS. How do you envision potential future cooperation, and what opportunities do you foresee in strengthening partnerships?

ISRBC has played a leading role in piloting and implementing WHOS and advancing data exchange standards in transboundary settings. Its commitment to open, interoperable hydrological data sharing sets a strong example for other basin commissions and transboundary river basins in Europe and beyond. The Sava region demonstrates how regional cooperation, underpinned by WMO frameworks, can significantly enhance water monitoring, forecasting, and joint decision-making in the face of growing hydrological challenges.

It is important to continue building on this strong foundation, including through ongoing work on the HydroSOS, to further support regional resilience and informed water management.

You have dedicated an impressive professional career to Meteorology, and your dedication is truly admirable. What would be your message to young water professionals, especially women willing to pursue their careers in dealing with water and climate-related worldwide challenges?

Kornélia Radics: My own career journey hasn't followed a rigid five-year plan. Instead, I've been guided by a curiosity

ISRBC has played a leading role in piloting and implementing WHOS and advancing data exchange standards in transboundary settings

Weather impacts everyone and everything. There is no other field that has such a broad, vital and diverse mission. Engaging with weather, water, and climate-related issues presents a truly fascinating career, one that provides us with a window into the wonders of the natural world and the chance to share that understanding with society. My own career journey hasn't followed a rigid five-year plan. Instead, I've been guided by a curiosity to find the gaps, questioning what's missing or where we can improve or innovate. My encouragement to the young professionals is to chase their passions and remain receptive to new perspectives. To believe in their own abilities (or no one else will). Continuous learning is key. A rich life – balancing family, career, and the chance to make a real difference – is possible. It requires dedication, deliberate choices, and compromises, but the journey is smoother with supportive allies (and by being one yourself) and positive people.

ISRBC Secretariat

PROCESS SAVA AND DRINA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDIP) - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

Boris Krstinić: Coexistence on the Sava

NEW MOMENTUM FOR SUSTAINABLE NAVIGATION IN THE DANUBE AND SAVA BASINS

Joint Statement 2.0 offers guidance for decision-makers and experts in IWT and environmental protection while providing input for water management and other sectors

A 9-month process of drafting the *Joint Statement 2.0 on Guiding Principles for the Development of Inland Navigation and Environmental Protection in the Danube River Basin* has recently concluded. Developed jointly by the ICPDR, Danube Commission, and ISRBC, the document was shaped through a consensus-driven process involving stakeholders from inland waterway transport (IWT), environmental protection, and water management sectors in the Danube and Sava countries, as well as the European Commission and international organizations. Following its adoption by the three river commissions, it is expected to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the ongoing process based on the original 2007 *Joint Statement*.

Joint Statement 2.0 renews the original while maintaining its overarching goal – promoting environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable navigation development in the Danube and Sava basins. It reflects the current state of IWT and the river environment, as well as legal, policy, and project developments since 2007. It also addresses growing challenges caused by climate change (e.g., more frequent floods, droughts, and low-flow periods) and their impacts on navigation and ecosystems. The growing need to build institutional capacity for effective future implementation in the region is also highlighted.

Prepared based on a comprehensive review of the process since 2007, *Joint Statement 2.0* aims to support: (i) sustainable IWT development, balancing navigation, river basin management, and biodiversity conservation goals in line with EU policies; (ii) maintaining waterways 'fit for purpose' and 'fit for the future' while preserving river dynamics and ecosystem functions and services; (iii) integrated river management based on innovative and adaptive approaches, and (iv) capacity building of national administrations to apply these approaches effectively.

Joint Statement 2.0 promotes a holistic approach to navigation development and environmental protection, addressing new IWT projects and managing existing systems. It introduces principles for each phase of the project cycle (scoping, planning, implementation, operation), with strong emphasis on cross-sectoral cooperation, adaptive management, and nature-based solutions, supporting a shift from project-based planning (the focus of the original document) to system-wide, long-term management. While this shift will require policy, organizational, and capacity adjustments at national level, *Joint Statement 2.0* provides a flexible framework allowing its use within existing systems and processes. It supports countries in making gradual progress toward transformation, aligned with their unique circumstances and priorities.

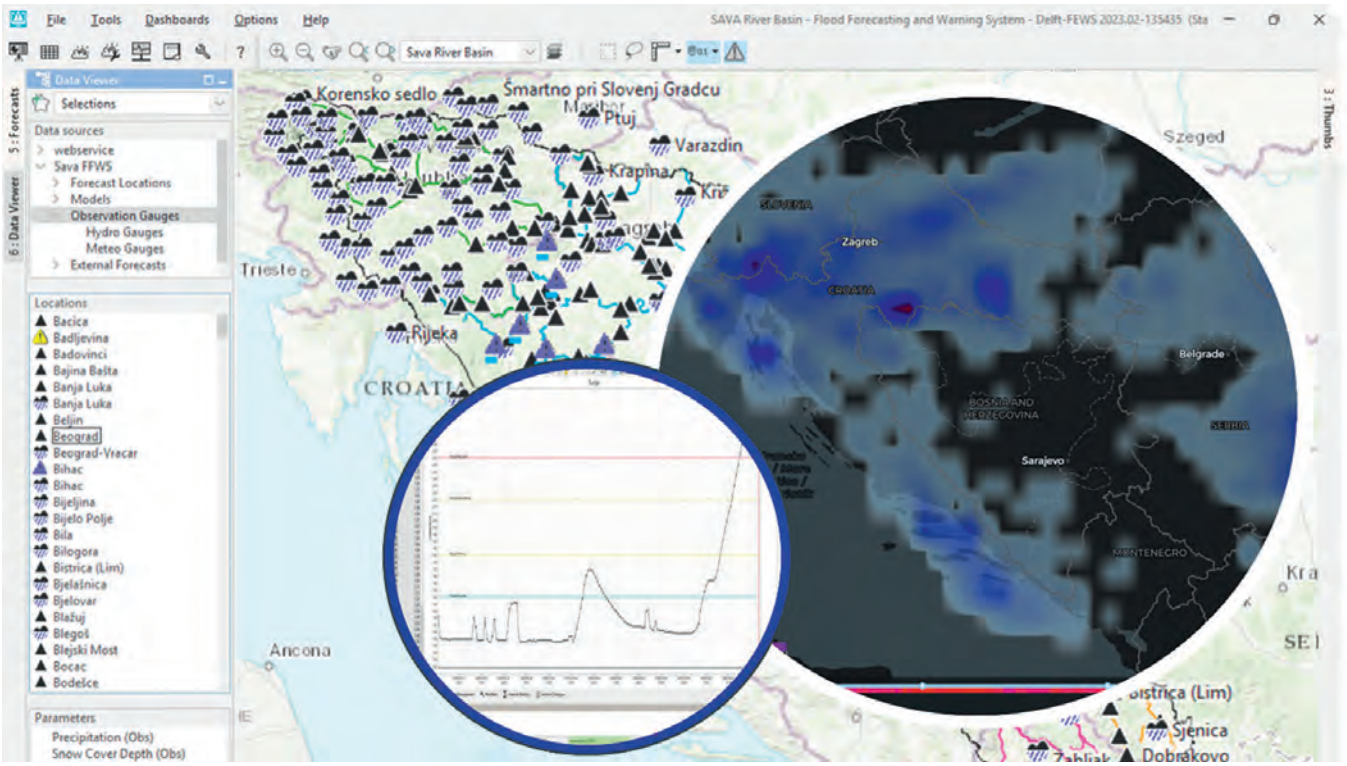
Joint Statement 2.0 offers guidance for decision-makers and experts in IWT and environmental protection while providing input for water management and other sectors. Its concept and principles may be applicable beyond the Danube and Sava basins. The document is part of a broader framework that will also include a manual (an update of the 2010 *Manual on Good Practices in Sustainable Waterway Planning*), providing practical guidance, reference approaches, and good practice examples, as well as an online knowledge management system to share relevant information and experience.

Dr Dejan Komatina,
Consultant supporting the
Joint Statement 2.0 development

Dragan M. Babović: Ship traffic on the Sava River

PROCESS SAVA AND DRINA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDIP) - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

STRENGTHENING THE FLOW FORECASTING AND WARNING IN THE SAVA RIVER BASIN



Through this joint effort, the Sava River Basin countries are advancing toward a more resilient, adaptive, and better-prepared future

The Sava River Basin has long been vulnerable to the impacts of extreme hydrological events, highlighting the need to enhance resilience not only to floods but also to droughts. The upgrade and extension of the Sava Flow Forecasting and Warning System (Sava FFWS) has commenced in response.

Financed by the Global Environment Facility and the World Bank through the Sava and Drina River Corridors Integrated Development Program (SDIP), the project is implemented by the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC). In the next two years, the project aims to deliver an upgraded, more comprehensive system capable of addressing both high- and low-flow conditions across the basin, which activities will be carried out by Joint Venture led by Deltares (Consultant) in close collaboration with stakeholders from the five riparian countries: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

Following the formal launch of the project at the Kick-off Meeting and Technical Session by the end of March 2025, work progressed towards the preparation of the Inception Report. The Consultant incorporated valuable feedback gathered through stakeholder discussions, surveys, interviews and Annual Reports on the Sava FFWS functioning. Recognizing the distinct needs of different stakeholder groups, feedback from Forecast Suppliers and Forecast Customers was analysed separately to ensure a more tailored and effective response. Recognizing the essential role of forecasting information across multiple sectors, the project also expands its stakeholder network. In addition to hydrometeorological services, engagement is being improved with emergency responders and extended to inland navigation authorities, hydropower operators, water utilities, and agricultural organizations. Reliable data on high and low river flows is increasingly critical for planning, operational decision-making, and climate adaptation across these sectors.

Further efforts continued through a meeting of the Sava FFWS Technical Group, where the Consultant presented the proposed system improvements. This consultative process ensures that the planned enhancements are fully aligned with the Terms of Reference (ToR) and are firmly grounded in stakeholder needs. The Inception Report, incorporating all suggestions, is currently being finalized and will be circulated to the Sava FFWS Technical Group and other stakeholders for review and approval prior to the commencement of technical system upgrades.

In parallel, a project announcement video is being prepared, formally marking the project's start and raising broader public awareness about the importance of climate resilience and hydroclimatic risk management in the Sava River Basin. The video is expected to be released by the end of May 2025.

Through this joint effort, the Sava River Basin countries are advancing toward a more resilient, adaptive, and better-prepared future.

Imra Tanasić,
Deltares

PROCESS SAVA AND DRINA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDIP) - IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECTS

MASTER PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE SAVA RIVER BASIN

This project is a crucial step toward a sustainable tourism sector in the Sava River Basin, harmonizing environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and socio-economic development

The Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors Integrated Development Program (SDIP), backed by the World Bank and GEF, includes a design for the Master Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development. This plan aims to create diverse opportunities to promote sustainable economic growth, enhance visitor experiences, and conserve natural resources.

The development of the Master Plan, which emphasizes nautical tourism, cycling tourism, and ecotourism, is managed by THR Tourism Industry Advisors (Spain) in collaboration with Oikon (Croatia). The project commenced on January 25 and is expected to last about 12 months.

The project aims to develop sustainable tourism in the Sava River Basin by leveraging its natural, cultural, and historical assets. It seeks to establish the Basin as a leading eco-friendly tourist destination while preserving ecological integrity. The focus is on creating responsible tourism models that support local economies, encourage community involvement, and protect biodiversity and cultural heritage. This initiative addresses tourism pressures, climate change, and socio-economic challenges in the region. Through cross-border collaboration, the project will provide a framework for sustainable tourism growth aligned with global goals and conservation strategies.

The project consists of four phases: (1) Inception phase: data review, stakeholder mapping, and planning; (2) Development assessment: evaluating the current situation, demand, trends, and stakeholder interactions; (3) Tourism development strategy: establishing a vision, strategic objectives, and directions for tourism development, product, demand, marketing, competitiveness, investment, and management; (4) Implementation plan: action plan, roadmap, monitoring framework, and dissemination.

Stakeholder participation is crucial for project success. Various activities are conducted to gather opinions and expertise, ensuring their engagement in the project's implementation.

The project **will significantly contribute to the sustainable development of tourism** in multiple ways:

- **Environmental Sustainability**: By promoting low-impact tourism practices, conserving ecosystems, and enhancing resilience against climate change.
- **Social Sustainability**: Empowering local communities, promoting cultural exchange and gender equality, and ensuring that tourism benefits are distributed fairly.
- **Economic Sustainability**: Diversifying local economies, attracting responsible investment, and creating sustainable job opportunities.
- **Cross-Border Cooperation**: Strengthening collaboration among Sava riparian countries, fostering peace, and shared prosperity through joint tourism initiatives.
- **Policy Influence**: Contributing to formulating supportive policies and regulatory frameworks prioritizing sustainable tourism and environmental protection.

This project is a crucial step toward a sustainable tourism sector in the Sava River Basin, harmonizing environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and socio-economic development. It ensures the region's natural and cultural treasures are responsibly enjoyed by future generations.

Javier Gonzalez,
Partner at THR,
Tourism Industry Advisors

ENVIRONMENT NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN SHIPBUILDING, PEOPLE SEEK MORE SUSTAINABLE WAYS TO TRAVEL ON RIVERS AND SEAS

ELECTRIC VESSELS REPRESENT A PROMISING FUTURE

Designers are employing various design solutions to make ships more energy-efficient

As the world becomes increasingly focused on green solutions and sustainability, the maritime industry will need to continue developing and adopting green technologies

Shipbuilding is an industry that has existed for centuries. Over time, advances in technology have led to the development of new materials, techniques, and designs, making ships safer, more efficient, and more environmentally friendly. In recent years, the focus has shifted to the development of green technologies that can mitigate the environmental impact of maritime transport, with an emphasis on green energy and electric vessels.

Green technologies encompass the use of alternative fuels, reducing emissions, and implementing new designs that are more energy-efficient. One of the most significant developments in green technology in recent years has been the adoption of alternative fuels.

Traditional ships are powered by fossil fuels, producing harmful emissions that contribute to climate change. Alternative fuels, such as hydrogen and biofuels, are being explored as cleaner and more sustainable alternatives. The only byproduct of hydrogen fuel cells is water, making them a more environmentally friendly option. Biofuels, on the other hand, are produced from renewable resources such as algae or plant waste, making them a sustainable alternative to traditional fossil fuels.

Another important aspect of green technology in shipbuilding is the reduction of emissions and carbon footprint. Ships emit a range of pollutants, including sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. These pollutants can have a significant impact on air quality and contribute to climate change. To reduce emissions, ships can be equipped with scrubbers or exhaust gas cleaning systems.

Designers are employing various design solutions to make ships more energy-efficient. Examples of this are fiberglass boats, which are significantly lighter and therefore more maneuverable. The use of air lubrication systems is also being investigated, which would reduce drag and improve fuel efficiency.

Electric vessels represent a promising future for shipbuilding. These ships, powered by electricity stored in batteries, produce zero emissions, making them a more environmentally friendly option than traditional ships. Their potential for energy efficiency lies in utilizing regenerative braking to recover energy that would otherwise be lost.

Electric vessels that store energy in batteries, such as catamarans and smaller boats, are already sailing relatively short distances. The first solar-electric catamaran in Croatia has been built, which stores energy from solar panels on the roof in battery banks.

Such boats are increasingly popular and in demand as people seek more sustainable ways to travel on rivers and seas. Solar boats are environmentally friendly because they do not rely on fossil fuels and do not emit harmful pollutants into the air or water. They represent a social innovation that responds to the ubiquitous challenges of modern society: the environmental aspects of protecting the sea, lakes and air through zero emission of harmful particles for the benefit of the planet, and the health aspects of protecting health by significantly reducing noise as a cause of stress (cancer, heart disease, obesity, diabetes, etc.) for the benefit of humanity. Their silent operation makes them ideal for nature trips or fishing, where noise can completely disrupt the habitats of flora and fauna. The size and design of solar vessels can vary significantly, ranging from small recreational boats and excursion catamarans to large commercial ferries. With the advancement of solar technology, solar ships are likely to become even more efficient and affordable in the future.

New technologies in shipbuilding, with a focus on green energy and electric vessels, are transforming the maritime industry. Alternative fuels, emission reduction and energy-efficient design are being explored to reduce the environmental impact of maritime transport. Electric ships, powered by batteries or fuel cells, are a promising development that has the potential to revolutionize the shipbuilding industry. As the world becomes increasingly focused on green solutions and sustainability, the maritime industry will need to continue developing and adopting green technologies.

Tomislav Uroda,
Managing director, iCat

COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN THE 3RD SAVA RBMP CYCLE DEVELOPMENT, ADDITIONAL JOINT AND COORDINATED EFFORTS ARE NEEDED FOR STEPS TOWARD COMMON OBJECTIVES

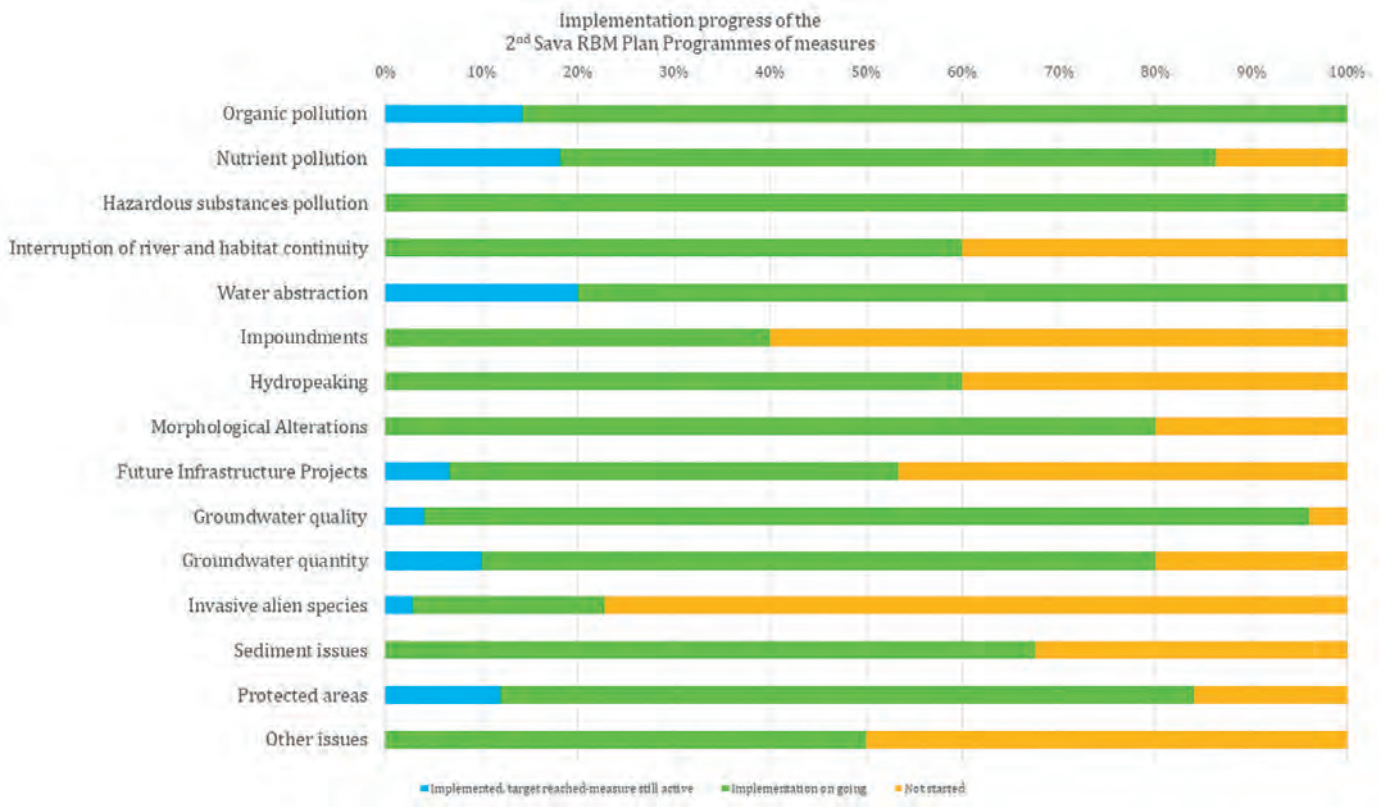
PROGRESS ON MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION CAN BE ASSESSED AS SATISFACTORY

The highest level of implementation is shown for measures related to organic and nutrient pollution, water abstraction, groundwater quality and quantity and protected areas

The 2nd Sava River Basin Management (RBM) Plan, with aims to enhance basin broad policy framework for prevention of further deterioration or/and improvement of the status of all waters and to strengthen collaboration towards long-term and sustainable use of the water resources within the Sava River Basin, developed to a possible extent in accordance with the WFD requirements for the six-years period 2022-2027, was approved at the 9th Meeting of the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin, held in Zagreb (December, 2022). The 2nd Sava RBM Plan Programme of Measures, building upon national measures of basin-wide importance, is designed to comprehensively address all significant issues and facilitate alignment with the agreed-upon visions and objectives defined for the Sava River Basin.

