



## **NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Uruguay, 2015**

Please submit the completed National Report in Microsoft Word format (.doc, 97-2003), as an electronic file (not a printed copy) and preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat ([dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org)) by **1 September 2014**.

## The structure of the COP12 National Report Format

The COP12 National Report Format (NRF) is in four sections:

**Section 1** provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

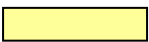

**Section 2** is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

**Section 3** provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional ‘free-text’ section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

**Section 4** is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

## General guidance for completing and submitting the COP12 National Report Format

<b>IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS GUIDANCE SECTION BEFORE STARTING TO COMPLETE THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT</b>
---

1. All Sections of the COP12 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention’s official languages (English, French, Spanish).
2. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **1 September 2014**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP12.
3. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
4. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties’ progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.
5. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word. You are only able to submit replies and information in the yellow or green boxes, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the structure and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties.
6. To select a yellow or green field you wish to complete, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
7. To move down through the sequence of fields, you can also use the ‘Tab’ key on the computer keyboard.

8. For a 'free-text' field, you can type in whatever information you wish. Note that there is only limited facility within the Microsoft 'form' format to make editorial changes in the 'free-text' box once text has been entered. Therefore, if you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate document, make all the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the box.
9. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic entry of data into the Secretariat's database. For that reason, please **do not use double quote marks " "** in the 'free-text' fields. Please **only use single quote marks ' '**. For the same reason, please **only use simple text in the 'free-text' fields: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
10. For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'Yes', 'No', 'Partly', 'In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
11. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).
12. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
13. An NRF is not usually completed by one person alone: for many indicators it is best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP11 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided.
14. After each session, **remember to save the file** in Microsoft Word, .doc, 97-2003 format. A recommended filename structure is: COP12NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP12NRFSpain13July2014.doc
15. After the NRF has been completed, please **send it in this format to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, preferably by e-mail (dufour@ramsar.org).**
16. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP12 National Report.**
17. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

## NATIONAL REPORT TO RAMSAR COP12

### SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

**Important note:** the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at [www.ramsar.org/contacts.en](http://www.ramsar.org/contacts.en).

**NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: SLOVENIA**

#### DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	<b>Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo in okolje/Ministry for Agriculture and the Environment</b>
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	Tanja Bolte, MSc Director General for the Environment, Environment Directorate
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Dunajska 22, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+386.1478.73.10/+386.1478.90.21
<b>Email:</b>	gp.mko@gov.si

#### DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS

<b>Name and title:</b>	Ms. Gordana Beltram, PhD
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Dunajska 22, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+386.1478.73.91/+386.1478.90.21
<b>Email:</b>	gordana.beltram@gov.si

#### DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL (STRP)

<b>Name and title:</b>	Mr. Miha Naglič
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Zavod RS za varstvo narave/Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Tobačna ulica 5, SI-1000 Ljubljana
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+386.1230.95.30/+386.1230.95.40
<b>Email:</b>	miha.naglic@zrsvn.si

#### DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

<b>Name and title:</b>	Ms Minka Vičar
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Zavod RS za šolstvo/Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Education
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Parmova 33, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+386.1236.31.46/+386.1236.31.50
<b>Email:</b>	minka.vicar@zrss.si

#### DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA)

<b>Name and title:</b>	Mr. Milan Ogrin
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Društvo za proučevanje ptic in varstvo narave/Society for the Study of Birds and Nature Protection
<b>Mailing address:</b>	Zg. Hajdina 83c, SI-2288 Hajdina, Slovenia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	+386.41.699.268
<b>Email:</b>	milan.vogrin@guest.arnes.si

## SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

REMINDER: Please do not use double quote marks “ ”: use single quotes ‘ ’ instead.

**In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP11 reporting):**

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) A number of successfully implemented projects on wetland recognition (awareness raising on the importance of wetland values), management, conservation and restoration of wetland sites;
- 2) Adoption of the 2nd management plan for the Škocjan Caves Regional Park and Ramsar Site;
- 3) WWD activities and involvement at different levels (media involvement);
- 4) Active cooperation between nature conservation and water management in preparation of the water management plans (NUV) and programme of water management measures; provision of guidance for the areas of special considerations;
- 5) Strengthening the transboundary cooperation and exchange of experience.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) Lack of inspection in the implementation of regulations;
- 2) Dominance of individual or sectoral interests and activities detrimental for wetlands;
- 3) Need for reorganising the National Wetland Committee;
- 4) Need for some basic data on water resources for better management of water resources;
- 5) Lack of human and financial resources.

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Designation of new Ramsar Sites and adoption and implementation of management plans for all Ramsar Sites;
- 2) Reorganisation of the National Wetland Committee;
- 3) Maintaining the ecological character of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands;
- 4) Further integration of wetland management into river basin plans (NUV) and using the cohesion funds for the implementation of measures;
- 5) Implementation of measures for the conservation and wise use of wetlands through the Natura2000 guidelines.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Nothing in particular.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

No.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention

on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

According to our experience, it is most effective to have common strategic directions (for example national environmental programme) and cross references in individual strategies or action plans. Common reporting and monitoring implementation framework could be most helpful for the implementation of the conventions of the 'biodiversity cluster'.

G. How can implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?

In Europe, Water Framework Directive provides the framework also for including wetlands issues into the water management planning and implementation. Additionally, common projects and activities (examples given in the report) provide for good cooperation between water, biodiversity, wetland conservation and wise use. Working with other sectors and policies is more difficult but not impossible since there are some examples of good cooperation with rural development, tourism and sustainable development.

H. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

There are no further comments the implementation of the convention, but a suggestion to include the optional section (Section 4 on Ramsar Sites) of the National Report into the Report format. It can still remain optional to fill it out, but at least it cannot be overlooked as it is often the case now being a separate file.

I. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

The Ramsar report has been prepared jointly between the Ministry for Agriculture and the Environment and the State Institute for Nature Conservation (ZRSVN) and with the contribution from:

- Colleagues working on different issues at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment (Nature Conservation, Water Management, EIA, Rural Development)
- Ramsar Sites and protected areas: Sečovlje Salina (KPSS), Škocjan Caves (PŠJ), Lake Cerknica (NRP)
- Protected Areas: Ljubljana Marsh Landscape Park (KPLB)
- National Fisheries Institute (ZZR)
- DOPPS-BirdLife Slovenia
- National Water Institute (IzVRS)
- Zavod Symbiosis.

## SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS AND FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

### REMINDER: Guidance for completing this section

1. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the 'drop-down' list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green 'free-text' boxes below the indicator questions.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green 'free-text' box, you should cut and paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut and paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database National Reports. For that reason, **please do not use double quote marks “ ” in the free text boxes. Use single quotes ‘ ’. Text in the ‘free text’ boxes should be simple text only: they cannot accept formatting, colours or objects such as tables and images.**
5. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP11, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP11 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

## GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

**STRATEGY 1.1 Wetland inventory and assessment.** *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of all types of wetlands as defined by the Ramsar Convention and wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of its provisions concerning the wise use of all wetlands.*

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	A - Yes
--	---------

1.1.1 Additional information: The inventory was completed in 2000. Since then additional data on wetlands has been gathered by the National Institute of Water of the RS and the Institute RS for Nature Conservation.	
---	--

1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	A - Yes
--	---------

1.1.2 Additional information:	
-------------------------------	--

1.1.3 Has the condition\* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the last triennium? {1.1.3}

- a) Ramsar Sites
- b) wetlands generally

Please comment on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

\* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

- a) O - No change
- b) N - Status deteriorated

1.1.3 Additional information on a) and/or b):

Jana Kus Veenvliet, Analiza doseganja ciljev Strategije ohranjanja biotske raznovrstnosti v Sloveniji, končno poročilo, 22.5. 2012 (Analysis on reaching the objectives set in the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia, Final report) (available in Slovenian).

