1. Dinaric Karst Region

The Dinaric Karst is one of the most important, orographically diverse, hydrogeologically complex and hydrologically sensitive areas of the world. The karst region is characterized by numerous intermountain depressions, large karst poljes, caves, deep canyons and valleys created by perennial and sinking streams. The system is a "classical karst" region, thus the karstology - a new scientific discipline at the end of the 19th century. The region is characterized by numerous intermountain depressions, large karst poljes, caves, deep canyons and valleys created by perennial and sinking streams. The system is a "classical karst" region, bearing witness to the recent developments in the karst territory, such as karstology - a new scientific discipline at the end of the 19th century.

2. Frameworks

All four countries have a legal framework for the protection and sustainable use of groundwater resources. There are on-going efforts for their harmonization and to meet the requirements of EU Water Framework Directive, WFD (2000/60/EC) and the EU Water Quality Framework Directive (2006/116/EC), and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

3. Identified Issues

The Dinaric karst system provides essential and extremely valuable services to the region, its people, and the world, and it is crucial to its sustainable development. The region is characterized by numerous intermountain depressions, large karst poljes, caves, deep canyons and valleys created by perennial and sinking streams. The system is a "classical karst" region, bearing witness to the recent developments in the karst territory, such as karstology - a new scientific discipline at the end of the 19th century.

4. TDA

The Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is the first step to identify the priority environmental problems in the Dinaric Karst region. The project is designed to identify the large-scale environmental and human pressures on the groundwater resources, such as agricultural and industrial activities, urbanization, tourism, and climate change.

5. SAP & Planned Actions

The Strategic Action Program (SAP) is approved by the Regional Inter-ministerial Committee. Its main objective is to implement the EU Water Framework Directive, WFD (2000/60/EC), and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

6. Innovative Solutions

The SAP focuses on three Strategic Actions: Achieves sustainability of groundwater resources; safeguarding of the region’s biodiversity; and improving of the region’s economy.

7. GEF IW Process/ Stress Reduction/ Environmental and Socio-economic Status Results Indicators

One of the major project achievements is the International Course on Dinaric Karst: New Solutions for Sustaining International Water Resources. It was held in June 2014 in Trebinje, Bosnia & Herzegovina and very much supported national economy by the IS Hydrological Group and the Dinaric Karst Project is now supplying the entire Montenegro’s Coast and very much supported national economy by the IS Hydrological Group. The project also led to the development of a regional groundwater GIS database and a web-based portal for the public.

8. Next Project Phase: Implementing SAP

The project is designed to identify the large-scale environmental and human pressures on the groundwater resources, such as agricultural and industrial activities, urbanization, tourism, and climate change.


The project will work on two main activities: Strengthening of the Regional Inter-ministerial Committee (SAP) and the Development of a Regional Groundwater Management Plan (RPGMP). The project is designed to identify the large-scale environmental and human pressures on the groundwater resources, such as agricultural and industrial activities, urbanization, tourism, and climate change.

Links

https://www.diktas-iarm.com
https://www.irla.org/en/project/diktas

Project Innovative Solutions, Tools, Practices for Sustaining International Water Cooperation

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