As stipulated by Article 15.3 of the Water Framework Directive, an Interim Report describing progress in implementing the planned Programme of Measures should be developed within three years of the publication of each river basin management plan or update under Article 13.
The Interim Report on the 2nd Sava RBM Plan Programme of Measures Implementation (Interim Report) has been prepared with the aim of providing a joint assessment of advancements in all Sava Basin countries, on a basin-wide scale, identifying challenges in measure implementation, and informing all relevant stakeholders of the progress achieved. The Interim Report represents the result of the dedicated work of the Permanent Expert Group for River Basin Management of the International Sava River Basin Commission in the period September 2023- February 2025.

In the Interim report, all measures from the 2nd Sava RBM Plan Programme of Measures are assessed in accordance with the two criteria: (i) implementation progress and (ii) types of measures implemented. For tracking the implementation progress, data are collected on implementation status for each of the measures, indicating if: (i)

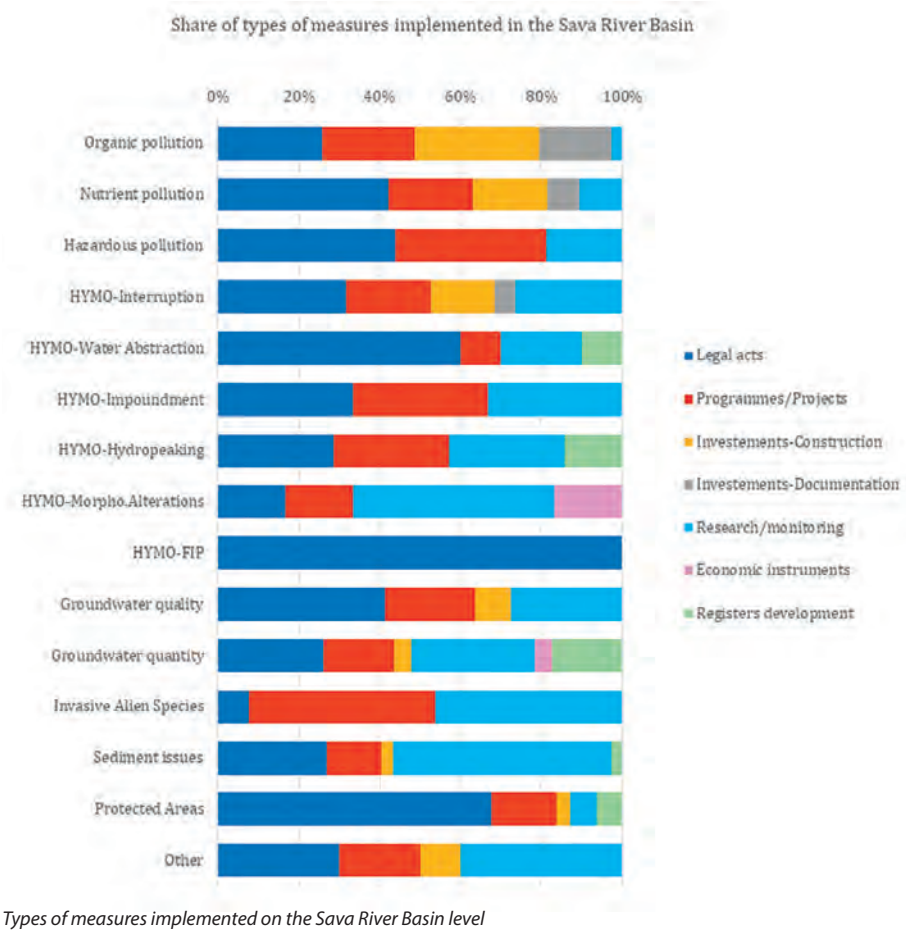


Progress in measures implementation on the Sava River Basin level

Implementation finalized-measure not active, (ii) Implemented, target reached-maintenance of the results will continue, measure still active, (iii) Implementation on-going, or (iv) Not started. Additionally, data are collected in the following categories to describe types of actions used for measures implementation: (i) Legal acts, (ii) Programmes/Projects, (iii) Investments-Construction, (iv) Investments-Documentation, (v) Research/monitoring, (vi) Registers development, and (vi) Economic instruments.

Progress on measures implementation from the 2nd Sava RBM Plan can be assessed as satisfactory. For more than 70% of important issues, the level of progress implementation is 50% or above. The highest level of implementation is shown for measures related to organic and nutrient pollution, water abstraction, groundwater quality and quantity and protected areas. The lowest level of progress is recognized in the implementation of measures related to hydromorphological (HYMO) pressures, invasive alien species and sediment issues. Issues, such as organic and nutrient pollution, water abstraction, future infrastructure projects, groundwater quality and quantity, invasive alien species, and protected areas, have measures whose implementation is finalized, with ongoing maintenance of the achieved results.

Legal acts represent the most applied type of implemented measures, accounting for 38% of all measures and addressing all management issues. Research and monitoring, as well as Programmes/Projects, are conducted for the implementation of measures in 24% and 21% respectively, for all management issues, except for HYMO-Future Infrastructure Projects. The type Investment-Construction was identified in 10% of measures (for Organic and Nutrient pollution, HYMO-Interruption, Groundwater issues, Sediment, Protected Areas and for Other measures). Investment - Documentation as the type of action is applied in 3% of measures (Organic and Nutrient pollution and HYMO Interruption). Register development comprises 3% of measures (for HYMO-Water abstraction and HYMO-Hydropeaking, Groundwater quantity and Sediment issues, Protected areas, and Other



Types of measures implemented on the Sava River Basin level

measures (unregulated solid and mining waste disposal)). Economic instruments are applied as a type for less than 1% of measures (for HYMO-Morphological alteration and Groundwater quantity).

Progress has also been demonstrated by the so-called light house projects implemented in the Sava riparian countries. The list of light house projects comprises examples of implementing nature-based solutions for water management in Slovenia (Mali Graben), the construction of a WWTP with tertiary treatment in Bjelovar, and the improvement of municipal water infrastructure for the agglomeration of Kutina in Croatia. Additionally, it includes the development of a master plan for agglomerations in Bosnia and Herzegovina aimed at reducing pollution. Furthermore, in Serbia as light house projects are indicated the construction on small dams with fish passes for the flood protection in the Kolubara River Basin which takes into account a flow and habitat continuity, and the development of the methodology for the assessment of hydromorphological pressures aiming on establishment of database for the next planning period. In Montenegro, the light-house project is the implementation of the Nitrate Directive, where the vulnerable zones are identified and the Action Plan with measures addressing pollution from agricultural sources is developed.

Although significant progress in measures implementation can be recognized, it can be concluded that additional joint and coordinated efforts are needed for steps toward common objectives – to prevent further deterioration and enhance the status of surface and groundwater and aquatic and water dependent ecosystems, promote sustainable water use, strengthen protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, facilitate intersectoral cooperation, contribute to the mitigation of the floods and droughts effects, enhancing resilience to climate shocks in the Sava River Basin.

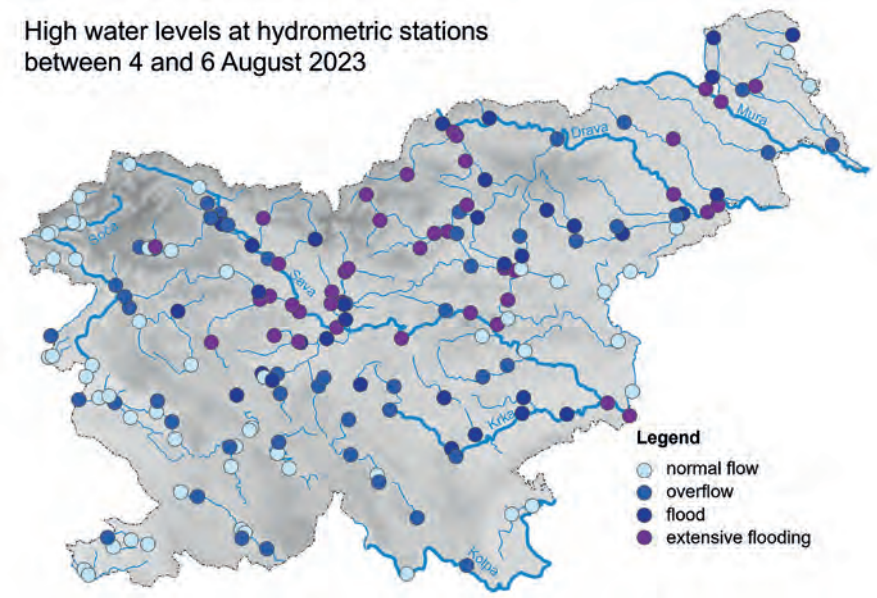
The Interim Report, approved at the 68th ISRBC Session in March 2025, is available on the official ISRBC website.

Jovana Rašeta Bastić,
Samo Grošelj,
ISRBC Secretariat

CATASTROPHIC STORM DEVASTATING FLOODS IN SLOVENIA FROM 4 TO 6 AUGUST 2023 – THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DIRECT DAMAGE AMOUNTED TO 2,99 BILION EUR

THE SCALE OF THE DISASTER IS UNPRECEDENTED IN SLOVENIA'S HISTORY

The August 2023 floods in Slovenia may signify a turning point in transitioning from traditional flood defence and protection policies, as part of integrated water management, to fostering flood resilience



Between August 4 and 6, 2023, Slovenia experienced devastating floods that, in northern and central Slovenia, surpassed all previous floods in extent, intensity, and damage. The weather conditions were unusual for mid-summer, as the Mediterranean Sea, from which the air mass originated, was warmer than the long-term average.

On August 3, cold Atlantic air moved south across the Alps to the western Mediterranean. By evening, thunderstorms formed in western Slovenia. The weather front lingered over Slovenia for 36 hours, affecting the southern foothills of the Julian Alps and the valleys of Idrija, Polhov Gradec, Gorenjska, Koroška, and Upper Savinja during the night of August 4. Precipitation at several measuring sites was estimated to have a return period of 250 years. Heavy rainfall continued throughout August 4, gradually shifting from western and central Slovenia to the eastern and southeastern regions. Rain weakened on August 5 as the cyclone moved east and temporarily ceased on August 6 when a new weather front crossed Slovenia from the west, though the precipitation was less abundant.

In Slovenia's northern and northwestern regions, over 300 mm of rain fell in three days, with more than 200 mm in 24 hours. Within 6 to 12 hours, 150 to 200 mm inundated already saturated basins, exceeding the average August precipitation. Some areas received up to 50 mm in one hour, leading to widespread flooding and destruction. Numerous landslides occurred, and rivers carried debris, damaging bridges, roads, and infrastructure. Heavy rainfall continued on August 4 and 5, with lighter showers nationwide. Southern Slovenia saw 80 to 100 mm, while other areas received 30 to 80 mm. The Mura and Drava rivers flooded from substantial inflows from Austria.

New maximum river flows were recorded at several hydrometric stations, with return periods of 100 years or more, surpassing previous records by 30 to 40 percent. Record discharges occurred on the Mura, Meža, Kokra, Sora, Kamniška Bistrica, Pšata, Savinja, and the middle course of the Sava. The highest flow of the Sava in Litija reached 2580 m^3/s on August 4, exceeding the record from November 2, 1990. In Čatež, on August 5, flow hit 3462 m^3/s. These floods surpassed earlier ones in extent and intensity across affected river basins.

Reports on the extraordinary event are available on the website of the Slovenian Environment Agency, the meteorological report at: https://meteo.arso.gov.si/met/sl/climate/natural-hazards/archive/

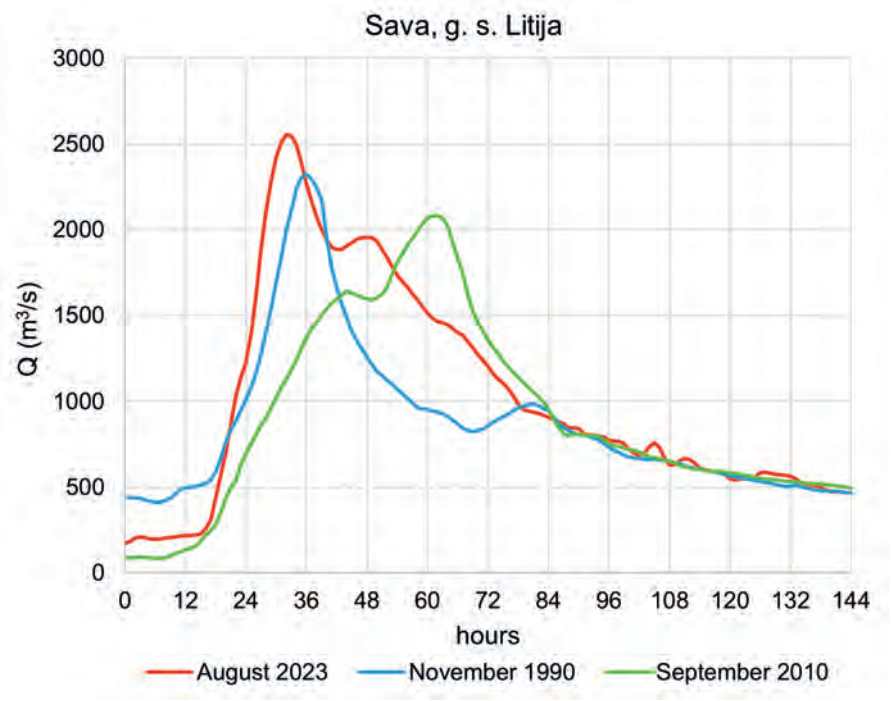
and the hydrological report at: https://www.arso.gov.si/vode/poro%c4%8dila%20in%20publikacije/.

The resulting floods and landslides rendered areas completely inaccessible and caused massive damage to infrastructure. The scale of the disaster is unprecedented in Slovenia's history, with approximately two-thirds of the country's territory affected: 400 buildings destroyed, 8.000 people evacuated, 1.500.000 people impacted, 30 km of roads damaged, 70 bridges destroyed or severely damaged, and 750 hectares of land flooded. All the main roads were cut off, along with other infrastructure (water, electricity, gas). The only means of communication and aid transportation was by helicopters. The Gorenjska, Central Slovenia, Koroška, and Savinjska regions were hit hardest.

The Slovenian government responded swiftly to the floods, implementing measures to

address their consequences. It amended the Natural Disaster Recovery Act and prepared emergency legislation. Additionally, it drafted the Reconstruction, Development and Financing Act, aimed at providing development-oriented strategies for the comprehensive reconstruction of the country. On August 4, the Slovenian government declared a state of emergency, and the Slovenian Armed Forces were deployed to assist with rescue and relief efforts.

Due to the damage caused by floods, on August 6, 2023, Slovenia requested assistance from the EU (Emergency Response Coordination Centre - ERCC) and NATO (Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre - EADRCC). Both mechanisms were promptly activated. As of August 9, 2023, 134 members of international teams from six countries have provided aid to Slovenian teams. To coordinate flood recovery as efficiently as possible, a Flood Recovery Coordination Working Group was established, along with the Post-Flood and Landslide Reconstruction Office. Technical offices were set up to expedite the recovery process. The Joint Task Force, consisting of representatives from the European Commission and Slovenia, was formed to effectively secure adequate funding from various EU instruments to address the impacts of the catastrophic storm. Its primary task was to prepare the application for a grant from the EU Solidarity Fund, which the Ministry of Cohesion and Regional Development submitted to the European Commission.



The total amount of direct damage amounted to 2,99 billion EUR.

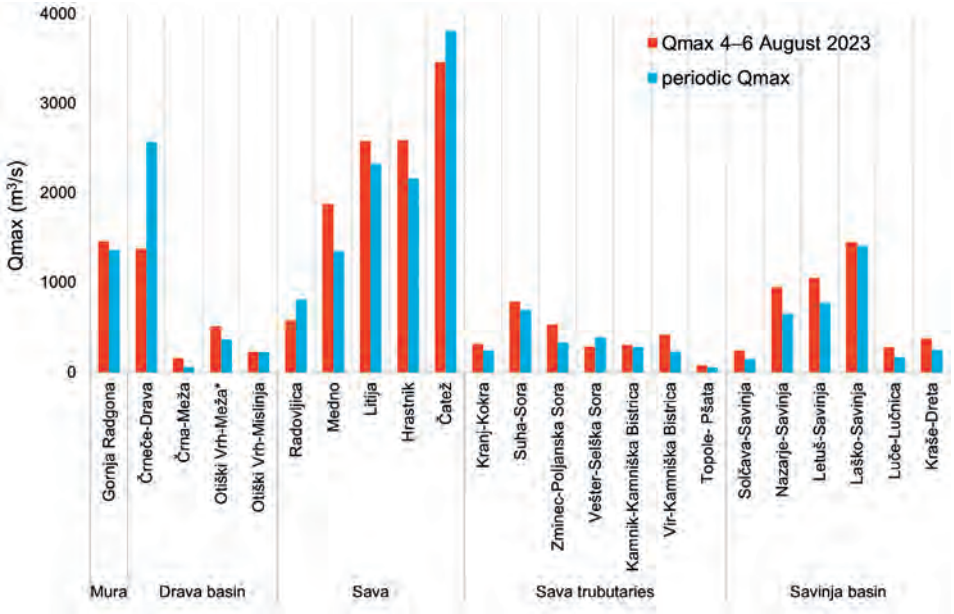
The August 2023 floods highlighted the decades-long neglect of torrent control measures and flaws in current flood hazard assessment methods. Slovenia's hardest-hit areas faced flooding, mass movements, intense erosion, and deposition.

Hydrological studies should analyse large watersheds independently, considering climate change impacts, storm and precipitation uncertainties, and the supply of woody debris and sediment from tributaries into main watercourses.