On-line information is also available at:

<http://www.naravovarstveni-atlas.si/nvajavni/?culture=en-US>

[http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja/profile.aspx?id=Atlas\\_Okolja\\_AXL@Arso&culture=en-US](http://gis.arso.gov.si/atlasokolja/profile.aspx?id=Atlas_Okolja_AXL@Arso&culture=en-US)

[http://www.zrsvn.si/sl/informacija.asp?id\\_informacija=579&id\\_meta\\_type=65](http://www.zrsvn.si/sl/informacija.asp?id_informacija=579&id_meta_type=65)

**STRATEGY 1.3 Policy, legislation and institutions.** *Develop and implement policies, legislation, and practices, including growth and development of appropriate institutions, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use provisions of the Convention are being effectively applied.*

1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

(If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)

A - Yes



## 1.3.1 Additional information:

The national wetland policy is implemented through a number of measures related to nature conservation, water management and coastal area management. In particular:

Uredba o načrtu upravljanja voda za vodni območji Donave in Jadranskega morja (Uradni list RS, št. 61/2011) Decree on water management planning for the Danube River catchment and the Adriatic Sea catchment (in Slovenian). The plan was prepared for the period 2009-2015 together with a programme of measures for water management. The second management plan (NUV II) and the programme of measures (PU NUV II) are currently in preparation for the period 2015-2021. See also (in Slovenian): [http://www.mko.gov.si/si/delovna\\_podrocja/voda/nacrt\\_upravljanja\\_voda/#c19405](http://www.mko.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/voda/nacrt_upravljanja_voda/#c19405)

Natura 2000 Site Management Programme 2007-2013 (the 2014-2020 Management Programme is in preparation, to be finalised by the end of 2014).

On-line information is also available at:

<http://www.natura2000.gov.si/index.php?id=274>

In the context of the Adriatic Sea Slovenia ratified the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean which entered into force in 2011 (<http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/prepareCreateTreatiesWorkspace/treatiesGeneralData.do?step=0&redirect=true&treatyId=7405>).

See also <http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/index.php?lang=en>.

## 1.3.2 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:

- a) Poverty eradication strategies
- b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans
- c) Coastal and marine resource management plans
- d) National forest programmes
- e) National strategies for sustainable development
- f) National policies or measures on agriculture
- g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD

{1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i

- a) ---
- b) A - Yes
- c) A - Yes
- d) A - Yes
- e) C - Partly
- f) C - Partly
- g) A - Yes

1.3.2 Additional information:  
Strategies need to be updated!

(b) National water management programme (see 1.3.1)

(g) The 10 year Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia expired in 2012 and a new biodiversity strategy is in preparation, based on the analysis on the implementation of the 10 year Strategy, CBD Strategy and the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. The strategic goals include the Ramsar objectives and ecosystem services of wetlands. The new biodiversity strategy has to be adopted by 2015.

Additionally, biodiversity including wetland areas is considered in:  
Slovenian Tourism Development Strategy 2012-2016  
([http://www.mgrt.gov.si/fileadmin/mgrt.gov.si/pageuploads/turizem/Turizem-strategije\\_politike/STRATEGIJA\\_ENG\\_WEB.pdf](http://www.mgrt.gov.si/fileadmin/mgrt.gov.si/pageuploads/turizem/Turizem-strategije_politike/STRATEGIJA_ENG_WEB.pdf))

Forest Management Plans have been drafted for forest management districts for the period 2011-2020. An overview for Slovenia was published in 2012 and is available in Slovenian at  
[http://www.mko.gov.si/fileadmin/mko.gov.si/pageuploads/GGO/Povzetek\\_nacrtov\\_obmocij\\_2011-2020.pdf](http://www.mko.gov.si/fileadmin/mko.gov.si/pageuploads/GGO/Povzetek_nacrtov_obmocij_2011-2020.pdf). Half of Slovenian forests are included in Natura2000 network.

Strategy of the Republic of Slovenia for the transition to a low carbon society by 2060, second draft, March 2012. The draft was prepared by the Government office for Climate Change. The second draft in Slovenian language is also available at  
([www.google.si/?gws\\_rd=cr&ei=9\\_HwUtukKluAywOAmYDwBg#q=STRATEGIJA+PREHODA+SLOVENIJE+V+NIZKOOGLJI%C4%8CNO+DRU%C5%BDBO+DO+LETA+2060](http://www.google.si/?gws_rd=cr&ei=9_HwUtukKluAywOAmYDwBg#q=STRATEGIJA+PREHODA+SLOVENIJE+V+NIZKOOGLJI%C4%8CNO+DRU%C5%BDBO+DO+LETA+2060))

Additionally, wetland sites are included in a draft Programme for the Fish Management in Inland Waters of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2010-2021 which was prepared in February 2014 (in Slovenian: <http://www.zzrs.si/eng/program-sladkovodnega-ribistva.html>). It is in a procedure for adoption. Fishery and Farming Management Plans for Fishery Regions (<http://www.zzrs.si/eng/Ribisko-gojitveni-nacrti.html>) follow the Programme. Wetlands (such as ponds, ox boas, lakes, etc) are included in the Fishery Plans as part of fishery areas. Annual programmes are the yearly implementation documents of the fish breeding plan and are based on an assessment of the status of the fishing region in the previous year.

1.3.3 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

A - Yes

1.3.3 Additional information:

In addition to information provided for the 2012 report (In accordance with the third paragraph of Article 40 of the Environmental Protection Act, strategic environmental assessment is carried out for plans and programmes that do not include activities affecting the environment for which environmental protection assessment is needed or do not include protected areas defined in regulations related to nature conservation, the responsible ministry could assess the possibility of significant impact on the environment. Criteria for evaluating significant effects on the environment are laid down in the Decree on criteria for determining the likely significance of environmental effects on certain plans, programmes or other acts and its modifications in the environmental assessment procedure (Uradni list RS, No. 9/2009).

The SEA procedures are also applied to wetland areas through the chapters on Protected Areas, Natura 2000 sites and Biodiversity. Protected areas for which the effects of the plans are to be assessed are protected areas according to regulations related to nature conservation, including protection in national, regional and landscape parks, strict nature reserves, nature reserves and natural monuments along with all acts designating natural sites of special interest still in force. Moreover, protected areas also include Natura 2000 sites, including special protection areas and special areas of conservation stipulated in the Decree on special protection areas (Natura 2000 sites) (Uradni list RS, Nos. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07 and 43/08.)

The objective of strategic environmental impact assessment is to prevent or at least to considerably reduce activities that may have important harmful effects or consequences on the environment and protected areas, thus realising the principles of sustainable development, integrity and prevention.

