

Ramsar National Report to COP14

COP14 National Report

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (China, 2021).
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

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 on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
 - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
 - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) 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".
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.

11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:

- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
- ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national 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;
 - * the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
 - * the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
- iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
- iv) 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
- v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

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 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, 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.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the national priority for that area of activity as well as the level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the National Targets for implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets. Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP14 National Report Format

Important - please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report form

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).

14. The deadline for submission of the **completed NRF is January 21st 2021**. It will not be possible to

include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of **national targets is by 24 January 2020**

16. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

17. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

18. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

19. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

20. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.

21. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Section 1: Institutional Information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>

Name of Contracting Party

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

> Slovakia

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Slovak National Report official letter.pdf](#) - A letter from the Head of Administrative Authority - Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority

> Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection

Head of Administrative Authority - name and title

> Katarína Butkovská, Mgr., Director General

Mailing address

> Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1, 812 35 Bratislava, Slovakia

Telephone/Fax

> +421 2 5956 2162

Email

> katarina.butkovska@enviro.gov.sk

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title

> Janka Guzmová, Ing.

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> Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
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Telephone/Fax

> +421 2 5956 2242

Email

> janka.guzmova@enviro.gov.sk

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

Name and title

> Eduard Stloukal, RNDr., PhD

Name of organisation

> Comenius University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Zoology

Mailing address

> Comenius University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Zoology
Mlynská dolina, Ilkovičova 6, 842 15 Bratislava 4, Slovakia

Telephone/Fax

> +421 2 6029 6333

Email

> stloukal@fns.uniba.sk

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

Name and title

> Alena Badurová, Mgr.; Miriam Balciarová, Ing.

Name of organisation

> State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic

Mailing address

> Malá Fatra National Park Administration, Hrnčiarska 197, 013 03 Varín, Slovakia

Telephone/Fax

> +421 41 5071413-4 / Fax: +421 41 5692101

Email

> alena.badurova@sopsr.sk; miriam.balciarova@sopsr.sk

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

Name and title

> Jana Menkynová, Mgr.

Name of organisation

> Daphne - Institute of Applied Ecology

Mailing address

> Podunajská 24, 821 06 Bratislava, Slovakia

Telephone/Fax

> +421 918 700 272 / Fax: +421 2 455 240 19

Email

> menkynova@daphne.sk

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

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

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

- 1)
 - › Wetland Restoration within several projects
- 2)
 - › Transborder and regional cooperation
- 3)
 - › Update of the Action Plan for implementation of the Management Plan for Wetlands of Slovakia for period 2019 - 2021
- 4)
 - › Mainstreaming of wetland ecosystems in national strategies and plans (e.g. on adaptation to climate change, 2030 Environmental policy etc.)
- 5)
 - › Strengthening the protection of numerous wetland sites including rivers under the Natura 2000 network and new provisions for wetlands conservation in the law (§ 6 of Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended)

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

- 1)
 - › Lack of human capacities for implementation and supervision
- 2)
 - › Continuing pressure from the development activities on all types of wetlands
- 3)
 - › Lack of training and capacity building opportunities
- 4)
 - › Insufficient funding from the state budget for regular management of wetland sites and funding for maintenance, restoration and monitoring
- 5)
 - › Involvement of stakeholders in the conservation, management and restoration of wetland sites

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

- 1)
 - › Protection of additional wetland sites and their management, including in the river basin management plans
- 2)
 - › Restoration of degraded wetlands
- 3)
 - › Strengthened regional cooperation and governance
- 4)
 - › Improved education, training and capacity building
- 5)
 - › Continued monitoring of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands and wetland species

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

- › No recommendations.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)
> No recommendations.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

> It can be improved through a better coordination and communication among relevant national focal points, including the work on preparation of post 2020 strategies and action plans. Obligatory working groups, where all relevant national focal points for each convention will be involved would help to improve the process as well and improve the work on synergies among them.

G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

> Mentioning the Ramsar Convention should be covered in all relevant strategies and actions plans, when issues on biodiversity are mentioned/covered. The importance of wetlands is emphasized (especially during last years) in all relevant strategies not only in the context of biodiversity protection but also in the context of water supply and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Currently is under development new Concept of Water Policy for 2021-2030 with outlook to 2050 in which the link to Ramsar Convention will be more emphasized.

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

> Women and men are equally involved in development of strategic documents, action plans and decisions and research.

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

> No.

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

> Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "MoE")
State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as "SNC SR")
Institute of Environmental Policy - an independent analytical unit of the MoE
Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic
Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic
Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic
Slovak Environment Agency
Slovak Museum of Nature Protection and Speleology
Slovak Mining Museum
Daphne - Institute of Applied Ecology
Slovak Anglers Association
Slovak Water Management Enterprise (hereinafter referred to as "SWME")
Water Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as "WRI")
Slovak Ornithological Society/BirdLife Slovakia (hereinafter referred to as "SOS/BirdLife")

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

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

Target 1

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

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

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

1.3.i

Please select only one per square.

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

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

1.1 Additional information

> Wetlands conservation and identification of wetlands benefits are integrated in:

- updated Action Plan for Wetlands for period 2019 - 2021 for implementation of the Management Plan for Wetlands of Slovakia until 2024 in Slovakia was adopted by the Government in 2019 and it is based on the Ramsar Strategic Plan;
- Strategy of the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 (2019) identifies protection of forest, grassland and wetland ecosystems as one of the main environmental issues in Slovakia. It includes measures and targets in water management, biodiversity and landscape protection, wetland restoration, sustainable land use and management, flood prevention and other wetland related priorities,
- updated National Adaptation Strategy - NAS (2018) - wetland issues and benefits from wetlands are captured in chapters on biodiversity, water management and built environment in the form of recommended green and blue adaptation measures. The draft Action Plan to the NAS has been developed and it is in process of strategic environment assessment (restoration, conservation and management of wetlands is included),
- Action Plan to Address the Consequences of Drought and Water Scarcity (2018) is another type of documents related to water and wetland conservation and restoration,
- National Forestry Plan - includes measures for conservation and enhancement of biodiversity of the rivers and lakes, management of small watercourses, mitigation of climate change impact and drought, maintenance and improvement of ecosystem services of forests,
- Prioritized Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000 Network in the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 8 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive) for the Multiannual Financial Framework for period 2014 - 2020 and updated PAF for period 2021 -

2027□

- Water Management Plan of the Slovak Republic (2015) (MoE and its institutions work on the 3rd cycle of the Water Management plan of the Slovak Republic and wetland issues will be incorporated into the Danube River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and Vistula RBMP, Flood Risk Management Plans for the Danube River Basin and Vistula River Basin, Plan of public water-supply and sewage systems development in Slovakia,
- Analysis of the possibilities for use of wetland sites for sustainable forms of tourism; Manual for destination management of a Ramsar Site (Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic, draft, 2020),
- European Union Strategy for Danube Region – underlines an integrated approach to sustainable development on the Danube Region as a major international hydrological basin and ecological corridor,
- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and especially Rural Development Programme for Slovakia (2014-2020). Wetlands protection is partially (insufficiently) covered also by the CAP payments and measures, either as part of the direct payments conditionalities or by separated measures linked especially to wetlands conservation.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

~~-[Water Management Plan of the Slovak Republic](#)~~

~~-[Action Plan to Address the Consequences of Drought and Water Scarcity](#)~~

~~-[Strategy of the Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030](#)~~

Target 2

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.1 Additional Information

>

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

2.2 Additional Information

> Environmental flow has not been estimated yet, but WRI has just started the process of environmental flow quantification.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown

2.3 Additional Information

>

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

2.4 Additional Information

> LIVING RIVERS project - submitted project,

For the Danube river - SKD0016 and SKD0018,

For the Hron River - Slatina tributary SKR0012 (pattern of a significantly altered water body in an urban area), specific measures will be implemented in the lower Hron River within the selected water bodies: SKR0223, SKR0005, SKR004,

Water bodies on the Belá River: SKV0010, SKV0011 (Belá), SKV0073, SKV0389 (tributaries).

RENORA project - submitted project will provide water for the restoration of the castle park in Rusovce, respectively for Natura2000 sites, as well as for the Rusovce - Rajka drainage canal, which previously served this purpose,

LIFE14 NAT/SK/001306 Restoration and management of the Danube floodplain habitats

LIFE17 NAT/SK/000621 Restoration of habitats for *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

DTP1-1-005-2.3 Bridging the Danube Protected Areas towards a Danube Habitat Corridor (DANUBEparksCONNECTED),

LIFE12 NAT/SK/000488 Integrated river habitat management in south Slovakia (SOS/BirdLife Slovakia),

LIFE15 NAT/SK/000861 Restoration of wetlands and protection of birds in the SPA Poiplie, Horná Orava and Senianske rybníky in Slovakia (SOS/BirdLife Slovensko),

FMP-E/1901/4.1/014 Alive Oxbows (SOS/BirdLife Slovensko).

MoE together with the SNC SR and other partners prepared LIFE Integrated project (NATURA 2000 SVK)

focused on creation of management centers for management of peatlands in the northern and central Slovakia. In lowlands the lateral branches of rivers will be restored (e. g. the Morava and the Latorica rivers - specifically in West Slovakia SKCHVU016 Záhorské Pomoravie, SKUEV0314 Morava, SKUEV0161 Suchohrad alluvium of the Morava river, SKUEV 0125 Gajar alluvium of the Morava river, SKUEV0311 Kačenky and localities on the east - Tajba (SKUEV0019 Tarbucka / SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie) and oxbow lake of the Tice River (SKCHVU015 Medzibodrožie).

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system?

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

> 69,13

2.5 Additional Information

> In 2019 was recorded increase in the number of inhabitants connected to the public sewage system up to 3 769 360 people, which is 69.13 % of the total population of Slovakia. In the coming years, we expect a further increase in the percentage of the households connected to the public sewer system, where the public sewer system was built with the help of public funds, from EU funds, the state budget and the households' own resources.

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (percentage)

>

F=Less than (percentage)

>

G=More than (percentage)

> 75 %

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.6 Additional Information

> It is estimated that more than 75 % of the population has access to public sewerage (there is an opportunity to connect to an already built and operated public sewer system). More public sewers are being completed in this time. It is expected after finalization, that 85 % of the population of the concerned agglomerations will have the opportunity to connect to public sewerage. These are mainly located in protected water management areas with a high degree of protection of the territory, or in agglomerations with more than 2 000 equivalent inhabitants (where the Slovak Republic has obligations towards the EU, arising from the Treaty of Accession of the Slovak Republic to the EU).

