

Ramsar National Report to COP14

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 <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>

Name of Contracting Party

The completed National Report **must be accompanied by a letter** in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report. It can be attached to this question using the "Manage documents" function (blue symbol below)

> SERBIA

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter_NR_Serbia.pdf](#)

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Ministry of Environmental Protection

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Ms Jasmina Jović, Assistant Minister, Sector for Nature Protection and Climate Change

Mailing address

> Omladinskih brigada 1, 11070 Belgrade

Telephone/Fax

> +381 11 31 31 359

Email

> jasmina.jovic@ekologija.gov.rs

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

> Ms Jelena Dučić, Senior Adviser, Head of Department for Biodiversity, Sector for Nature Protection and Climate Change

Mailing address

> Omladinskih brigada 1, 11070 Belgrade, Serbia

Telephone/Fax

> +381 11 2856 545/+381 11 3131 361

Email

> jelena.ducic@ekologija.gov.rs

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title

> Mr Nikola Stojnić, Head of department for species and habitats, ornithologist

Name of organisation

> Provincial Institute for Nature Conservation (Vojvodina Province)

Mailing address

> Radnička 20a, 21 000 Novi Sad, Serbia

Telephone/Fax

> +381 21 4896 301

Email

> nikola.stojnic@pzzp.rs

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title

> Ms Nataša Panić, Head of Department for education, publishing and communications

Name of organisation

> Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia

Mailing address

> Dr Ivana Ribara 91, 11070 Belgrade, Serbia

Telephone/Fax

> +381 11 2093 801

Email

> natasa.panic@zzps.rs

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting)

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

1)

> Programme for Nature Protection of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021-2023, strategic document in the nature protection sector, has been finalised and should be adopted in line with new global strategic framework for biodiversity including targets and goals of all biodiversity related MEAs including Ramsar convention

2)

> New Ramsar site Djerdap is designated in Serbia. Djerdap includes National Park Djerdap and IBA Mala Vrbica, both part of ecological network of the Republic of Serbia. In line with the Governmental Decision to designate site Djerdap for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance, adopted in June 2020, the data were filled into RSIS finalizing the procedure for designation. Djerdap covers more than 66.000 ha and with this designation Serbia has more than 120.000 ha of Ramsar sites. Update of information in RSIS is completed for Pestorsko polje and for Vlasina almost finalized. Obodska bara is open for update and for Carska bara data are being collected in order to be able to open the update

3)

> Designation of new protected areas (wetland habitats) and enlargement of existing ones: In 2018, Special Nature Reserve Zasavica is enlarged for another 450ha by the Governmental Decree on the proclamation of this PA. Also, one of the last preserved wetland habitats, the old meander of river Velika Morava near the village of Brzan, is declared as a protected area of great importance, Special Nature Reserve Brzansko moravište. This is an area important for protection of waterfowl as a part of the migration corridor, but it also provides conditions for nesting of many rare and protected bird species. At this not so large area (65ha) about 60 strictly protected bird species regularly live of which about 30 also nest. The Special Nature Reserve Brzansko moravište is of exceptional importance as reproductive center for several species of amphibians and reptiles, for preservation of the overall biodiversity of this area. Protection measures are directed towards conservation of animal and plant species as well as preservation of ecological character of the site.

4)

> Since Serbia has become a party to the AEWA agreement in March 2019, currently the inventory confirmation process for sites of national and international importance for populations of migratory waterbirds listed on Table 1 of AEWA's Annex 3, is in the procedure for which the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia has prepared the proposal. In order to conclude the confirmation process, the Government of Republic of Serbia will adopt a Decision on confirmation of inventory of national and international sites for populations of migratory water birds.

5)

> Part of projects implemented:
Transboundary Management Programme for the planned 5-country Biosphere Reserve "Mura-Drava-Danube"
Ramsar site included: Gornje Podunavlje
Interreg Danube Transnational Programme
Lead partner: WWF Austria
Partner in Serbia: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province
Countries included in partnership: Slovenia, Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia
<http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/coop-mdd>
Case study: Advocating ESAV in Bosut Forests Area -integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in natural resource uses and management
Wetland included: Bosut forests
Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe -Biodiversity, GIZ
Lead partner: Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province
https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjU6LnSz3uAhVTkMMKHbvMDSQFjACegQIBRAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pzzp.rs%2Frs%2Fsr%2Fcomponent%2Fjdownloads%2Ffinish%2F236%2F606.html&usg=AOvVaw14K5CHjUo68nqB_C_5fTWD
Active sensor monitoring Network and environmental evaluation for protection and wise use of wetlands and other surface waters (SeNSWET)
IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia
Wetland included: Zobnatica lake
Partners in Serbia: Faculty of Technical Sciences, University of Novi Sad; Institute for Nature Conservation of

