



NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS

**National Reports to be submitted to the 11th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Romania, June 2012**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **15 September 2011**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat (dufour@ramsar.org)

Introduction & background

1. This National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee in Decision SC41-24 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Bucharest, Romania, June 2012).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 40th meeting in May 2009, and its Decision SC40-29, this COP11 National Report Format closely follows that used for the COP10 National Report Format, which in turn was a significantly revised and simplified format in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In addition to thus permitting continuity of reporting and implementation progress analyses by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP10 NRF), this COP11 NRF is structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2009-2015 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP10 as Resolution X.1, and the indicators speak to relevant Key Result Areas (KRAs) for each Strategy in the Strategic Plan.
4. The COP11 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee, certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) in light of its work on assessing effectiveness indicators, and by the CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention. The format also includes indicator questions concerning the use of the "Changwon Declaration on human well-being and wetlands", as requested in Resolution X.3 (2008).
5. This COP11 NRF includes 82 indicator questions. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply additional information concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.
6. The COP11 Format also now includes an additional, optional, section (section 4) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, if it wishes to, on indicators relevant to individual Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available through their posting on the Convention's website.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties develop future action;
 - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable for their commitments under the Convention;

- v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP11 consideration.
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 6);
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP10 DOC. 7); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP10 DOCs 8-13);
 - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP. Examples at CO9 and COP10 included:
 - Resolution IX.15 and X.13, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
 - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar Sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC. 15), *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC. 25), *Overview of the implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2006-2008* (COP10 DOC. 16, and *Background and rationale to the Framework for processes of detecting, reporting and responding to change in wetland ecological character* (COP10 DOC. 27);
 - iii) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development

of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and

- iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the COP10 NRF indicators have been used extensively in 2009 in the preparation by the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP of contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems that was being considered by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3).

The structure of the COP11 National Report Format

12. The COP11 National Report Format is in four sections.

Section 1 provides the Institutional Information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

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

Section 3 provides the 82 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015, and with an optional “free-text” section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity; and a further “free-text” section for adding further information on other aspects of implementation of that Strategy.

Section 4 (www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). This has been included at the request of a number of Parties.

Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP11 National Report Format

IMPORTANT – PLEASE READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

13. All of the first three Sections of the COP11 National Report Format should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is **15 September 2011**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP11.
15. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
16. Fields with a pale green background  are optional free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since experience

shows that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.

17. In order to assist Contracting Parties in providing such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the “Additional implementation information” fields.
18. The Format is created as a “Form” in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information, as all other parts of the form are locked to ensure that the form and wording of indicators will remain uniform and comparable for all Parties. If you need to work with an unlocked version of the Format, please contact Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer (dufour@ramsar.org), who will advise on how that can be done.
19. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
20. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the “Tab” key on the computer keyboard.
21. For a “free-text” field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box – this is because within the Microsoft “Form” format there is limited facility to make editorial changes in the “free-text” box once text has been entered.
22. Certain keyboard characters interfere with the automatic data entry into our database for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [] °°°° in the “free text” fields.
23. For each of the “Indicator questions” in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: “Yes”, “No”, “Partly”, “In progress”, etc. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies.
24. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
25. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.
26. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party’s overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the

work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given. When filling in this form, it is also advised to refer back to the National Report submitted for COP10 for purposes of continuity and consistency.

27. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP11NRF [Country] [date].
28. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by e-mail, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, e-mail: dufour@ramsar.org. The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in this electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
29. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP11 National Report.**
30. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP11 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION

NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: SLOVENIA	
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:	dr. Roko Žarnić, the Minister
Mailing address:	Dunajska 48, p.p. 653, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
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DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS	
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DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)	
Name and title of focal point:	Mr. Miha Naglič
Name of organisation:	Zavod RS za varstvo narave (Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation)
Mailing address:	Cankarjeva 10, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Telephone/Fax:	+386-1-230.95.30 / +386-1-244.53.68
Email:	miha.naglic@zrsvn.si
DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	
Name and title of focal point:	Ms. Minka Vičar, Senior Advisor for Education/Biology
Name of organisation:	Zavod RS za šolstvo (Institute RS for Education),
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DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	
Name and title:	Mr. Milan Vogrin
Name of organisation:	Društvo za proučevanje ptic in varstvo narave (Society for the Study of Birds and Nature Protection)
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Telephone/Fax:	+386-41 699 268;
Email:	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 COP10 reporting):

