5TH **GEF INTERNATIONAL WATERS CONFERENCE**CAIRNS, AUSTRALIA - October 2009

GEF-UNDP-UNESCO

Protection and Sustainable use of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System (DIKTAS)









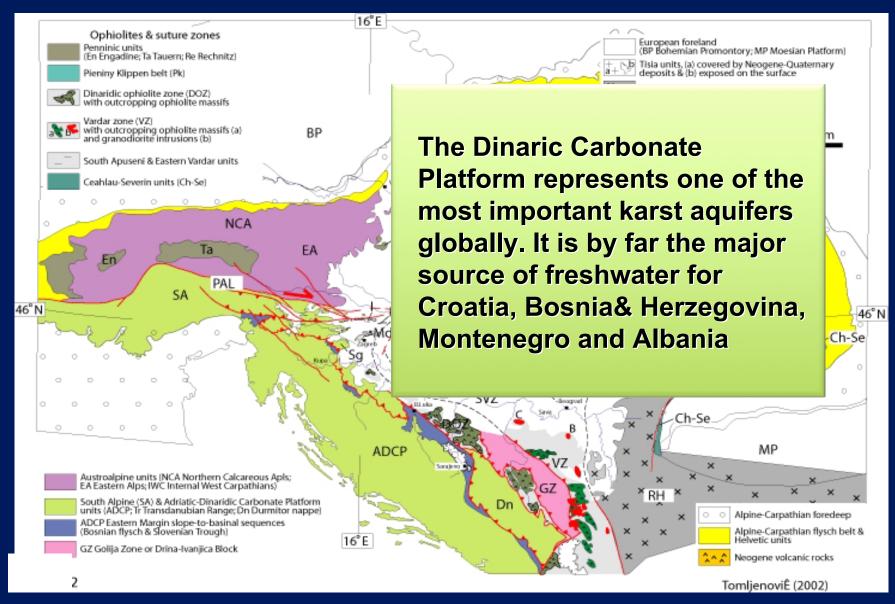
The term "karst" is applied to a specific geological landscape and morphology that develops wherever limestone formations, or other carbonatic rocks, constitute the bulk of the geological substratum of a region and outcrop over extensive areas. Due to their solubility, these rock formations develop high permeability along fractures and faults, with the formation of sinkholes, chasms, underground streams, and caves

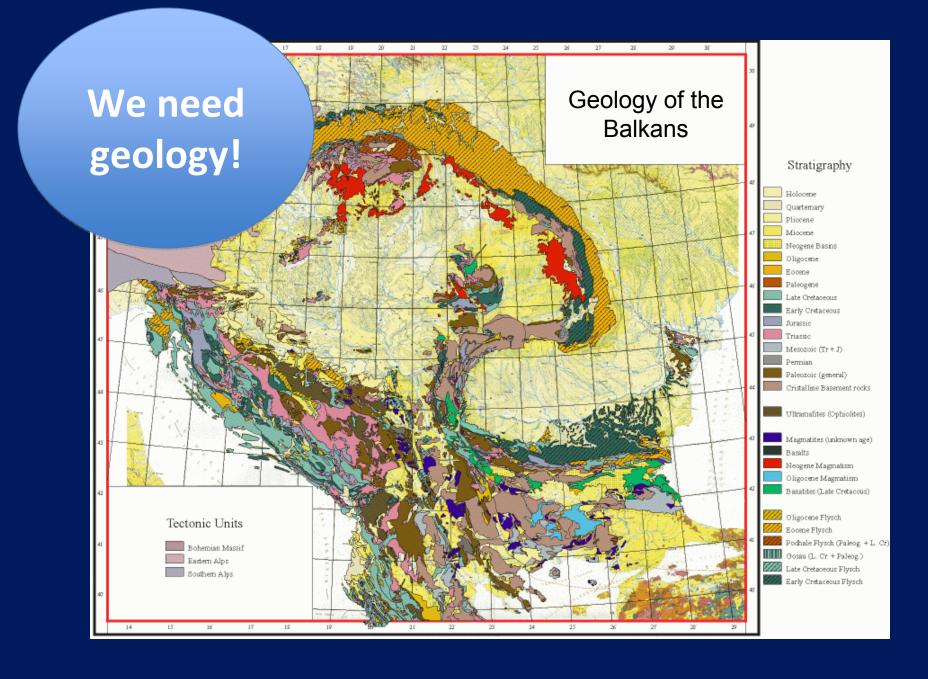
What is karst?