The procedure for a strategic environmental impact assessment is defined in the Environmental Protection Act and is carried out for plans if:

- they present a framework, define or envisage an activity affecting the environment for which an environmental impact assessment needs to be carried out;
- there is possible significant impact on Natura 2000 European Ecological Network and on the protected areas according to the regulations on nature conservation;
- the responsible ministry estimates that implementation of a proposed plan could have an important impact on the environment.

In the procedure for strategic environmental impact assessment, the effects of the plan are evaluated on the basis of the environmental report. The procedure is conducted by the ministry responsible for the environment. It also includes cooperation between all national authorities within their ministries and organisations, as well as public information and participation. The participation of the public is governed by the Environmental Protection Act, which lays down a 30-day public presentation of the environmental report.

National authorities and local communities must, prior to the preparation of the plan and in the specified manner, inform the ministry responsible for the environment thereof. Non-compliance with legal obligations may result in invalidity of plans. (MORE at: [http://www.mko.gov.si/en/areas\\_of\\_work/environmental\\_impact\\_assessment/comprehensive\\_environmental\\_impact\\_assessment/](http://www.mko.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/environmental_impact_assessment/comprehensive_environmental_impact_assessment/)).

1.3.4 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) that may affect wetlands,? {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A - Yes
<p>1.3.4 Additional information: The EIA procedures and screening are applied to wetland areas through Protected Areas and Natura 2000 sites. Protected areas for which the impacts of the plans are to be assessed are protected areas according to nature conservation regulations, including protection within national, regional and landscape parks, strict nature reserves, nature reserves and natural monuments along with all acts designating natural sites of special interest still in force. Moreover, protected areas also include Natura 2000 sites, including special protection areas and special areas of conservation stipulated in the Decree on special protection areas (Natura 2000 sites) (Uradni list RS, Nos. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07 and 43/08). Wetlands with no conservation status are still lost due to development pressures. (<a href="http://www.mko.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/environmental_impact_assessment">http://www.mko.gov.si/en/areas_of_work/environmental_impact_assessment</a>)</p>	

1.3.5 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.6}	B - No
<p>1.3.5 Additional information: Wetlands are properly addressed in the legislation and are taken into account in the procedures. There is a need to recommendation of examples of good practice .</p>	

**STRATEGY 1.4: Cross-sectoral recognition of wetland services.** *Increase recognition of and attention in decision-making to the significance of wetlands for reasons of biodiversity conservation, water supply, coastal protection, integrated coastal zone management, flood defence, climate change mitigation and/or adaptation, food security, poverty eradication, tourism, cultural heritage, and scientific research, by developing and disseminating methodologies to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

1.4.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	A - Yes
<p>1.4.1 Additional information: Ecosystem Services evaluation in the Škocjan Caves Regional Park (WWF, Actum 2011), Škocjan Caves Ramsar Site as part of the WWF Dinaric Arc Ecoregion Project, <a href="http://www.cbddinaricarc.com/content/view/23/26/">http://www.cbddinaricarc.com/content/view/23/26/</a>. Few more studies include assessment of ecosystem services, additional studies are planned.</p> <p>The NATREG project promotes the nature conservation area as a Slovenia's remarkable social and economic potential. The main objective of the project is in promoting nature conservation areas and their improved use as an opportunity for sustainable development and in increasing the visibility and values of nature conservation and environmental protection. One of the results of the project is to draft a common strategy for South-East Europe - JSIMPA (Joint Strategy for Integrated Management Planning of Protected Areas). (<a href="http://www.natreg.eu/joint-strategy">http://www.natreg.eu/joint-strategy</a>)</p> <p>In accordance with the Flood Directive, Slovenia will establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. The focus will also be on retention areas management.</p>	

1.4.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	C - Partly
<p>1.4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>In 2008, a Strategy was drafted on adaptation of Slovenian agriculture and forestry to climate change. (In Slovenian: <a href="http://www.arhiv.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/saSSo/Sektor_za_naravne_nesrece/Strategija_prilagajanja_slovenskega_kmetijstva_in_gozdarstva_podnebnim_spremembam.pdf">http://www.arhiv.mkgp.gov.si/fileadmin/mkgp.gov.si/pageuploads/saSSo/Sektor_za_naravne_nesrece/Strategija_prilagajanja_slovenskega_kmetijstva_in_gozdarstva_podnebnim_spremembam.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Through the second Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (<a href="http://www.program-podezelja.si/en/rural-development-programme-2014-2020">http://www.program-podezelja.si/en/rural-development-programme-2014-2020</a>). See also: <a href="http://www.program-podezelja.si/en/">http://www.program-podezelja.si/en/</a> and the existing programme (<a href="http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/fms/pdf/EF8F289B-DE2F-7F5B-B68D-9932FCCB31F0.pdf">http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/fms/pdf/EF8F289B-DE2F-7F5B-B68D-9932FCCB31F0.pdf</a>).</p>	

1.4.3 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A - Yes
<p>1.4.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>In two Ramsar Sites. Although not quantified, they are included in the management plan of the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park (KPSS) and the Škocjan Caves Regional Park (PŠJ) management plan.</p>	

**STRATEGY 1.5 Recognition of the role of the Convention.** *Raise the profile of the Convention by highlighting its capacity as a unique mechanism for wetland ecosystem management at all levels; promote the usefulness of the Convention as a possible implementation mechanism to meet the goals and targets of other global conventions and processes.*

<p>1.5.1 Since COP11, have you brought the 'Changwon Declaration' (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:</p> <p>a. head of state b. parliament c. private sector d. civil society {1.5.2}</p>	<p>a. B - No b. B - No c. D - Planned d. A - Yes</p>
<p>1.5.1 Additional information:</p>	

**STRATEGY 1.6 Science-based management of wetlands.** *Promote successful implementation of the wise use concept by ensuring that national policies and wetland management plans are based on the best available scientific knowledge, including technical and traditional knowledge.*

1.6.1 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:

- a. agriculture-wetland interactions
- b. climate change
- c. valuation of ecosystem services

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

- a. D - Planned
- b. A - Yes
- c. A - Yes

1.6.1 Additional information:

(a,b) BIOMURA (Biodiversity Conservation of the Mura River Life Project, 2006-2011). In a 15.2 km<sup>2</sup> large flood area of the Mura River in Slovenia between high water protection embankments and a 8.3 km section of the main river channel a number of restoration measures and actions have been taken. (<http://www.biomura.si/ang/default.aspx>)

NATURA 2000 in Slovenia – management models and the information system. Maintenance of wet meadows (mowing after 15th July on 100 ha and cleaning of 65 ha of overgrown meadows) and improvement of hydrological conditions along the Šica stream (<http://www.zrsvn.si/life/en/>).

(b) 'Conservation and Management of Freshwater Wetlands in Slovenia – Best Practices Guide and Database of Species and Habitats' (WETMAN) is a wetland restoration project to improve conditions of six Slovenian wetland areas, including different wetland types and Natura2000 sites. It is a four year Life+ project to be accomplished in February 2015. Project value is 2,144,376 €. The aim of the project is to re-establish favourable conservation status of eight (two of them priority) targeted freshwater habitats and six habitats of targeted wetland species of Community importance, according to the Habitats Directive as well as two targeted species according to Birds Directive. Six project areas were selected: Pohorje, Zelenci, Vrhe, Planik, Gornji kal and Mura-Petišovci, (<http://www.wetman.si/>).