Vojvodina Province

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/sens-wetlands/>

Operation Wetlands Ecosystem Services Assessment in Croatia-Serbia cross border region (EcoWET)

IPA INTERREG Croatia-Serbia

Ramsar site included: Zasavica

Wetlands included: Trskovača, Bosut forests

Partners in Serbia: Ecological movement Sremska Mitrovica, Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

<https://www.interreg-croatia-serbia2014-2020.eu/project/ecowet/>

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

- 1)
 - › Harmonizing wise use principles with demands of other sectors (agriculture, forest, hunting, water management, spatial planning, economy and infrastructure, tourism, energy and mining)
- 2)
 - › At the site level - water regime regulation (Slano kopovo, Stari Begej - Carska bara), eutrophication (Ludaš lake, Obedska bara, Stari Begej - Carska bara), habitat fragmentation Zasavica, expansion of invasive species (Obedska bara, Gornje podunavlje, Koviljski rit), urbanization (Ludaš lake), land tenure issues (Zasavica), forestry (Obedska bara, Gornje podunavlje, Koviljski rit), agriculture Slano kopovo, hunting & poaching (Labudovo okno)
- 3)
 - › Lack of Ramsar National Committee
- 4)
 - › Lack of resources for further inventarisation of the Ramsar sites
- 5)
 - › Insufficient management capacities

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

- 1)
 - › Improvement of wise use management on Ramsar sites and wetlands in general
- 2)
 - › Establishing and/or enlarging protected areas, ecological network including identification of Natura 2000 in wetland areas.
- 3)
 - › Designation of new Ramsar sites including potential transboundary ones (e.g. Djerdap)
- 4)
 - › Improvement of the synergy within all Biodiversity related conventions as well as improvement of the synergies in implementation of EU legislation especially between WFD and Habitats Directive.
- 5)
 - › Capacity Building, both institutional and human

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

- › Support for capacity building activities for managers, on the spot training for management of Ramsar sites

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)

- › Improvement of implementation of nature based solutions in disaster risk management - the role of ecosystem services in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (regional project is currently being implemented by IUCN ECARO)

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' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change (UNFCCC)?

> In general, there is a good linkage in terms of implementing the above mentioned MEAs since the Ministry of Environmental Protection is the focal point for all MEAs except WHC. National implementation of the Ramsar Convention needs to be closely linked with implementation of other biodiversity related MEAs in order to improve synergy - possibly through enhancing cooperation of all FP or establishing the national unit/body for implementation of all MEAs.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention 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) and how this could be improved?

> It is linked with cross cutting policy targets and measures and actions in action plans for implementation of those strategic documents. This could be improved through delivering establishing permanent working group comprised of the key policy and decision makers in named sectors

H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on Gender and wetlands, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research.

> There is a balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research - equally men and women are participating in policy preparation, management activities in Ramsar sites and research activities delivered by research institutions.

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

> /

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

> Ministry of Environmental Protection (Department for Biodiversity, Unit for protected areas, Department for EIA and SEA, Department for climate change), Water Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water management, Provincial Institute for Nature Conservation, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1

Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA

1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

i) National policies on energy and mining	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
j) National policies on tourism	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
k) National policies on urban development	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
l) National policies on infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
m) National policies on industry	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

1.1 Additional information

> Programme for Nature Protection of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021-2023 is prepared and should be adopted in accordance with the global biodiversity framework and also strategic goals of all biodiversity related MEAs including Ramsar convention.

