



POROČILO O REZULTATIH PROJEKTA



Operativni program upravljanja območij Natura 2000 v Sloveniji 2015–2020
SI Natura 2000 Upravljanje
(LIFE11 NAT/SI/880)

Natura 2000 Management Programme for Slovenia for the Period 2015–2020
SI Natura2000 Management
(LIFE11 NAT/SI/880)
Layman's Report



O PROJEKTU

Glavni cilj projekta je bil priprava Operativnega programa upravljanja območij Natura 2000 v Sloveniji 2015–2020, ki ga je sprejela Vlada Republike Slovenije.

Nosilni partner: Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor

Partnerji projekta: Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave, Zavod za gozdove Slovenije, Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije, Inštitut za vode Republike Slovenije in Kmetijsko-gozdarska zbornica Slovenije

Trajanje projekta: od 20. avgusta 2012 do 30. junija 2015

Vrednost projekta: 1.706.914,00 €, sofinancira ga Evropska unija, in sicer v deležu 50 % (853.457,00 €)

Vodja projekta: Andrej Bibič (andrej.bibic@gov.si)

www.natura2000.gov.si

THE PROJECT

The main objective of the project was to prepare the 2015-2020 Natura 2000 Management Programme for Slovenia. In April 2015, it was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia.

Coordinating Beneficiary: Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning.

Associated Beneficiaries: Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, Slovenia Forest Service, Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia, Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia.

Start and end date: August 20, 2012 - June 30, 2015

Project budget: 1,706,914.00 €, European Union financial contribution 50% (853,457.00 €).

Project Coordinator: Andrej Bibič (andrej.bibic@gov.si).

www.natura2000.gov.si



Slovenija med državami Evropske unije izstopa zaradi zelo visoke biotske raznovrstnosti, zato ima tudi največji delež ozemlja v območjih Natura 2000 med vsemi državami članicami Evropske unije. Prav tako pa izstopa po veliki naklonjenosti prebivalcev, da jo z lastnimi dejanji pomagajo ohranjati.

Omrežje Natura 2000 sestavlja 354 območij, kar je velik izziv za upravljanje in presega področje dela enega samega ministrstva. Program upravljanja območij Natura 2000 za obdobje 2015–2020 je zato nastal v intenzivnem sodelovanju več ministrstev in ključnih strokovnih služb. To skupno delo pa se s sprejemom dokumenta na Vladi Republike Slovenije aprila 2015 ni zaključilo, temveč šele dobro začelo.

Finančna sredstva so v sedanjem času mnogo bolj skopa kot pred leti. Zato je še posebej pomembno, da ukrepe ciljno izvajamo in prostorsko ciljno umeščamo, vse z namenom, da bi ta omejena sredstva v prihodnosti dosegla čim večji učinek. Program upravljanja je temu določil ustrezen okvir.

Ohranjena narava nudi Sloveniji tudi priložnosti za ohranjanje in ustvarjanje delovnih mest, prihodka in dodane vrednosti. Pri snovanju okvira prihodnjih projektov smo upoštevali tudi to dimenzijo.

Prepričana sem, da v Sloveniji zmoremo ohraniti izjemno naravo, ki je naš ponos, in hkrati odgovorno izkoristiti razvojne priložnosti, ki nam jih prinaša.

Irena Majcen, ministrica za okolje in prostor

Within the EU family, Slovenia's rich biodiversity is outstanding and therefore, it is obvious that the country has the largest percentage of its territory included in the Natura 2000 network. Additionally, Slovenian people are willing to actively participate in the conservation of Slovenian's biodiversity. It is a big challenge for the responsible ministry to manage an area of 354 sites included into the Natura 2000 network and it definitely exceeds the ministry's areas of work. The Natura 2000 Management Programme for the period 2015-2020 is a result of close cooperation of several ministers and their professional services. The Programme was adopted by the Slovenian government in April 2015 to open the doors for its implementation by all the sectors and experts involved in its preparation.

Financial resources are very scarce comparing to their availability a few years ago. Therefore, it is important to aim at the implementation of the conservation measures and the target areas in order to use the resources most efficiently. Its framework has been set in the Management Programme.

There is no doubt that conserved nature provides job opportunities, income and added value. All of those dimensions have been considered when outlining the future projects.

Being proud of our outstanding nature in Slovenia, I am convinced that we are capable to conserve it and at the same time, responsibly use the development opportunities that the conserved nature provides.

Irena Majcen,
Minister of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Da bi dosegli ugodno stanje rastlinskih in živalskih vrst ter habitatnih tipov, ni dovolj, da določimo varovana območja Natura 2000 in nato prepustimo, da gredo stvari svojo pot. Marsikje je treba izvajati ukrepe za ohranjanje, še posebno za najbolj ogrožene vrste in habitatne tipe.

Ker imamo v Sloveniji dobro razvito načrtovanje na področju upravljanja gozdov, lovstva, ribištva, voda ter prostora, smo se pri upravljanju območij Natura 2000 močno oprli na te načrte. Ugodno stanje vrst in habitatnih tipov bomo dosegali pretežno z izvajanjem ukrepov, ki jih načrtujejo ključni sektorji. Ker četrtna omrežja Natura leži znotraj že vzpostavljenih zavarovanih območij narave (parki, rezervati, naravni spomeniki), imajo izjemno pomembno vlogo upravljalci teh območij in njihovi načrti. Skupna kmetijska politika Evropske unije pa kmetijstvo usmerja skozi finančne spodbude, zlasti skozi Program razvoja podeželja.

