

# Priložnost za POVEZOVANJE

*An opportunity to CONNECT  
Un'opportunità per COLLEGARSI*



Povzetki dogodkov, zaključkov in vtisov Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij Evropske unije

*Abstracts of the events, conclusions and impressions of the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week*

*Sintesi degli eventi, delle conclusioni e delle impressioni della Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea*

23. 9. – 1. 10. 2016



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Publikacija ponuja povzetke dogodkov, zaključkov in vtisov Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij EU (krajše TSO), ki je od 23. septembra do 1. oktobra 2016 potekal v različnih krajih na slovenski obali. V okviru TSO je potekala tudi Konferenca o povezovanju makroregij in zavarovanih območij, kot ena od aktivnosti projekta »Implementing Alpine Governance Mechanisms of the European Strategy for the Alpine Region«, ki se izvaja v obdobju junij 2016 – junij 2019.

*The publication includes the abstracts of the events, conclusions and impressions of the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week (MCW) that took place in different venues on the Slovenian coast from 23 September to 1 October 2016. The MCW also saw the Macro-regional and Protected Areas Connectivity Conference, one of the activities of the project "Implementing Alpine Governance Mechanisms of the European Strategy for the Alpine Region" which is being implemented from June 2016 to June 2019.*

*La pubblicazione offre una sintesi degli eventi, delle conclusioni e delle impressioni della Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle strategie macroregionali dell'UE che si è svolta dal 23 settembre al 1 ottobre 2016 in diverse località della costa slovena. Nell'ambito della Settimana si è svolta anche la Conferenza sulla connessione delle macroregioni e delle aree protette che è una delle attività del progetto "Implementing Alpine Governance Mechanisms of the European Strategy for the Alpine Region" che viene effettuato nel periodo da giugno 2016 a giugno 2019.*

Organizacijski odbor Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij EU: Tina Centrih Genov<sup>1</sup>, Tina Trampuš<sup>1</sup>, Mateja Nose Marolt<sup>1</sup>, Andreja Jerina<sup>2</sup>, Bojana Cipot<sup>2</sup> in Mitja Bricelj<sup>3</sup>

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## UVODNIK MAG. ANDREJE JERINA, DR. DARIJA KRAJČIČA IN MAG. IGORJA KOLENCA OB VABILU NA TEDEN SREDOZEMSKO OBALE IN MAKROREGIONALNIH STRATEGIJ EU

Slovenija je stičišče Alp, Panonske kotline, Dinarskega gorovja in Sredozemlja. Geografska vpetost in različne naravne in kulturne danosti nas bogatijo in nam ponujajo številne priložnosti pa tudi izzive, ki so skupni in ne poznajo meja.

S svojim znanjem in pridobljenimi izkušnjami iz Podonavske, Jadransko-jonske in Alpske makroregije ustvarjamo sinergije med strategijami in vsebinami ter s povezovanjem prispevamo k inovativnosti, trajnostni mobilnosti ter rasti in blaginji prebivalcev omenjenih regij.

**Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij** je po uspešni konferenci ob zagonu EUSALP in ustanovnem zasedanju generalne skupščine EUSALP januarja 2016 na Brdu pri Kranju drugi v nizu dogodkov, ki jih Slovenija organizira v času predsedovanja strategiji EU za Alpsko regijo.

Slovenska obala bo v času od **23. septembra do 1. oktobra 2016** postala prizorišče vrste dogodkov na temo ekološke povezanosti in kraj, kjer se bomo srečali različni deležniki, ki soustvarjamo skupni prostor v regiji. Srečanja, pogovori, izmenjave mnenj in izkušenj ter različne predstavitve pripomorejo k zavedanju, da lahko vsak posameznik, institucija in organizacija prispeva k boljšemu in kakovostnejšemu življenju v sožitju z naravo. Le skupaj pa lahko spremenimo način razmišljanja in delovanja in dosežemo pomembne premike.

Vabimo vas, da se nam pri tem pridružite.

mag. Andreja Jerina,  
nacionalna koordinatorica za EU makroregionalne strategije  
Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve Republike Slovenije

Teden sredozemske obale tokrat posvečamo **povezovanju**, saj verjamemo, da lahko le uspešno povezovanje pripelje do celostnega ohranjanja narave. V vrsti letošnjih dogodkov povezujemo vladni in nevladni sektor, upravljavce zavarovanih območij in lokalne skupnosti, načrtovalce in izvajalce naravovarstvenih ukrepov, projektne partnerje. Opozarjamo na prednosti celostnega načrtovanja prostora, še posebno na morju, življenjskem okolju, ki ne pozna meja. Zavod RS za varstvo narave v sodelovanju z bavarskim ministrstvom za okolje in varstvo potrošnikov od januarja 2016 vodi eno od akcijskih skupin Strategije EU za Alpsko regijo. Skupina se posveča cilju vzpostavitve ekoloških povezav na celotnem območju EUSALP, za kar pa je treba okrepiti povezave med ljudmi. Želimo si, da bi tudi tokratni dogodki na slovenski obali pripomogli k boljšemu sodelovanju med vladnimi in nevladnimi organizacijami ter stroko in javnostjo, tudi v podporo ohranjanju narave.

dr. Darij Krajčič,  
direktor Zavoda Republike Slovenije za varstvo narave

**Izola** je danes živahno sredozemsko mesto, ki ga poznamo po prisrčnosti in gostoljubnosti ter skromnosti njenih prebivalcev. Ena pomembnejših gospodarskih panog v Izoli je ravno turizem, a njena duša še vedno ohranja ribiško miselnost, zaradi česar je tako zelo drugačna od sosednjih obmorskih mest. Slikovito podeželje z dolinami in hribi je hram gurmanskih užitkov, s čudovitim razgledom na Tržaški zaliv in vzhodno italijansko obalo z Alpami v ozadju, kar pričara, tudi pozimi, prav posebno vzdušje.

Izola je tudi večkulturno mesto, saj nas poleg italijanske manjšine z institucionalno dvojezičnostjo, ki nas tesno povezuje s sosednjo Italijo, bogatijo tudi drugi narodi Jadransko-jonske, Alpske ter Podonavske regije. Zato je prizadevanje Izole za vzpostavitev struktur, kot je »podporna točka« za Jadransko-jonsko regijo, treba razumeti v smislu povezovanja in iskanja novih skupnih razvojnih priložnosti za zagotavljanje novih zelenih in modrih delovnih mest ter skupnih projektov za še boljše vzpostavljanje sinergij v regiji.

Vljudno vabljeni, da spoznate naše mesto in slovensko ribiško ter kulinarčno tradicijo.

mag. Igor Kolenc,  
župan občine Izola

### INTRODUCTION BY ANDREJA JERINA, DARIJ KRAJČIČ AND IGOR KOLENC ACCOMPANYING THE INVITATION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND EU MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGIES WEEK

*Slovenia is located at the junction of the Alps, Pannonian Plain, Dinaric Range and the Mediterranean. Its geographical position as well as its rich natural and cultural heritage provide numerous opportunities and pose challenges which are common and disregard borders.*

*With the knowledge and experience gained in the Danube, Adriatic and Ionian, and Alpine macroregions, Slovenia is able to create synergies between strategies and contents, and establish connections which contribute to knowledge and innovations, sustainable mobility, and the growth and prosperity of the people living in these regions.*

*After the successful EUSALP Launch Conference and the constitutive session of the EUSALP General Assembly in January 2016 at Brdo, the **Mediterranean Coast and Macroregional Strategies Week** is the second in a series of events organised by Slovenia during its chairmanship of EUSALP.*

*From **23 September to 1 October 2016**, the Slovenian Coast will be the venue for numerous events with the linking theme of environmental connectivity and the meeting place of various stakeholders co-creating our common space in the region. Meetings, talks, exchanges of views and experience as well as varied presentations*

*help raise the awareness that every individual, institution and organisation can contribute to a better and more meaningful life in harmony with nature; only together can we change our way of thinking and acting, and make a leap forward.*

*You are invited to join us.*

*Andreja Jerina, MSc  
National Coordinator for EU Macroregional Strategies  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Slovenia*

*This time, the Mediterranean Coast Week is dedicated to **connectivity**, for we believe that only successful integration can lead to comprehensive nature conservation. In the series of this year's events we are connecting the governmental and non-governmental sectors, managers of protected areas and local communities, planners and implementers of conservation measures, and project partners. We draw attention to the advantages of integral spatial planning, particularly on the sea, the habitat that knows no borders. Since January this year, the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation has led, in cooperation with the Bavarian Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection, one of the action groups of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region. The group is dedicated to establishing ecological connectivity in the whole territory of EUSALP which, however, demands strengthening of connections among people. We wish that this year's events that are to take place on the Slovenian coast will also contribute to improved cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations and experts and the public, also for the nature conservation purposes.*

*Darij Krajčič, PhD  
Director of the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation*

*Izola is a lively Mediterranean town known for its warmth, hospitality and modesty of its residents. One of the most important economic activities in Izola, as well as in other Istrian seaside towns today, is tourism. But Izola has a soul which derives from preserving an old fishing mentality and this is what distinguishes it from other nearby towns. Picturesque countryside with many valleys and long hills offers gourmet delights with a wonderful view on the Gulf of Trieste, Italian coast and Alps. Those viewpoints can be magical as well during winter.*

*Izola is a multicultural town where Italian community and institutional bilingualism have a great effect on the territory and make us even more connected to our neighbour Italy. Beside Italians, people from other parts of Adriatic-Ionian, Alp and Danube region live in Izola. This is why our efforts for implementation of structures, such as »Facility point« for Adriatic-Ionian region, should be understood as an opportunity for*

*integration and as a search of new mutual development opportunities that will assure new green and blue jobs and furthermore, new mutual projects for an even better enforcement of synergies in the region.*

*You are more than welcome to get to know our town with its Slovenian fishing and gourmet tradition.*

*Igor Kolenc, MSc  
Mayor of the Municipality of Izola*

### **EDITORIALE DI ANDREJA JERINA, DARIJ KRAJČIČ E IGOR KOLENC IN OCCASIONE DELL'INVITO ALLA SETTIMANA DELLA COSTA MEDITERRANEA E DELLE STRATEGIE MACROREGIONALI**

*La Slovenia è il crocevia tra le Alpi, la pianura panonica, le Alpi Dinariche e il Mediterraneo. L'integrazione geografica e una varietà di risorse naturali e culturali ci arricchiscono e offrono molte opportunità, ma anche sfide che sono comuni e non conoscono confini.*

*Con la conoscenza e le esperienze acquisite nelle macroregioni del Danubio, del mare Adriatico e Ionio e della regione alpina creiamo delle sinergie tra le strategie e i contenuti e con la connessione contribuiamo all'innovazione, la mobilità sostenibile, nonché la crescita e la prosperità degli abitanti delle suddette regioni.*

*La Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle strategie macroregionali, dopo il successo della Conferenza sul lancio dell'EUSALP e la sessione costitutiva dell'Assemblea generale EUSALP a gennaio 2016 a Brdo pri Kranju, è la seconda di una serie di eventi che la Slovenia organizza durante la sua presidenza della Strategia dell'UE per la Regione alpina.*

*La costa slovena, nel periodo **dal 23 settembre al 1 ottobre 2016**, diventerà il teatro di una serie di eventi sul tema della connessione ecologica e un luogo in cui si incontreranno le diverse parti interessate che contribuiscono a creare uno spazio comune nella regione. Incontri, dibattiti, scambi di opinione ed esperienze, nonché varie presentazioni aiutano ad una maggiore consapevolezza che ciascun individuo, istituzione e organizzazione può contribuire ad una migliore qualità della vita in armonia con la natura, solo insieme si può però cambiare il modo di pensare e di agire e ottenere degli spostamenti significativi.*

*Vi invitiamo ad unirvi a noi in questo.*

*mag. Andreja Jerina,  
Coordinatrice nazionale per le strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea  
Ministero degli Affari esteri della Repubblica di Slovenia*

La Settimana della costa mediterranea è dedicata questa volta alla **connettività** perché crediamo che solo un'efficace integrazione possa portare ad una conservazione globale della natura. Nella serie degli eventi di quest'anno colleghiamo il settore governativo e non governativo, i gestori delle aree protette e della comunità locale, i progettisti e gli operatori delle misure per la tutela ambientale, i partner progettuali. Siamo consapevoli dei vantaggi di una pianificazione territoriale integrata, soprattutto sul mare, un ambiente che non conosce confini. L'Istituto della Repubblica di Slovenia per la tutela della natura, in collaborazione con il Ministero bavarese per l'ambiente e la tutela dei consumatori, da gennaio 2016 guida uno dei gruppi di azione della Strategia UE per la Regione alpina. Il gruppo si dedica all'obiettivo di stabilire connessioni ecologiche sull'intera area EUSALP per cui è necessario rafforzare i legami tra le persone. Ci auguriamo che anche gli eventi di quest'anno sul litorale sloveno contribuiscano ad una migliore cooperazione tra le organizzazioni governative e non governative e tra la professione e l'opinione pubblica, anche a sostegno della conservazione della natura.

dr. Darij Krajčič,  
direttore dell'Istituto della Repubblica di Slovenia per la tutela della natura

**Isola** è oggi una vivace città mediterranea che è conosciuta per il calore e l'ospitalità, nonché la modestia dei suoi abitanti. Uno dei settori economici più importanti a Isola è proprio il turismo ma il suo spirito conserva ancora una mentalità da pescatori per cui è molto diversa dalle città costiere vicine. La pittoresca campagna di Isola con le valli e le colline è un rifugio di delizie gastronomiche, con una splendida vista sul Golfo di Trieste e la costa orientale italiana con le Alpi sullo sfondo, il che crea, anche in inverno, un'atmosfera molto particolare.

Isola è anche una città multiculturale perché, oltre alla minoranza italiana, con il bilinguismo istituzionale che la lega strettamente alla vicina Italia, è arricchita anche da altri popoli provenienti dalla Regione del mare Adriatico e del mar Ionio, dalla Regione Alpina e dalla Regione del Danubio. Pertanto, l'impegno di Isola per realizzare delle strutture, come ad esempio il Punto di sostegno per la Regione del mare Adriatico - Ionio, deve essere inteso in termini di integrazione e di ricerca di nuove opportunità comuni di sviluppo per garantire nuovi posti di lavoro verdi e blu, nonché progetti comuni per migliorare ulteriormente le sinergie nella regione.

Siete gentilmente invitati a conoscere la nostra città e la tradizione slovena della pesca e della gastronomia.

mag. Igor Kolenc,  
il Sindaco del Comune di Isola



## NAGOVOR PREDSEDNIKA VLADE REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE dr. MIROSLAVA CERARJA OB OTVORITVI TEDNA SREDOZEMSKA OBALE IN MAKROREGIONALNIH STRATEGIJ EU

Spoštovane gospe in gospodje, cenjeni gostje,

dovolite, da vas najprej lepo pozdravim in vam zaželim dobrodošlico v Sloveniji, v Kopru, tu, kjer se Alpe srečajo z morjem.

V veliko zadovoljstvo mi je, da so pod okriljem Ministrstva za zunanje zadeve številne slovenske institucije skupaj pripravile Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij in da je odziv na dogodek tako številčen. To je po zelo odmevni konferenci ob zagonu alpske strategije, ki smo jo januarja gostili na Brdu, že drugi veliki dogodek v okviru predsedovanja Slovenije Strategiji za Alpe.

Slovenija leži na stičišču alpske, dinarske, sredozemske in panonske regije, zato ne moremo naslavljati izzivov v Alpah, ne da bi sočasno imeli v mislih tudi izzive širšega prostora, v katerem smo geografsko, zgodovinsko, kulturno, pa tudi ekonomsko in politično vpeti.

Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij bo zato v nizu različnih dogodkov, z vključevanjem vseh ravni upravljanja – od lokalnega pa vse do mednarodnega – in zainteresiranih predstavnikov celotne družbe, nagovoril nas vse s primeri, kako lahko vsak posameznik, institucija in organizacija prispeva k boljšemu in kakovostnejšemu življenju ob zavedanju, da lahko le skupaj spremenimo način razmišljanja in delovanja ter dosežemo potrebne premike.

Vesel sem, da je delovanje Slovenije kar v treh od štirih makroregionalnih strategijah EU dodatno okrepilo usklajeno delovanje Vlade in njenih institucij, kar je razvidno že iz programa Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij. In kar je še bolj pomembno, dodatno je okrepilo usklajeno povezovanje držav širše regije, to je Podonavja, Jadrana in Alp. Zato ni naključje, da je osrednja tema letošnjega tedna prav povezanost.

Dogodek povezuje 40-letne izkušnje skupnega upravljanja morja v okviru Barcelonske konvencije in nove zamisli najmlajše makroregionalne strategije EU – Strategije za Alpe. Povezuje staro – izkušeno, z novim – mladim in skupaj naslavlja isti cilj – dobrobit za nas vse.

Poleg srečanj številnih upravljavskih struktur alpske in jadransko-jonske strategije bodo organizirane tudi tri strokovne konference na temo ekološke povezanosti, okrogla miza deležnikov o vlogi parlamentov, regionalnih pobud in civilne družbe pri tesnejšem povezovanju pri oblikovanju skupne prihodnosti širše regije. Ob tem je tu tudi vrsta dogodkov, namenjena najširši javnosti, kot so postavitve razstave Slovensko-slovaška

dimenzija, ki na inovativen način pokaže razlike in podobnosti dveh predsedujočih držav dvema strategijama. Ves teden bodo spremljale projekcije filmov z namenom ozaveščanja o naši soodvisnosti od narave, zavarovana območja bodo odprla svoja vrata. In kar mi je osebno še posebej drago, na številnih dogodkih so svoje mesto našli tudi mladi, ki od nas prevzemajo dediščino, ki jo bodo morali upravljati v prihodnje.

Spoštovani, Slovenija je ena izmed vročih točk biotske raznovrstnosti v Evropi. Po številu vrst na kvadratni kilometer ozemlja je absolutna zmagovalka na stari celini, po nekaterih kazalnikih biotske pestrosti sodi med najbogatejše celo v svetovnem merilu. Slovenija pokriva 0,004 odstotka zemeljskega površja, a je hkrati bivališče več kot dveh odstotkov znanih kopenskih živalskih vrst.

Znanstveniki so v Sloveniji doslej zabeležili približno 24.000 vrst živih bitij, od tega je več kot četrtnina živalskih vrst endemičnih. Vendar so spremembe v biotski raznovrstnosti, ki jih povzročajo naše aktivnosti, v zadnjih 50 letih hitreje kot v kateremkoli drugem obdobju naše zgodovine. Ekološki odtis prebivalcev Slovenije tako danes za 2,4-krat presega nosilne zmogljivosti našega ozemlja. To od nas vseh terja odgovoren in odziven način obnašanja.

Svet se danes spreminja bolj kot kdaj prej in ne vedno v smeri, ki bi si jo najbolj želeli. Zaznamujejo nas številni dogodki in procesi, ki so v marsičem spremenili politični, varnostni ter geostrateški položaj v regiji, Evropi in v globalnem merilu. Iz finančne in gospodarske krize smo prešli v varnostno krizo, soočamo se z velikim izzivom obvladovanja migracijskega toka, ki sta mu Slovenija in celotna širša regija zelo izpostavljeni.

Soočanje z zapletenimi in obsežnimi političnimi vprašanji zahteva od vseh nas odločno ukrepanje, trdno zavezanost in iskreno željo pri iskanju dolgoročnih rešitev ter predvsem dobro komunikacijo in usklajeno delovanje. Izjemnega pomena je reden dialog tudi v širši regiji, tako na državni kot regionalni in lokalni ravni.

Med seboj se razlikujemo, vendar skupaj lahko ustvarimo veliko. In če smo med Alpami, Jadranom in Donavo sposobni sobivanja s približno 24.000 vrst živih bitij, verjamem, da bomo skupaj zmogli najti rešitev še za eno vrsto – človeka.

Dame in gospodje,

dovolite mi, da s tem tudi uradno odprem Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij Evropske unije 2016 in vam vsem zaželim dobro skupno delo in veliko ustvarjalne energije.

Koper, 26. september 2016



### ADDRESS BY PRIME MINISTER MIROSLAV CERAR AT THE OPENING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND EU MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGIES WEEK

*Ladies and Gentlemen, dear guests,*

*let me begin by extending a warm welcome to all here in Koper, in Slovenia, where the Alps meet the sea.*

*I am very pleased that numerous Slovenian institutions joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organising the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week, and in particular with such a large turnout. After the very successful launch conference of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) hosted in January in Brdo, this is the second major event under Slovenian chairmanship of EUSALP.*

*Slovenia is situated at the junction of the Alps, the Dinarides, the Mediterranean and the Pannonian basin, which means that we cannot address Alpine challenges without considering the challenges of the wider context with its specific geographical, historical, and cultural features as well as economic and political ties.*

*The Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week and the related events – involving all levels of governance, from local to international, as well as stakeholders from the wider society – will demonstrate how every individual, institution or organisation plays a part in building a better life, recognising that it is only by joining forces that we can change our way of thinking and acting, and ensure the necessary breakthroughs.*

*I am very happy that Slovenian engagement in three out of four EU macro-regional strategies further strengthened the coordination between our Government and its institutions, which is reflected also in the Agenda for the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week. And, even more importantly, this engagement further enhanced the coordinated ties between countries of the wider region, the Danube, the Adriatic and the Alpine regions. It is no coincidence, then, that the main topic of this year's event is connectivity.*

*The event connects 40 years of experience in integrated sea management within the Barcelona Convention with new ideas of the EU's youngest macro-regional strategy – the EUSALP. It connects the old and experienced with the new and fresh to address the same goal – the well-being for all.*

*Beside meetings of various management structures of the Alpine and the Adriatic-Ionian strategy, three expert conferences will take place on ecological connectivity, and a round table on the role of parliaments, regional initiatives and civil society in establishing closer cooperation to co-shape a common future for the wider region. Additionally, a series of events will address the wider public, such as the Slovenian-Slovakian exhibition using an innovative approach to showcase the differences and similarities between the*

*two countries chairing two EU strategies. Throughout the week, film projections will aim to raise awareness about our dependence on nature, and protected areas will open their doors to the public. I am particularly glad that many of these events also made space for the young, the new generations that will take over our heritage and its management in the years to come.*

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

*Slovenia can be considered one of the hotspots of biodiversity in Europe. By the number of species by square kilometre it is an absolute champion of the old continent, and by other biodiversity indicators it is even one of the richest countries in the world. Although Slovenia covers only 0.004% of the World's surface it provides a habitat to more than 2% of known terrestrial animal species.*

*In Slovenia, experts have so far registered around 24,000 species of which more than a quarter are endemic animal species. In the past 50 year, however, the rate of change in biodiversity caused by human activity is unprecedented in history. The current ecological footprint of Slovenians is 2.4 times above our territory's capacity. By consequence, all of us need to adopt a more responsible lifestyle.*

*Today, the world is changing as never before, and not always in the most desirable way. Numerous events and processes have changed the political, security and geostrategic situation of the region, Europe and beyond. The financial and economic crisis was followed by a security crisis; we are facing the challenges of dealing with migrations, particularly in Slovenia and the wider region.*

*These broad and complex political issues force us all into decisive action, requiring our firm commitment and a sincere desire to seek long-term solutions – and above all good communication and coordinated action. Special importance must be attached to regular dialogue in the wider region, but also at the national, regional and local levels.*

*We have our differences, but together we can achieve a great deal. And, if here in Slovenia, between the Alps, the Adriatic Sea and the Danube we are able to coexist with around 24,000 species, I firmly believe that together, we can also find a solution for our own, human species.*

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

*I hereby declare the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week 2016 officially open wishing you fruitful discussions and an abundance of creative energy in your joint efforts.*

*Koper, 26 September 2016*

## DISCORSO DEL PRIMO MINISTRO MIROSLAV CERAR ALL'APERTURA DELLA SETTIMANA DELLA COSTA MEDITERRANEA E DELLE STRATEGIE MACROREGIONALI

Gentili signore e signori, illustri ospiti,

consentitemi innanzitutto di salutarvi e di darvi il benvenuto in Slovenia, a Capodistria, qui dove le Alpi incontrano il mare.

