

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)

> Slovenia

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Letter_NR_Slovenia.pdf](#)

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor/Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Iztok Slatinšek, Acting Director General for the Environment, Environment Directorate

Mailing address

> Dunajska 48,
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Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

> Gordana Beltram, PhD, Secretary

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

Name and title

> Miha Naglič, Mr.

Name of organisation

> Zavod RS za varstvo narave/Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation

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

Name and title

> Minka Vičar, Ms.

Name of organisation

> Zavod RS za šolstvo/Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Education

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

Name and title

> Milan Vogrin, Mr.

Name of organisation

> Društvo za proučevanje ptic in varstvo narave/Society for the Study of Birds and Nature Protection

Mailing address

> Zgornja Hajdina 83C,
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> +386 41 699 268

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> milan.vogrin@guest.arnes.si

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)
 - › International cooperation: developing and implementing transboundary projects for wetland conservation and management
- 2)
 - › Conservation and restoration of wetlands: wetland type restoration and conservation at Ramsar Sites and other wetlands
- 3)
 - › Including wetlands in water management and climate change adaptation activities and closer cooperation between conservation and water sector
- 4)
 - › Identification of invasive alien species and development of relevant national legislation
- 5)
 - › Awareness raising included in all wetland related projects and nature conservation activities

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

- 1)
 - › Unsustainable development planning and projects, particularly in urbanisation and infrastructure, energy production, intensive agriculture production
- 2)
 - › Lack of understanding and communication among different stakeholders
- 3)
 - › Specific agricultural incentive measures to support organic farmers
- 4)
 - › Tourism development pressures
- 5)
 - › Lack of human and financial resources to support wetland conservation and wise use

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

- 1)
 - › Update national wetlands inventory - to better link different sectors, in particular nature conservation, water management, spatial planning, agriculture and climate change issues
- 2)
 - › Establish new Ramsar sites
- 3)
 - › Reestablish National Ramsar/Wetland Committee
- 4)
 - › Reinforce transboundary wetland management
- 5)
 - › Organise wetland awareness raising activities at the national and local/site levels also in relation to other environmental issues

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)?

- > - coordination and sharing of information between the national authorities and other competent institutions,
- cooperation at the policy and operational levels to achieve greater synergies between measures
- a sustainable development body

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?

- > River Basin Management Plans 2016-2021 and The Programme of Measures also include Ramsar sites. Included also in the National Environmental Programme 2020 - 2030 and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity Conservation in Slovenia (see also https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/ReNPVO2020_2030_ang.doc)

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

- > Slovenian Water Agency,
- Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation,
- Institute RS for Education,
- Krajinski Park Sečoveljske soline (Sečovelje Salina Nature Park), (<https://www.kpss.si>)
- Notranjski regijski park (<https://www.notranjski-park.si/en>)
- Park Škocjanske jame (Škocjan Caves Regional Park), (<https://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/en>)
- Krajinski park Ljubljansko Barje (Nature Park Ljubljana Moors), (<http://www.ljubljanskobarje.si/>)
- Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok (Nature Reserve), (<https://www.skocjanski-zatok.org/en/>)

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 type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
b) Poverty eradication strategies	<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 <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	<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 <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant
f) National forest programmes	<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
g) National policies or measures on agriculture	<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 <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input type="checkbox"/> A=Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not Relevant

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

> The Slovenian Water Act, Article 71 states that “in the case of a water abstraction that causes a decrease of water flow or a decrease in water level, an Ecologically Acceptable Flow (EAF) should be determined” and therefore the need to determine EAF in Slovenia is readily apparent. On the basis of this article, the Decree on Criteria for Determination and on the Mode of Monitoring and Reporting of Ecologically Acceptable Flow was adopted in 2009, link:

<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED5122>

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

> Yes, the Slovene Water Act, in article 71 in the third paragraph states: »The Ecologically Acceptable Flow is defined as the quantity of water which, when allowed to be used, does not deteriorate or prevents its improvement and maintains the structure and functioning of the aquatic and riparian ecosystem.«
<http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO1244>

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.)