Za izvajanje ukrepov so potrebna finančna sredstva. Za izvajanje najosnovnejših rednih nalog je ključni vir državni proračun. Za ukrepe, ki imajo potencial za doseganje ugodnega stanja vrst in habitatnih tipov na območjih Natura, pa so nujna sredstva Evropske unije iz te finančne perspektive.

Ohranjena narava nudi Sloveniji tudi priložnosti za ohranjanje in ustvarjanje delovnih mest, prihodka in dodane vrednosti. V programu smo posebno pozornost namenili temu, da bi imela sredstva Evropske unije iz finančne perspektive 2014–2020 čim večji učinek, in to tako pri doseganju ugodnega stanja najbolj ogroženih vrst in habitatnih tipov kot tudi pri razvojnih priložnostih, vezanih na območja Natura 2000. Pričakujemo, da bo med izvajanjem finančne perspektive to eden večjih izzivov.

Priprava Programa upravljanja območij Natura 2000 (2015–2020) je bila zelo velik zalogaj za akterje varstva narave. V tako obsežni obliki ga zagotovo ne bi bilo mogoče pripraviti brez pomoči sredstev Evropske unije, programa LIFE+.

Pomembno vlogo v celotnem procesu so poleg ekipe na ministrstvu (iz časov Ministrstva za kmetijstvo in okolje so bili to tudi kolegi s področja kmetijstva, gozdarstva in ribištva, iz časov Ministrstva za okolje in prostor pa kolegi s tega področja) imeli Zavod Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave in drugi projektni partnerji, Zavod za gozdove Slovenije, Kmetijskosvetovalna služba Kmetijsko-gozdarske zbornice Slovenije, Zavod za ribištvo Slovenije in Inštitut za vodo Republike Slovenije, zato jim je treba izreči zahvalo za njihov prispevek in podporo. Zahvaliti se želim tudi vsem drugim, ki so prispevali k pripravi tega programa, še posebno kolegom iz Službe vlade za razvoj in evropsko kohezijsko politiko in Ministrstva za gospodarstvo ter nevladnim organizacijam in strokovni javnosti.

Andrej Bibič, vodja projekta

Designation of Natura 2000 sites and then leaving them to “business as usual” is not enough to achieve a favourable conservation status of plant and animal species and habitat types. They often require implementation of conservation measures, particularly for the most threatened species and habitat types.

Slovenia has a well-developed planning system of forests, game, fisheries, water and spatial management, therefore, when preparing the Natura 2000 management programme the sectoral plans were considered. Favourable conservation status of species and habitat types can be to a large extent achieved by implementation of measures included in sectoral plans. One fourth of the Natura 2000 sites are within designated protected areas (parks, reserves, natural monuments) the role of the managers and management plans are of utmost importance for their protection. EU CAP streamlines agricultural activities using the financial incentives, mainly the Rural Development Programme.

Financial resources are critical for the implementation of conservation measures. While the implementation of basic activities and regular work depends mainly on the State budget, achievement of the favourable conservation status of species and habitat types in Natura 2000 sites depends on EU financial instruments.

Conserved nature is also an opportunity for Slovenia to maintain or open new jobs, generate income and added value. Particular attention has been paid to get the best use of the funds provided by the EU financial perspective 2014–2020. The results are expected to be twofold, on the one hand achieving favourable conservation status of the most threatened species and habitat types, and on the other, providing development opportunities of Natura 2000 sites. It is expected to be one of the main challenges in the implementation of the financial perspective.

Preparation of Natura 2000 Management Programme (2015–2020) has been a demanding task for the nature conservation sector. Thanks to the EU financial support (Programme LIFE+) it has been embraced in the most comprehensive way.

In addition to the team at the Ministry of the Environment (including agriculture, fisheries and forestry colleagues during the time when the two ministries were joint, as well as spatial planning colleagues ever since the environment and spatial planning are part of the same ministry), Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation and the project partners (Slovenia Forest Service, the Agricultural Advisory Service of the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia, Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia and Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia) played important roles in preparation of the Programme and I am grateful for their input and support. Thanks go also to all other contributors to the Programme, in particular colleagues at the Government Office for Development and for European Cohesion Policy and the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, NGOs and the professional public.

Andrej Bibič, Project Coordinator

EVROPSKO OMREŽJE NATURA 2000

Omrežje Natura 2000 se razprostira po vseh državah članicah Evropske unije. Sestavlja ga več kot 27.000 območij, na katerih želimo ohraniti živalske in rastlinske vrste ter habitate, ki so redki ali pa so v Evropi že ogroženi. Gre za največje omrežje varovanih območij na svetu s površino več kot 1.000.000 km², in to tako na kopnem kot na morju.

Podlaga za določitev območij sta dva evropska predpisa: Direktiva o pticah in Direktiva o habitatih.

NATURA 2000 V SLOVENIJI

Slovenija je država Evropske unije z največjim deležem ozemlja v območjih Natura 2000 – slednji znaša kar dobrih 37 odstotkov.

Vlada RS je omrežje vzpostavila leta 2004, tik pred vstopom v Evropsko unijo. Slabo desetletje pozneje ga je še dopolnila. Skupna površina območij Natura je 7.683 km², od tega 7.677 km² na kopnem in 6 km² na morju.

Gozdovi pokrivajo 75 odstotkov površine območij Natura 2000. V zavarovanih območjih (Triglavskem narodnem parku, regijskih in krajinskih parkih ter rezervatih in naravnih spomenikih) je 29 odstotkov površine območij Natura 2000.

Po demografski oceni na območjih Natura 2000 živi okoli 130.000 prebivalcev.