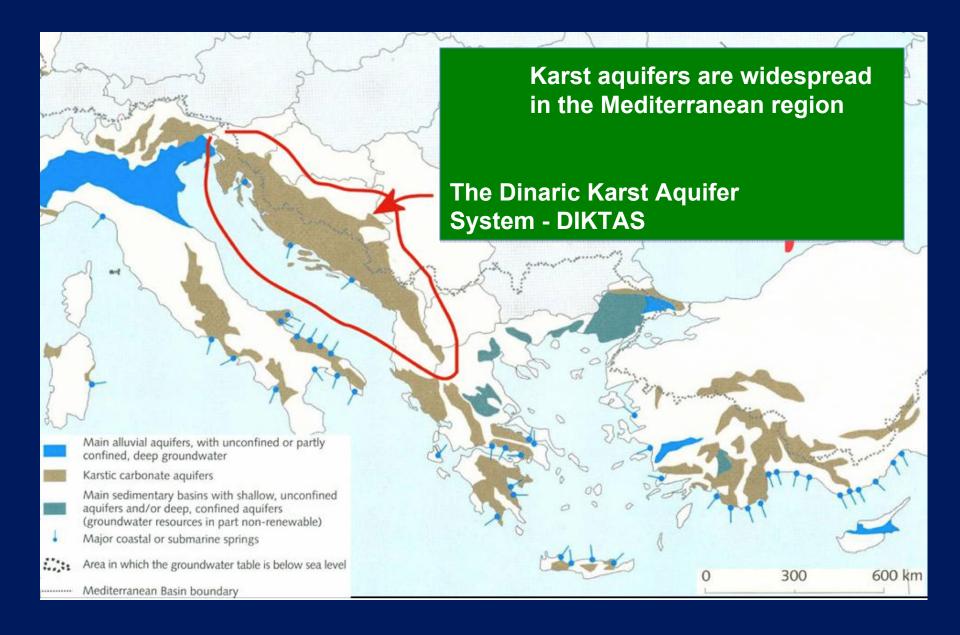
"Karst" hydrogeology is characterized by high fracture controlled permeability, almost total absence of surface drainage (which has been largely diverted into subterranean routes), high infiltration rates and rapid underground flows of groundwater.



THE PROJECT AREA

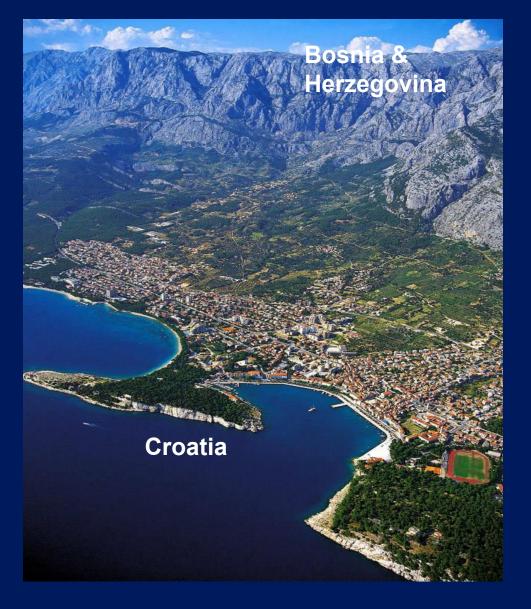






The dominant groundwater flow is towards the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, while the Eastern extension of the karstic chain drains to the Sava river basin.

The gradient is steep, descending from well over 1000 m of altitude, down to 100-200 m asl, creating a very favorable environment for hydropower generation.





Groundwater eventually enters the coastal area through few rivers (Neretva, Cetina, Trebisnjica, and others) and more importantly through strong submarine groundwater flows that characterize the coastal areas of Istria and Dalmatia.

The total amount of groundwater entering the coastal environment with its load of nutrients and other contaminants is not known, but certainly very large: it is estimated that karstic groundwater is the largest source of freshwater entering the Adriatic Sea.