D=Planned

2.3 Additional Information

> In the Programme of Measures for River Basin Management Plans for Danube River Basin District and Adriatic River Basin District for the period 2016-2021 are also measures related to water use, such as Water decision support system.
https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/NUV/13ce67fe7a/program_ukrepov_upravljanja_voda.pdf

Also reflected in international projects such as:

The lifelineMDD is an ongoing (2019 - 2022) project within the Mura River Biosphere Reserve and Natura 2000 site Mura in Slovenia. The project represents a substantive continuation of the work done on the Interreg coop MDD project, which has already established good cooperation between protected area managers in all five countries and prepared a cross-border management program for the planned TBR MDD. Project addresses goals to improve ecological connectivity and biodiversity in the Mura-Drava-Danube river corridor by renaturing natural river dynamics by implementation of pilot revitalization measures leading to direct and visible positive effects on river dynamics. The purpose of the project is to create a common meta database for the 5-country biosphere reserve and to promote cross-sectoral cooperation at the level of five countries (Austria, Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia and Serbia). Also a research on fish and bird populations of the river bed and studies of abiotic conditions resulting from anthropogenic impacts on river sediment transport and climate change will be conducted. These will be the basis for the learning process of cross-sectoral integration between water management services and nature conservation institutions and other sectors. A good basis for this is a project partnership consisting of a range of different organizations, from universities and nature conservation institutions to authorities and local communities.

Key activities including restoration measure on the Mura River will be implemented in 2021 and 2022.

Web site: <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/lifelinemdd>

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.)

A=Yes

2.4 Additional Information

> Some projects implemented across Slovenia, see also target 8.:

In the Coop MDD project (Danube Transnational Programme 2017 -2019) we developed Action Plan for the Slovenian core and buffer zones of the Transboundary Biosphere Reserve. With cross-sectoral process we increased the understanding of challenges and needs in the protected area and the region.

http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf

The main objectives of the LIFE STRŽEN (Life project 2017 -2022) and ERDF Kras.Re.Vita (2017-2022) projects are to restore the watercourse Stržen to its former double meander, which will contribute to longer water retention time on Lake Cerknica.

<https://life.notranjski-park.si/en/life/>

<https://www.kras.notranjski-park.si/>

The aim of the project Mala Barja - Marja (2017 -2022) is to improve water regime for bogs and wet meadows in central Slovenia and Gorenjska.

<https://www.malabarja-marja.si/>

The aim of the project "Pohorka" (2019-2023) is improving the status of high values nature conservation areas and seek solutions for sustainable development of Pohorje. The project addresses the unfavourable state of 6 different habitats (grasslands, forest and wetlands) and 6 selected animal species. Project activities on HT 7110* - Active raised bogs and HT 7140 - Transition mires and quaking bogs includes removing of overgrowth, removal of alien species and improving the water regime by building barriers on the drainage channels. Other activities connected to wetlands covers under species: the Italian crested Newt (*Triturus carnifex*) and the

yellow-bellied toad (*Bombina variegata*), where we will restore biotope on 1 ha and 10 different smaller water basins to improve their reproduction.

<https://www.projektipohorja.si/en/>

The “zaDravo” project is an ongoing implementation project (2019-2023) along the Drava River between Maribor and Središče ob Dravi. The project addresses the unfavourable state of selected species and habitats in the Natura 2000 site Drava. Main goals of the project are:

- improvement habitat of species connected to wetlands (side arm restoration, oxbow lake restoration, establishment of amphibian ponds, etc.),
- improvement of habitat of species connected to flood plain forests and cultural landscape,
- to raise awareness on the importance of nature conservation activities.

The project is currently preparing all necessary steps for implementation measures in the pilot sites.

Web site: <https://www.drava-natura.si/>

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 67

2.5 Additional Information

> Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water (the document is available in https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/Odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode/op_odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode_2020.docx)

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

G=More than (percentage)

> 76

2.6 Additional Information

> Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water (the document is available in https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/Odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode/op_odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode_2020.docx)

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

G=More than (percentage)

> 27.3

2.7 Additional Information

> Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water (the document is available in https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/Odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode/op_odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode_2020.docx)

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

A=Yes

2.8 Additional Information

> - Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water (document is in Slovenian available at

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/Odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode/op_odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode_2020.docx)

- Implementation of projects, such as one can find at

<https://www.limnowet.si/reference/>

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

G=More than (plants)

> 505

2.9 Additional Information

> Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water (the document is available in https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/Odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode/op_odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode_2020.docx)

e_ciscenje_komunalne_vode_2020.docx)

Including industrial wastewater treatment plants the total number is 549.