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (percentage)

> 30,87 %

F=Less than (percentage)

>

G=More than (percentage)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.7 Additional Information

> Approximately 30.87 % of the total population of Slovakia uses cesspools for the temporary storage of wastewater from households, which are afterwards exported to the relevant wastewater treatment plant. Only a small percentage of the population still uses pit latrine.

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.8 Additional Information

> Out of the total number of 173 registered municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) in Slovakia there are registered 10 natural WWTPs and 5 root WWTPs in operation.

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

E=Exact number (plants)

> 713

F=Less than (plants)

>

G=More than (plants)

>

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.9 Additional Information

> In Slovakia, there are registered 713 municipal WWTPs. Of the total amount of produced wastewater discharged through the public sewerage system 427 million m³, 423 million m³ of wastewater is treated in the WWTPs, which represents 99.06 %.

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

A=Good

B=Not functioning

C=Functioning

Q=Obsolete

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

2.10 Additional Information

> In agglomerations in the size category over 2 000 equivalent inhabitants, 270 WWTPs were registered in

2018, of which in accordance with Art. 4 of Council Directive 91/271/EEC on urban waste water treatment, there were 260 WWTPs.

To the 31st December 2018, 315 out of 345 WWTPs in municipalities in the size category below 2 000 equivalent inhabitants in permanent operation, met the requirements for the discharge of treated wastewater in the parameters COD and BOD5 according to Art. 4 of the Directive and at the same time had the required technology for wastewater treatment; 19 WWTP in permanent operation did not meet the requirements of Art. 4 of the Directive; 31 WWTPs that were in trial operation during 2018, nevertheless met the requirements of Art. 4 of the Directive. Therefore it is possible to assume that in the future the number of suitable functional WWTPs in permanent operation will increase even more.

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Not Functioning
- C=Functioning
- Q=Obsolete
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

2.11 Additional Information

> There are approximately 10 000 of domestic WWTPs which are permitted and operated in category up to 50 equivalent inhabitants.

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

>

2.12 Additional Information

> Relevant data is not available. Waste water is reused mostly by industrial enterprises in their production process, in smaller scale in municipalities.

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

SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

Please select only one option

- R=Agriculture
- S=Landscape
- T=Industrial
- U=Drinking
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

2.13 Additional Information

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

> Relevant data is not available. Waste water is reused mostly by industrial enterprises in their production process, in smaller scale in municipalities.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- X=Unknown

2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example

> Out of the total number of registered municipal WWTPs, there are 713 registered and in operation only 10 natural WWTPs and only 5 root WWTPs.

Target 3

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

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

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar

handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

3.1 Additional Information

> The Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended encourages the conservation and wise use of wetlands through its § 6. The private sector cannot damage the wetlands and everybody needs the consent of the nature conservation authority for intervention to wetlands.

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

Please select only one per square.

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

3.2 Additional information

> The principle of using the property wisely and to take appropriate measures is included in the Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended. Maintaining or achieving the favourable conservation status of habitats and of sites of international importance is an obligation of the land owner and land user, who can be compensated or can be supported by the financial contribution. Some management activities are implemented with the agreement of the land owners or land users or are ordered in private companies.

Foundations and small grants schemes of private companies annually support projects for improvement of state of some wetlands, their biodiversity and educational activities.

According to the Act No. 326/2005 Coll. Of Forests as amended the management plans for forests (for all forest land) are elaborated and include measures aimed at the sustainable management of forests, including in wetland areas. Forests in wetland sites are usually designated in a category of protected forest with special type of management. Implementation of these measures by forest managers and private owners also indirectly contributes to the sustainable use and conservation of wetlands.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

3.3 Additional information

> Incentive measures are included in the Act No. 543/2002 on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended. Guidelines and methodologies for using the incentive measures were developed and used.

In some protected areas management activities (e. g. clearing of shrubs, reed and tall herbs) have led to preparation of the site for regular management and wise use by land owners and land users according to the needs of habitats and species.

Conditions for payments in Rural Development Programme include obligations to prevent damage and removal of landscape elements on arable land (including wetlands, baulks), water protection from nitrate pollution from agricultural sources, etc.

Wetlands conservation and sustainable use, as well as increasing of ecological functioning of wetland landscape elements, including required target state, is a component part of the forest management planning procedures and is applied in particular through designation of protection forests and forests of special purpose. These procedures are applied according to legal regulations in forest management in accordance

with provisions of § 13 of the Act No. 326/2005 on Forests as amended during elaboration of forest management plans.

Wetlands were included in the specification for subsidy for municipalities and micro-regions from the Village Restoration Programme 2019 – Restoration of wetlands and peatbogs, Wastewater treatment plants using roots. Wetlands protection was included in the competition ENVIROCITY 2019.

Regarding this, the implementation of environmental objectives stated under the Water Framework Directive and the Floods Directive helps to implement the incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands. The application of measures in practice is gradual, depending on the available capacities and resources.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned
- Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional Information

> The new forthcoming concept for river restoration in Slovakia will be included within the updated Water Plan of Slovakia for period 2021 – 2027, a specific list of restoration and rehabilitation measures, including the setting of their priorities for respective water courses, which should ensure significant elimination of harmful interventions in river ecosystems and their gradual restoration where necessary. Ramsar sites have a special position in the selection of priority areas and take them into account with particular emphasis. Conservation and wise use of wetlands is and should be a significant part of the draft Strategic Plan of CAP for 2021 – 2027, which is under the preparation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic (in cooperation with the MoE and SNC SR together with NGOs).

Target 4

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

{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

4.1 Additional information

> The Slovak Republic adopted in 2019 a new Act No. 150/2019 Coll. on prevention, management and eradication of invasive alien species (National Act on IAS), which implements EU Regulation no. 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species into national legislation. Inventory of IAS is included in the annual work plans of SNC SR. Inventory of IAS covers inventory of species listed both in the List of IAS of Union concern (Commission implementing regulation (EU) No 2016/1141, No 1267/2017 and No 2019/1262) and in the List of IAS of Slovak concern (National list of IAS) published in the Regulation of the Slovak Government No 449/2019. Other alien species are also subject of inventory. IAS that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands are included in these Lists.

Data gained in the inventory are included into the Complex Information and Monitoring System (KIMS) of Som na ceste! SR.

The public can find and download more information on IAS, both IAS of Union concern (EU List of IAS) and Slovak concern (National list of IAS) from the homepages of the SNC SR <http://www.sopsr.sk/invazne-web/> and the MoE <https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/nepovodne-invazne-druhy/>.

Besides KIMS, data on IAS/alien species are gathered in database systems of other institutions, e. g. Plant Science and Biodiversity Centre of the Slovak Academy of Sciences developed databases for plant species and information on the occurrence of IAS/alien species is available in the Central Database of Phytocenological Relevés (CDF) or Database of Alien Plant Species (DASS). Data on species including alien species are gathered also in database of SOS/BirdLife, which is publicly available. General public can add data to this database and it is widely used tool of "social science".

SWME, as the administrator and manager of waters, significant watercourses, small watercourses and water structures, ensures the fulfilment of obligations based on Act No. 364/2004 Coll. on Waters and on the Amendment of the Act of the Slovak National Council no. 372/1990 Coll. on offenses as amended (Water Act)

and Act no. 7/2010 Coll. on Flood Protection. Within these activities is the obligation to remove invasive plant species and monitor the development of communities of invasive plant species on land owned by the Slovak Republic, in the report of SWME in order to minimize and regulate the number of invasive plant species occurring in watercourses respectively on bankside land.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

[Central Database of Phytocenological Relevés \(CDF\) or Database of Alien Plant Species \(DASS\)](#)

[Database of SOS/BirdLife](#)

[National list of IAS](#)

[Complex Information and Monitoring System](#)

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

4.2 Additional information

> There are no specific guidelines on invasive species control and management only for wetlands in Slovakia.

Invasive species control and management is included in several national strategies and action plans:

- updated National Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and the Action Plan for implementation of measures of the National Biodiversity Strategy 2011 - 2020;

- the drafts of management plans for wetlands and action plans - a comprehensive analysis of the pathways of unintentional introduction and spread of invasive alien species and action plans to address the priority pathways will be prepared in 2021 and subsequently the Government of the Slovak Republic should approve these action plans. Prevention is generally more environmentally desirable and cost-effective than reaction. Preventing, minimizing and mitigating the adverse impact of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species on biodiversity should be the aim of these documents;

- national Action Plan for Wetlands for period 2019 - 2021 which implements Resolution 8.18 on Invasive Species and Wetlands of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

- Nature and Landscape Protection Strategy up to 2030 - draft of new strategic document prepared by MoE also covers issue of IAS

- management plans for wetland sites of Community importance (SCIs designated according to the EU Habitat Directive as a part of Natura 2000 network).

According to National Act on IAS the land owner (administrator, lessee) is obliged to remove invasive species from his/her land and is obliged to care of the land in order to restrict the repeated dissemination of the invasive species. Conditions and ways of the removal of IAS are specified in the Decree of the Ministry of Environment of SR No. 450/2019.

The control of invasive fish and game species is the responsibility of users of fishing ground (holders of fishing license) and users of hunting ground (holders of hunting license).

Most of the IAS management activities (eradication, containment, control) are still mostly coordinated by the SNC SR and they are concentrated in protected areas.

In order to systematically and effectively control invasive plant species SWME provides monitoring of the occurrence of invasive plant species at known existing sites and, if necessary, monitors the spread of these species to new sites. SWME also provides removal of invasive plant species under the plan "Repairs and maintenance", while the respective results of the monitoring of the occurrence of invasive plant species and their removal are recorded and filled in the "Invasive plant species monitoring record sheets".

Monitoring of the occurrence of invasive plant species includes particular: distribution of the species on the site, i. e. area range, in which the removal will take place; frequency, i. e. whether the occurrence of the species is unique, group, mass; methods of removal, time sequence of planned measures.