NATURA 2000 – THE EUROPEAN NETWORK

Natura 2000 network is spreading all over EU countries. It is composed of 27.000 sites, which aim at preserving animal and plant species and habitats that are rare or endangered at the EU level. It is the largest network of conservation areas on Earth, covering more than 1.000.000 km² of both, terrestrial and marine areas.

The legal basis for designation of sites lies in the Birds and Habitats Directives.

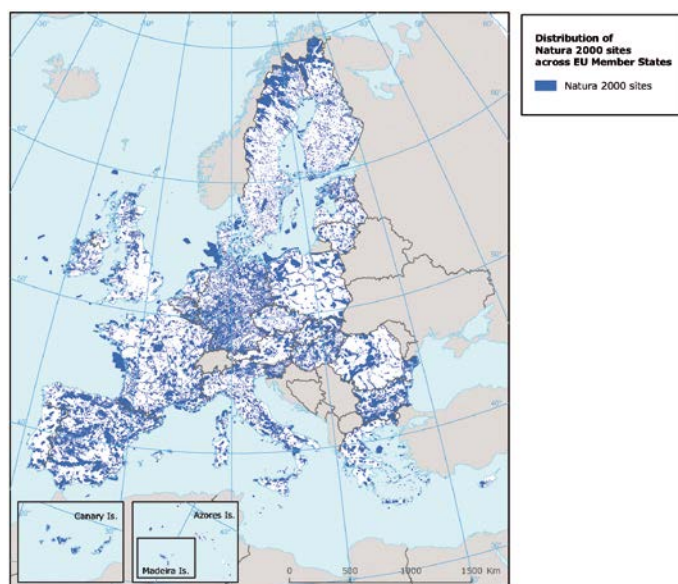
NATURA 2000 IN SLOVENIA

Slovenia is the country with largest percentage of land area covered by Natura 2000 sites in the EU, namely over 37 percent.

The Government established the network before entering the EU in 2004, and enlarged it a decade later. The Natura 2000 sites cover an area of 7.683 km², of which 7.677 km² is terrestrial and 6 km² marine.

Forests cover 75 percent of the Natura 2000 areas. Protected areas (Triglav national park, regional and landscape parks, nature reserves and natural monuments) cover 29 percent of the Natura 2000 area.

Some 130.000 inhabitants are estimated to live in Natura 2000 areas.



Območja Natura 2000 v Evropski uniji (Vir: EEA) / Natura 2000 sites in European Union (Source: EEA)



Območja Natura 2000 v Sloveniji / Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia

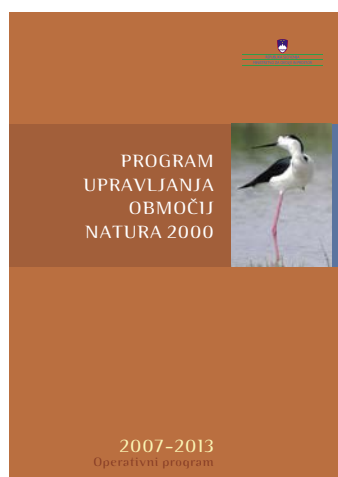
UPRAVLJANJE NATURE 2000

Natura 2000 v Sloveniji ni omrežje strogih naravnih rezervatov, iz katerih bi bile izključene dejavnosti človeka. Večina območij je vrednih zaradi tega, kako so jih ljudje upravljali doslej. Ob intenziviranju ali opuščanju rabe kmetijskih in gozdnih površin ter spremembah pri upravljanju voda pa se slabšajo življenjski pogoji za rastline in živali, ki so bili v preteklosti prilagojeni tradicionalnim dejavnostim človeka. Danes je za obstoj nekaterih vrst rabo nujno treba prilagoditi njihovim ekološkim zahtevam.

Zavedamo se, da je človek sestavni del narave in da oba najbolje sodelujeta v partnerstvu drug z drugim.

Območja Natura 2000 se najbolje upravlja, če so jasni cilji in ukrepi, sodelovanje ključnih deležnikov pa je dobro.

Preteklih sedem let je bila podlaga upravljanju v Sloveniji Program upravljanja območij Natura 2000 (2007–2013). Izkušnje iz njegovega izvajanja so bile zelo pomembne za pripravo novega programa.



MANAGEMENT OF NATURA 2000

Natura 2000 in Slovenia is not a network of strict nature reserves where human activities are excluded. Majority of the sites are valuable thanks to their past management. Yet, land management practices are changing, intensification of agricultural or forest areas on the one hand, or abandoning their use on the other, together with changes in water management are causing degradation of the living conditions of those plant and animal species that have adapted to traditional land uses. Nowadays, for the survival of certain species land uses will have to take their ecological requirements into account.

Therefore, humans are recognised to be an integral part of nature and the two work best in partnership with one another.

Natura 2000 sites are best managed where clear conservation objectives and measures have been set and cooperation of the main stakeholders established.



The basis for management in the past seven years was the Natura 2000 site Management Programme (2007-2013). Experience with its implementation was very important for preparation of the new one.