Prevention and preparedness should be built upon: Knowledge of fluvial processes, i.e., high-quality expert documents for river engineering and torrent control, developing the river supervisors' role, establishing state concessionaires with local offices; Enhanced state regular maintenance of watercourses using new human and financial resources.

Flood resilience should adopt a bottom-up approach to water governance and ensure the development of action plans for improved flood protection that involve all relevant stakeholders. It should be based on field visits, extensive monitoring (including remote sensing), and expert knowledge.

The August 2023 floods in Slovenia may signify a turning point in transitioning from traditional flood defence and protection policies, as part of integrated water management, to fostering flood resilience. This shift includes initiating an in-depth social discourse on how to adapt to future floods and granting water more space for the dynamics of natural processes to mitigate future extreme risks. This approach is rooted in nature-based solutions and promotes flood-resilient water infrastructure while achieving multi-sectoral flood risk governance.



Dr. Mira Kobold,
Slovenian Environment Agency
Luka Štravs,
Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning

CONNECTION IT WAS USED FOR TRANSPORTING GOODS BETWEEN THE PANNONIAN PLAIN AND THE ADRIATIC SEA

NAVIGATION ON THE KUPA RIVER; FROM AN IMPORTANT TRADE ROUTE TO A DESTINATION FOR TOURISM BOATING

The introduction of a replica of the historical "Grain Boat" (Žitna lađa) for excursions signifies the start of tourist navigation and the growth of nautical tourism on the Kupa

From the late Middle Ages into the Early Modern period, various trade routes traversed the Pokuplje region. Primarily, these were wagon and caravan pathways, with water transport being less common. A noteworthy transformation took place in the 17th and early 18th centuries when roadways were established to Rijeka and Senj, connecting the inland area to the Adriatic coast through Karlovac and the Kupa River. This advancement made the Kupa an essential conduit for transporting goods between the Pannonian Plain and the Adriatic Sea, spurring economic growth in the towns along the river.

Navigation on the Kupa mainly followed seasonal patterns, peaking from autumn to spring and nearly halting in the summer. Larger vessels could only navigate the river when water levels were high, which typically enabled travel only up to Sisak. There, cargo would shift to smaller boats, known as korabe, which carried it onward to Karlovac. In periods of very low water levels, ships could get stranded in shallow spots, necessitating the manual transportation of cargo for hundreds of meters to reach navigable water.

In some cases, boats themselves had to be relocated overland to deeper sections to proceed with their journey.

The age of river transport persisted until the completion of the Zidani Most (Slovenia) – Rijeka (Croatia) railway line. This development signalled the downturn of significant commercial navigation, which in turn impacted the economic progress and living standards in the Pokuplje area.

By the mid-20th century, the lower course of the Kupa became recognized as a destination for recreational and sports boating. This section is the most suitable for navigation, and near its confluence with the Sava River, commercial navigation is also possible. The central section of the river largely forms the border between Slovenia and Croatia, which, before Croatia's entry into the Schengen Area, posed challenges for developing nautical tourism. The upper course, mostly flowing through Slovenia, is used for rafting and kayaking activities.

While the Kupa River showcases both natural and cultural attractions, its nautical activities have unfortunately not progressed significantly. To tap into this potential, the local communities on the joint bordering section of the Kupa River in collaboration with the Development Agency of Sisak-Moslavina County, Ministries for infrastructure from Slovenia and Croatia, and Chamber of Commerce of Dolenjska and Bela krajina, together with the Sava Commission, have initiated a plan to establish a regulatory framework that encourages recreational, sports, and tourism navigation on the Kupa. As a result, in 2023, the Sava Commission issued a Recommendation on the Navigation Regime on the Kupa River along the joint Slovenian-Croatian section, laying the foundation for further initiatives at both national and local levels aimed at boosting nautical activities in the Pokuplje region.

Currently, recreational and sports navigation takes place infrequently and in designated areas along the Kupa River. The introduction of a replica of the historical "Grain Boat" (Žitna lađa) for excursions signifies the start of tourist navigation and the growth of nautical tourism on the Kupa. We believe that the ecological and tourism potential of sustainably utilising the Kupa River will soon be acknowledged. Coupled with its natural link to the Sava River, this will contribute to the enhancement and development of the entire Sava River basin.

from: https://aurora-experience.com/o-ladi/

Krunoslav Sopček,
ISRBC Secretariat

REPORT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SAVA RIVER BASIN YOUTH PARLIAMENT IN THE PERIOD OF 2023/2024

YOUTH ARE READY TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

The most valuable thing for me remains meeting people and friends from all over the world. I recommend that young people actively participate in parliamentary work and run for leadership positions

Young people from the Sava River Basin meet every year at the sessions of the Sava Youth Parliament. Established in 2012, the Parliament enables young people from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia to actively participate in finding solutions to environmental challenges and contribute to the region's sustainable development. Every year, a president is elected from among the representatives of the participating countries. It represents the voice of young people at domestic and international events.

In October 2023, the Sava Youth Parliament convened in Ljubljana, Slovenia, under the motto "Let's Work with Nature!" The main topic of the session was the use of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in water resource management. At the session, the annual elections of the presidency were also held, at which I was elected president.

During my presidency, I represented the parliament at numerous important events, where topics such as global climate change, sustainable development and the goals of the 2030 Agenda were discussed. I collaborated with governmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning of Slovenia, UNESCO and the United Nations.

The first major event I participated in as President was the Barcelona Convention COP23 session in Portorož, Slovenia (SI), between 4 and 8 December 2023. I had the opportunity to address the audience, present the work of the Parliament, and emphasize the importance of intergenerational cooperation to achieve a climate-resilient future.

In March 2024, I represented Parliament at the UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in Geneva. It was a great opportunity to connect young people, experts and delegates from across the UNECE region. With the support of UNESCO, I presented the project "Can You Hear Our Rivers?", which aimed to raise awareness among young people about the impact of global change on the environment and water resources. With our vision, we drew attention to the need to involve young people in international platforms for nature protection.

On 22 March 2024, World Water Day, I attended the round table entitled "Water Connects" in the Škocjanski Zatok Nature Reserve (SI). The event highlighted the importance of responsible water and spatial management. At the round table, I highlighted, among other things, that I have noticed progress in involving young people in environmental issues. At the same time, I called for the establishment of platforms to express their views. I also emphasized that intergenerational cooperation enabled better planning and protection of water resources, which were crucial for all generations!

End of my mandate and achievements

I concluded my term as President on June 27-28, 2024, at the UNECE "Going Green" Forum in Cyprus. The main objective of the Forum was to transform education systems for sustainable development and to foster innovative thinking. At the panel titled "Bridging the Generation Gap for Knowledge Transfer," I highlighted the crucial role of the education system in creating a sustainable future. My speech demonstrated that young people are ready to actively participate in addressing environmental challenges.

At the end of my mandate, I would like to say the following: "In one year, I have had the opportunity to share my ideas and views at numerous events. I'm proud to see small changes in the inclusion of youth in political processes. Although there is still a lot of work ahead of us, we are on the right track. The most valuable thing for me remains meeting people and friends from all over the world. I recommend that young people actively participate in parliamentary work and run for leadership positions.

Finally, I'm proud to have received an award for international cooperation, which was presented to me by Mr. Jože Novak, Minister of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning of Slovenia.

Blaž Lipovšek,
President of the Sava Youth Parliament
in the period 2023/2024

MEETING THE OPENING CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AT THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING IN BUDAPEST

The new board of the EYPW led by Magdalena Živanović, a former President of the Sava Youth Parliament

Opening ceremony at the Hungarian Parliament

SAVA YOUTH IN ACTION, SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATION IN THE 16TH EDITION OF THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT FOR WATER

Magdalena Živanović was elected as the new President of the EYPW. We were thrilled and extremely proud. Everyone congratulated not only Magdalena but also the entire Sava team for bringing in a new leader.

The 1st Sava Youth Parliament was organised in 2012. Over the years, it has established itself as an exceptional platform for exchange, collaboration, and mutual learning. In recent years, it has gained recognition beyond our region, and its representatives are often invited to participate in conferences, youth forums, workshops, and more. One of the key events attended by the Sava Youth Parliament delegation was the 16th edition of the European Youth Parliament for Water (EYPW).

About 70 young Europeans gathered in Budapest and Szolnok (Hungary) from October 20th to 26th, 2024, to participate in the 16th edition of the European Youth Parliament for Water (EYPW). Youth Parliaments for Water have been organized since 1998 by the International Secretariat for Water – Solidarity Water Europe, providing a unique platform for young people to engage in critical discussions on water-related challenges. The 16th EYPW, conducted in partnership with the Global Water Partnership Hungary, received support from significant institutional and financial partners, including the Hungarian government, the European Union, and numerous European organizations, one of which is the International Sava River Basin Commission. This support enabled us to form a delegation from the Sava Youth Parliament to participate in the 16th EYPW. Our delegation members included Magdalena and Milica from Serbia, Blaž from Slovenia, Roko from Croatia, Tijana Jelena from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ana as the delegation coordinator from the ISRBC. We generated great interest and curiosity among other participants, not only for being the only international delegation at the 16th EYPW but also for our excellent team spirit, high energy, and friendliness.

The opening ceremony took place at the Hungarian Parliament Building in Budapest. We were amazed by its stunning architecture and impressive interior. Former Hungarian President János Áder, Founder of the Blue Planet Foundation, delivered a very inspiring speech, emphasising the importance for the

next generation to take action in protecting the planet's ecosystems. Following this, participants took a solemn oath, pledging to uphold the core values of the European Youth Parliament for Water - solidarity, democracy, and tolerance.

We then moved to the beautiful city of Szolnok, located along the banks of the Tisza River. On the first evening, participants gathered for the intercultural event, each bringing a little piece of their homeland to share. From French cheese to Armenian national dance, every corner of Europe was represented. It was a night of discovery, with everyone experiencing a taste of various cultures.

The 16th EYPW focused on Water and Biodiversity, providing participants with the knowledge and tools to make meaningful changes in their communities. The discussions, expert talks and interactive sessions provided young participants with powerful insights into how water and biodiversity can be protected at local, regional, and international levels. The participants particularly enjoyed field visits that allowed them to see real-life case studies of sustainable water management in action.

Another important session was the Projects Forum, where each delegation had a chance to present projects they are involved in within their home countries. We were honoured to present the Sava Youth Parliament and were happy to receive numerous compliments for our continuous activities and accomplishments. It was also very interesting to hear about innovative water initiatives from across Europe.

Participants of the 16th EYPW

The crucial document of the 16th EYPW is a Common Commitment that represents the collective voice of all participants. The Common Commitment results from lively discussions among all participants and will guide the actions of the EYPW over the coming years.

The excitement grew as we moved closer to the elections for the new Presidency. The President and Vice-President of the 15th EYPW shared their experiences in leadership and reflected on the impact the Parliament had on their personal and professional growth. After that, eight young participants registered their candidacies for the election of the 16th EYPW Presidency. Among them was our team member, Magdalena Živanović from Belgrade. With a background as the former President of the Sava Youth Parliament, Magdalena has shown her dedication to empowering youth and driving sustainability in water management. All candidates introduced themselves, shared their motivations for running, and explained how they would lead the Parliament. Voting took place, and after the voices of all participants were counted, the election committee announced that Magdalena was elected as the new President of the EYPW. We were thrilled and extremely proud. Everyone congratulated not only Magdalena but also the entire Sava team for bringing in a new leader. Magdalena's newly elected Vice-Presidents are Lisa Oppermann from Germany and Oleg Tihon from Moldova, both of whom are committed to strengthening youth voices in water advocacy across Europe. These new leaders will shape the future actions and priorities of the EYPW, guiding members as they address pressing water-related challenges across the continent.

Capacity building workshop

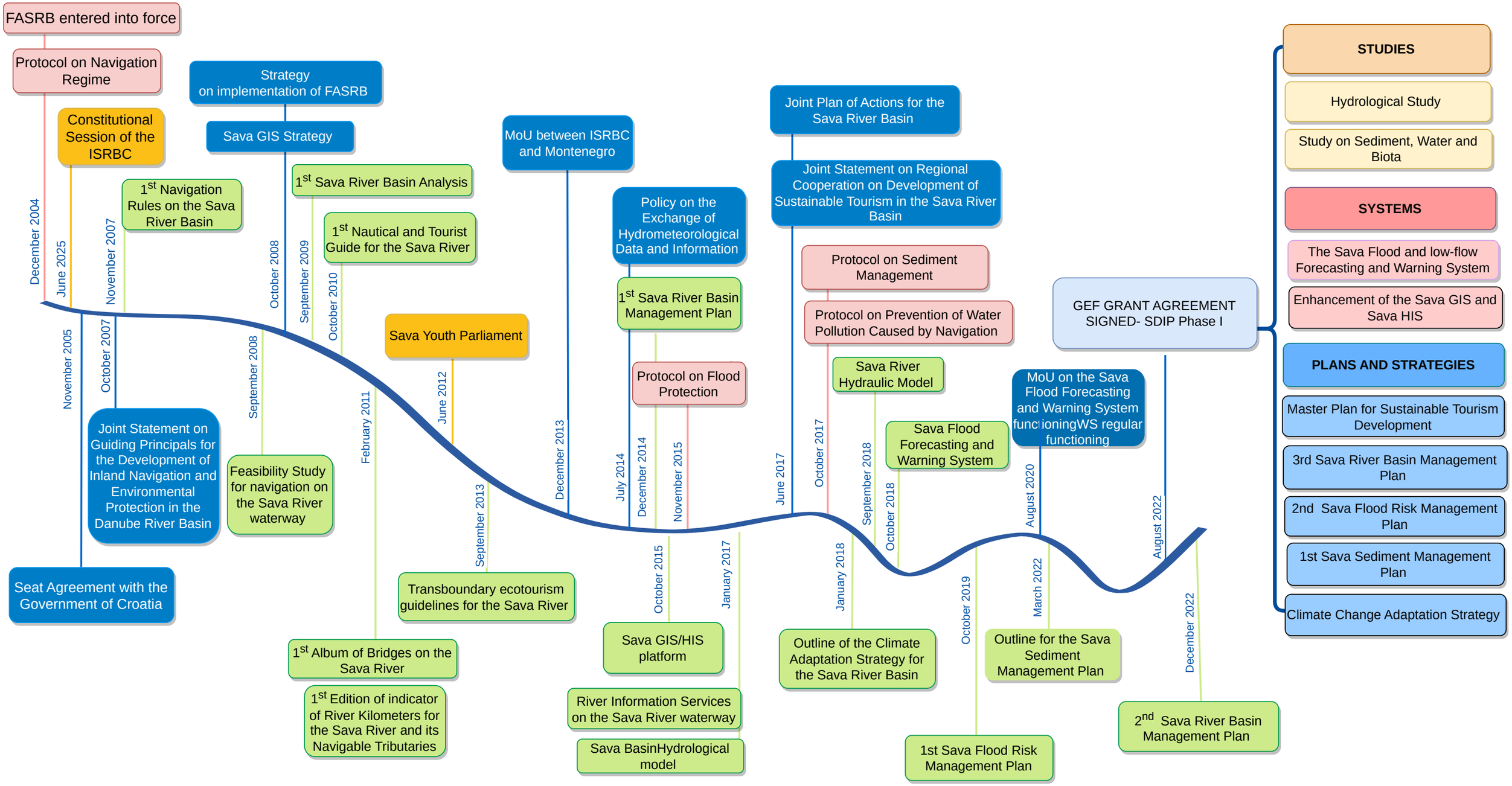
On our last day in Szolnok, we visited the County Hall for a formal presentation of the Common Commitment to Mr. Imre Hubai, President of the General Assembly of Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County. This symbolic handover reinforced the youth's dedication to advocating for sustainable water management and emphasized the importance of intergenerational support in achieving these goals.

The 16th EYPW concluded with a closing dinner and celebration, where participants enjoyed a final opportunity to connect and reflect on the achievements of the week. With music and laughter, the closing dinner served as a wonderful way to end this journey, which brought us many new friends and unforgettable memories. We all returned home inspired to be even more determined in addressing water challenges.

Ana Marinić,
ISRBC Secretariat

INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

20 years of successful cooperation



URADNO GLASILO ISRBC
ŠT. 24, JUNIJ 2025

SAVSKI VESTNIK

INTERVJU: KORNÉLIA RADICS

Eden najpomembnejših ciljev WMO je zagotoviti, da so vsi na Zemlji zaščiteni pred nevarnimi vremenskimi razmerami s pomočjo sistemov zgodnjega opozarjanja

- 20 let Savske komisije
- Integralni razvojni program za Savo in Drino - Izvajanje projektov
- Nove tehnologije v ladjedelništvu

INTERNATIONAL SAVA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

VSEBINA

Zvonko Radičanin – Bohinjsko jezero

SPOŠTOVANI BRALCI,

Pred vami je nova številka Sava NewsFlash.

Najprej mi je v čast in veselje sporočiti, da letos mineva dvajset let od ustanovitve Savske komisije – dve desetletji, v katerih se je Savska komisija uveljavila kot mednarodna organizacija, ki učinkovito izpolnjuje svoje zastavljene cilje, hkrati pa ohranja spoštovanje načel in mehanizmov sodelovanja, opredeljenih v FASRB.

V tem kontekstu je gospod Mitja Bricelj, predstavnik Savske komisije iz Slovenije, napisal članek, v katerem je predstavil pomen prizadevanj komisije glede političnih, gospodarskih, socialnih in zlasti podnebnih sprememb, ki so se zgodile v tem obdobju. Poudaril je pomen geografskih realnosti, učinkovite komunikacije, razumevanja in harmoničnega sobivanja, te ideje pa je strnil v besedno zvezo »jezik reke«.

V nadaljevanju imate priložnost, da dobite več informacij o projektih, ki se izvajajo v okviru Integralnega razvojnega programa za Savo in Drino. Program zajema razvoj druge verzije Skupne izjave o vodilnih načelih za razvoj plovbe po celinskih vodah in varstvu okolja v Donavskem bazenu, oblikovane s pristopom, ki temelji na soglasju in je vključeval deležnike iz sektorjev prometa po celinskih voda (CPL), varstva okolja in upravljanja voda v Donavskem in Savskem bazenu. Poleg tega je bil s skupnimi pobudami izboljšan Sistem za napovedovanje in opozarjanje na pretok Save, kar državam v porečju reke Save pomaga pri prizadevanju, da bodo bolj odporne in prilagodljive ter pripravljene na podnebne spremembe v prihodnosti. Poleg tega je bil v porečju reke Save oblikovan Glavni načrt za trajnostni razvoj turizma, ki predstavlja ključni napredek k trajnostnemu turističnemu sektorju, ki združuje ohranjanje okolja in kulturne dediščine ter družbeno-ekonomski razvoj.

V tej številki je na voljo tudi intervju z gospo Kornélio Radics, direktorico regionalnega urada WMO za Evropo. V njem deli svoja stališča o vlogi ISRBC ter svetuje mladim o reševanju globalnih izzivov povezanih z vodo in podnebjem.

Nadalje boste pridobili vpogled v dejavnosti, vključene v tretji ciklus razvoja Načrta upravljanja voda za Savski bazen, ter v dodatna skupna in usklajena prizadevanja, potrebna za doseganje skupnih ciljev.

