

3rd NATIONAL CONSULTATION DIALOGUE in Ljubljana, 10. 10. 2016

1. General Data

Country:	Slovenia
Organizer:	GWP Slovenia, Environmental Agency Slovenia
Date & Place:	10 October, 2016 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Participants (institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slovenian chamber of Agriculture and Forestry - Directorate for Water Republic of Slovenia - Ministry of Environment and Spatial planning - Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food - Slovenian Environment Agency - Biotechnical Faculty

2. Objectives & Programme

Main objective of the 3rd NCD (which processes are you targeting)		
<p>Main goal is to highlight the fact, that drought is becoming a bigger problem every year, but funds for drought relief are smaller and smaller. We should target the activities to prevent drought issues. According to the past, Slovenia has already declared drought as a national risk, therefore according to article 13 of WFD, Slovenia should prepare a drought management plan, and include it into river basin management plans. Our drought management at the moment is very scattered. As the Guidelines suggest, we should establish a group of experts (Drought Committee), that would coordinate and distribute tasks for drought prevention and management.</p>		
How will the 3rd NCD contribute to the development of the Drought Management Plan?		
<p>Invited experts have the chance to affect current policies and laws. The idea was to present the GWP guidelines adapted to Slovenian situation and our ideas to experts, that can promote the creation of Drought Management plan and transfer it into actual use. The new management plan was successfully presented, the ideas were discussed and drought management problems are now known among possible members of Drought Committee Working groups.</p>		
Programme of the 3rd NCD		
09:30 – 10:00	Participants registration	
10:00 – 10:15	Welcome speeches	Klemen Bergant (Slovenian Environment Agency), Martina Zupan (GWP Slovenia)
10:15 – 10:45	Development of drought monitoring	Andreja Sušnik, Janez Polajnar (Slovenian Environment Agency)
10:45 – 11:15	Publication Drought and Water framework directive	Sabina Bokal (GWP CEE)

11:15 – 11:35	Drought in legislation	Gregor Gregorič (Slovenian Environment Agency)
11:35 – 12:00	Climate change scenarios - hydrological extremes	Mojca Dolinar (ARSO)
12.00 – 12.30	<i>Coffee break and press conference</i>	
12:30 – 13:00	Discussion with invited panelists about suggestion for drought management in Slovenia and possibilities to bring it to practice (publication Drought and WFD)	<p><i>Panelists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slovenian chamber of Agriculture and Forestry - Directorate for Water - Ministry of Environment and Spatial planning - Ministry of agriculture, forestry and food - Slovenian Environmental agency - Biotechnical Faculty
13:00 – 13:15	Conclusions	

3. Report

Report (max 2000 characters)

short description of the 3rd NCD

After introductory greetings from GWP and Slovenian Environment Agency representatives, lectures followed. First one was presented by Andreja Sušnik with content about drought monitoring, which is one of the main task connected with drought for Slovenian Environment agency. Presentation of the new brochure Drought and Water Framework Directive was next, presented by Sabina Bokal, GWP CEE. Gregor Gregorič (Slovenian Environment Agency) then explained into details about how drought is implemented in the legislative field, and finally Climate change scenarios and hydrological extremes were presented by Mojca Dolinar (Slovenian Environmental Agency).

After the break and press conference the panel discussion was next. The participating speakers were presented four questions, and gave answers according to their opinion and experience. The questions were:

1. What is your opinion on operative drought monitoring in Slovenian Environment Agency and whether data and products from Slovenian Environment agency are suitable for your field and in what extend do the data reach the users?
2. Are the formal arrangements of drought in state programs (Law on natural disasters, RBMP, state strategy of adaptation to climate change, program of country development ...) described satisfactory? What is your opinion about programs or where is still space for improvement?
3. In Slovenia solving problems connected to drought is mainly concentrated on actions after drought. For better drought management we would like to act more effectively before and during drought. What is your

opinion about current drought management and how could we improve it in sense of proactive approach?
What do you think about the concept of drought management presented in the publication? (p. 14)

4. What ways are useful and suitable for communication of drought problems with users, public and the media?

Outcomes

Briefly explain what were the main outcomes of your NCD and if you have achieved any of the below listed outcomes.

Drought monitoring in Slovenian Environment Agency, which includes measuring state of meteorological and hydrological variables (precipitation, evaporation, water flow, level of ground water, etc.) and forecasting (hydrology, meteorology), has gradually developed in the past 10 years. This was possible because of newly developed methods, techniques (model of water balance, satellite imagery, scenarios of climate change etc.), that have been coordinated alongside development in European and world sphere.

It is crucial to build on awareness of users – the professional and general public, to consider also their opinion and strengthen communication channels (websites, mobile applications, education, etc.). This will lead to better knowledge and usage of Slovenian Environment Agency information on drought issues. So far the drought management has been connected with farming sector, whereas other users of water resources (hydro power plants, tourism, water supply, traffic, fishery etc.) haven't been considered.

Legal basis for drought are scattered; an integrated approach for water management is needed (for droughts and floods) and all sectors need to be included. In Slovenia we already have many professional basis, that can support this integrated approach.

In state budget less and less funding is available for nature disaster damage, including after drought, therefore more funds and work need to be included into drought prevention actions (using tools for drought monitoring, preparing drought monitoring plan ...).

Next steps

What were the next steps agreed on the NCD?

Drought in the state field has been recognized as an important risk, but to effectively manage drought issues we need to classify it as strategic content.

Impacts that IDMP CEE have in your country

Please explain what are the main impacts in your country that are in some way connected with the IDMP CEE activities (NCDs, demonstration projects, etc.). What kind of changes have you noticed in the last two years in a field of the drought management in your country?