2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

A=Good

2.10 Additional Information

> Operational programme for the discharge and treatment of urban waste water (the document is available in https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/Odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode/op_odvajanje_ciscenje_komunalne_vode_2020.docx)

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

C=Functioning

2.11 Additional Information

> However, it needs to be maintained and constantly updated.

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

2.13 Additional Information

Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

> -

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

> Particularly in the Sečovelje Salina Ramsar Site. It is managed by 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. A 10 year management plan expires in 2021 and a new management plan needs to be prepared shortly.

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
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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
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3.2 Additional information

> See 3.1

Additionally, two wetland sites (Nature Reserves) are managed by an NGO (DOPPS - BirdLife Slovenia), namely Škocjanski zatok (<https://www.skocjanski-zatok.org/en/>) and Ormoške lagune (<https://www.ptice.si/en/nature-conservation-and-research/nature-reserves/ormoske-lagune/>)

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

A=Yes

3.3 Additional information

> Particularly in the protected areas and Natura 2000 sites.

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

A=Yes

4.1 Additional information

> As the EU member state we use the list of invasive alien species of Union concern adopted in accordance with the Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species.

Freshwater alien species of fish and crayfish are also inventoried and are included in the database BIOS (<http://www.biosweb.org/index.php?task=about>). Marine alien species were also monitored in this reporting period (http://www.ribiski-sklad.si/f/docs/Dokumenti/Il._fazno_porocilo_NIS_junij2020_MBP_NIB_dopolnjeno.pdf)

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

A=Yes

4.2 Additional information

> As an EU member state we implement Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species. It covers also 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

> In the reporting period two cases of early detection, rapid eradication took place namely for plant *Lysichiton americanus* (manual removal) and crayfish *Procambarus clarkii* (manual removal on land, nets and underwater traps, using of heat treatment for prevention of escape of individuals possibly trapped in the drainage pipes). *Heracleum mantegazzianum* is annually removed manually from several small known locations in order not to spread widely.

Management of *Trachemys scripta* (selective manual removal) takes place in several wetlands, mainly in protected areas. Muskrat and coypu are controlled under the game management. Long term removal of the crayfish *Orconectes limosus* takes place since 2018 in the only known location in the country using different manual techniques including electrofishing.

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

> Natural spread of invasive alien crayfish *Pacifastacus leniusculus* is not yet managed in the rivers of the eastern part of the country.

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

Y=Not Relevant

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

A=Yes

5.1 Additional information

> Included in the National Environment Protection Programme with programmes of measures until 2030, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity Conservation in Slovenia, adopted in 2020 (see https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/ReNPVO2020_2030_ang.doc)

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

A=Yes

5.2 Additional information

> RIS for a new Ramsar Site is in preparation.

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

E=Exact number (sites)

> 2

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)

> 2

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

E=Exact number (sites)

> 1

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

A=Yes

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)

> 2

5.7 Additional information

If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites

> Sečovelje Salina and Škocjan Caves Ramsar Sites

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 main mechanism is the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment included in the strategic planning process and development.

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

> Two Ramsar Sites have been reported, The Škocjan Caves and Sečovje Salina. The later has been resolved while the Škocjan Caves is again to be reported due to development planned in the catchment area.

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

A=Yes

8.1 Additional information

> National

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

B=No

8.2 Additional information

> A project proposal has been prepared by ZRSVN (Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation) and submitted for the National Climate Fund, but it was not approved yet.

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

C=Partially

8.3 Additional information

> It is maintained and updated through different data bases. Currently, there are discussions to have a cross sectoral data base including all the existing data.

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

A=Yes

8.4 Additional information

> By request.

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 type="checkbox"/> P=Status Improved <input checked="" 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)

> b) reporting on the state of Natura 2000 sites (habitat types).

see also 5.1

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.

G=More than (km2)

> 472

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.	
B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.	
C -- Coral reefs.	
D -- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.	
E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.	
F -- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.	
G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.	
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs.	

H -- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.	
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.	
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.	0.75
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons.	
Zk(a) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, marine/coastal.	