Na področju plovbe lahko najdete članka, osredotočena na reko Kolpo in inovativne tehnologije ladjedelništva, zlasti električna plovila, ki simbolizirajo obetavno prihodnost pri reševanju okoljskih zahtev.

V uvodnem nagovoru želim ponovno poudariti sodelovanje mladih v okviru Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena, pri čemer želim izpostaviti izjemno navdušenje in predanost zeleni plovbi med različnimi cilji, ki si jih mladi prizadevajo doseči.

Na koncu bi se rad zahvalil vsem drugim posameznikom in institucijam, ki so prispevali k našemu delu in nudili podporo našim programom in projektom, saj vseh v tem kratkem nagovoru nisem mogel omeniti.

Upam, da vam bodo teme, predstavljene v tej izdaji Sava NewsFlash, zanimive, zato vam želim prijetno branje!

Duško Isaković,
Urednik Sava NewsFlash

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Oblikovanje in tisk: Optimum Dizajn d.o.o.
Foto na naslovni strani: Pristanišče – Sonja Diklić

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 OBJAVE

20 LET SAVSKE KOMISIJE

Junija 2025 obeležujemo 20. obletnico Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen, ki je bila ustanovljena z namenom izvajanja Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu (FASRB). FASRB je prvi večstranski sporazum, osredotočen na razvoj regije v 21. stoletju, ki ponuja poseben okvir sodelovanja na področju upravljanje voda med državami v Savskem bazenu. Cilj Savske komisije je spodbujati trajnostni razvoj v Savskem bazenu.

V zadnjih letih je komisija postala pomemben regionalni mehanizem za krepitev povezav in izboljšanje sodelovanja med pogodbenicami. Ustvarja priložnosti za izmenjavo izkušenj in dodatno usposabljanje strokovnjakov na področjih izvajanja medsebojno dogovorjenih regionalnih projektov, usklajevanje nacionalne zakonodaje, ter spodbuja boljše medsektorsko sodelovanje med pristojnimi organi iz savskih držav. Čeprav vodenje projektov ni njena glavna funkcija, učinkovito delovanje Savske komisije ponazarja uspešen model za izvajanje pomembnih projektov v vodnem sektorju.

FASB je prepoznan po svojem celostnem pristopu, ki daje Savski komisiji najobsežnejši mandat med vsemi mednarodnimi rečnimi komisijami v Evropi. Sporazum ščiti vode in vodne ekosisteme, blaži škodljive vplive na vode, in spodbuja plovbo in rečni turizem. Proces implementacije daje prednost preglednosti z vključevanjem deležnikov in uporablja pragmatičen pristop pri izvajanju FASRB, ki pogodbenicam prinaša oprijemljive koristi vključujoč razvoj strateških načrtov, platform za izmenjavo podatkov, sistemov za opozarjanje ter razvoj plovbe in turizma.

Danes, dve desetletji po ustanovitvi Savske komisije, so rezultati regionalnega sodelovanja očitni. Na podlagi pridobljenih izkušenj in doseženih uspehov v tem obdobju obstaja dober razlog za optimizem pri učinkovitem izvajanju FASRB tudi v bodoče.

DESETI SESTANEK POGODBENIC OKVIRNEGA SPORAZUMA O SAVSKEM BAZENU

Deseti sestanek pogodbenic Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu (Okvirni sporazum) bo potekalo v Beogradu (Republika Srbija). Sestanek je predviden za november, natančen datum pa bo kmalu potrjen.

Sestanka se bodo udeležili visoki predstavniki pogodbenic Okvirnega sporazuma iz Bosne in Hercegovine, Republike Hrvaške, Republike Srbije in Republike Slovenije, predstavniki iz Črne gore in povabljeni gostje - predstavniki partnerskih organizacij, opazovalci, druge ustrezne institucije ter iz Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena.

Glavni cilj sestanka je pregled stanja izvajanja Okvirnega sporazuma in ključnih dosežkov Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen od zadnjega 9. srečanja pogodbenic leta 2022 ter pregled ključnih izzivov in priložnosti v prihodnosti, zlasti tistih, ki se nanašajo na obnovo plovbe po reki Savi in njenih plovnih pritokih, krepitvi sodelovanja pri upravljanju porečij, obvladovanju poplavne ogroženosti, prilagajanju podnebnim spremembam, razvoju trajnostnega turizma in izmenjavi relevantnih podatkov in informacij v porečju reke Save.

PRAZNOVANJE DNEVA REKE SAVE 2025

V okviru praznovanja dneva reke Save (1. junij) bo Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen organizirala spletni dogodek, ki bo potekal 5. junija 2025. Ob tej priložnosti bodo mladi predstavili videoposnetke, ki so jih ustvarili v okviru natečaja Parlament mladih Savskega bazena, katerega slogan je "Turizem, lotevajmo se ga na trajnostni način". Pričakujemo, da bo ta dogodek pokazal veliko ustvarjalnost mladih generacij in njihovo odločenost, da živijo na bolj trajnosten način.

12. IN 13. ZASEDANJE PARLAMENTA MLADIH SAVSKEGA BAZENA

Zadnje letno zasedanje Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena je potekalo 11. in 12. oktobra 2024 v Slavonskem Brodu (HR), mestu, ki je že stoletja povezano z reko Savo. Zasedanja se je udeležilo 45 mladih navdušencev iz Slovenije, Hrvaške, Bosne in Hercegovine ter Srbije.

Geslo »Zaplujmo v zeleno prihodnost!« razkriva, da je bila tema tega parlamenta plovba. Namen je bil, da se vzpodbudi mlade k razmisleku o nujnosti sodelovanja med različnimi sektorji pri upravljanju rek ter prisluhniti različnim mnenjem in predlogom, kako najti ravnovesje med povečanjem prometa po celinskih vodah in istočasno ohranjanjem le-teh.

Priprave na ta dogodek so se začele z natečajem za dijake srednjih šol in mlade, stare od 18 do 25 let. Na Savski komisiji smo bili navdušeni nad številnimi kreativnimi izdelki, ki so pokazali veliko zanimanje mladih za področje plovbe ter ponudili nekaj impresivnih in inovativnih rešitev. Vsi prejeti izdelki so bila predstavljeni v okviru obeleževanja 1. junija Dneva reke Save. Izbranih je bilo 9 najboljših ekip, ki so bile povabljene na dvodnevno zasedanje parlamenta, katerega je podprla Svetovna banka.

Program je med drugim vključeval obisk pristanišča in pristaniške uprave Slavonski Brod, kjer so predstavniki kapitanije predstavil impresivno rečno informacijsko storitev (RIS). Osrednja aktivnost zasedanja je bila zelo strastna debata: »Razvoj rečne plovbe – DA ali NE?« Razprava je sprožila številna vprašanja, dileme in različna stališča. Čeprav se vsi nismo v celoti strinjali z vsem povedanim na debati, pa smo se na koncu zedinili, da si vsi delimo isto strast, da ustvarimo bolj trajnostni svet.

13. parlament mladih Savskega bazena bo potekal v začetku oktobra 2025 v Gradiški (BA). Tema letošnjega parlamenta je trajnostni turizem. Zelo pomembno je, da se k turizmu pristopa trajnostno, kar pomeni, da mora razvoj turizma upoštevati dolgoročne vplive na okolje, družbo in gospodarstvo. Glavne značilnosti trajnostnega turizma so varstvo okolja, podpiranje in krepitev blaginje lokalnega prebivalstva, spodbujanje odgovornega vedenja turistov in poudarjanje pomena ohranjanja naravne in kulturne dediščine. To je še posebej pomembno pri razvoju turizma v Savskem bazenu, ki ga odlikujejo izjemne naravne lepote in kulturno bogastvo. Za sodelovanje na parlamentu morajo mladi izdelati video, ki promovira Savski bazen kot trajnostno turistično destinacijo.

Projekt DANUrely- jačanje bodočih vodij na področju voda

26 in 27. novembra je Bratislava (SK) na okrogli mizi pozdravila mladinske vodje, strokovnjake za upravljanje voda in ostale ključne deležnike projekta DANUrely. Tega dvodnevnega dogodka so se udeležili Roko, Luka in Katarina iz Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena. Tako so dobili edinstveno priložnost za povezovanje z ostalimi vodji iz vseh podonavskih držav, za načrtovanje prihodnjih ukrepov za trajnostni razvoj Podonavja in za skupno vzpostavitev »Community of Practice«, dinamične platforme za stalno sodelovanje, inovacije in izmenjavo znanja. Na okrogli mizi so udeleženci poudarili ključno vlogo mladih pri reševanju okoljskih izzivov in zagotavljanju trajnostne prihodnosti za Podonavje.

Projekt DANUrely financira Interreg DTP in bo trajal do avgusta 2025.

Prvi Forum deležnikov in podjetnic za razvoj glavnega načrta za trajnostni razvoj turizma

3. junija 2025 bo v Muzeju arhitekture in oblikovanja v Gradu Fužine v Ljubljani v Sloveniji organiziran 1. forum deležnikov in 1. forum podjetnic za glavni načrt za trajnostni razvoj turizma v Savskem bazenu. Oba dogodka sta organizirana v okviru programa SDIP, ki ga podpirata Svetovna banka in GEF. Njun cilj je, da se zberejo strokovna mnenja in potrdijo glavni zaključki ocene razvoja turizma ter okrepi sodelovanje deležnikov pri razvoju turizma v Savskem bazenu. Poseben poudarek pa bo usmerjen na povečanje sodelovanja žena pri spodbujanju trajnostnega turizma ter zagotavljanju usklajenosti in sodelovanja.

DOSEŽKI RAZUMEVANJE GEOGRAFSKE REALNOSTI IN SPOŠTOVANJE LJUDI IN KULTUR JE KLJUČNEGA POMENA ZA NAČRTOVANJE TRAJNOSTNEGA RAZVOJA

SOBIVANJE Z REKO: POVEČANJE ODPORNOSTI SAVSKEGA BAZENA KOT RAZVOJNA PRILOŽNOST


Mitja Bricelj

Dosežki OSSB so navdih za izboljšanje čezmejnega sodelovanja drugim sub-regijam v Podonavju, konkretno državam v porečju Tise, Pruta in delte Donav

Letos obeležujemo **20 let delovanja Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen.** Gre za obdobje velikih političnih, gospodarskih in družbenih sprememb. Gre za obdobje v katerem doživljamo tudi vse pogostejše hidrološke ekstreme - katastrofalne poplave v porečju Save so leta 2014 na Hrvaškem, BiH in Srbiji terjale več kot 100 življenj in povzročile ogromno materialno škodo. V Sloveniji so hudourniške poplave v letu 2023 dosegle največji obseg ter povzročile najvišjo gmotno škodo v zgodovini države. Na drugi strani so v porečju Save - najbolj vodnatem pritoku Donave - vse bolj pogosta tudi sušna obdobja, ki vse bolj ogrožajo pridelavo hrane, oskrbo z vodo in trajnostno plovbo.

Razumevanje

Razumevanje geografske stvarnosti - fizične in biološke raznolikosti porečja Save na stiku Alp, kraških Dinaridov in Panonije, ki ga odseva vodni režim reke Save - je ključnega pomena za načrtovanje trajnostnega razvoja. Ključnega pomena za sobivanje z reko je tudi razumevanje in spoštovanje ljudi in kultur, ki od nekdaj živijo na bregovih skupne reke. Za sporazumevanje, razumevanje in kakovostno sobivanje je dobro razumeti **»jezik reke«**. Razumevanje reke in ljudi je namreč ključno za vzpostavljanje zaupanja in sodelovanja pri načrtovanju ukrepov za povečanje odpornosti. To nam je uspelo z pragmatično uporabo **»Savskega jezika«**, ki je postal sodobni rečni esperanto in nam, poleg uradnih jezikov, omogoča še bolj učinkovito razumevanje in sodelovanje.

Sodelovanje

Upoštevanje hidrogeografske pestrosti porečja Save, kultur, poselitve, politične stvarnosti, razvojnih potreb ter globalnih trendov (Agenda 21, UNCED) so bila naša izhodišča za pripravo modernega Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu/OSSB, ki predstavlja temelj za čezmejno sodelovanje vlad, ustanov in posameznikov za trajnostni razvoj v porečju saj se pogodbenice zavedajo pomena naravnega bogastva Savskega bazena za gospodarsko in družbeno blaginjo. Sporazum je moderen ker **povezuje varstvo in rabo** podzemnih in površinskih vodnih virov ter vodnega ekosistema.

OSSB opredeljuje tri glavne cilje sodelovanja:

- vzpostavitev mednarodnega režima plovbe po Savi in pritokih
- vzpostavitev trajnostnega upravljanja voda
- izvajanje ukrepov za omejevanje nevarnosti pred poplavami, sušami in nesrečami z nevarnimi snovmi.

OSSB je moderen ker povezuje izvajanje Konvencije o režimu plovbe na reki Donavi (Beograd, 1948) s Konvencijo o sodelovanju in trajnostni rabi reke Donave (Sofija, 1994) kar omogoča pragmatično uporabo in nadgradnjo za ureditve, ki prispevajo k večji kakovosti življenja v porečju Save. Za to pa je potrebna vizija, znanje in modrost. Potrebna je odgovornost članov Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen (MKSB) ter profesionalno vodenje stalnega Sekretariata MKSB. To nam je uspelo zaradi medsebojnega razumevanja, spoštovanja in zaupanja kar je temelj sodelovanja.

Izvajanje

Za uveljavitev OSSB je potrebna struktura v državah pogodbenicah ter aktivna koordinacija, ki jo izvaja zavzeta ekipa Sekretariata Mednarodne komisije za Savski bazen s sedežem v Zagrebu/Hrvaška. Sekretariat MKSB je ključnega pomena za koordinacijo nacionalnih izvedencev (hidrometeorologija, IT, plovba, vodno gospodarstvo) pri pripravi in izvajanju programov v porečju Save. V ta namen so bila vzpostavljena tudi sodelovanja z drugimi mednarodnimi organizacijami kar je bilo ključno za vzpostavitev sodobnih orodij kot sta Sava GIS in Sava HIS. Pri tem je potrebno izpostaviti pomen strokovne pomoči ZDA. Za izvajanje Protokola o režimu plovbe je Sekretariat vodil priprave za izdelavo mednarodne Študije za revitalizacijo in razvoj plovbe po Savi, ki je strokovna podlaga za obnovo plovbe od Beograda (RS) do Brežic (SI). Te vsebine upošteva prvi Načrt upravljanja s porečjem Save (SRBMP) katerega izvedbo je finančno podprla EU. Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen se od vsega začetka zaveda, da je za učinkovito delovanje ključno sodelovati z javnostmi zato smo razglasili **1. junij za Dan Save** v okviru katerega je, med drugim, organizirala odmevni kolesarski »Sava Tour« od izvira do izliva v Donavo. Za aktivno vključevanje mladih smo leta 2012 ustanovili **Parlament mladih Savskega bazena**, ki svoja sporočila z aktivnim nastopom posreduje pristojnim ministrom.

Po katastrofalnih poplavah 2014 je EU podprla predlog MKSB za vzpostavitev Sistem zgodnjega opozarjanja pred poplavami/ FFWS tudi finančno kar je ob izjemnem strokovnem naporu Sekretariata omogočilo njegovo izvedbo. FFWS je učinkovito orodje, ki z pravočasno napovedjo in opozorili zaznavno prispeva k zmanjšani ogroženosti ljudi pred poplavami. Sočasno smo s Svetovno banko začeli z izvajanjem projekta Plan prilagoditev porečja Save na vode in podnebje (WATCAP). Ob tem smo razvijali metodologijo za

upoštevanje ekosistemskih storitev ter pomena zelene in modre infrastrukture ter rečnega kontinuuma v povezavi površinskih in podzemnih vodonosnikov. Kraški dinarski vodonosnik ima zaradi obsega, izjemnih količin vode in podzemnega ekosistema poseben pomen. Poseben tudi zato ker podzemno hidrološko in biološko povezuje ekoregijo Jadrana in ekoregijo Dinaridov. Dinaridi so zaradi izjemnega vodnega bogastva strateškega pomena za vodno bilanco porečja Save kot povodja Jadrana. To svojevrstno eko-povezljivost upošteva zasnova sodobnega SRBMP z modrimi in zelenimi koridorji. Uporaba metode **zelenih in modrih koridorjev** pri načrtovanju razvoja je ključno za ohranjanje ekosistemskih storitev ter **vodne in prehranske varnosti** v regiji. Na povabilo Svetovne banke/ WB smo ta pristop predstavili ob Svetovnem dnevu voda na sedežu Svetovne banke v Washingtonu (ZDA).

Dosežki

Pomemben dosežek je vzpostavitev **kulture čezmejnega sodelovanja** izvedencev in institucij v porečju Save v skrbi za skupno reko. Pomembno je tudi vse bolj dejavno sodelovanje javnosti, lokalnimi skupnostmi in gospodarstvom, ki ga spodbujamo tudi z družabnimi tematskimi dogodki, še posebej ob **Dnevu Save** (1.junij).

Vključili smo mlade z ustanovitvijo in aktivnim delovanje Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena.

Vzpostavili smo **mrežo zavarovanih območij v porečju Save** za sodelovanje z MKSB.

Vzpostavili smo delovanje modernega **Sistema zgodnjega opozarjanja pred poplavami** (Sava Flood Warning System/FFWS) kot pomemben ukrep za zmanjšanje poplavne ogroženosti v celotnem porečju Save.

Pragmatično **povezovanje** Načrta upravljanja s porečja Save (RBMP) z Načrtom za zmanjšanje poplavne ogroženosti (FRMP) z večnamenskimi ureditvami ob upoštevanju obstoječih in načrtovanih rab vodnih virov za povečanje vodne, prehranske, energetske in prometne varnosti. Za ohranjanje vitalnosti vodnih in z vodo povezanih ekosistemov uporabljamo za njihovo ohranitev (ekosistemske storitve) pri prostorskem načrtovanju metodo **modrih in zelenih koridorjev**.

Razvoj in uporaba sodobnih orodij, načrtov ter projektov MKSB v ustanovah pogodbenic pri spremljanju stanja in načrtovanju razvoja v porečju Save, še posebej na področju plovbe. Celotni plovni del Save s pritoki je označen na novo, skladno z mednarodnim predpisi za plovbo. Izdelana so sodobna navigacijska orodja. Ti **dosežki MKSB** na področju trajnostne plovbe so bili spodbuda Donavski komisiji (plovba) in Mednarodni komisiji za varstvo reke Donave/ICPDR za pripravo skupnih (MKSB/ICPDR/DC) sodobnih **Smernic za razvoj notranje plovbe in varstva okolja** v Podonavju. Te smernice pomenijo velik napredek pri harmonizaciji **plovbe in varstva okolja** v EU.

Te Smernice so pomembne zaradi sočasne obravnave izzivov **podnebnih sprememb, trajnostne plovbe in inovativnih oblik upravljanja rek**.

Na podlagi navedenih dosežkov smo uspeli v sodelovanju s Svetovno banko in GEF pridobiti nov inovativni razvojni Program **»Sava/Drina koridorji za celovit razvoj«** (Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors Integrated Development Program). To je izjemna skupna razvoja priložnost za Z Balkan.

