











Drin River Basin Strategic Action Programme

January 2020



Outline

Part 1: TDA and the Causal Chain Analysis

Part 2: Developing and Agreeing the SAP



TDA and the Causal Chain Analysis



Approach to the Regional Drin TDA

- Based on data and information from:
 - National and regional experts
 - MoU
 - Multiple stakeholder meetings
 - Situation Analysis
 - Thematic Reports Pollution; Hydrological and Hydrogeological; Institutional and Legislation; Biodiversity; Socio-Economic; Nexus
 - Priority Transboundary Issues
 - Causal Chain Analysis
- The REGIONAL TDA summarises the details from the thematic reports



Thematic Reports

- Very detailed and specific on themes
- Reports provide substance for understanding the basin / sub-basin and their problems
- Reports highlight areas where there is insufficient data
- Reports provide a 'baseline' for future monitoring of SAP implementation
- Thematic Reports as annexes to the TDA

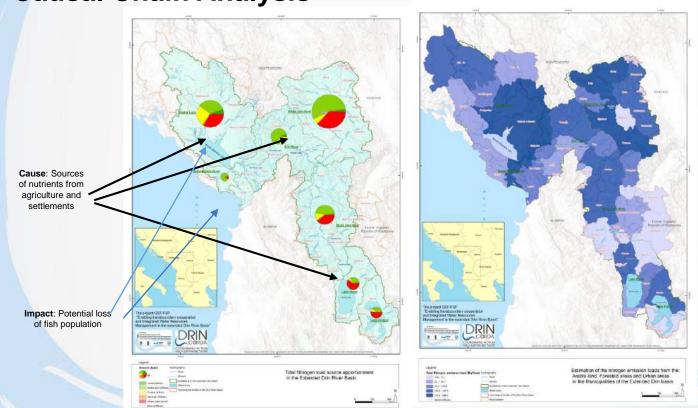


Priority Transboundary Issues

- Deterioration of Water Quality
- Both Natural and Regulated Variability of Hydrological Regime
- Biodiversity Degradation
- Variability of Sediment Transport Regime
- Climate Variability and Change crosscutting issue that impacts all above

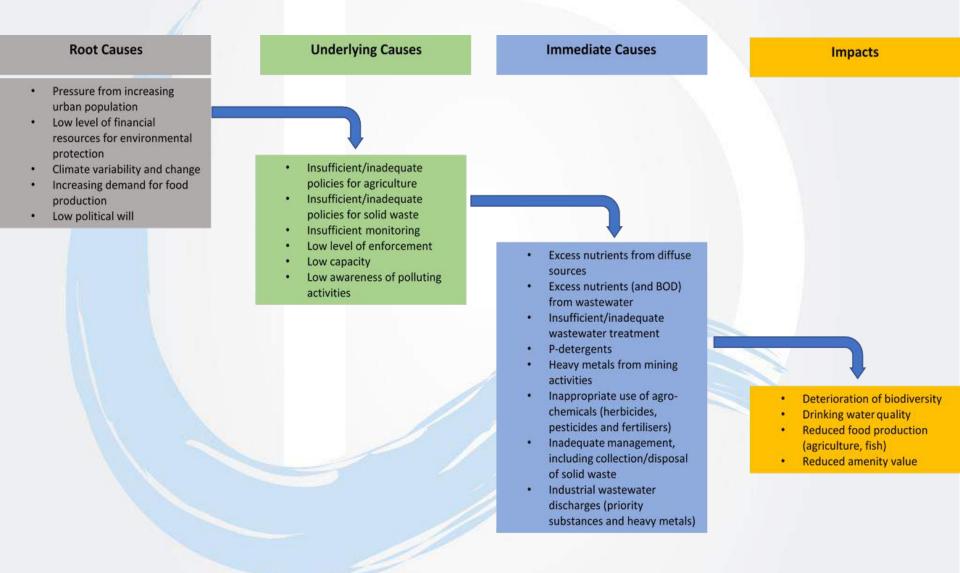


Causal Chain Analysis





CCA: Deterioration of Water Quality





CCA: Variability of Hydrological Regime

Root Causes

- Climate variability and change
- Increasing water demand from increasing urban population
- Lack of financial resources
- Low political will