A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

Two of the Slovenian Ramsar Sites are implementing their management plans. A ten year management plan of Sečovelje Salina was adopted by the Slovenian Government in June 2011, and the second five year plan of Škocjan Caves Regional Park is in governmental procedure for adoption. Further steps have been undertaken in the implementation of the Water Framework Directive particularly on the river basin management plans and protection and management of the Natura 2000 sites. Projects have been undertaken on invasive alien species, particularly to prepare a register of IAS and measures required in the country. Some initial studies on ecosystem services have been carried out in wetland areas.

A new landscape park was established at Ljubljansko Barje, an area that is on the list of potential Ramsar Sites and a number of projects have started in wetland areas, co-funded by the EU and focusing on monitoring, awareness raising and better understanding the importance of wetland areas. The importance of wetlands for ecosystem services and for climate change has only been considered recently.

Further emphasis of wetlands has been on working transboundary and at site level. Most work has been carried out through project implementation. Raising public awareness, working with young people and researchers are becoming regular activities of wetland Ramsar sites as well as national priority activities.

In accordance with provision of Water Framework Directive and Water Law of Slovenia, the River Basin Management Plan with Programme of Measures was adopted by the government of the Republic of Slovenia in summer 2011 for two River Basin Districts (Danube and Adriatic River Basin District).

Although measures have been taken in protected areas and Natura2000 sites, in general wetland ecosystems remain the most threatened ecosystems due to development pressures.

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

After the establishment of Ljubljansko Barje Landscape Park (<http://www.ljubljanskobarje.si/>) in 2008, making it operational has been one of the main achievements on wetland conservation and wise use. Additionally, projects at Ramsar sites and in other wetlands have contributed to conservation and restoration of wetland areas. Most effective and promising are awareness raising activities with young and local people.

C. What have been the greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

Particularly limited human and financial resources.

D. What are the priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

Integrated water resource management, transboundary cooperation in wetland areas and in river basins (particularly on the Mura and Drava Rivers catchments, karst wetlands), management of and designating new Ramsar sites, raising public awareness and

capacity building.

E. Does the Contracting Party have any proposals concerning adjustments to the 2009-2015 Strategic Plan?

No

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

No

G. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

No

H. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the "Biodiversity cluster" (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

By improving synergies between MEAs at all levels, and particularly improving their joint implementation at the national and local levels. As well as by implementing joint projects, resources and complementing their activities.

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

With sharing knowledge and information between local authorities and other stakeholders. Objectives of national sustainable development strategies need to be common to all the sectors. For example, nature and wetlands can contribute to conservation of biodiversity and at the same time are critical to achieving the climate change objectives. The river basin management plan with Program of measures aims to achieve objective of good water status which can also improve wetlands status.

J. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

No

SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

Guidance for filling in this section

1. For each “indicator question”, please select one answer from the “drop-down” list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on a specific indicator, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. Some characters used in the free text box prevent the automatic data entry into our database designed for handling and analysing National Reports. For that reason, please do not use the characters “ ”, [], °°°° in the free text box.
5. To assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP10, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP10 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}
6. Where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.
7. Only Strategic Plan 2009-2015 Strategies and KRAs for which there are significant implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those parts of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted.

GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS

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

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	A - Yes
1.1.1 Additional information:	
1.1.2 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C - Partly
1.1.2 Additional information: The inventory was completed in 2000. Since then additional data on wetlands has been gathered by the National Institute of Water of the RS and the Institute RS for Nature Conservation.	