È per me un grande piacere il fatto che sotto l'egida del Ministero degli Affari Esteri diverse istituzioni slovene abbiano preparato congiuntamente la Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle Strategie macroregionali e che la risposta all'evento sia stata così entusiastica. Questa è una conferenza di alto profilo in occasione del lancio della Strategia alpina che abbiamo ospitato a Brdo nel mese di gennaio, il secondo grande evento nel quadro della Presidenza slovena della Strategia per le Alpi.

La Slovenia si trova al crocevia delle Alpi, delle Alpi Dinariche, del Mediterraneo e delle regioni pannoniche, tanto che non si possono affrontare sfide sulle Alpi senza pensare alle sfide di una più ampia area cui siamo geograficamente, storicamente, culturalmente, economicamente e politicamente legati.

La Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle Strategie macroregionali sarà quindi una serie di eventi diversi che coinvolgeranno tutti i livelli di gestione - da quello locale fino a quelli internazionali - e i rappresentanti interessati di tutta la società; ci illustrerà con esempi come ogni singola istituzione e organizzazione contribuiscano ad una migliore qualità della vita, sapendo che soltanto insieme possiamo cambiare il modo di pensare e di agire e realizzare i cambiamenti necessari.

Sono lieto che l'attività della Slovenia in tre delle quattro Strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea abbia rafforzato ulteriormente l'azione coordinata da parte del governo e delle sue istituzioni, come risulta già dal programma della Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle Strategie macroregionali. E ciò che è ancora più importante, inoltre, è il fatto che sia stata ulteriormente rafforzata l'integrazione coordinata dei Paesi di una regione più ampia, vale a dire l'area sub-danubiana, adriatica e alpina. Non è un caso quindi che il tema centrale della Settimana di quest'anno sia il legame reciproco.

L'evento collega l'esperienza di 40 anni di gestione congiunta del mare nell'ambito della Convenzione di Barcellona e le nuove idee della più recente Strategia macroregionale dell'Unione europea - la Strategia per le Alpi. Si collega il vecchio - l'esperienza, con il nuovo - il giovane, e insieme si affronta lo stesso obiettivo - il benessere di tutti noi.

Oltre agli incontri tra le numerose strutture per la gestione della Strategia alpina e adriatico - ionica saranno organizzate tre conferenze specialistiche sul tema dell'interconnessione ecologica, una tavola rotonda delle parti interessate sul ruolo dei Parlamenti, delle iniziative regionali e della società civile per una più stretta integrazione nel modellare

un futuro comune della regione allargata. Allo stesso tempo vi è anche una serie di eventi rivolti all'opinione pubblica, come ad esempio una mostra sulla "dimensione sloveno-slovacca" che in un modo innovativo mostra le differenze e le affinità di due Stati che presiedono due Strategie. Tutta la settimana sarà accompagnata da proiezioni di film con l'obiettivo di aumentare la consapevolezza della nostra comune dipendenza dalla natura; le aree protette apriranno le porte. E ciò che personalmente mi è più caro è il fatto che nella serie di eventi hanno trovato una collocazione anche i giovani che da noi ereditano il patrimonio con il quale dovranno confrontarsi in futuro.

Gentili ospiti,

La Slovenia è uno dei punti caldi della biodiversità in Europa. Per numero di specie per chilometro quadrato di territorio è la prima assoluta nel vecchio continente, secondo alcuni indicatori di biodiversità si ritiene che sia tra le più ricche su scala mondiale. La Slovenia copre lo 0,004 per cento della superficie terrestre, ma allo stesso tempo offre residenza a più del 2 per cento delle specie animali terrestri conosciute.

Gli scienziati hanno finora registrato in Slovenia circa 24.000 specie di esseri viventi, delle quali più di un quarto di specie animali endemiche. Tuttavia i cambiamenti nella biodiversità causati dalle nostre attività sono stati più rapidi negli ultimi 50 anni che in qualsiasi altro periodo della nostra storia. L'impronta ecologica della popolazione slovena oggi supera di 2,4 volte la capienza potenziale del nostro territorio. Ciò richiede a tutti noi un comportamento responsabile e sensibile.

Il mondo sta cambiando oggi più che mai, e non sempre nella direzione che si desidera. Siamo caratterizzati da numerosi eventi e processi che hanno in molti aspetti cambiato la politica, la sicurezza e la posizione geostrategica della regione, dell'Europa, e su scala globale. Dalla crisi finanziaria ed economica si è passati ad una crisi di sicurezza, ci troviamo di fronte alla grande sfida della gestione dei flussi migratori cui sia la Slovenia che l'intera regione circostante sono notevolmente esposte.

Affrontare le complesse e vaste questioni politiche richiede da tutti noi un'azione risoluta, impegno, un sincero desiderio di trovare soluzioni a lungo termine e, soprattutto, un'attiva comunicazione e un'azione coordinata. Di fondamentale importanza è il dialogo continuo in tutta la regione allargata, sia a livello nazionale che regionale e locale.

Siamo tutti diversi, ma insieme possiamo creare grandi cose. E, se tra le Alpi, l'Adriatico e il Danubio siamo in grado di coesistere con circa 24.000 specie di esseri viventi, credo che insieme saremo in grado di trovare una soluzione per un'altra specie - l'Uomo.

Signore e signori,

permettetemi adesso di aprire ufficialmente la Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea 2016 e di augurare a tutti voi un buon lavoro congiunto e tanta energia creativa.

Capodistria, 26 settembre 2016

## NAGOVOR PREDSEDNIKA DRŽAVNEGA ZBORA REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE dr. MILANA BRGLEZA NA OKROGLI MIZI PARLAMENTI IN MAKROREGIONALNE STRATEGIJE

Spoštovani predstavniki parlamentov, dragi kolegice in kolegi, gospe in gospodje!

V sodobnem svetu se vse pogosteje soočamo z velikimi in kompleksnimi globalnimi izzivi, ki ne poznajo meja in od nas terjajo transnacionalne odgovore. Trdno sem prepričan, da lahko slednje poiščemo le z vztrajnim, doslednim in kontinuiranim sodelovanjem, medsebojnim razumevanjem ter vzajemnim spoštovanjem. Pri tem morajo svojo vlogo odigrati tudi Evropska unija in njene članice, zato se tudi sam strinjam z besedami predsednika Evropske komisije Jeana-Clauda Junckerja, ki je v nedavnem nagovoru v Evropskem parlamentu v Strasbourgu dejal, da »bi se morali zavedati, da nas svet opazuje« ter »da morajo našim besedam slediti skupni ukrepi, sicer bodo ostale le prazne besede«.

Slovenija ima zaradi svojega specifičnega geografskega položaja na stičišču Alp, Panonske kotline, Dinarskega sveta in Sredozemlja izjemno priložnost, da prispeva svoj delež k prizadevanjem za napredek in blaginjo naših državljanek in državljanov ter ljudi, živečih na širšem območju regije. V tem oziru sem hvaležen, da je bila Državnemu zboru dana priložnost aktivnega sodelovanja pri oblikovanju enega od dogodkov bogatega Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij, ki poteka vzdolž slovenske obale, in nam gostoljubno daje prostor za srečanja in pogovore z različnimi relevantnimi deležniki, s katerimi soustvarjamo življenje v naši regiji. Parlamenti kot predstavniki vseh državljanov lahko odigrajo pomembno vlogo z omogočanjem vidnosti, ozaveščanja širše javnosti, spodbujanja sodelovanja pristojnih akterjev ter povezovanja lokalnih, regionalnih, nacionalnih in evropskih politik. Kot predsednik Državnega zbora zato vidim pomembno priložnost za učinkovito udeležbo parlamentov na vseh ravneh pri izvajanju makroregionalnih strategij Evropske unije, ki so inovativen instrument Evropske unije za uresničevanje načel ekonomske, socialne in teritorialne kohezije držav v isti regiji in hkrati za učinkovitejše doseganje skupnih ciljev razvoja, napredka in izboljšanja kakovosti življenja ljudi.

Veseli me, da je Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij tokrat namenjen prav povezovanju in boljšemu sodelovanju ter da na enem mestu združuje odločevalce, civilno družbo, strokovno javnost ter druge relevantne akterje. Zgolj z učinkovitim in sistemskim povezovanjem in delovanjem pristojnih deležnikov na vseh ravneh lahko dosežemo vključujoče in pa predvsem trajnostne rešitve, zato je bistveno, da se zavedamo velike odgovornosti do svojega življenjskega okolja in naših zanamcev, saj jim bomo le tako lahko že danes pokončno zrl v oči.

Spoštovani!

Ponosen sem, da Slovenija letos kot prva predseduje novoustanovljeni Strategiji EU za Alpsko makroregijo, tako imenovani EUSALP, ki je po vrsti že četrta makroregija Evropske unije. Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij je po uspešni konferenci ob zagonu EUSALP in ustanovnem zasedanju generalne skupščine EUSALP, ki sta potekali januarja 2016 na Brdu pri Kranju, že drugi v nizu dogodkov, ki jih organizira Slovenija kot predsedujoča te najmlajše makroregije.

Naša država ima v odnosu do evropskih makroregij poseben položaj, saj je edina država članica Evropske unije, ki aktivno sodeluje v kar treh od skupaj štirih makroregionalnih strategij – Podonavski, Jadransko-jonski in Alpski. Dogodki v tem tednu nam tako ponujajo priložnost, da znanje in izkušnje, ki smo jih že pridobili v dveh makroregijah, delimo tudi v tej novonastali. Glede na transnacionalno naravo tovrstnih pobud je namreč izjemno pomembno, da se sinergični učinki ne ustvarjajo zgolj na meddržavni, ampak tudi na medregionalni ravni, in sicer na podlagi intenzivnega in usmerjenega mreženja vseh vpletenih akterjev.

Makroregionalne strategije Evropske unije zagotovo predstavljajo nov most teritorialnega sodelovanja, ki povezuje ozemlja različnih držav in regij, ki so uspele prepoznati ključne skupne značilnosti, na podlagi katerih lahko oblikujejo usklajene odgovore na številne makroregionalne izzive in priložnosti. Milijonom državljanek in državljanov z inovativnim in večnivojskim pristopom prinašajo nove prednosti in koristi na različnih področjih njihovega življenja in dela. Hkrati pa je treba poudariti, da so makroregijske strategije zastavljene izjemno vključujoče in kot takšne presegajo okvire članstva v Evropski uniji. V tem oziru predstavljajo dodaten element krepitve evropskega integracijskega projekta, pri čemer je to še zlasti pomembno za države zahodnega Balkana, v katerih je treba procese evropeizacije ne le vzdrževati, ampak tudi spodbujati in krepiti. Pomen makroregionalnega pristopa se tako pokaže tudi v luči aktualnih razprav o prihodnosti Evropske unije in krepitvi zavezanosti k evropskim vrednotam, zato nam mora biti vsem v interesu njihovo dobro upravljanje in učinkovito izvajanje.

A obenem se moramo zavedati, da to ni samoumevno. Upravljalni okviri makroregionalnih strategij so kompleksni in vključujejo ogromno število deležnikov, zato je ključno, da ohranimo njihovo dolgoročno in ne le kratkoročno motivacijo ter zavezanost k sodelovanju. Zato pozdravljam, da so se v okviru makroregij že razvili tudi številni konkretni projekti, ki včasih presegajo okvire samih makrostrategij. Prav zaradi tega se je treba zavedati, da bodo makroregije kot takšne včasih delovale zgolj kot platforme, na katerih se bo oblikovala dodana vrednost tovrstnega načina regionalnega upravljanja. Po drugi strani pa prav kompleksnost in razvejanost odločevalcev na vseh ravneh terjata neprestano zagotavljanje zadostne politične podpore, ki omogoča vzdrževanje in spodbujanje sodelovanja na različnih področjih, v okviru različnih politik ter na različnih ravneh.

Spoštovani gospe in gospodje!

Osrednja pozornost današnje okrogle je prav zato namenjena vlogi parlamentov in iskanju načinov vključevanja in sodelovanja parlamentarcev pri podpori in spodbujanju izvajanja makroregionalnih strategij Evropske unije. Z zadovoljstvom lahko povem, da Državni zbor in Vlada Republike Slovenije na tem področju dobro sodelujeta, a si želim, da bi se to sodelovanje v prihodnosti še okrepilo. Tako smo predstavniki zakonodajne in izvršne oblasti maja lani na skupni seji Odbora za zunanjo politiko in Odbora za zadeve Evropske unije prvič celovito naslovili vprašanja makroregionalnih strategij Evropske unije, prav tako pa sta sodelujoča odbora sprejela sklep, v skladu s katerim bo Vlada letno poročala o napredku vključevanja Slovenije v relevantne makroregionalne strategije. S tem smo vzpostavili sistem, preko katerega bodo poslanke in poslanci lahko neposredno prispevali k ozaveščanju javnosti o pomenu makroregionalnega sodelovanja ter obenem s svojimi predlogi in priporočili aktivno prispevali k njegovim vsebinskim usmeritvam.

Slovenija se v makroregionalne strategije Evropske unije dejavno vključuje že od leta 2009, do danes pa ji je uspelo vzpostaviti potrebno izvedbeno strukturo in zagotoviti pogoje, da bodo, predvidoma še v letu 2016, zagotovljena tudi finančna sredstva za podporo sistemu izvajanja. Zadovoljen sem, da smo z oblikovanjem tako imenovane platforme deležnikov posebno pozornost namenili izmenjavi informacij in komuniciranju z zainteresiranimi javnostmi. To je še zlasti pomembno v luči Poročila Komisije o upravljanju makroregionalnih strategij iz leta 2014, ki poudarja pomen političnega vodstva in občutka lastne odgovornosti ter poziva h krepitvi sodelovanja interesnih skupin – vključno s parlamenti in civilno družbo. Tudi v Državnem zboru si prizadevamo, in tako bo tudi v prihodnje, za odločnejše sodelovanje s civilnodružbenim sektorjem in z drugimi parlamenti. Parlamentarna diplomacija, ki se je v Državnem zboru okrepila prav v zadnjih letih, je namreč odlično orodje za komuniciranje z odločevalskimi partnerji iz posameznih držav makroregij in Evropskim parlamentom. Želim si torej, da bi se ti komunikacijski kanali v prihodnosti še okrepili, saj bomo parlamenti tako v okviru svojih pristojnosti lahko še dodatno poskrbeli za vidnost in promocijo večdeležniškega makroregionalnega pristopa.

Parlamentarci se moramo zavedati svoje odgovornosti, ki jo nosimo kot neposredno izvoljeni predstavniki državljanek in državljanov. Naša naloga je, da delujemo kot vezni člen, ki vzpostavlja dialog z vladno stranjo na eni in civilnodružbeno sfero na drugi strani, hkrati pa moramo poskrbeti, da se ustrezna komunikacijska mreža ustvari tudi med vsemi našimi sogovorniki. Glede na dosedanje izkušnje sem trdno prepričan, da je prav parlamentarna dimenzija makroregionalnih strategij prostor, ki parlamentom omogoča neposredno in polno vključenost v oblikovanje javne sfere, temelječe na participativni demokraciji.

Upam in želim si, da bo Sloveniji kot prvopredsedujoči Alpski makroregiji uspelo izpolniti načrtane cilje v smeri spodbude vključenosti vseh sodelujočih deležnikov ter da bo vse primere dobrih praks prenesla tudi v okvire delovanja drugih evropskih makroregij. Prav tako si bom tudi sam še naprej prizadeval, kolikor bo v moji moči in v okviru mojih pristojnosti, da bo v teh procesih ustrezna pozornost namenjena tudi parlamentarni dimenziji. Bavarski, ki predsedovanje EUSALP prevzema z januarjem 2017, bi zaželel uspešno delo. Obenem podajam pobudo, da organizira tudi posebno srečanje predstavnikov regionalnih in nacionalnih parlamentov članic EUSALP.

Spoštovani gospe in gospodje!

Dovolite mi, da ob koncu vsem skupaj zaželim uspešno in konstruktivno delo na današnji okrogli mizi ter dobro sodelovanje v prihodnosti!

Hvala za pozornost.

Koper, Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok, 28. september 2016



### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MILAN BRGLEZ AT THE ROUND TABLE PARLIAMENTS AND MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGIES

*Distinguished parliament representatives, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,*

*In the modern world, we are increasingly faced with big and complex global challenges that have no boundaries and compel us to provide transnational answers. I firmly believe that such can only be found through persistent, consistent and continuous collaboration, mutual understanding and mutual respect. Here, the European Union and its Member States also have to play their part, so I agree with the words of the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker who, in his recent address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, said that "we should be aware that the world is watching us" and that "we need our words to be followed by joint action, otherwise, they will be just that: words".*

*Due to its specific geographical location at the junction of the Alps, the Pannonian Basin, the Dinarides and the Mediterranean, Slovenia has an exceptional opportunity to contribute its share to the efforts made for the progress and well-being of our citizens and the people who live in the wider region. In this respect, I am grateful that the National Assembly has been given the opportunity to actively participate in the creation of one of the events of the rich Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week, which is taking place along the Slovenian coast, hospitably providing us with venue for the meetings and debates with various relevant stakeholders with whom we contribute to life in our region. Parliaments as the representatives of all the citizens can play an important role by ensuring visibility, raising awareness among the general public, promoting the collaboration of competent agents, and integrating local, regional, national and European policies. As the President of the National Assembly, I therefore recognise an excellent opportunity for parliaments to participate effectively at all levels in implementing EU macro-regional strategies, which are an innovative EU instrument for exercising the principles of the economic, social and territorial cohesion of countries in the same region. At the same time, it is an opportunity to achieve our common goals: development, progress and better quality of life.*

*I am glad that this year's Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week is dedicated to integration and better collaboration, and that it unites decision-makers, the civil society, professional circles and other relevant agents in one single place. Only if all the competent stakeholders efficiently and systematically integrate and operate at all levels, we can achieve inclusive and above all sustainable solutions. Therefore, it is crucial to be aware that we are greatly responsible for our living environment and our descendants because it is only in this way that we will be able to honestly look them in the eye today.*

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

*I am proud that this year Slovenia is the first to assume the chairmanship of the newly established EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP), the fourth consecutive EU macro-region. After the successful Launch Conference and the constitutive session of the EUSALP General Assembly, which took place in January 2016 at Brdo pri Kranju, the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week is the second in a series of events organised by Slovenia during its chairmanship of the youngest macro-region.*

*Our country has a special position in relation to European macro-regions given that it is the only EU Member State which actively collaborates in three out of four macro-regional strategies – the Danube, the Adriatic-Ionian and the Alpine one. This week's events thus offer us the opportunity to share the knowledge and experience that we have already acquired in two macro-regions in the newly established one. Given the transnational nature of these initiatives, it is extremely important that the synergistic effects be produced not only at transnational level but also at transregional level, based on the intensive and guided networking of all the agents involved.*

*EU macro-regional strategies are definitely a new bridge of territorial cooperation that connects the territories of different countries and regions which have managed to identify their common key characteristics from which to form coordinated answers to numerous macro-regional challenges and opportunities. Using their innovative multilevel approach, they bring new assets and benefits to millions of citizens in different areas of their life and work. It should also be pointed out that macro-regional strategies have been designed as highly inclusive, thus reaching beyond European Union membership. In this regard, they are an additional element to the strengthening of the European integration project, especially important for the Western Balkans countries where the Europeanisation processes not only have to be maintained but also fostered and reinforced. The importance of a macro-regional approach is thus evident in light of the current debates on the future of the European Union and the strengthening of our commitment to European values. This is why good governance and effective implementation thereof should be in everybody's interest.*

*At the same time, however, we need to be aware that the latter is not self-evident. The macro-regional strategies management frameworks are complex and involve a large number of stakeholders, so it is crucial to maintain not only their short-term, but also their long-term motivation and commitment to collaboration. I therefore welcome the fact that numerous concrete projects have been developed within the macro-regions, sometimes exceeding the frameworks of the macro-strategies themselves. Because of this, we have to be aware that macro-regions as such will sometimes function just as platforms on which the added value of this type of regional governance will be created. On the other hand, it is precisely their complexity and ramifications*

*that compel decision-makers at all levels to offer constant and sufficient support to maintain and stimulate cooperation in different fields, within different policies and at different levels.*

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

*It is for this reason that the full attention of today's round table is focused on the role of parliaments and the search for new ways to include and involve parliamentarians in supporting and promoting the implementation of EU macro-regional strategies. I am pleased to say that the National Assembly and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia have cooperated successfully in this area, but I wish for this cooperation to be even stronger in the future. At the joint session of the Committee on Foreign Policy and the Committee on EU Affairs held in May last year, the representatives of the legislative and executive branches comprehensively addressed the issues of EU macro-regional strategies for the first time. Moreover, the two cooperating committees adopted the decision for the Government to prepare annual reports on the progress of Slovenia's involvement in the relevant macro-regional strategies. We thus established a system that enables deputies to contribute directly to raising public awareness of the importance of macro-regional cooperation, and play an active part in its substantive guidelines by making proposals and recommendations.*

*Slovenia has been actively involved in EU macro-regional strategies since 2009, and to date it has managed to set up the necessary implementation structure and ensure the conditions for the financial resources, presumably available before the end of 2016, aimed at supporting the implementation system. I am glad that by creating a so-called stakeholder platform we have given special consideration to the exchange of information and communication with the public concerned. This is particularly important in light of the Commission's 2014 Report concerning the governance of macro-regional strategies which stresses political leadership and a sense of ownership, and calls for the strengthening of the involvement of stakeholders, including parliaments and civil society. The National Assembly also strives for greater cooperation with the civil society sector and other parliaments, and will continue to do so in the future. Parliamentary diplomacy, strengthened in the National Assembly over the recent years, is an excellent tool used to communicate with partner decision-makers from individual macro-regional countries as well as the European Parliament. I therefore wish these communication channels to be even stronger in the future as parliaments will thus be able, within their competence, to ensure the visibility and promotion of the multi-stakeholder macro-regional approach.*

*As parliamentarians we need to be aware of the responsibility that we bear as the directly elected representatives of our citizens. Our task is to function as a link that conducts a dialogue with the governmental side on the one hand and the civil society*

*sphere on the other, while at the same time we have to enable the creation of a suitable communication network between all of our interlocutors. Given the experience acquired so far, I firmly believe that the parliamentary dimension of macro-regional strategies is a space that enables parliaments to be directly and fully involved in the creation of a public sphere based on participatory democracy.*

*It is my hope and wish that Slovenia, as the first country to chair the newly established Alpine macro-region, will manage to achieve the set goals in terms of integrating all the participating stakeholders, and transferring all the examples of good practices into the operations of other European macro-regions. I will also continue my efforts, to the best of my ability and within my competence, towards ensuring that this processes pay due regard to the parliamentary dimension. In this respect, I wish Bavaria, the next country taking over the EUSALP chairmanship in January 2017, great success and I appeal to it to organise a dedicated meeting for the representatives of regional and national parliaments of the EUSALP members.*

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

*In conclusion, please allow me to wish you successful and constructive work at today's round table and good cooperation in the future.*

*Thank you for your attention.*

*Koper, Škočjanski zatok Nature Reserve, 28 September 2016*

## DISCORSO DI APERTURA DEL PRESIDENTE DELL'ASSEMBLEA NAZIONALE, MILAN BRGLEZ, ALLA TAVOLA ROTONDA PARLAMENTI E LE STRATEGIE MACROREGIONALI

*Gentili rappresentanti dei Parlamenti, care colleghe e colleghi, signore e signori,*

*nel mondo moderno siamo sempre più di fronte a grandi e complesse sfide globali che non conoscono confini e che ci richiedono risposte transnazionali. Credo fermamente che soltanto con una cooperazione pervicace, coerente e continua si possano cercare comprensione e rispetto reciproci. Per questo devono giocare il proprio ruolo anche l'Unione europea e i suoi Stati membri; anche per questo io stesso concordo con le parole del presidente della Commissione europea Jean-Claude Juncker, che in un recente discorso al Parlamento europeo di Strasburgo ha detto che "dobbiamo essere consapevoli che il mondo ci guarda" e "che alle nostre parole deve seguire un'azione comune, altrimenti rimarranno solo parole vuote."*