Foto / Photo: Štefka Krivec



Foto / Photo: Arhiv ZRSVN

REZULTATI: DOKUMENTI

V okviru projekta so bili izdelani naslednji dokumenti:

- Prednostni akcijski okvir za finančno obdobje 2014–2020;
- Analiza ciljev in ukrepov Programa upravljanja območij Natura 2000 (2007–2013);
- Priporočila za boljše koriščenje sredstev za upravljanje območij Natura 2000 in za pripravo Operativnega programa upravljanja območij Natura 2000 v Sloveniji 2015–2020;
- Pregled možnosti financiranja ukrepov Natura 2000 v novi finančni perspektivi: Priporočila za financiranja ukrepov programa upravljanja območij Natura 2000 v obdobju 2014–2020;
- Program upravljanja za Naturo 2000 2015–2020;
- Vključitev ukrepov Natura 2000 v sektorske in druge operativne programe (Program razvoja podeželja 2014–2020, Operativni program za izvajanje evropske kohezijske politike 2014–2020, programi čezmejnega sodelovanja, regionalni razvojni programi, Sklad za pomorstvo in ribištvo).

RESULTS: DOCUMENTS

The following documents were prepared within the project:

- *Prioritised Action Framework 2014-2020*
- *Analysis of the implementation of measures and achievement the objectives of the Natura 2000 Management Programme 2007-2013*
- *Recommendations for the better use of funds in new operational programme*
- *An overview of financing opportunities for Natura 2000 in the new EU financial perspective: Guidelines for financing the measures defined in the Natura 2000 Management Programme for the period 2014 - 2020*
- *Natura 2000 Management Programme 2015-2020*
- *Integration of measures/solutions of the Natura 2000 Management Programme (2015-2020) into sectoral and operational programmes for obtaining EU funds (agricultural, cohesion, structural, Maritime and Fisheries Fund).*



Foto / Photo: Arhiv Zavoda za ribištvo RS



Foto / Photo: Barbara Ploštajner

POGLED NAZAJ: UPRAVLJANJE NATURE 2000 V OBDOBJU 2007–2013 NI DOSEGLO PRIČAKOVANJ

Analiza izvajanja ukrepov iz programa za preteklih sedem let kaže, da je bilo aktivnosti za ohranjanje narave in Nature 2000 bistveno več kot prej, kljub temu pa je bilo doseganje ciljev večinoma pod načrtovanim.

Analiza ukrepov varstva narave je pokazala naslednje: priprava in sprejemanje načrtov upravljanja zavarovanih območij zamujata; cilj glede deleža zavarovanih območij (trenutno stanje okrog 13 odstotkov, ciljno 22 odstotkov) ne bo dosežen; mehanizem pogodbenega varstva ali skrbništva še ni zaživel.

Pregled izvajanja ukrepov trajnostnega razvoja je pokazal naslednje: precej investicij in storitev nacionalnega pomena je bilo realiziranih, vendar skupaj manj od zastavljenega; izvedba investicij in storitev iz projektnih predlogov, financiranih iz regionalnih razvojnih programov, je bila realizirana le v manjšem delu (do leta 2012 26 projektov za doseganje ciljev Nature 2000 od načrtovanega kazalnika 100 projektov).

Vključevanje v programu predvidenih raziskovalnih aktivnosti v sofinanciranje raziskovalnih programov in projektov se je izvedlo v minimalnem obsegu.

Spremljanje stanja vrst in habitatov – monitoring se je izvajal obsežneje kot prej, vendar v manjšem obsegu od načrtovanega.

Na področju gospodarjenja z gozdovi ugotavljajo, da se usmeritve, ki so povezane z načrtovanjem sonaravnega gospodarjenja z gozdovi, upoštevajo; na izvedbenem področju so rezultati slabši. V kmetijstvu so bili ukrepi kmetijsko-okoljskih programov doseženi le na 11 odstotkih območij (leto 2012). Na področju urejanja voda je velik razkorak med sprejetimi varstvenimi ukrepi ter dejanskim stanjem na terenu, ki poteka na podlagi letnih, sanacijskih in intervencijskih programov, ki ne povzemajo vsebin načrtov upravljanja voda. V sladkovodnem ribištvu so bili izvedeni predvsem ukrepi, ki niso zahtevali bistvene spremembe trenutne prakse ribiškega gospodarjenja.

LOOKING BACKWARDS: MANAGEMENT OF NATURA 2000 IN THE PERIOD 2007–2013 DID NOT REACH THE EXPECTATIONS

The analysis of the measures implemented and objectives achieved of the programme for the past seven years show a substantial increase in activities, however, they have mainly failed to fully reach the expected goals.

The analysis of the implementation of nature conservation measures show delay in the preparation and adoption of protected areas management plans; failure in achieving the set aim on proportion of protected areas (the current state is around 13%, target 22%); lack in effective implementation of the contractual and custodianship mechanism in that period.

The analysis of the sustainable development measures show that several investments and services of national importance to be implemented and financed from the intended financial sources, have failed to reach the set target (by 2012, 26 Natura 2000 projects compared to the target indicator 100 projects).

Integration of research activities, set by the Operational programme, into the financing of research programmes and projects was carried out to the smallest extent.

Monitoring the status of species and habitats was, carried out more extensively than before, however on a smaller scale than planned.

In forest management, while guidelines on sustainable forest management were implemented there is still shortage of results at the implementation level. In agriculture, the agro-environmental measures were achieved only on 11% of areas in 2012. In water management, there is a big gap between adopted conservation measures and the reality since yearly or intervention programmes do not include measures defined in the water management plans. In freshwater fisheries, mainly measures supporting existing fish management were implemented.