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

X=Unknown

4.3 Additional Information

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

> As Slovakia has not prepared any specific wetland IAS control/management plan yet and removal/management of IAS is currently not systematic, there is no complete information on the results of

management activities and assessment whether management activities have been successful or no, is not available. A comprehensive analysis of the pathways of unintentional introduction and spread of invasive alien species and action plans to address the priority pathways will be prepared in 2021. The analysis and action plans will also include wetlands.

SWME in relation to the inventory, control and monitoring of the development of communities of invasive plant species ensures these activities and removal of invasive plants in the management of watercourses and their bankside lands, especially in urban areas, on land owned by the Slovak Republic, under the administration of SWME, in order to prevent the spread of these species to new habitats, depending on available funding and capacity. For effective elimination or eradication of invasive plant species provides information and a comprehensive solutions to the owners, administrators or land users of all affected lands so that these species do not spread to the surrounding environment.

For example, the SWME annually, on the basis of the decision of the Michalovce District Office, branch Sobrance no. 2008/00335 of 14 October 2008 ensures the removal of the invasive plant *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, which occurs on the banks of the protective dam and in the inundation area of the Uh River. The date of filling was set - until the final removal of the invasive plant.

Monitoring of invasive American mink (*Mustela vison*) is planned within the SNC SR project focused on implementation of the implementation of management plans for SPAs Horná Orava, Sĺňava, Kráľová and Dunajské luhy.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- X=Unknown

4.4 Additional Information

If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management
> See 4.3 section.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

4.5 Additional Information

> As Slovakia has not prepared any specific wetland IAS control/management plan yet and removal/management of IAS is currently not systematic, there is no complete information on the results of management activities and assessment of effectiveness of management activities is not available. A comprehensive analysis of the pathways of unintentional introduction and spread of invasive alien species and action plans to address the priority pathways will be prepared in 2021. The analysis and action plans will also include wetlands.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

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

Target 5

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

5.1 Additional information

> The activity is included in the Action Plan for Wetlands for period 2019 - 2021 to the National Management Plan of Wetlands of Slovakia until 2024.

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

5.2 Additional information

>

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

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 6

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)

>

- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

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

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 6

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)

>

- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

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

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 4

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)

>

- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information

> Management plans have been formally adopted for parts of Ramsar Sites, which are included in Natura 2000 network (RS Morava, RS Mokrade Turca, RS Latorica, RS Alúvium Rudavy, RS Mokrade Oravskej kotliny, RL Poiplie, RL Parížske močiare).

Other management plans are developed and in various stages of negotiation / processes of adoption. The project (funded from Operational Programme Quality of Environment) "Implementation of management plans for National Nature Monuments Demänovské jaskyne and Zápoľná jaskyňa caves" (includes Ramsar Site Caves of Demänovská dolina Valley) started in 2020. The recently (2020) approved LIFE Integrated project "Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic" includes activities for management and restoration of habitats and species including in some Ramsar Sites (Morava Floodplains, Latorica, Wetlands of the Orava Basin). Other LIFE projects are implemented in Ramsar Sites Poiplie, Parížske močiare marshes and Senné fishponds. Several restoration projects are implemented in the Danube Floodplain Ramsar Site. Draft management plans have been developed e. g. for Senné fishponds, the Orava River and its tributaries and Šúr.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with

either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

5.6 Additional information

> In some parts of Ramsar Sites are implemented the formal management plans and/or projects with assessment of the effectiveness of their management.

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

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (sites)

> 0

- F=Less than (sites)

>

- G=More than (sites)

>

- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

5.7 Additional information

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

>

Target 7

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

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

7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Some Sites
- D=Planned

7.1 Additional information

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

> Ecological character of each Ramsar Site is monitored by the Ramsar Site manager (Administration of a protected area) from SNC SR. Most Ramsar Sites overlap with Natura 2000 sites and are subject to monitoring and reporting also to the European Commission.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Some Cases
- O=No Negative Change

7.2 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made

> The case on industrial pollution (Arsenic leakage from the old industrial dumping site) at the Orava River and its tributaries Ramsar Site is pending the report on actions taken by the governmental authorities in 2018 - 2020.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- Z=Not Applicable

7.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken

>

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

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

Target 8

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

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

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- D=Planned

8.1 Additional information

> Additional wetland inventory was done by the SNC SR within the project "The provision of the management of wetlands in Slovakia, raising the awareness of wetlands and capacity building" which was implemented within Operational Programme Environment between 2009 and 2016.

In the last few years SNC SR prepared a geodatabase and layer of water bodies and wetlands for the purposes of planning the Common Agricultural Policy and together with detailed map and geodatabase of ecosystems of Slovakia including wetland ecosystems (article about map of ecosystems is available on:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17445647.2019.1689858>). There is a general scientific database for the preparation of actual National Wetlands Inventory, which is planned in the new project.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Progress
- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

8.2 Additional information

> From 2015 SNC SR (and other involved scientists) have realised field monitoring of habitats of Community Interest in Slovakia within a project "Monitoring of species and habitats of Community Interest according to the Habitat and Birds Directives" (co-financed by EU within Operational program Quality of Environment) and obtained results are used to update the wetland inventory. In addition, the annual work plan of the SNC SR include the inventory of wetlands.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

8.3 Additional information

> Results obtained within the projects have been partially maintained in KIMS of SNC SR, mainly habitat data regarding systematic monitoring. Classification used is based on habitat types of Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive and monitoring is specialised on habitats and species of Community Interest, including wetlands and wetland species. Data collection is maintained on permanent monitoring plots by using unified methodology and frequency.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

8.4 Additional information

> Partial results of monitoring of wetland habitats are available on-line in KIMS of the SNC SR, including interactive maps, on www.biomonitring.sk. Map of Slovakia's ecosystems are available on <http://maps.sopsr.sk>, where it is possible to find different types of wetland ecosystems in map legend according to the EUNIS ecosystems classification system. MoE publishes information on wetlands on its official website <https://www.minzp.sk/oblasti/ochrana-prirody-krajiny/mokrade/>. Accessible are also the result of the evaluation of capacity and monetary valuation of Slovakia's ecosystems, including wetlands, to provide selected services in online publications "A Catalogue of Ecosystem Services in Slovakia" (available on: <https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783030465070> and "Value of ecosystems and their services in Slovakia" (available on: <http://www.sopsr.sk/files/hodnota-ekosys.pdf>). These publications highlight important services provided by wetland ecosystems and their monetary value.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Catalogue of Ecosystem Services in Slovakia](#)

[Value of ecosystems and their services in Slovakia](#)

[Wetlands - webpage of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic](#)

[Map of Slovakia's ecosystems](#)

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

Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).

* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention

Please select only one per square.

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

8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b)

> Wetlands, especially those which are part of Natura 2000 network and protected sites are monitored by administrative units of SNC SR and are subject of restoration and maintenance projects. Status of some wetlands improved thanks to realization of projects, mainly LIFE projects, aimed to restoration and management of wetlands, e. g. parts of Ramsar Sites Latorica, Senné fishponds, Parížske močiare and also wetlands outside of Ramsar Sites (e. g. special protected areas Žitavský luh, Dunajské luhy, Madzibodrožie). Guidance on wetlands definition, change in ecological character and conservation of man-made wetlands has been developed for the regional nature conservation authorities.

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

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (km2)

> 1980,10

G=More than (km2)

>

X=Unknown

8.6 Details

According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows.

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories;

“marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at: <https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
A -- Permanent shallow marine waters in most cases less than six metres deep at low tide; includes sea bays and straits.	
B -- Marine subtidal aquatic beds; includes kelp beds, sea-grass beds, tropical marine meadows.	
C -- Coral reefs.	
D -- Rocky marine shores; includes rocky offshore islands, sea cliffs.	
E -- Sand, shingle or pebble shores; includes sand bars, spits and sandy islets; includes dune systems and humid dune slacks.	
F -- Estuarine waters; permanent water of estuaries and estuarine systems of deltas.	
G -- Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats.	
Ga -- Bivalve (shellfish) reefs.	
H -- Intertidal marshes; includes salt marshes, salt meadows, saltings, raised salt marshes; includes tidal brackish and freshwater marshes.	
I -- Intertidal forested wetlands; includes mangrove swamps, nipah swamps and tidal freshwater swamp forests.	
J -- Coastal brackish/saline lagoons; brackish to saline lagoons with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea.	
K -- Coastal freshwater lagoons; includes freshwater delta lagoons.	
Zk(a) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, marine/coastal.	

8.6 Marine/Coastal Wetlands total (km²)

>

8.6 Inland Wetlands

	Square kilometers (km ²)
L -- Permanent inland deltas.	
M -- Permanent rivers/streams/creeks; includes waterfalls.	452,16
N -- Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks.	
O -- Permanent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes large oxbow lakes.	247,20
P -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes (over 8 ha); includes floodplain lakes.	
Q -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes.	
R -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline lakes and flats.	
Sp -- Permanent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	96,64
Ss -- Seasonal/intermittent saline/brackish/alkaline marshes/pools.	
Tp -- Permanent freshwater marshes/pools; ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.	483,73
Ts -- Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.	483,35
U -- Non-forested peatlands; includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens.	162,24
Va -- Alpine wetlands; includes alpine meadows, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
Vt -- Tundra wetlands; includes tundra pools, temporary waters from snowmelt.	

W -- Shrub-dominated wetlands; shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.	
Xf -- Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands; includes freshwater swamp forests, seasonally flooded forests, wooded swamps on inorganic soils.	
Xp -- Forested peatlands; peatswamp forests.	46,12
Y -- Freshwater springs; oases.	8,65
Zg -- Geothermal wetlands.	
Zk(b) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, inland.	

8.6 Inland Wetlands total (km2)

> 1980,10

8.6 Human-made wetlands

	Square kilometers (km2)
1 -- Aquaculture (e.g., fish/shrimp) ponds.	
2 -- Ponds; includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks; (generally below 8 ha).	
3 -- Irrigated land; includes irrigation channels and rice fields.	
4 -- Seasonally flooded agricultural land (including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture).	
5 -- Salt exploitation sites; salt pans, salines, etc.	
6 -- Water storage areas; reservoirs/barrages/dams /impoundments (generally over 8 ha).	
7 -- Excavations; gravel/brick/clay pits; borrow pits, mining pools.	
8 -- Wastewater treatment areas; sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.	
9 -- Canals and drainage channels, ditches.	