*La Slovenia, grazie alla sua posizione geografica specifica al crocevia delle Alpi, della pianura Pannonica, delle Alpi Dinariche e del Mediterraneo, dispone di un'opportunità senza precedenti per dare il suo contributo agli sforzi per il progresso e la prosperità delle nostre cittadine e dei nostri cittadini, e delle persone che vivono nella zona allargata della regione. A questo proposito sono grato per il fatto che all'Assemblea nazionale sia stata data l'opportunità di partecipare attivamente alla realizzazione di uno degli eventi della ricca Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle strategie macroregionali che si svolge lungo la costa slovena e che offre spazio ospitale per incontri e discussioni con le varie parti interessate a creare insieme la vita nella nostra regione. I Parlamenti, come rappresentanti di tutti i cittadini, possono svolgere un ruolo importante, fornendo visibilità, sensibilizzazione all'opinione pubblica, promozione della collaborazione di soggetti responsabili e integrazione delle politiche locali, regionali, nazionali ed europee. In qualità di Presidente dell'Assemblea nazionale vedo quindi un importante momento di effettivo coinvolgimento dei parlamenti a tutti i livelli nell'ambito dell'attuazione delle strategie macroregionali dell'UE che rappresentano uno strumento innovativo dell'Unione europea per la realizzazione dei principi di coesione economica, sociale e territoriale dei Paesi nella stessa regione e, contemporaneamente, per raggiungere in modo più efficace gli obiettivi comuni di sviluppo, di progresso e di miglioramento della qualità della vita umana.*

*Sono felice che la Settimana della costa mediterranea e della strategia macroregionale sia questa volta dedicata proprio all'integrazione e a una migliore cooperazione e che riunisca nello stesso luogo i responsabili, la società civile, i quadri pubblici e le altre parti interessate. Soltanto attraverso l'integrazione efficace e sistematica e con il lavoro delle parti interessate si possono raggiungere a tutti i livelli soluzioni definitive e soprattutto sostenibili; è quindi indispensabile essere consapevoli della grande*

*responsabilità verso il nostro ambiente e verso le nostre generazioni future perché questo sarà l'unico modo possibile per poterle guardare negli occhi.*

*Gentili ospiti,*

*Sono orgoglioso che la Slovenia quest'anno presieda per prima alla Strategia Macroregionale alpina appena costituita, la cosiddetta EUSALP, che nell'ordine è già la quarta macroregione dell'Unione europea. La Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle strategie macro-regionali viene dopo la Conferenza di successo sul lancio e l'insediamento dell'Assemblea Generale dell'EUSALP che si sono svolte nel mese di gennaio 2016 a Brdo pri Kranju, quindi è il secondo di una serie di eventi organizzati dalla Slovenia, Paese che presiede questa neonata macroregione.*

*Il nostro Paese ha una posizione particolare in rapporto alle macroregioni europee in quanto è l'unico Stato membro dell'Unione europea attivamente coinvolto in tre delle quattro Strategie macroregionali - la Regione del Danubio, la Regione del mare Adriatico e del mar Ionio e la Regione Alpina. Gli eventi di questa settimana ci offrono anche la possibilità di condividere le conoscenze e l'esperienza che abbiamo già acquisito in due macroregioni con quella appena citata di nuova formazione. Data la natura transnazionale di tali iniziative è estremamente importante che gli effetti sinergici non nascano solo a livello internazionale ma anche interregionale, sulla base di una rete intensiva e mirata di tutti gli attori coinvolti.*

*Le Strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea sono sicuramente un nuovo ponte di cooperazione territoriale che collega i territori di diversi Paesi e regioni che sono riusciti a identificare le caratteristiche comuni fondamentali che consentono di sviluppare risposte coordinate a una serie di sfide e di opportunità macroregionali. Milioni di cittadine e di cittadini, con un approccio innovativo e multi-livello, portano nuovi vantaggi e benefici nei diversi campi della loro vita e del loro lavoro. Allo stesso tempo si deve sottolineare che le Strategie macroregionali impostate sono estremamente impegnative e come tali vanno oltre l'adesione all'Unione Europea. A questo proposito presentano un ulteriore elemento per il rafforzamento del progetto di integrazione europea, per cui questo è particolarmente importante per i paesi dei Balcani occidentali dove è necessario non solo mantenere i processi di europeizzazione, ma anche promuoverli e rafforzarli. L'importanza dell'approccio macroregionale è anche evidente alla luce delle attuali discussioni sul futuro dell'Unione europea e del rafforzamento dell'impegno verso i valori europei, quindi una buona gestione e la loro effettiva attuazione devono essere nell'interesse di noi tutti.*

*Ma allo stesso tempo dobbiamo renderci conto che ciò non si può dare per scontato. La cornice di attuazione delle Strategie macroregionali è complessa e comprende un enorme numero di soggetti interessati, quindi è di vitale importanza mantenerla*

come un'istanza a lungo termine e non soltanto una motivazione e un impegno per la cooperazione a breve termine. Accolgo quindi con favore il fatto che nel contesto delle macroregioni si sia già sviluppata una serie di progetti concreti, che a volte vanno oltre la stessa macrostrategia. Proprio per questo dobbiamo essere consapevoli che le macroregioni in quanto tali a volte agiranno semplicemente come una piattaforma sulla quale sviluppare un valore aggiunto a tale modalità di gestione regionale. D'altra parte, proprio questa complessità e le ramificazioni dei responsabili richiedono ad ogni livello un continuo e sufficiente sostegno politico che consenta di mantenere e promuovere la cooperazione in vari campi nel quadro delle varie politiche e su diversi livelli.

Gentili signore e signori,

la priorità dell'odierna tavola rotonda è quindi dedicata al ruolo dei Parlamenti e alla ricerca di modi di integrazione e di partecipazione dei parlamentari nel sostenere e promuovere l'attuazione delle Strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea. Sono lieto di affermare che l'Assemblea nazionale e il Governo della Repubblica di Slovenia lavorano bene insieme in questo settore e mi auguro che questa cooperazione in futuro possa essere ulteriormente rafforzata. Per questo noi rappresentanti del potere legislativo ed esecutivo nel maggio dello scorso anno, in una riunione congiunta della Commissione per la politica estera e della Commissione per gli affari dell'Unione europea abbiamo per la prima volta affrontato globalmente questioni riguardanti le Strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea, cos' come le Commissioni cooperanti hanno adottato una risoluzione secondo la quale il Governo riferirà annualmente sui progressi di integrazione della Slovenia nelle relative Strategie macroregionali. In tal modo abbiamo istituito un sistema attraverso il quale i deputati possono contribuire direttamente a sensibilizzare l'opinione pubblica circa l'importanza della cooperazione macroregionale e, allo stesso tempo, con i loro suggerimenti e raccomandazioni contribuire attivamente alle sue linee sostanziali.

La Slovenia aderisce di fatto alle Strategie macroregionali dell'Unione europea dal 2009, e ad oggi ha impiantato con successo la necessaria struttura esecutiva e ha assicurato le condizioni per cui, probabilmente nel 2016, saranno garantiti anche i mezzi finanziari per sostenere l'attuazione del sistema. Sono felice che con la creazione della cosiddetta piattaforma dei partecipanti sia stata prestata particolare attenzione alla condivisione delle informazioni e della comunicazione con le parti interessate. Ciò è particolarmente importante alla luce della Relazione sulla gestione delle Strategie macroregionali del 2014 che sottolinea l'importanza della leadership politica e del senso di responsabilità personale e chiede un maggiore coinvolgimento delle parti interessate - tra le quali i Parlamenti e la società civile. Anche in seno all'Assemblea nazionale stiamo cercando, e continueremo in futuro, una maggiore cooperazione sia con il settore civile che con gli altri Parlamenti. La diplomazia parlamentare, che nell'Assemblea nazionale si è rafforzata proprio in questi ultimi anni, rappresenta,

infatti, un ottimo strumento per comunicare sia con i partner decisionali nei singoli paesi delle macro-regioni che con il Parlamento europeo. Vorrei, quindi, che questi canali di comunicazione si rafforzassero ulteriormente in futuro in quanto noi parlamenti nel quadro delle nostre competenze potremmo in questo modo garantire ulteriormente la visibilità e la promozione di un approccio macroregionale da parte di diversi Stati.

Noi parlamentari dobbiamo essere consapevoli delle responsabilità che abbiamo come rappresentanti direttamente eletti delle cittadine e dei cittadini. La nostra missione è quella di fungere da anello di congiunzione che stabilisce un dialogo con il governo da un lato e con la sfera della società civile dall'altro, e allo stesso tempo dobbiamo fare in modo che venga creata una rete di comunicazione appropriata anche fra tutti i nostri interlocutori. In base all'esperienza passata sono fermamente convinto che proprio la dimensione parlamentare delle Strategie macroregionali rappresenti uno spazio che consente al Parlamento un coinvolgimento diretto e completo nella formazione della sfera pubblica, basato sulla democrazia partecipativa.

Spero e mi auguro che la Slovenia, come presidente della nuova macroregione alpina appena istituita, riesca a raggiungere gli obiettivi fissati in termini di incentivi al coinvolgimento di tutti i soggetti partecipanti e che tutti gli esempi di buona prassi vengano trasmessi anche nel quadro delle attività di altre macroregioni europee. Inoltre io stesso mi adopererò, per quanto in mio potere e nell'ambito delle mie competenze, affinché venga dedicata adeguata attenzione a questi processi anche a livello parlamentare. A questo proposito vorrei augurare un ottimo lavoro alla prossima presidenza, la Baviera, che assumerà la presidenza EUSALP nel gennaio 2017 e allo stesso tempo presentare una proposta per organizzare una riunione speciale dei rappresentanti dei parlamenti regionali e nazionali EUSALP.

Gentili signore e signori,

Permettete che in chiusura io auguri a voi tutti un lavoro costruttivo e di successo nell'odierna tavola rotonda e una buona cooperazione nel futuro.

Grazie per l'attenzione.

Capodistria, Riserva naturale di Val Stagnon, 28 settembre 2016



## KOLUMNA »MED ALPAMI IN MORJEM« mag. ROBERTA TURKA, VODJE OBMOČNE ENOTE PIRAN ZAVODA RS ZA VARSTVO NARAVE

Da je v slogi moč, je ali pa bi moralo biti znano dejstvo. Če ne drugje, smo se v naših rosnih letih o tem podučili v tisti znani pravljici o veliki repi, ki je zrasla nonotu na vrtu. Saj veste: nono je posadil repico, ki je zrasla v veliko repo. Tako veliko, da je nikakor ni uspel izvleči iz zemlje. Na pomoč je prišla nona, pa tudi ni šlo. Priskočila je še vnučka, a še vedno nič. Pridružil se je psiček in zatem tudi muca, a se repa ni premaknila niti za milimeter. Poklicali so še miško. Ta je prišla muco, muca psička, psiček vnučko, vnučka nono, nona nonota, nono pa repo in, horuk, repa je skočila iz zemlje. Tako nekako je šlo in po tem skupnem uspehu je vsak dobil svoj delež repe. Kdo bi vedel, morda so bili pa prav nono, nona, vnučka, psiček, muca in miška prvi prototip današnjih povsod prisotnih deležnikov. Kakorkoli, pravljica ali ne, povezanost je praviloma ključ do uspeha. Naj gre za naravo ali družbo, javno ali zasebno, lokalno ali državno ali vse to skupaj. Povezanost je bila tudi rdeča nit dogodkov, ki so v tem tednu potekali v okviru Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij. Ta se je minulo nedeljo začel z odprtjem razstave »Med Alpami in morjem«. Razstava fotografij Matevža Lenarčiča, ki so del mednarodnega projekta Alpe – kot jih vidijo ptice, je postavljena v Marini Izola, ob pešpoti, ki povezuje mesto s Simonovim zalivom. Na prostem. Tako kot so na prostem že tisoče in milijone let tudi Alpe in Sredozemsko morje. Seveda se najbrž marsikomu postavlja vprašanje, kaj počnejo Alpe na sredozemskem tednu obale. Odgovor je morda nekoliko zakrit, a vseeno na dlani. Kot rečeno, je bila rdeča nit tedna povezanost. Povezanost naravnih danosti, (makro)regij, lokalnih skupnosti, zavarovanih območij, institucij vseh vrst itd., tudi takih, ki na prvi pogled nimajo nič skupnega. Tako kot Alpe in Sredozemsko morje. A samo na prvi pogled. Dejansko je veliko več tistega, kar povezuje, kakor tistega, kar ločuje. Tudi pri Alpah in Sredozemskem morju, ki skupaj držita primat dveh največjih evropskih ekosistemov, je tako. Oba sta izjemna prepleta različnih življenjskih prostorov za naše rastlinske in živalske sopotnike. Oba sta seveda tudi izjemnega pomena za človeka. Današnja evropska družba se je skozi tisočletja oblikovala prav v teh dveh prostorih, v Alpah in na obalah Sredozemskega morja. In Slovenija je pravzaprav idealna točka za organizacijo takega povezovalnega srečanja. Tu, na redno interpelirani strani Alp, se hočeš nočeš srečujejo in prekrivajo trije veliki evropski prostori ali, kot se temu bolj učeno reče, tri makroregije: Podonavska, Jadransko-jonska in Alpska. Vsaka s svojimi naravnimi in družbenimi značilnostmi ter strateškimi usmeritvami in vse tri s podobnimi težavami pri načrtovanju ter uresničevanju skladnega in trajnostnega razvoja. Med temi težavami je brez dvoma tudi ozko sektorsko načrtovanje razvoja ali, povedano drugače, umanjkanje iskanja skupnih rešitev. Povezovanje in izmenjava izkušenj lahko pomembno prispevata k odpravi morebitnih napačnih ali enostranskih odločitev ter stopicanja na mestu. Seveda pa je to mogoče le tako, da se vsi sodelujoči odpovejo figam v žepih in da vztrajno

pletejo vezi na levo in na desno, navzgor in navzdol. To početje seveda ni preprosto. Velikokrat tudi ne zelo konkretno in oprijemljivo. Vključuje poslušanje, upoštevanje, enakopravnost, popuščanje, kompromise, vztrajnost in še marsikaj takega, kar se človeku sicer zdi samoumevno, pa ni. Repi navkljub. Povezovanje je treba gojiti in vzdrževati. Pravzaprav je to tek na dolge proge, ki zahteva sodelovanje vseh vpletenih. Tudi tistih, ki na prvi pogled morda nimajo skupnega imenovalca. In za to je šlo tudi pri dogodkih Tedna sredozemske obale, ki so ga soustvarjale zelo različne institucije in posamezniki. Od Evropske komisije do lokalne skupnosti, od podjetja, ki s hrano oskrbuje velika podjetja in dogodke, do majhne ekološke kmetije, ki je minulo nedeljo s svojimi dobrotami razveselila udeležence odprtja razstave, od državnega zavoda za varstvo narave do nevladnih organizacij in zavarovanih območij, od ministrstev in parlamentov do lokalne glasbene šole, kinematografa in centra za šport, kulturo in prireditve. Šlo je za graditev ali vzpostavljanje trdnejših in dolgoročnejših povezav vseh, ki so tako ali drugače, posredno ali neposredno vključeni v načrtovanje in udeležanje razvoja vsake regije posebej in vseh treh skupaj. Na lokalni, državni ali meddržavni ravni. Povezav, ki bodo omogočile, da bo Soča, Primorcem najljubša reka, še naprej prinašala morju neizmerno lepoto Alp, to pa bo v zameno iz dneva v dan po dolini navzgor pošiljalo goram vso toploto Sredozemlja. In da bo to počel tudi Pad, s katerim danes namesto lepote Alp v morje pošiljamo neskončne količine odpadkov in odplak vseh vrst. Povezav, ki bodo omogočile, da bomo kljub gradnji cest, železnic, pristanišč, turističnih zmogljivosti in kaj vem še česa ohranjali tudi zelene in modre koridorje, ki so življenjskega pomena za naše živalske in rastlinske sopotnike. In tako bi lahko naštevali še kar nekaj časa, a najbrž zato ni posebne potrebe. Ko bo padla zavesa nad zadnjim dogodkom letošnjega Tedna sredozemske obale, bomo potegnili črto. Če bomo videli in vedeli, da je pomembnejše tisto, kar nas povezuje, kot tisto, kar nas (največkrat samo na videz) ločuje, bomo nazdravili, sicer pa bomo ponovili vajo.

Prva objava: Primorske novice, 7. Val, str. 19, 30. september 2016



**NEWSPAPER COLUMN »BETWEEN THE ALPS AND THE SEA« BY ROBERT TURK, HEAD OF THE PIRAN REGIONAL UNIT OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA FOR NATURE CONSERVATION**

*Unity is strength – this is or should be a well-known fact. If nothing else, we learned about it as children reading that well-known fairy tale about a large turnip that grew in a grandfather's garden. You know the story. The grandfather planted a little turnip which grew into a large turnip. So large that he could not pull it up himself. The grandmother came to help but they still could not pull it up. Their granddaughter came to the rescue but still nothing. Their doggy joined in and later the kitty too, but the turnip did not move an inch. The mouse was recruited to help, too. So the mouse clasped the kitty, the kitty clasped the doggy, the doggy clasped the granddaughter, the granddaughter clasped the grandmother, the grandmother clasped the grandfather, and the grandfather clasped the turnip, and heave-ho, the turnip jumped out of the ground. This pretty much sums up the whole story, and after that joint success everyone got their part of the turnip. Who knows, the grandfather, grandmother, granddaughter, doggy, kitty and mouse may have been the first prototypes of today's omnipresent stakeholders.*

*Anyway, be it a fairy tale or not, connectivity is generally the key to success. Whether it is about nature or society, a public or private, local or national matter, or all of these things together. Connectivity is also the common thread of the events taking place during the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week. The week started off last Sunday with the opening of the exhibition "Between the Alps and the sea". The exhibition featuring photographs by Matevž Lenarčič is part of the international project The Alps – A Bird's-Eye View, and is mounted in the Izola Marina, along the pathway connecting the town with Simonov zaliv bay. Outdoors. Just like the Alps and the Mediterranean Sea have been outdoors for thousands and millions of years.*

*Many people probably wonder what the Alps are doing at the Mediterranean Coast Week. The answer may be somewhat concealed but still as clear as day. As mentioned above, the common thread is connectivity. Connectivity of natural resources, (macro-) regions, local communities, protected areas, all types of institutions etc., even those which, at first glance, have nothing in common. Like the Alps and the Mediterranean Sea. But only at first glance. In fact, there are more things that connect than those that divide. This is also the case with the Alps and the Mediterranean Sea, which hold the record for two of the largest European ecosystems. Both are extraordinary intertwinements of different habitats for our plant and animal companions. Naturally, both are of vital importance also for man.*

*The modern European society has formed through the ages precisely in these two spaces, the Alps and the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. And Slovenia is actually the ideal spot to organise such an integrative meeting. Here, on the Slovene side of*

*the Alps, three large European spaces or, as they are rather more formally called, three macro-regions necessarily meet and overlap: the Danube, the Adriatic-Ionian and the Alpine macro-region. Each with its own natural and social characteristics and strategic guidelines, and all three facing similar problems associated with planning and implementing coordinated and sustainable development. One of these problems is undoubtedly the narrow sectoral development planning, or in other words, the lack of seeking common solutions.*

*Connectivity and exchange of experience can contribute significantly towards eliminating wrong or one-sided decisions and those who just mark time. But this can only be done if all the participants give up any false pretences and persistently create ties left and right, up and down. This type of activity is by no means simple. It is often neither concrete nor tangible. It includes listening, consideration, equality, making concessions, compromising, persevering, and many other things that seem obvious but are not. Despite the turnip. Connectivity has to be cultivated and maintained. It is actually a long-distance race which requires the collaboration of all those involved. Even the ones that at first glance do not share a common denominator.*

*And this is what the events of the Mediterranean Coast Week, to which very diverse institutions and individuals have contributed, have been about. The contributors ranged from the European Commission to local communities, from companies supplying food to large companies and events to the small organic farm which delighted the participants with their delicacies at Sunday's opening of the exhibition, from national institutes for nature conservation to non-governmental organisations and protected areas, from ministries and parliaments to local music schools, cinemas, and sports, cultural or event centres. It has been about making or establishing stronger and longer-term connections between all those involved, one way or the other, directly or indirectly, in planning and implementing the development of each and every region and all the three together. At local, national or transnational level. These connections will ensure that the Soča, the favourite river of the people of Primorska, will continue bringing the exceptional beauty of the Alps to the sea which, in return, will keep on sending, day by day, all the heat of the Mediterranean up the valley to the mountains. And that also the Po, with which we now send not the beauty of the Alps but endless amounts of all types of waste and sewage to the sea, will do this. These connections will enable us to preserve, despite the construction of roads, railways, ports, tourist facilities, and goodness knows what else, green and blue corridors that are of vital importance for our animal and plant companions. And the list goes on and on but there is probably no particular need to carry on enumerating.*

*When we draw the curtain on the last event of this year's Mediterranean Coast Week, we will take stock. If we see and realise that what connects us is more important than what (in most cases seemingly) divides us, we will toast, otherwise we will repeat the exercise.*

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**ARTICOLO DI FONDO "TRA LE ALPI E IL MARE", ROBERT TURK, DIRIGENTE DELL'UNITÀ REGIONALE DI PIRANO DELL'ISTITUTO DELLA REPUBBLICA DI SLOVENIA PER LA TUTELA DELLA NATURA**

*Che l'unione faccia la forza è risaputo o quantomeno lo dovrebbe essere. Se non altro, già nei nostri primi anni ce lo insegnava la famosa favola sulla grande rapa che era cresciuta nell'orto del nonno.*

*La conoscete. Il nonno aveva piantato un seme che era diventato una grande rapa. Tanto che non riusciva a cavarla dalla terra. Giunse in aiuto la nonna, ma ancora non ce la facevano. Arrivò anche il nipotino, ma ancora niente. Si unirono il cagnolino e poi il gatto, ma la rapa non si muoveva di un dito. Chiamarono anche il topolino. Il topolino si attaccò al gattino, il gattino al cagnolino, il cagnolino al nipotino, il nipotino alla nonna, la nonna al nonno, il nonno alla rapa e ooh... issa... la rapa venne fuori. Cos' più o meno andò e dopo questo successo comune ognuno ottenne un pezzetto di rapa. Chissà, forse avevano ragione il nonno, la nonna, il nipotino, il cagnolino, il gattino e il topolino, il primo esempio di collaboratori odierni presenti ovunque. Comunque, favola o no, la correlazione è generalmente la chiave del successo. Sia che si tratti della natura o della società, del pubblico o del privato, del locale o del nazionale o di tutto insieme. La correlazione era anche il filo conduttore degli eventi che questa settimana hanno avuto luogo nel quadro della Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle Strategie macroregionali. Era iniziata la scorsa domenica con l'apertura della mostra "Tra le Alpi e il mare" La mostra di fotografie di Matevž Lenarčič che fanno parte del progetto internazionale Le Alpi - come le vedono gli uccelli si trova nel Marina di Isola, sul sentiero che collega la città alla baia di San Simone. All'aperto. Cos' come stanno all'aria aperta da migliaia e milioni di anni le Alpi e il Mediterraneo. Naturalmente più di qualcuno si sarà chiesto cosa c'entrino le Alpi con la Settimana della costa mediterranea. La risposta è forse un po' arcana, ma in realtà è dietro l'angolo. Come accennato in precedenza, il filo conduttore della settimana era la correlazione. La correlazione tra le risorse naturali, le (macro)regioni, le comunità locali, le aree protette, le istituzioni di tutti i tipi ecc., anche tra gli aspetti che a prima vista non hanno nulla in comune. Come le Alpi e il Mediterraneo. Ma solo a prima vista. Infatti esistono molti più fattori che uniscono di quelli che separano. E per le Alpi e il Mediterraneo, che insieme detengono il primato dei due più grandi ecosistemi europei, è cos'. Entrambi sono eccezionali combinazioni di habitat diversi per la flora e la fauna nostre compagne nel viaggio della vita. Entrambi, ovviamente, sono di massima importanza per l'uomo. La società europea di oggi si è sviluppata nel corso dei millenni proprio in queste due aree, sulle Alpi e sulle rive del Mediterraneo. E la Slovenia è infatti il punto ideale per l'organizzazione di un tale incontro che ha per tema la correlazione. Qui, sul lato sloveno delle Alpi, volenti o nolenti si incontrano e sovrappongono tre grandi aree europee o, per dirla in maniera più erudita, tre macroregioni: Danubiana, Adriatico - ionica e Alpina. Ciascuna con le sue caratteristiche*