Andrea Merla

Identifying clear distinctions between groundwater and surface water in a karstic geological environment is hardly feasible and probably meaningless in terms of water resources management.

The simple setting up of River Basin Authorities or Agencies in application of international guidelines, or of the EU Framework Directive, will not per se allow the integrated surface-groundwater management essential to reach sustainability.



The challenge

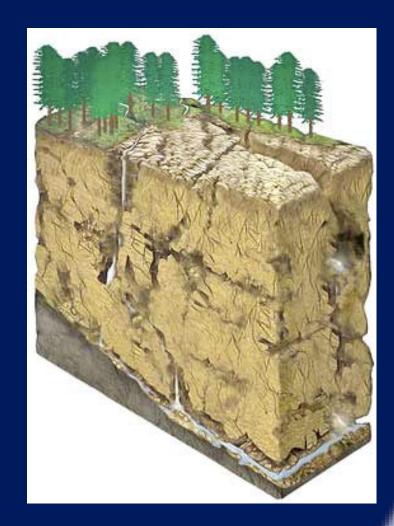
The rise of several new sovereign states from what was once one nation determined complex transboundary interlinkages that impact water use and water sharing for power generation, agricultural, domestic and other purposes between bordering countries.



(i) lack of full understanding of the the resource, and of recognition of the system boundaries

- (ii) lack of a conceptual framework for balancing the various demands on the resources;
- (iii) the lack of harmonized multi-country policies regulating land-use and physical planning throughout the karstic region in view of the aquifer's high vulnerability to contamination;
- (iv) the negative impacts of hydraulic infrastructure that are causing conflicts among user/regions/countries;
- (v) the potential impacts of climate change, such as excessive variability in rainfall patterns, flooding etc.

Transboundary Issues in DIKTAS region



HOW WE GOT HERE

The Dinaric Karst Aquifer recognized as a transboundary system Country experts agree on need for project and on overall project framework

Country
officials
recognize and
endorse
UNDP/UNESCO
initiative
Vs GEF

Approval of Project

Concept (PIF) by the GEF

GWP/GEF Roundt Con 1, 4/2008

on Shared

Groundwater in SE Europe

Brdo, Slovenia, 2007

UNESCO Brdo, Slove

UNESCO ISARM
Conference South Eastern

Dinaric Kars
Workshop Belgrade

Europe – 2006

lacted and waar

from November

2008 to October

2009, with meetings

in Podgorica,

Sarajevo, Zagreb

↓

Countries agree on Project Document and commit to cofinancing contribution

UNDP as Implementing Agency entrusted to UNESCO IHP the execution of Project Preparation

Thessaloniki 2004

meeting in Venice
October 2009

THE PROJECT's GLOBAL OBJECTIVES

The project is the first ever attempted globally to introduce sustainable integrated management principles in a transboundary karstic freshwater aquifer of the magnitude of the Dinaric Karst System.

The Dinaric Karst Aquifer System, shared by many countries and one of the world's largest represents an ideal opportunity for applying new and integrated management approaches to these unique freshwater resources and ecosystems.





At the global level the project aims at focusing the attention of the international community on the huge but vulnerable water resources contained in karst aquifers which are widespread globally, but poorly understood.

The project will address in particular the three main issues that require priority attention:

Water quality: protection of recharge areas



Harmonized land use planning policies; incentives for reforestation; etc.

Integrity of karst and coastal ecosystems: integrated management of hydraulic infrastructure



Towards multi-purpose infrastructures; ensuring environmental flows; control of coastal salinization

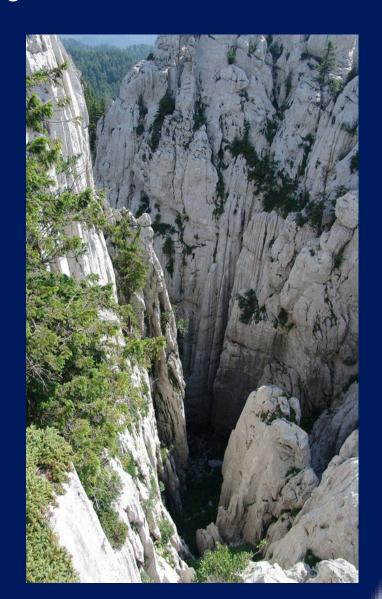
Quality of lakes and coastal waters: reduction of nutrient runoff