Zk(c) - Karst and other subterranean hydrological systems, human-made.	
--	--

8.6 Human-made wetlands total (km2)

>

8.6 Additional information

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

> Within ecosystem mapping 198,009.8 ha of habitats of wetland character have been identified. Natura 2000 habitat types (24 wetland habitat types of European Interest) cover about 22,1605 ha (according to 2019 reporting - Art. 17 of the Habitats Directive). The change in the extent of wetlands is unknown.

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

> Completion of the National Wetland Inventory requires funding and expert/human capacities (not available at the moment).

Target 9

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i

If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=In Preparation
 D=Planned

9.1 Additional information

> Updated Management Plan for Wetlands of Slovakia until 2024 and its Action Plan for Wetlands for 2019 - 2021 were approved by the Slovak Government in 2019.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=In Progress
 D=Planned

9.2 Additional information

> - amendments of the Act No 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection (2018, 2019, 2020)□

- amendments of the Act No. 364/2004 Coll. on Waters (2018, 2020)□

- amendments of the Act No. 326/2005 Coll. on Forests (2019) - generally valid definition of close-to-nature forest management and created conditions for its wider application in forests of Slovakia which has positive impact on wetlands themselves□

- notification of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 384/2018 Coll. on issuing the provision of 29th November 2018 No. 1/2018 on change and amendments to the ordinance of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic of 14 July 2004 No. 3/2004-5.1 on the national list of sites of European importance;

- Act No. 150/2019 Coll. on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species and on Change and Amendments to some Acts□

- Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 449/2019 Coll., issuing the list of invasive alien species of the Slovak Republic concern□

- Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 450/2019 laying down the conditions and methods for the eradication of invasive alien species□

- Act No. 305/2018 Coll. on Protected Areas for Natural Accumulation of Waters

- Order of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 200/2018 Coll. by which are determined

specifics on handling with polluting matters, on the essentials for the fallback procedure and on proceeding in management of exceptional worsening of water quality

- Act No. 216/2018 Coll. on Fishing

- Order of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 381/2018 Coll. by which the Act No. 216/2018 Coll. on Fishing is implemented

- Order of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 383/2018 Coll. on Technical Conditions for Proposing Fish Passages and Monitoring of Migration Passability of Fish Passages - Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on Wastes (2018, 2019, 2020) and relevant decrees.

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

9.3 Additional information

> It is based on principles of the EU Water Framework Directive. The Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) is transposed in Slovakia into law - Act No. 364/2004 Coll. on Water, as amended (Water Act). In connection with the Water Framework Directive implementation at national level the Water Management Plan of the Slovak Republic was adopted, which integrates the Management plans of the river sub-basins of Slovakia assembled.

The Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks was transposed into the Act No. 7/2010 Coll. on the flood protection. The purpose of the Directive is to reduce the adverse impacts of floods on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. In the Slovak Republic, flood risk management plans were up according to individual sub-basins processed.

Flood hazard and flood risk maps are prepared which show places of natural water flow in the country and which will form one of the bases for declaring the floodplain areas in places of natural flow.

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

9.4 Additional information

> CEPA is a part of the Water Management Plan of Slovakia.

Presentations for the general public were provided: presentations for children of primary school about the meaning of wetlands, with practical examples of wetlands restoration and a lecture for students of primary and high schools entitled "Wetlands in Slovakia", presented by representatives of SNC SR.

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

9.5 Additional information

> The National Adaptation Plan (NAS) was adopted by the Slovak Government in 2018 and the role of wetlands in mitigating and adapting to climate change is highlighted in this document (as generally the whole ecosystems based approach). Wetland restoration, conservation and management are included also in the (draft) Action Plan for implementation of the NAS. Analysis of methodologies and guidelines relevant for the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories - part Wetlands and possibilities for their use in national circumstances for inventory of GHG emissions are now made.

The principles of this policy were included also in the Prioritized Action Framework (PAF) for Natura 2000 Network in the Slovak Republic pursuant to Article 8 of Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive) for the Multiannual Financial Framework and updated PAF for period 2021 - 2027 (<https://www.minzp.sk/natura2000/prioritny-akcny-ramec-financovania-natura-2000-slovenskej-republike/>).

The principles of this policy were included in Water management plan of the Slovak Republic (<https://www.minzp.sk/voda/koncepcne-aplanovacie-dokumenty/vodny-plan-slovenska-aktualizacia-2015.html>) and in Action plan to address the consequences of drought and water scarcity

(<https://www.minzp.sk/voda/koncepcne-aplanovacie-dokumenty/h2odnota-je-voda-akcny-plan-riesenie-dosledkov-sucha-nedostatku-vody.html>).

In the Updated National Biodiversity Strategy was formulated a measure to develop strategic framework for priority setting in the ecosystem restoration and to prepare and implement wetland and river ecosystem restoration programme as a contribution to climate change mitigation. The Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute builds different tools (data, trends, maps) that can help also in planning of mitigation and adaptation to climate change in wetlands.

In addition the Strategy of Environmental Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 (2019) emphasises the ecosystem based solutions as mitigation and adaptation tools and contains rainwater harvesting and water reusing targets and measures.

The project outline on the role of wetlands in climate change mitigation (Carpathian wetlands as the nature-based solution for climate change mitigation) was developed within the Carpathian Wetland Initiative in 2020 and submitted to the European Climate Initiative (EUKI) 5th call for project ideas.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

PAF for period 2021 - 2027

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

9.6 Additional information

> Wetlands protection as part of the green infrastructure is included in the baseline for receiving the direct payments within the first pillar of the EU CAP. More directly are payments for their protection partially covered within the agri-environmental schemes for grasslands protection (wet meadows) of the Rural Development Programme (RDP) 2014 - 2020. Maintenance and improvement of wetland habitats in local wetlands is partly supported by following measures of the RDP 2014 - 2020:

1. Agri-environmental-climate measures: Conservation of habitats of natural and semi-natural grasslands;

2. Payments for areas with natural or other special constraints: Areas affected by special constraints.

Above mentioned apply when wetland sites are agriculturally used (are included in Land Parcel Identification System - LPIS). New Strategic Plan within the Common Agricultural Policy 2021 - 2027 is now under development.

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

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

Please select only one per square.

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

9.7 Additional information

> The Catalogue of Selected Adaptation Measures for Adverse Impacts of the Climate Change Related to Land Use was published by the Slovak Environment Agency in 2018 (<https://www.sazp.sk/app/cmsFile.php?disposition=i&ID=814>).

Important studies were published in 2019 and 2020 on valuation of ecosystem services, which are more general, but include wetland ecosystems:

Medely, P., Černecký, J (eds.). 2020. A Catalogue of Ecosystem Services in Slovakia (available on:

<https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783030465070>);

Černecký, J., Gajdoš, P., Špulerová., J., Halada, L., Mederly, P., Ulrych, L., Ďuricová, V., Švajda, J., Černecká, L., Andráš., P., Rybanič., R. 2020. Ecosystems in Slovakia. In: Journal of Maps, 16(2), 28-35. (available on:

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17445647.2019.1689858>).

Development of the Carpathian Ecosystem Services Toolkit is included in the work package (coordinated by the SNC SR) of the project "Building management capacities of Carpathian protected areas for the integration

and harmonization of biodiversity protection and socio-economic development” (Centralparks) (2019-2022). The Action plan of the National Forest Programme of the Slovak Republic for the period 2015 – 2020 includes continuation in research and development of system of identification, quantification and payments for use of the ecological and social functions of forests – ecosystem services; and development of system of evaluation of ecosystem services of forests. The continuation is foreseen in the updated Action Plan.

In 202 was made study and publication “Scenarios for the Nature of Slovakia. Nature and Biodiversity of Slovakia until 2050: Alternative Scenarios and Implications for Public Policies”, Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Slovak Environment Agency, 2020, 116 pp., ISBN 978-80-8213-013-6 (available at www.enviroportal.sk/spravy/detail/10621).

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Scenarios for the Nature of Slovakia](#)

[Catalogue of Selected Adaptation Measures for Adverse Impacts of the Climate Change Related to Land](#)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

9.8 Additional information

If ‘Yes’, please indicate How many request have been submitted

> This question was discussed in the Slovak Ramsar Committee. Slovak Environment Agency maps wetlands in towns in selected regions of Slovakia also regarding the Resolution XII.10.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

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

If ‘Yes’, please indicate what actions have been implemented

> Small wetlands are included in the national network of protected areas and in the national spatial planning tool – the Territorial System of Ecological Stability, documents of which are developed/updated at the regional and local levels. In 2018 the Slovak Environment Agency started the project “Processing of documents of Regional Territorial System of Ecological Stability for the purpose of creating a basis for the regulation of design and building of green infrastructure (RUSES II)”. Wetlands (including small wetlands) occurring in the landscape are included in the positive elements of RUSES and part of the RUSES skeleton. Within the project 50 documentations of Regional Territorial System of Ecological Stability of selected 50 districts of the Slovak Republic will be approved by 2021. The proposed management measures will ensure their conservation. Conservation of small wetlands is anchored also in the Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended in the provisions on wetlands conservation and provisions on general landscape protection as “important landscape element”.

Target 10

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

[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=In Preparation
 D=Planned

10.1 Additional information

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

> 10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).

The Carpathian Wetland Initiative implemented in 2017-2018 the short-term project Ramsar Culture Network Development in the Carpathian Region submitted by the Ramsar Convention and financed from the MAVVA Foundation and it was coordinated by the SNC SR. The aim of the project was to identify wetland sites important from cultural point of view (archaeological sites, historical sites, legends, songs, poems related to wetlands - rivers, springs, peatlands, wet forests, mystic places, traditionally used sites, landscapes, not necessarily at Ramsar sites) in the region. In rapid inventory it gathered primary information on this topic from the area of Slovakia, Ukraine, partly Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Serbia. The case study was published in 2018 (<http://www.cwi.sk/index.php?page=projects>).

Within the project NATUR/DANUBEPARKS - "Tastes of the Danube nature" (2018-2019, Interreg Cross-border Cooperation Programme SK-HU) different project partners contributed to preservation of the natural and cultural heritage and to rural development in the Slovak-Hungarian transborder area of the Danube River basin.