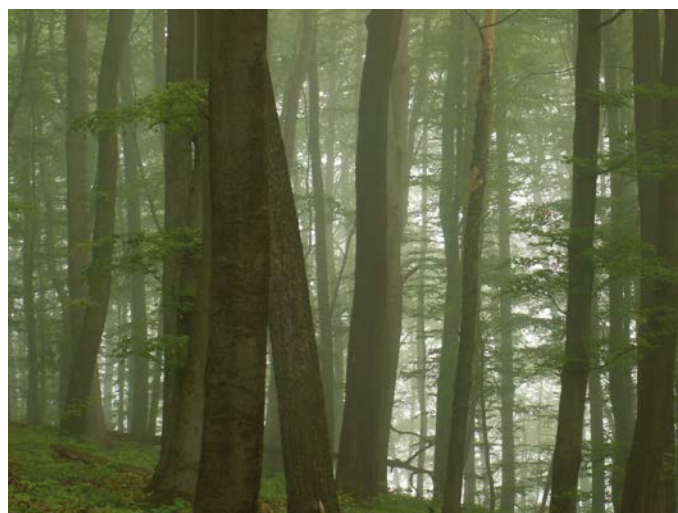


Foto / Photo: Dušan Klenovšek

PROGRAM UPRAVLJANJA OBMOČIJ NATURA 2000 2015–2020

Program določa:

- podrobne varstvene cilje, ki se praviloma nanašajo na posamezne cone znotraj območij Natura 2000;
- ukrepe za doseganje varstvenih ciljev, in sicer:
 - ukrepe varstva narave, z navedbo odgovornih nosilcev, rokov in finančnih virov;
 - ukrepe prilagojene rabe naravnih dobrin, z navedbo načrta in njegovega izvajalca;
 - ukrepe prilagojene kmetijske prakse in način zagotavljanja teh ukrepov;
 - ukrepe upravljanja voda, z navedbo načrta in njegovega izvajalca;
 - ukrepe varstva kulturne dediščine in način zagotavljanja teh ukrepov;
 - druge ukrepe;
- kazalce, ki se morajo redno spremljati, z navedbo nosilcev, rokov in finančnih virov;
- ukrepe varstva in aktivnosti, ki so potrebni za zagotovitev povezanosti evropskega ekološkega omrežja;
- raziskovalne aktivnosti.

Poleg tega se s programom upravljanja določajo prednostni projekti za doseganje ciljev in izkoriščanje priložnosti območij Natura 2000 (lokalni oziroma regionalni razvoj, delovna mesta in gospodarska rast ter ohranjanje kulturne dediščine). Pri tem se upošteva gospodarske, socialne, kulturne in demografske značilnosti ter načela trajnostnega razvoja.

Program je tudi podlaga za črpanje dela sredstev Evropske unije. Postavlja namreč izhodišče za izvajanje dveh prednostnih naložb v Operativnem programu za izvajanje Evropske kohezijske politike v obdobju 2014–2020 in integriranih projektov LIFE.

Ker se Slovenija sooča s pomanjkanjem potrebnih raziskav, podatkov in monitoringa za živalske in rastlinske vrste ter habitatne tipe, program zastavlja dejavnosti za odpravo tega primanjkljaja.

Dostop do podatkov: Za uporabnike so ključni podatki zbrani v tabelarni in grafični obliki. Najobsežnejša je tabela Cilji in ukrepi, ki vsebuje vsa območja Natura 2000 v Sloveniji, znotraj katerih so za posamezne cone vrst in habitatnih tipov določeni podrobnejši varstveni cilji in ukrepi. Grafični prikazi so dostopni v Naravovarstvenem atlasu, v profilu Natura 2000.

NATURA 2000 MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME 2015–2020

The Programme defines:

- *detailed conservation objectives that are in principle drafted for zones within Natura 2000 areas*
- *measures for achieving conservation objectives including:*
- *nature conservation measures, those responsible for their implementation, timeframes, financial sources*
- *measures for adaptive use of natural resources, with management plans and implementers*
- *measures for adaptive agricultural practices and means for the implementation of the measures*
- *water management measures, their plans and implementers*
- *conservation of cultural heritage measures and their implementation*
- *other measures*
- *indicators to be monitored and who is responsible, timeframe and financial resources*
- *conservation measures and actions needed to support the integrity of European ecological network*
- *research activities.*

In addition, the Management Programme has defined priority projects to achieve the Natura 2000 objectives and to benefit on Natura 2000 (local or regional development, employment, economic growth and conservation of cultural heritage) taking into account economic, social, cultural and demographic characteristics as well as the sustainable development principles.

The Management Programme provides basis to apply for certain EU funds. It also sets the background for the implementation of the two priority investments in the Operational Programme for the implementation of the EU cohesion policy in the period 2014–2020, as well as Life Integrated projects.

Since Slovenia is lacking research, expertise, data and monitoring of animal and plant species and habitat types, the relevant activities are included in the Management Programme.

Access to data: users can access data in tabular or graphic format. The most comprehensive is a table on “Objectives and Measures” which includes all Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia with detailed conservation objectives and measures for particular areas of species and habitat types. Graphical data are available in Nature Conservation Atlas, within the Natura 2000 field.

PRIMERI CILJEV IN UKREPOV

Varstveni cilji nam povedo, kaj narava potrebuje, da se bo lahko dolgoročno ohranila. Z ukrepi varstva pa določimo naloge posameznikov in organizacij, ki bodo pripomogle k ohranjanju narave in s tem tudi blagostanja vseh ljudi.

Vzemimo za primer območje Bloščica, kjer varujemo mokrotne travnike s travo modro stožko. Če želimo, da se ohranijo, jih ne smemo pognojiti, pa tudi kositi jih je treba pozneje kot druge travnike. Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano s Programom razvoja podeželja lastnikom teh travnikov omogoča, da se prostovoljno vključijo v izvajanje operacije HAB KOS in pridobijo finančno nadomestilo za izpad dohodka, ker bodo svoj travnik pokosili šele po 30. juniju in ga ne bodo gnojili. Pri vključitvi v operacijo bo kmetom v okviru rednega dela v pomoč svetovalna služba Kmetijsko-gozdarske zbornice Slovenije.