Within CLIMAPARKS project (within Slovenia-Italy Transnational Programme 2007-2013, <http://climaparks.eu/cp2/about>) several studies were carried out, including: a comprehensive study of avifauna; an evaluation of the climate influence on future trends - conservation guidelines and a proposal for future monitoring; an evaluation of the status of flora in glacial habitats and of thermophile species with proposal for further monitoring; a proposal for the monitoring of selected species. An evaluation of the status in the percolation water in the Škocjan Caves system was carried out and monitoring was set up. (<http://climaparks.park-skocjanske-jame.si/>)

Two projects conducted in the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park (KPSS) included modelling of habitat and species changes due to climate change and introduction of environmental friendly visitation of the Park measures to minimize the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint: CLIMAPARKS (<http://www.kpss.si/en/the-park/park-tasks/project-work/climaparks>) and HABITAT-CHANGE (<http://www.kpss.si/en/the-park/park-tasks/project-work/habitchange>).

(c) NATREG, Managing Natural Assets and Protected areas as sustainable regional development opportunities - an economic evaluation of ecosystem services of a raised bog area on the Pohorje mountain (Lovrenška jezera), <http://www.natreg.eu/joint-strategy>, <http://www.natreg.eu/pohorje/>...See also 1.4.1.

Ecosystem Services Evaluation in the Škocjan Caves Regional Park accomplished in October 2011. ([http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/ecosystem\\_services\\_evaluation\\_in\\_the\\_skocjan\\_caves\\_regional\\_park.pdf](http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/ecosystem_services_evaluation_in_the_skocjan_caves_regional_park.pdf))

(d) SEE River Project is intended to reach a common agreement on river corridor management for harmonisation of both – development and conservation interests. This will be achieved by close cooperation of experts from wide range of fields from different countries and active involvement of stakeholders from local river areas and national or regional authorities. The project is introducing a new approach to river and land management by focusing on the river corridor as the selected, local river area where most pressures occur. (<http://www.see-river.net/>)

(e) LIVEDRAVA, Riparian Ecosystem Restoration of the Lower Drava River in Slovenia. Project will be implemented in the area of Drava River between the town of Maribor and village Središče ob Dravi. (<http://ptice.si/livedrava/>)

1.6.2 Have all wetland management plans been based on sound scientific research, including research on potential threats to the wetlands? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

A - Yes

1.6.2 Additional information:

Project based research (see above) and reports on threats on protected areas (RAPPAM analysis, <http://assets.panda.org/downloads/rappam.pdf>).

Additionally, the Škocjaski zatok NR (managed by DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenia) management plan is currently being drafted, and it is based on scientific research carried out in the last 7 years after the restoration of the site, including regular birds monitoring and habitat mapping, and research on important fauna groups, such as ichthyofauna, herpetofauna, beetles, butterflies, dragonflies. Threats to the wetland have been estimated by the reserve manager and objectives, measures and guidelines set upon these data.

**STRATEGY 1.7 Integrated Water Resources Management.** *Ensure that policies and implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), applying an ecosystem-based approach, are included in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in their decision-making processes, particularly concerning groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and nearshore marine zone planning and climate change mitigation and/or adaptation activities.*

1.7.1 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

A - Yes

1.7.1 Additional information:

Slovenia's water resource management is based on EU water legislation (through the implementation of the Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy Directive, Flood Directive, Nitrate Directive, Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, Drinking Water Directive...) transposed into national Water Law, Environmental Law and related by-laws, and relevant international treaties and agreements.

River Basin Management Plans are prepared for two River Basin Districts. Basic management units in River Basins are surface and ground water bodies. Water Law defines wetlands as 'water-lands' which are managed by the state through measures involving conditions/restrictions on land use planning, on water use and on emissions. Documents are available on [http://www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna\\_podrocja/voda/nacrt\\_upravljanja\\_voda\\_za\\_vodni\\_obmocji\\_donave\\_in\\_jadranskega\\_morja\\_2009\\_2015/](http://www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/voda/nacrt_upravljanja_voda_za_vodni_obmocji_donave_in_jadranskega_morja_2009_2015/).

DOPPS: Project LIVEDRAVA includes the first preparation of guidelines for sustainable water management of the Drava which will be adopted as part of the national Danube River basin management plan for the period from 2016-2021.



1.7.2 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see <a href="#">Resolution X.19</a> )? {1.7.3}	A - Yes
<p>1.7.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Main activities:</p> <p>Since 2004 Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia organises Danube Art Master competition in which all primary schools located in the basins of Slovenian rivers - the Danube tributaries - are invited to participate. The objective is to produce the best sculpture from natural materials that children/students find along rivers and streams (wood, leaves, rocks ...) and every year the aquatic theme is recommended. With organizing this activity Ministry wants to educate and raise awareness about the need of preserving water and biodiversity.</p> <p>The Danube Art Master is every year co-organized with Water Detective Contest, which is an art-literary contest, organized by an NGO Institute for Integral Development and Environment (ICRO). Water Detective is an action, research and literary and art oriented project in which children in the role of water detectives investigate the aquatic environment, its activities and help raise awareness of the importance of healthy aquatic environment for the existence of life. The competition takes place in four categories, and aims to achieve greater and more comprehensive knowledge of water topics, and by raising awareness among children and young people, to contribute rapidly to the implementation of environmental protection policies. The theme of the contest each year refers to the aquatic environment.</p> <p>The third awareness raising activity is 'My river.si: Photostrip for my river'. Photostrip team must emphasise the importance of rivers, their fragility and their significant association with each individual; and by raising awareness, make us all aware that with sound behaviour one can greatly contribute to the conservation of our rivers (the home page is in Slovenian only, <a href="http://www.mojareka.si/">http://www.mojareka.si/</a>).</p> <p>All three activities are strongly correspond to contents and measures of Slovenian River Basin Management planning and are part of awareness raising activities related to water management in Slovenia.</p> <p>The SEE River project will be integrated with major river related event in Europe – 6th edition of European River Restoration Conference, 27 – 29 October, in Vienna, Austria, in parallel with the announcement of the European River Prize 2014. (<a href="http://errc2014.eu">http://errc2014.eu</a>)</p> <p>In the Škocjan Caves Regional Park (PŠJ) activities are planned yearly and carried out within the School Network of PŠJ and as part of the management plan of the protected area.</p> <p>CEPA is an integral part of the 10 years management plan of the Sečovlje Salina Nature Park (KPSS). (See also <a href="http://www.kpss.si/en/management/management-plan">http://www.kpss.si/en/management/management-plan</a>).</p>	
1.7.3 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii	D - Planned

## 1.7.3 Additional information:

BUT, some project based studies are carried out, such as CLIMAPARKS, which is focused on the role of protected areas, and indirectly it is also relevant for wetland areas ([http://www.itaslo.eu/projects/projects\\_2007\\_2013/2010081210464300](http://www.itaslo.eu/projects/projects_2007_2013/2010081210464300))

In the River Basin Management Plan Programme of Measures additional measure is envisaged providing strategy and action plan for adaptation of water management to the climate change (link: [http://www.izvrs.si/pregledovalnik\\_vtpv/maske/DUPS/PS1.pdf](http://www.izvrs.si/pregledovalnik_vtpv/maske/DUPS/PS1.pdf))

The Government Office of Climate Change of the Republic of Slovenia was established in 2009 to work on international obligations and national priorities. In 2010, the Office started drafting the Climate Change Act and preparing a long-term low-carbon strategy of Slovenia to determine the national policy of climate change mitigation and adaptation till 2050 ([http://www.arhiv.svps.gov.si/en/media\\_room/news/article/3/111/1066933639/index.html](http://www.arhiv.svps.gov.si/en/media_room/news/article/3/111/1066933639/index.html)). The purpose of both documents was to provide a framework for attaining long-term climate objectives, including a low-carbon society, as well as meeting the objectives of sustainable development. A draft strategy was prepared in cooperation and dialogue with experts and representatives of civil society, the corporate sector, local communities and public administration.