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km²)
> 0.75

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
L -- Permanent inland deltas.	
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.	0.618
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.	0
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.	4.567
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.	31.513
Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.	
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.	
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	

<p> Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.</p>	<p> 1.688</p>
<p> Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.</p>	<p> 29.600</p>
<p> U -- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.</p>	<p> 1.028</p>
<p> Va -- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.</p>	
<p> Vt -- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.</p>	
<p> W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.</p>	
<p> Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.</p>	<p> 61.843</p>
<p> Xp -- Forested peatlands; peatswamp forests.</p>	
<p> Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.</p>	
<p> Zg -- Geothermal wetlands.</p>	<p> 0</p>
<p> Zk(b) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland.</p>	<p> 3.05</p>

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)
> 133.907

8.6 Human-made wetlands

	<p> Square kilometers (km2)</p>
<p> 1 -- Aquaculture (e.g., fish/shrimp) ponds.</p>	<p> 2,253</p>
<p> 2 -- Ponds; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha).</p>	<p> 1,344</p>

3 -- Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields.	
4 -- Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).	180,796
5 -- Salt exploitation sites; salt pans, salines, etc.	6,624
6 -- Water storage areas; reservoirs/barrages/dams /impoundments (generally over 8 ha).	27,003
7 -- Excavations; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.	3,634
8 -- Wastewater treatment areas; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.	0,168
9 -- Canals and drainage channels, ditches.	0
Zk(c) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made.	

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2)

> 221,822

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.

> All data according to National Wetland Inventory from 2000. Update of the National Wetland Inventory is planned.

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

> The main challenges: time pressure, lack of technical staff, timely approval of financial resources and coordination of different sectoral needs.

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

A=Yes

9.1 Additional information

> ReNPVO2020-2030 (https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/ReNPVO2020_2030_ang.doc) (see aslo Target 2)

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

D=Planned

9.2 Additional information

> Water legislation : Zakon o vodah (ZV-1, Uradni list RS, št. 67/02, 2/04 – ZZdl-A, 41/04 – ZVO-1, 57/08, 57/12, 100/13, 40/14, 56/15 in 65/20)
 Nature Conservation Act (Uradni list RS, št. 96/04 – UPB, 61/06 – ZDru-1, 8/10 – ZSKZ-B, 46/14, 21/18 – ZNOrg, 31/18 in 82/20)

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

A=Yes

9.3 Additional information

> According to WFD that has been fully implemented. The 3rd RBM plan is in preparation.

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}

A=Yes

9.4 Additional information

> <https://www.gov.si/teme/nacrt-upravljanja-voda-na-vodnih-obmocjih/>
https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/NUV/NUV-III/Delovni_program_NUV_III.pdf
https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/NUV/NUV-III/PZUV_2020.pdf
 »Project summary« : <https://www.ita-slo.eu/en/engreen>

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

D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

> 2050 Climate strategy (draft)
https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Javne-objave/Javne-obravnave/podnebna_strategija_2050/dolgorocna_podnebna_strategija_2050.pdf

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

> <https://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/vsebina/uprava-parka/projekt-za-kras>
 "Ensuring the proper use of karst grasslands and "ostenij" for the conservation of selected habitat types and species in the Natura 2000 site - Karst
 In the scope of ESRR project Kras.Re.Vita (2017 - 2022) additional 65 ha of Corncrake (Crex crex) habitat was restored in the area of intermittent Lake Cerknica. Additionally, the management of restored habitat was re-established.
<https://www.kras.notranjski-park.si/cerknisko-jezero/projektne-aktivnosti/>

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

9.7 Additional information

> https://livedrava.ptice.si/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/2018_23_3_final_report_LIVEDRAVA_fin.pdf
<https://life.notranjski-park.si/en/life/tps://www.poljuba.si/>
<https://www.malabarja-marja.si/>

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?

A=Yes

9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented)

If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented

> Restoration of small wetlands, such as karst ponds or other small wetland types (for example different activities in PAs), particularly in an Interreg crossborder project Slovenia-Italy ENGREEN, an inventory of all karst ponds in the catchment area of the Škocjan Caves Ramsar site is being carried out aiming at restoration of degraded or overgrown ponds (see also 9.4).

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

10.2 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 type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> D=Planned <input type="checkbox"/> C=In Preparation <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A=Yes

10.2 Additional information

If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines

> For example in Škocjan Caves Ramsar Site by publication of articles, organising lectures, information seminars and field workshops on practical issues such as introduction of invasive species into karst ponds (goldfish).