Navdih

Dosežki OSSB so navdih za izboljšanje čezmejnega sodelovanja drugim sub-regijam v Podonavju, konkretno državam v porečju Tise, Pruta in delte Donave. Gre za novo skupno razvojno priložnost za izmenjavo dobrih praks ter pripravo novih, inovativnih čezmejnih projektov z ureditvami za povečanje odpornosti.

Učinkovito delovanje FFWS nas navdihuje k širitvi sistema onkraj Dinaridov, na območje Jadrana z nadgradnjo za napovedovanja nizkih voda in suš kar je ključno za preprečevanje požarov in povečanje prehranske varnosti. Ta naš koncept je navdih tudi načrtovalce modernih tehnologij, ki razvijajo satelitska orodij za ta namen.

Navdih je tudi sporočilo Blaža Lipovška predsednika Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena v letih 2023-2024) v nagovoru ministrov na zasedanje COP 23 Barcelonske konvencije (Portorož, december, 2023) : *»Mladi pričakujemo okrepljeno medgeneracijsko in čezmejno sodelovanje - od izvira do morja - za večjo varnost in kakovost življenja v skupnem povodju, obali in morju«*. To je jasno sporočilo odraslim. Je poziv za odgovorno ukrepanje.

Dr Mitja Bricelj
Član Savske komisije
iz Republike Slovenije

OSSB IN SLOVENIJA

- **OSSB so zunanji ministri pogodbenic podpisali na izviru Save Dolinke v Sloveniji 2002**
- **Republika Slovenija je depozitarka OSSB**
- **Vsebino OSSB v Sloveniji upoštevamo pri načrtovanju večnamenskih ureditev na Spodnji Savi, vključno s pripravo inovativnega čezmejnega projekta »Krško -Zagreb« za povečanje vodne, prehranske, energetske in prometne varnosti (vlak/kolo/plovba)**
- **Razvoj metode, ki upošteva pomen rečnega kontinuuma in povezave med površinskimi in podzemnimi vodami za ohranitev ekosistemskih storitev z uporabo modrih in zelenih koridorjev v prostorskem načrtovanju**
- **Na pobudo Ministrstva za okolje in prostor je ARSO zaznavno prispeval k vzpostavitvi in delovanju sodobnega Sistema za zgodnje opozarjanje pred poplavami v Savskem bazenu (SFWS)**
- **Proaktivno delovanje učiteljev za osveščanje mladih, šol, lokalnih skupnosti in gasilcev za povečanje podnebne odpornosti povodij in obale z postavljanjem oznak najvišjih gladin poplavnih voda**
- **Dan Save 1. junij, 2019 Bistrica ob Sotli: Mednarodni posvet »Živeti z vodo«, organizator: Društvo učiteljev geografije Slovenije v sodelovanju z Sekretariatom MKSB« rezultat: postavitev oznak najvišjih gladin vode od Polhovega Gradca, Bistrice ob Sotli, Zagreba, Banja luke vse do izliva Save v Donavo v Beogradu**

INTERVJU KORNELIA RADICS, DIREKTORICA REGIONALNEGA URADA ZA EVROPO, WMO

EVROPA NAJ BI BILA ENA OD REGIJ Z NAJVEČJIM POVEČANJE TVEGANJA ZA POPLAVE

Eden najpomembnejših ciljev WMO je zagotoviti, da so vsi na Zemlji zaščiteni pred nevarnimi vremenskimi razmerami s pomočjo sistemov zgodnjega opozarjanja

Od februarja 2023 ste direktorica Regionalnega urada za Evropo Svetovne meteorološke organizacije (WMO), potem ko ste leta delovali kot predsednica Madžarske meteorološke službe, kot stalna predstavnica Madžarske pri WMO ter kot predsednica Regionalnega združenja WMO VI (Evropa). Kakšen je po vašem mnenju pomen WMO in Regionalnega urada za Evropo za odločanje, podprto z informacijami, zlasti v čezmejnih porečjih?

Ena naših ključnih nalog je zagotoviti učinkovito zbiranje in izmenjavo podatkov na mednarodni ravni za spremljanje Zemeljskega sistema, ki so potrebni za razvoj storitev na področju vremena, podnebja in voda ter produktov, bistvenih za družbo. Ker poplave v Evropi še naprej povzročajo znatno škodo in številne večje reke v Evropi tečejo skozi različne države, moramo sodelovati, da bi zagotovili odprto izmenjavo podatkov, zlasti na čezmejnih območjih. Zato je ena od pomembnih nalog Regionalnega urada za Evropo še naprej spodbujanje in podpiranje izmenjave podatkov ter sodelovanja med državami pri odkrivanju in napovedovanju nevarnih pojavov.

Delo Regionalnega urada za Evropo vključuje široko paleto dejavnosti, od raziskav do zagotavljanja storitev. Kateri so glavni nedavni dosežki in ali obstajajo posebne pobude ali strategije, ki jih nameravate izvesti za krepitev sodelovanja med članicami WMO v Evropi?

Regionalni urad za Evropo si prizadeva za učinkovito regionalno izvajanje številnih programov WMO. V zadnjem času smo se osredotočili na nekaj njih, vključno z dejavnostmi, povezanimi z WIGOS, kot sta vzpostavitev regionalnih centrov WIGOS in oblikovanje regionalne osnovne opazovalne mreže (RBON) za izboljšanje kakovosti in razpoložljivosti opazovalnih podatkov v regiji. Seveda pa je izvajanje pobude na področju zgodnjih opozoril za celotno Evropo še naprej naša glavna prednostna naloga.

Poročila WMO o stanju svetovnih vodnih virov kažejo, da vodni cikel uhaja izpod nadzora in postaja vse bolj neenakomeren, nepredvidljiv in ekstremen. Kakšno vlogo vidite na WMO pri spopadanju s temi izzivi?

Kot je poudarjeno v poročilu, postaja svetovni vodni cikel vse bolj nestabilen, kar predstavlja znatno tveganje za družbo in ekosisteme. Kljub vse večjim izzivom ostaja celovita globalna slika razpoložljivosti sladke vode nedosegljiva zaradi znatnih vrzeli v hidrološkem spremljanju in mednarodni izmenjavi podatkov.

WMO ima ključno vlogo pri odpravljanju teh vrzeli. Kot avtoritativen glas na področju vremena, podnebja in vode WMO vodi prizadevanja za krepitev hidroloških opazovanj na terenu, uveljavljanje odprte izmenjave podatkov ter uskladitev metod za zbiranje podatkov in izračun in analizo kazalnikov. S pobudami, kot sta Hidrološki opazovalni sistem WMO (WHOS) in Sistem za hidrološko stanje in napovedi (HydroSOS), si na WMO prizadevamo zagotoviti, da so podatki, povezani z vodo, globalno dosledni, dostopni in uporabni – kar podpira boljše napovedovanje, sisteme zgodnjega opozarjanja in oblikovanje politik na podlagi dokazov ob soočanju z naraščajočimi hidrološkimi ekstremi.

Ko zremo v prihodnost, na katera področja naj bi se po vašem mnenju, predvsem pri omogočanju korakov k doseganju ciljev trajnostnega razvoja ZN in pobude EW4All, osredotočila vaša organizacija v prihodnjih letih? Ali obstajajo posebna področja, kjer pričakujete, da bo evropska regija pomembno prispevala k svetovni meteorološki skupnosti?

Eden najpomembnejših ciljev WMO je zagotoviti, da so vsi na Zemlji zaščiteni pred nevarnimi vremenskimi razmerami s pomočjo sistememov zgodnjega opozarjanja. Medtem, ko imajo številne članice WMO v Evropi visoko razvite sisteme,

imamo v jugovzhodni Evropi in na južnem Kavkazu še vedno precejšnje vrzeli, ki jih moramo v prihodnjih letih odpraviti.

Poleg tega je reševanje izzivov, povezanih s hidrologijo in kriosfero, kot so zmanjševanje morskega ledu, dvigovanje morske gladine, taljenje ledenikov, vodna varnost ter vse večja pogostost in resnost nevarnosti, povezanih z vodo, kot so poplave, še naprej visoka prednostna naloga za WMO. Bistveno je, da WMO nadaljuje s prizadevanji za izboljšanje zmogljivosti napovedovanja poplav v Evropi, saj naj bi bila ta regija ena od regij z največjim povečanjem tveganja za poplave.

Številne evropske institucije so vodilne v svetu pri razvoju tehnologij in metod za napovedovanje vremena. V meteorološki skupnosti je prišlo do znatnega in hitrega napredka na področju raziskav in uporabe umetne inteligence, katere cilj je izboljšati napovedovanje različnih nevarnosti in zagotoviti storitve, ki so bistvene za družbo.

Dolgoročno uspešno sodelovanje z Mednarodno komisijo za Savski bazen (Savska komisija) in državami v porečju reke Save je leta 2022 privedlo do formalnega partnerstva in memoranduma o soglasju med WMO in Savsko komisijo, kar je utrlo pot skupnim dejavnostim in medsebojni podpori pri pobudah, kot sta WHOS in HydroSOS. Kako si predstavljate morebitno prihodnje sodelovanje in kakšne priložnosti predvidevate za krepitev partnerstva?

Kornélia Radics: Moja lastna karierna pot ni sledila togemu petletnemu načrtu. Namesto tega me je vodila radovednost

Savska komisija je igrala vodilno vlogo pri pilotnem projektu in izvajanju WHOS ter pri napredovanju standardov izmenjave podatkov v čezmejnem okolju

Savska komisija je igrala vodilno vlogo pri pilotnem projektu in izvajanju WHOS ter pri napredovanju standardov izmenjave podatkov v čezmejnem okolju. Njena zavezanost odprti in interoperabilni izmenjavi hidroloških podatkov je močan zgled za druge rečne komisije in čezmejna porečja v Evropi in drugod. Države Savskega bazena dokazujejo, da lahko regionalno sodelovanje, ki ga podpirajo okviri WMO, znatno izboljša spremljanje voda, napovedovanje in skupno odločanje ob vse večjih hidroloških izzivih.

Treba je še naprej graditi na teh močnih temeljih, vključno s tekočim delom na HydroSOS, da bi dodatno podprli regionalno odpornost in podatkovno podprto upravljanje voda.

Meteorologiji ste posvetili impresivno profesionalno kariero in vaša predanost je resnično občudovanja vredna. Kakšno sporočilo bi imeli za mlade strokovnjake na področju vode, zlasti za ženske, ki želijo svojo kariero nadaljevati na področju reševanja svetovnih izzivov, povezanih z vodo in podnebjem?

Vreme vpliva na vse in vsakogar. Nobeno drugo področje nima tako širokega, vitalnega in raznolikega poslanstva. Ukvarjanje z vremenskimi, vodnimi in podnebnimi zadevami je lahko pogoj za res odlično kariero, ki nam ponuja vpogled v čudeže naravnega sveta in priložnost, da to razumevanje delimo s celotno družbo. Moja lastna karierna pot ni sledila togemu petletnemu načrtu. Namesto tega me je vodila radovednost, da bi našla vrzeli, se spraševala, kaj manjka, kje lahko izboljšamo ali uvedemo inovacije. Moja spodbuda mladim strokovnjakom je, da sledijo svojim strastem in ostanejo dovzetni za nove perspektive. Naj verjamejo v svoje sposobnosti (saj ne bo nihče drug)! Nenehno učenje je ključnega pomena! Bogato življenje – usklajevanje družine, kariere in možnosti za resnično spremembo – je mogoče. Zahteva predanost, premišljene odločitve in kompromise, vendar je pot lažja z zavezniki, ki vas podpirajo (če ste to tudi sami) in s pozitivnimi ljudmi.

Sekretariat Savske komisije

POSTOPEK INTEGRALNI RAZVOJNI PROGRAM ZA SAVO IN DRINO - IZVAJANJE PROJEKTOV

Boris Krstinić: Sobivanje na reki Savi

NOV ZAGON ZA TRAJNOSTNO PLOVBO V DONAVSKEM IN SAVSKEM BAZENU

Skupna izjava 2.0 ponuja smernice za odločevalce in strokovnjake na področju prometa po celinskih vodah in varstva okolja, hkrati pa zagotavlja prispevek za upravljanje voda in druge sektorje

Pred kratkim se je zaključi devetmesečni proces priprave *Skupne izjave 2.0 o vodilnih načelih za razvoj plovbe po celinskih vodah in varstvu okolja v Donavskem bazenu*. Dokument, ki so ga skupaj razvili ICPDR, Donavska komisija in ISRBC, je bil oblikovan v procesu, ki je temeljil na soglasju in v katerem so sodelovali deležniki iz sektorjev plovbe po celinskih voda (IWT), varstva okolja in upravljanja voda v državah ob Donavi in Savi ter Evropska komisija in mednarodne organizacije. Po sprejetju *Skupne izjave 2.0* s strani treh rečnih komisij naj bi se okrepila učinkovitost in vpliv na tekoči proces razvoja plovbe, ki temelji na prvotni *Skupni izjavi* iz leta 2007.

Skupna izjava 2.0 obnavlja prvotno izjavo, hkrati pa ohranja svoj glavni cilj – spodbujanje okoljskega, ekonomskega in socialno trajnostnega razvoja plovbe v Donavskem in Savskem bazenu. Odraža trenutno stanje prometa po celinskih vodah in rečnega okolja ter pravni, politični in projektni razvoj od leta 2007 dalje. Obravnava tudi naraščajoče izzive, ki jih povzročajo podnebne spremembe (npr. pogostejše poplave, suše in obdobja nizkega pretoka), in njihov vpliv na plovbo in ekosisteme. Poudarjena je tudi naraščajoča potreba po izgradnji institucionalnih zmogljivosti za učinkovito izvajanje prometa v regiji v prihodnosti.

Skupna izjava 2.0 je pripravljena na podlagi celovitega pregleda procesa od leta 2007 in si prizadeva podpreti: (i) trajnostni razvoj prometa po celinskih vodah, uravnoteženje plovbe, upravljanje porečij in izpolnjevanje ciljev ohranjanja biotske raznovrstnosti v skladu s politikami EU; (ii) ohranjanje plovnih poti, ki so „primerne za svoj namen" in „primerne za prihodnost", ob hkratnem ohranjanju rečne dinamike ter funkcij in storitev ekosistemov; (iii) celostno upravljanje voda, ki temelji na inovativnih in prilagodljivih pristopih, ter (iv) krepitev zmogljivosti nacionalnih uprav za učinkovito uporabo teh pristopov.

Skupna izjava 2.0 spodbuja celosten pristop k razvoju plovbe in varstvu okolja, pri čemer obravnava nove projekte prometa po celinskih vodah in upravljanje obstoječih sistemov. Uvaja načela za vsako fazo projektnega cikla (obseg, načrtovanje, izvajanje, delovanje) z močnim poudarkom na medsektorskem sodelovanju, prilagodljivem upravljanju in naravovarstvenih rešitvah, s čimer podpira prehod od projektnega načrtovanja (na kar se je osredotočila prvotna izjava) k dolgoročnemu upravljanju na ravni celotnega sistema. Čeprav bo ta premik zahteval prilagoditve politik, organizacije in zmogljivosti na nacionalni ravni, *Skupna izjava 2.0* zagotavlja prilagodljiv okvir, ki omogoča njeno uporabo v obstoječih sistemih in procesih. Podpira države pri postopnem napredku k preobrazbi, ki je usklajena z njihovimi edinstvenimi okoliščinami in prednostnimi nalogami.

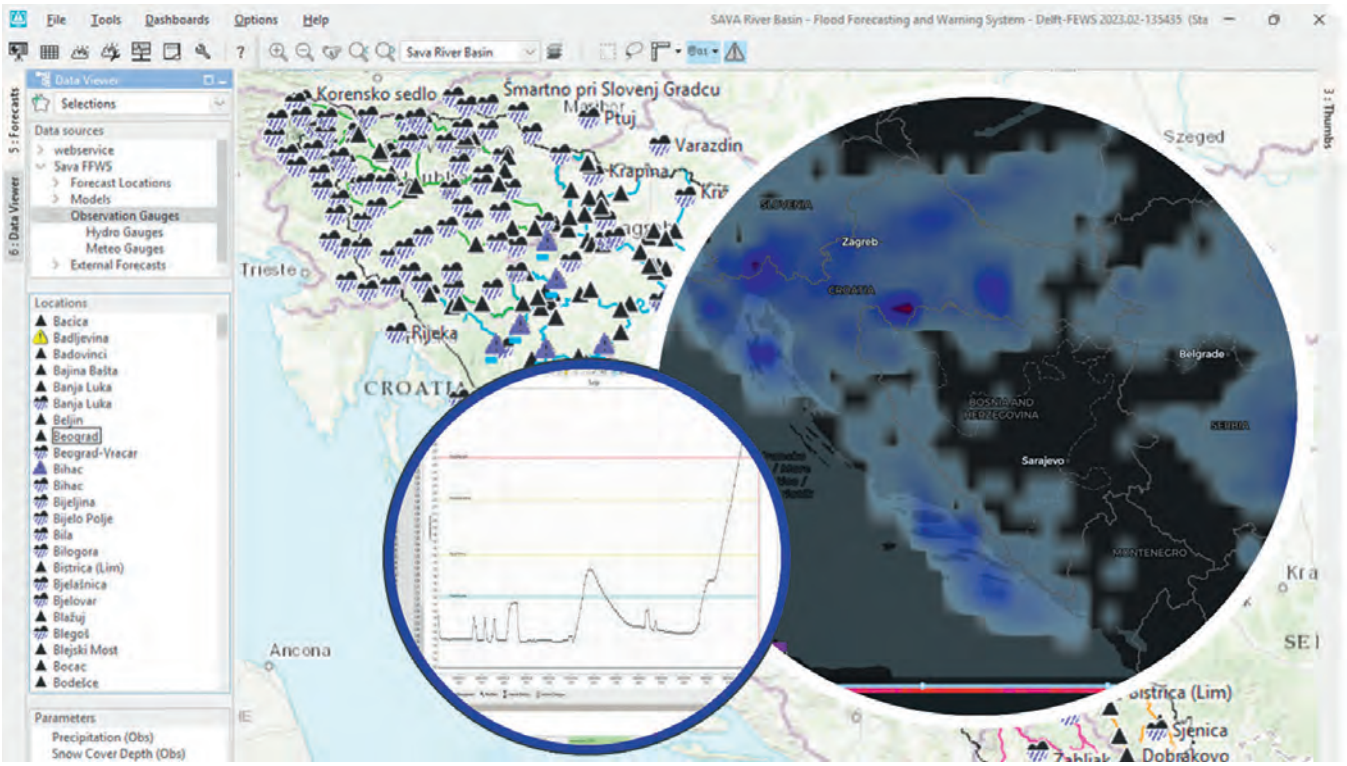
Skupna izjava 2.0 ponuja smernice za odločevalce in strokovnjake na področju prometa po celinskih vodah in varstva okolja, hkrati pa zagotavlja prispevek za upravljanje voda in druge sektorje. Njen koncept in načela se lahko uporabljajo tudi zunaj Donavskega in Savskega bazena. Dokument je del širšega okvira, ki bo vključeval tudi priročnik (i.e. posodobitev Priročnika o dobrih praksah pri trajnostnem načrtovanju plovnih poti iz leta 2010), ki bo nudil praktične smernice, referenčne pristope in primere dobrih praks, pa tudi spletni sistem za upravljanje znanja za izmenjavo ustreznih informacij in izkušenj.