The possible scenarios of this transition were based on the results of the target-oriented research project Slovenia - Low-Carbon Society (2008-2011), the analytical basis and draft of the National Energy Programme (NEP) up to 2030, the non-governmental organisations' proposal Plan B for Slovenia (since 2007), the findings of the project Development Scenarios for Slovenia to 2035 (Government Office for Development of the Republic of Slovenia, 2008), as well as on several expert studies. The second draft was issued in March 2012 and it is available only in Slovenian ([http://www.arhiv.svps.gov.si/fileadmin/svps.gov.si/pageuploads/strat\\_12/Strategija\\_prehoda\\_v\\_NOD\\_2\\_osnutek\\_1\\_.pdf](http://www.arhiv.svps.gov.si/fileadmin/svps.gov.si/pageuploads/strat_12/Strategija_prehoda_v_NOD_2_osnutek_1_.pdf))

Due to reorganisation of governmental institutions the cancellation of the Office in early 2012, the work on the act and strategy was stopped. Climate change issues are now dealt at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment.

1.7.4 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v

C - Partly

## 1.7.4 Additional information:

DOPPS implements pasture in two of the wetland nature reserve managed as an example of sustainable farming practice in wetlands. Appropriate breeds were introduced, such as Camargue horses and water buffalos.

Indirectly it is included in the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 and implemented through the Natura2000 management objectives.

**STRATEGY 1.8 Wetland restoration.** *Identify priority wetlands and wetland systems where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites and systems.*

1.8.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	D - Planned
1.8.1 Additional information:  PUN2000, Natura 2000 Management programme for Slovenia for the period 2014-2020 (SI Natura2000 Management)(LIFE11 NAT/SI/880). <a href="http://www.natura2000.gov.si/index.php?id=21&amp;L=1">http://www.natura2000.gov.si/index.php?id=21&amp;L=1</a>  Additionally, through the allocation of areas according to the Floods Prevention Directive.	
1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	A - Yes

### 1.8.2 Additional information:

The biggest wetland restoration project has been implemented at the Skocjan Bay NR. Several smaller restoration projects have been implemented, mainly as compensation measures when planning new infrastructure or urban areas.

EU Life+ project (2007-2009) at Cerknjško jezero Ramsar Site also included implementation of restoration measures,  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.createPage&s\\_ref=LIFE06](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.createPage&s_ref=LIFE06)  
NAT/SI/000069&area=1&yr=2006&n\_proj\_id=3154&cfid=423407&cftoken=1adf75e7742a0a31-858CC2AB-CCBA-042D-07FCA090D1A64E01&mode=print&menu=false

Based on guidance a proposal on the national methodological approach on wetland restoration has been drafted (Sovinc, 2006). BIOMURA a five year Life project (2006-2011) is completed. (See 1.6.1 and <http://www.biomura.si/default.aspx>).

More projects including restoration measures are in implementation or planned: 'Conservation and Management of Freshwater Wetlands in Slovenia – WETMAN', see 1.6.1.

'MANSALT' is a 7 million Life+ restoration project to be accomplished in 2015. The main objective of the Life projects in KPSS is to conserve biodiversity in a human-made wetland ecosystem. The focus is on restoration of dikes to maintain salt meadows, tidal flats and river mouth to protect breeding grounds of terns, Black-winged Stilt, Kentish Plover and avocets. There is also restoration of a freshwater marshland with one of the largest populations of the European Pond Turtle in Slovenia.  
(<http://www.kpss.si/en/the-park/park-tasks/project-work/life-mansalt>).

'Ljubljana Connects' is a four year Life+ project (2012-2015) aiming at improving the coherence of Natura 2000 sites by restoring the functionality of the Ljubljana River as a corridor linking two sites. It will achieve this by removing barriers to fish migration, enhancing and restoring habitats, improving the water management infrastructure, and putting in place a water monitoring system. The target fish species are Danube roach, Danube salmon and striped chub.

'Riparian Ecosystem Restoration of the Lower Drava River in Slovenia (LIVEDRAVA)', a five year project (2012-2017) aims to preserve and enlarge populations of species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive (birds typical for lowland rivers) and Annex II of the Habitats Directive (fishes and beetles) by managing alluvial forest habitats (Annex I, Habitats Directive) along the Lower Drava River in Slovenia. The project also aims to improve cooperation between the most important stakeholders along the river and to inform the public about the natural value of these Natura 2000 sites and the importance of their conservation (<http://ptice.si/livedrava/home/project/general-2/?lang=en>).

Additionally, within the LIFE+ Nature project LIVEDRAVA, DOPPS and partners are also aiming to restore riparian ecosystems at the Lower Drava River in Slovenia, including restoration of river branches, banks, gravel bars and the Ormoz Basin area which will also be declared a nature reserve under the project.

KPLB: According to EIA carried out for the central Ljubljana landfill enlargement a compensation measure was set that over 250 ha of wetland will have to be restored in the following years at Ljubljana Marsh area.

**STRATEGY 1.9 Invasive alien species.** *Encourage Contracting Parties to develop a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently and/or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands, especially Ramsar Sites, and ensure mutual supportiveness between the national inventory and IUCN's Global Register on Invasive Species (GRIS); develop guidance and promote procedures and actions to prevent, control or eradicate such species in wetland systems.*

1.9.1 Does your country have a comprehensive national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i

C - Partly

1.9.1 Additional information:

Only partial inventories of IAS are available. In 2013, a preliminary list of alien species and consequently IAS present in all habitats in Slovenia was produced by the project Neobiota of Slovenia: Invasive alien species and their impact on biodiversity and sustainable use of resources in Slovenia. According to this project, there are more than 800 alien species that were recorded in Slovenia (including fungi). For some species it is evident that they were only ephemeral, but most of them have established viable populations. More than 120 of analysed species in this project were evaluated as invasive.

Alien fish and crustacean species are also identified in Biological database (BioS) of the Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia (<http://www.biosweb.org/index.php?task=about>).

In last 3 years KPLB has been making an inventory of the most present IAS at the Ljubljana Marsh area. It is estimated that over 300 ha (of 13.500ha) are already covered by *Solidago gigantea*, *Fallopia japonica* and *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* with the tendency of expanding.