Regional Park Notranjska (NRP) invests a lot of time and effort in communicational / educational activities in its 'regular' work as well as through projects (LIFE Stržen and Kras.Re.Vita, both 2017-2022).

Educational and awareness raising field trips are carried out every weekend from April throughout September (although corona virus pandemic interfered with these in 2020 and 2021), over 20 field trips are carried out for elementary and high school pupils as well as students from April throughout June each year, we actively reach out to people through social media (Facebook and Instagram), radio and TV engagement and project newspaper stressing the importance of wetland preservation.

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

>

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/Voda/NUMO/presoja_stanja_morskih_voda_2cikel_socio_ekonomska_analiza.pdf

[http://www.interreg-](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

[danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

The main objective of the LIFE STRŽEN (Life project 2017 -2022) project is to restore the watercourse Stržen to its former double meander, which will contribute to longer water retention time on Lake Cerknica. Habitat restoration and improvement are key objectives of the ESRR Kras.Re.Vita (2017 - 2022) project.

<https://life.notranjski-park.si/en/life/>

<https://www.kras.notranjski-park.si/cerknisko-jezero/projektne-aktivnosti/>

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

Y=Not Relevant

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

> [http://www.interreg-](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

[danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

The main objective of the LIFE STRŽEN project (Life project 2017 -2022) is to restore the watercourse Stržen to its former double meander, which will contribute to longer water retention time on Cerknica Lake. Habitat restoration and improvement are key objectives of the ESRR Kras.Re.Vita (2017 - 2022) project.

<https://life.notranjski-park.si/en/life/>

<https://www.kras.notranjski-park.si/cerknisko-jezero/projektne-aktivnosti/>

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

> In the two Ramsar Sites, the Sečovljske soline (Sečovlje Salina) and Škocjanske jame (Škocjan Caves) and well as in the Cerkniško jezero Ramsar Site (Lake Cerknica) cultural heritage and traditional knowledge has been well managed.

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

> The LIVEDRAVA project was implemented along the Drava River between Maribor and Središče ob Dravi in 2012-2017. With the project we were achieving four general objectives: (1) Preserve and enlarge populations of Natura 2000 qualifying species (typical birds of lowland rivers, fish and beetles) and habitat types with

unfavourable conservation status along the Lower Drava River through restoration, management and improvement of habitats and establishment of protected areas, (2) Achieve positive impacts on Natura 2000 species and habitat types through long-term sustainable water management of the Lower Drava River regulated by national Danube River basin management plan, along with assuring public safety against floods, (3) Improve cooperation between the most important stake-holders along the Lower Drava River through implementation of common conservation activities and (4) Educate public about natural values of Natura 2000 sites along the Drava River and project activities aimed to increase knowledge and general awareness on the importance of nature conservation.

https://livedrava.ptice.si/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/2018_23_3_final_report_LIVEDRAVA_fin.pdf

[http://www.interreg-](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

[danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

The main objective of the LIFE STRŽEN project (Life project 2017 -2022) is to restore the watercourse Stržen to its former double meander, which will contribute to longer water retention time on Cerknica Lake. Habitat restoration and improvement are key objectives of the ESRR Kras.Re.Vita (2017 - 2022) project.

<https://life.notranjski-park.si/en/life/>

<https://www.kras.notranjski-park.si/>

The aim of the project Mala Barja – Marja (2017 -2022) is to improve water regime for bogs and wet meadows in central Slovenia and Gorenjska.

<https://www.malabarja-marja.si/>

Natura Mura - The main goal of the Natura Mura project is to improve the conservation status of 3 target habitat types and 12 target species of Natura 2000 sites along the Mura River. The project addresses key threats such as regulated riverbeds, climate change, invasive alien plants and diseases, intensification of floodplain use and abandonment of extensive grassland use. The Natura Mura project combines activities in the field of water management, forestry and nature interpretation. The direct key project activities are restoration of two oxbow lakes, implementation of controlled riverbed widening on three sites, restoration of six river side arms, establishing a network of ponds in the forest, restoration of wet meadows, maintenance and restoration of floodplain forests and establishment of a comprehensive interpretation in the Natura 2000 Mura area. Planned activities are designed in a way that the planned measures will not only contribute to nature protection goals, but they will also contribute to the achievement of other environmental and economic goals of which the achievement depends on the ecological status of the Mura River and its floodplain.