Dr. Dejan Komatina,
Svetovalec pri razvoju Skupne izjave 2.0

Dragan M. Babović: Brodski Ladijski promet na reki Savi

POSTOPEK INTEGRALNI RAZVOJNI PROGRAM ZA SAVO IN DRINO - IZVAJANJE PROJEKTOV

NADGRADNJA SISTEMA ZA NAPOVEDOVANJE IN OPOZARJANJE NA PRETOK V SAVSKEM BAZENU



S skupnimi prizadevanji bodo države v porečju reke Save bolj odporne in prilagodljive ter bolje pripravljene na podnebne spremembe v prihodnosti

Savski bazen je že dolgo ranljiv za vplive ekstremnih hidroloških dogodkov, kar poudarja potrebo po krepitvi odpornosti ne le na poplave, temveč tudi na suše. V odgovor na to se je začela nadgradnja in širitev sistema za napovedovanje in opozarjanje na pretok Save (Sava FFWS).

Projekt, ki ga financirata Globalni okoljski sklad in Svetovna banka prek Integralnega razvojnega programa za Savo in Drino (SDIP), koordinira Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen (ISRBC). V naslednjih dveh letih si prizadeva za vzpostavitev nadgrajenega in celovitejšega sistema, ki bo sposoben obravnavati tako visoke kot tudi nizke pretoke v porečju. Dejavnosti izvajamo v skupnem podjemu (Joint Venture) pod vodstvom Deltares (svetovalec) v tesnem sodelovanju z deležniki iz petih obrežnih držav reke Save: Slovenije, Hrvaške, Bosne in Hercegovine, Srbije in Črne gore.

Po uradnem začetku projekta na uvodnem in tehničnem sestanku konec marca 2025 je delo napredovalo v smeri priprave uvodnega poročila. Vključili smo dragocene povratne informacije zbrane v sklopu razprav z deležniki, iz anket, intervjujev in letnih poročil o delovanju obstoječega sistema Sava FFWS. Ob upoštevanju potreb različnih skupin deležnikov smo ločeno analizirali povratne informacije prognostičarjev in njihovih strank z namenom, da bi zagotovili čim bolj prilagojen in učinkovit odziv na napovedi. Ob upoštevanju bistvene vloge napovedi v več sektorjih se s tem projektom širi tudi mreža deležnikov. Poleg hidrometeoroloških služb izboljšujemo sodelovanje z reševalnimi službami in razširjamo na institucije, ki se ukvarjajo s plovbo po celinskih vodah, upravljavce hidroelektrarn, vodovodna podjetja in kmetijske organizacije. Zanesljivi podatki o visokih in nizkih rečnih pretokih so vse bolj pomembni za načrtovanje, operativno odločanje in prilagajanje podnebnim spremembam v teh sektorjih.

Nadaljnja prizadevanja so se nadaljevala s sestankom tehnične skupine za Sava FFWS, kjer smo predstavili predlagane izboljšave sistema. S posvetovalnim procesom zagotavljamo, da bodo načrtovane izboljšave v celoti usklajene za opisom nalog (ToR) in trdno utemeljene na potrebah deležnikov. Trenutno zaključujemo začetno poročilo, ki vključuje vse predloge in bo poslano tehnični skupini za Sava FFWS in drugim deležnikom v pregled in odobritev pred začetkom tehnične nadgradnje sistema.

Vzporedno s temi aktivnostmi pripravljamo tudi videoposnetek s predstavitvijo projekta, s katerim bomo uradno zaznamovali začetek projekta in je namenjen ozaveščanju širše javnost o pomenu odpornosti na podnebne spremembe in obvladovanja hidroklimatskih tveganj v Savskem bazenu. Videoposnetek naj bi bil objavljen do konca maja 2025.
S temi skupnimi prizadevanji bodo države v porečju reke Save bolj odporne in prilagodljive ter bolje pripravljene na podnebne spremembe v prihodnosti.

Imra Tanasić,
Deltares

POSTOPEK INTEGRALNI RAZVOJNI PROGRAM ZA SAVO IN DRINO - IZVAJANJE PROJEKTOV

GLAVNI NAČRT ZA TRAJNOSTNI RAZVOJ TURIZMA V SAVSKEM BAZENU

Ta projekt predstavlja ključen korak k trajnostnemu turističnemu sektorju v Savskem bazenu, ki usklajuje varstvo okolja, ohranjanje kulturne dediščine in družbeno-ekonomski razvoj

Integralni razvojni program za Savo in Drino (SDIP), ki ga podpirata Svetovna banka in GEF, vključuje zasnovo glavnega načrta za trajnostni razvoj turizma. Glavni načrt si prizadeva ustvariti raznolike priložnosti za spodbujanje trajnostne gospodarske rasti, izboljšanje izkušenj obiskovalcev in ohranjanje naravnih virov.

Razvoj glavnega načrta, s poudarkom na navtičnem turizmu, kolesarskem turizmu in ekoturizmu, vodita THR Tourism Industry Advisors (Španija) skupaj z OIKON (Hrvaška). Projekt se je začel 25. januarja in bo trajal približno 12 mesecev.

Namen projekta je trajnostni razvoj turizma v Savskem bazenu z izkoriščanjem njegovih naravnih, kulturnih in zgodovinskih danosti. Prizadevamo si, da bi porečje reke Save postalo vodilna okolju prijazna turistična destinacija, hkrati pa bi ohranilo ekološko celovitost. Poudarek je na ustvarjanju modelov odgovornega turizma za podporo lokalnim gospodarstvom, spodbujanje sodelovanja skupnosti ter zaščito biotske raznovrstnosti in kulturne dediščine. Projekt obravnava pritiske turizma, podnebne spremembe in družbeno-ekonomske izzive v regiji. S čezmejnim sodelovanjem bomo zagotovili okvir za trajnostno rast turizma, usklajeno z globalnimi cilji in strategijami za ohranitev okolja.

Projekt vsebuje štiri faze: (1) začetna faza: pregled podatkov, kartiranje deležnikov in načrtovanje; (2) ocena razvoja turizma: ocena trenutnega stanja, povpraševanja, trendov in interakcij med deležniki; (3) strategija razvoja turizma: določitev vizije, strateških ciljev in smernic za razvoj turizma, produkti, povpraševanje, trženje, konkurenčnost, naložbe in upravljanje; (4) načrt izvajanja: akcijski načrt, časovni načrt, okvir za spremljanje in razširjanje rezultatov.

Sodelovanje deležnikov je ključnega pomena za uspeh projekta. Izvajamo različne dejavnosti za zbiranje mnenj in strokovnega znanja deležnikov, s čimer zagotavljamo njihovo vključenost v izvajanje projekta.

Projekt bo pomembno prispeval k trajnostnemu razvoju turizma na več načinov:

- **Okoljska trajnost**: s spodbujanjem turističnih praks z majhnim vplivom na okolje, ohranjanjem ekosistemov in krepitvijo odpornosti proti podnebnim spremembam.
- **Družbena trajnost**: krepitev vloge lokalnih skupnosti, spodbujanje kulturne izmenjave in enakosti spolov ter zagotavljanje pravične porazdelitve koristi od turizma.
- **Ekonomska trajnost**: diverzifikacija lokalnih gospodarstev, privabljanje odgovornih naložb in ustvarjanje trajnostnih delovnih mest.
- **Čezmejno sodelovanje**: krepitev sodelovanja med državami ob reki Savi, spodbujanje miru in skupne blaginje s skupnimi turističnimi pobudami.
- **Vpliv na politiko**: prispevek k oblikovanju podpornih politik in regulativnih okvirov, ki dajejo prednost trajnostnemu turizmu in varstvu okolja.

Ta projekt predstavlja ključen korak k trajnostnemu turističnemu sektorju v Savskem bazenu, ki usklajuje varstvo okolja, ohranjanje kulturne dediščine in družbeno-ekonomski razvoj ter zagotavlja, da bodo naravne in kulturne zaklade bazena odgovorno uživale tudi prihodnje generacije.

Javier Gonzalez,
partner THR,
Tourism Industry Advisors

OKOLJE NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE V LADJEDELNIŠTVU,
LJUDJE IŠČEJO BOLJ TRAJNOSTNE NAČINE POTOVANJA PO REKAH IN MORJIH

Da bi naredili plovila energetsko učinkovitejša se uporabljajo različne oblikovalske rešitve

ELEKTRIČNA PLOVILA PREDSTAVLJAJO OBETAVNO PRIHODNOST

Ker se svet vse bolj osredotoča na zelene rešitve in trajnost, bodo morali v ladjedelništvu še naprej razvijati in sprejemati zelene tehnologije

Ladjedelništvo je panoga, ki obstaja že stoletja. Sčasoma je napredek tehnologije pripeljal do razvoja novih materialov, tehnik in dizajnov, zaradi česar so plovila varnejša, bolj učinkovita in okolju prijazna. V zadnjih letih se je fokus preusmeril na razvoj zelenih tehnologij, ki lahko ublažijo vpliv ladijskega prometa na okolje, s poudarkom na zeleni energiji in električnih plovilih.

Zelene tehnologije zajemajo uporabo alternativnih goriv, zmanjševanje emisij in uvajanje novih rešitev, ki so energetsko učinkovitejše. V zadnjih letih je bila uporaba alternativnih goriv ena izmed najpomembnejših dosežkov v zeleni tehnologiji.

Tradicionalna plovila poganjajo fosilna goriva, ki proizvajajo škodljive emisije in prispevajo k podnebnim spremembam. Alternativna goriva, kot so vodik in biogoriva, so po raziskavah čistejša in bolj trajnostna. Edini stranski produkt vodikovih gorivnih celic je voda, zaradi česar predstavlja vodik okolju bolj prijazno možnost. Po drugi strani pa se biogoriva proizvajajo iz obnovljivih virov, kot so alge ali rastlinski odpadki, zaradi česar so tudi ta goriva trajnostna alternativa tradicionalnim fosilnim gorivom.

Drug pomemben vidik zelene tehnologije v ladjedelništvu je zmanjšanje emisij in ogljičnega odtisa. Plovila proizvajajo vrsto snovi, ki onesnažujejo okolje, vključno z žveplovimi in dušikovimi oksidi ter trdnimi delci. Te snovi lahko pomembno vplivajo na kakovost zraka in prispevajo k podnebnim spremembam. Za zmanjšanje emisij so lahko plovila opremljena s sistemi za pranje ali za čiščenje izpušnih plinov.

Da bi naredili plovila energetsko učinkovitejša se uporabljajo različne oblikovalske rešitve. Kot primer lahko navedemo plovila iz steklenih vlaken, ki so bistveno lažja in zato tudi bolj okretna. Raziskuje se tudi uporabo sistemov zračnega mazanja, s čimer bi zmanjšali upor in izboljšali učinkovitost porabe goriva.

Električna plovila predstavljajo obetavno prihodnost v ladjedelništvu. Ta plovila, ki jih poganja elektrika, shranjena v baterijah, ne proizvajajo emisij, zaradi česar so okolju prijaznejša kot tradicionalna plovila. Njihov potencial za večjo energetsko učinkovitost je v uporabi regenerativnega zaviranja za povrnitev energije, ki bi se sicer izgubila. Električna plovila, kot so katamarani in manjši čolni, ki energijo hranijo v baterijah, že plujejo na relativno kratkih razdaljah. Na Hrvaškem so zgradili prvi solarno-električni katamaran, ki energijo iz sončnih kolektorjev na strehi hrani v baterijskih hranilnikih.

Takšna plovila so vse bolj priljubljena in povečuje se povpraševanje po njih, saj ljudje iščejo bolj trajnostne načine potovanja po rekah in morjih. Plovila na solarni pogon so okolju prijazna, ker niso odvisna od fosilnih goriv in ne oddajajo škodljivih snovi v zrak ali vodo. Predstavljajo družbeno inovacijo, ki odgovarja na vseprisotne izzive sodobne družbe: okoljske vidike varovanja morja, jezer in zraka z ničelnimi emisijami škodljivih delcev v korist planeta, ter zdravstvene vidike varovanja zdravja z občutnim zmanjšanjem hrupa kot povzročitelja stresa (rak, srčne bolezni, debelost, sladkorna bolezen itd.) v dobro človeštva. Zaradi tihega delovanja so ta plovila idealna za izlete v naravo ali ribolov, saj lahko hrup popolnoma poruši naravne habitate flore in favne. Velikost in oblika solarnih plovil se lahko zelo razlikujeta, od majhnih rekreacijskih čolnov in izletniških katamaranov do velikih komercialnih trajektov. Z napredkom solarne tehnologije bodo solarna plovila v prihodnosti verjetno postale še učinkovitejša in cenovno dostopnejša.

Nove tehnologije v ladjedelništvu s poudarkom na zeleni energiji in električnih plovilih spreminjajo industrijo plovil. Raziskujejo se nova alternativna goriva, kako zmanjšati emisije in zasnovati energetsko učinkovita plovila, s čimer bi zmanjšali vpliv prometa po vodah na okolje. Električna plovila, ki jih poganjajo baterije ali gorivne celice, so obetavna za razvoj, kar lahko povzroči revolucijo v ladjedelniški industriji. Ker se svet vse bolj osredotoča na zelene rešitve in trajnost, bodo morali v ladjedelništvu še naprej razvijati in sprejemati zelene tehnologije.

Tomislav Uroda,
izvršni direktor, iCat

SODELOVANJE AKTIVNOSTI V TRETJEM CIKLUSU RAZVOJA NAČRTA UPRAVLJANJA VODA ZA SAVSKI BAZEN; POTREBNA SO DODATNA SKUPNA IN USKLAJENA PRIZADEVANJA S SKUPNIM CILJEM

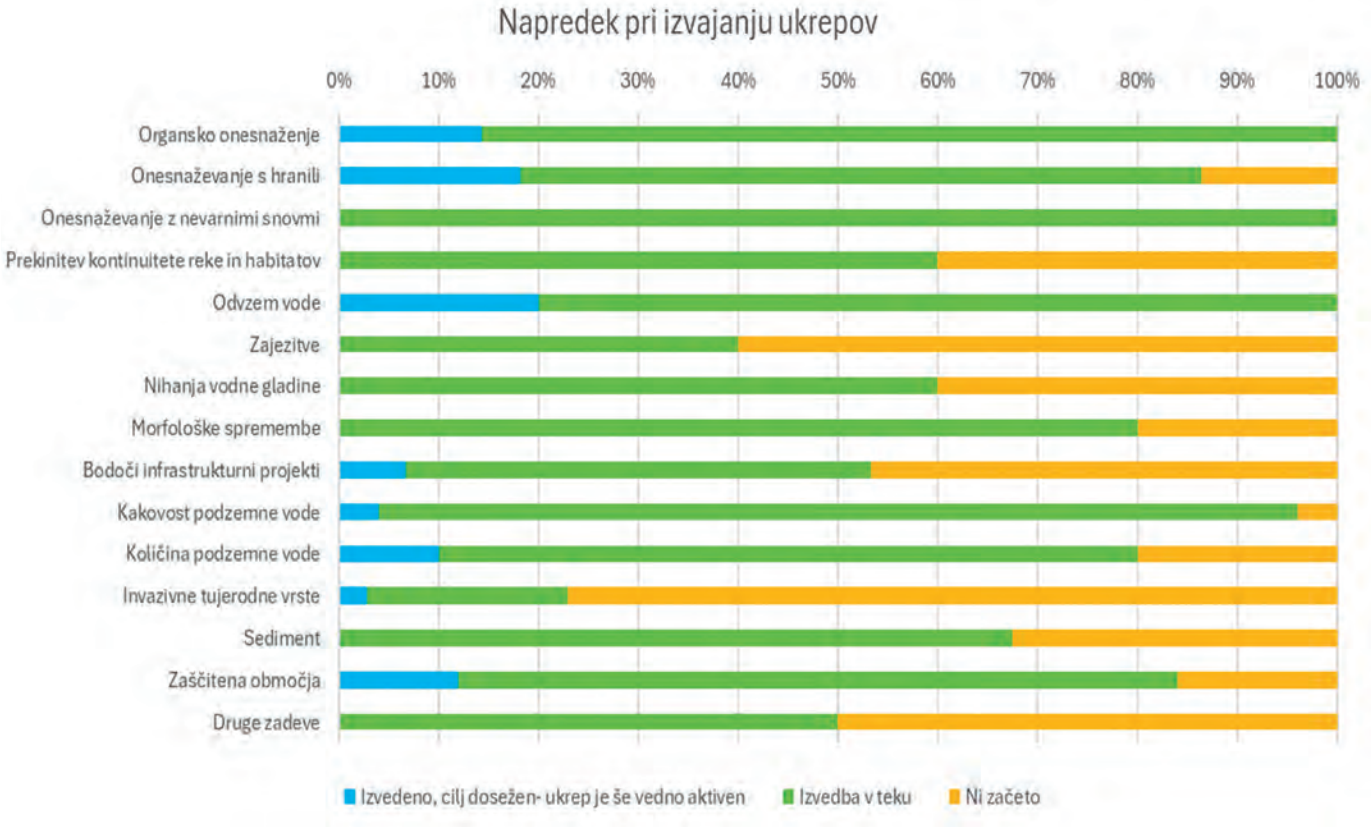
NAPREDEK PRI IZVAJANJU UKREPOV JE MOGOČE OCENITI KOT ZADOVOLJIV

Najvišja stopnja izvedbe je izkazana pri ukrepih, ki se nanašajo na organsko onesnaževanje in hranili, odvzem vode, kakovost in količino podzemne vode ter varovana območja

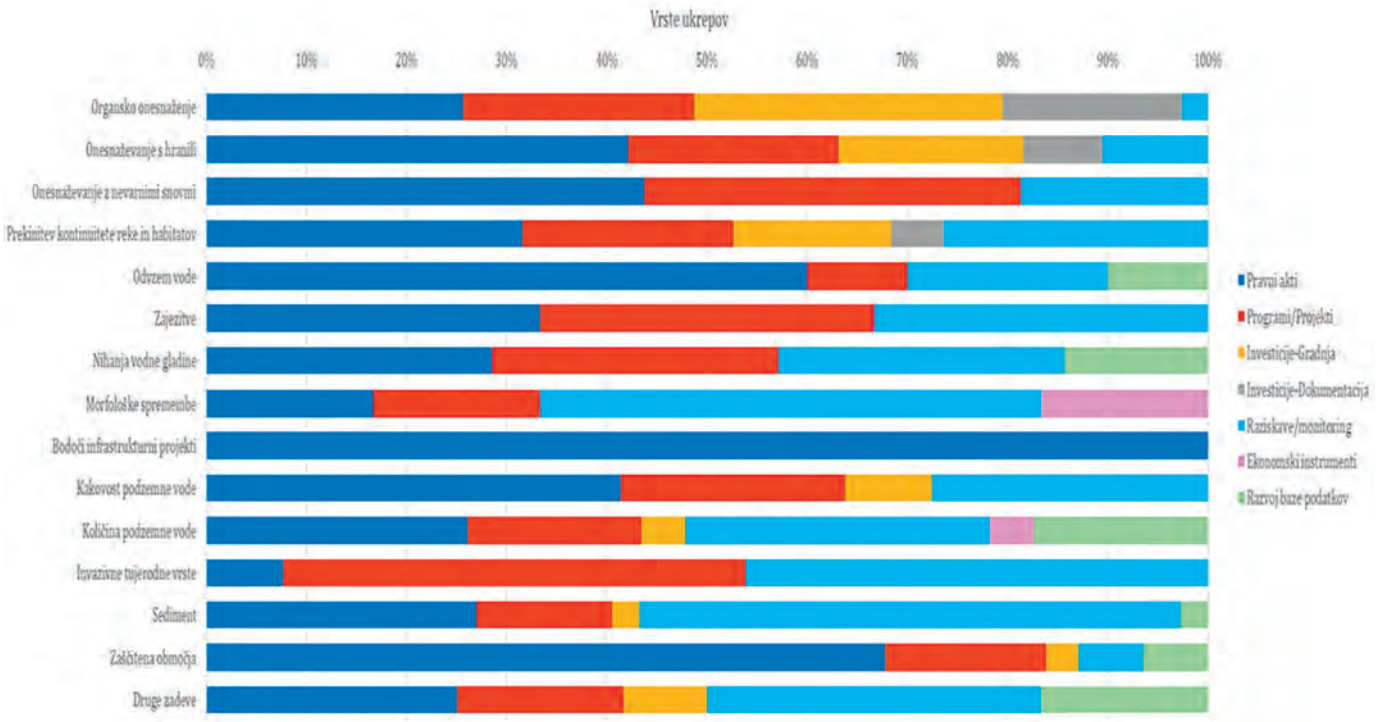
Drugi načrt upravljanja voda za Savski bazen (Sava RBMP), katerega namen je okrepiti politični okvir celotnega porečja za preprečevanje nadaljnjega poslabšanja in/ali izboljšanje stanja vseh voda ter okrepiti sodelovanje v smeri dolgoročne in trajnostne rabe vodnih virov v Savskem bazenu, je bil odobren na 9. zasedanju Pogodbenice Okvirnega sporazuma o Savskem bazenu, ki je potekalo v Zagrebu (decembra 2022). Načrt je bil razvit v skladu z zahtevami Okvirne direktive o vodah (WFD) za šestletno obdobje od 2022 do 2027. Program ukrepov, ki je del Sava RBMP, celovito obravnava vse pomembne zadeve, kar omogoča usklajevanje ukrepov z dogovorjenimi vizijami in cilji za Savski bazen. Program temelji na nacionalnih ukrepih, ki pa so pomembni za celotno porečje.