Within the project LIFE Conservation of birds in SPA Ostrovné lúky (implemented by NGO BROZ - Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development) some activities on cultural aspects (installation of shadoofs, willow pollarding, documentary film making) were included.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ramsar Culture Network Development in the Carpathian Region - case study](#)

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

Please select only one per square.

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

10.2 Additional information

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

> The guidelines for local communities on green (and blue) infrastructure and its importance for flood prevention are under development within a project of the Slovak Environment Agency (Program on the Adverse impact of Climate Change and the Possibilities of Proactive Adaptation - Action Plan to solve the Consequences of Drought and Water Scarcity) and are also included in the Catalogue of Selected Adaptation Measures for Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Relation to Land Use (published by Slovak Environment Agency, presented in 2018 and 2019 to public on thematic focused seminars). As part of the Regional Territorial System of Ecological Stability (RUSES) documentation (processed for all districts of the Slovak Republic), management measures have been prepared for wetlands to ensure their protection. Through the RUSES documentation, the processors of strategic documentation of cities and municipalities, as well as local residents are informed about the occurrence of wetlands and their protection. The recommendations from the proposed part of RUSES are becoming one of the tools for the local development.

The new issue of the translated handbook Rivers by Design - A guide for planners, developers, architects and landscape architects on maximising the benefits of river restoration was prepared by SNC SR in 2020 and is available online (<http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=59>).

Cooperation with indigenous people and local stakeholders is always an essential part of all LIFE projects.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Rivers by Design](#)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- D=Planned

10.3 Additional information

> Good management practices have been encouraged in the work of nature conservation organisations using the guidelines - Management models for restoration and protection of wetlands habitats (published in 2015).

Target 11

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

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=In Preparation
- C1=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

11.1 Additional information

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

> It is a part of the current studies, e.g.: Medely, P., Černecký, J (eds.). 2020. A Catalogue of Ecosystem Services in Slovakia (available on: <https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783030465070>);

Černecký, J., Gajdoš, P., Špulerová, J., Halada, L., Mederly, P., Ulrych, L., Ďuricová, V., Švajda, J., Černecká, L., Andráš, P., Rybanič, R. 2020. Ecosystems in Slovakia. In: Journal of Maps, 16(2), 28-35. (available on: <https://doi.org/10.1080/17445647.2019.1689858>);

Mederly, P., Černecký J., Špulerová, J., Izakovičová, Z., Jančovič, M., Ďuricová, V., Stašová, S., Hreško, J., Petrovič, F., Štefunková, D., Štatalová, B., Močko, M., Vrbičanová, G., Kaisová, D., Turanovičová, M., Kováč, T., Laco, I. 2019. Katalóg ekosystémových služieb Slovenska. ŠOP SR, UKF v Nitre, ÚKE SAV, Banská Bystrica, 2019, 215 pp. ISBN: 978-80-8184-067-8. (available on <http://www.sopsr.sk/natura/dokumenty/Katalog-ES.pdf>).

The Technical University in Zvolen and the National Forest Centre also provide research in water-related ecosystem services (Báliková, K., Dobšinská, Z., Paletto, A., Sarvašová, Z., Korená Hillayová, M., Štěrbová, M., Jozef Výbošťok, J. & Šálka, J. 2020: The Design of the Payments for Water-Related Ecosystem Services: What Should the Ideal Payment in Slovakia Look Like? Water 2020, 12(6), 1583; <https://doi.org/10.3390/w12061583>; <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/12/6/1583>;

Báliková, K., Červená, T., De Meo, I., De Vreese, R., Deniz, T., El Mokaddem, A., Kayacan, B., Larabi, F., Libiete, Z., Lyubenova, M., Pezdevšek Malovrh, Š., Potočki, K., Pelyukh, O., Rugani, B., Sarvasova, Z., Šálka, J., Stevanov, M., Stojnic, S., Jarský, V., Vuletić, D., Zahvoyska, L., Paletto, A. 2020: How Do Stakeholders Working on the Forest-Water Nexus Perceive Payments for Ecosystem Services? Forests; 11(1): 12. <https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4907/11/1/12/htm>).

Slovak institutions are partners of the Interreg DTP project Danube Floodplain - Reducing the flood risk through floodplain restoration along the Danube River and tributaries, where valuation of ecosystem services is included. A guide for the assessment of ecosystem services was developed for the pilot areas of the project. Based on the manual, a report was prepared containing a database and maps of analyses of ecosystem services of pilot areas, including a list, description and evaluation. A report on the assessment of biodiversity in pilot areas has also been prepared.

SNC is associated partner of the Interreg DTP project Improving water quality in the Danube river and its tributaries by integrative floodplain management based on Ecosystem Services.

The Working Group on Mapping and Evaluation of Ecosystems in Slovakia and the services provided by them, which is established as a platform at the national level, includes different stakeholders, including water/river basin management institutions to address the issue of mapping and evaluation of ecosystem services and ecosystem accounting.

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes

- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information

> Implementation of EU Water Framework Directive in different projects and the Water Management Plan of Slovakia. Several projects have been implemented with topics on water security and wetland policy. Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems are part of the groundwater bodies evaluation carried out by the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute and SNC SR.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.3 Additional information

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

> SWME participated in the successful implementation of JOINTISZA project "Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the status of waters of the Tisza River Basin" (2017 - 2019, Danube Transnational Programme). The main aim of the project was to further improve the integration of water management and flood risk prevention planning and actions for the next RBM planning cycle, in line with the relevant EU legislation.

SWME participates in the implementation of Danube Floodplain project - "Reducing the flood risk through floodplain restoration along the Danube River and tributaries" (2018 - 2021, Danube Transnational Programme). One of the expected benefits of the project is the improvement of knowledge about water management, which combines benefits for ecosystems, society, economy and flood protection. The project brings together experts from 10 countries and 22 organizations.

Several partners participated in the preparation of the LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK project „Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic“ (2020 - 2030, LIFE Integrated Projects 2019). The main goal of the project is to improve the condition of selected sites of the Natura 2000 network (some of them overlapped with Ramsar Sites) through active management and implementation of the "Prioritized Action Framework" (PAF). The project will also evaluate the socio-economic benefits and ecosystem services of Natura 2000 and improve awareness and public acceptance of Natura 2000 among stakeholders and general public, including awareness on ecosystem services provided by Natura 2000.

SWME participated in the submitted Concept note of the LIVING RIVERS project „Implementation of river basin management plan in Slovakia“ (2022 - 2030, LIFE Integrated projects 2020 Environment). The main objective of this project is the preparation and implementation of restoration or mitigation measures to achieve good ecological status (GES) or good / maximum ecological potential (GEP / MEP) on selected (pilot) rivers - Danube, Hron and Belá. Actions will include also media outputs - press articles, radio and TV broadcasts, presentations for schools and public, conferences, popularization and scientific articles, etc. Capacity building activities and replication of best practice methods will be also important part of this action.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

11.4 Additional information

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

>

Target 12

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

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

12.1 Additional information

> Migration barriers on rivers were identified by SNC SR and the SWME (for future ensuring of longitudinal connectivity). The comprehensive identification of priority sites for restoration (especially focused on oxbows: opening of river side-arms, re-connection with river systems – lateral connectivity) was initiated by the MoE. Result further developed by the SNC and the Slovak Water Management Enterprise will be included in the National Programme for Wetlands Restoration and prioritized are protected areas, including Ramsar Sites. Within the preparation process of the 3rd cycle of Water Management Plan of Slovakia there was established a working group “Restoration of Watercourses”.

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

12.2 Additional information

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

> Restoration activities have been implemented especially within projects of governmental and non-governmental organizations and different financial mechanisms, e. g.:

LIFE: LIFE18 NAT/AT/000733 – Dynamic LIFE lines Danube; LIFE14 NAT/SK/001306 – Restoration and management of the Danube floodplain habitats; LIFE12 NAT/SK/001137 - Restoration of nesting and feeding habitats of Sand Martin, Kingfisher and European Bee-eater in Danube-Morava region; LIFE12 NAT/SK/001155 - Conservation of birds in SPA Ostrovné lúky; LIFE17 NAT/SK/000621 Restoration of habitats for root vole *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi; LIFE16 NAT/CZ/000001 - Optimization of Natura 2000 sites management delivery in the South Bohemia Region and the territory of South Slovakia; LIFE12 NAT/SK/000488 - Integrated management of river ecosystems in southern Slovakia; LIFE15 NAT/SK/000861 - Wetland restorations and birds conservation In SPA Poiplie, Horná Orava a Senianske rybníky in Slovakia; LIFE-IP NATURA 2000 SVK project „Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic“ (2020 – 2030) has been approved recently and it includes wetland restoration activities.

INTERREG: INTERREG V-A Slovakia-Austria - The Alpine-Carpathian River Corridor (2017-2020); Interreg V-A Slovak Republic - Czech Republic - Project Revision – Measures to mitigate impact of invasive alien animals in Western Slovakia and Southern Moravia; Living banks – common protection of river ecosystems; INTERREG DTP – Bridging the Danube Protected Areas towards a Danube Habitat Corridor (2017-2019); LIFE12 NAT/SK/000488 Integrated river habitat management in south Slovakia (SOS/BirdLife Slovakia); LIFE15 NAT/SK/000861 Restoration of wetlands and protection of birds in the SPA Poiplie, Horná Orava and Senianske rybníky in Slovakia (SOS/BirdLife Slovensko); FMP-E/1901/4.1/014 Alive Oxbows (SOS/BirdLife Slovensko).

SWME participated in the implementation of the JOINTISZA project (2017-2019) “Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the status of waters of the Tisza River Basin”. SWME also participates in the implementation of the Danube Floodplain project „Reducing the flood risk through floodplain restoration along the Danube River and tributaries“ (2018 – 2021, Danube Transnational Programme) and in submission of a Concept note of the LIVING RIVERS project „Implementation of river basin management plan in Slovakia“ (2022 – 2030, LIFE Integrated projects 2020 Environment).

The new forthcoming concept for river restoration of Slovakia will be included within the updated Water Plan of Slovakia from 2021, a specific list of restoration and rehabilitation measures, including the setting of their priorities for respective water courses, which should ensure significant elimination of harmful interventions in river ecosystems and their gradual restoration where necessary. Ramsar sites have a special position in the selection of priority areas and take them into account with particular emphasis.