Underlying Causes

Immediate Causes

Impacts

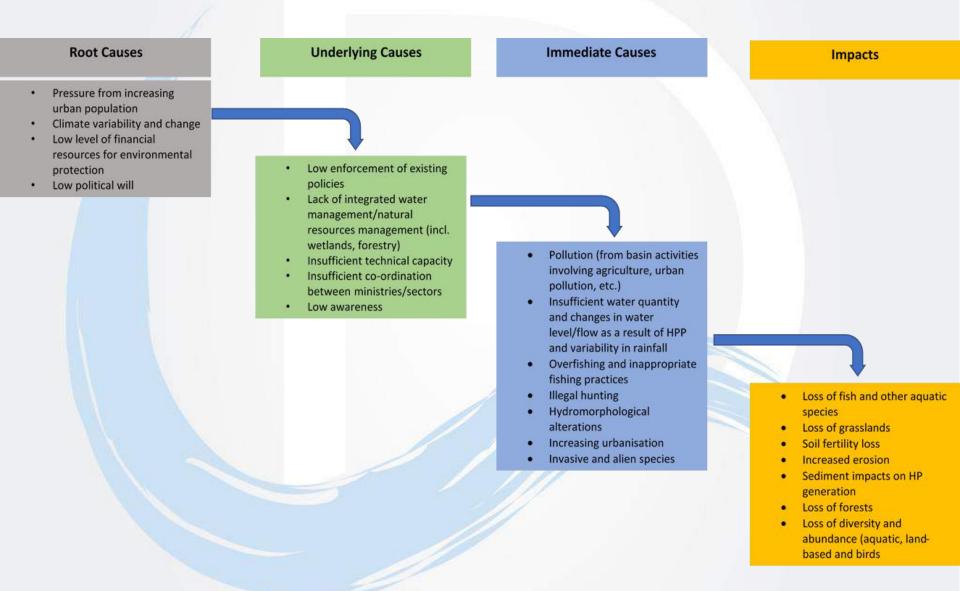
- Lack of integration between sectors/ministries
- Absence of co-operation between HPP operators
- Low enforcement of existing polices
- Low integration on water management between Riparians
- Low awareness/capacity
- Low application of climate change adaptation measures
- Lack of water protection measures
- Low/lack of emergency

- Exacerbation from extreme weather events (floods and droughts)
- Increased pressure on resources (water demand locally or in sub-basins)
- Hydromorphological alterations
- HPP operations of dams in Drin Cascade (aiming solely on maximization of production)

- Economic loss (farming,
- Loss of food production
- HP generation losses
- Flood damage (urban and rural)
- Biodiversity loss
- Wetlands losses (and of services provided)
- Lake level fluctuations
- Increased erosion from deforested and agricultural land
- Increased sedimentation
- Coastal erosion
- Impacts on water quality



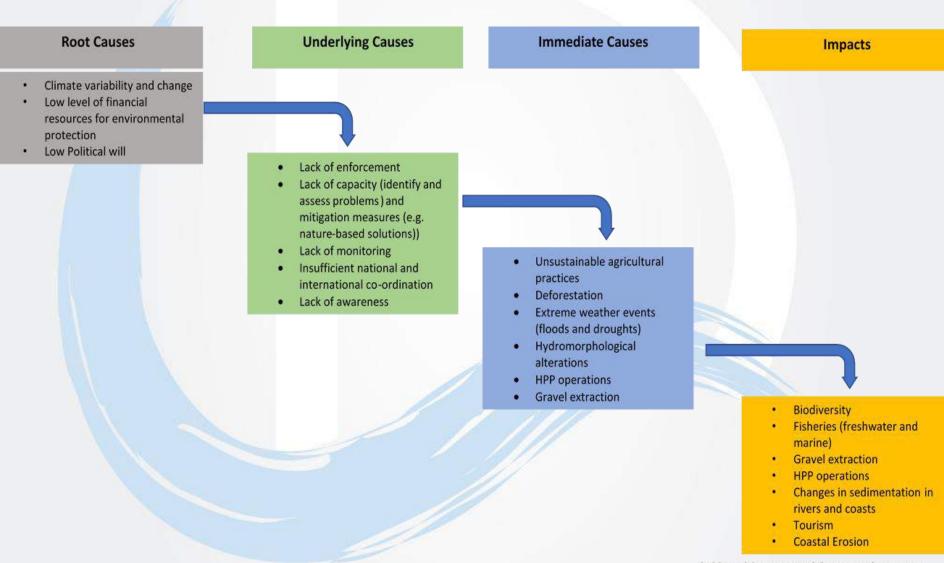
CCA: Biodiversity Degradation



http://www.drincorda.org



CCA: Variability of Sediment Transport



http://www.drincorda.org



TDA presented preliminary recommendations for the SAP

- Deterioration of Water Quality
 - Improvement of national /local policies on use of fertilisers, pesticides
 - Improved wastewater treatment
 - Harmonised water quality monitoring programme (with training, equipment, etc.)
 - Pilots to test best agriculture practices that may reduce loss of pesticides and fertilisers
- Variability of Hydrological Regime
 - Improving monitoring of hydrological parameters
 - Hydrological modelling
 - Improving management of hydropower cascades
 - Climate change modelling and implementing approaches to adapt to change
 - Regulations on use of water
 - Pilot use of drip irrigation
 - Reducing leakage from drinking water supply and metering
 http://www.drincordg.org