Kot določa člen 15.3 WFD je treba v treh letih po objavi vsakega načrta upravljanja voda oziroma v skladu s členom 13 po objavi njegove posodobitve, pripraviti vmesno poročilo o Programu izvajanja ukrepov. Namen vmesnega poročila o Programu ukrepov določenih v drugem Sava RBMP (Vmesno poročilo) je, da se zagotovi skupna ocena napredka v vseh državah Savskega bazena na ravni celotnega bazena, da se opredeli izzive pri izvajanju ukrepov in obvesti vse relevantne deležnike o doseženem napredku. Vmesno poročilo je rezultat predanega dela Stalne strokovne skupine za upravljanje voda pri Mednarodni komisiji za Savski bazen v obdobju od septembra 2023 do februarja 2025.

V Vmesnem poročilu so vsi ukrepi iz drugega Sava RBMP ocenjeni v skladu z dvema kriterijema: (i) napredek pri izvajanju in (ii) vrste izvedenih ukrepov. Pri določanju napredka so zbrani podatki o statusu izvajanja za vsakega od ukrepov, ki kažejo, ali je: (i) izvedba zaključena – ukrep ni več aktiven, (ii) ukrep izveden, cilj dosežen – ohranjanje doseženega se bo nadaljevalo, ukrep še vedno aktiven, (i) izvajanje ukrepa poteka ali (iv) izvajanje se še ni začelo. Poleg tega so podatki zbrani v naslednjih kategorijah opisa različnih oblik izvajanja ukrepov: (i) pravni akti,



Napredek pri izvajanju ukrepov na nivoju Savskega bazena



Vrste ukrepov, ki se izvajajo na ravni Savskega bazena

(ii) programi/projekti, (iii) investicije-gradnja, (iv) investicije-dokumentacija, (v) raziskave/monitoring, (v) ekonomski instrumenti in (vi) razvoj baze podatkov (katastra).

Napredek pri izvajanju ukrepov iz drugega Sava RBMP je mogoče oceniti kot zadovoljiv. Pri več kot 70 % pomembnih zadev je stopnja napredka implementacije 50 % ali višja. Najvišja stopnja izvedbe je izkazana pri ukrepih, ki se nanašajo na organsko onesnaževanje in hranili, odvzem vode, kakovost in količino podzemne vode ter varovana območja. Najnižja stopnja napredka je prepoznana pri izvajanju ukrepov, povezanih s hidromorfološkimi pritiski, invazivnimi tujerodnimi vrstami in na področju upravljanja s sedimentom. Pri reševanju problemov, kot so organsko onesnaženje in onesnaženje s hranili, odvzem vode, bodoči infrastrukturni projekti, kakovost in količina podzemne vode, invazivne tujerodne vrste in zavarovana območja, so navedeni tudi ukrepi, katerih izvajanje je zaključeno, vzdrževanje doseženega pa poteka.

Oblika ukrepov Pravni akti so bili izvajani najbolj pogosto (38 % vseh ukrepov, ki obravnavajo vsa vprašanja upravljanja). Raziskave in monitoring ter Programi/projekti se izvajajo v 24 % oziroma 21 %, kar se nanaša na vse pomembne zadeve, razen za bodoče infrastrukturne objekte. Oblika ukrepov Investicije-gradnja je bila ugotovljena pri 10 % vseh ukrepov (za organsko onesnaževanje in onesnaževanje s hranili, prekinitev kontinuitete in habitatov, kakovost in količina podzemne vode, sediment, zavarovana območja in za druge zadeve). Ukrep Investicije-dokumentacija se izvaja pri 3 % ukrepov (organsko onesnaženje in onesnaževanje s hranili ter prekinitev kontinuitete). Razvoj baze podatkov obsega 3 % ukrepov (za odvzem vode in nihanje vodne gladine, količina podzemne vode in sediment, zavarovana območja in druge ukrepe (npr. neurejeno odlaganje trdnih in rudarskih odpadkov)). Ekonomski instrumenti se kot oblika ukrepa izvajajo za manj kot 1% ukrepov (za morfološke spremembe in količino podzemne vode).

Napredek pri izvajanju ukrepov so prikazani tudi v tako imenovanih projektih dobre prakse (light-house projects), ki se izvajajo v vseh državah v Savskem bazenu. Seznam teh projektov vključuje primere izvajanja sonaravnih rešitev na področju upravljanja voda v Sloveniji (npr. na potoku Mali Graben), izgradnjo čistilne naprave s terciarnim čiščenjem v Bjelovarju in izboljšanje komunalne vodne infrastrukture za aglomeracijo Kutina na Hrvaškem ter razvoj glavnega načrta za zmanjšanje onesnaževanja za aglomeracije v Bosni in Hercegovini. Nadalje sta v Srbiji kot projekt dobre prakse navedena dva projekta, in sicer: izgradnja manjših jezov za zaščito pred poplavami s prehodi za ribe v porečju reke Kolubare, ki omogoča prehod in kontinuiteto habitata, ter razvoj metodologije za oceno hidromorfoloških pritiskov s ciljem vzpostavitve baze podatkov za naslednje načrtovalsko obdobje. V Črni gori je kot projekt dobre prakse navedeno izvajanje nitratne direktive, kjer so opredeljena ranljiva območja in razvit akcijski načrt z ukrepi za obravnavanje onesnaževanja iz kmetijskih virov.

Čeprav je mogoče prepoznati pomemben napredek pri izvajanju ukrepov, je mogoče zaključiti, da so potrebna dodatna skupna in usklajena prizadevanja s skupnim ciljem, da se prepreči nadaljnje poslabšanje in izboljša stanje površinskih in podzemnih voda ter vodnih in od vode odvisnih ekosistemov, da se spodbuja trajnostna raba vode, okrepi zaščito in izboljša vodno okolje ter olajša medsektorsko sodelovanje. Realizacija teh ciljev bo prispevala k ublažitvi posledic poplav in suše ter povečala odpornost na podnebne spremembe v Savskem bazenu.

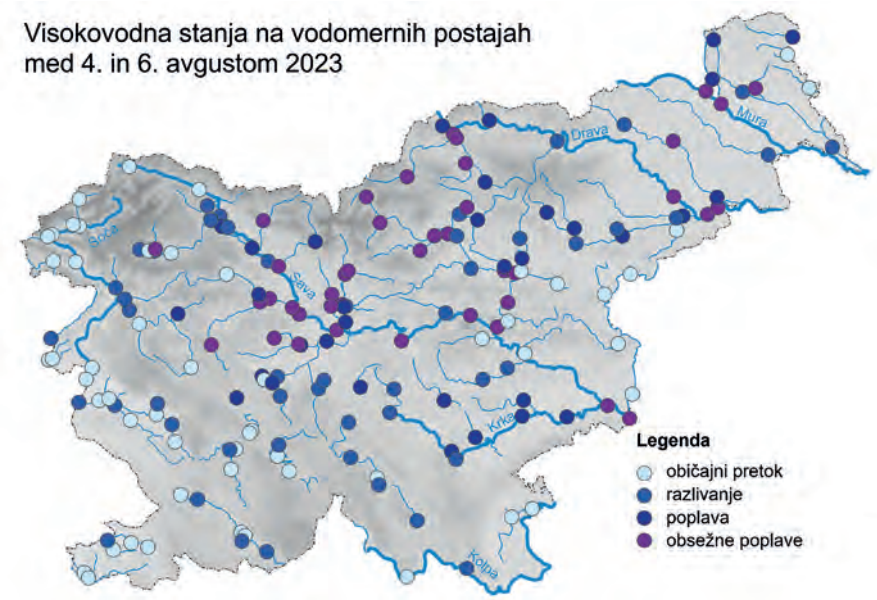
Vmesno poročilo, odobreno na 68. zasedanju ISRBC (marec 2025), je na voljo na uradni spletni strani ISRBC.

Jovana Rašeta Bastić,
Samo Grošelj,
Sekretariat Savske komisije

KATASTROFALNO NEURJE UNIČUJOČE POPLAVE V SLOVENIJI OD 4. DO 6. AVGUSTA 2023 – SKUPNI ZNESEK NEPOSREDNE ŠKODE JE ZNAŠAL 2,99 MILIJARDE EVROV

OBSEG KATASTROFE JE V ZGODOVINI SLOVENIJE BREZ PRIMERE

Poplave v Sloveniji v avgustu 2023 pomenijo prelomnico v prehodu od tradicionalnih politik obrambe in zaščite pred poplavami kot dela celostnega upravljanja voda k spodbujanju odpornosti na poplave



Med 4. in 6. avgustom 2023 je Slovenija doživela uničujoče poplave, ki so v severni in osrednji Sloveniji po obsegu, intenzivnosti in škodi presegle vse prejšnje poplave. Vremenske razmere so bile za sredino poletja nenavadne, saj je bilo Sredozemsko morje, iz katerega je izvirala zračna masa, toplejše od dolgoletnega povprečja.

3. avgusta se je hladen atlantski zrak pomikal proti jugu čez Alpe v zahodno Sredozemlje in do večera so se v zahodni Sloveniji oblikovale nevihte. Vremenska fronta se je nad Slovenijo zadržala 36 ur in v noči na 4. avgust prizadela južno vznožje Julijskih Alp ter doline Idrije, Polhovega Gradca, Gorenjske, Koroške in Zgornje Savinje. Padavine na več merilnih mestih so bile ocenjene na 250 letno povratno dobo. Močne padavine so se nadaljevale cel 4. avgust in se postopoma preusmerjale iz zahodne in osrednje Slovenije v vzhodne in jugovzhodne regije. Dež je 5. avgusta oslabel, ko se je ciklon premaknil proti vzhodu, in začasno prenehal 6. avgusta, ko je Slovenijo z zahoda prečkala nova vremenska fronta, ko so bile padavine manj obilne.

V severnih in severozahodnih regijah Slovenije je v treh dneh padlo več kot 300 mm dežja, v 24 urah pa več kot 200 mm. V 6 do 12 urah je že predhodno namočena porečja padlo med 150 do 200 mm padavin, kar je preseglo povprečje avgustovskih padavin. Nekatera območja so v eni uri prejela do 50 mm padavin, kar je povzročilo obsežne poplave in uničenje. Pojavili so se številni zemeljski plazovi, reke pa so nosile naplavine, ki so poškodovale mostove, ceste in infrastrukturo. Obilno deževje se je nadaljevalo 4. in 5. avgusta z nalivi nižjih intezitet, ki so se razširile po vsej državi. V južni Sloveniji je padlo od 80 do 100 mm dežja, druga območja pa od 30 do 80 mm. Zaradi močnih dotokov iz Avstrije sta poplavili tudi reki Mura in Drava.

Na več vodomernih postajah so zabeležili nove največje rečne pretoke s povratno dobo 100 let ali več. Prejšnji rekordi so bili preseženi za 30 do 40 odstotkov. Rekordni pretoki so bili zabeleženi na Muri, Meži, Kokri, Sori, Kamniški Bistrici, Pšati, Savinji in srednjem toku Save. Največji pretok Save v Litiji je 4. avgusta dosegel 2580 m^3/s, kar je preseglo rekord iz 2. novembra 1990, v Čatežu pa je 5. avgusta pretok dosegel 3462 m^3/s. Te poplave so po obsegu presegle pretekle, v najbolj prizadetih porečjih pa tudi po silovitosti.

Poročili o izrednem dogodku sta dostopni na spletni strani Agencije Republike Slovenije za okolje, meteorološko poročilo na naslovu https://meteo.arso.gov.si/met/sl/climate/natural-hazards/archive/,

hidrološko na https://www.arso.gov.si/vode/poro%c4%8dila%20in%20publikacije/.

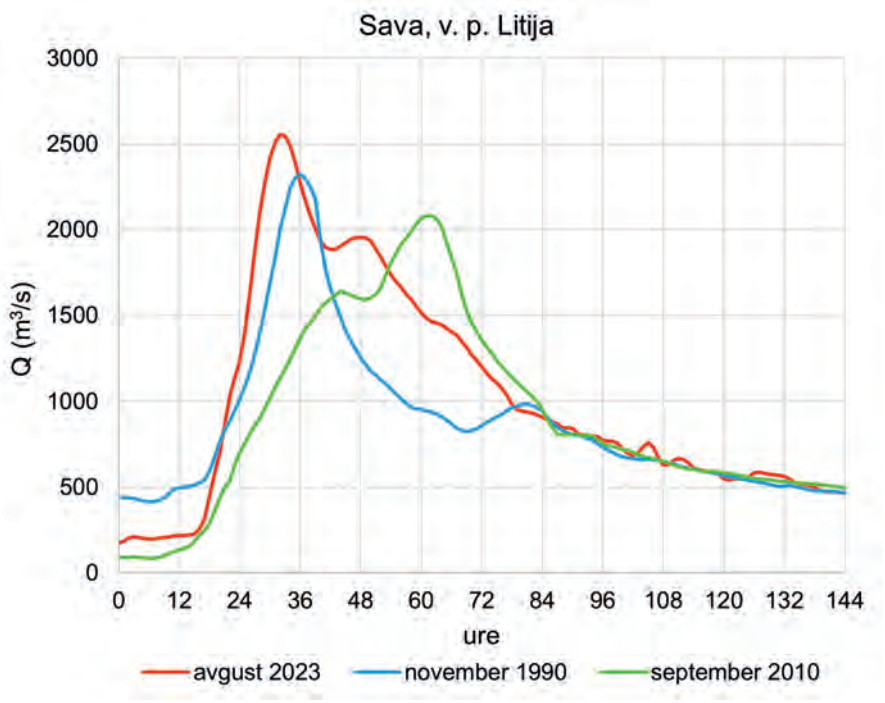
Posledično so poplave in zemeljski plazovi onemogočili dostop do območij in povzročili ogromno škodo na infrastrukturi. Obseg katastrofe je v zgodovini Slovenije brez primere, saj je bilo prizadetih približno dve tretjini ozemlja države: uničenih je bilo 400 stavb, evakuiranih 8000 ljudi, prizadetih 1.500.000 ljudi, poškodovanih je bilo 30 km cest, uničenih ali hudo poškodovanih je bilo 70 mostov, poplavljenih pa je bilo 750 hektarjev zemlje. Vse glavne ceste so bile prekinjene, skupaj z drugo infrastrukturo (voda, elektrika, plin). Edino sredstvo komunikacije in prevoza pomoči so bili helikopterji. Najbolj so bile prizadete Gorenjska, osrednja Slovenija, Koroška in Savinjska regija.

Slovenska vlada se je na poplave hitro odzvala in uvedla ukrepe za odpravo njihovih

posledic. Spremenila je Zakon o obnovi po naravnih nesrečah in pripravila zakonodajo o izrednih razmerah. Poleg tega je pripravila osnutek Zakona o obnovi, razvoju in financiranju, katerega cilj je zagotoviti razvojno usmerjene strategije za celovito obnovo države. 4. avgusta je slovenska vlada razglasila izredne razmere, slovenske oborožene sile pa so bile napotene na pomoč pri reševanju.

Zaradi škode, ki so jo povzročile poplave, je Slovenija 6. avgusta 2023 zaprosila za pomoč EU (Center za usklajevanje odzivanja v izrednih razmerah – ERCC) in NATO (Evroatlantski center za usklajevanje odzivanja na nesreče – EADRCC). Oba mehanizma sta bila nemudoma aktivirana. Do 9. avgusta 2023 je slovenskim ekipam pomagalo 134 članov mednarodnih ekip iz šestih držav. Za čim učinkovitejšo koordinacijo okrevanja po poplavah je bila ustanovljena Delovna skupina za usklajevanje okrevanja po poplavah in Urad za obnovo po poplavah in zemeljskih plazovih. Za pospešitev procesa okrevanja so bile ustanovljene tehnične pisarne. Za učinkovito zagotovitev ustreznega financiranja iz različnih instrumentov EU za odpravo posledic katastrofalnega neurja je bila ustanovljena Skupna projektna skupina, ki so jo sestavljali predstavniki Evropske komisije in Slovenije. Njena glavna naloga je bila pripraviti vlogo za nepovratna sredstva iz Solidarnostnega sklada EU, ki jo je Ministrstvo za kohezijo in regionalni razvoj predložilo Evropski komisiji.

Skupni znesek neposredne škode je znašal 2,99 milijarde evrov.