<p>1.1.3 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed since the previous triennium?{1.1.3 & 1.1.4}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please comment on the nature of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please comment on what are the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* "Condition" corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>O - No change N - Status deteriorated</p>
<p>1.1.3 a) Additional information: In the Ramsar sites and in protected wetland areas wetland ecosystems are maintained in favourable status.</p>	
<p>1.1.3 b) Additional information: 4th National Report on implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Republic of Slovenia, submitted to CBD Secretariat in spring 2011 shows that wetland ecosystems are still among the most threatened ecosystems in Slovenia. Main threats are caused by urbanisation and non-sustainable development in wetlands ecosystems, inland waters, coastal and marine ecosystems, subterranean ecosystems (more detailed information at http://www.cbd.int/reports/nr4/).</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 implementation:

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

<p>1.3.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {1.2.1} KRA 1.3.i (If "Yes", please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.1 Additional information: National Wetland Policy is included into the National CBD Strategy and Action Plan adopted in 2001 (to be updated, http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/drugo/biotska.pdf) and Resolution on National Environmental Protection Programme 2005-2012 adopted in 2006. Together with the relevant national legislation the two documents form the basis for implementation of the Slovenian wetland policy.</p>	
<p>1.3.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {1.2.2}</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>1.3.2 Additional information: HOWEVER, the 2002 WSSD objectives are included in the National Environmental Protection Programme 2005-2012 adopted in 2006.</p>	

<p>1.3.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poverty eradication strategies b) Water resource management and water efficiency plans c) Coastal and marine resource management plans d) National forest programmes e) National strategies for sustainable development f) National policies or measures on agriculture g) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans <p>{1.2.3} KRA 1.3.i</p>	<p>B - No A - Yes A - Yes A - Yes C - Partly C - Partly A - Yes</p>
<p>1.3.3 Additional information: c) in preparation, to be adopted by 2015</p>	
<p>1.3.4 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.2.5} KRA 1.3.ii</p>	<p>C - Partly</p>
<p>1.3.4 Additional information: In accordance with the third paragraph of Article 40 of the Environmental Protection Act, comprehensive environmental protection assessment is carried out for plans that do not include activities affecting the environment for which environmental protection assessment is needed or do not include protected areas defined in regulations related to nature conservation if the responsible ministry estimates that their implementation might have a significant impact on the environment. Criteria for evaluating important effects on the environment are laid down in the Decree on criteria for determining the likely significance of environmental effects on certain plans, programmes or other acts and its modifications in the environmental assessment procedure (Uradni list RS, No. 9/2009).</p> <p>The SEA practices are applied to wetland areas through Protected areas and Natura 2000 sites. Protected areas for which the effects of the plans are to be assessed are protected areas according to regulations related to nature conservation, including protection in national, regional and landscape parks, strict nature reserves, nature reserves and natural monuments along with all acts designating natural sites of special interest still in force. Moreover, protected areas also include Natura 2000 sites, including special protection areas and special areas of conservation stipulated in the Decree on special protection areas (Natura 2000 sites) (Uradni list RS, Nos. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07 and 43/08).</p>	

1.3.5 For any project development (new buildings, new roads, extractive industry, etc.) that may affect wetlands, are Environmental Impact Assessments made?	A - Yes
1.3.5 Additional information: The EIA is applied to wetland areas through Protected areas and Natura 2000 sites. Protected areas for which the effects of the plans are to be assessed are protected areas according to regulations related to nature conservation, including protection in national, regional and landscape parks, strict nature reserves, nature reserves and natural monuments along with all acts designating natural sites of special interest still in force. Moreover, protected areas also include Natura 2000 sites, including special protection areas and special areas of conservation stipulated in the Decree on special protection areas (Natura 2000 sites) (Uradni list RS, Nos. 49/04, 110/04, 59/07 and 43/08). Wetlands with no conservation status are still lost due to development pressures.	

1.3.6 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments?	B - No
1.3.6 Additional information:	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 implementation:

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

1.4.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites? {1.3.1} KRA 1.4.ii	C - Partly
<p>1.4.1 Additional information: A case study is to be completed on ecosystem services of Škocjan Caves Ramsar Site as part of the WWFDinaric Arc Ecoregion Project, http://www.cbddinaricarc.com/content/view/23/26/. Few more studies include assessment of ecosystem services, additional studies are planned.</p> <p>The NATREG project promotes the nature conservation area as a remarkable social and economic potential of Slovenia. The main objective of the project is in promoting nature conservation areas, improve their use as an opportunity for sustainable development and increasing the visibility and values of nature conservation and environmental protection. One of the results of the project is to draft a common strategy for South-East Europe - JSIMPA (Joint Strategy for Integrated Management Planning of Protected Areas), http://www.natreg.eu/joint-strategy.</p> <p>In accordance to Flood Directive, Slovenia will establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and readiness by 2015. The focus will also be on retention areas management.</p>	
1.4.2 Have wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.3.2} KRA 1.4.i	C - Partly