1.9.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRa 1.9.iii	D - Planned
<p>1.9.2 Additional information:</p> <p>At the webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment a web page on IAS is maintained with general information on IAS and more detailed information on several species. Contacts to relevant institutions are provided as well as advice how an individual can contribute towards prevention of introduction and spreading of IAS. (<a href="http://www.mko.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/narava/invazivne_tujerodne_vrste_rastlin_in_zivali/">http://www.mko.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/narava/invazivne_tujerodne_vrste_rastlin_in_zivali/</a>)</p> <p>Guidance was also developed for the incorporation of IAS issues into the management plans of protected areas, based on results of a questioner fulfilled by management personnel of protected areas in a report on Alien Species in Protected Areas, Report on capacity building activity in the framework of the WWF project Dinaric Arc Ecoregion, which is available only in Slovenian at (<a href="http://www.mko.gov.si/fileadmin/mko.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/invazivke/tujerodne_vrste_zavarovana_obmocja_kus_veenvliet.pdf">http://www.mko.gov.si/fileadmin/mko.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/invazivke/tujerodne_vrste_zavarovana_obmocja_kus_veenvliet.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Additionally, River Basin Management Plans include also measures on IAS.</p> <p>Some projects such as 'Viri življenja/Viri izvora' (VIRI ŽIVLJENJA Kali, ribniki in izviri: Naša preteklost - naša prihodnost) /Sources of Life (<a href="http://www.virizivljenja.si/En/default.asp">http://www.virizivljenja.si/En/default.asp</a>) and WETMAN (<a href="http://www.wetman.si/?lang=en">http://www.wetman.si/?lang=en</a>) include elimination on invasive alien fish species.</p> <p>IAS measures are included in the management plans of the Ramsar Site areas. The draft Management Plan for Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park (KPBL) has also recognised IAS as significant threat to biodiversity and thus includes several measures (communication and elimination) to reduce the pressure of IAS.</p>	

**STRATEGY 1.10 Private sector.** *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i	C - Partly
<p>1.10.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Management of the Ramsar Site Secovlje Salina has been entrusted to an economic enterprise SOLINE Pridelava soli d.o.o. owned by a state company Telekom d.d. The concession agreement was signed in 2003 for a period of 20 years. The salt production and management of the protected area are the two activities clearly delineated. Its management follows Ramsar principles as stated in the management plan.</p> <p>see also 1.10.2</p>	

<p>1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise use and management of:</p> <p>a. Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b. Wetlands in general</p> <p>{1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii</p>	<p>a. A - Yes</p> <p>b. A - Yes</p>
<p>1.10.2 Additional information: See 1.10.1</p> <p>(a) 'MANSALT' is implemented by a private company.</p> <p>(b) DOPPS-BirdLife Slovenia is a private NGO, which manages 3 wetland areas/ nature reserves: (1) Škocjanski zatok NR, which was also restored by a LIFE project led by DOPPS from 2001-07; (2) Iski morost NR at Ljubljansko barje Nature Park, an area of wet meadows and (3) currently working on establishment of an Ormoz Basin NR (human made pools of a former sugar factory now in a process of renaturation), owned by DOPPS, along with its restoration and start of regular management by grazing and water management. DOPPS has been actively involved in the wetlands restoration planning and implementation in the last decade.</p> <p>NATREG (Unior Turism and Pohorje marsh), see also 1.4.1 and 1.6.1.</p>	

**STRATEGY 1.11: Incentive measures.** *Promote incentive measures that encourage the application of the wise use provisions of the Convention.*

<p>1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands?</p> <p>{1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.11.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Mainly through agro-environmental measures.</p> <p>Under LIFE project Long-term conservation of Corncrake in Slovenia, DOPPS prepared an agri-environmental measure VRT focused on the farming measures to benefit the bird and other species of wet meadows. The measure included late mowing and special mowing technique which enables animals to escape from the mowed area. Unfortunately the measure was not adequately financed by the national program and therefore used less as would be necessary to assure the wise use of wet meadows.</p>	
<p>1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i</p>	<p>B - No</p>

1.11.2 Additional information:

However, the land reclamation for intensive agriculture production is not included in the programme (PRP 2014-2020).

Guidelines for any land use changes planned are available in Slovenian at  
[http://www.zrsvn.si/dokumenti/75/2/2013/2013\\_05\\_13\\_splosne\\_smernice\\_1\\_1\\_3315.pdf](http://www.zrsvn.si/dokumenti/75/2/2013/2013_05_13_splosne_smernice_1_1_3315.pdf)

See also 1.8.1 (PUN2000 project).



## GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

**Note:** An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP12 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on each of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

**REMINDER:** In 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " "; use single quotes ' ' instead.

**STRATEGY 2.1 Ramsar Site designation.** *Apply the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance' (Handbook 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition).*

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the *Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List?* {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

A - Yes

2.1.1 Additional information:

It has been included in the Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2005–2012

(<http://www.cleanvehicle.eu/fileadmin/downloads/Slovenia/RESOLUTION%20ON%20THE%20NATIONAL%20ENVIRONMENTAL%20ACTION%20PROGRAMME.pdf>).

2.1.2 How many Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2015-2018)? {2.1.4} KRA 2.1.iii

2 sites

2.1.2 Additional information (If possible, please indicate the name(s) of the Site(s) and anticipated year of designation):

Ljubljansko barje (Ljubljana Marsh) is in preparation and the Mura and Drava River areas are planned.

**STRATEGY 2.2 Ramsar Site information.** *Ensure that the Ramsar Sites Information Service . . . is available and enhanced as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance and for research and assessment, and is effectively managed by the Secretariat.*

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

A - Yes

2.2.1 Additional information:

**STRATEGY 2.3 Management planning - new Ramsar Sites.** *While recognizing that Ramsar Site designation can act as a stimulus for development of effective site management plans, generally encourage the philosophy that all new Ramsar Sites should have effective management planning in place before designation, as well as resources for implementing such management.*

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? {2.3.1} KRA 2.3.i	A - Yes
<p>2.3.1 Additional information:</p> <p>In 2008, Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park (KPLB) was designated by Governmental Decree. In 2010, the Public Institute was established as the managing authority for the area. A draft management plan for the protected area has been drafted in the last two years with a participatory process of all stakeholders. It is to be adopted as a governmental act in late 2014.</p>	

**STRATEGY 2.4 Ramsar Site ecological character.** *Maintain the ecological character of all designated Ramsar Sites, through planning and management.*

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	2 sites
2.4.2 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	2 sites
2.4.3 For how many Ramsar Sites is a management plan currently being prepared? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	2 sites
<p>2.4.1 – 2.4.3 Additional information:</p> <p>Additionally, Lake Cerknica and its environs Ramsar Site established in 2006 has no management plan adopted for the entire area. However, a management plan for the lake area has been adopted and is available in Slovenian (<a href="http://life.notranjski-park.si/index.php?catid=68&amp;lang=slo">http://life.notranjski-park.si/index.php?catid=68&amp;lang=slo</a>).</p> <p>The management plan of the Ljublansko barje is in coordination procedure (ongoing crosssectoral coordination and expert analysis). A draft Management Plan as well as a RIS has been prepared by Public Institute Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park (the Park's management authority), both are planned to be adopted by the Slovenian government in late 2014.</p>	
2.4.4 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	2 sites
<p>2.4.4 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):</p> <p>Škocjanske jame (<a href="http://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/eng/">http://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/eng/</a>) and Sečoveljske soline (<a href="http://www.kpss.si/">http://www.kpss.si/</a>).</p> <p>Lake Cerknica management authority has been established at the local level (Municipality of Cerknica).</p>	

2.4.5 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared? {2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v	0 sites
2.4.5 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites): .	