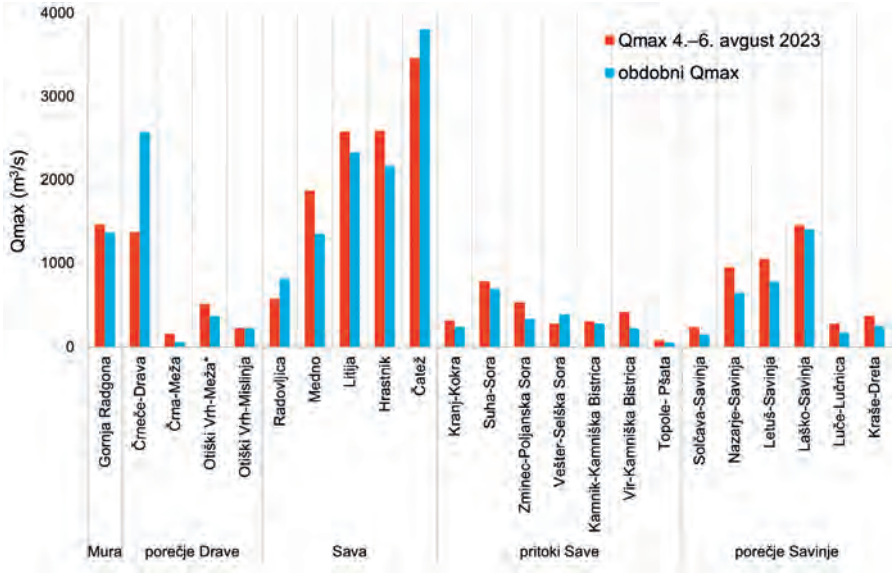
Poplave avgusta 2023 so poudarile desetletja dolgo zanemarjanje ukrepov za nadzor hudournikov in pomanjkljivosti v trenutnih metodah ocenjevanja poplavne ogroženosti. Najbolj prizadeta območja Slovenije so se soočala s poplavami, množičnimi premiki, intenzivno erozijo in odlaganjem naplavin.

Hidrološke študije bodo morale neodvisno analizirati velika porečja, pri čemer bodo morale upoštevati vplive podnebnih sprememb, negotovosti glede neurij in padavin ter donos lesnih naplavin in sedimentov iz pritokov v glavne vodotoke.

Preprečevanje in pripravljenost se bosta morali graditi na: poznavanju rečnih procesov, tj. visokokakovostnih strokovnih dokumentih za rečno inženirstvo in nadzor hudournikov, razvoju vloge rečnih nadzornikov, ustanovitvi državnih koncesionarjev z lokalnimi uradi ter izboljšanem rednem vzdrževanju vodotokov na državnem nivoju z uporabo novih človeških in finančnih virov.

Za poplavno odpornost bo treba uporabiti pristop od spodaj navzgor pri upravljanju voda in zagotoviti razvoj akcijskih načrtov za izboljšano varstvo pred poplavami, ki vključujejo vse relevantne deležnike, ki bodo morali temeljiti na terenskih obiskih, obsežnem spremljanju (vključno z daljinskim zaznavanjem) in strokovnem znanju.

Poplave v Sloveniji v avgustu 2023 pomenijo prelomnico v prehodu od tradicionalnih politik obrambe in zaščite pred poplavami kot dela celostnega upravljanja voda k spodbujanju odpornosti na poplave. Ta premik vključuje začetek poglobljene družbene razprave o tem, kako se prilagoditi poplavam v prihodnosti in dati vodi več prostora za dinamiko naravnih procesov pri ublažitvi prihodnjih ekstremnih tveganj. Ta pristop temelji na naravnih rešitvah in spodbuja vodno infrastrukturo, odporno na poplave, hkrati pa dosega večsektorsko zmanjševanje poplavne ogroženosti.



Dr. Mira Kobold,
Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje
Luka Štravs,
Ministrstvo za naravne vire in prostor

POVEZAVA UPORABLJALA SE JE ZA PREVOZ BLAGA MED PANONSKO NIŽINO IN JADRANSKIM MORJEM

PLOVBA PO REKI KOLPI; OD POMEMBNE TRGOVSKE POTI DO DESTINACIJE ZA TURISTIČNO ČOLNANJE

Uvedba replike zgodovinske »žitne ladje« (Žitna lađa) za izlete pomeni začetek turistične plovbe ter spodbuja rast navtičnega turizma na Kolpi

Od poznega srednjega do zgodnjega novega veka so čez območje Pokuplja potekale različne trgovske poti. Predvsem so bile to vozne in karavanske poti, vodni promet pa je bil manj pogost. Pomembna preobrazba se je zgodila v 17. in začetku 18. stoletja, ko so bile zgrajene ceste do Reke in Senja, ki so povezale notranjost območja z jadransko obalo prek Karlovca in reke Kolpe. Takrat je reka Kolpa postala pomemben prometni kanal za prevoz blaga med Panonsko nižino in Jadranskim morjem, kar je spodbudilo gospodarsko rast mest ob reki.

Plovba po Kolpi je večinoma sledila sezonskim vzorcem, vrhunec je bil od jeseni do pomladi. Poleti pa se je skoraj ustavila, saj so večja plovila lahko plula po reki le, ko je bila gladina vode visoka. Takrat so običajno večja plovila lahko plovila le do Siska, kjer se je tovor preusmeril na manjše čolne, znane kot korabe, ki so tovor prevažale naprej do Karlovca. V obdobjih zelo nizke gladine vode so ladje lahko nasedle v plitvinah, zaradi česar je bilo treba tovor ročno prenesti več sto metrov, da so dosegle območje, kjer je bila voda dovolj globoka. V nekaterih primerih je bilo treba tudi te čolne po kopnem premestiti na dele z globljo vodo, da so lahko nadaljevali s potovanjem.

Od sredine 20. stoletja je spodni del Kolpe postal prepoznaven kot destinacija za rekreacijsko in športno plovbo. Ta odsek je najprimernejši za plovbo, v bližini sotočja z reko Savo pa je možna tudi komercialna plovba. V osrednjem delu reke teče meja med Slovenijo in Hrvaško, kar pa je pred vstopom Hrvaške v schengensko območje predstavljalo določen izziv za razvoj navtičnega turizma. Zgornji tok, ki večinoma teče skozi Slovenijo, se uporablja za rafting in kajakaštvo.

Čeprav reka Kolpa ponuja tako naravne kot kulturne znamenitosti, navtične dejavnosti na reki žal niso bistveno napredovale. Da bi izkoristile ta potencial, so lokalne skupnosti z obmejnega območja Kolpe v sodelovanju z Razvojno agencijo Sisaško-moslavaške županije, Ministrstva za infrastrukturo iz Slovenije in Hrvaške, Gospodarsko zbornico Dolenjske in Bele krajine in Savsko komisijo začele vzpostavljati regulativni okvir, ki bi vzpodbudil rekreacijsko, športno in turistično plovbo po reki Kolpi. Posledično je Savska komisija leta 2023 izdala Priporočilo o plovnem režimu po reki Kolpi vzdolž skupnega slovensko-hrvaškega odseka, s čimer je postavila temelje za nadaljnje pobude na nacionalni in lokalni ravni, namenjene spodbujanju navtičnih dejavnosti v regiji Pokuplje.

Trenutno se rekreativna in športna plovba odvija redko in le na za to določenih območjih vzdolž reke Kolpe. Uvedba replike zgodovinske »žitne ladje« (Žitna lađa) za izlete pomeni začetek turistične plovbe ter spodbuja rast navtičnega turizma na Kolpi. Verjamemo, da bo ekološki in turistični potencial trajnostne rabe reke Kolpe kmalu prepoznan, kar bo skupaj z njeno naravno povezavo z reko Savo prispevalo k izboljšanju in razvoju celotnega porečja reke Save.

Vir: https://aurora-experience.com/o-ladi/

Krunoslav Sopček,
Sekretariat Savske komisije

POROČILO DOSEŽKI PARLAMENTA MLADIH SAVSKEGA BAZENA V OBDOBJU 2023/2024

MLADI SO PRIPRAVLJENI AKTIVNO SODELOVATI PRI REŠEVANJU OKOLJSKIH IZZIVOV

Najbolj dragoceno pa ostaja spoznanje ljudi in prijateljev z vsega sveta. Mladim priporočam, da se aktivno vključujejo v delo parlamenta in kandidirajo za vodilne položaje

Mladi s porečja reke Save se vsako leto srečujemo na zasedanjih Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena. Parlament, ustanovljen leta 2012, mladim iz Slovenije, Hrvaške, Bosne in Hercegovine in Srbije omogoča aktivno sodelovanje pri iskanju rešitev za okoljske izzive in prispeva k trajnostnemu razvoju regije. Vsako leto se izmed predstavnikov sodelujočih držav izvoli predsedstvo, ki zastopa glas mladih na domačih in mednarodnih dogodkih.

Oktobra 2023 je Parlament mladih zasedal v Ljubljani (SI), pod geslom "Sodelujmo z naravo!". Osrednja tema zasedanja so bile rešitve, pri upravljanju z vodnimi viri, ki temeljijo na naravi (Nature-Based Solutions – NBS). Na tem dogodku so potekale tudi letne volitve vodstva predsedstva; na katerem sem bil izvoljen za predsednika.

V svojem predsedniškem mandatu sem zastopal parlament na številnih pomembnih dogodkih, kjer smo obravnavali teme, kot so globalne podnebne spremembe, trajnostni razvoj in cilji Agende 2030. Sodeloval sem z vladnimi in nevladnimi organizacijami, kot so Ministrstvo za naravne vire in prostor Slovenije, UNESCO in Združeni narodi.

Prvi večji dogodek, na sem sodeloval kot predsednik, je bilo zasedanje Barcelonske konvencije COP23 v Portorožu (SI) med 4. in 8. decembrom 2023. Tam sem nagovoril zbrano občinstvo, predstavil delo Parlamenta in poudaril pomen medgeneracijskega sodelovanja za dosego podnebno odporne prihodnosti.

Marca 2024 sem zastopal Parlament na Regionalnem forumu UNECE o trajnostnem razvoju v Ženevi., ki je bil odlična priložnost za povezovanje mladih, strokovnjakov in delegatov iz vse regije UNECE. S podporo UNESCO sem predstavil projekt "Can You Hear Our Rivers?", katerega cilj je bilo ozaveščanje mladih o vplivu globalnih sprememb na okolje in vodne vire. S svojo vizijo smo mladi opozorili na potrebo po vključevanju mladih v mednarodne platforme za varstvo narave.

Na svetovni dan voda, 22. marca 2024, sem se udeležil okrogle mize "Voda povezuje" v naravnem rezervatu Škocjanski zatok (SI).

Dogodek je poudaril pomen odgovornega upravljanja voda in prostora. Na okrogli mizi sem med drugim izpostavil, da opažam napredek pri vključevanju mladih v reševanje okoljskih vprašanj, hkrati pa sem pozval k vzpostavitvi platform za izražanje njihovih stališč. Poudaril sem, da prav medgeneracijsko sodelovanje omogoča boljše načrtovanje in zaščito vodnih virov, ključnih za vse generacije!

Zaključek mandata in dosežki

Svoj mandat kot predsednik sem sklenil 27. in 28. junija 2024 na forumu UNECE "Going Green" na Cipru. Osrednji cilj foruma je bila preobrazba izobraževalnih sistemov za trajnostni razvoj ter spodbujanje inovativnega razmišljanja. Na panelu z naslovom "Premostitev generacijske vrzeli za prenos znanja" sem poudaril ključno vlogo izobraževalnih sistemov pri ustvarjanju trajnostne prihodnosti. S svojim govorom sem pokazal, da so mladi pripravljeni aktivno sodelovati pri reševanju okoljskih izzivov.

Ob zaključku svoje mandata bi rekel naslednje: "V enem letu sem imel priložnost deliti svoje ideje in poglede na številnih dogodkih. Ponosno opažam majhne spremembe pri vključevanju mladih v politične procese. Pred nami je še veliko dela, vendar smo na dobri poti. Najbolj dragoceno pa mi ostaja spoznanje ljudi in prijateljev z vsega sveta. Mladim priporočam, da se aktivno vključujejo v delo parlamenta in kandidirajo za vodilne položaje."

Ne nazadnje se lahko pohvalim, da sem za svoje delo prejel priznanje za mednarodno sodelovanje, ki mi ga je podelil Jože Novak, minister za naravne vire in prostor Slovenije.

Blaž Lipovšek,
predsednik Parlamenta mladih
Savskega bazena v obdobju 2023/2024

SREČANJE OTVORITVENA SLOVESNOST JE POTEKALA V STAVBI MADŽARSKEGA PARLAMENTA V BUDIMPEŠTI

Otvoritvena slovesnost v madžarskem parlamentu

Nov upravni odbor EYPW pod vodstvom Magdalene Živanović, nekdanje predsednice Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena

MLADI IZ SAVSKEGA BAZENA V AKCIJI, USPEŠNO SODELOVANJE NA 16. ZASEDANJU EVROPSKEGA PARLAMENTA MLADIH ZA VODE

Magdalena Živanović je bila izvoljena za novo predsednico Evropskega parlamenta mladih za vode. Bili smo navdušeni in izjemno ponosni. Vsi so čestitali, ne le Magdaleni, temveč tudi celotni ekipi Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena

Prvi Parlament mladih Savskega bazena je bil organiziran leta 2012. Z leti se je uveljavil kot izjemna platforma za izmenjavo, sodelovanje in vzajemno učenje. V zadnjih letih je pridobil prepoznavnost tudi zunaj naše regije, njegovi predstavniki pa so pogosto vabljeni k sodelovanju na konferencah, mladinskih forumih, delavnicah in drugih dogodkih. Eden ključnih dogodkov, ki se jih je udeležila delegacija Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena, je bilo 16. zasedanje Evropskega parlamenta mladih za vode (EYPW).

Čez 70 mladih iz vse Evrope se je od 20. do 26. oktobra 2024 zbralo v Budimpešti in Szolnoku (Madžarska), da bi sodelovali na 16. zasedanju Evropskega parlamenta mladih za vode (EYPW). Zasedanja parlamenta mladih za vode že od leta 1998 organizira Mednarodni sekretariat za vodo – Solidarnost z vodo v Evropi, ki mladim zagotavlja edinstveno platformo za sodelovanje v kritičnih razpravah o izzivih, povezanih z vodami. 16. zasedanje EYPW, ki je potekalo v partnerstvu z Globalnim partnerstvom za vode iz Madžarske, je prejelo podporo pomembnih institucionalnih in finančnih partnerjev, vključno z madžarsko vlado, Evropsko unijo in številnimi mednarodnimi organizacijami, med katerimi je tudi Mednarodna komisija za Savski bazen. Široka podpora nam je omogočila, da smo predstavniki Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena oblikovali delegacijo za sodelovanje na 16. zasedanju EYPW. Med člani naše delegacije so bili Magdalena in Milica iz Srbije, Blaž iz Slovenije, Roko iz Hrvaške, Tijana in Jelena iz Bosne in Hercegovine ter Ana kot koordinatorka delegacije iz Savske komisije. Med drugimi udeleženci smo vzbudili veliko zanimanje in radovednost, ne le kot edina mednarodna delegacija na 16. zasedanju EYPW, temveč tudi zaradi našega odličnega ekipnega duha, visoke energije in prijaznosti.

Otvoritvena slovesnost je potekala v stavbi madžarskega parlamenta v Budimpešti. Navdušila nas je osupljiva arhitektura in impresivna notranjost. Nekdanji madžarski predsednik János Áder, ustanovitelj fundacije Modri planet (Blue Planet), je imel zelo

navdihujoč govor, v katerem je poudaril pomen ukrepov za zaščito ekosistemov na našem planetu za prihodnje generacije. Udeleženci parlamenta so nato slovesno prisegli in se zavezali, da bodo spoštovali temeljne vrednote Evropskega parlamenta mladih za vode, kot so solidarnost, demokracija in strpnost.

Po slovesnosti smo odpotovali v čudovito mesto Szolnok, ki leži ob bregovih reke Tise. Prvi večer so se udeleženci zbrali na medkulturnem dogodku, vsak od njih pa je s seboj prinesel košček svoje domovine, od francoskega sira do armenskega nacionalnega plesa, zastopan je bil vsak kotiček Evrope. Bila je noč za odkrivanje različnosti, v kateri je vsakdo okusil delček drugih kultur.

Na 16. zasedanju EYPW so se mladi osredotočili na vodo in biotsko raznovrstnost, s čimer so poglobili znanje in uporabo orodij za doseganje smiselnih sprememb v njihovih skupnostih. Razprave, strokovna predavanja in interaktivne seje so mladim ponudile poglobljen vpogled, kako je mogoče zaščititi vode in biotsko raznovrstnost na lokalni, regionalni in mednarodni ravni. Udeleženci so bili še posebej navdušeni nad terenskimi obiski, ko so si ogledali resnične študije primerov trajnostnega upravljanja voda v praksi.

Pomembno zasedanje je imel tudi Projektni forum, kjer je imela vsaka delegacija priložnost predstaviti projekte, v katerih sodelujejo v svojih matičnih državah. V čast nam je bilo predstaviti delovanje Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena in z veseljem smo prejeli številne pohvale za naše stalne aktivnosti in dosežke. Zelo zanimivo je bilo


Udeleženci 16. EYPW

tudi spoznati inovativne pobude na področju voda iz vse Evrope.

Ključni dokument 16. zasedanja EYPW je t.i. Skupna zaveza, ki predstavlja skupni glas vseh udeležencev. Ta zaveza je rezultat živahnih razprav med vsemi udeleženci in predstavlja usmeritev za delovanje EYPW v prihodnjih letih.

Navdušenje je naraščalo, ko smo se bližali volitvam za novo predsedstvo. Predsednik in podpredsednik, ki sta bila izbrana na 15. zasedanju EYPW, sta delila svoje izkušnje z vodenjem parlamenta in njegovim vplivom na njuno osebno in poklicno rast. Po njunem nagovoru je osem mladih udeležencev registriralo svoje kandidature za volitve 16. predsedstva EYPW. Med njimi je bila tudi naša članica ekipe, Magdalena Živanović iz Beograda. Magdalena, ki je bila v preteklosti predsednica Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena, je pokazala svojo predanost k povečanju moči mladih in spodbujanju trajnostnega upravljanja voda. Vsi kandidati so se predstavili udeležencem, podelili z njimi, zakaj so motivirani za kandidaturo in pojasnili, kako bodo vodili parlament. Po predstavitvi kandidatov je potekalo glasovanje. Po štetju glasov vseh udeležencev je volilni odbor objavil, da je bila Magdalena izvoljena za novo predsednico Evropskega parlamenta mladih za vode. Bili smo navdušeni in izjemno ponosni. Vsi so čestitali, ne le Magdaleni, temveč tudi celotni ekipi Parlamenta mladih Savskega bazena. Za podpredsednika sta bila proglašena še Lisa Oppermann iz Nemčije in Oleg Tihon iz Moldavije, ki sta tudi pokazala veliko zavzetost k krepitvi glasov mladih pri zagovarjanju vodnih pravic po vsej Evropi. Novi voditelji parlamenta bodo oblikovali prihodnje ukrepe in prednostne naloge EYPW ter vodili člane pri reševanju perečih izzivov, povezanih z vodami, po vsej celini.


Delavnica krepitve zmogljivosti

Zadnji dan v Szolnoku smo obiskali okrožje, kjer smo g. Imreju Hubaiju, predsedniku generalne skupščine okrožja Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, uradno predstavili Skupno zavezo. Ta simbolična predaja je okrepila predanost mladih zavzemanju za trajnostno upravljanje voda in poudarila pomen medgeneracijske podpore pri doseganju teh ciljev.

16. zasedanje EYPW se je zaključilo s skupno večerjo in praznovanjem, kjer so udeleženci imeli zadnjo priložnost za druženje in razmislek o dosežkih celotnega tedna. Zaključna večerja je z glasbo i n smehom služila kot čudovit zaključek te poti, ki nam je prinesla veliko novih prijateljev in nepozabnih spominov. Vsi smo se domov vrnili navdahnjeni, da bomo še bolj odločni pri reševanju izzivov na področju voda.

Ana Marinić,
Sekretariat Savske komisije