1.4.2 Additional information:

1.4.3 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {1.3.4} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.3 Additional information:

1.4.4 Have socio-economic and cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.1.5} KRA 1.4.iii

A - Yes

1.4.4 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names): In two Ramsar Sites, Sečoveljske soline (<http://www.kpss.si/en/intro>) and Škocjanske jame (<http://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/>).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 implementation:

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

1.5.1 Have you taken steps to ensure that your national focal points for other environmental conventions are contributing to the application of Ramsar Convention implementation mechanisms? KRA 1.5.i

A - Yes

1.5.1 Additional information: Best cooperation is with the biodiversity related conventions. There are links to the CBD, Bonn Convention, World Heritage Convention and, where relevant to CITES.

1.5.2 Have you brought the "Changwon Declaration" (Resolution X.3) to the attention of your:

- a. head of state
- b. parliament
- c. private sector
- d. civil society

B - No
B - No
B - No
A - Yes

1.5.2 Additional information:

1.5.3 Has the “Changwon Declaration” been used to inform the positions of your national delegations to other external processes (such as the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN agencies, multilateral environmental agreements, and the World Water Forum)?

D - Planned

1.5.3 Additional information:

1.5.4 Have you translated and disseminated the “Changwon Declaration” into local languages relevant for your country?

B - No

1.5.4 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 implementation:

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

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

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

KRA 1.6.i

D - Planned

D - Planned

A - Yes

1.6.1 Additional information: Most activities are based on projects.

(a,b) BIOMURA (Biodiversity Conservation of the Mura River). In a 15.2 km² large flood area of the Mura River in Slovenia between high water protection embankments and a 8.3 km section of the main river channel a number of restoration measures and actions have been taken: connecting the main river channel with the side branches, establishing conditions for appropriate water level at the site of the water inflow into side branches, widening of the main channel where erosion channel banks and gravel bars have been formed, sustainable alluvial forest maintenance, ... <http://www.biomura.si/ang/default.aspx>.

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

(b) Conservation and Management of Wetlands in Slovenija – Best Practices Guide and Database of Species and Habitats (WETMAN). The aim of this project is to re-establish favourable conservation status of eight (two of them priority) targeted freshwater habitats and six habitats of targeted wetland species of Community importance, according to the Habitats Directive as well as two targeted species according to Birds Directive. Six project areas were selected: Pohorje, Zelenci, Vrhe, Planik, Gornji kal and Mura-Petišovci, <http://www.wetman.si/?lang=en>.

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

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

A - Yes

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 implementation:

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

1.7.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been helpful in informing decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {1.4.1} KRA 1.7.i

C - Partly

1.7.1 Additional information:

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

A - Yes

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

River Basin Management Plans are prepared for two River Basin Districts. Basic management units in River Basins are surface and ground water bodies. Water Law defines wetlands as 'waterland' which are managed by the state through measures involving conditions/restrictions on land use planning, on water use and on emissions. Documents are available on

http://www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/voda/nacrt_upravljanja_voda_za_vodni_obmocji_donave_in_jadranskega_morja_2009_2015/.

1.7.3 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.4.2}

A - Yes

1.7.3 Additional information: Main activities:

Since 2004 Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Slovenia organises Danube Art Master competition in which all primary schools located in the basins of Slovenian rivers - the Danube tributaries - are invited to participate. The objective is to produce the best sculpture from natural materials that children/students find along rivers and streams (wood, leaves, rocks ...) and every year the aquatic theme is recommended. With organizing this activity Ministry wants to educate and raise awareness about the need of preserving water and biodiversity.

The Danube Art Master is every year co-organized with Water Detective Contest, which is an art-literary contest, organized by an NGO Institute for Integral Development and Environment (ICRO). Water Detective is an action, research and literary and art oriented project in which children in the role of water detectives investigate the aquatic environment, its activities and help raise awareness of the importance of healthy aquatic environment for the existence of life. The competition takes place in four categories, and aims to achieve greater and more comprehensive knowledge of water topics, and by raising awareness among children and young people, to contribute rapidly to the implementation of environmental protection policies. The theme of the contest each year refers to the aquatic environment.