The project is currently preparing all necessary steps for implementation measures in the pilot sites.

Web site: <https://www.natura-mura.eu/>

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

> See projects implemented in this period at target 2.4.

(see also 12.1)

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 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
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <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
c) Policy and legislative instruments	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <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

d) Wise use of peatlands	<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
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <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
f) International cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <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
g) Implementation and support	<input type="checkbox"/> Y=Not relevant <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

12.3 Additional Information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation

> https://zrsvn-varstvonarave.si/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Kozina_LIFE-Str%C5%BEen_GI-2019.pdf
 Vizija Pohorje 2030 – "Pohorka"

The aim of the project "Pohorka" (2019-2023) is improving the status of high values nature conservation areas and seek solutions for sustainable development of Pohorje. The project addresses the unfavourable state of 6 different habitats (grasslands, forest and wetlands) and 6 selected animal species. Project activities on HT 7110* - Active raised bogs and HT 7140 - Transition mires and quaking bogs includes removing of overgrowth, removal of alien species and improving the water regime by building barriers on the drainage channels. Other activities connected to wetlands covers under species: the Italian crested Newt (*Triturus carnifex*) and the yellow-bellied toad (*Bombina variegata*), where we will restore biotope on 1 ha and 10 different smaller water basins to improve their reproduction.

<https://www.projektipohorja.si/en/>

https://www.ptice.si/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/2020_24_03_Acrocephalus_180_181_web.pdf

[http://www.interreg-](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

[danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/34/3f9011a2af1f5bed4a2f578615eb9951d7df0328.pdf)

<http://www.ljubljanskobarje.si/projekti/mednarodni-projekti#PoLJUBA>

<https://www.lifeamphicon.eu/>.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Climate change Sečovelje Salina Nature Park.pdf](#)

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

> According to the Environment Protection Act (Uradni list RS, št. 39/06 - UPB, 49/06 - ZMetD, 66/06 - odl. US, 33/07 - ZPNačrt, 57/08 - ZFO-1A, 70/08, 108/09, 108/09 - ZPNačrt-A, 48/12, 57/12, 92/13, 56/15, 102/15, 30/16, 61/17 - GZ, 21/18 - ZNOrg, 84/18 - ZIURKOE in 158/20).

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

> According to the Environment Protection Act (Uradni list RS, št. 39/06 – UPB, 49/06 – ZMetD, 66/06 – odl. US, 33/07 – ZPNačrt, 57/08 – ZFO-1A, 70/08, 108/09, 108/09 – ZPNačrt-A, 48/12, 57/12, 92/13, 56/15, 102/15, 30/16, 61/17 – GZ, 21/18 – ZNOrg, 84/18 – ZIURKOE in 158/20).

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
> Slovenia is actively involved in the MedWet since the establishment of the MedWetCOM. The initiative includes the 27 countries of the Mediterranean basin and the Palestinian Authority.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input 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 type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> B=No <input checked="" 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

> At the national level CEPA FPs are involved in the activities organized by the responsible ministry (for example yearly WWD). Additional activities are also organised at the site level usually also inviting the CEPA FP, but it very much depends from site to site.

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

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 3

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

G=More than (centres)

> 2

16.2 Additional information

If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks

> The centres are part of the protected areas network at the national level, often also forming part of international networks, regional or global.

In the scope of ESRR project Kras.Re.Vita (2017-2022), Notranjska Regional Park, is establishing a Visitor Center at Lake Cerknica. Centre's interpretation material was funded through this project, while the building itself was financed by Municipality of Cerknica and Notranjska Regional Park.

<https://www.kras.notranjski-park.si/cerknisko-jezero/projektne-aktivnosti/>

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

> Stakeholders are mostly involved through the PA site committees. In the activities when a new management plans are in preparation (for example RBMPs). Stakeholders' involvement has been established by the EU (Water Framework, Bird and Habitat Directives) as well as the national legislation (see also 9.4).

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

B=No

16.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has

> The National Ramsar Committee was established in the 1990s. In the last years it has not been operational, it needs to be reviewed and reestablished. Nevertheless, all its members are still actively engaged in wetland conservation and wise use.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> C=Partially <input type="checkbox"/> B=No <input 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

> There is always a direct communication between the AA and RSM, other MEA FPs and colleagues at other ministries, departments and agencies on case by case basis. Additionally, protected areas network has been used for the implementation of Ramsar related issues.