In accordance with the Water Law, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted on December 23rd 2016, the Strategy for Water Management in the Republic of Serbia up to 2034 (Official Gazette RS, no. 3/2017). In accordance with the Water Law and by laws adopted in 2017 (Rulebook on the criteria for determination of protected areas, Official Gazette of RS number 33/17 and Rulebook on the Content and Method of Keeping of Registers of Protected Areas, Official Gazette of RS number 33/17), Register of protected areas on river district shall be established and a summary of the register of protected areas, including a map indicating the locations of the protected areas shall be given in River Basin Management Plan (RBMP). RBMP shall also include a list of environmental objectives relating to surface waters, groundwaters and protected areas/ecological network/Ramsar sites; Currently, DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL (WFD) is partially transposed to national legislation for water management. The full transposition is expected to be finalized by 2021. Ongoing activity is preparation of RBMP, the plan is to have it adopted by the Government of RS by the end 2021.

Answer n) relates for freshwater capture fisheries only.

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the

appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.

C=Partially

2.1 Additional Information

› Within management plans of some protected areas and Ramsar sites (for example Obedska bara, Slano kopovo) activities are conducted to assess and use water for better wetland status.
Further analysis will be done during RBMP preparation.

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)

C=Partially

2.2 Additional Information

› Pilot study on ecosystem services was done for Ramsar site Koviljsko Petrovaradinski rit as well as wetland Bosut forests, where the assessment of relation between floods and ecological character has been done.
This assessment will be further done during RBMP preparation.

2.3 What, if any, initiatives been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)

C=Partially

2.3 Additional Information

› Within management plans of some protected areas and Ramsar sites (for example Obedska bara, Slano kopovo) activities are conducted to assess and use water for better wetland status.
Further analysis will be done during RBMP preparation.

2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

C=Partially

2.4 Additional Information

› For Ramsar sites Obedska bara, Slano Kopovo

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

› 61

2.5 Additional Information

› Around 1,528 thou. households out of about 2,488 thou. are connected to public sewage system.

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (percentage)

› 60

2.6 Additional Information

› About 4.1 million of inhabitants are connected to public sewage system.

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (percentage)

› 40

2.7 Additional Information

› About 33% of the population uses septic tanks to evacuate their wastewater while about 7% uses dry

systems and non-purpose installations for wastewater evacuation.

2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

D=Planned

2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=Exact number (plants)

> 46

2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.10 Additional Information

> Of the 46 wastewater treatment plants in the Republic of Serbia, 30 are operational, 3 are in the reconstruction phase, 5 are in trial operation, and 8 are not working due to the obsolescence of treatment technology.

2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

X=Unknown

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 0

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Y=Not Relevant

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?

B=No

Target 3

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 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=Partially

3.1 Additional Information

> Wise use of wetlands is encouraged to be implemented by private sector on Ramsar sites through grazing (Slano kopovo, Obedska bara, Koviljski rit, Labudovo okno), reed harvesting (Stari Begej - Carska bara, Ludaš lake), fishery (Gornje podunavlje, Koviljski rit, Labudovo okno) and tourism (Ludaš lake& Zasavica)

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii

Please select only one per square.

--	--

a) Ramsar Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Wetlands in general	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

3.2 Additional information

> Wise use of wetlands is undertaken by private sector on Ramsar sites through grazing (Slano kopovo, Obedska bara, Koviljski rit, Labudovo okno), reed harvesting (Stari Begej - Carska bara, Ludaš lake), fishery (Gornje podunavlje, Koviljski rit, Labudovo okno) and tourism (Ludaš lake& Zasavica)

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

B=No

3.3 Additional information

> Actions have been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

B=No

Target 4

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

4.1 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=Partially

4.1 Additional information

> Preliminary list of IAS in the Republic of Serbia exists including general measures for their control and eradication. Also the list of IAS is available for Vojvodina Province.

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii

C=Partially

4.2 Additional information

> Guidelines for fish and plant species removal have been done for several Ramsar sites (Ludasko Lake, Obedska bara, Gornje Podunavlje, Stari Begej Carska bara) and other protected wetlands

4.3. Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?

A=Yes

4.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management action

> Removal of *Amorpha fruticosa* on Obedska bara Ramsar site

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?

A=Yes

4.4 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management

> *Amorpha fruticosa* on Gornje Podunavlje, Koviljski rit

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?

C=Partially

4.5 Additional Information

> Done for Obedska bara

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 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

C=Partially

5.1 Additional information

> Wetland inventory includes comprehensive list of sites to be proposed for designation. Also, draft spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period until 2035 will include list of areas that could be nominated for designation as Ramsar sites.

5.2 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

D=Planned

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 10

5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i

E=Exact number (sites)

> 10

5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i

Y=Not Relevant

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information

> Management plans of Ramsar sites are incorporated into management plans of protected areas.