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

Please select only one per square.

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

12.3 Additional Information

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

- > a) Project idea on wetlands, especially peatlands inventory in the Carpathian region was developed by several partners in 2020 and will be submitted for consideration to the European Climate Initiative (EUKI).
- b) Posters and other interpretation materials (leaflets, manuals – handouts, presentations, colouring books) on wetlands and peatlands were elaborated by the SNC SR and the Slovak Environment Agency based on materials of the Ramsar Convention, aimed at general public, environment education professionals and teachers. In 2019 was presented and promoted the theme Peatlands and wetlands are not powerless against climate change, wetlands help us cope. In 2020 was presented the theme Wetlands biodiversity matters for the climate. In 2019 16 events of the SNC SR were registered on the Ramsar Convention website, and in 2020 there are 17 events recorded. Materials are available at the web page of the SNC SR: <http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=20434>; <http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=20614>; <http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=20434> and on Facebook of SNC SR. The seminar on peatlands of the Orava region was organized in 2018.
- c) – f) Importance of peatlands in climate adaptation and mitigation was highlighted in the updated Wetland Management Programme in Slovakia to 2024 and Action Plan for Wetlands 2019-2021 (2019) and updated NAS and is included in the project outline for EUKI funding. The project idea includes activities for improved policy and legislative instruments, wise use of peatlands, capacity building and strengthened international cooperation and networking.
- g) Peatlands management and restoration is included in the LIFE Integrated project Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic, approved in 2020.

Target 13

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban

development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

13.1 Additional information

> Strategic Environmental Assessment in reviewing policies, programmes and plans is incorporated in the Act No. 24/2006 Coll. on Environmental Impact Assessment, as amended and it is an obligatory part of the preparation of all strategies and relevant documents/policies. It assesses the impacts of the strategic documents/plans on water conditions, impacts on fauna, flora and their habitats, impacts on protected areas and protection zones (wetlands included). According to the Act. no. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection as amended, any plan or project realized in wetlands, which are part of Natura 2000 site, not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, is a subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site conservation objectives.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Some Cases

13.2 Additional information

> Act No. 24/2006 Coll. on Environment Impact Assessment and the order of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 113/2006 Coll. on details for EIA, as amended.

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

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

Target 15

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

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

15.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative
> The Carpathian Wetland Initiative (CWI) was initiated by Slovakia as a Contracting Party to the Framework Convention on Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (Carpathian Convention) and the Ramsar Convention and it includes 7 Carpathian countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine) and partners, including intergovernmental organisations and NGOs. It was endorsed by the Ramsar Standing Committee in 2009 and it operates as the Ramsar Regional Initiative and in the same time as a part of the work programme of the Carpathian Convention. The framework for cooperation between secretariats of the Carpathian and Ramsar Convention provides the Memorandum of Cooperation signed in December 2006. The CWI is coordinated by the SNC SR.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No

D=Planned

15.2 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s)

> The SNC SR provided consultations for DANUBEPARKS Association in planning and project development for preparation of the new Ramsar Regional Initiative along the Danube River.

Target 16

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18]

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

Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below

Please select only one per square.

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

16.1 Additional information

If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs

> The Sectoral Strategy for Environmental Education, Training and Awareness of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic in 2015 and wetland CEPA is included. The wetland CEPA programme for the Carpathian Wetland Initiative is under development.

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 6

F=Less than (centres)

>

G=More than (centres)

>

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

E=Exact Number (centres)

> 2

F=Less than (centres)

>

G=More than (centres)

>

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

16.2 Additional information

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

> a) Education/information centres were established and supported in the following Ramsar Sites: Wetlands of Orava Basin, Poiplie, Turiec Wetlands, Domica, Danube Floodplains and Senné Fishponds. In addition educational trails were established in some Ramsar Sites (e.g. Wetlands of Orava Basin, Šúr, Morava Floodplains, Senné Fishponds, Poiplie, Caves of Demänovská dolina Valley).

Establishment of the eco-centre with permanent interactive exhibit focused on the nature of the Danube Floodplains in the restored old manor house and support of sustainable tourism is the aim of the cross-border project implemented within the INTERREG V A Slovak Republic - Austria programme (Ecoregion SKAT, 2020-2022). The project is implemented by SNC SR, Bratislava self-governing region, DAPHNE - Institute of Applied Ecology, as well as partners from Austria (Marchfeld Region, National Parks Donau-Auen and Neusiedler See - Seewinkel).

b) The Carpathian Wetland Centre was established in Banská Bystrica for general use on the Carpathian level. In 2018 was established by the SNC SR the visitor centre near the mountain lake Morské oko in Vihorlat Protected Landscape Area. Educational sites focused on wetlands are operating e.g. near Hrhovské rybníky Fishponds (Slovak Karst National Park) or in Slovenský raj National Park ("On the wings of a dragonfly"). Near wetland sites can be found also educational trails (e.g. Wetlands of the Hnilec River) and boards. Environmental education centre of the Slovak Environment Agency in Driepe provides educational programs related to the conservation of wetlands and birds. Participants are trained to be familiar with importance and vulnerability of wetland habitats by experience form.

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

Please select only one per square.

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

16.3 Additional information

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

> Public participation is included in the national legislation and guidelines for decision making processes and for management planning of protected sites and sites of international importance. Especially management plans for protected areas (including Ramsar sites and Natura 2000 sites) are discussed with stakeholders before approval. This principle is included also in the Water Management Plan of Slovakia. Stakeholders have been involved in all relevant projects implemented during the last triennium.

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

16.4 Additional information

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

- > a) The Slovak Ramsar Committee is composed of representatives of nature conservation sector, water management sector, agriculture, forestry and rural development sector, transport and construction sector, tourism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specialists, universities, academic institutions and NGOs. National Focal Points for STRP and CEPA are members, as well as national delegate to Association Wetlands International.
- b) One face to face meeting was held in 2019, electronic communication and consultations made.
- c) The Slovak Ramsar Committee is an advisory body of minister of environment on implementation of the Ramsar Convention. The current composition and mission includes support of implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA).

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

16.5 Additional information

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

>

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and a), b) or c) below? {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi:

Please select only one per square.

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

16.6 Additional information

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

- > a) A list and group e-mail addresses exist of Ramsar Site managers and SNC SR staff members responsible for water management; they are contacted and consulted in relevant issues by the SNC SR Headquarters or the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.
- b) Regular meetings and consultations of relevant MEA national focal points are organized by the Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection of MoE and by SNC SR.
- c) Relevant ministries, departments and agencies are represented in the national Working Group on Biodiversity, also in SK-MAES (the Slovak Working Group on Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services) and participate in meetings and consultation processes; the procedure of inter-sectoral consultations is based in the rules for commenting the documents submitted to the Government. Representatives of the relevant departments and agencies are members of currently established working groups and expert groups for preparation of the 3rd Water Management Plan and new Concept of national water policy in Slovakia.

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No

16.7 Additional information

> SNC SR with its administrations of national parks, protected landscape areas, Regional Nature Conservation Centre and the Slovak Caves Administration organized a number of activities in occasion of the World Wetlands Day (and throughout February and March) - environmental education programs (such as When a wetland says, Water and wetlands, Wetlands and Ramsar sites, Wetlands - disaster risk prevention, Urban Wetlands, Wetlands and the climate change, Wetlands, the cornerstone of biodiversity) for pupils in kindergartens, elementary schools and secondary school students; various lectures, talks on wetlands of national and international importance for public; film shows; exhibitions of photographs and wetland plants and animals (e.g. Wetlands, the treasures of nature; Wetlands of Medzibrožie; Wetlands of Horná Orava; Wetland and butterflies); educational competitions such as Let's get to know amphibians, Stork; excursions for students and public in Ramsar Sites; seminars for teachers; senior citizens' discussions; creative workshops; project day on the theme Water in the Landscape and games aimed at recognizing wetland ecosystems and highlighting their values. In 2018, 3952 participants attended the events. In 2019 was organized national photo competition Wandering (with) wetlands, focus on the life in a frozen wetland (<http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=20449>). In total, 5220 participants participated in 50 different types of activities in 2019.

The Slovak Museum of Nature Conservation and Speleology organized in February 2018-2020 workshops "Wetlands for Life", "Wetlands and Climate Change", "Wetlands and biodiversity".

The Slovak Environment Agency organized in 2018 an interactive program for World Wetlands Day for schools and practical environmental out-of-school education. The events were presented and registered at <http://www.ramsar.org>; in 2019: a poster exhibition "The role of wetlands in cities", educational activities for primary and secondary school students on the topic "The role of wetlands in cities", and lectures for professionals and the public; an interactive cycle of programs for children of kindergartens and primary schools on the importance of wetlands and the main topic of 2019 Wetlands and Climate Change (also with the nationwide competition of the school program For a hike with Natura? An action for a wetland); two-day seminar was organized for employees of the state water administration focused on current changes in legislation concerning water issues, water management, flood prevention and current water management topics; Earth Week - "In cooperation with municipalities and volunteers, we will clean up island meadows and thus show which country we like"; in 2020: a lecture for pupils of elementary school „Wetlands in Cities and Biodiversity“. An article entitled "Wetlands in Cities and World Wetlands Day" was published in magazine Enviromagazín No. 1 on World Wetlands Day. During the workshop "Settlements and Biodiversity", the lecture "Wetlands in Cities" was presented. The lecture on the „Wetland in the Košice“ was presented at the online seminar Green Infrastructure in Cities; online seminar Green Infrastructure in Cities, focused on the Nitra region, a lecture "The role of wetlands in Cities" was presented, focusing on the city of Nitra. Also NGOs celebrate WWD in different ways. E. g. directly on World Wetlands Day 2020, a special presentation called Water, hold on! was made for 60 primary school pupils.

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

16.8 Additional information

If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this
> All relevant projects implemented since COP13 include aspects and activities to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands.