Foto / Photo: Karin Gabrovšek

Sokoli selci v Julijskih Alpah bodo speljali svoje mladiče le, če bodo imeli mir v okolici gnezda od 1. marca do 30. junija. V načrtih upravljanja gozdov bodo zato načrtovalci Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije dela v gozdu usmerili tako, da se v spomladanskem času gnezdom sokola selca ne bo približevalo na več kot 300 metrov.



Foto / Photo: Tomaž Mihelič

EXAMPLES OF GOALS AND MEASURES

Conservation objectives define the needs of nature for its long term survival. The conservation measures determine the actions required by an individual or organisation to safeguard nature and contribute to human wellbeing.

As an example, let's consider a site of the Bloščica Brook, important for the conservation of wet meadows and the molinia grass (purple moor-grass). In order to conserve those habitats no fertilisers can be applied and they have to be mowed much later than other meadows. Through the Rural Development Programme the Ministry of Agriculture encourages land owners to join the HAB_KOS operation and apply for financial support to compensate for the loss of income if they mow the meadow after 30th June and do not use any fertilisers in that area. Additionally, the Agricultural Advisory Service of the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia will provide any necessary help to the farmer joining the HAB_KOS operation.



Foto / Photo: Karin Gabrovšek

In the Julian Alps, the peregrine falcon needs a peaceful area to breed and raise offspring between 1st March and 30 June. Therefore, the forest management plans will include measures to keep the forestry activities away from the falcon nests in their breeding period at a minimum distance of 300 metres.

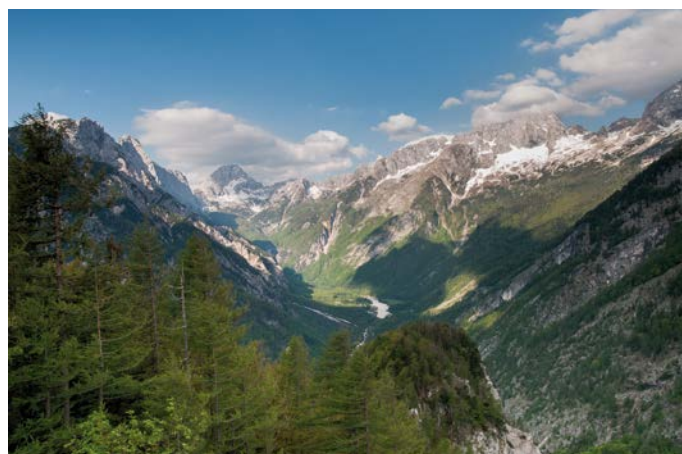


Foto / Photo: Aleš Zdešar

Prodišča so pomemben element življenjskega prostora soške postrvi. Z regulacijami in pregradami smo prodonosnost rek in dinamiko prodišč marsikje že preveč omejili. Če želimo ohraniti bogastvo rek, bomo morali njihovo stanje ponekod tudi izboljšati. V območju Soča z Volarijo bo v akte o podelitvi vodne pravice Agencija Republike Slovenije za okolje zato vključila varstveni cilj »zadostna prodonosnost in naravna dinamika prodišč«. Imetniki vodne pravice bodo tako zavezani naravi prijaznejšemu ravnanju z reko.



Foto / Photo: Ciril Mlinar Cic

Gravel bar is an important part of the marble trout habitat. Due to canalisation of river beds and construction of dams the river flows have been altered and less gravel has been deposited. In order to maintain the rich biodiversity of rivers in Slovenia the situation has to be improved at least in certain areas. Such a case is the Soča River and its tributary the Volarija Stream. To maintain the river biodiversity the Environmental Agency will include a conservation objective "maintain sufficient gravel transportation and natural gravel bar dynamics" when assigning the water rights. Thus, the holders of water rights will be obliged to maintain the natural characteristics of the river.



Foto / Photo: Jože A. Mihelič

Oglejmo si še primer ohranjanja vidre ob Kolpi. Reka je zanimiva za obisk in posebno poleti je za plašne živali ob njej kar preživahno. Zaposleni Krajinskega parka Kolpa bodo zato del svojega delovnega časa s sredstvi, pridobljenimi iz evropskih projektov, namenili različnim načinom ozaveščanja obiskovalcev kolpske doline. Usmerjali nas bodo stran od mirnih con, namenjenih živalim. Seveda to pomeni, da bo naše gibanje omejeno, vendar bomo nagrajeni z bogastvom živega sveta okoli nas.

Another example is conservation of otter in the Kolpa River. The river attracts many visitors particularly in summer period when too many visitors may cause disturbance to a naturally timid otter species. Therefore, the Nature Park Kolpa will use EU project funds for different means to raise awareness of the visitors to the Kolpa valley. The Park will make sure to guide visitors away from the quiet zones determined for the animal protection. In practice, it means that entrance into those areas will be regulated and in return a visitor will be enchanted by rich biodiversity.



Foto / Photo: Boris Grabrijan



Foto / Photo: Teo Hrvoje Oršanič

REZULTATI: SODELOVANJE, VKLJUČEVANJE, USPOSABLJANJE

O ukrepih za Naturo 2000 so tekla posvetovanja z deležniki in ključnimi ciljnimi skupinami, s tem pa se je hkrati večala njihova ozaveščenost o pomenu tega omrežja.