*naturali e sociali e con i propri orientamenti strategici, e tutte e tre con problemi simili nella progettazione e nella realizzazione di uno sviluppo coerente e sostenibile. Tra questi problemi figura senza dubbio l'impervio settore della pianificazione dello sviluppo settoriale, o in altre parole la mancata ricerca di soluzioni comuni. La correlazione e lo scambio di esperienze possono dare un importante contributo nel correggere eventuali decisioni false o unilaterali ed interventi sul sito. Naturalmente questo è possibile solo a patto che tutti i partecipanti rinuncino al proprio orticello personale e che cerchino di intessere legami a destra e a sinistra, in alto e in basso. Questo, certo, non è semplice. Spesso nemmeno molto concreto e tangibile. Si tratta di ascolto, di rispetto, di uguaglianza, di rinunce, di compromessi, di perseveranza e di molti altri fattori, tutto ciò sembra essere automatico ma in realtà non lo è. Nonostante la rapa. La correlazione va coltivata e mantenuta. In realtà è un discorso a lungo termine che richiede la collaborazione di tutte le parti coinvolte. Anche di quelle che a prima vista non sembrano avere alcun denominatore comune. E cos' è andata anche per gli eventi della Settimana della costa mediterranea, che è stata realizzata insieme da una varietà di istituzioni e di privati. Dalla Commissione europea alla Comunità locale, dall'impresa che fornisce catering per grandi aziende ed eventi alle piccole aziende agricole biologiche che domenica scorsa con le loro prelibatezze hanno deliziato i partecipanti alla cerimonia d'apertura, dall'Istituto Nazionale per la conservazione della natura alle ONG e alle aree protette, dai Ministeri e Parlamenti alle scuole locali di musica, cinematografia e ai centri per lo sport, la cultura e gli eventi. Si trattava di costruire ovvero di stabilire legami più stretti e più a lungo termine fra tutti coloro che in un modo o nell'altro, direttamente o indirettamente, sono coinvolti nella progettazione e nella realizzazione dello sviluppo di ogni regione separatamente e di tutte e tre insieme. A livello locale, nazionale o internazionale. Legami che permetteranno che l'Isonzo, il fiume amato dagli abitanti della Primorska, continui a portare fino al mare l'immensa bellezza delle Alpi, e che a loro volta giorno dopo giorno il Mediterraneo mandi per la valle tutto il suo calore alle montagne. E che questo un domani lo faccia anche il Po, che oggi invece della bellezza delle Alpi porta nel mare una quantità infinita di rifiuti e di liquami di ogni genere. Legami che consentiranno, nonostante la costruzione di strade, ferrovie, porti, strutture turistiche e non so cos'altro, di lasciare intatti i corridoi verdi e blu che sono vitali per i nostri compagni di viaggio animali e vegetali. E cos' potremmo ancora citare qualche altro esempio ma probabilmente non è il caso al momento. Quando sarà sceso il sipario sull'ultimo evento della Settimana della costa mediterranea di quest'anno potremmo fare il punto della situazione. Se avremo visto e compreso che è più importante ciò che ci unisce di ciò che (spesso solo apparentemente) ci divide, bene, potremo brindare, altrimenti ripeteremo l'esercizio.*

Prima edizione: Primorske novice, 7. Val, pag. 19, 30 settembre 2016

Dan/Day	Datum /Date Ura/Hour	Dogodek	Event	Kraj	Location	Jezik/ Language
<b>Pe/Fr</b>	<b>23.9.</b>					
	9:00-17:00	* Delavnica TSG3 EUSAIR - Obala, morje in moda ekonomija	EUSAIR TSG3 Workshop - Coast, Sea and Blue Economy	Izola, občinska sejna dvorana in Koper, Naravni rezervat Škočjanski zatok	Izola, Municipality meeting room and Koper, Škočjanski zatok Nature Reserve	eng
<b>Po/Mo</b>	<b>26.9.</b>	<b>ODPRTIJE TEDNA SREDOZEMSKESKE OBALE IN MAKROREGIONALNIH STRATEGIJ / OPENING OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND EU MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGIES WEEK</b>				
	13:00-14:00	Odprtje Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij, pozdravni nagovor predsednika Vlade Republike Slovenije Mira Cerarja	Opening of the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week, opening address by Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia Miro Cerar	Koper, Središče Rotunda	Koper, Centre Rotunda	slo/eng
	14:00-17:00	*Sestanek izvršilnega odbora EUSALP, 1. del	EUSALP Executive Board meeting, 1. part	Koper, Središče Rotunda	Koper, Centre Rotunda	eng
	14:00-19:00	*Sestanek EUSALP akcijske skupine 7 - Ekološka povezanost, 1. del	EUSALP AG7 Meeting - Ecological Connectivity, 1. part	Izola, občinska sejna dvorana	Izola, Municipality meeting Room	eng
<b>To/Tu</b>	<b>27.9.</b>	<b>SREČANJE PARTNERJEV / PARTNERS MEETING</b>				
	9:00-13:00	*Sestanek izvršilnega odbora EUSALP, 2. del	EUSALP Executive Board meeting, 2. part	Koper, Središče Rotunda	Koper, Centre Rotunda	eng
	9:00-13:00	*Sestanek EUSALP akcijske skupine 7 - Ekološka povezanost, 2. del	EUSALP AG7 Meeting - Ecological Connectivity, 2. part	Izola, občinska sejna dvorana	Izola, Municipality meeting Room	eng

Dan/Day	Datum /Date Ura/Hour	Dogodek	Event	Kraj	Location	Jezik/ Language
<b>Sr/We</b>	<b>28.9.</b>	<b>OKROGLE MIZE DELEŽNIKOV / STAKEHOLDERS ROUNDTABLES</b>				
	9:00-14:00	*Sestanek projektnih partnerjev AlpGov, 2. del	AlpGov Project Partners Meeting, 2. part	Izola, občinska sejna dvorana	Izola, Municipality meeting Room	eng
	9:30-13:00	Okrogla miza 1: Parlamenti in makroregionalne strategije, uvod predsednika Državnega zbora Republike Slovenije Milana Brgleza Dimitrios Kammenos, Helenski parlament/Hellenic Parliament; PD PS BiH/HR PA BiH; Lodovico Sonego, senator, PD SEP/senator, CEI-PD; Franc Trček, Državni zbor/National Assembly; Branislav Rajić, Državni zbor/National Assembly; Franc Bogovič, Evropski parlament/European Parliament; Igor Šoltes, Evropski parlament/European Parliament; Martina Fridl, Mladinski parlament AK/Youth Parliament. AC	Roundtable 1: Parliaments and macroregional strategies, introduction by President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia Milan Brglez	Koper, Naravni rezervat Škočjanski zatok	Koper, Škočjanski zatok Nature Reserve	slo/eng
	13:00-14:00	Vodeni ogled NR Škočjanski zatok /po želji	Guided tour of Škočjanski zatok Nature Reserve /optional	Koper, Naravni rezervat Škočjanski zatok	Koper, Škočjanski zatok Nature Reserve	eng

Dan/Day	Datum /Date Ura/Hour	Dogodek	Event	Kraj	Location	Jezik/ Language
	14:00-16:00	<b>Okrogla miza 2: Povezovanje učinkuje</b> Gazmend Turdiu, SRS/RCC; Fabio Pigliapoco, JJP/Alj; Ugo Poli, SEP/CEI; Miladen Kraljić, Univerza/University of Maribor; Milan Bufon, Univerza/University of Primorska; Gábor Schneider, civilna družba/Civil Society; Mitja Meršol, Internacionalni medijski center/ International Media Centre	<b>Roundtable 2: Complementarity Works</b>	Koper, Naravni rezervat Škojčanski zatok	Koper, Škojčanski zatok Nature Reserve	slo/eng
	18:00	<b>Odprtje razstave »Slovensko-slovaška dimenzija«</b>	<b>Opening of Exhibition, »The Slovenian-Slovak Dimension«</b>	Koper, Središče Rotunda	Koper, Centre Rotunda	slo
	21:00	Projekcija filma »To vse spremeni« Projekcija predfilmov »Varuj morje, bodi zvezda« in »Love. Not Loss.«	<i>Cinema screening »This Changes Everything« Short films: »Protect the sea, be a star« and »Love. Not Loss.«</i>	Izola, Art kino Odeon	Izola, Art cinema Odeon	eng/slo subtitles

Če/Th	29.9.	<b>MAKROREGIONALNO POVEZOVANJE / MACROREGIONAL CONNECTIVITY</b>
	9:00-17:30	<b>Konferenca o povezovanju makroregij in zavarovanih območjih - 1. dan</b> Andreja Jerina/MZZ; Mitja Bricelj/MOP; Nina Seljak/SVRK; Olga Abram/SVRK; Iztok Škerlić/OI; Tina Trampuš/ZRSVN; Andrej Arih/TNP; Matija Vilfan/Podonavnska strateška točka; Slavko Mezek/RRK KP; Gašper Zupancič/IZVRS; Jadran Klinec/URSP; Maša Čertalič/Luka Koper; Aljoša Žerjal/Harpha SEA; Suzana France/Prosud
	21:00	Projekcija filma »Skriti zaliv« in pogovor s člani društva Morigenos Projekcija predfilmov »Varuj morje, bodi zvezda« in »Love. Not Loss.«
	21:00	Projekcija filma »The Cove« and talk with members of Morigenos <b>Society Short films: »Protect the sea, be a star« and »Love. Not Loss.«</b>

Dan/Day	Datum /Date Ura/Hour	Dogodek	Event	Kraj	Location	Jezik/ Language
<b>Pe/Fr</b>	<b>30.9.</b>	<b>MAKROREGIONALNO POVEZOVANJE / MACROREGIONAL CONNECTIVITY</b>				
	9:00-16:30	<b>Konferenca o povezovanju makroregij in zavarovanih območjih - 2. dan</b> Matevž Podjed/NRP; Marko Starman/KPS; Martin Šolar WWF Adria/Parki Dinaridov; Robert Turk/ZRSVN; Lidija Koren/Kamp Kobarid; David Kodarin/Mobilno to Go; Nataša Šalaja/NRSZ; Stanka Dešnik/KPG; Lovrenc Lipej/MBP; Stojan Ščuka/PŠ; Špela Habič/Društvo Drobnovrtnik; Erika Kovačič/Občina Pivka; Boris Grabrijan/KPK; Tilen Genov/Morigenos	<b>Macrorregional and Protected Areas Connectivity Conference - 2. Day</b>	Strunjan, Hotel Laguna	Strunjan Nature Park, Hotel Laguna	slo
	9:00-17:00	<b>Povezovanje regionalnih pristopov (EUSAIR)</b> Mitja Bricelj, TSG3 EUSAIR koordinator/Coordinator; Gaetano Leone, UNEP/MAP Coordinator; Markus Reiterer, Generalni sekretar Alpske konvencije/Secretary General of Alpine Convention; Ivan Zavadsky, izvršna sekretarka Mednarodne komisije za zaščito reke Donave/ executive secretary of ICPDR; Dejan Komatina, izvršna sekretarka ICSRB/ executive secretary of ICSRB; Aleš Gnamuš, EC/DG JRC	<b>Regional approach and synergies (EUSAIR)</b>	Izola, Manziolijeva palača in Koper, Naravni rezervat Škojčanski zatok	Izola, Manzioli palace and Koper, Škojčanski zatok Nature Reserve	slo/eng

	19:00	Projekcija filma »Svet oceanov« (sinhronizirano v slovensščino) Projekcija predfilmov »Varuj morje, bodi zvezda« in »Love. Not Loss.«	<i>Cinema screening »Ocean World« (synchronized into Slovene) Short films: »Protect the sea, be a star« and »Love. Not Loss.«</i>	Izola, Art kino Odeon	Izola, Art cinema Odeon	slo
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Dan/Day	Datum /Date Ura/Hour	Dogodek	Event	Kraj	Location	Jezik/ Language
<b>So/Sa</b>	<b>1.10.</b>	<b>DAN ODPRTIH VRAT / OPEN DAY</b>				
	cel dan/ whole day	Dan odprtih vrat	Open day	Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok, Krajinski park Strunjan, Krajinski park Sečoveljske soline, Muzej Parenzana Izola	Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve, Strunjan Nature Park, Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, Parenzana Museum Izola	

\* Samo za vabljene EUSAIR, EUSALP in AlpGov / Only for invited EUSAIR, EUSALP and AlpGov governance structure

### SPREMILJAJOČI DOGODKI / SIDE EVENTS

17.9.	Čista obala 2016: čistilna akcija na območju slovenskih obalnih občin (Zbor ob 10:00)	Clean Coast 2016 (Start at 10:00)	Strunjan (zborno mesto)	Strunjan	Strunjan (meeting place)	
23. - 30.9.	Razstava »Constructive Alps 2015« - Mednarodna arhitekturna nagrada za trajnostno prenovno in gradnjo v Alpah	Exhibition »Constructive Alps 2015« - International architectural award for sustainable renewal and building in the Alps	Izola, Kulturni dom	Izola, Kultureni dom	Izola, Culture Centre	eng
23. - 30.9.	Razstava »Delfini v slovenskem morju«	Exhibition »Dolphins in Slovenian waters«	Izola, Art kino Odeon	Izola, Art cinema Odeon	Izola, Art cinema Odeon	slo/eng
23.9. - 30.10.	Razstava na prostem »Alpe, kot jih vidijo ptice« (Otvoritev 25.9. ob 18:00)	Open Air Exhibition »The Alps, a Bird's Eye-View« (Opening, 25.9. at 18:00)	Izola, marina v Izoli	Izola, marina v Izoli	Izola, Izola Marina	slo/it/ eng/de
23.9. - 3.10.	Razstava o morskih datijih »Nevidne vezi«	Exhibition on Date Mus-sels »Invisible links«	Izola, Trg Etbina Kristana 1	Izola, Trg Etbina Kristana 1	Izola, Trg Etbina Kristana 1	slo/it, eng/ger subtitles

Dan/Day	Datum /Date Ura/Hour	Dogodek	Event	Kraj	Location	Jezik/ Language
	26.9. - 7.10.	Razstava »Slovensko-slovaška dimenzija« (Otvoritev 28.9. ob 18:00)	Exhibition »The Slovenian-Slovak Dimension« (Opening, 28.9. at 18:00)	Koper, Središče Rotunda	Koper, Centre Rotunda	slo
	27. - 28.9.	Zgodbe iz Podmorja v Reciklandiji - ustvarjalne delavnice in animacija za otroke (za zaključene skupine)	DeepSea Stories in Recyclandia - Creative Workshop and Animation for Children (closed groups)	Strunjan	Strunjan	slo
	29.9., 18:00	Predstavitve poštinih znamk - morski sesalci in Krajinski park Strunjan	Philately event: presentation of postal stamps - Marine Mammals and Strunjan Nature Park	Strunjan, Hotel Laguna	Strunjan, Hotel Laguna	slo
	27. in/and 29. 9.	Vodeni ogledi / po želji (prijave na: info@topline.si ali 05 6747160)	Guided tours / optional (booking: info@topline.si or +386 (0)5 6747160)	Kobilarna Lipica, Park Škocjanske jame, Piran	Stud Farm Lipica, Škocjan Caves Park, Piran	slo/eng

**DOGODKI TEDNA SREDOZEMSKO OBALE IN MAKROREGIONALNIH STRATEGIJ EU**

23. september – 1. oktober 2016

**Odprtje Tedna sredozemske obale, Koper, Središče Rotunda, 26. september 2016**

Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij je po uspešni Konferenci ob zagonu Strategije EU za Alpsko regijo (EUSALP) in ustanovnem zasedanju generalne skupščine EUSALP januarja 2016 na Brdu pri Kranju drugi v nizu dogodkov, ki jih Slovenija organizira v času predsedovanja Strategiji EU za Alpsko regijo.

Slovenska obala je v času od 23. septembra do 1. oktobra 2016 postala prizorišče vrste dogodkov na temo povezanosti in kraj, kjer smo se srečali različni deležniki, ki soustvarjamo skupni prostor v regiji. Srečanja, pogovori, izmenjave mnenj in izkušenj ter različne predstavitve pripomorejo pri zavedanju, da lahko vsak posameznik, institucija in organizacija prispeva k boljšemu in kakovostnejšemu življenju v sožitju z naravo, le skupaj pa lahko spremenimo način razmišljanja in delovanja in dosežemo pomembne premike.

Pozdravni nagovori: dr. Miroslav Cerar, predsednik Vlade Republike Slovenije; Alenka Smerkolj, ministrica Službe Vlade RS za razvoj in evropsko kohezijsko politiko; Zoran Stančič, vodja predstavništva Evropske komisije; dr. Darij Krajčič, direktor Zavoda RS za varstvo narave; mag. Igor Kolenc, župan Občine Izola; Peter Bolčič, podžupan Mestne občine Koper.

**Sestanek izvršilnega odbora EUSALP, Koper, Središče Rotunda, 26. in 27. september 2016**

V Središču Rotunda v Kopru je potekal drugi sestanek izvršilnega odbora Strategije EU za Alpsko regijo (EUSALP) z uvodnim pozdravom predsednika Vlade Republike Slovenije dr. Miroslava Cerarja in pod vodstvom Slovenije (Ministrstvo za zunanje zadeve) kot predsedujoče strategiji v letu 2016. Sestanek je popestril obisk Krajinskega parka Sečoveljske soline.

**Sestanek akcijske skupine 7 EUSALP – »Ekološka povezanost«, Izola, občinska sejna dvorana, 26. in 27. september 2016**

Tretji sestanek akcijske skupine 7 Strategije EU za Alpsko regijo (EUSALP AS7) je potekal v Izoli (Trg Etbina Kristana 1), kjer so tudi prostori Zavoda RS za varstvo narave (območne enote Piran), ki je z letom 2016 skupaj z bavarskim ministrstvom za okolje in varstvo potrošnikov za tri leta prevzel vodenje te akcijske skupine. Aktivnosti skupine se nanašajo na uresničevanje enega od ukrepov strategije – razvoj ekološke povezanosti na celotnem programskem območju EUSALP. Sestanka so se udeležili člani akcijske skupine in drugi vabljeni mednarodni strokovnjaki in gostje. Del razprave je potekal na ekološki kmetiji Gramona na Seči.

### Sestanek partnerjev projekta »AlpGov«, Izola, občinska sejna dvorana, 27. in 28. september 2016



V Izoli je potekal drugi sestanek projektnih partnerjev projekta AlpGov. Projekt AlpGov je iz alpskega programa (Alpine Space Program) in se izvaja tri leta, od junija 2016 do junija 2019. Vodilni partner je bavarsko ministrstvo za okolje in varstvo potrošnikov. Sestanka so se udeležili vodje vseh devetih akcijskih skupin EUSALP, med njimi ZRSVN, in drugi projektni partnerji AlpGov. Sestanek je prvi dan potekal kot sestanek odbora vodij akcijskih skupin EUSALP (Board of Action Group Leaders), drugi dan pa so udeleženci posvetili podrobnostim iz delovnih sklopov projekta AlpGov.

### Okrogla miza »Parlamenti in makroregionalne strategije«, Koper, Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok, 28. september 2016

Okrogla miza je pozornost namenila pomembni vlogi, ki jo imajo nacionalni parlamenti, regionalni parlamenti in evropski parlament pri podpori in spodbujanju izvajanja makroregionalnih strategij EU.

Parlamenti predstavljajo naše državljane in zastopajo njihove interese, zato lahko s svojim aktivnim delovanjem in prostorom za široko javno razpravo, v okviru svojih pristojnosti bistveno prispevajo k izvajanju makroregionalnih strategij z omogočanjem vidnosti, širokega informiranja zainteresiranih javnosti, vključevanja ključnih akterjev in zblíževanja politik nacionalne, regionalne in lokalne ravni. Zato si prizadevamo za krepitev vključevanja parlamentov v izvajanje makroregionalnih strategij EU, spodbujanja sinergij ter iskati poti in načine za sodelovanje parlamentarcev tudi na tem področju.



### Konferenca o povezovanju makroregij in zavarovanih območjih, Strunjan, Hotel Laguna, 29. in 30. september 2016

Teden sredozemske obale je bil posvečen povezovanju, to pa je bila tudi rdeča nit konference, ki je potekala v Krajinskem parku Strunjan pod vodstvom Zavoda RS za varstvo narave. Prvi dan konference smo se dotaknili treh strategij EU – Alpske, Jadransko-jonske in Podonavske ter si izmenjali izkušnje s področja njihovega uresničevanja. Skozi različne primere preteklih in sedanjih projektov smo osvetlili, kako se strateški cilji strategij uresničujejo v praksi in kako lahko projekti podprejo uresničevanje lokalnih ciljev s področja varstva narave in trajnostnega razvoja. Drugi dan konference je bil namenjen izmenjavi izkušenj s področja upravljanja zavarovanih območij. Predstavljeni so bili različni vidiki povezovanja, tako na mednarodni in državni kot tudi lokalni ravni. V razpravi smo opozorili na prednosti iskanja sinergij in povezovanja ter izpostavili izzive in priložnosti s tega področja.

### »Povezovanje regionalnih pristopov«, EUSAIR, Izola, Palača Manzioli, 30. september 2016

Delavnica je bila namenjena razpravi o različnih pristopih pri vzpostavljanju sinergij med različnimi ravni upravljanja prostora in regionalnih politik ter evropskimi strategijami. Uvodni razpravljavec in moderator dr. Mitja Bricelj, koordinator TSG3 EUSAIR, je skupaj z udeleženci skušal odgovoriti na vprašanje – kako razvijati in dokazovati sinergije v praksi? V drugem delu je sledil ogled Škocjanskega zatoka v Kopru, ki predstavlja dobro prakso sinergije med tovarno pristaniško dejavnostjo, mestom in zavarovanim območjem narave.



### Delavnica TSG3 EUSAIR »Obala, morje in modra ekonomija«, Izola, občinska sejna dvorana, 23. september 2016

Delavnica članov Tematske usmerjevalne skupine Jadransko-jonske strategije (EUSAIR) za okolje in kakovost okolja je skušala postaviti cilje modre in zelene ekonomije z uporabo orodij za prostorsko načrtovanje na obali in morju.

### Spremljajoči dogodki

#### Odprte infotočke »Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij EU«, Izola, Sončno nabrežje 4, 22. september 2016

V sklopu strateškega projekta »Facility Point«, ki je sofinanciran v okviru INTERREG V-B Jadransko-jonskega programa sodelovanja 2014–2020 iz sredstev Evropskega sklada za regionalni razvoj (ESRR), Instrumenta za predpristopno pomoč (IPA II), in nacionalnih sredstev, so bili kot infotočka Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij EU odprti prostori v Izoli.