The management plans of protected areas are implemented through the annual management programmes, which are subject to consent by the Ministry, Provincial Secretariat for Urbanism and Environmental Protection and/or the local self-government units, depending on the level of proclamation of protected area. Managers of the PAs/Ramsar sites deliver the report on the progress of the annual programme for the previous year.

All Ramsar sites have their management plans implemented. For Ludasko Lake, Obedska bara, Slano Kopovo, Gornje Podunavlje, Zasavica and Koviljsko Petrovaradinski rit, the effective management planning is also being implemented outside of formal management plans

At the time of compilation of this report, for the new site Djerdap (eleventh in Serbia), officially designated in December 2020, management plan for the period 2020-2029 is currently in the adoption procedure by the Government.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

C=Partially

5.6 Additional information

> Protected areas management effectiveness has been assessed through application of RAPPAM methodology

(Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management) in February 2009 for Ludasko jezero, Obedska bara, Koviljsko Petrovaradinski rit, Gornje Podunavlje and Slano Kopovo. The project has been implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia and WWF in 2009 (Protected area management effectiveness in Serbia, Final report of the RAPPAM analysis).

Within the UNDP/GEF project "Ensuring financial sustainability of the protected area system of Serbia", evaluation of effectiveness of protected areas management in accordance with the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) has been performed. The evaluation of management effectiveness was performed in 19 protected areas among which for one Ramsar site - Ludasko Lake, for 2009 as a baseline year following with ones in 2012 and 2015.

5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv

E=Exact number (sites)

> 0

Target 7

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1 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

7.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established

> The mechanism is in place by the chain of institutions involved: Administrative Authority as the focal point, managers of Ramsar sites, environmental inspection for surveillance and control, both institutes for nature conservation, NGO and also through EIA procedures.

7.2 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

7.2 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

> For Slano Kopovo, reported by other subject than AA, issues were resolved and file closed

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z=Not Applicable

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

C=In Progress

8.1 Additional information

> "Inventory of wetlands and other wet habitats in Serbia", was the project financed by the ministry responsible for environmental protection in 2006 and implemented by the Faculty of Biology of Belgrade University. The outcome of this project was inventory of all wet habitats in Serbia, including those habitats that could be designated as Ramsar sites, as well as important habitats on local, regional and national level. Pursuant to the Law on Nature Protection, the ecological network of the Republic of Serbia is established as a functionally and spatially connected entity in order to conserve habitat types of particular importance for protection and conservation of wild species of flora and fauna and their habitats. It comprises of ecological important areas of national and international importance and ecological corridors (certain water courses and coastal zones) and includes among others, Ramsar sites, already proclaimed and potential ones.

Data gathered from the national project “Establishing the ecological network in the Republic of Serbia” in the period 2015-2021, financed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) from the republic budget, coordinated by Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia in collaboration with Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province and scientific institutions, will result in the input of large amount of digitalized data on habitat types and species and their habitats in the Information System of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia. Collection and evaluation of existing data, research and establishment of GIS will be continued during the named period and therefore project contributes to update the inventory of wetlands in the country (according also to Ramsar definition).

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?

C=In Progress

8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

C=Partially

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii

B=No

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

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the 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

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated
b) Wetlands generally	<input type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input type="checkbox"/> O=No Change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N=Status Deteriorated

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> a) In Ramsar sites number of revitalization activities have been conducted (please refer to introduction part) and their status improved.

b) For some other wetlands infrastructural activities and pollution overall led to some degree of deterioration.

8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.

X=Unknown

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km2)

> 0

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)

> 1356

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2)

> -

8.6 Additional information

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

> CORINE LAND COVER data are only available for 2018, not available for year 2020

Source: <https://bioindicators.sepa.gov.rs/indicator-name-corine-land-cover-habitat-changes-inside-ecological-network-in-serbia/>

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

> There are needs in terms of building up the IS infrastructure, data input, availability and management, etc.