Manure management and other agricultural practices; restoration/protection/construction wetlands; WWTPs

By doing this, the project will promote compliance with key international agreements and guidance. Among them:

- The World Summit on Sustainable
 Development Plan of
 Implementation and its IWRM target
- •The Barcelona Convention and its Protocols
- The EU Water Framework Directive
- The EU Directive on the Protection of Groundwater Against pollution and Deterioration

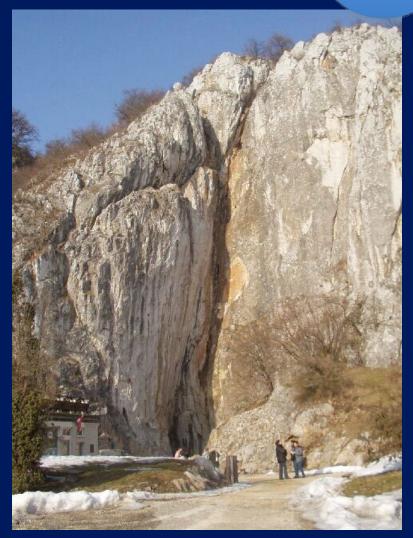


To improve in all countries sharing the aquifer, the understanding of the groundwater resources of the **Dinaric Karst Aquifer** System



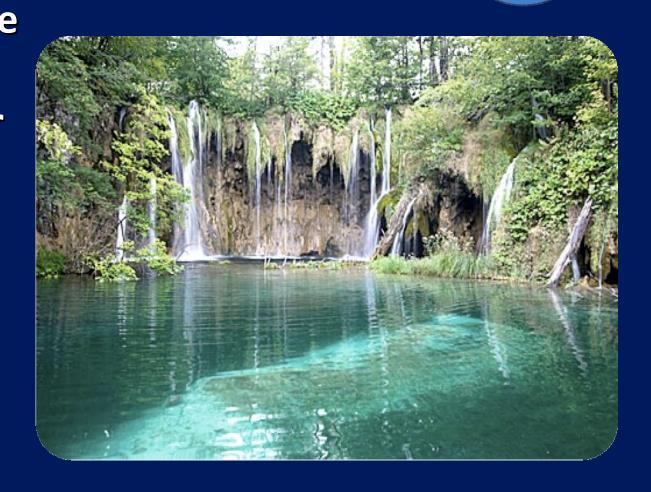
THE PROJECT'S REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

To facilitate the equitable and sustainable utilization of the water resources of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System



THE PROJECT'S REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

To protect the unique groundwater dependent ecosystems that characterize the Dinaric **Karst region**





EXPECTED OUTCOME 1

COUNTRIES RECOGNIZE THE KARST AQUIFER SYSTEM AS A SHARED AND HIGHLY VULNERABLE RESOURCE, AND AGREE TO TAKE STEPS TO DEAL WITH ITS TRANSBOUNDARY IMPLICATIONS



Andrea Merla

A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) prepared and approved by countries: transboundary problems and root causes identified and options for interventions to address national and trans-boundary problems proposed

Map of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System TDA - Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis

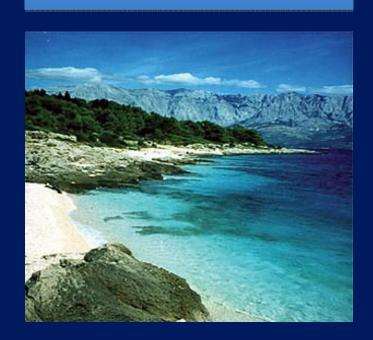




Testing of management models or approaches at the local level with increased awareness, improved management capacity, and knowledge generated and utilized by local communities

Cooperation with the GEF Small Grants
Program

Pilot
demonstration
sites/areas/sub
-systems of the
DIKTAS



Baseline conditions identified, and environmental status indicators agreed upon and adopted:
Countries agree on a common vision for the DIKTAS, and join forces in a long term monitoring effort

SHARED VISION

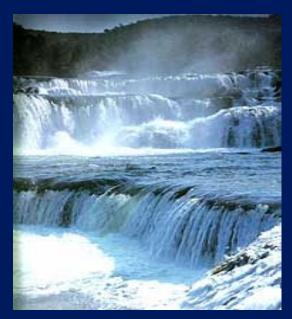
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS INDICATORS