**STRATEGY 2.5 Ramsar Site management effectiveness.** *Review all existing Ramsar Sites to determine the effectiveness of management arrangements, in line with the 'Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance'.*

2.5.1 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i	A - Yes
2.5.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information): The Ramsar sites management effectiveness has been assessed by the RAPPAM analysis conducted for all PAs in Slovenia (including Ramsar Sites). The results have been published (see detailed information at <a href="http://assets.panda.org/downloads/rappam.pdf">http://assets.panda.org/downloads/rappam.pdf</a> ).	

**STRATEGY 2.6 Ramsar Site status.** *Monitor the condition of Ramsar Sites and address negative changes in their ecological character, notify the Ramsar Secretariat of changes affecting Ramsar Sites, and apply the Montreux Record, if appropriate, and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.*

2.6.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	A - Yes
2.6.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): There are several ways for the AA to be informed on the changes in Ramsar Sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inspection service (established in a protected areas and environmental inspectorate are responsible according to the national legislation);</li> <li>- Monitoring the state of species and habitats;</li> <li>- ZRSVN (State Institute for Nature Conservation is involved in the planning and implementation procedures);</li> <li>- The system of environmental assessment (see also 1.3.3 and 1.3.4).</li> </ul>	

2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	A - Yes
<p>2.6.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):</p> <p>Sečovjske saline and Škocjanske jame, but it was previous to 2008.</p> <p>Currently there is a planning procedure for the new motorway between Ljubljana and Jelšane (on the border with Croatia). One of the three options studied is planned close to the protected area (the Ramsar Site and World Heritage Site). The UNESCO National Commission has informed the World Heritage Centre. The assessmet studies are currenty underway.</p>	
2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z - Not applicable
2.6.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

**STRATEGY 2.7 Management of other internationally important wetlands.** *Appropriate management and wise use achieved for those internationally important wetlands that have not yet been formally designated as Ramsar Sites but have been identified through domestic application of the Strategic Framework or an equivalent process.*

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? {2.7.1} KRA 2.7.i	C - Some sites
--	----------------

2.7.1 Additional information:

For example on the Mura River (BIOMURA project, see 1.6.1).

DOPPS: Škocjanski zatok NR at the Slovenian coast is part of the North-Adriatic wetlands network called Adriawet. The network as such is internationally important and the managers in Italy and Slovenia work to maintain the ecological character of each individual wetland.

- The ecological character of the Drava River was seriously threatened in the past due to the degradation caused by the construction of hydropower plants upon which the river-bed was left with minimal water flows, inappropriate water engineering measures aiming at flood prevention as well as overgrowth of the original river-bed and branches. Project LIVEDRAVA has brought together the relevant stakeholders from conservation, hydroenergy and water engineering sectors who are developing sustainable river-bed management measures to improve the ecological character of the river. The Ormož Basin area known as the most important stop-over site for migrating birds in Slovenia is being restored at the same time with its ecological character maintained.

<b>GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>
--

**Note:** in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " ": use single quotes ' ' instead.

<p><b>STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs.</b> <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i></p>
---

<p>3.1.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i &amp; 3.1.iv</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
---	-------------------

<p>3.1.1 Additional information: National Ramsar Committee includes members of main relevant sectors, but needs some reorganisation.</p>	
--	--

<p>3.1.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
--	----------------

<p>3.1.2 Additional information: There are no legal or administrative mechanisms, but collaboration is working directly between focal points.</p>	
---	--

<p><b>STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives.</b> <i>Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.</i></p>
--

<p>3.2.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
--	----------------

<p>3.2.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): MedWet (Mediterranean Wetland Initiative).</p>	
--	--

<p>3.2.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}</p>	<p>B - No</p>
--	---------------

<p>3.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): .....</p>	
--	--

**STRATEGY 3.3 International assistance.** *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	B - No
<p>3.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP11): Although explicitly there was no support for wetland conservation, Slovenia provided development assistance through GEF, IUCN and CITES contributions. Slovenia is particularly active in SE Europe being involved in a number of projects and providing technical assistance on biodiversity, protected areas, including wetland conservation .</p>	
3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	B - No
<p>3.3.2 Additional information: .....</p>	
3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	Z - Not applicable
<p>3.3.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP11): .....</p>	

**STRATEGY 3.4 Sharing information and expertise.** *Promote the sharing of expertise and information concerning the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}	A - Yes
<p>3.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): Networks have been established particularly between protected areas in the country, and internationally between areas of same interests as well as between neighbouring countries along water courses:. - Slovenian Nature Parks Association (including KPSS, PŠJ, NRP)</p>	

- Sava River Basin Commission: KPLB, NRP and parks in Croatia (Zasavica, Lonjsko polje, Baraca)
- Dinaric parks network - all PAs in Dinaric Region.

Networks have also been established through the implementation of projects, for example CLIMAPARKS established a network of cooperation between protected areas along the Slovenian- Italian border, including PŠJ Ramsar Site. NRP Ramsar Site takes part of the EURONATUR project 'Sava the blue heart of Europe' networking protected areas along the Sava River and its tributaries.

Adriawet network brings together the managers of the wetlands along the North-Adriatic coastline. They work on common projects and exchange experience to improve the management and state of wetlands. Sečovlje salina Ramsar Site is included in the initiative and Škocjanski zatok (managed by DOPPS-BirdLife Slovenia).

Additionally, networks have been established between areas of similar interests. For example PŠJ Ramsar Site is networking with protected areas and tourist caves on the Moravski Karst. It has signed an MoU with the Mamuth Cave NP and it takes part of the Dinaric Region Protected Areas Network.

3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information:

On web sites and specialised publications, project reports (see above).

3.4.3 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii

A - Yes

3.4.3 Additional information:

.....

**STRATEGY 3.5 Shared wetlands, river basins and migratory species.** *Promote inventory and cooperation for the management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

3.5.1 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A - Yes

3.5.1 Additional information:

Along the Mura and Drava Rivers, as well as in the Sava catchment (the Kolpa River), the Dragonja River and the Reka River.

Additionally, there is an International Sava River basin Commission in place in the Sava River basin coordination implementation between 5 State Parties.



A Draft Sava River Basin Management Plan has been prepared in 2013 ([http://www.savacommission.org/dms/docs/dokumenti/srbmp\\_micro\\_web/srbmp\\_final/sava\\_rbmp\\_draft\\_eng\\_03\\_2013.pdf](http://www.savacommission.org/dms/docs/dokumenti/srbmp_micro_web/srbmp_final/sava_rbmp_draft_eng_03_2013.pdf)).