Target 9

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands 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

C=In Preparation

9.1 Additional information

> Protection and wise use of wetlands is incorporated in Draft Programme for Nature Protection of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021-2023 (to be adopted) and National Strategy for Sustainable use of natural goods and resources

9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}

B=No

9.2 Additional information

> No recent changes have been made

9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii

D=Planned

9.3 Additional information

> It will be elaborated in RBMP

9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}

D=Planned

9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii

C=Partially

9.5 Additional information

> 1) 3rd National communication to the UNFCCC

2) During the preparation of the revised National Determined Contribution of the Republic of Serbia to the UNFCCC, the study on Nature Based Solutions was prepared and will be incorporated in NDC. Certain elements of that study are in regard to the wetlands and the role and importance to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

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

C=Partially

9.6 Additional information

> Mainly for traditional grazing

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

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

a) agriculture-wetland interactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) climate change	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

c) valuation of ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/> C=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
------------------------------------	--

9.7 Additional information

> For b): During the preparation of the revised National Determined Contribution of the Republic of Serbia to the UNFCCC, the study on Nature Based Solutions was prepared and will be incorporated in NDC. Certain elements of that study are in regard to the wetlands and the role and importance to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

For c): Valuation of ecosystem services have been conducted for wetlands of Bosut forests through Case study: Advocating ESAV in Bosut Forests Area -integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in natural resource uses and management as stated above.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?

B=No

9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?

C=Partially

Target 10

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)

A=Yes

10.1 Additional information

If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands

> Yes, for Djerdap and Koviljsko Petrovaradinski rit

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)

Please select only one per square.

a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

A=Yes

Target 11

Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii

A=Yes

11.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names

> Study for valuation of ecosystem services was developed for the Koviljsko-Petrovaradinski Rit Special Nature Reserve and Ramsar site in the framework of the UNDP/GEF financed project 'Ensuring financial sustainability of protected areas' (2015), implemented by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province.

Several other region-wide projects included promotion and awareness raising of the valuation of ecosystem services in Serbia. The project 'Biodiversity and ecosystem services for local sustainable development in the Western Balkans' (2009-2013), was implemented by the European Centre for Nature Conservation, Regional Environmental Centre and local authorities of 18 municipalities in the SEE, focused on raising awareness of local people on the value of nature.

One of the results of the 'Danube Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) project: promoting payments for ecosystem services and related sustainable financing schemes in the Danube basin', implemented by WWF, with the financial support of the GEF through UNEP and the European Commission, was the Analysis of PES Needs and Feasibility in Serbia (2012).

An assessment of the ecosystem benefits/services provided has been made for several sites in the framework of various projects activities. The project 'Benefits of ecosystem services of the Djerdap National Park for the local community' (started in 2014) is being implemented by the Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia in partnership with Djerdap National Park, as part of the broader 'Bioregio Carpathians' project financed by the EU Cross-border Cooperation Programme for South-eastern Europe. A study will be developed on the ecosystem services in Djerdap and their integration with the economic and development policy.

Valuation of ecosystem services have been conducted for wetlands of Bosut forests through Case study: Advocating ESAV in Bosut Forests Area -integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services in natural resource uses and management as stated above.

11.2 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

B=No

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A=Yes

11.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> Management plans of protected areas (all Ramsar sites and other protected wetlands) include socio-economic values of wetlands

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A=Yes

11.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names

> Management plans of protected areas (all Ramsar sites and other protected wetlands) include cultural values of wetlands

Target 12

Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i

C=Partially

12.1 Additional information

> Catalogue of restoration was done for Gornje Podunavlje

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented?

{1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

A=Yes

12.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored

> Key activities of active protection of habitats and species, revitalization of habitats (wet meadows and pastures, ponds, oxbows, forest habitats, grassland salt habitats), removal of invasive species were implemented at Ramsar sites (pursuant to management plans for the period 2012-2022) Obedska bara, Zasavica, Koviljsko-Petrovaradinski rit, Gornje Podunavlje, Slano kopovo, Stari Begej-Carska Bara, Ludas lake.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?