The third awareness raising activity is 'My river.si: Photostrip for my river'. Photostrip team must emphasise the importance of rivers, their fragility and their significant association with each individual; and by raising awareness, make us all aware that with sound behaviour one can greatly contribute to the conservation of our rivers (the home page is in Slovenian only, <http://www.mojareka.si/>).

All three activities are strongly correspond to contents and measures of Slovenian River Basin Management planning and are part of awareness raising activities related to water management in Slovenia.

1.7.4 Has the Convention's guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {1.4.3}

C - Partly

1.7.4 Additional information: An overview is on the EC homepage, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/evaluation/iczm_national_reporting_slovenia.htm
There was a project implemented on the ICZM within the Barcelona Convention, CAMP, more information for activities in Slovenia ar at http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/about.php?blob_id=37&lang=en

During the Slovenia Presidency to the EU there was a 12th ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SLOVENIAN-CROATIAN –ITALIAN-MONTENEGRIAN COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ADRIATIC SEA WATERS AND COASTAL AREAS was organised at Portorož discussing also the implementation of the EU Directive on Marine Strategy and the EU Water Directive and achievement of the good environmental quality of the sea and ecological inland water quality . The Commission supports enhancement of the work and intensification of cooperation in the Sub-commission considering the ICZM as an essential topic since heavy human pressures and activities are taking place in this area. An agreement has been reached on further discussion and implementation of the MSFD (EU Marine Strategy), ICZM, ECAP (Ecosystem approach), and to establish strong coordination of them.

Some concrete projects are in preparation, such as PEGASU (Slovenia as the final user) and SHAPE, based on integrated approach for coastal management. Both projects will contribute to better environmental and ecological status of water, directly affecting positively the status of wetlands.

1.7.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change? KRA 1.7.iii

B - No

1.7.5 Additional information: BUT, some project based studies are carried out, such as CLIMAPARKS, which is focused on the role of protected areas, and indirectly it is also relevant for wetland areas (http://www.ita-slo.eu/projects/projects_2007_2013/2010081210464300)

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

Government Office of the RS of Climate Change was established in 2009 (<http://www.svps.gov.si/en/>) to work on international obligations and national priorities. In 2010, the Office started drafting the Climate Change Act and preparing the long-term low-carbon strategy of Slovenia to determine the national policy of climate change mitigation and adaptation till 2050. The purpose of both documents is to provide a framework for attaining long-term climate objectives and the implementation of a low-carbon society as well as meeting the objectives of sustainable development.

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

C - Partly

1.7.6 Additional information: Particularly on wet meadows (see above).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.7 implementation:

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

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

B - No

1.8.1 Additional information:

1.8.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {1.5.1} KRA 1.8.i

A - Yes

1.8.2 Additional information: The biggest wetland restoration project has been implemented at the Skocjan Bay NR. There are several smaller restoration projects implemented, mainly as compensation measures when new infrastructure or urbanisation areas are planned.

EU Life+ project at Cerknjško jezero Ramsar site also included implementation of restoration measures,

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.createPage&s_ref=LIFE06

[NAT/SI/000069&area=1&yr=2006&n_proj_id=3154&cfid=423407&cftoken=1adf75e7742a0a31-858CC2AB-CCBA-042D-07FCA090D1A64E01&mode=print&menu=false](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.createPage&s_ref=LIFE06)

More projects including restoration measures are in implementation or planned (see below).

1.8.3 Has Ramsar guidance (Annex to Resolution VIII.16) or equivalent guidance on wetland restoration been used in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {1.5.2}

A - Yes

1.8.3 Additional information:

Based on that guidance a proposal on the national methodological approach on wetland restoration has been drafted (Sovinc, 2006). BIOMURA a five year Life project (2006-2011) is completed. Measures for wetland protection in flood areas of the Mura River in Slovenia are being implemented in the last three years. Oxbow lakes were restored to let the natural processes initiate. Side channels were reconnected with the main channel for the river water fill wetlands more frequently. Close collaboration between fishermen, water and forest managers was established. Communication with local communities was intensified. New projects are foreseen also on other sections of the Mura River in Slovenia and its tributaries (<http://www.biomura.si/default.aspx>).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.8 implementation:

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

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

C - Partly

1.9.1 Additional information: Only partial inventories of IAS are available.

1.9.2 Have national invasive species control and management policies or guidelines been established for wetlands? {1.6.1}
KRa 1.9.iii

D - Planned

1.9.2 Additional information:

A very recent report on Alien Species in Protected Areas, Report on capacity building activity in the framework of the WWF project Dinaric Arc Ecoregion, is available only in Slovenian at http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/podrocja/okolje/pdf/invazivke/tuje_rodne_vrste_zavarovana_obmocja_kus_veenvliet.pdf.