Special programmes for different target groups were implemented e.g. by the SNC SR (Educational Programme Wetlands and Ramsar Sites) and the Slovak Environment Agency. Different events (World Water Day, World Rivers Day, The Danube Day, European Birds Day, World Migratory Birds Day, World Fish Migration Day, World Otters Day, World Environment Day, Earth Day, field camps, conferences) are used to highlight the themes. The activities include press releases, posters, exhibitions, lectures, competitions, excursions, film shows, education programmes for school children and teachers, workshops and seminars. In 2018, 20 663 participants attended the events. In total, 19 199 participants participated in activities in 2019. In 2020 the SNC SR organized on the occasion of the International Day of the Danube scientific quiz for public on the Danube Floodplains (<http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=20680>). SNC SR, the Malá Fatra National Park Administration, the Carpathian Wetland Initiative, in co-operation with Považská Gallery of Arts in Žilina and under the auspices of the MoE organized in 2020 the 15th edition of the EKOPLAGÁT (ECOPOSTER) triennial - the international exhibition and contest of posters on the topics of conservation of nature and environment, including the themes on the importance of water, wetlands and their ecosystem services; 217 posters from 106 authors and one international organization, from 20 countries were installed. The exhibition was supported also by the Carpathian Wetland Initiative (CWI) and the best poster on wetlands was awarded. More information: <http://ekoplagat.sopsr.sk/en/home/>.

A number of activities concerning wetlands have been organized also by the Slovak Environment Agency (see

chapter 16.7).

The Slovak Museum of Nature Protection and Speleology organized different lectures and exhibitions (Wetlands – treasures of nature, World Heritage Sites and Ramsar Sites, Domica – unique cave in the Slovak Karst, Eco-photography, Show caves and important caves of Slovakia, Plants of Community importance, Nature conservation and amphibians around us, Slovak karst and caves, Ecosystems and their relationships, Natura 2000, Protected habitats of Liptov region, Protected species of Liptov region, Special Protection Areas, Water – cradle of life and source of health, Cave as a habitat of Community importance, Cave ecosystems, Myths and legends on caves, rivers, mountain lakes...), excursions, etc. The exhibition „The Role of Wetlands in Urban Settlements“ presented a negative impact on wetland localities in cities (July 25 to August 31, 2019 with 5 300 visitors).

The Slovak Mining Museum provides regular and also occasional environmental based programs, workshops and events which partially deal with wetlands (“Eco-workshop”, Earth Day, etc.).

The Slovak Water Management Enterprise co-organized celebrations as part of the International Day of the Danube for the public, accompanied by educational activities and navigation on the Danube River. Within the World Water Day presentations for students and teachers of primary and high schools were done, working seminar for mayors of cities and municipalities and cleaning of water courses with the participation of the general public.

Lectures and exhibitions, children art competitions, youth camps, installation of educational boards, excursions, school programmes (including transborder), TV shots and radio broadcasting, etc. were organized also by NGOs. Slovak NGOs are partners to some international projects like ERASMUS+ project Through the nature to better life – capacity building for teachers and students; ‘Game on! Don’t let climate change end the game’ (consortium of 10 partners from 8 Central and Eastern European countries) to activate the global youth and react to the threat climate change represents for the future of humankind. The project is co-financed by the Development Education and Awareness Raising (DEAR) mechanism. Other examples are projects within Interreg Slovakia-Austria crossborder cooperation: Strengthening of biodiversity and ecological network in the Morava River area through habitats management and environmental education (awareness raising) in eco-centres; Cooperation in education in SK-AT cross-border region, etc.

Seminar on wetlands management and restoration was organized by the Slovak Ornithological Society/BirdLife Slovakia (in cooperation with the SNC SR and other stakeholders) in 2018.

In 2018 and 2019, 4934 pupils in kindergartens and primary school students joined the DAPHNE eco-educational programs focused on water (one program directly about the wetland). DAPHNE also prepared various water related activities for families during the public event Forestry Days 2018 and 2019 in Bratislava and in 2019 and 2020 realized the Summer Camp for 41 children focused on water research.

Target 17

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

[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

Z=Not Applicable

17.1b If ‘No’ in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment

>

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

17.2 Additional information

If ‘Yes’ please state the amounts, and for which activities

> Financial support for coordination of the Carpathian Wetland Initiative, including voluntary contribution by the MoE.

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only (‘donor countries’)]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

Z=Not Applicable

17.3 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12

>

17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant
- Z=Not Applicable

17.4 Additional information

>

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- Z=Not Applicable

17.5 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12

>

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information

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

>

Target 18

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.1 Additional information

> The focal points of relevant MEAs are employees of the MoE and/or SNC SR. In some cases the same person is the focal point for more environmental international agreements. Some specialists are members of several national committees for different conventions.

Coordination meetings of these NFPs have been organized and information exchange provided. Also in the phase of preparation of different documents, including this report, several focal points are involved.

18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No

- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.2 Additional information

> Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic provides consultation and communication through the Permanent Mission of SR in Geneva, The Permanent Representative of SR in FAO and WFP in Rome, etc. Department for UN and International Organisations within the UN System (UNEP, FAO, WFP), Department for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (Development Agenda), Second Department of European Policies (European Environmental Policy), Department for International Economic Organisation (UNECE, OECD), are contact points ensuring cooperation with other relevant authorities and international organisations.

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

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

18.3 Additional information

If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received

> The SNC SR as coordinator of the Carpathian Wetland Initiative cooperated with Wetlands International in development of a project outline for the international project on Carpathian wetlands as nature-based solution for climate change mitigation. WWF cooperates in development and implementation of LIFE Integrated project Role of the Natura 2000 network and management of some prioritized habitats in the integrated landscape protection of the Slovak Republic and other projects.

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

18.4 Additional information

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

> Within the established international Danube River Network of Protected Areas (DANUBEPARKS) the transnational projects have been developed and implemented where two Slovak Ramsar Sites participate - Danube Floodplains (Danube Floodplains Protected Landscape Area) and Morava River Floodplains (Záhorie Protected Landscape Area). The Trilateral Ramsar Platform for the transborder site Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence (SK-CZ-AT) supports knowledge sharing and training. Other transborder Ramsar Sites include Domica - Baradla Cave System (SK-HU), Upper Tisza Valley (SK-HU), Ipoly Valley - Poiplie (HU-SK). Regular cooperation with Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic in knowledge sharing and preparation and implementation of training courses within the Carpathian Wetland Initiative (coordinated by the SNC SR) is another example.

Within the cooperation of the SNC SR/ the Slovak Caves Administration with Aggtelek National Park Directorate in Hungary regular coordination of management and collaboration in research, protection and promotion of transborder Domica - Baradla Ramsar Site and hydrological system is organized on long-term basis (cooperation agreement signed). Within the Interreg SK-HU crossborder project was coordinated research, infrastructure improvement and promotion activities connected with planned subterranean speleotherapy in both parts of the cave system. Publication on curative potential of the subterranean Domica - Baradla cave system.

At the national level, an internet platform ewobox.sk was created for the needs of education and training, which helps to mediate knowledge in the field of education for the protection of wetlands.

18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

18.5 Additional information

> The basic information on wetlands and Ramsar sites are available at the web site of SNC SR www.sopsr.sk and of the MoE <https://www.minzp.sk/ochrana-prirody/medzinarodne-dohovory/uzemia-medzinarodneho-vyznamu/>.

SNC SR publishes (electronically) a magazine Protected Areas of Slovakia scientific journal Ochrana prírody (Nature Conservation), in which contributions on wetland habitats and species conservation, management, research and monitoring were published (available at <http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=52>, <http://www.sopsr.sk/web/?cl=55>).

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned
 Z=Not Applicable

18.6 Additional information

> Following Ramsar sites have been designated for the List of Transboundary Ramsar Sites:

Floodplains of the Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence - the Trilateral Ramsar Platform was established in 1995 and Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Waters of the Republic of Austria, the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic was signed in 2001. Trilateral Ramsar Site Floodplains of Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence was officially declared at the 8th meeting of the Trilateral Ramsar Platform in November 2007.

Poipлие - in 2007, to fulfil the commitments made by the Slovak Republic and Hungary in their national reports submitted to the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Convention, both countries designated the two sites the Ipoly Valley and Poipлие, already listed on the List of Wetlands of International Importance, as transboundary sites, in order to facilitate harmonising the management of this shared wetland. Upper Tisza Valley - bilateral Ramsar site situated in the south-eastern Slovakia and north-eastern Hungary and includes a part of the Tisa River and its floodplain in both countries and its continuation lies also in Ukraine.

Domica-Baradla Cave System is subterranean wetland representing a part of the 25 km long karst hydrological system shared with Hungary.

There is bilateral co-operation on transboundary rivers with all neighbouring countries through (bilateral) transboundary commissions.

On multilateral level the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) of the Danube River Protection Convention deals with wetland conservation, management and restoration. Slovakia is a member of this convention.

Following additional Ramsar sites are situated along the state borders:

Wetlands of Orava basin - a diverse mosaic of wetland communities, including riverine, forested peatland, wet meadows, non-forested shrub, swamp forests, fens, open bogs, and an artificial water reservoir. The site is situated in northern Slovakia, close to the state borders with Poland;

Danube floodplains - a section of the Danube River and its floodplain along the Austrian and Hungarian borders;

Latorica - the river flowing to Slovakia from Ukraine (Prytysianskyi Landscape Park);

Other shared wetlands and river basins include:

The Slaná River - flowing to Hungary; Dunajec River - common activities of Slovak-Polish transborder Pieniny National Park Administrations (monitoring, surveys).

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned
 Y=Not Relevant

18.7 Additional information

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

> Effective cooperative management is in place in the Floodplains of Morava-Dyje-Danube Confluence

Trilateral Ramsar Site. Several transborder projects have been implemented in this area. Coordinated management plan for bilateral (Slovak-Hungarian) Ramsar Site in the Ipeľ/Ipoly Valley was developed. Bilateral projects have been implemented within the Slovak-Hungarian Crossborder Programme - for curative tourism development in Domica-Baradla Cave System; Preparation Activities of the Szigetkoz-Žitný Ostrov Nature Park and Further Joint Nature Protection Initiatives with the aim to strengthen cross-border cooperation and wetlands protection along the Danube River.

There is bilateral co-operation on transboundary rivers with all neighbouring countries through (bilateral) transboundary commissions.

On multilateral level International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) deals with wetland conservation, management and restoration. Special expert groups and task groups were set up for different issues. Representatives of Slovakia are member of these groups.