POSVETI S STROKOVNJAKI IN KLJUČNIMI DELEŽNIKI

Program upravljanja smo pripravili v tesnem sodelovanju s 25 biologi, raziskovalci in poznavalci rastlin in živali. Organizirali smo 75 delavnic, na katerih smo določili varstvene cilje in predvideli ukrepe, s katerimi jih bomo dosegli.

Osnutek programa upravljanja smo nato pregledali še skupaj s strokovnjaki s področja gozdarstva in lova, kmetijstva, urejanja voda in ribištva. Ti so v izdelek prispevali dragocena praktična znanja in izkušnje s področja upravljanja naravnih virov, to je gozdov, voda ...

Rezultate analize preteklega programa ter predlagane cilje in ukrepe smo predstavili na dveh strokovnih posvetih leta 2013 in 2014, ki se ju je udeležilo čez 300 ljudi, zlasti naravovarstvenikov ter strokovnjakov s področja gozdarstva, kmetijstva in ribištva. Širša strokovna javnost se je z osnutkom programa upravljanja seznanila in ga komentirala tudi na šestih srečanjih, tematsko namenjenih upravljanju Nature 2000 z ukrepi gozdarstva in lova, kmetijstva, urejanja voda, ribištva, regionalnega razvoja ter monitoringa in raziskav.

MREŽENJE – ČEZMEJNO SODELOVANJE

Čezmejne delavnice in okrogle mize na temo upravljanja območij Natura 2000 v novi finančni perspektivi so potekale z Madžarsko (Őrizzentpéter in Csopak), Hrvaško (Zagreb), Avstrijo (Borovlje/Ferlach in Apače) in Italijo (Pušja vas/Venzone). Udeležilo se jih je več kot 170 predstavnikov iz sfere javnih služb, gospodarstva in nevladnih organizacij.

Udeleženci so predstavili svoje izkušnje z upravljanjem z vidika različnih sektorjev (gozdarstvo in lovstvo, kmetijstvo, upravljanje obalnih in morskih območij ter mokrišč in upravljanje jam in voda) in primere dobre prakse.

RESULTS: CO-OPERATION, PARTICIPATION, TRAINING

Stakeholders and key target groups have been consulted on conservation measures for Natura 2000, resulting in better awareness of the importance of the network.

CONSULTATION WITH EXPERTS AND KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The Management Programme was prepared in close cooperation with 25 biologists, researchers and experts on plant and animal species. 75 workshops were organised to determine conservation objectives and measures for achieving the objectives. The draft Management Programme was then consulted by forest and hunting, agriculture, water management and fisheries experts. Their field knowledge and experience in natural resources management (forestry, water...) importantly contributed to the final output.

The analyses of the previous management programme for the period 2007-2013 were presented at two expert meetings held in 2013 and 2014, attended by over 300 participants, including forestry and hunting, agricultural, water management, fisheries, regional development, monitoring and research experts.

NETWORKING – CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

Workshops and round tables in management of cross-border Natura 2000 sites in the new financial perspective took place with Hungary (Őrizzentpéter; Csopak), Croatia (Zagreb), Austria (Borovlje/Ferlach and Apače) and Italy (Pušja vas/Venzone). More than 170 participants from public sector, business and NGOs attended the events.

Management experience of different sectors (forestry and hunting, agriculture and water management) and in different areas (coastal and marine areas, wetlands and caves) and examples of good practice were presented and shared.

IZOBRAŽEVANJE O VKLJUČEVANJU DELEŽNIKOV

Z izobraževanjem smo povečali razumevanje načel in koncepta vključevanja deležnikov. Izboljšali smo spretnosti udeležencev za izvajanje procesov vključevanja deležnikov, spoznali prednosti in izzive vključevanja deležnikov in zainteresiranih ter tehnike za izvajanje procesov, kjer se vključuje deležnike.

FOTONATEČAJ LJUDJE Z NARAVO, NARAVA ZA LJUDI

»Ljudje z naravo, narava za ljudi« je moto natečaja, ki sta ga razpisala reviji Ona in Onaplus z Zavodom Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave leta 2014. Namen je bil prispevati k boljši prepoznavnosti odnosa med človekom in naravo, njunemu sobivanju in vzajemni blaginji. Deseterica najboljših fotografij je bila razstavljena v poslovnih prostorih časopisa Delo in objavljena v reviji.



Zmagovalna fotografija Doroteje Gorše Jutranja pesem, foto: Blaž Samec /
Winning photography: Morning song, photo Blaž Samec.

SPLETNI VODNIK ZA POTENCIALNE PRIJAVITELJE

Vodnik deležnikom, ki bi lahko izvajali nove projekte, podaja informacije za pripravo projektnih idej iz programa upravljanja Natura 2000. Z različnimi instrumenti jim nudi informacije o možnostih financiranja projektov v finančnem obdobju 2014–2020.

Dopolnjuje ga spletna aplikacija, ki vodi potencialne prijavitelje skozi pripravo podrobnejšega predloga in identifikacijo možnih virov financiranja ter prijave na razpise. Aplikacija je dodana spletni strani www.natura2000.gov.si.

TRAINING IN STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Training raised understanding of the principles and concept of cooperation with stakeholders. It improved skills to implement stakeholder participation processes, to recognise the advantages and challenges of stakeholder and interested groups or involved individuals, and prepared participants for stakeholder participation processes (techniques).

PHOTO CONTEST PEOPLE FOR NATURE, NATURE FOR PEOPLE

“People for Nature, Nature for People” was the title of the contest, published by the Ona and Onaplus magazines, together with Institute for Nature Conservation of the Republic of Slovenia in 2014. Its aim was to contribute to a better recognition of the Human - Nature relationship, their co-existence and mutual well-being. The photo exhibition displayed ten best photos at the headquarters of Delo and published in the magazine.