Additionally, River Basin Management Plans include also measures on IAS.

Some projects including Viri življenja/Viri izvora (VIRI ŽIVLJENJA Kali, ribniki in izviri: Naša preteklost - naša prihodnost), Sources of Life, <http://www.virizivljenja.si/En/default.asp> and WETMAN (<http://www.wetman.si/?lang=en>) include elimination of invasive alien fish species.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.9 implementation:

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

1.10.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {4.2.1} KRA 1.10.i

C - Partly

1.10.1 Additional information:

Management of the Ramsar Site Secovlje Salina has been entrusted to private company and its management follows Ramsar principles as stated in the management plan.

<p>1.10.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the wise and management of:</p> <p>a. Wetlands in general</p> <p>b. Ramsar Sites</p> <p>KRA 1.10.ii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p> <p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.10.2 Additional information:</p>	

<p>1.10.3 Have awareness-raising materials been made available to enable wetland-friendly consumer choices? KRA 1.10.iii</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.10.3 Additional information: There is much information on wetlands and their wise uses, but is not compiled systematically.</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.10 implementation:

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

<p>1.11.1 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.1} KRA 1.11.i</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>1.11.1 Additional information: Mainly through agro-environmental measures.</p>	

<p>1.11.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {4.3.2} KRA 1.11.i</p>	<p>B - No</p>
<p>1.11.2 Additional information:</p>	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 1.11 implementation:

GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Note. An optional Annex (Section 4) to this COP11 National Report Format is provided so that a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, can also provide additional information separately on any of its designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

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

2.1.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A - Yes
2.1.1 Additional information:	
2.1.2 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {2.2.1} KRA 2.1.ii	D - Planned
2.1.2 Additional information: Two of the sites need to be updated.	
2.1.3 How many Ramsar Site designations in your country have been submitted to the Secretariat but are not yet placed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance? KRA 2.1.iii	0 sites
2.1.3 Additional information:	
2.1.4 If further Ramsar Site designations are planned for the next triennium (2012-2015), please indicate how many sites (otherwise indicate 0) KRA 2.1.iii	sites
2.1.4 Additional information (please indicate the anticipated year of designation): Designation depends on resources (human and financial) available.	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 implementation:

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

2.2.1 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.2} KRA 2.2.ii	B - No
2.2.1 Additional information:	

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 implementation:

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

2.3.1 Have all sites being prepared for Ramsar designation (2.1.2 above) had adequate management planning processes established? KRA 2.3.i

B - No

2.3.1 Additional information:

National list of proposed Ramsars sites was published in National Environmental Programme in 2006, some of the sites are not adequately protected at the national level. For some of the proposed sites, such as along the Soča River, there are sectoral plans for new national legislation which would affect their ecological status. On the other hand a proposed Ramsar site Ljubljansko barje was protected as a Landscape park at national level in 2008. Additionally, all proposed sites form part of the Natura2000 network.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 implementation:

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

2.4.1 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan? {2.3.2} KRA 2.4.i

2 sites

2.4.2 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being implemented? KRA 2.4.i

2 sites

2.4.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a management plan in preparation? KRA 2.4.i

1 sites

2.4.4 For those Ramsar Sites with a management plan, for how many is the management plan being revised or updated? KRA 2.4.i

1 sites

2.4.1 – 2.4.4 Additional information:

2.4.5 Do the Ramsar Site management plans establish the maintenance of the ecological character as a management objective? KRA 2.4.ii

A - Yes

2.4.5 Additional information:

2.4.6 How many sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.3.3} KRA 2.4.iv

2 sites

2.4.6 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please name the site(s)): Škocjanske jame (<http://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/eng/>) and Sečoveljske soline (<http://www.kpss.si/>).