Please select only one per square.

a) Knowledge of global resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) Policy and legislative instruments	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
d) Wise use of peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
f) International cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
g) Implementation and support	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <input type="checkbox"/> X=Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

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

A=Yes

13.1 Additional information

> Pursuant to the Law on SEA, Ministry of Environmental protection during the reviewing process of the SEA reports asks for opinion of relevant institutes for nature conservation

13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A=Yes

13.2 Additional information

> Pursuant to the Law on EIA and relevant by-laws, Environmental Impact Assessments are done for any development projects

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15

Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 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

A=Yes

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative

> Republic of Serbia is involved in implementation of two regional initiatives, namely 1)Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative that brings together 27 Mediterranean and peri-Mediterranean countries that are Parties to the Convention. Participating countries: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, The FYR of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey and Palestinian Authority. A number of organizations and wetland centres are also part of the MedWet Initiative and

2)Carpathian Wetland Initiative, regional initiative with a mission to ensure and support the effective conservation and wise use of wetlands in the Carpathian region and beyond, through local, national, regional and international activities. It also facilitates collaboration between the Ramsar Convention and UNEP Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention. Participating countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

15.2 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}

B=No

Target 16

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18]

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

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

Please select only one per square.

a) At the national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
b) Sub-national level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress

c) Catchment/basin level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress
d) Local/site level	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Progress

16.1 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

> Objectives of CEPA are incorporated in strategic and planning documents on all levels in the country and are implemented within the work of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, institutes for nature conservation, managers of protected areas, NGOs, etc.

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

F=Less than (centres)

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established?

{4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 3

16.3 Does the Contracting Party {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii

Please select only one per square.

a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved

> Mainly through traditional use, grazing, reed management, fishing, tourism

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

B=No

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

B=No

16.6 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), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

a) Ramsar Site managers	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
-------------------------	--

b) other MEA national focal points	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes
c) other ministries, departments and agencies	<input type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

16.6 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place

> a) Regular annual meetings of the Ministry of Environmental protection and managers of protected areas including Ramsar sites are platforms for sharing Ramsar implementation guidelines and other relevant information between AA and site managers.

b) Ministry of Environmental Protection is the AA for all biodiversity MEAs.

c) Other ministries and relevant organizations are involved in management planning pursuant to the Law on Nature Protection through the process of providing opinion to the management plans of all PAs including ecological network and Ramsar sites.

16.7 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 COP13? {4.1.8}

A=Yes

16.7 Additional information

> Each year at the occasion of WWD special public events are organized, presentations, lectures, exhibitions, field visits, art competition for children etc, all reflecting the importance and relation of given theme for respective year. Reports are regularly sent to Ramsar Secretariat.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 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

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this

> Danube day manifestation is carried on June 29th each year.

Regular public raising awareness activities on Ramsar sites and other protected wetlands.

Target 17

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1a Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i

A=Yes

17.2 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

17.3 [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

Z=Not Applicable

17.4 [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

Z=Not Applicable

17.5 [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

17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?
 A=Yes

17.6 Additional information

If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities

> Resources have been allocated from the national and provincial budgets for national activities for implementation of Strategic Plan.

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv

B=No

18.1 Additional information

> No national Ramsar/Wetland Committee exists.

18.2 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)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

A=Yes

18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.

The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).

B=No

18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}

B=No

18.5 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

18.5 Additional information

> Series of publications were made: monography series named Ramsar sites of Vojvodina have been published for Stari Begej Carska bara, Obedska bara, Slano Kopovo, Labudovo Okno, by the Provincial Secretariat for Environmental Protection. Other promotional material has also been published, including publication for Vlasina. Atlas of breeding birds of Zasavica is finished and been promoted on December 26th 2017. Almost all Ramsar sites have their websites developed.

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

A=Yes

18.7 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

D=Planned

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

A=Yes

18.8 Additional information

> The EU LIFE project "Sustainable protection of lower Danube sturgeons by preventing and counteracting poaching and illegal wildlife trade" is coordinated by WWF Austria and implemented by WWF in Austria, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine, together with Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority in Romania and IZW Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research in Germany. It started in October 2016 and will continue until the end of 2020.

The project "LIFE FOR DANUBE STURGEONS" focuses on saving the flagship fish of the Danube - sturgeons. Seven organisations from six countries team up to take care of a better protection of sturgeons.

Regular International Waterbird Census has been conducted by leadership of BirdLife Serbia and involvement of numerous governmental subjects and Ramsar site managers in January of 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Target 19

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 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

B=No

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?

C=Partially

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 2

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 2

19.3 Additional information

including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training

> Regular annual meetings of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and managers of protected areas including Ramsar sites are platforms for sharing Ramsar implementation guidelines and other relevant information between AA and site managers.

Wetland site manager training have been provided through project Operation Wetlands Ecosystem Services Assessment in Croatia-Serbia cross border region (EcoWET)

19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii

D=Planned