#### Razstava »Alpe, kot jih vidijo ptice« – Med Alpami in morjem, Marina Izola, 23. september do 30. oktober 2016, odprtje 25. septembra 2016

Med Alpami in morjem: *»Pred milijoni let so se Alpe povzpele iz morja v višave in milijone let bodo počasi, a vztrajno potovale nazaj v morske globine. Naloga varstva narave ni pravzaprav nič drugega kot dosledno ohranjanje brezštevlnih živih in neživih, nevidnih, a nepogrešljivih vezi, ki se dan in noč pletejo med morjem in gorami.«*

mag. Robert Turk, Zavod RS za varstvo narave, vodja območne enote Piran



Razstava fotografij iz zraka avtorja Matevža Lenarčiča je bila pripravljena v okviru mednarodnega projekta, ki predstavlja celotno alpsko verigo z letalskimi posnetki, vsebinsko pa združuje izsledke številnih mednarodno uveljavljenih avtorjev – strokovnjakov in jih v poljudni predstavitvi ponuja najširši javnosti tudi v obliki velike knjige in potujoče razstave na prostem. Otvoritev so popestrili mladi glasbeniki skupine Etnotok, glasbene šole iz Izole, pod vodstvom Mirjane Gvozdenac.

#### Razstava »Constructive Alps 2015« – Mednarodna arhitekturna nagrada za trajnostno prenovo in gradnjo v Alpah, Izola, Kulturni dom, 23. do 30. september 2016

Namen mednarodne arhitekturne nagrade »Constructive Alps« je povezati države prek meja in prispevati k uresničevanju Alpske konvencije ter spodbuditi razmislek o tem, kaj je sploh kakovostno življenje v Alpah. Nagrada je bila prvič podeljena v okviru slovenskega predsedovanja Alpski konvenciji v letu 2011, število prijav na razpis pa se vsako leto povečuje. Čeprav gre za projekte iz alpskega loka, razstava nagovarja k razmišljanju o kakovosti bivanja in trajnostni gradnji strokovno in drugo javnost, ki se s podobnimi vprašanji srečuje tudi v sredozemskem, panonskem in dinarskem prostoru.

#### Razstava »Delfini v slovenskem morju«, Izola, Art kino Odeon, 23. do 30. september 2016

Razstava fotografij delfinov iz slovenskega morja na lesu je delo nevladne organizacije Morigenos – slovensko društvo za morske sesalce, ki že od leta 2002 preučuje delfine v slovenskem morju in okoliških vodah. Razstava ponuja pogled na delfine slovenskega morja v njihovem naravnem okolju, pri njihovih vsakodnevnih dejavnostih.

#### Razstava o morskih datljih »Nevidne vezi«, Izola, Trg Etbina Kristana 1 (pritličje), 23. september do 3. oktober 2016

Razstava je nastala v okviru projekta »Morski datlji? Ne, hvala!« Zavoda RS za varstvo narave. Ponuja pogled v svet morskih datljev, školjk, ki se kljub prepovedim še vedno pojavljajo na krožnikih gostiln, ter odstira povezave med človekovimi aktivnostmi pod morsk gladino in našim življenjem na kopnem.

### Razstava »Slovensko-slovaška dimenzija«, Koper, Središče Rotunda, 26. september do 7. oktober 2016, odprtje 28. september 2016

Razstava predstavi kulturnozgodovinske in sodobne paralele ter razlike Slovaške in Slovenije. Razstava je bila postavljena ob priložnosti predsedovanja Slovaške Strategiji EU za Podonavsko regijo (EUSDR) in predsedovanju Slovenije Strategiji EU za Alpsko regijo (EUSALP).

### Ustvarjalne delavnice in animacija za otroke »Zgodbe iz Podmorja v Reciklandiji«, Strunjan, 27. in 28. september 2016



Foto: Teja Blatnik

Strunjanska plaža je bila prizorišče aktivne gledališke ustvarjalnice oziroma zgodbe »Čiste sanje iz Podmorja« avtorice Ide Cimerman. Prepletli smo jo s pozivom k aktivnemu delovanju in idejo Reciklandije, čarobne dežele, kjer odpadki dobijo novo življenje. Pod vodstvom Metke Šori so otroci očistili obalo in iz najdenih odpadkov izdelali mozaik, ki je opomnik za pomembno vlogo, ki jo ima vsak izmed nas pri ohranjanju čiste narave.

### Projekcije filmov, Art kino Odeon in Center za kulturo, šport in prireditve Izola, 27. do 30. september 2016

V okviru Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij EU so v Art kinu Odeon v Izoli potekale brezplačne večerne projekcije filmov z okoljsko tematiko. Nekatere projekcije so dopolnili pogovori: projekcija filma Plastik Fantastik in pogovor z avtorjem filma Urošem Robičem, 27. september 2016; projekcija filma To vse spremeni, 28. september 2019; projekcija filma Skriti zaliv in pogovor s člani društva Morigenos, 29. september 2016; projekcija filma Svet oceanov, 30. september 2016.

Pred vsako projekcijo sta bila prikazana dva kratka filma: Varuj morje. Bodi zvezda., ki je nastal v okviru projekta Živeti z morjem ter Love. Not Loss., Svetovne zveze za ohranjanje narave, komisije za vzgojo in komuniciranje (IUCN CEC).

### Novi posebni izdaji znamk Pošte Slovenije: strunjanski flišni klif ter delfini in kiti severnega Jadrana, 29. september 2016

V Strunjanu je potekala predstavitev posebnih znamk, ki jih je izdala Pošta Slovenije v sodelovanju z Javnim zavodom Krajinski park Strunjan ter društvom Morigenos – slovenskim društvom za morske sesalce. Na znamki Krajinskega parka Strunjan je upodobljen najdragocenejši del Naravnega rezervata Strunjan, prepadna stena flišnega klifa, ki je od nekdaj združen z morjem. Na pobudo društva Morigenos so nastale znamke z motivi velike pliskavke, kratkokljunega navadnega delfina, navadnega progastega delfina in brazdestega kita. Ilustracije so delo Matjaža Učakarja, znamke pa se ponašajo z dvojnimi tiskom, ki na ultravijolični svetlobi razkrije še eno zanimivo podobo.

### Dan odprtih vrat, 1. oktober 2016

Prvi oktobrski dan so svoja vrata za obiskovalce odprla zavarovana območja narave na slovenski obali. V Škocjanskem zatoku so prikazali obročkanje ptic, otroci so spoznavali kamarške konje, starejši obiskovalci pa so si območje lahko ogledali pod vodstvom izkušenih ornitologov. Dan se je zaključil s predavanjem doc. dr. Ala Vrezca »Selitev ptic – naravni most med oddaljenimi svetovi«, ki je na ganljiv način prikazal, kaj se zgodi, če uničujemo mokrišča, kot je Škocjanski zatok, ki so za ptice selivke življenjsko pomembna počivališča in prehranjevališča.

Ljubitelji narave so si ta dan pod vodstvom strokovnjakov lahko ogledali tudi Krajinski park Strunjan in Krajinski park Sečoveljske soline.

**EVENTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND EU MACRO-REGIONAL STRATEGIES WEEK**

23 September – 1 October 2016

**Opening of the Mediterranean Coast Week, Koper, Rotunda Centre, 26 September 2016**

After the successful Launch Conference of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) and the constitutive session of the EUSALP General Assembly, which took place in January 2016 at Brdo pri Kranju, the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week is the second in a series of events organised by Slovenia during its presidency of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region.

From 23rd of September to 1st of October 2016, the Slovenian coast became the venue of a series of events on connectivity and the meeting place for different stakeholders who contribute to the creation of our common regional space. Meetings, discussions, exchanges of views and experience, and different presentations make us become aware that every individual, institution and organisation can contribute to a better quality of life in harmony with nature, and that only together we can change our way of thinking and mode of operation, thus achieving decisive shifts.

Opening addresses: Miro Cerar, Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia; Alenka Smerkolj, Minister, Government Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Development and European Cohesion Policy; Zoran Stančič, Head of the Representation of the European Commission; Darij Krajčič, director of the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation; Igor Kolenc, Mayor of the Municipality of Izola; Peter Bolčič, Deputy Mayor of the Municipality of Koper.

**EUSALP Executive Board meeting, Koper, Rotunda Centre, 26–27 September 2016**

The second EUSALP Executive Board meeting in the Rotunda Centre in Koper was introduced by the address of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia Miro Cerar and held under the leadership of Slovenia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) as the country chairing the Strategy in 2016. The meeting was enlivened with a visit to Sečovlje Salina Nature Park.

**EUSALP Action Group 7 meeting – Ecological Connectivity, Izola, Municipality conference room, 26–27 September 2016**

The third meeting of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region Action Group 7 (EUSALP AG7) was held in Izola, on the premises of the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation (Piran Regional Unit) which, together with the Bavarian Ministry

of the Environment and Consumer Protection, took over the 3-year leadership of the action group in 2016. The activity of the group focuses on the implementation of one of the strategy's measures – the development of ecological connectivity across the entire EUSALP programme area. Members of the action group and other invited international experts and guests attended the meeting. Part of the discussion took place at the organic farm Gramona in Seča.

**AlpGov project partners meeting, Izola, Municipality conference room, 27-28 September 2016**

The second AlpGov project partners meeting was held in Izola. The AlpGov project is part of the Alpine Space Programme and will be implemented over a 3-year period, from June 2016 to June 2019. The lead partner is the Bavarian Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection. The leads of all nine EUSALP Action Groups, including the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, and other AlpGov project partners attended the meeting. On the first day the Board of EUSALP Action Group Leaders held their meeting, while on the second day, the participants discussed the details of the AlpGov project work packages.

**Round table: Parliaments and macroregional strategies, Koper, Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve, 28 September 2016**

The round table gave attention to the important role of national parliaments, regional parliaments and the European Parliament in supporting and promoting the implementation of EU macro-regional strategies.

The parliaments represent our citizens and their interests so they can contribute significantly, within their competence, to the implementation of macro-regional strategies by being actively involved and ensuring a platform for broad public debate. They can thus ensure visibility, spread information to the public concerned, involve the key agents, and bring national, regional and local policies closer together. That is why we strive to promote the involvement of parliaments in the implementation of EU macro-regional strategies, stimulate synergies, and search for new ways to include parliamentarians in this field.

**Macro-regional and Protected Areas Connectivity Conference, Strunjan, Hotel Laguna, 29-30 September 2016**

The Mediterranean Coast Week was dedicated to connectivity, which was also the common thread of the conference that took place in Landscape Park Strunjan under

the leadership of the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation. On the first day of the conference, we touched upon three EU strategies – the Alpine, the Adriatic-Ionian and the Danube one, and we exchanged our experience in implementation. Through diverse examples of past and current projects, we explained how the strategies' strategic goals are implemented in practice and how projects can support the implementation of local goals in terms of nature conservation and sustainable development. The second day of the conference was dedicated to exchanging our experience in managing protected areas. Various aspects of integration on international, national and local levels were presented and discussed. During the debate, we pointed out the advantages of searching for synergies and integration, and we highlighted the challenges and opportunities in this field.

#### **Regional approach and synergies, EUSAIR, Izola, Manzioli Palace, 30 September 2016**

The workshop was dedicated to discussing different approaches in establishing synergies between different levels of spatial and regional policy management on the one hand and European strategies on the other. Mitja Bricelj, PhD, participant, moderator and TSG3 EUSAIR Coordinator, together with the other participants tried to answer the question of how to develop and demonstrate synergies in practice. In the second part, the participants visited Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve in Koper, which is an example of synergy between the port's freight service, the town, and the protected area.

#### **EUSAIR TSG3 Workshop- Coast, Sea and Blue Economy, Izola, Municipality conference room, 23 September 2016**

The workshop of the members of the Thematic Steering Group for environmental quality within the Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region (EUSAIR) tried to set the goals of the blue and green economy using the tools for spatial planning on the coast and on the sea.

### **Side Events**

#### **Opening of the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macroregional Strategies Week INFO Point, Izola, Sončno nabrežje 4, 22 September 2016**

Within the strategic project "Facility Point", which is part of the INTERREG V-B Adriatic-Ionian Transnational Cooperation Programme 2014–2020 and is co-financed from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II) and national resources, the premises of the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macroregional Strategies Week INFO Point was opened in Izola.

#### **Exhibition "The Alps, a Bird's - Eye View – Between the Alps and the Sea", Izola Marina, 23 September – 30 October 2016, opening on 25 September 2016**

*Between the Alps and the Sea: "Millions of years ago, the Alps rose from the sea to the heights and for millions of years, slowly but surely, they will move back to the depths of the sea. The mission of nature conservation is actually nothing but the consistent preservation of numerous living and non-living, invisible yet vital ties which are bound day and night between the sea and the mountains."*

Robert Turk, MSc, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, Head of the Piran Regional Unit

The exhibition featuring aerial photographs by Matevž Lenarčič was prepared as part of an international project that portrays the entire Alps mountain range in aerial shots and unites the results of numerous internationally established authors/experts, offering them to the general public in the form of a large book and a travelling open-air exhibition.

#### **Exhibition "Constructive Alps 2015" – International architecture award for sustainable renewal and building in the Alps, Izola, Culture Centre, 23–30 September 2016**

The purpose of the international architecture award "Constructive Alps" is to connect countries beyond their borders, contribute to the implementation of the Alpine Convention, and encourage people to consider what high-quality life in the Alps looks like. The award was first presented during the Slovenian presidency of the Alpine Convention in 2011, and the number of applications increases every year. Although the projects comes from the Alpine arc, the exhibition provides food for thought about the quality of life and sustainable construction both for professional circles and the general public who encounter similar issues in the Mediterranean, Pannonian and Dinaric regions.

#### **Exhibition "Dolphins in Slovenian waters", Izola, Art Cinema Odeon, 23–30 September 2016**

The exhibition featuring photographs of dolphins in the Slovenian sea printed on wood is the work of the NGO Morigenos, the Slovenian Marine Mammals Society that has been studying dolphins in the Slovenian sea and adjacent waters since 2002. The exhibition offers some insight into the life of the dolphins from the Slovenian sea in their natural environment, during their everyday activities.

### **Exhibition on Date Mussels “Invisible links”, Izola, Trg Etbina Kristana 1 (ground floor), 23 September – 3 October 2016**

The exhibition was prepared within the project “Date mussels? No, thank you!” led by the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation. It provides insights into the world of date mussels, which still appear on the plates of some restaurants despite it being banned, and reveals the connection between human activity under the sea and our life on land.

### **Exhibition “The Slovenian-Slovak Dimension”, Koper, Rotunda Centre, 26 September – 7 October 2016, opening on 28 September 2016**

The exhibition presents the cultural, historical and contemporary parallels and differences between Slovakia and Slovenia. It was organised to mark the Slovak presidency of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) and the Slovenian presidency of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP).

### **Creative Workshop and Animation for Children - »DeepSea Stories in Recyclandia«, Strunjan, 27-28 September 2016**

Strunjan sea coast was the set of an active theatre workshop, the story “Clean DeepSea Dreams” by Ida Cimerman. We interwove it with an appeal for decisive action and the idea of Recyclandia, a magical land where waste is given new life. Under the guidance of Metka Šori, the children cleaned the sea coast and made a mosaic with the pieces of waste they had found, a reminder that everyone of us plays an important role in keeping nature clean.

### **Cinema screenings, Art Cinema Odeon and Culture, Sports and Events Centre Izola, 27-30 September 2016**

During the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week, Art Cinema Odeon hosted free evening screenings of films with environmental issues. Some screenings were complemented by a series of talks: Screening of the film *Plastik Fantastik* and talk with the author Uroš Robič, 27 September 2016; screening of the film *This Changes Everything*, 28 September 2016; screening of the film *The Cove* and talk with members of the Morigenos Society, 29 September 2016; screening of the film *OceanWorld*, 30 September 2016.

All screenings were accompanied by two short movies: *Protect the Sea, be a star*, prepared within the project *To live with the Sea and Love. Not Loss.*, prepared by International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and its Commission on Education and Communication.

### **Special editions of two postal stamps by Pošta Slovenije: Strunjan Flysch Cliff and Dolphins and Whales of the Northern Adriatic, 29 September 2016**

The presentation of two special stamps issued by Pošta Slovenije in collaboration with the Strunjan Landscape Park Public Service Agency and Morigenos – the Slovenian Marine Mammals Society took place in Strunjan. The Strunjan Landscape Park stamp features the most precious part of Strunjan Nature Reserve, the precipitous flysch cliff that has always been united with the sea. The Morigenos Society launched the initiative for the stamps portraying the common bottlenose dolphin, the short-beaked common dolphin, the striped dolphin, and the fin whale. The author of the illustrations is Matjaž Učakar. The stamps boast a double print that reveals a second interesting image if exposed to UV light.

### **Open day, 1 October 2016**

On the first day of October, the protected areas on the Slovenian coast opened their doors to the public. In Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve, there was a demonstration of bird ringing, children got to know Camargue horses, while older visitors could view the area under the guidance of experienced ornithologists. The day concluded with a lecture by Assist. Prof. Al Vrezec, PhD, entitled “Bird migration – a natural bridge between distant worlds” which showed what happens if we destroy wetlands, such as Škocjanski zatok, which are vitally important resting and feeding sites for migratory birds. Nature lovers could also visit Landscape Park Strunjan and Sečovlje Salina Nature Park under the guidance of experts.

## KONFERENCA O POVEZOVANJU MAKROREGIJ IN ZAVAROVANIH OBMOČIJ / MACRO-REGIONAL AND PROTECTED AREAS CONNECTIVITY CONFERENCE

29. in 30. september 2016, Hotel Laguna, Strunjan

Teden sredozemske obale je tokrat posvečen **povezovanju**, kar je tudi rdeča nit konference, ki bo potekala v Krajinskem parku Strunjan. Verjamemo, da lahko le uspešno povezovanje pripelje do celostnega ohranjanja narave. Zato v seriji dogodkov tega tedna, kot tudi na sami konferenci, povezujemo vladni in nevladni sektor, upravljavce zavarovanih območij in lokalne skupnosti, načrtovalce in izvajalce naravovarstvenih ukrepov, projektne partnerje. Opozarjamo na prednosti celostnega načrtovanja prostora, še posebno na morju, življenjskem okolju, ki ne pozna meja.

*This time, the Mediterranean Coast Week is dedicated to **connectivity**, which is also the common thread of the conference that will take place in Landscape Park Strunjan. We believe that only successful cooperation can lead to comprehensive nature conservation. In the series of this week's events and at the conference itself, we are connecting the governmental and non-governmental sectors, protected area managers and local communities, planners and implementers of conservation measures, and project partners. We draw attention to the advantages of integral spatial planning, particularly on the sea, the habitat that has no borders.*

Konferenco je moderirala Tina Trampuš, Zavod RS za varstvo narave, OE Piran /  
*The conference was moderated by Tina Trampuš, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, Regional Unit Piran.*

Spoštovani, spoštovane,

veseli me, da so se povezovanja za ohranjanje narave pletla v okolju Krajinskega parka Strunjan, do katerega vodi pot ob novourejenem ribiškem pristanišču. Tudi ta je rezultat povezovanja, v tem primeru na evropski ravni, saj je prenovalo sofinancirala Evropska unija. Zagotovo s sodelovanjem dosežemo več in si lahko zastavimo še višje cilje. Ko gre za naravo, pa morajo biti naši cilji vedno najvišji.

Naše misli so pogosto zelene. V njih je spomin na naravo, ki nas je obdajala včasih. Mir, tišina, svež zrak in čisto morje so postale vrednote, za katere se moramo boriti. Ob tem, ko uživamo vse prednosti sodobnih tehnologij, se vse bolj zavedamo, da naše ugodje ter vedno nove potrebe in zahteve spodbujajo gradnje novih in novih tovarn, elektrarn in druge infrastrukture, ki ohranjajo začaran krog onesnaževanja in nasilja nad naravo.

Verjamem, da se nas vedno več trudi prisluhniti flori in favni, ki skrbi za zdrav razvoj nas in naših potomcev. Zavedamo se, v kakšnem biseru živimo. Na le nekaj več kot 20 tisoč kvadratnih kilometrov površin najdemo kraške jame, presihajoče jezero, gradove, obzidja, otoček sredi jezera, naravne slapove, ki v zimskih mesecih omogočajo ledno plezanje, hribe, ki vabijo številne domačine, družine in obiskovalce, najpogumnejši pa januarja v dopoldanskih urah lahko smučajo v Kranjski Gori, popoldne pa skočijo v morje. Narava nas je velikodušno obdarila in najmanj, kar lahko naredimo v zahvalo, je, da se povežemo in skupaj stremimo k istemu cilju – povezovanju za celostno ohranjanje narave.

Verjamem, da je naša skupna želja, da bi z naprednimi mislimi zavarovali svojo preteklost – kulturno in naravno dediščino, ki si na tem območju že stoletja podajata roko.

Ob tej priložnosti bi se vam vsem skupaj rad zahvalil za vaš dosedanji trud pri varovanju narave. Naj bo tudi to čudovito okolje Krajinskega parka Strunjan navdih za zaključke, ki jih bomo nato lahko uporabljali tudi pri celostnem načrtovanju prostora.

**Peter Bossman,**  
župan Občine Piran

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

*I am glad that connections aimed at nature conservation forged in the environment of Landscape Park Strunjan which can be reached following a path along the newly renovated fishing port. The latter is also a result of connectivity – in this case at European level, since the renovation was co-financed by the European Union. We can definitely achieve more by collaborating and we can set goals that are even more ambitious. When nature is at stake, our goals should always be the most ambitious.*

*Greenery is often in our thoughts; as are our memories of the nature that used to surround us. Peace, quiet, fresh air and a clean sea have become values which we have to fight for. While enjoying all the advantages of modern technology, we are becoming increasingly aware that our comfort and constant new needs and demands encourage the continuous construction of new factories, power plants and other infrastructure which continue the vicious circle of pollution and violence against nature.*

*I believe that more and more people try to listen to the flora and fauna that tend to us and our descendants. We realise that we live in a real gem. In an area of slightly over 20 thousand square kilometres, we find karst caves, an intermittent lake, castles, ramparts, an islet on a lake, natural waterfalls that offer ice climbing in the winter months, and hills that allure locals, families and visitors alike, the bravest of whom can spend a January morning skiing in Kranjska Gora and dive into the sea in the afternoon. Nature has been very generous to us, and the least we can do in return is to connect and together strive for the same goal – connectivity for integrated nature conservation.*

*I believe that we all share the wish to avail ourselves of progressive views to protect our past – our natural and cultural heritage that have been standing side by side for centuries.*

*I take this opportunity to thank you all for your efforts in nature conservation. Let the beautiful environment of Landscape Park Strunjan provide inspiration for the conclusions we will then be able to employ in some comprehensive spatial planning.*

**Peter Bossman,**  
*Mayor of the Municipality of Piran*

*Gentili signore e signori,*

*sono lieto che si sia intrecciata una collaborazione per la tutela della natura nei dintorni del Parco naturale Strugnano, raggiungibile con un sentiero lungo il porticciolo dei pescatori rinnovato di recente. Anche questo è un risultato dell'integrazione - in questo caso a livello europeo, in quanto la ristrutturazione è stata cofinanziata dall'Unione Europea. Sicuramente con la cooperazione si ottiene di più e si possono fissare obiettivi ancora più ambiziosi. Quando si tratta della natura, poi, i nostri obiettivi devono essere sempre i più alti.*

*I nostri pensieri sono spesso tinti di verde; in essi è presente il ricordo della natura che ci circondava una volta. Pace, tranquillità, aria fresca e mare pulito sono diventati valori per i quali dobbiamo combattere. Allo stesso tempo, mentre godiamo di tutti i vantaggi della tecnologia moderna, siamo sempre più consapevoli che il nostro benessere e le esigenze sempre maggiori comportano la necessità di costruire sempre più nuove fabbriche, centrali elettriche e altre infrastrutture, continuando il circolo vizioso dell'inquinamento e della violenza contro la natura.*

*Credo che dobbiamo sempre più cercare di ascoltare la flora e la fauna, che sono custodi di un sano sviluppo di noi stessi e dei nostri discendenti. Sappiamo bene in quale perla ci troviamo a risiedere. In poco più di 20 mila chilometri quadrati di superficie troviamo grotte carsiche, un lago intermittente, castelli, mura di cinta, una piccola isola su un lago, cascate naturali che nei mesi invernali offrono arrampicate su ghiaccio, montagne che attraggono i residenti, famiglie e visitatori; i più arditi nel mese di gennaio possono andare a sciare la mattina a Kranjska Gora e il pomeriggio fare un tuffo in mare. La natura ci ha donato in abbondanza: il minimo che possiamo fare in segno di gratitudine è metterci insieme e adoperarci per conseguire lo stesso obiettivo – unirici per una conservazione globale della natura.*

*Credo che sia un nostro desiderio comune quello di pensare al futuro e di proteggere il nostro passato - il patrimonio culturale e quello naturale che in questa regione vanno a braccetto da secoli.*

*Nell'occasione sarei lieto di ringraziare tutti voi per i vostri sforzi finora attuati per conservare la natura. Lasciate che anche questo meraviglioso ambiente del Parco naturale Strugnano sia di ispirazione per conclusioni che saranno poi utilizzate anche per una pianificazione territoriale integrata.*

**Peter Bossman,**  
*Sindaco del Comune di Pirano*



Spoštovani župan g. Bossman, direktor Krajinskega parka Strunjan mag. Starman, gostje in predstavniki različnih institucij,

v veliko veselje mi je, da vas lahko tudi sam v imenu župana mag. Kolenca in v svojem imenu danes pozdravim v Strunjanu.