2.4.7 For how many sites has an ecological character description been prepared? KRA 2.4.v

0 sites

2.4.7 Additional information (If at least "1 site", please give the site(s) name and official number):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 implementation:

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

2.5.1 Have any assessments of Ramsar Site management effectiveness been carried out? {2.3.4} KRA 2.5.i

A - Yes

2.5.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please indicate the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available): At the Ramsar sites management effectiveness has been assessed recently. See detailed information at <http://assets.panda.org/downloads/rappam.pdf>

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 implementation:

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

2.6.1 Are arrangements 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? {2.4.1} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some sites", please summarise the mechanism(s) established): Through the site management authority

2.6.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {2.4.2} KRA 2.6.i

A - Yes

2.6.2 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Some cases", please indicate for which Ramsar Sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made): Sečovlje salina and Škocjanske jame, but it was previous to 2008.

2.6.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.4.3} KRA 2.6.ii

Z - Not applicable

2.6.3 Additional information (if "Yes", please indicate the actions taken):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 implementation:

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

2.7.1 Has the ecological character of internationally important wetlands not yet designated as Ramsar Sites been maintained? KRA 2.7.i

C - Some sites

2.7.1 Additional information: For example on the Mura River (BIOMURA project, see 1.6.1).

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 2.7 implementation:

GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
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STRATEGY 3.1 Synergies and partnerships with MEAs and IGOs. <i>Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other intergovernmental agencies (IGOs).</i>
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3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {3.1.1} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.ii	A - Yes
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3.1.1 Additional information: There are no legal or administrative mechanisms, but collaboration is working directly between focal points.	
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3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.2} KRA KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	C - Partly
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3.1.2 Additional information: National Ramsar Committee includes members of main relevant sectors.	
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3.1.3 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, etc)? KRA 3.1.iv	C - Partly
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3.1.3 Additional information: Same as previous. No special mechanisms but it is one of the basic responsibilities of the focal points.	
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3.1.4 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iii	Z - Not applicable
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3.1.4 Additional information:	
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Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 implementation:	
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STRATEGY 3.2 Regional initiatives. <i>Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.</i>

3.2.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {2.6.1} KRA 3.2.i	A - Yes
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3.2.1 Additional information (If “Yes” or “Planned”, please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): MedWet (Mediterranean Wetland Initiative).

3.2.2 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {4.10.1}

B - No

3.2.2 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 implementation:

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

3.3.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {4.5.1} KRA 3.3.i

B - No

3.3.1 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate the countries supported since COP10):

3.3.2 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only (“donor countries”): Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by your development assistance agency? KRA 3.3.ii

Z - Not applicable

3.3.2 Additional information:

3.3.3 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only (“recipient countries”): Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {4.5.2}

Z - Not applicable

3.3.3 Additional information (If “Yes”, please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP10):

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.3 implementation:

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

3.4.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.2.1}

A - Yes

3.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): Particularly between protected areas in the country, and internationally between areas of same interests.

3.4.2 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.2.2}

A - Yes

3.4.2 Additional information: On web sites and specialised publications, project reports.

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

A - Yes

3.4.3 Additional information:

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.4 implementation:

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

3.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {2.5.1} KRA 3.5.i

A - Yes

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

3.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {2.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii

D - Planned

3.5.2 Additional information (if “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): Bilateral commissions are operational between Slovenia and Austria, Hungary and Croatia. Measures are implemented in shared river basins as mentioned in 3.5.1.

International Sava River Basin Commission has been established for the integrated cooperation between State Parties in the Sava River catcment (<http://www.savacommission.org/>)

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

A - Yes

3.5.3 Additional information: AEWA (African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement)

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 3.5 implementation:

GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY
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<p>STRATEGY 4.1 CEPA. <i>Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, where appropriate, the Convention's Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Programme (Resolution X.8) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through communication, education, participation awareness (CEPA) and work towards wider awareness of the Convention's goals, mechanisms, and key findings.</i></p>
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<p>4.1.1 Has/have an Action Plan/Plans for wetland CEPA been established? {4.4.2} KRA 4.1.i</p>	
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) At the national level
b) Sub-national level
c) Catchment/basin level
d) Local/site level</p> | |
|--|--|