The Tisza Group for the Tisza River basin has been established by the ICPDR as a platform for strengthening coordination and information exchange related to international, regional and national activities and to ensure harmonization and effectiveness of related efforts. The Tisza countries agreed to prepare a sub-basin plan - the so called Tisza River Basin Management Plan. This plan integrates issues on water quality and water quantity, land and water management, flood and drought. The project JOINTISZA - Strengthening Cooperation between River Basin Management Planning and Flood Risk Prevention to Enhance the Status of Waters of the Tisza River Basin 2017-2019) was co-funded by INTERREG Danube Transnational Programme.

Cooperation of protected areas from 9 countries along the Danube River is coordinated within the DANUBE PARKS network, where several projects have been implemented, e.g. DANUBE PARKS CONNECTED Bridging the Danube Protected Areas towards a Danube Habitat Corridor (Interreg DTP, 2017-2019).

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

Z=Not Applicable

18.8 Additional information

> Slovakia is a Contracting Party to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA). Critical Sites Network was established on internationally important wetland sites across Slovakia.

Slovakia participates in International Waterbirds Census in cooperation with Wetlands International. LIFE and Cross-border Cooperation projects have been implemented in collaboration with Hungary and the Czech Republic for conservation of endangered migratory bird species populations; Coordinated crossborder nature conservation activities along Hungarian and Slovakian section of the Danube River and along the Ipeľ/Ipoly River and Ramsar Site;

To work towards the conservation of the Danube sturgeons, the program "Sturgeon 2020" was developed by ICPDR to ensure viable populations of sturgeon and other indigenous fish species by 2020. The key measures contained in this program are aimed at habitat protection, restoration of migration routes, supportive stocking programs, economic alternatives to sturgeon fishery, fighting illegal fishing and the caviar black market, ecological education, the harmonization of legislation and law enforcement. Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic and SNC SR cooperate with the Danube Sturgeon Task Force and to support activities of Sturgeon 2020 program (as it is connected also with Bern Convention).

Slovakia ensures the implementation of the Pan-European Action Plan for sturgeons, both in the form of legislative measures as well as the management of protected areas within the Slovak section of the Danube River. Slovakia is involved also in the project MEASURES - Managing and restoring aquatic Ecological corridors for migratory fish species in the Danube River basin (Interreg DTP, 2018-2021). MEASURES aims to create ecological corridors by identifying key habitats and initiating protection measures along the Danube and its main tributaries. Sturgeons and other migratory fish species act as flagship species in support of the goals. Transnational management of watercourses, especially concerning the function of the river as an ecological corridor and restoration actions, as well as restocking with indigenous species are essential.

Slovakia participated at World Fish Migration Day (WFMD) celebrations to raise attention to the need for restored river connections for migrating fish.

Target 19

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii

Please select only one option

A=Yes

- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

19.1 Additional information

>

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

19.2 Additional information

If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials

> The SNC SR and the Slovak Environment Agency provide lectures and trainings for teachers, primary and secondary schools, professionals and public on wetlands.

Wetlands are included in thematic units (TU) in academic subjects Geography and Biology. At secondary level of education, the wetland conservation and wise-use issues are implemented as an integral part of the State Curriculum (SC). SC is defined as part of performance and content standards for every level of education as a transversal competence, hence pursued in different subjects regarding to its content. The transversal competences regarding wetland conservation are part of environmental competences, which are included in key competences, thus they are obligatory part of education in schools. At secondary grammar schools, the main focus on wetlands is in the subjects of Geography in the 1st grade, learning about "geographical environment of the Earth", later in the 4th grade in Ecology. In Vocational Schools there are fields of study focusing on environment protection such as Protection of environment or fields of study in Forestry. Every year, Ministry of Education announces a call for environmental project for elementary and upper secondary schools supported by a grant fund of 50,000 Euro. In 2020, 29 projects have been selected (https://www.minedu.sk/data/files/9851_vybrane-rozvojove-projekty-enviroprojekt-2020.pdf).

In tertiary education, the issue of wetland conservation is actively addressed in the curricula of study programmes in the field of agriculture and landscaping and ecological and environmental sciences. Subjects including the topics such as wetlands are provided mainly by the faculties of natural sciences. Wetlands are also part of the curricula of some study programmes in the study field of Ecological and environmental sciences. Currently, there are 87 accredited study programmes in the study field of Ecological and environmental sciences provided by eight higher education institutions (University of Prešov, Slovak University of Agriculture, University of Central Europe, Technical university in Zvolen, Technical University in Košice, Comenius University, Matej Bel University, Constantine the Philosopher University).

By the decision of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic no. 2016-

13738 / 36118: 7-10JO was approved a program of continuous education entitled Nature and Landscape Protection in the teaching of science subjects at primary and secondary schools, within which methodical days for teachers and methodical seminars for teachers are implemented.

The protection of aquatic ecosystems (Danube River, fish migration) was included in the trainings for kindergarten and primary school teachers in 2018 and 2019 provided by DAPHNE.

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

KRA 4.1.iv

a) at Ramsar Sites

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (opportunities)

> 0

- F=Less than (opportunities)

>

- G=More than (opportunities)

>

- C=Partially
- X=Unknown
- Y=Not Relevant

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

KRA 4.1.iv

b) at other wetlands

Please select only one option

- E=Exact number (Opportunities)

> 3

F=Less than (Opportunities)

>

G=More than (Opportunities)

C=Partially

X=Unknown

Y=Not Relevant

19.3 Additional information

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

> In cooperation of various institutions with the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic was developed international training course on sustainable agriculture in wetlands (2019; Slovak participants included) and on wetland restoration (2020 - postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic). Several workshops and seminars for wetland managers were organized as well (e.g. Restoration and management of wetlands, Královský Chlmec, April 2018. Other training opportunities were used (e.g. Passageways on migration barriers in watercourses, Prague, CZ, November 2018; workshops during World Migratory Fish Day, etc.).

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

Z=Not Applicable

19.4 Additional information

If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring

> The National Report Format was used in analysis of shortcomings, compiling of annual work plans of SNC SR and drawing of the updated national Wetland management Programme and Action Plan for wetlands conservation and wise use in Slovakia.

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

Goal 1

Target 1: Wetland benefits

Wetland benefits are featured in national / local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. [Reference to Aichi Target 2]

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 1: Wetland benefits - National Targets

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Planned activity

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 1: Wetland benefits - Additional Information

>

Target 2: Water Use

Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. {Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Target 2: Water Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 2: Water Use - National Targets

>

Target 2: Water Use - Planned activity

>

Target 2: Water Use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 2: Water Use - Additional Information

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors

Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 3: Public and private sectors - National Targets

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Planned activity

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 3: Public and private sectors - Additional Information

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species

Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. [Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 4: Invasive alien species - National Targets

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Planned activity

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 4: Invasive alien species - Additional Information

>

Goal 2

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites

The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}.[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - National Targets

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Planned activity

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 5: Ecological character of Ramsar Sites - Additional Information

>

Target 7: Sites at risk

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

Target 7: Sites at risk - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 7: Sites at risk - National Targets

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Planned activity

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 7: Sites at risk - Additional Information

>

Goal 3

Target 8: National wetland inventories

National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. [Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 8: National wetland inventories - National Targets

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Planned activity

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 8: National wetland inventories - Additional Information

>

Target 9: Wise Use

The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7]

Target 9: Wise Use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 9: Wise Use - National Targets

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Planned activity

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 9: Wise Use - Additional Information

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge

The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. [Reference to Aichi Target 18].

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - National Targets

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Planned activity

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 10: Traditional Knowledge - Additional Information

>

Target 11: Wetland functions

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

Target 11: Wetland functions - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 11: Wetland functions - National Targets

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Planned activity

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 11: Wetland functions - Additional Information

>

Target 12: Restoration

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

Target 12: Restoration - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 12: Restoration - National Targets

>

Target 12: Restoration - Planned activity

>

Target 12: Restoration - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 12: Restoration - Additional Information

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability

Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7]

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - National Targets

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Planned activity

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 13: Enhanced sustainability - Additional Information

>

Goal 4

Target 15: Regional Initiatives

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

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - National Targets

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Planned activity

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 15: Regional Initiatives - Additional Information

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use

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

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - National Targets

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Planned activity

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 16: Wetlands conservation and wise use - Additional Information

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources

Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}.[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 17: Financial and other resources - National Targets

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Planned activity

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 17: Financial and other resources - Additional Information

>

Target 18: International cooperation

International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Target 18: International cooperation - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 18: International cooperation - National Targets

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Planned activity

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 18: International cooperation - Additional Information

>

Target 19: Capacity Building

Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. [Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Target 19: Capacity Building - Priority

Please select only one option

- A=High
- B=Medium
- C=Low
- D=Not relevant
- E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - Resourcing

Please select only one option

- A=Good
- B=Adequate
- C=Limiting
- D=Severely limiting
- E=No answer

Target 19: Capacity Building - National Targets

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Planned activity

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Outcomes achieved by 2021

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

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

>

Target 19: Capacity Building - Additional Information

>

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

Guidance for filling in this section

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

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

Slovakia

Caves of the Demanova Valley (1647)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

16.3a Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder

involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Domica (1051)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes

- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Dunajské luhy (605)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Latorica (606)

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through

existing actions for appropriate wetland management)? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Moravské luhy (604)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No

D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Orava River and its Tributaries (929)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
 B=No
 C=Partially
 D=Planned

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

Site?

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
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- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Parížské mociare (499)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No

- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Poiplie (930)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
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- C=Partially
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Please select only one option

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- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Rudava River Valley (931)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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Please select only one option

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- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Senné fishponds (500)

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

Please select only one option

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- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

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Please select only one option

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- Z=No Management Plan

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Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Súr (498)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
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- C=Partially
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- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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Please select only one option

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- Z=No Management Plan

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Please select only one option

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- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Tisa River (1411)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

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- D=Planned

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Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially

D=Planned

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Please select only one option

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B=No

D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Turiec wetlands (932)

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

A=Yes

B=No

C=Partially

D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

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B=No

C=Partially

Z=No Management Plan

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Please select only one option

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- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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

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- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>

Wetlands of Orava Basin (933)

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- C=Partially
- Z=No Management Plan

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Please select only one option

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Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

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

Please select only one option

- A=Yes
- B=No
- D=Planned

Any additional comments/information about the site

>