Na Občini Izola nas veseli, da nam je po dolgih prizadevanjih uspelo del dogajanja in aktivnosti makroregionalnih struktur umestiti tudi v naše okolje. Slovenija je edina država v okviru Evropske unije, ki je hkrati članica kar treh od štirih makroregij: Alpske, Podonavske in Jadransko-jonske. Zadnje dejstvo in umestitev podporne točke ADRION v Izoli razumem kot izvrstno priložnost za še dodatno in vsebinsko pestro udejstvovanje tako pri črpanju evropskih virov kakor tudi pri nadaljnjem iskanju sinergij med istrskimi občinami, pa seveda tudi širše in zunaj državnih meja. Prav pri zaščitenih območjih, kot je strunjanski krajinski park, zelo lepo vidimo, da se narava ne ozira na občinske ali druge administrativne meje, prav tako se nanje ne ozirajo onesnaževanje in podnebne spremembe. Verjamem, da bomo znali v vsakem izmed nas, tako posamezniku kot institucijah, poiskati partnerja pri trudu za ohranitvi narave, še posebno takih biserov, kakršen je Strunjanski krajinski park.

Z obetom, da bodo dejavnosti Tedna sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij učinkovale tako od zgoraj navzdol kot od spodaj navzgor, vam želim uspešno izvedbo in plodno sodelovanje.

**Gregor Perič,**  
podžupan Občine Izole

*Mayor Bossman, Director of popravi na: Lanscape Park Strunjan Mr. Starman, dear guests and representatives of various institutions,*

*on behalf of both the Mayor Mr. Kolenc and myself, it is my pleasure to welcome you here in Strunjan today. At the Municipality of Izola, we are glad that after prolonged efforts we have managed to place part of the activities and operations of the macro-regional structures in our environment. Slovenia is the only EU Member State that is a member of three Macro-regions out of four: the Alpine, the Danube and the Adriatic-Ionian macro-region. Along with the introduction of the ADRION Support Point in Izola, this fact makes it an excellent opportunity to take an active part in creating additional and diverse contents to improve the absorption of European resources and seek further synergies between the Istrian municipalities, and indeed go even beyond national borders. It is precisely in the case of protected areas, such as SLandscape Park Strunjan, that we can see that nature does not pay attention to municipal or other administrative borders, and neither does pollution or climate change. I believe that we will manage to find a partner in each and every one of us, be it an individual or an institution, willing to preserve nature, especially such gems such as Lanscape Park Strunjan.*

*With the prospect of seeing the activities of the Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week act top-down and bottom-up, I wish you a successful week and fruitful cooperation. Thank you.*

**Gregor Perič,**  
Deputy Mayor of the Municipality of Izola



*Egregio Sindaco Bossman, Direttore del Parco naturale Strugnano, Starman, gentili ospiti e rappresentanti delle varie istituzioni, buon giorno a tutti,*

*è un grande piacere potervi oggi salutare qui a Strugnano a nome mio e del Sindaco, signore Kolenc.*

*Il Comune di Isola è lieto del fatto che siamo riusciti dopo molti sforzi a inserire gli eventi e le attività delle strutture macroregionali anche nel nostro ambiente. La Slovenia è l'unico Paese dell'Unione europea che è anche membro di tre delle quattro macroregioni: la Regione Alpina, la Regione del Danubio e la Regione del mare Adriatico e del mar Ionio. Tale fatto, nonché l'istituzione del Punto di supporto ADRION a Isola, la considero come un'ottima opportunità per promuovere iniziative di svariato contenuto, sia per l'utilizzo delle risorse comunitarie che nell'ulteriore ricerca di sinergie tra i comuni istriani e, naturalmente, ben oltre i confini nazionali. Proprio nel caso delle aree protette, come ad es. il Parco naturale Strugnano, si vede bene che la natura non tiene in nessun conto i confini amministrativi comunali o di altro genere, cos' come di essi non si preoccupano l'inquinamento e il cambiamento climatico. Credo che saremo in grado, ciascuno di noi, sia singolarmente che a livello istituzionale, di cercare un partner per impegnarci a conservare la natura, in particolare tali perle come il Parco naturale Strugnano.*

*Con la prospettiva che le attività della Settimana della costa mediterranea e delle strategie macroregionali abbiano effetto sia "dall'alto verso il basso" che "dal basso verso l'alto", vi auguro un esito positivo e una proficua collaborazione. Grazie!*

**Gregor Perič,**  
Vice Sindaco del Comune di Izola



Najprej dobrodošli in iskrena vam hvala, da sodelujete na konferenci in z nami še v mnogih drugih zgodbah.

Že zelo staro in morda tudi zlorabljeno geslo »razmišljaj globalno in deluj lokalno« je v času makroregionalnega sodelovanja dobilo svojo institucionalno obliko. Pri vsaki prijavi projekta je namreč treba utemeljiti njegov globalni vidik, pa čeprav z njim rešujemo lokalne probleme. To ni nemogoče. Če poznaš partnerje, hitro ugotoviš, da imamo zelo sorodne interese in izzive. Kot smo ugotovili ob razpravi o parlamentarizmu, je znati poslušati se, predpogoj za sodelovanje na vseh ravneh. V Škocjanskem zatoku smo družno ugotovili, da je postal oaza za ptice in ljudi. Veliko tega, kar je bilo tam urejenega, je rezultat projektov. Tako rekoč vse, kar smo vložili v Krajinski park Strunjan, je prav tako rezultat projektov. Delo s projekti je bistveno težje kot se morda zdi na prvi pogled. A so projekti obenem priložnost za vzpostavitev zaupanja. Z Občino Piran smo s projektom v korist ljudi in narave uredili pristan. Po isti poti krepimo zaupanje tudi z Občino Izola. Tako kot je Škocjanski zatok poznan kot oaza, tudi Strunjanu rečejo obmorski biser. Oba laskava naziva v sebi na svoj način nosita tveganje. Biti oaza lahko pomeni tudi, da je okoli tebe puščava, biser pa običajno vzbudi pohlep in če si vsak zaželi košček bisera, na koncu ostanejo le črepinje. Pomembno je, da naši biseri in oaze bogatijo skupnost v celoti, tako znotraj kot izven zavarovanih območij.

Včeraj smo poskušali premostiti prepad med globalnim in lokalnim, danes bi si drznil trditi, da premoščamo prepad med kratkoročnim in dolgoročnim. Ljudje smo nagnjeni k kratkoročnemu razmišljanju. Znani ekonomist John Maynard Keynes, je v času finančne krize v 30- letih prejšnjega stoletja to ponazoril z reko »na dolgi rok smo vsi mrtvi«. Dejansko je naš vek kratek, zato si prisiljen, če se ukvarjaš z naravo, razmišljati in načrtovati na dolgi rok, upoštevajoč tudi tiste, ki pridejo za teboj. Zdi se naravno, da so prav zavarovana območja vzvod povezovanja v luči dolgoročnega razmišljanja. V zadnjih dneh sem zasledil dva zanimiva in vzpodbudna podatka. Prvi je umik velike pande iz seznama ogroženih vrst, sedaj jo IUCN uvršča med ranljive. Druga je za nas, ki delamo z morjem, še posebno pozitivna in sicer, da je Barack Obama v zadnjih mesecih svoje funkcije, mimo Kongresa, kar za štirikrat razširil morski rezervat na Havajih. Zanimivo, da ga je prav tako v vzdihljajih svojega predsedniškega mandata, prvi razglasil George Bush mlajši. Tudi mnogi drugi naravni spomeniki v ZDA so rojeni na tak način. Panda si je opomogla, ker so se vzpostavili rezervati bambusa. Zato zaključujem z vprašanji: Ali se več desetleten program gojenja pand v ujetništvu, ki je sicer zelo uspešen, s tem postavi pod vprašaj? Ali je res nujno, da velikopotezna zavarovana območja nastanejo le v trenutku, ko oblast ni pod nadzorom predstavnikov ljudstva? Ali je varstvo narave protidemokratsko, stvar razsvetljenih vladarjev?

**mag. Marko Starman,**  
direktor Krajinskega parka Strunjan

The very old and perhaps abused motto “think globally, act locally” has acquired its institutional form in a time of macro-regional cooperation. In every project is necessary to argue its global aspect, even though it is meant to solve local problems. This is not impossible – if you know your partners, you realize that we have very similar interests and challenges. We have to be able to listen, to get to know each other in order to cooperate at all levels, those were the conclusions of yesterday’s round table on the role of parliamentarism. We also agreed that Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve become an oasis for birds and people. Many of the investments are results of projects. Virtually everything we managed to invest in Strunjan Landscape Park are project results. Project work is fundamentally more difficult than what it may seem at first glance. However, projects are also an opportunity to build trust. We were able with the Municipality of Piran, within a project to build a harbour to help nature and people. And it is precisely with the help of project ideas that we have strengthened our trust with the Municipality of Izola. While the Škocjan Marshes are called an oasis, Strunjan is known as a coastal gem. Both prestigious titles, each in its own way, entail a risk. Being an oasis can also mean that there is a desert around you, while a gem usually fuels greed, and if everyone wants a piece of the gem, in the end the only thing left are shards. This is why it is important that our gems and oases enrich the community as a whole, in and out of protected areas.

Yesterday, we tried to bridge the gap between global and local, today I dare say that we are bridging a different gap, namely between short-term and long-term issues. People tend to think in the short run. The famous economist John Maynard Keynes, during the 1930s financial crisis, illustrated this with his quote saying that “in the long run we are all dead”. Our era is in fact short, hence if your concern is nature, you are forced to think and plan also for the benefit of future generations. It comes natural to see protected areas as levers of connectivity for long-term thinking. Some days ago, I came across some interesting, and from our point of view encouraging, news. First, the giant panda has been removed from the list of endangered species, the IUCN now classifies it as vulnerable. The second information, which is especially positive for those of us who work with the sea, is that Barack Obama, circumventing Congress in his last months in office, quadrupled the size of a marine reserve in Hawaii. Interestingly enough, the latter was first established by George W. Bush, also in the last gasp. Many other natural monuments in the USA have been created this way. The panda recovered because bamboo reserves have been established. I therefor conclude with queries: Is the decades-long programme of panda captive breeding, which is otherwise very successful, brought into question by this? Is it really necessary for important protected areas to be created only when the representatives of the people are not in control? Is nature conservation anti-democratic, is it a matter of enlightened rulers?

**Marko Starman,**  
Director of Landscape Park Strunjan

Il detto vecchio è forse abusato “pensa globalmente e agisci localmente” ha ricevuto la sua forma istituzionale nella cooperazione macroregionale. Per ogni progetto è infatti, necessario motivare il suo aspetto globale anche se serve a risolvere problemi locali. Questo non è impossibile: se si conoscono i partner, ci si rende subito conto che abbiamo interessi e sfide molto simili. Dobbiamo essere in grado di ascoltarci e di capirci, se vogliamo lavorare insieme a tutti i livelli. Proprio queste erano le conclusioni sul ruolo del parlamentarismo, discusso ieri. Tutti eravamo anche d’accordo che Val Stagnon (Škocjanski zatok) e’ diventata un’oasi per gli uccelli e per l’uomo stesso. Molto di ciò che è stato realizzato là è il risultato di progetti. Praticamente tutto quello che siamo riusciti a investire nel Parco naturale Strugnano e il risultato dei progetti. Lavorare con e sui progetti è molto più difficile di quanto possa sembrare dall’esterno. Ma i progetti sono anche un’occasione per costruire fiducia. Grazie a dei progetti siamo con il Comune di Pirano riusciti a costruire il porto nell’interesse della natura e della comunità. E con l’aiuto delle idee progettuali rafforziamo la fiducia reciproca con il Comune di Isola. Come la Riserva della Val Stagnon (Škocjanski zatok) è considerata un’oasi, anche Strugnano e chiamata la “perla del mare”. Entrambi i titoli lusinghieri racchiudono in sé un rischio: “oasi” può anche significare il deserto intorno a te, “perla” di solito evoca l’avidità, e se ognuno vuole un pezzo di perla alla fine ne rimangono solo frammenti. Per questo è importante che le nostre perle e le nostre oasi arricchiscano la comunità nel suo insieme: dentro e fuori delle aree protette.

Ieri abbiamo cercato di colmare il divario tra globale e locale, e oggi oserei dire che gettiamo un ponte tra considerazioni breve e lungo termine. Le persone sono inclini a pensare nel breve termine. Il famoso economista John Maynard Keynes ha, durante la crisi finanziaria degli anni 30, illustrato quest’ultimo con l’aforisma “a lungo termine saremo tutti morti”. Infatti il nostro tempo e’ breve, e sei costretto a pensare alle prossime generazioni, se investi nella natura. Viene naturale che le aree protette fanno leva sull’integrazione al lungo termine. In questi ultimi giorni ho trovato due dati incoraggianti dal nostro punto di vista. Il primo è il ritiro del panda gigante dalla lista delle specie minacciate: adesso l’IUCN lo classifica come vulnerabile. Il secondo è particolarmente positivo per noi che lavoriamo con il mare: Barack Obama negli ultimi mesi del suo mandato, travalicando il Congresso, ha esteso di quattro volte la riserva marina delle Hawaii. È interessante che il primo a istituirla sia stato George Bush Junior, pure lui al termine del suo mandato presidenziale. Anche molti altri monumenti naturali negli Stati Uniti sono nati in questo modo. Il panda si sta riprendendo perché sono state create riserve di bambù, perciò mi chiedo: O il programma pluridecennale di allevamento del panda in cattività, che è stato un grande successo, viene cos’ messo in discussione? Come mai ambiziose aree protette nascono solo nel momento in cui il potere non è controllato dai rappresentanti del popolo? O la protezione della natura è antidemocratica, qualcosa per monarchi illuminati?

**Marko Starman,**  
direttore del Parco Naturale Strugnano



## Konferenca o povezovanju makroregij in zavarovanih območij / *Macro-regional and Protected Areas Connectivity Conference*

### 1. dan

Prvi dan konference se bomo dotaknili treh strategij Evropske unije: Alpske (EUSALP), Jadransko-jonske (EUSAIR) in Podonavske (EUSDR) ter si izmenjali izkušnje s področja njihovega uresničevanja. Skozi različne primere preteklih in sedanjih projektov želimo osvetliti naslednja vprašanja in vsebine:

Kakšen je pomen strateških okvirjev za uresničevanje konkretnih izzivov na terenu? Kako se strateški cilji uresničujejo v praksi? Na kakšen način konkretna izvedba malih projektov v praksi pripomore k uresničevanju strateških ciljev? Kakšno korist strategije prinašajo lokalnim skupnostim tako v vsebinskem, kot tudi finančnem smislu? Kako lahko projekti podprejo uresničevanje lokalnih ciljev s področja varstva narave in trajnostnega razvoja?

### Day 1

*On the first day of the conference, we will touch upon three European Union strategies: the Alpine (EUSALP), the Adriatic-Ionian (EUSAIR) and the Danube one (EUSDR), and we will exchange our experience in implementing them. Through different examples of past and current projects, we want to cast light on the following questions and contents:*

*How important are strategic frameworks for the implementation of concrete challenges in the field? How are strategic goals implemented in practice? In what way does the concrete execution of small projects in practice contribute to the implementation of strategic goals? How do strategies benefit the local communities in substantive and financial terms? How can projects support local goals in the fields of nature protection and sustainable development?*

mag. Andreja JERINA

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## Slovenija in makroregionalne strategije Evropske unije



Makroregionalne strategije EU so novejša orodje Evropske unije, s katerim naj bi učinkoviteje razvijali dele Evrope s posebnimi, skupnimi značilnostmi, kot so Alpe, reka Donava ali Baltsko in Jadransko morje. Vključujejo 270 milijonov prebivalcev v 19 državah članicah in 12 državah nečlanicah EU.

Slovenija ima pri tem poseben položaj, saj je edina država članica EU, ki s celotnim območjem sodeluje kar v treh od štirih makroregionalnih strategijah EU.

Te delujejo v okviru obstoječih pravnih okvirov, vključujoč obstoječe in že delujoče institucije in razpoložljiva sredstva. Makroregionalne strategije imajo izraženo dodano vrednost za EU, saj ta pristop spodbuja udeležence k preseganju nacionalnih meja in premostitvi ovir, ki jim preprečujejo, da bi bolj strateško in ustvarjalno razmišljali o skupnih priložnostih, ki se ponujajo. Ker se s povezovanjem v (makro)regiji interesi posameznih držav in regij uskladijo, se tudi lažje uresničijo in tako bolj učinkovito prispevajo k razvoju posamezne države in s tem celotne regije. Usklajeni pristopi so tudi bolj atraktivni za vlagatelje.

Slovenija je s koordinacijo izbranih vsebin prevzela vodilno vlogo v regiji: v Podonavju na področju transporta in institucionalne krepitve, na Jadranu na področju kakovosti okolja in ekološkega povezovanja v Alpah. Pri tem si prizadeva ustvarjati sinergije med vsemi aktivnostmi širše regije Podonavja, Jadrana in Alp, za to pa s pridom izkorišča tudi priložnosti, kot so predsedovanje Strategiji EU za Alpsko regijo v letu 2016. To se odraža tudi skozi Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij, ki smo ga

gostili na slovenski obali septembra 2016 in ki je nagovoril več kot tisoč udeležencev iz širše regije, od najvišjih političnih do lokalnih in nevladnih organizacij ter številne predstavnike civilne družbe.

## Slovenia and EU Macro-regional Strategies

*EU macro-regional strategies are a new EU tool for ensuring a more efficient development of the geographical parts of Europe with special, common characteristics, such as the Alps, the Danube or the Baltic and the Mediterranean Sea. The strategies involve 270 million inhabitants from 19 Member States and 12 non-EU states.*

*Slovenia is in a unique position because it is the only EU Member State that participates with its entire territory in three out of four EU macro-regional strategies.*

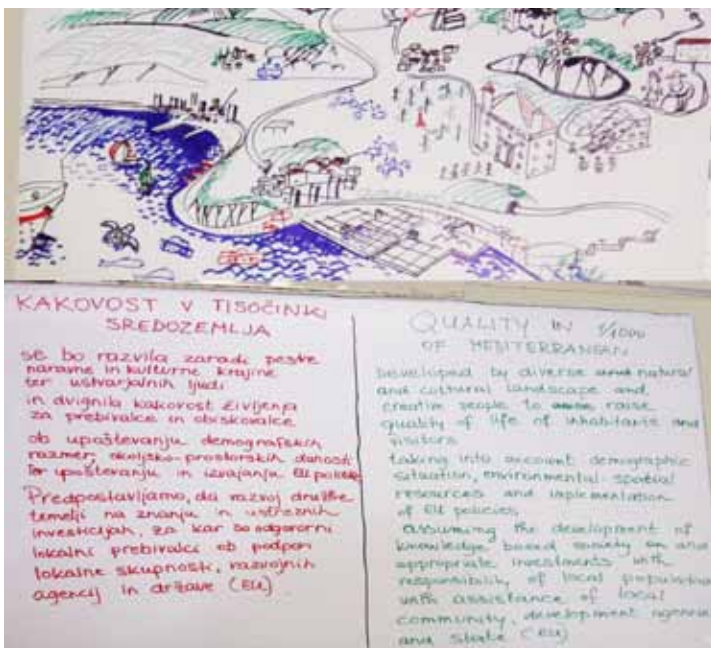
*EU macro-regional strategies function within the existing legal frameworks, including the existing and already operational structures and institutions and available resources. Macro-regional strategies have specific added value for the EU because this approach encourages the participants to reach beyond national borders and overcome the obstacles that prevent them from thinking in a more strategic and creative way; macro-regional strategies mobilize new projects and initiatives, creating a sense of common responsibility. They provide regional building blocks for EU-wide policy, marshalling national approaches into more coherent EU-level implementation. By establishing connections at the (macro-) region, the interests of individual countries and regions are coordinated, thus contributing efficiently to the development of individual countries and of the entire region. Moreover, a coordinated approach is usually more attractive to investors.*

*By taking over the coordination of selected priorities, Slovenia has strengthened the role in the region in the field of transport and institutional strengthening in the Danube region, in the area of environmental quality in the Adriatic, and in ecological connectivity in the Alps. It also strives to build synergies between all the activities in the wider Danube, Adriatic and Alpine regions. To this end, it has taken full advantage of opportunities such as its Presidency of the EU Strategy for the Alpine Region in 2016. This is also reflected in the Mediterranean Coast and Macro-regional Strategies Week, which was hosted on the Slovenian Coast in September 2016, addressing the issue of ecological connectivity by over 1000 participants from the wider region, from top political representatives to local and non-governmental ones, and numerous representatives of the civil society.*

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## Slovenija, obala in morje



Predstavljena je geografska lega Slovenije na stiku Jadrana in Alp, kar zelo dobro simbolizira tudi grb Republike Slovenije. Izpostavljeni so glavni dosežki Slovenije kot dejavne pogodbenice Barcelonske konvencije: sprejetje 1. sredozemske strategije trajnostnega razvoja/MSSD, Portorož 2005, izdelava programa upravljanja obale Slovenije/CAMP Slovenija 2007 ter 1. ratifikacija protokola o celovitem upravljanju

obalnega območja, sprejeta v državnem zboru 29. septembra 2009, ki je podlaga za uveljavitev Sredozemskega dneva obale – 29. septembra. To so pomembni vsebinski in pravni temelji za odgovorno načrtovanje trajnostnih rab obale in morja. Gre za izjemno razvojno priložnost Slovenije, ki lahko z jasno vizijo in proaktivnim uveljavljanjem modrih in zelenih koridorjev pri načrtovanju razvoja zaznavno prispeva k večji kakovosti življenja ob skupnem morju v ekoregiji Jadrana.

Uveljavitev zelenega koridorja (zeleni »lungo mare«) med Istro in izlivom Soče je izjemna priložnost za izboljšanje kakovosti življenja na Obali z dvigom kakovosti turistične ponudbe, ki naj temelji na trženju izjemne biološke raznovrstnosti na stiku Jadrana, Dinaridov in Alp. To je konkretna priložnost za številna nova delovna mesta v lokalnem okolju (storitve, povezane z kolesarskimi potmi, v povezavi z ladijskimi prevozi, ribolovom in pridelavo hrane), ki jih z ustreznimi povezavami lahko ponudi mreža zavarovanih in urbanih območij v celotnem Tržaškem zalivu.