Foto / Photo: Arhiv ZRSVN

ON-LINE GUIDANCE FOR POTENTIAL APPLICANTS

The Guide encourages stakeholders to prepare new project ideas based on Natura 2000 Management Programme. It provides information on different funding options for projects in the 2014–2020 financial perspective.

The Guide is complemented by an on-line application form leading possible applicants through a detailed project proposal and identification of possible funding instruments and tenders. The application can be accessed at www.natura2000.gov.si.



Foto / Photo: Dušan Klenovšek

LIFE

LIFE+ je finančni instrument Evropske unije. Zagotavlja podporo razvoju in izvajanju okoljske politike in zakonodaje Evropske unije.

V območjih Natura 2000 so sredstva namenjena najboljšim praksam in demonstracijskim projektom, povezanim z upravljanjem teh območij.

V Sloveniji smo od leta 2000 do 2013 pridobili 22 projektov s področja narave in z njimi pridobili dobrih 21 milijonov evrov sofinanciranja za ohranjanje biotske raznovrstnosti skupaj z omrežjem Natura 2000.

LIFE

LIFE+ is the financial instrument of the European Union. It provides specific support for developing and implementing Community environmental policy and legislation.

In Natura 2000 sites, financing is aimed at best-practice or demonstration projects related to the management of the sites.

In the period 2000-2013, Slovenia gained 22 projects in the field of nature conservation, thus gaining 21 million euro co-financing the protection of biodiversity, together with Natura 2000.

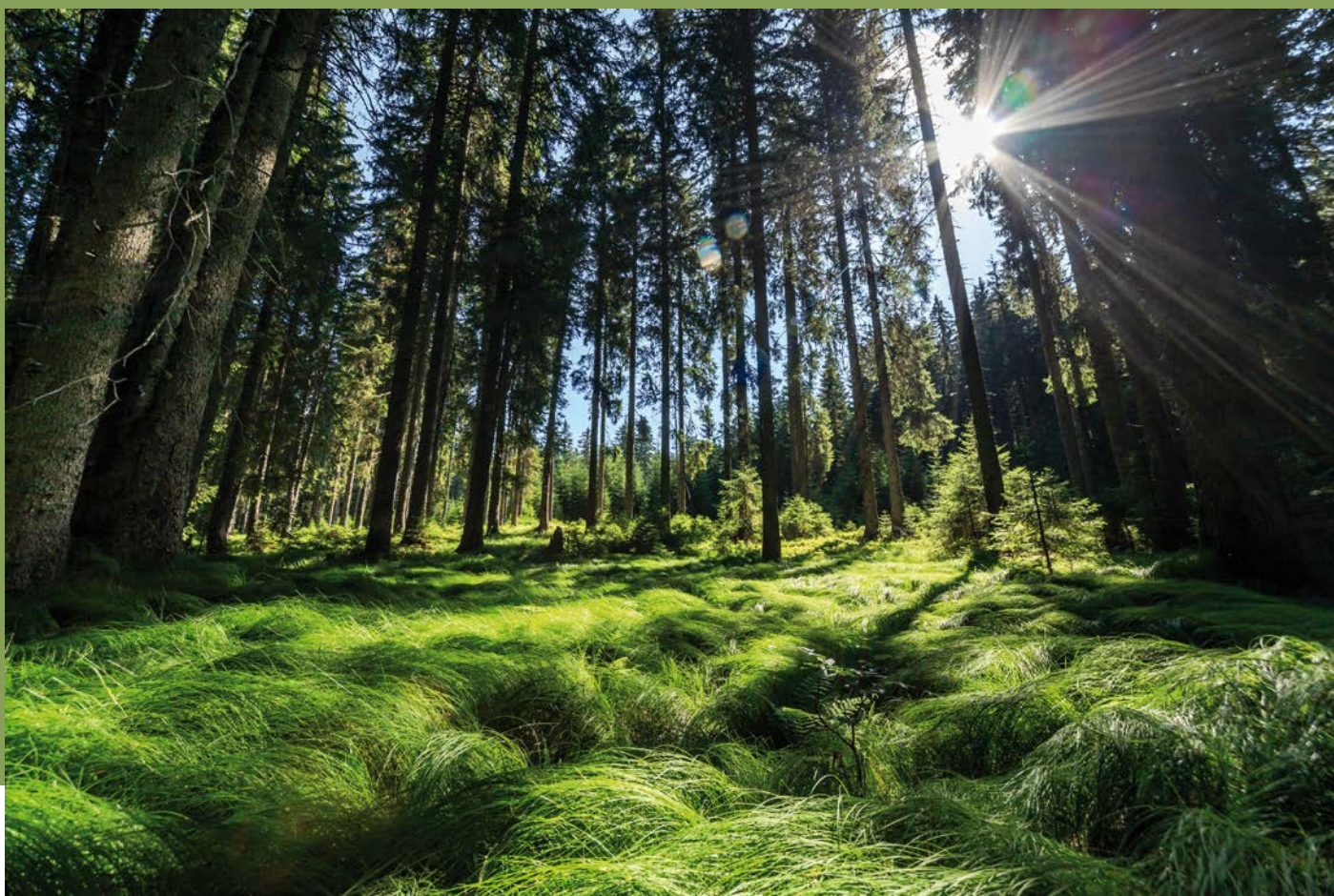




Foto / Photo: Barbara Ploštajner



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