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

> WWD activities are carried out yearly all around the country. They are reported to the AA as well as directly marked on the WWD map of activities.

As an example in Škocjan Caves Ramsar site lectures on wetland issues and professional seminar on protection and wise use of wetlands are organised regularly. On World Wetlands Day, schools included in the network within the catchment area are provided with materials the WWD topic and are reporting on the activities carried out.

Notranjska Regional Park yearly organizes a field trip to intermittent Lake Cerknica for WWD. As corona virus pandemic prevented such activities in 2020 and 2021, NRP tried to reach out to people through media in order to celebrate WWD and to bring the importance of wetland conservation to the attention of broader audience.

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

> Several project at the site, national or transboundary level have been implemented or are in progress (see as relevant).

Additionally <https://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/vsebinska/uprava-parka/projekt-za-kras>

In 2019, the PŠJ paid special attention to the implementation of the activities set out in the PUN 2000 (Natura 2000 Operational Program for the period 2014-2020), mostly through an EU co-funded project ERDF PUN (on "Ensuring appropriate use of karst grasslands and walls for conservation of selected habitat types and species of the Natura 2000 area "For the Karst").

Notranjska Regional Park addressed issues listed in the PUN 2000 (Natura 2000 operational program for the period 2014-2020) by implementing activities on selected habitats and species outlined in PUN 2000 in the scope of ERDF project Kras.Re.Vita. and LIFE Stržen project (see also 10.2).

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

B=No

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

X=Unknown

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?

B=No

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

D=Planned

18.1 Additional information

> The National Ramsar Committee needs to be reestablished and involvement of other MEAs FPs is planned.

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

18.2 Additional information

> Manly through collaboration between ministries, departments or agencies and on the cases by case basis.

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}

A=Yes

18.4 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved

> MedWet has established a Ramsar Site Managers network including also Ramsar sites in Slovenia. The transboundary Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava-Danube covers an internationally important wetland area. PŠJ became a member of wetland training centres "Wetland Link International", see also its publication in WLI Bulletin, October 2017, <https://wli.wwt.org.uk/2017/10/news/six-monthly-updates/wli-bulletin-october-2016/>

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

> Publications and on the websites of different projects (goMURra, LifeLine MDD, NaturaMura, institutions (Institute of RS for Nature Conservation) and agencies (Environment Agency).

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

C=Partially

18.7 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place

> Transboundary commissions have been established on the Mura, Drava, Sava and Soča Rivers.

Additionally, transboundary projects are being implemented (see also 2.3)

Interreg Danube Project lifelineMDD - The lifelineMDD is an ongoing (2019 - 2022) project within the Mura River Biosphere Reserve and Natura 2000 site Mura in Slovenia. The project represents a substantive continuation of the work done on the Interreg coop MDD project, which has already established good cooperation between protected area managers in all five countries and prepared a cross-border management program for the planned TBR MDD. Project addresses goals to improve ecological connectivity and biodiversity in the MDD river corridor by renaturing natural river dynamics by implementation of pilot revitalization measures leading to direct and visible positive effects on river dynamics. The purpose of the project is to create a common meta database for the 5-country biosphere reserve and to promote cross-sectoral cooperation at the level of five countries (Austria, Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia and Serbia). Also a research on fish and bird populations of the river bed and studies of abiotic conditions resulting from anthropogenic impacts on river sediment transport and climate change will be conducted. These will be the basis for the learning process of cross-sectoral integration between water management services and nature conservation institutions and other sectors. A good basis for this is a project partnership consisting of a range of different organizations, from universities and nature conservation institutions to authorities and local communities. Key activities including restoration measure on the Mura River will be implemented in 2021 and 2022.

Web site: <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/lifelinemdd>

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

> An example is AEWA.

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

C=Partially

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

G=More than (opportunities)

> 1

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

X=Unknown

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

B=No

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

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]

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

> Resolution

on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/ReNPVO2020_2030_ang.doc

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2021

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

> Improve the regime of general and special use of valuable natural features, including underground caves, in a way that preserves the value-related properties of valuable natural features and their intangible value in the long run.