	<p>B - No B - No A - Yes A - Yes</p>
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<p>(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this below in the Additional information section below)</p>	
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<p>4.1.1 Additional information (if "Yes" or "In progress" to one of the four questions above, please describe the mechanism, and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs): (d) At the Škocjanske jame Ramsar Site the CEPA NFP was involved. (c) Park Škocjan Caves has its Schools Network that is working according to approved annual plans, accepted by the schools and parks authorities. See also activities under 1.7.3.</p>	
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<p>4.1.2 How many centres (visitor/interpretation/education) have been established at Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {4.4.6} KRA 4.1.ii</p>	
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	<p>2 centres</p>
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<p>4.1.2 Additional information (If centres are part of a national or international network, please describe the network(s)): there are additional centres at wetlands that are not RS.</p>	
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<p>4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p>	
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- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) promote public participation in decision-making with respect to wetland planning and management
b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> | |
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	<p>C - Partly D - Planned</p>
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<p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	
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<p>4.1.3 Additional information (if "Yes" or "Partly", please provide information about the ways in which local communities are involved): (a) Provided at local level (at Ramsar site level) through management committees.</p>	
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4.1.4 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.10.2} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	C - Partly
4.1.4 Additional information: It has been made for the Ramsar Sites.	
4.1.5 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP10? {4.10.3} KRA 4.1.iv	3 opportunities
4.1.5 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training): Several workshops have been organised on different topics, for example on river basin management, invasive alien species, raising public awareness...	
4.1.6 Do you have an operational National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee (or equivalent body)? {4.8.2}	A - Yes
4.1.6 Additional information (If "Yes", indicate a) its membership; b) its frequency of meetings; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): The National Ramsar Committee was established in 1996 as a cross-sectoral body (a) the membership needs to be updated due to changes in individual institutuins (b) it is supposed to meet yearly, but has not met recently.	
4.1.7 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and a. Ramsar Sites managers? b. other MEA national focal points? c. relevant ministries, departments and agencies? {4.4.3} KRA 4.1.vi	A - Yes C - Partly C - Partly
4.1.7 Additional information (If "Yes" or "Partly", please describe what types of mechanism are in place): (a) Management committees of individual Ramsar Sites (b) through projects or as members of management committees (c) Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (http://www.mop.gov.si/), Nature Conservation Unit, Institute of RS for Nature Conservation (http://www.zrsvn.si/sl/) and Institute RS for Education (http://www.zrss.si/), Institute for Water (http://www.izvrs.si/), while other institutes and agencies are less involved.	
4.1.8 Have World Wetlands Day activities, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP10? {4.4.5}	A - Yes

4.1.8 Additional information: For every WWD the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning organises activities at a national level. The Institute of RS for Nature Conservation is actively involved in these activities. Additional activities are organised at the Ramsar Sites and at other wetlands throughout the country.

4.1.9 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day) been carried out since COP10 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.4.4}

A - Yes

4.1.9 Additional information (including, if support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations, please indicate this):

Several activities and events have been organised to raise awareness, such as a seminar and an exhibition on invasive alien species were organised for the International Day on Biological Diversity in 2009;...

Several activities and events such as seminars, exhibitions, round tables, workshops, and other communication tools. have been organised to raise awareness on practically all International Environmental Days every year.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 implementation:

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

4.2.1

a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2009, 2010, 2011? {4.6.1} KRA 4.2.i

A - Yes

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

4.2.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.6.2} KRA 4.2.i

B - No

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

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 implementation:

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

4.3.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention? {4.7.1} KRA 4.3.ii
□

B - No

4.3.1 Additional information (If "Yes", please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):

4.3.2 Has the Secretariat been updated on any appointments and changes in Administrative Authority focal points and daily contacts (including CEPA and STRP National Focal Points)? KRA 4.3.i

A - Yes

4.3.2 Additional information: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is responsible for the implementation of the Convention and the change of the location of the national focal point has been reported to the Secretariat.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 implementation:

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

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

4.4.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.9.1} KRA 4.4.iii

B - No

4.4.1 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided):

4.4.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs? {4.9.2} KRA 4.4.iii

A - Yes

4.4.2 Additional information (If "Yes" please provide the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided): Main assistance was provided to Wetlands International Supervisory Council.

Additional information on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 implementation:

Section 4 (www.ramsar.org/doc/cop11/cop11_nrform_e_sec4.doc) is an optional Annex to the National Report Format to allow any Contracting Party that wishes to do so to provide additional information separately for any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).