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

C - Partly

3.5.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):

Cooperation has been established for shared rivers and river basins through the

- ICPDR;
- International Sava River Basin Commission has been established for the integrated cooperation between State Parties in the Sava River catchment (<http://www.savacommission.org/>). A project was conducted for the management and sustainable development of Ramsar Sites in the Sava River catchment and the guidelines published in 2013: 'Transboundary Ecotourism Guidelines for the Sava River Basin, One River, Four Countries, Unlimited Possibilities' ([http://www.savacommission.org/dms/docs/dokumenti/documents\\_publications/publications/other\\_publications/transboundary\\_eco\\_tourism\\_guidelines.pdf](http://www.savacommission.org/dms/docs/dokumenti/documents_publications/publications/other_publications/transboundary_eco_tourism_guidelines.pdf));
- Bilateral commissions are operational between Slovenia and Austria, Italy, Hungary and Croatia. Measures are implemented in shared river basins as mentioned in 3.5.1.

Additionally, the Maritime Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas drafted in 2012 includes coastal areas

([http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/sea\\_basins/adriatic\\_ionian/documents/com\\_2012\\_713\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/sea_basins/adriatic_ionian/documents/com_2012_713_en.pdf)). The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region was adopted in 2014

([http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/cooperate/adriat\\_ionian/pdf/com\\_357\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperate/adriat_ionian/pdf/com_357_en.pdf)).

3.5.3 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information:

AEWA (African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement)

DOPPS participates in International Waterbird Census (with the implementation of the waterbird census at all Slovenian wetlands every year), led by Wetlands International as well as Adriatic Flyway Initiative, led by EURONATUR.

<b>GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY</b>
--

**Note:** in 'free-text' boxes please do not use double quotes " ": use single quotes ' ' instead.

<p><b>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA.</b> <i>Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</i></p>
--

4.1.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i

- a) At the national level
- b) Sub-national level
- c) Catchment/basin level
- d) Local/site level

- a) B - No
- b) B - No
- c) A - Yes
- d) A - Yes

(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)

4.1.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):

(c) PŠJ has its School Network (seven schools in the Reka River catchment) that is working according to approved annual plans, prepared together by the schools and Park's authority.

(d) At the Škocjanske jame Ramsar Site the CEPA NFP has been involved in the Park's activities at the site.

As part of the management plan CEPA is also included in the management plan of the KPSS.

See also activities under 1.7.2.

4.1.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

- a) at Ramsar Sites
- b) at other wetlands

- a) 3 centres
- b) 1 centres

4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

(a) The three Ramsar sites in Slovenia have the visitor, interpretation or/and education centres established. The information centre at PŠJ is in reconstruction to better serve the contemporary needs and to include interactive information on Škocjan Caves, natural and cultural attractions in the area and nearby protected areas and wetlands.

(b) Other wetland protected areas with such centres include Ljubljana Marsh

Landscape Park (KPLB), Landscape Park Strunjan solina, Landscape Parks Radensko polje, Lahinja, Kolpa, Pivška presihajoča jezera (protected area at the Pivka intermittent lakes was established in May 2014, <http://pivskajezera.si/krajinski-park/krajinski-park-pivska-presihajoca-jezera>).

4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:

- a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management
- b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?

a) A - Yes

b) C - Partly

{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

4.1.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):

- (a) Provided at local level (at Ramsar site level) through management committees and
- (b) Project development and implementation. At KPLB there are representatives of seven local municipalities as full members of Ljubljana Marsh Nature Park management board. The board approves the annual program of the park, annual reports and follows the stages of Management Plan preparation. Managing board has also taken a decision for the park management to prepare the RIS.

4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made?

{4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

C - Partly

4.1.4 Additional information:

It has been made for the Ramsar Sites and also through projects implementation.

4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP11? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

- a) at Ramsar Sites
- b) at other wetlands

Number of opportunities:

a) 0

b) 0

4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):

Several workshops have been organised on different topics, for example on river basin management, invasive alien species, raising public awareness and ecosystem services.

4.1.6 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee or equivalent body? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v

A - Yes

4.1.6 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since

COP11; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

The National Ramsar Committee was established in 1996 as a cross-sectoral body. However, the membership needs to be updated due to changes in individual institutions. Currently it also needs to be reorganised.

4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and:

- a) Ramsar Site managers
- b) other MEA national focal points
- c) other ministries, departments and agencies

- a) A - Yes
- b) C - Partly
- c) C - Partly

{4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi

4.1.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partly', please describe what mechanisms are in place):

- (a) Management committees of individual Ramsar Sites
- (b) through projects or as members of management committees
- (c) Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment Nature Conservation Unit (<http://www.mko.gov.si/>), Institute of RS for Nature Conservation (<http://www.zrsvn.si/sl/>) and Institute RS for Education (<http://www.zrss.si/>), Institute RS for Water (<http://www.izvrs.si/>), Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia (<http://www.zzrs.si/eng/index.php>) while other institutes and agencies are less involved.

4.1.8 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP11? {4.1.8}

A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information:

For every WWD activities are organised at a national level and local levels. The Institute of RS for Nature Conservation is actively involved in these activities. Additional activities are organised at the Ramsar Sites and at other wetlands throughout the country (such as on the Mura River and at Škocjanski zatok.

In 2014 WWD, the main activity was the presentation of a movie made as a part of the WETMAN project (<http://ava.rtvsl.si/predvajaj/dragocena-mokrisca/ava2.174259280/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ak1PmuoSfAY>).

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP11 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

Several activities and events such as seminars, exhibitions, round tables, workshops, and other communication tools. have been organised to raise awareness at all International Environmental Days every year (see also 1.6.1 and 4.1.8). Many project are including awareness raising activities (<http://www.wetman.si/?lang=en>).

At Sečovlje Salina, the salt collected in a traditional way is sold with the Ramsar logo on the package.

At Škocjan Caves, activities are organised through the Network of Schools (on WWD and at other occasions such as Youth Congress carried out every June since 2010, thematic projects, training of school teachers and pupils, excursions), projects (Comenius 'To Do It' enhancing education for sustainable development; Škocjan-Risnjak awareness raising and involvement of local inhabitants in management of water resources), a network of faculties is in development...

**STRATEGY 4.2 Convention financial capacity.** *Provide the financial resources necessary for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, within the availability of existing resources and by the effective use of such resources; explore and enable options and mechanism for mobilization of new and additional resources for implementation of the Convention.*

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2012, 2013 and 2014? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

b) If 'No' in 4.2.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:

The 2013 yearly Ramsar contribution was omitted, but the rest has been paid. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment will pay the 2013 contribution as soon as resources are allocated.

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

4.2.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):

.....

**STRATEGY 4.3 Convention bodies' effectiveness.** *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation of the Convention.*

4.3.1 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii	B - No
<p>4.3.1 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):</p> <p>However, when preparing strategic documents or planning activities on wetlands reports are used for references.</p>	

**STRATEGY 4.4 Working with IOPs and others.** *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs \*) and others.*

\* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, and WWF International.

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.iii	B - No
<p>4.4.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance received):</p> <p>Not directly on the implementation of the convention. However, we are working closely with Wetlands International on waterbirds census, DOPPS-BirdLife Slovenia on wetland management and WWF Austria and Croatia.</p> <p>Additionally, DOPPS received the moral support from AEWA (Bert Lenten) in case of the of Ormož Basin area land ownership transfer from multinational company Cosun to DOPPS-BirdLife Slovenia.</p>	
4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.4.2} KRA 4.4.iii	A - Yes
<p>4.4.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the IOP (or IOPs) and the type of assistance provided):</p> <p>In the past, main assistance was provided to Wetlands International Supervisory Council.</p>	