## Slovenia, the coast and the Sea

We presented Slovenia's geographical location at the junction of the Adriatic and the Alps, which is excellently symbolized by the coat of arms of the Republic of Slovenia. We emphasized the major achievements of Slovenia as an active contracting State of the Barcelona Convention: the adoption of the first Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) in Portorož in 2005, the completion of the Slovenian Coastal Area Management Programme (CAMP Slovenia) in 2007, and the first ratification of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management by the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia on 29 September 2009, which was the basis for the launch of the Mediterranean Coast Day on 29 September. These achievements are important in terms of content and form the legal bases aimed at responsible planning of the sustainable use of the coast and the sea. If it manages to pursue a clear vision and a proactive implementation of blue and green corridors in its development planning, Slovenia will have an exceptional development opportunity that can contribute significantly to an increased quality of life by our common sea in the Adriatic ecoregion.

The implementation of a green corridor between Istria and the mouth of the Soča River is a great opportunity to improve the quality of life on the coast by increasing the quality of the tourist offer that should be based on marketing the extraordinary biodiversity at the junction of the Adriatic, the Dinarides, and the Alps. This is a concrete opportunity for numerous new jobs in the local environment (services connected with cycleways in conjunction with shipping, fishery, and food production) that a network of protected and urban areas can provide with some suitable connections in the entire Gulf of Trieste.

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**mag. Iztok ŠKERLIČ**

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## Strateški projekt Podpora upravljavskim strukturam makroregionalne strategije Jadransko-jonske regije

### Kontekst strateškega projekta



Evropska komisija je za novo obdobje kohezijske politike 2014–2020 predpisala tesno povezovanje programov transnacionalnega sodelovanja z obstoječimi makroregionalnimi strategijami, kjer pomembno vlogo igra podpora upravljavskim strukturam makroregionalnih strategij.

V okviru Jadransko-jonskega programa transnacionalnega sodelovanja INTERREG V-B ADRION 2014–2020 (prioriteta 4) se izvaja strateški projekt Facility Point – Supporting the governance of the EUSAIR z akronimom »Facility Point«, ki zagotavlja operativno podporo upravljavskim strukturam makroregionalne strategije za Jadransko-jonsko makroregijo (v nadaljevanju EUSAIR).

Služba Vlade Republike Slovenije za razvoj in evropsko kohezijsko politiko je vodilni partner strateškega projekta, v katerem sodelujejo projektni partnerji iz vseh osmih sodelujočih držav, in sicer iz Albanije, Bosne in Hercegovine, Črne gore, Grčije, Hrvaške, Italije, Slovenije in Srbije. V okviru Slovenije je za projektnega partnerja imenovana Občina Izola.

Glavnina projektnih nalog je usmerjena v neposredno operativno in administrativno podporo. Ta je namenjena članom upravljaljskega sveta EUSAIR in koordinatorjem

tematskih usmerjevalnih skupin, ki vodijo enega od štirih stebrov EUSAIR, hkrati pa tudi drugim nacionalnim članom tematskih usmerjevalnih skupin v preostalih stebrih, ki so pod koordinacijo drugih partnerskih držav. Naloge med drugim zajemajo tudi zasnovo in upravljanje platforme deležnikov, omogočanje sinergij med finančnimi viri, podporo pri pripravi konceptov strateških (makroregionalnih) projektov, podporo pri monitoringu, poročanju in evalvaciji EUSAIR ter zagotavljanje komunikacijskih in informacijskih aktivnosti.

Projekt v slovenskem prostoru predstavlja tudi dobro prakso sodelovanja med državno in lokalno ravno na makroregionalni ravni. V okviru konference je bila predstavljena tudi možnost obiska pisarne projektnega partnerja v Izoli, ki je bila odprta 22.9.2016, in nudi informacije ter podporo na kraju samem pri udeležanju projektov med javnimi in zasebnimi organizacijami v jadransko-jonskem prostoru.

Projekt v skupni vrednosti 11,5 milijona evrov se bo izvajal v 6,5-letnem obdobju.

### Osnovni podatki o strateškem projektu Facility Point

Projektno partnerstvo:	VODILNI PARTNER:
Partnerji v projektu morajo biti javni organi.	Slovenija: Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy PROJEKTNI PARTNERJI – PO DRŽAVAH: • Albanija: Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Republic of Albania • Bosna in Hercegovina: Directorate for European Integration of Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina • Črna gora: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration • Grčija: Special Service for Strategy, Planning and Evaluation (EYSSA), National Coordination Authority of the NSRF, Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism • Hrvaška: Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia • Italija: Marche Region Adriatic Ionian Macroregion Strategy and European Territorial Cooperation Unit • Slovenija: Municipality of Izola • Srbija: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia
Obseg finančnih sredstev:	Skupno: 11,5 milijona evrov 9,78 milijona evrov oziroma 85 odstotkov iz sredstev Evropskega sklada za regionalni razvoj (ESRR) in Instrumenta za predpristopno pomoč (IPA II) ter 1,72 milijona evrov oziroma 15 odstotkov nacionalnih sredstev
Obdobje trajanja projekta:	od 1. maja 2016 do 31. decembra 2022
Kontakt vodilni partner:	Služba Vlade Republike Slovenije za razvoj in evropsko kohezijsko politiko, Olga Abram, olga.abram@gov.si
Kontakt slovenski partner:	Občina Izola, Iztok Škerlič, adrion@izola.si

\* Nazivi projektnih partnerjev so v skladu s prijavnico projekta navedeni v angleškem jeziku.

### Strategic project "Facility Point" – Supporting the governance of the EUSAIR

For the new 2014–2020 period of cohesion policy, the European Commission has prescribed the close integration of transnational cooperation programmes with the existing macro-regional strategies, where the support for governance of the macro-regional strategies plays an important role.

As part of the INTERREG V-B Adriatic-Ionian Transnational Cooperation Programme ADRION 2014–2020 (priority axis 4), the strategic project "Facility Point – Supporting the governance of the EUSAIR", with acronym "Facility Point", is being carried out, offering operational support for governance of the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (hereinafter EUSAIR).

The Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy of the Republic of Slovenia is the lead partner of the strategic project, which includes project partners from all of the eight participating countries, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia. The Municipality of Izola has been appointed as the project partner from Slovenia.

The majority of project tasks aim at offering direct operational and administrative support. This is given to the members of the EUSAIR Governing Board and Thematic Steering Group coordinators who manage one of the four EUSAIR pillars, and to other national members of the Thematic Steering Groups from the remaining pillars that are coordinated by other partner countries. Among other things, the tasks include designing/developing and managing the stakeholders' platform, enabling synergies between financial resources, supporting the preparation of strategic (macro-regional) project concepts, supporting monitoring, reporting and evaluating the EUSAIR, and ensuring information and communication activities.

In Slovenia, the project is an example of good practice in the cooperation between the national and local levels at macro-regional level. During the conference, it was also possible to visit the project partner's office in Izola, which was opened on 22 September 2016 and provides on-the-spot information and support in implementing projects between public and private organisations in the Adriatic-Ionian area.

The project totalling EUR 11.5 million will be implemented over a 6.5-year period.

### Basic information on the strategic project "Facility Point"

<b>Project partnership:</b>	<b>LEAD PARTNER:</b>
<b>Partners in the project must be public authorities.</b>	Slovenia: Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy
	<b>PROJECT PARTNERS – BY COUNTRY:</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albania: Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Republic of Albania</li> <li>• Bosnia and Herzegovina: Directorate for European Integration of Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina</li> <li>• Montenegro: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration</li> <li>• Greece: Special Service for Strategy, Planning and Evaluation (EYSSA), National Coordination Authority of the NSRF, Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism</li> <li>• Croatia: Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Croatia</li> <li>• Italy: Marche Region Adriatic Ionian Macroregion Strategy and European Territorial Cooperation Unit</li> <li>• Slovenia: Municipality of Izola</li> <li>• Serbia: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia</li> </ul>
<b>Financial resources:</b>	<b>Total: EUR 11.5 million</b>
	EUR 9.78 million or 85 % from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II), and EUR 1.72 million or 15 % from national resources
<b>Duration of the project:</b>	1 May 2016–31 December 2022
<b>Lead partner contact:</b>	Government Office for Development and European Cohesion Policy, Olga Abram, olga.abram@gov.si
<b>Slovene project partner:</b>	Municipality of Izola, Iztok Škerlič, adrion@izola.si

\* In accordance with the project application, the names of the project partners are listed in English.

**Tina TRAMPUŠ**

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## Strategija Evropske unije za Alpsko regijo (EUSALP): Akcijska skupina 7 in ekološka povezanost



Strategija EU za Alpsko regijo (EUSALP) zajema 48 regij v sedmih državah in je tretja evropska makroregionalna strategija, v katero je vključena Slovenija. Zajema celotno ozemlje Slovenije, in ne le alpski del, kot to velja pri Alpski konvenciji, Slovenija pa ob zagonu leta 2016 predseduje strategiji.

Zavod RS za varstvo narave je, skupaj z bavarskim ministrstvom za okolje in varstvo potrošnikov, za tri leta prevzel vodenje sedme akcijske skupine. Aktivnosti skupine se nanašajo na razvoj ekološke povezanosti na celotnem območju EUSALP. V alpskem prostoru so številna zavarovana območja, v polnaravnih in urbanih območjih pa se povečuje razdrobljenost ekosistemov. Celovitost in delovanje ekosistemov, vključno z ohranjanjem biotske raznovrstnosti in zagotavljanjem ekosistemskih storitev, sta v veliki meri odvisna od obstoja učinkovite ekološke povezanosti. Eden od strateških okvirov za uresničitev tega cilja je uveljavitev koncepta EU za zeleno infrastrukturo, ki pa ga je treba konkretizirati in podpreti z oblikovanjem skupne medsektorske vizije krajine. Med drugim je treba okrepiti povezave med osrednjim alpskim območjem ter njegovo okolico, kot tudi povezave z drugimi gorskimi regijami (Dinarske Alpe, Karpati).

Za uspešnejši zagon strategije se v triletnem obdobju izvaja projekt AlpGov (na programu za alpski prostor), ki podpira usklajen zagon delovanja devetih akcijskih skupin, oblikovanje skupne platforme za delovanje in komuniciranje strategije ter vzpostavitev jasnih tematskih in finančnih izhodišč ter dialoga za nadaljnje sodelovanje. Povezovanje projektnih partnerjev in številnih drugih deležnikov z območja Alpske regije je temeljnega pomena za zagotovitev uspešnega skupnega upravljanja, kot tudi načrtovanje ekološke povezanosti.

## European Union Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP): Action Group 7 and Ecological Connectivity

*The EU Strategy for the Alpine Region involves 48 regions in seven countries and is the third European macro-regional strategy involving Slovenia. It includes the whole territory of Slovenia, not only the Alpine part, as is the case with the Alpine Convention, and Slovenia is presiding the strategy at its launch in 2016.*

*The Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, together with the Bavarian Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection, took over the 3-year leading of Action Group 7. The activities of the group focus on the development of ecological connectivity across the entire EUSALP area. There are numerous protected areas in the Alpine region, while the fragmentation of ecosystems in semi-natural and urban areas is increasing. The integrity and functioning of ecosystems, including the conservation of biodiversity and ensuring ecosystem services, depend largely on the existence of efficient ecological connectivity. One of the strategic frameworks aimed at reaching this goal is to implement the EU concept of Green Infrastructure that has to be concretized and supported by forming a common trans-sectoral vision of the landscape. The connections, in particular between the core Alpine area and its surroundings as well as other mountainous regions (the Dinaric Alps, the Carpathians), need to be strengthened.*

*In order to ensure the successful launch of the strategy, the AlpGov project (part of the Alpine Space Programme) is being carried out during a 3-year period, supporting the coordinated launch of nine action groups, the development of a common platform facilitating strategy implementation and communication, and the creation of transparent thematic and financial bases and a dialogue for further cooperation. Bringing together the project partners and numerous other stakeholders from the Alpine region is crucial if we want to ensure successful joint management and ecological connectivity planning.*



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**Platforma ekološko omrežje in doseganje ciljev v praksi**

Konvencija o varstvu Alp (Alpska konvencija) kot mednarodni sporazum združuje države pogodbenice in jih zavezuje k ohranitvi in zagotavljanju trajnostnega razvoja največjega naravnega prostora v srednji Evropi z izvajanjem celovite politike, ki presega interese posameznih sektorjev. Načelna raven konvencije je konkretizirana z osmimi izvedbenimi protokoli, ki urejajo posamezna vsebinska področja. Med njimi je tudi protokol »Varstvo narave in urejanje krajine«, ki med drugim v svojem 12. členu pogodbenice obvezuje k izvajanju potrebnih ukrepov za zagotavljanje ekološke povezanosti ter sodelovanja na čezmejni ravni. Za uresničevanje navedenih nalog je bila leta 2007 ustanovljena Platforma ekološko omrežje. Ta združuje predstavnike pogodbenic, strokovnih organizacij, nevladnih organizacij ter zavarovanih območij in je pomemben vezni člen med strokovno javnostjo in odločevalci. Prednostne naloge platforme so usmerjene na področja čezmejne širitve zavarovanih območij, usklajenega izvajanja varstvenih ukrepov, spodbujanja in izvajanja raziskav ter delu z javnostjo. Največji izziv je zagotovo uresničevanje čezmejnega vzpostavljanja ekološkega omrežja, primere dobrih praks pa predstavljajo formalno imenovana pilotna območja za ekološko povezanost Alpske konvencije.

V skupini osmih takšnih območij je od leta 2014 tudi čezmejno pilotno območje Naravni park Julijsko predgorje v okviru Triglavskega narodnega parka (IT-SI). Za oba upravljavca pomeni ta status vsealpsko priznanje dosedanjih čezmejnih prizadevanj za ohranjanje in trajnostni razvoj regije ter potrditev dosedanjih skupnih aktivnosti na področjih upravljanja, varstva, razvoja, promocije, izobraževanja in informiranja.

**The Ecological Network Platform and reaching the Goals in Practice**

*As an international treaty, the Convention on the Protection of the Alps or Alpine Convention brings together the contracting States and binds them to ensure the conservation and sustainable development of the largest natural habitat in Central Europe by implementing a comprehensive policy that exceeds the interests of individual sectors. The principles laid down in the Convention are specified in the eight implementing Protocols which regulate individual thematic areas. One of these is the Protocol for nature protection and landscape conservation which, among other things, in Article 12 obliges the Contracting Parties to implement the measures appropriate for ensuring cross-border ecological connectivity and cooperation. In order to fulfil the tasks outlined, the Ecological Network Platform was established in 2007. The platform brings together representatives of the Contracting Parties, professional organisations, NGOs and the protected areas, and is an important link between the professional public and decision-makers. The platform's priorities target the areas of cross-border enlargement of the protected areas, the coordinated implementation of protective measures, the promotion and implementation of research, and work with the public. The biggest challenge is definitely to establish a cross-border ecological network where the so-called pilot ecological connectivity areas of the Alpine Convention become examples of good practice.*

*The transboundary pilot area of the Prealpi Giulie Nature Park – Triglav National Park (IT-SI) has been one of eight such areas since 2014. This status constitutes "Alpine-wide" recognition for both managing partners for their previous cross-border efforts to preserve and sustainably develop the region, and confirmation of previous joint activities in the fields of management, protection, development, promotion, education and information.*

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**Strategija EU za Podonavje in Podonavska strateška točka**

Prispevek Podonavske strateške točke (Danube Strategy Point) (v nadaljevanju DSP) k debati je poskus oblikovanja odgovora na pet ključnih vprašanj:

- Kakšen je pomen strateških okvirov za uresničevanje izzivov na terenu?
- Kako se strateški cilji uresničujejo v praksi?
- Na kakšen način izvedba majhnih projektov v praksi pripomore k uresničevanju strateških ciljev?
- Kakšno korist strategije prinašajo lokalnim skupnostim tako v vsebinskem kot finančnem smislu?
- Kako lahko projekti podprejo uresničevanje lokalnih ciljev s področja varstva narave in trajnostnega razvoja?

1) Strateški okviri na ravni makroregije so v samem bistvu soodvisni ali vzajemni z uresničevanjem izzivov na terenu. In obrnjenost: izzivi na terenu so vsebinsko temeljnega pomena in tako vzajemni za opredelitev in uresničevanje strateških okvirov na ravni makroregije. Vzajemnost in dopolnjevanje med strateškimi cilji in izzivi na terenu in dalje njihovo uresničevanje pa je odvisno od vključenosti sodelujočih držav/regij/ključnih deležnikov. Makroregionalne strategije so tako v samem bistvu hkrati (koordinacijski) okvir. Okvir za koordinacijo strateških ciljev na makroregionalni ravni in hkrati okvir za uresničevanje izzivov na terenu. Sam okvir pa deluje v tolikšni meri, kolikor za to poskrbijo sodelujoči deležniki.

Na podlagi zapisanega in izkušenj z implementacijo strategije EU za Podonavje menimo, da so za uspešno delovanje koordinacijskega okvira in s tem uresničevanje tako izzivov na terenu kakor tudi strateškega okvira in delovanja makroregije same ključni:

- a) izbor ter kompetence koordinatorjev in vključenih glavnih deležnikov za posamezna vsebinska/tematska področja;
- b) prepoznavanje izzivov na terenu in strateških ciljev pri deležnikih in njihova aktivna vključenost v makroregionalni/strateški okvir;
- c) učinkovit sistem koordinacije/komunikacije/upravljanja znotraj okvira oziroma posameznih tematskih področij.

DSP kot strateška točka vseh deležnikov lahko oziroma mora imeti vlogo katalizatorja koordinacijskih aktivnosti.

2) Glavni izziv za uresničevanje strateških ciljev na vseh ravneh in tematskih področjih je uspešno in učinkovito prepoznavanje, definiranje in upravljanje izzivov na terenu. Makroregionalne strategije so v samem bistvu proces 'od spodaj navzgor' (bottom-up). Čeprav se morda dozdeva, da je zapisano samoumeven naravni proces, je to eden največjih izzivov in priložnosti za makroregionalne strategije.

DSP kot strateška točka lahko oziroma mora imeti vlogo katalizatorja opredeljevanja strateške orientacije in vizije za uresničevanje izzivov na terenu.

3) Opredelitev projekta kot majhnega je relativna. Bistvena je dodana vrednost projektov, skupine projektov in procesov pri oblikovanju in doseganju strateških ciljev na ravni makroregije. Makroregionalni projekti so kompleksni, transregionalni, nacionalni in strateški, saj so odraz strateških ciljev in te z implementacijo dopolnjujejo in sooblikujejo. Projekti na ravni makroregije presegajo meje in opredelitve klasičnih projektov in programov. Makroregionalno sodelovanje in projekti, skupine projektov in procesi so v samem bistvu evropski projekt – projekt tematskega regionalnega sodelovanja med regijami Evrope kot poskus učinkovitejšega reševanja izzivov na terenu.

4) Vprašanje bi morda lahko zastavili tudi: kakšno korist majhni projekti prinašajo strategijam? Po našem mnenju je pri navedenem vprašanju in v skladu z zgoraj zapisanim temeljnega pomena dvosmeren proces boljšega načrtovanja in sinergijske uporabe razpoložljivih sredstev. Makroregionalne strategije tako neobhodno zahtevajo ponovni razmislek o učinkovitem sistemu načrtovanja in uresničevanja večstopenjskega upravljanja (multi-level governance) na vseh ravneh.

5) Naš odgovor je pravzaprav vprašanje: ali si lahko privoščimo (v vsebinskem in finančnem pogledu) lokalne projekte, ki nimajo makroregionalnih razsežnosti? Morda to od nas vseh zahteva drastično spremembo perspektive.

Naloga DSP-ja je, da podpira ta diskurz, še posebno v luči regionalne politike EU po letu 2020. Praktična osnova za zapisano in debato je uspešen projekt EUSDR »Danube Parks«.

### *The EU Strategy for the Danube Region and the Danube Strategy Point*

*The contribution of the Danube Strategy Point (hereinafter: DSP) to the discussion aims at answering 5 key questions:*

- *How important are strategic frameworks for the implementation of concrete challenges in the field?*
- *How are strategic goals implemented in practice?*
- *In what way does the concrete execution of small projects in practice contribute to the implementation of strategic goals?*
- *How do strategies benefit the local communities in substantive and financial terms?*
- *How can projects support local goals in the fields of nature protection and sustainable development?*

*1) Strategic frameworks at macro-regional level and the implementation of concrete challenges in the field are essentially interdependent or mutual. And vice-versa. Concrete challenges in the field are vital in character and thus mutual to defining and implementing strategic frameworks at macro-regional level. The mutuality and complementarity between the strategic goals and the concrete challenges in the field, and, furthermore, their implementation proportionally depend on the engagement of the participating countries, regions or key stakeholders. At the same time, macro-regional strategies are thus fundamentally a (coordinating) framework. A framework for the coordination of strategic goals at macro-regional level and, at the same time, a framework for the implementation of the concrete challenges in the field. Moreover, the framework itself is as functional as the participating stakeholders make it.*

*On the basis of the above and our experience in the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR), we believe that, in order to ensure a successful coordinating framework and thus the implementation of both the concrete challenges in the field and the strategic framework, as well as the functioning of the macro-region itself, the following elements are key:*

- 1) The selection and competences of coordinators and participating key stakeholders for individual thematic areas,*
- 2) The identification of concrete challenges in the field and strategic goals by stakeholders, and their active participation in the macro-regional/strategic framework,*
- 3) An efficient coordination/communication/management system within the framework or individual thematic areas.*

*As a strategic point for all stakeholders, DSP can and should act as a catalyst for coordinating activities.*

*2) The main challenge for the implementation of the strategic goals at all levels and in all the thematic areas is the successful and efficient identification, definition and management of concrete challenges in the field. Macro-regional strategies are fundamentally bottom-up processes. Although the above may seem an obvious, "natural" process, it is one of the greatest challenges and opportunities for macro-regional strategies.*

*As a strategic point, DSP can and should act as a catalyst for the definition of the strategic orientation and vision ensuring the implementation of the concrete challenges in the field.*

*3) Defining a project as small is relative. An essential element is the added value of a project or group of projects and the processes necessary to create and achieve the strategic goals at macro-regional level. Macro-regional projects are complex, transregional, transnational and strategic because they reflect strategic goals, and, by implementing them, complement and help to shape them. Macro-regional projects exceed the boundaries and definitions of classic projects and programmes. Macro-regional collaboration and projects, groups of projects and processes are essentially a "European project" – a project of thematic regional collaboration between the regions of Europe as an attempt to solve the concrete challenges in the field efficiently.*

*4) The question could also be worded: "How do "small projects" benefit strategies?" With regard to this question and in line with the above, we believe that a two-way process of better planning and synergistic use of the resources available is crucial. Macro-regional strategies thus inevitably require a reconsideration of an efficient planning and implementation system for multi-level governance at all levels.*

*5) Our answer is actually a question: "Can we actually afford local projects (in substantive and financial terms) that do not have a macro-regional dimension?" Maybe this requires a drastic change of perspective from us all ...*

*DSP's task is to support this discourse, especially in light of EU's regional policy after 2020. The successful EUSDR project "Danube Parks" offers a practical basis for the above and for discussion.*

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## Morje kot skupno območje upravljanja – varnost in okolje ter projekt »Živeti z morjem«



Ob svetovnem letu morja poteka projekt »Živeti z morjem«, ki je zasnovan v okviru aktivnosti Uprave RS za pomorstvo pri Ministrstvu za infrastrukturo, Ministrstva za okolje in prostor RS v sodelovanju z Direkcijo RS za vode ter Agencijo RS za okolje, Uprave RS za zaščito in reševanje pri Ministrstvu za obrambo RS ter Zavoda RS za varstvo narave, Morske biološke postaje Piran, Inštituta RS za vode in nevladnih organizacij Morigenos in Doves.

Namen projekta »Živeti z morjem« je ozaveščati širšo javnost o pomenu morja in morskega obrežja, njihovih koristih, pritiskih, s katerimi ju ogrožamo, ter načinih rabe in obnašanja na morju in obali, s katerimi lahko širša javnost prispeva k njenemu varovanju in ohranjanju. Le z izobraževanjem in vzgojo lahko spodbudimo ljudi k trajnostni rabi morja in morskega obrežja, s katero ne bosta ogrožena zdravje in varnost ljudi, pa tudi ne vitalnost morskih organizmov. Ciljna usmeritev je ohranitev dobrin morja tudi za prihodnje generacije. V ta namen smo na začetku projekta sklicali novinarsko konferenco v hotelu Salinera, katere odziv je bil zelo dober, medijsko podpirali vse delavnice in aktivnosti v parkih ter drugih inštitucijah, natisnili zgibanko in otroško publikacijo ter pod pokroviteljstvom RTV Slovenija naredili še ozaveščevalni film »Varuj morje, bodi zvezda«, ki se predvaja na RTV Slovenija in TV Koper.