TDA presented preliminary recommendations for the SAP (2)

- Biodiversity Degradation
 - Improvements on national and/or local policies to protect biodiversity
 - Improved enforcements on fishing or hunting restrictions
 - Reducing pollution
 - Establishing ecological flows requirements
 - Improving land management
 - Reducing deforestation pressures.
- Variability of Sediment Transport Regime
 - Improving models to better understand hydrological process
 - Improving policies and enforcements on gravel extraction
 - Improving land management approaches to reduce run-off
 - Piloting improved agriculture practices to reduce sediments



Developing and Agreeing the SAP



SAP development Process

- 6 Focus Groups involving > 170 stakeholders (March 19)
- 8 Ministerial meetings (March 19)
- National Expert's Group meeting Tirana (April 19)
- EWG meeting (May 19)
- DCG meeting (May 19)
- Expert Group input (July 19)
- DCG meeting (October 19)



The Drin SAP builds on a significant history in the region of collaborative actions

THE DRIN:

A STRATEGIC SHARED VISION

Memorandum of Understanding

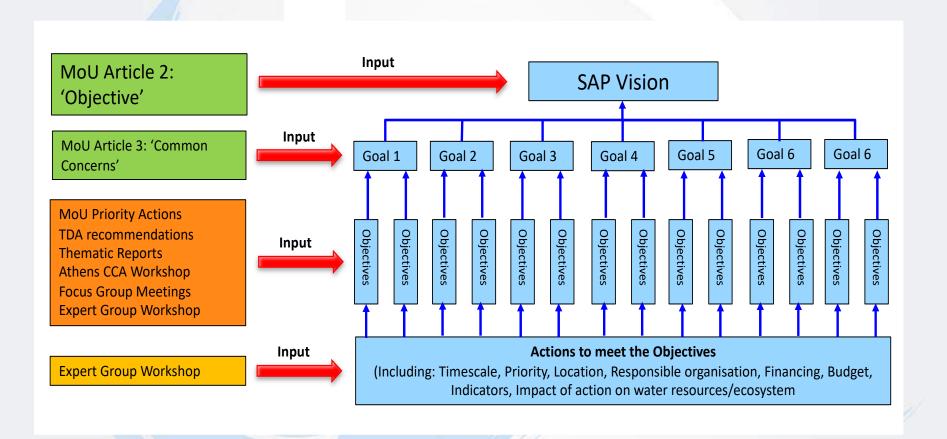
for the Management of the Extended Transboundary

Drin Basin

Signed in Tirana on the 25th November 2011



Process





The Drin: A Strategic Shared Vision

The SAP vision is taken from the 'Strategic Shared Vision' (Article 2) of the Extended Drin Basin MoU signed in Tirana on the 25th November 2011:

The Parties, through their Ministers and their representatives, commit to promote joint action for the coordinated integrated management of the shared water resources in the Drin Basin, as a means to safeguard and restore to the extent possible the ecosystems and the services they provide, and to promote sustainable development across the Drin Basin



Drin Basin SAP Goals

- Seven High Level Long-term Goals to achieve the vision and reduce the impact of each transboundary problem.
- The Goals are based on the 'Common Concerns' outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding for the Management of the Extended Transboundary Drin Basin



Drin Basin SAP Draft Content List

FORWARD (Executive Summary)

AGREEMENT

- 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE DRIN BASIN
- 2. STEPS TOWARDS THE PREPARATION OF THE SAP
- 3. THE DRIN RIVER BASIN STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN
 - TB problems
 - Long-term vision
 - Goals to achieve the long-term vision
 - Objectives to meet the goals
- 4. Implementation Arrangements
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Annex - SAP Action Matrix

Goal 1: Improving access to comprehensive data and adequate information to fully understand the current state of the environment and the water resources and the hydrologic system (including surface, underground and coastal waters) as well as ecosystems of the Drin Basin.

- Objective 1: Establishment and implementation of monitoring programmes (water quality, hydrological/hydrogeological, sediment transport, biodiversity) for coordinated action among Riparians for the management of the Extended Drin Basin by 2030
 - Sub-Objective 1.1: Preparation and development of monitoring programmes for coordinated action for the management of the Extended Drin Basin by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 1.2: Implementation of monitoring programmes for coordinated action for the management of the Extended Drin Basin by 2030
 - Sub-Objective 1.3: Delivery of a Joint monitoring protocol for coordinated action for the management of the Extended Drin Basin by 2030



Goal 1: Improving access to comprehensive data and adequate information to fully understand the current state of the environment and the water resources and the hydrologic system (including surface, underground and coastal waters) as well as ecosystems of the Drin Basin.