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Additional Information

> Resolution

on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/ReNPVO2020_2030_ang.doc

Target 2: Water Use

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]

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

B=Medium

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

> Resolution

on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MOP/Dokumenti/ReNPVO2020_2030_ang.doc

Target 2: Water Use - Additional Information

> Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

<https://www.gov.si/en/policies/environment-and-spatial-planning/nature/>

Target 4: Invasive alien species

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]

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

A=High

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

> Invasive non-native species management: Establish and implement a system for monitoring invasive non-native species (INNS), including an information system and continuous monitoring of their occurrence in nature.

Establish a system for the early detection of invasive non-native species, quick response and their management.

Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

<https://www.gov.si/en/policies/environment-and-spatial-planning/nature/>

Goal 2

Target 7: Sites at risk

Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

> In the catchment area of the Škocjanske jame/Škocjan Caves Ramsar Site (A WHS and BR according to UNESCO) plans have been reinitiated for an unpondment to provide drinking water to the coastal area.

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

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]

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

A=High

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

> Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

<https://www.gov.si/en/policies/environment-and-spatial-planning/nature/>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

> National wetland inventory is planned to be updated by 2025.

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

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].

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

> National objective 10: By 2025, traditional knowledge, innovation, scientific bases and technologies will be integrated into the preservation of BD.

Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

<https://www.gov.si/en/policies/environment-and-spatial-planning/nature/>

Target 12: Restoration

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].

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

B=Medium

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

B=Adequate

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

> Several restoration projects are running throughout the country (see previous sections).

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

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]

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

> Overall national goal C: Interdisciplinary cooperation, cross-sectoral integration and an integrated approach will be improved to conserve BD. National objective 8: BD content will be included in key national and local strategies and decision-making processes by 2030 at the latest.

Resolution on the National Environmental Action Programme 2020-2030 (ReNPVO20-30)

<https://www.gov.si/en/policies/environment-and-spatial-planning/nature/>

Goal 4

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

B=Medium

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

> In January, the mentors of the PŠJ school network became acquainted with the issue of climate change and the carbon footprint.

In June, a professional seminar on the protection and rational use of wetlands in Brijuni and Škocjan Bay was held for mentors of the school network, in cooperation with the National Education Institute of the Republic of Slovenia.

For primary school dr. Bogomir Magajna gave a lecture on this topic and a presentation of the Songor wetland in Ghana.

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Additional Information

> <http://www.natura2000.si/natura-2000/life-upravljanje/program-upravljanja/>

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the Ramsar Sites Information Service).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Slovenia

Cerknisko jezero z okolico (1600)

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

D=Planned

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

D=Planned

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

C=Partially

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> In reference to Section 4, Target 7:

Notranjska Regional Park managed to restore over 4 km of the Stržen riverbed with the reactivation of Cerkniško polje largest former stream's meanders in the scope of two projects - LIFE Stržen and ERDF Kras.Re.Vita (2017-2020).

In reference to Section 4, Target 13:

An example is also Notranjska regional Park. NRP with a mission of conserving rich biodiversity of the area of intermittent Lake Cerknica and setting basis for sustainable / nature friendly tourism through activities identified in the LIFE Stržen and ERDF Kras.Re.Vita (2017-2020) projects by focusing on building 'green infrastructure' and aiming at keeping rising numbers of visitors away from most sensitive areas of the lake while providing visitors the information about the wetland, wildlife and traditions of the area and true experience of nature. A lot of effort was also put in educating local tourist guides and raising awareness of

visitors.

In reference to Section 4, Target 16:

Communicating Stržen stream restoration and its positive effect on functioning of intermittent Lake Cerknica is an important part of communication activities in the scope of LIFE Stržen project (2017 - 2022). Moreover, through the project activities much effort has been put in education and awareness raising of different age groups.

In reference to Section 4, Target 18:

NRP joined the Sava Parks Network (2. 2. 2015) comprising 22 nature conservation organizations from Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia aiming to conserve natural and cultural heritage of the Sava River basin.

Secoveljske soline (586)

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

A=Yes

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

B=No

Any additional comments/information about the site

> Some particular activities are additionally included in different parts of the report as relevant.

Skocjanske Jame (991)

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

A=Yes

5.7 Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?

A=Yes

11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

A=Yes

16.6a Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

A=Yes

Any additional comments/information about the site

> Some particular activities are additionally included in different parts of the report as relevant.