EXPECTED OUTCOME 2

THE STRENGTHENED COLLECTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND COORDINATION AMONG DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, AGENCIES AND DONORS, IMPROVES SUSTAINABILITY OF THE RESOURCE

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE BODY (CIE)



SYSTEMATIC COORDINATION WITH OTHER PROJECTS IN THE REGION

Among them the following GEF funded activities

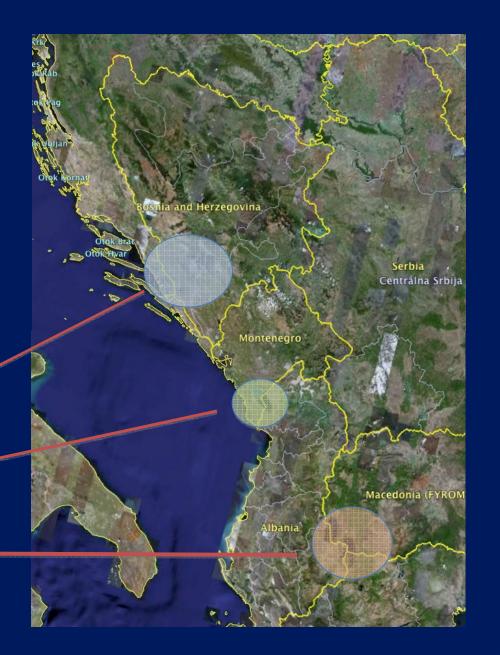
Mediterranean Coastal Aquifers , a Component of the Mediterranean Partenrship – UNEP-UNESCO

Neretva and Trebisnjica Basin Management – World Bank

Lake Shkodra Ecosystem

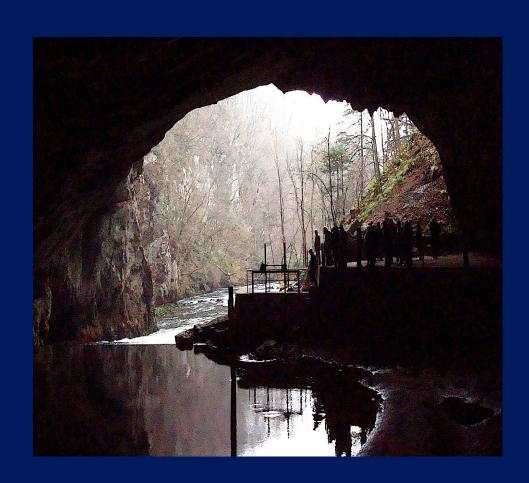
Protection – World Bank

Lake Ohrid and Prespa Management – World Bank



EXPECTED OUTCOME 3

POLITICAL COMMITMENT
REACHED AMONG
COUNTRIES ON
IMPLEMENTING PRIORITY
LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND
POLICY REFORMS FOR THE
PROTECTION AND
EQUITABLE UTILIZATION OF
THE KARST AQUIFER SYSTEM



TDA Approval and Strategic Action Program endorsement processes

Commitment to
Environmental Quality
Objectives (EQO),
Environmental Status
Indicators and their
long term monitoring.



NATIONAL
INTERMINISTERIAL
COMMITTEE
MONTENEGRO

NATIONAL
INTERMINISTERIAL
COMMITTEE
CROATIA

NATIONAL
INTERMINISTERIAL
COMMITTEE
ALBANIA

NATIONAL INTERMINISTERIAL
COMMITTEE
BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA

EXPECTED OUTCOME 4

LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY
OF ACHIEVEMENTS
ENHANCED THROUGH PUBLIC
AND POLITICAL AWARENESS
CAMPAIGNS, STAKEHOLDER
INVOLVEMENT AND
REPLICATION MECHANISMS





The Stakeholder Participation, Consultation and Communication Strategy represents a key element of the project, and will be instrumental in the achievement of all project objectives and outcomes.

(i) Improving the Understanding of the Resource and of its Environmental Status

(ii) Establishing cooperation mechanisms among countries sharing the aquifer Stakeholder Participation, Consultation and Communication

(iii) Facilitating harmonization of policies and priority reforms

Andrea Merla



Thank you!