- Objective 2: Enhancement and development of Riparian and regional data and information systems (water quality, hydrological/hydrogeological, sediment transport, biodiversity) for coordinated action for the management of the Extended Drin Basin by 2030
 - Sub-Objective 2.1: Preparation and development of an information management system for coordinated action for the management of the Extended Drin Basin by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 2.2: Implementation of an information management system for coordinated action for the management of the Extended Drin Basin 2030



Goal 2: Establish conditions for a sustainable use of water and other natural resources

- Objective 1: Establishment of a knowledge base on water resources and ecosystems for informed decision-making by 2025
 - Sub Objective 1.1: Establish knowledge base on water quality for informed decision-making by 2025.
 - Sub-Objective 1.2: Establish knowledge base on the hydrological/hydrogeological regime for informed decision-making by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 1.3: Establish knowledge base on biodiversity for informed decisionmaking by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 1.4: Establish knowledge base on sediment transport for informed decision-making by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 1.5: Establish knowledge base on sectoral developments and intersectoral impacts by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 1.6: Establish knowledge base on economic instruments by 2025



Goal 2: Establish conditions for a sustainable use of water and other natural resources

- Objective 2: Strengthening mechanisms and policies to support management of water resources and ecosystems by 2030
 - Sub-Objective 2.1: Strengthening regional governance and policies in the Extended Drin Basin by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 2.2: Strengthening governance and policies on water quality management by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 2.3: Strengthening governance and policies on hydrological/hydrogeological management by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 2.4: Strengthening governance and policies on biodiversity management by 2025
 - Sub-Objective 2.5: Strengthening governance and policies on sediment management by 2025
 - Sub Objective 2.6: Strengthening intersectoral governance and policy coherence by 2025



Goal 2: Establish conditions for a sustainable use of water and other natural resources

- Objective 3: Implementation of local, Riparian and regional actions to promote sustainable water use and ensure ecosystem functioning and resilience by 2030
- Objective 4: Improvement of capacities and increased awareness to promote sustainable water use and ensure ecosystem functioning and resilience by 2030



Goal 3: Develop cooperation and measures to minimise natural disaster risks in the lower parts of the Drin Basin.

- Objective 1: Improved coordinated management among Riparians for flood risks by 2030
- Objective 2: Improved coordinated management among Riparians for drought risks by 2030



Goal 4: Improve management and appropriate disposal of solid wastes.

 Objective 1 Reduction in and enhancement of the management of municipal solid wastes to achieve desired targets by 2030



Goal 5: Decrease nutrient pollution deriving from untreated or poorly treated wastewater discharges and unsustainable agricultural practices.

- Objective 1: Reduction of untreated wastewater discharge from urban areas by 2030
- Objective 2: Reduction of nutrient pollution deriving from unsustainable agricultural practices by 2030



Goal 6: Decrease pollution from hazardous substances such as heavy metals and pesticides.

 Objective 1: Reduction of heavy metal and pesticide pollution from industry, mining and agriculture by 2030



Goal 7: Minimise effects of hydro-morphologic interventions that alter the nature of the hydrologic system and the supported ecosystems, resulting in their deterioration.

- Objective 1: Minimise the effects of hydromorphological interventions from HPP by 2030
- Objective 2: Minimise the effects of other hydromorphological interventions including gravel extraction by 2030



Objective 3: Implementation of local, Riparian and regional actions to promote sustainable water use and ensure ecosystem functioning and resilience by 2030 1

H	Specific Actions 1	Timescale- (Years)¤	Priority	Location	Responsible- organisation¤	Financing¤	Budget	Indicators¤	Impact of action on water resources/ecosystem [at-TB-level]#
1.	Minimisation of the effect of phosphorus from detergents through the voluntary uptake of P ban at municipal level including: ¶ → Assessment of monitoring data ¶ → Identification of areas for pilot action implementation ¶ → Pilot action for voluntary uptake of P ban at municipal level ¶ → Implementation and assessment of results of pilot activities ¶ → Development of policy measures and action plans for interested municipalities in all Riparians to upscale the pilot action; perform capacity building for the implementation of the action plans and including the enforcement of a phosphorous	<10 years	H¤	Identified hotspots/- Sensitive ecological- areas for pilot actions for pilot actions for enforcement of bank	Ministries of environment and trade/economy	Riparian-budgets¶ ¶ EU¶ ¶ GEF	L¤	P-free detergents- used on voluntary- basis at municipal- level ¶ ¶ Only-P-free- detergents on the market ¥	P [process] and SR [stress reduction] ¶ Riparians have necessary technical and policy information to reduce P in detergents ¶ Pilots implemented reduce P in wastewater discharges in Drin Basin