

D.T3.5.2 - REPORT FROM NATIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE

Slovenia

Limnos & University of Ljubljana

10 December 2019





1. General Data

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|--|------------------------------------|
| Country: | Slovenia |
| Date & Place: | Ljubljana, 10 December 2019 |
| Organizers: | Limnos and University of Ljubljana |
| Documents Please send together with the report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scan of list of participants • Agenda • Photos | |

2. Report

Main points of the dialogue / short summary (max 2000 characters)

Please prepare short summary of the dialogue with main messages and outcomes so that it can be used as an article or promotion for social media, web page, etc.

Main goal of the dialogue was to:

- To present the results of the project, especially the tools developed for planning and assess effectiveness of the system of measures on river basin.
- To presents results from the testing the tools in the pilot basin Kamniška Bistrica
- To discuss with stakeholder way ahead on how to better integrate NSWRM into the decision-making and planning process.
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Alenka Mubi Zalaznik from Limnos opened the dialogue with pointing out that still in Slovenia we have very little NSWRMs implemented in practice and therefore project such as FramWat can enlighten the problems and gaps and help us to better plan and implement these measures in the future.

First, the Concept Plan for Kamniška Bistrica was presented along with selection process of the measures proposed. Anja Potokar from Limnos pointed out that it is crucial to have all stakeholders involved; furthermore, they need to have a good understanding of the basin, its challenges and how NSWRM can improve the current status.

Later on, Uroš Lesjak from University of Ljubljana presented results from Hydrological-hydraulic modelling of Kamniška Bistrica which showed the cumulative effectiveness of the measures. The strength of this modelling approach is its uniformity; comparison of different measures and cumulative effects on the whole basin. On the other hand its weakness is that it takes time to get the required results.

Primož Banovec from University of Ljubljana concluded the first part of the dialogue by presenting the Multi-criteria tool (AHP method). Method is used to support communication with stakeholders while it is helping to gradually elaborate more uniform criteria.



In the second part of the dialogue participants were asked to discuss and identify the process required to turn Concept Plan into an Action Plan. They have identified a necessary steps and communications from spatial planning to NSWRM implementation (including maintenance). The most critical parts identified by stakeholders are:

- the process of including NSWR measures into the spatial planning documents
- securing financing for NSWRM
- maintenance is to be included as the last step
- communication between different sectors and decision-makers/authorities

Participants (max 500 characters)

Shortly describe who were the participants, from which sector, institutions, levels, ...? How many of them, etc.?

| Target groups | Number (please attached also list of participants) |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Local public authority | 1 |
| Regional public authority | 1 |
| National public authority | 7 |
| Sectoral agency | 0 |
| Interest groups including NGOs | 5 |
| Higher education and research | 3 |
| International organization | 0 |
| General public | 2 |

**according to the Target groups identified in AF*

Short description (if necessary) of the participants:

The participants formed a very well-represented group of experts in the water sector of the country. National water authority (national water agency) was well represented (also the projects' AP), accompanied by fellow stakeholders from Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of environment and spatial planning.

There was 1 local municipality from the pilot catchment present and also 1 regional public authority (Institute for nature conservation).

Interest groups participation encompassed 5 public and private companies from the water sector.

Higher education and research organisations were represented from Ljubljana University, National forest institute and Geographical institute.

There were also 2 participations as interested public (water sector experts).



3. Outcomes

Please provide short feedback from your stakeholders on below topic (the ones that you have discussed):

Feedback/comments on the Concept plan / selection of the measures (max 1000 characters)

Floods are the main issue within the pilot area so the most appropriate measures are the ones that retain water in the river basin. Considering the alpine character of the Kamniška Bistrica (with past severe flood events) the retention measures can only be of considerable size and therefore built/constructed measures.

Considering the implementation of retention measures of considerable size, the concept plan must be well prepared and most of all communicated not only with different authorities but also sectors (interests) and inhabitants.

Existing retention areas (plains) are to be guarded and municipal spatial plans must take this into consideration.

Cumulative effect of the proposed measures have local retention impact, but very insignificant on the level of the entire basin.

Feedback/comments on the draft structure of the Guidelines (Steps) (max 1000 characters)

The group may be consulted when the document is ready.

What are future steps/plans in terms of preparation of the Action Plan? (max 1000 characters)

The group may be consulted when the document is ready.

Feedback on usability of the tools and how they can be used after the project ends (max 1000 characters)

Participants saw great potential of the Multi-criteria analysis in the process of harmonizing different stakeholders, institutions in the planning process so they would like to see further development of this.

Feedbacks/proposals for follow-up/future activities

Climate Change is one topic that we haven't dealt with in FramWat project, but it is very important to include climate change projections into the modelling, planning and implementation of these measures.

More structural communication channel is needed to involve stakeholders, especially municipalities in identifying and planning the measures. Later on, these measures should be analysed and if they are seen as good to start implementing them.



Please add input/comments from stakeholders also on other FramWat outputs if you include them in the discussions:

Cost analysis (act. 3.3)

Multi-criteria Analysis

Method is suitable to support communication with stakeholders. It defines a dynamic relationship between 5 criteria: economic (cost) efficiency, maintenance complexity, environmental (ecological) acceptability of measures, land requirements and potential conflicts caused by implementation.

Each user can define their own priorities but tool is focusing on the development of a more uniform criteria.

Effectiveness of NSWRMs (O.T2.1)

Results from Hydrological-hydraulic modelling of Kamniška Bistrica: It was emphasized that micro and macro measures are important and we shouldn't focus only on one type of measures. The most important finding about Small retention measures is, when implemented well, they could have a significant impact on improving flooding conditions only directly downstream of the location of implementation. Further on downstream, effects quickly diminish, hence targeted implementation is the right way to use NSWRM.

According to model results for events with 100-year return period, small retention measures could theoretically reduce flooded areas by roughly 3% and could detain up to 10% of the effective precipitation volume.

Decision support system (Act. 3.4.)

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FroGIS (O.T1.1.)

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Other comments