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# Integrated River Basin Management in the Prespa basin

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#### Great Prespa Lake

#### Lesser Prespa Lake



Lake Ohrid

Image © 2006 TerraMetrics



49 Natura 2000 habitats7 Priority habitats (GR)

# 9 endemic fish species

> 60 mammal species

> 270 bird species

> 2200 plants



Catchment Basin 843 – 2420 m asl Area: 1519,4km<sup>2</sup>

# 4 National Parks3 Ramsar Sites

# Lakes' Hydrology









# Challenge: How to balance ecosystem needs and human activities?



- Protection of colonies
- □ Maintenance of wet meadows
- No farmland flooding
- Unobstructed water pumping for irrigation purposes
- Fish recruitment







# The process

Multi-stakeholder agreement
on the optimum water level
fluctuation

## Wetland Management Plan









# **Trilateral Institutional Cooperation**



## Landmarks in water cooperation

- Strategic action plan
- Mayors' Joint position for the need to cooperate for water management
- Initial hydrological study for the whole basin
- Joint GR-AL study for the impacts of Devolli diversion on Lesser Prespa
- Trilateral meetings of water management authorities







## Landmarks in water cooperation

- Transboundary water monitoring system
- Water Management Working Group ToR developed & contact persons nominated by the 3 countries
- International Prespa Park Agreement (2010) providing for a permanent water management working group (+EC)
- National water management plans specific for Prespa (FYR MK, GR)







# The future

- Water management working group activation
- TB consultation of national water management plans – Harmonisation -Integration into a single basin-wide plan
- Scientific research and data gathering -Formal information exchange across borders
- Agreed measures gradually adopted and implemented



## Lessons Learnt

 ✓ Integrated water management requires a holistic, strategic approach, addressing degradation of ecosystems and the reality of human needs

✓ **EU Water Directive** provides a good **framework** for collaboration organisation

✓ Strong science base is necessary to overcome national divisions and preconceptions

 ✓ Water management concerns local stakeholders and authorities but long-term management requires institutional measures and high-level mandate.

✓A "three-way partnership" between the community, government/authority structures and NGOs/researchers is a successfully tested scheme.

### Thank you