## The Sea as a joint Management Area – safety, the environment and the project »Living with the Sea«

The project "Living with the sea" was presented on the day we celebrate World Oceans Day. The project is devised as one of the activities carried out by the Ministry of Infrastructure – the Slovenian Maritime Administration, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning in collaboration with the Slovenian Water Agency and the Slovenian Environment Agency, the Ministry of Defence – the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, the Marine Biology Station Piran, the Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, and the NGOs Morigenos and Doves.

The purpose of the project is to raise public awareness about the importance of the sea and the marine shoreline, the benefits they bring, the pressure we put on them thus endangering them, the ways the general public should use them, and how it should behave at sea and on the coast to contribute to their protection and conservation. It is only with educational activities that we can encourage the sustainable use of the sea and the marine shoreline that will not threaten people's health and safety nor the vitality of marine organisms. Our goal is to preserve our marine assets for future generations. To this end, we called a press conference at the hotel Salinera in the early stages of the project, receiving an excellent response. Moreover, we have provided media coverage of all the workshops and activities in the parks and other institutions, printed a leaflet and a children's publication, and made the awareness-raising video "Protect the sea, be a star!" sponsored by RTV Slovenija and currently aired on RTV Slovenija and TV Koper.

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**SHAPE v okviru projekta IPA Adriatic+**

Projekt »Adriatic+ Izmenjava izkušenj upravljanja morskega in obalnega okolja na Jadranu« je financiran iz programa IPA Adriatic CBC za obdobje 2007–2013 in se nanaša na prednostne naloge »naravni in kulturni viri in preprečevanje tveganja«, natančneje na ukrep varstva in izboljšanja morskega in obalnega okolja. Podpira uresničevanje ciljev akcijskega programa EUSAIR – Strategije EU za Jadransko-jonsko regijo in združuje rezultate projektov IPA, usmerjenih v izboljšanje kakovosti morskega in obmorskega življenjskega prostora.

Projekt bo prispeval študijo izvedljivosti vzpostavitve sistema za podporo odločanju pri ukrepih v prid morskemu in obalnemu biotski raznovrstnosti ter vzpostavitvi

ustrezne podporne znanstvene in tehnične mreže organizacij na območju Jadrana. Adriatic+ črpa znanje iz treh navadnih projektov IPA (NETCET, SHAPE, HAZADR) in dveh strateških projektov IPA (BALMAS, DEFISHGEAR).

V izvedbo projekta Adriatic+ je vključenih devet partnerjev iz štirih držav jadranskega prostora, ki promovirajo tudi izkušnje in znanje, pridobljeno v sklopu prej omenjenih projektov, ter s tem krepijo pogoje za sistematično načrtovanje izrabe morskega in obmorskega prostora ter tako prispevajo k doseganju ciljev EUSAIR stebrov 1, 3 in 4.

Ključni rezultati projekta SHAPE so eksperimentalni GIS-atlas Jadrana za zbiranje, shranjevanje, vizualizacijo in upravljanje podatkov, kot tudi metodologije ter usmeritve, ki so potrebne za implementacijo Protokola o celovitem upravljanju obalnih območij (ICZM) in Pomorskega prostorskega načrtovanja (PPN). V okviru pilotnih projektov smo slovenski partnerji pripravili predlog PPN za Strunjanski zaliv, idejne projekte za ribiški mandrač v Strunjanu, predlog alternativnih lokacij za nov hotel na območju Krajinskega parka Strunjan, predlog načina implementacije zahtev 8. člena Protokola ICZM, lokalni GIS za priobalni pas morja in kopnega.

**SHAPE within the IPA Adriatic+ Project**

*The project "Adriatic+: sharing marine and coastal cross management experiences in the Adriatic basin" is funded under the IPA Adriatic CBC Programme 2007–2013 and refers to the priority of Natural and Cultural Resources and Risk Prevention, namely to the measure of protection and enhancement of the marine and coastal environment. It promotes the achievement of the goals of the EUSAIR action programme – the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region, and combines the results of the IPA projects aimed to enhance the quality of the marine and coastal habitat.*

*The project will contribute to a feasibility study aimed to set up a Decision Support System for the adoption of measures favouring marine and coastal biodiversity, and to establish a suitable scientific and technical support network among organisations in the Adriatic. Adriatic+ draws on the knowledge of three IPA ordinary projects (NETCET, SHAPE, HAZADR) and two IPA strategic projects (BALMAS, DEFISHGEAR).*

*The Adriatic+ project involves nine partners from four countries by the Adriatic which promote the sharing of experience and knowledge acquired in the projects mentioned above, thus fostering the suitable conditions for the systematic planning of marine and coastal environment use, and contributing to the achievement of the EUSAIR objectives, namely pillars 1, 3 and 4.*

*The key results of the SHAPE project are the experimental GIS Adriatic Atlas for storing, visualizing and managing data, as well as the methodologies and guidelines that are necessary in order to implement the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) policies. As part of some pilot projects, the Slovenian partners have prepared an MSP proposal for Strunjan Bay, concept designs for a fishing mandracchio in Strunjan, a proposal of alternative locations for a new hotel in Strunjan Landscape Park, a proposal for the implementation of the requirements laid out in Article 8 of the ICZM Protocol, and a local GIS for the coastal strip of land and sea.*

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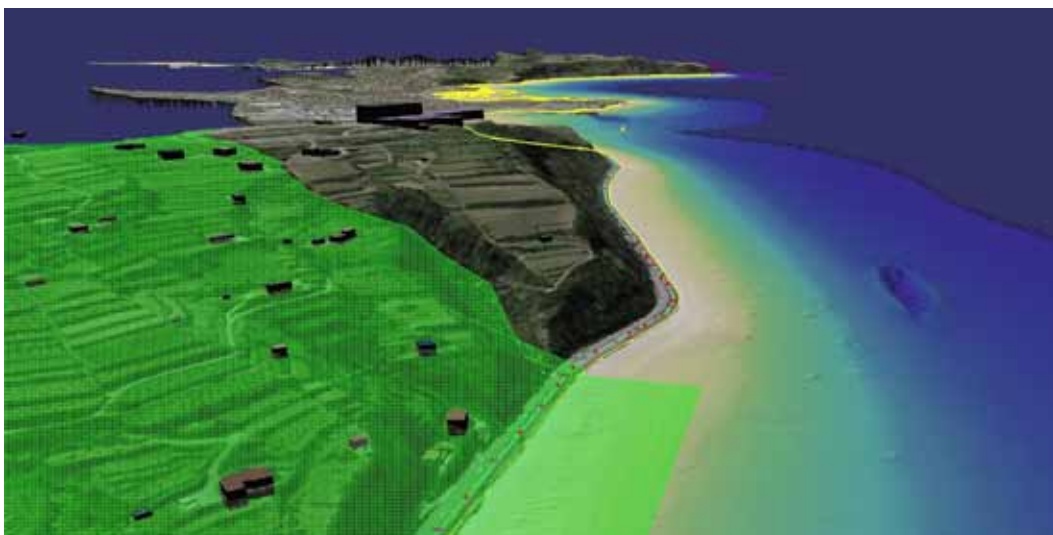
**Luka Koper - Zeleno pristanišče**

Luka Koper se je skozi desetletja razvila v eno najuspešnejših slovenskih podjetij, pristanišče, ki ga vodi, pa v eno najpomembnejših na jugu Evrope. Vse večji pretovor in nagel razvoj ji nalagata vse večjo odgovornost do naravnega in življenjskega okolja ter dragocenega prostora ob slovenskem morju. Spremljanje in obvladovanje vplivov na okolje je zato postalo del vsakodnevnih delovnih aktivnosti vseh zaposlenih in glavna sestavina razvojnih načrtov družbe. Biti zeleno, okolju prijazno in energetsko samozadostno pristanišče so osnovne okoljevarstvene usmeritve, ki stojijo ob boku njene gospodarske učinkovitosti, socialne varnosti zaposlenih in odgovornosti do visokega standarda družbenega življenja v njenem okolju. Da je koprsko pristanišče na področju okoljevarstva primer dobre prakse vsem drugim evropskim pristaniščem, je potrdilo tudi združenje morskih evropskih pristanišč ESPO, ki je Luka Koper že nekajkrat uvrstilo med najuspešnejša pristanišča, leta 2014 pa ji tudi podelilo nagrado za projekt »No waste, just resources!«. Projekt obravnava področje ravnanja z odpadki, in sicer sistem prekrivanja razsutih tovorov z odpadno celulozo, uporabo odpadnega lesa, ki nastaja pri pretovoru blaga za ogrevanje prostorov upravne stavbe, kompostiranje

(predelovanje organskih odpadkov v kompost) in uporabo morskih sedimentov (mulja) za izdelovanje zidakov in drugega gradbenega materiala. Pri vseh naštetih primerih je Luka Koper odpadke, ki bi sicer končali na deponijah, izkoristila in jih predelala v surovine.

**Port of Koper – a green Port**

*Port of Koper has developed into one of the most successful Slovenian companies over the decades, transforming the port that it manages into one of the most important ports in the south of Europe. The increasing amount of transshipment and the company's rapid development assign it greater responsibility for the natural and living environment as well as for the precious area by the Slovenian sea. Monitoring and managing environmental effects has thus become part of all the employees' daily work activities and a basic component of the company's development plans. Being a green, environmentally-friendly and energy self-sufficient port is our basic environmental guideline, standing alongside the company's economic efficiency, the employees' social security, and our responsibility for a high standard of civil life in this environment. The fact that the Port of Koper is an example of good practice in the field of environmental protection for all other European ports has been confirmed by the European Sea Ports Organisation (ESPO) which has shortlisted Luka Koper to be among the most successful ports several times and gave the port the ESPO Award 2014 for the project "No waste, just resources!". The project deals with waste management, namely the sprinkling of bulk cargo with waste cellulose, the use of waste wood created during transshipment to heat the administrative building premises, composting (processing of organic waste into compost), and the use of marine sediments (silt) to make bricks and other construction materials. In all of the above cases, Luka Koper reused the waste that would otherwise end up in landfill sites and reprocessed it into raw materials.*

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Za pripravo strategij razvoja različnih območij, predvsem pa spremljanje njihove izvedbe, so ključnega pomena podatki o stanju prostora. Sodobna tehnika omogoča razmeroma enostavne in učinkovite rešitve, ki temeljijo na uporabi računalnikov ter programske opreme, ki jo na kratko imenujemo GIS – geografski informacijski sistemi.

Če želimo na večjem območju spremljati stanje prostora, moramo obvladati veliko količino podatkov, ki morajo biti ažurni ter zanesljivi. Sistem mora omogočati nadzor nad sedanjim stanjem, izdelavo analiz stanj v preteklosti in pripravo načrtov za prihodnost. Končnim uporabnikom moramo ponuditi podatke v taki obliki, da jih lahko enostavno uporabijo pri svojem delu, dopolnjujejo s svojimi podatki in dokumenti ter z njimi izvajajo analize ustreznosti izvajanja strategij in simulirajo različne scenarije posodobitev strategij razvoja. Poleg tega morajo biti za običajne uporabnike prostorskih podatkov računalniška orodja takšna, da so podatki intuitivno predstavljeni in postopki enostavni. Za potrebe Celostnega upravljanja obalnih območij (ICZM) in Morskega prostorskega planiranja (MSP) smo na podlagi teh predpostavk izdelali orodje, katerega jedro je odprtokodna prostorska baza podatkov in 3D-prikazovalnik območja ter izbranih prostorskih podatkov. Na kopnem se podatki pridobivajo lažje kot pod vodo, vendar lahko iste metode za zbiranje podatkov preslikamo tudi za uporabo v tem okolju.

Predstavitev prostora se začne s podatki o njegovem reliefu. Določimo ga predvsem z natančnimi laserskimi meritvami (LIDAR), ki se izvajajo z letali ali helikopterji. V vodnem okolju se podatki iz hidrografske, geofizične in okoljske meritve s sonarskimi in optičnimi metodami lahko združijo v karte, ki razkrivajo prostorske vzorce podvodnih habitatov, bentoške makroflore in makrofavne ter geomorfoloških značilnosti.

Dodana vrednost združevanja podatkov različnih senzorjev je natančnejši pregled nad večjim območjem, potreben za njegovo funkcionalno upravljanje, ki hkrati omogoča raziskovalcem določitev območij, zanimivih za podrobnejši pregled s potapljanjem. Podatki iz različnih virov so zato georeferencirani in združeni v 3D GIS-aplikaciji za kvantitativne in kvalitativne analize ter podprti z PostGIS/PostgreSQL databazo. 3D GIS-aplikacija omogoča prikaz kontinuiranega modela terena kopno-morje, georeferenciran prikaz videoposnetkov, prikaz georeferenciranih 3D-modelov terena in rastja, natančno porazdelitev in velikost habitatov, skupaj z razporeditvijo večjih bentoških vrst (morske trave, makroalge, leščurji, spužve ...).

Celostni pristop h kartiranju morskega okolja tako ustvari pregledno sliko o morskem dnu: njegovi morfologiji, sedimentologiji in biologiji. S pravim orodjem torej ustvarimo in interpretiramo tematske karte različnih okolij in habitatov, ki se lahko uporabijo za podporo pri izvajanju zakonodaje, upravljanju in izkoriščanju naravnih virov, na primer:

- integrirane raziskave večjih podvodnih območij – podrobno georeferencirano kartiranje morskega dna,
- podpora pri izvajanju Celostnega upravljanja obalnega območja (ICZM) in Morskega prostorskega planiranja (MSP),
- 3D-ponazoritev, modeliranje in projekcija za raziskave in diseminacijo (naravna in kulturna dediščina, virtualna potovanja po podmorskih naravnih ali arheoloških znamenitostih),
- spremljanje kazalnikov v okviru deskriptorjev za Okvirno direktivo o morski strategiji (MSFD).

**Innovative Methods of monitoring spatial status**

*In order to prepare development strategies for different areas and especially to monitor their implementation, spatial data is crucial. Modern technology enables rather simple and efficient solutions based on the use of computers and software called GIS (Geographic Information System).*

*If we want to monitor the spatial status of a vast area, we have to control large amounts of data which has to be up-to-date and reliable. The system must enable users to control the present status, create analyses of past statuses, and prepare plans for the future.*

*We have to offer end-users data in a form that is easy to use in their work, can be complemented with their data and documents, can be analysed in terms of the adequate implementation of the strategies, and can simulate various scenarios of updated development strategies. Moreover, the computer tools suitable for ordinary users of spatial data have to enable intuitively conceivable data and simple procedures.*

*Based on these assumptions, we have developed such a tool for the needs of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and maritime spatial planning (MSP), its core being an open source spatial database and a 3D display of an area and of selected spatial data. Data is more easily acquired on land than under water but we can copy from the same methods of land data collection to their use in the marine environment.*

*Spatial presentation begins with the data on the space's relief. This is most often determined with precise laser measurements (LIDAR) carried out with the use of planes or helicopters. In the aquatic environment, data from hydrographic, geophysical and environmental measurements acquired through sonar and optical methods can be combined in charts that reveal the spatial patterns of underwater habitats, benthic macroflora and macrofauna, and geomorphological characteristics.*

*The added value of combining data measured with various sensors lies in a more accurate overview of a vast area, which is necessary for its functional management and enables researchers to determine the most interesting areas that deserve a more detailed examination carried out by diving. Data from different sources is thus georeferenced and combined in a 3D GIS application for quantitative and qualitative analyses, supported by a PostGIS/PostgreSQL database. The 3D GIS application allows to produce a continuous land-sea terrain model display, a georeferenced video display, a georeferenced 3D model display of the terrain and vegetation, the detailed distribution and size of habitats, along with the distribution of large benthic species (seaweed, macroalgae, pen shells, sponges, etc.).*

*This comprehensive approach to charting the marine environment thus creates a clear picture of the seabed: its morphology, sedimentology and biology. Using the right tools, we can therefore create and interpret thematic charts of different environments and habitats which can be used to support the implementation of legislation, and the management and exploitation of natural resources, for example:*

- *Integrated research of vast underwater areas – detailed georeferenced seabed charting,*
- *Support to the implementation of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and maritime spatial planning (MSP),*
- *3D representation, modelling and projection for research and dissemination (natural and cultural heritage, virtual "trips" around underwater natural and archaeological sites),*
- *Monitoring of indicators based on the descriptors from the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).*

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## Dnevi domačih pedočev v Izoli



Na »Dnevih domačih pedočev« v Izoli ponujajo vsi izolski gostinski lokali pedoče na buzaro po enotni ceni. Akcija »Iz morja na krožnik« poteka v sklopu projekta »Kilometer 0«, v katerem smo se povezali gostinski in turistični obrati v občini: Turistično združenje Izola, Občina Izola in podjetje PROSUB.

Buzara je tradicionalni recept priprave klapavic ali pedočev (domač izraz), kot so ga pripravljale že naše none oziroma babice.

Na »Dnevih domačih pedočev« je podjetje PROSUB imelo pomembno vlogo in z veseljem smo pristopili k akciji, saj smo dobili zelo lepo priložnost za še dodatno prepoznavnost in predvsem sodelovanje. Menimo namreč, da je skupni nastop vseh udeleženi zelo pomemben za razvoj in uspeh vseh. Gre za neposreden stik s končnim uporabnikom oziroma

potrošnikom, predvsem pa za vrednost lokalno pridelane hrane ter možnosti večjega zagotavljanja svežih in kakovostnih živil. Podjetje PROSUB zagotavlja odlično kakovost in varno živilo (klapavico ali pedoč), ki jo trži pod blagovno znamko »OKUS MORJA«. Ta je z akcijo pridobila dodatno vrednost in prepoznavnost. Podjetje goji pedoče v Krajinskem parku Strunjan, v Krajinskem parku Sečoveljske soline in zalivu sv. Jerneja na Debelem rtiču. Gre za naraven in naravi prijazen način gojenja klapavic po principu trajnostnega razvoja, brez vnašanja kakršnihkoli sestavin, ki so za naravo in druge organizme škodljive. Nasprotno, veliko ptic, ki so domovanja izgubile zaradi poseljenosti prebivalstva, so dobile domovanje prav v školjčiščih.



Zavedamo se in hvaležni smo za dano priložnost ter si prizadevamo, da so naša živila zdrava, varna ter naravi neškodljiva.

Veselimo se in pozdravljamo vse, ki si v enakovrednih razmerjih želijo sodelovanja, povezovanja in združevanja, saj »Skupaj zmoremo več dobrega za vse!«

### Slovenian Mussels Days in Izola

*During the Slovenian »Mussel Days« in Izola, all the town restaurants offer buzara mussels at a uniform price. The campaign "From the sea to the plate", part of the "Kilometre zero" project, involved the cooperation of the Izola Tourism Association, the Municipality of Izola, the company PROSUB d.o.o., restaurants, and tourist facilities located in the municipality.*

*Buzara is a traditional mussel (pedoči in the local dialect) recipe followed already by our grandmothers or none.*

*As the representative of the company PROSUB, I, Suzana France, had an important role during the Slovenian »Mussel Days«. We were happy to join the campaign because it opened up an excellent opportunity to increase our recognizability and, above all, cooperate. In our opinion, the joint participation of all those involved is very important for everyone's development and success. The essence of the campaign is to have direct contact with the end user or final consumer, and especially to stress the value of locally produced food and the opportunities to ensure the freshness and quality of foodstuffs. PROSUB supplies an excellent, high-quality, and safe foodstuff (mussels), marketed under the brand "OKUS MORJA" (The taste of the sea) which gained in value and recognizability due to this campaign. The company cultivates mussels in Landscape Park Strunjan, Sečovlje Salina Nature Park, and Sv. Jernej Bay in Debeli rtič. We use a natural and eco-friendly cultivation method that adheres to sustainable development principles, with no additional substances that could be harmful to nature, the sea, and other organisms. Quite the contrary. Numerous birds that had lost their homes because of residential dwellings gained a new home in the mussel farms.*

*We are aware of and grateful for the opportunities presented to us, this is why we supply a foodstuff that is healthy and safe for human consumption and not harmful to nature.*

*We are happy to work with and welcome anyone who wishes to collaborate, integrate and unite on equal terms. Because, once again: »Together we can do more good for everyone!«*

## Konferenca o povezovanju makroregij in zavarovanih območij / *Macro-regional and Protected Areas Connectivity Conference*

### 2. dan

Drugi dan konference je namenjen izmenjavi izkušenj s področja upravljanja zavarovanih območij. Predstavljeni bodo različni vidiki povezovanja zavarovanih območij - primeri sodelovanja med zavarovanimi območji, sodelovanje med upravljavci zavarovanih območij z lokalnimi skupnostmi, z raziskovalnimi in izobraževalnimi ustanovami ter drugimi deležniki tako na mednarodni in državni kot tudi lokalni ravni. V razpravi želimo opozoriti na prednosti iskanja sinergij in povezovanja ter izzive in priložnosti s tega področja.

### Day 2

*The second day of the conference is dedicated to exchanging our experience in managing protected areas. Various aspects of the protected areas connectivity will be presented – examples of cooperation between protected areas, the cooperation between protected area managers and local communities, research and educational institutions, and other stakeholders at international, national and local levels. During the debate, we want to point out the advantages of searching for synergies and cooperation, and highlight the challenges and opportunities in this field.*



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**Skupnost parkov: Kaj počnemo in kako naprej?**

Vanjo je vključenih 12 zavarovanih območij, ki imajo tudi upravljavca, najbolj celovito pa je predstavljena na spletni strani [www.parkislovenije.si](http://www.parkislovenije.si).

Skupnost je v zadnjih letih precej povečala niz skupnih aktivnosti. Tako se naravni parki že tradicionalno predstavljamo na sejmu Agra in na sejmu Narava-zdravje. Poleg tega smo leta 2015 začeli skupni projekt »Dan parka«. Gre za akcijo, ki je potekala konec maja (24. maj je evropski dan naravnih parkov) in s katero smo želeli res na široko odpreti vrata naravnih parkov. Pripravili smo niz aktivnosti, prireditev, odprli infocentre, interpretacijske dvorane in k nam v naravo povabili ljudi. Najpomembneje je, da so bile vse aktivnosti vodene, ne pa prepuščene stihiji obiskovanja zavarovanih območij, ki je lahko problematična. Skupaj smo tako dosegli tudi viden medijski učinek.

Leta 2016 smo aktivnosti v dneh konec maja še okrepili in povsem spontano je nastal »Teden parkov«. Skupaj smo pripravili točno 60 dogodkov v vseh 12 parkih od Goriškega prek Ljubljanskega barja do obalnih parkov.

Povsem soglasno pa člani Skupnosti naravnih parkov ocenjujemo, da je smiseln premislek o prihodnosti skupnosti. Naj organiziranost ostane enako ohlapna in brez formalnega okvira? Ali naj se razvije v formalno organizacijo z večjimi pristojnostmi (predvsem iskanje razpisov za skupne projekte 12 parkov) in pravno veljavo?

Prišli smo do soglasja, da je to zadnje smiselno. Toda le, če to pomeni krepitev vloge skupnosti, ne pa stapljanja uprav parkov pod okrilje birokratskega vozlišča, imenovanega Skupnost naravnih parkov Slovenije.

**Nature Park Association: What do we do and what comes next?**

*There are 12 protected areas, each with its own manager, included in the association. The most comprehensive presentation of the association is available on the website [www.parkislovenije.si](http://www.parkislovenije.si).*

*The range of the association's joint activities has increased considerably in recent years. Our nature parks thus traditionally participate in the Agra Fair and Nature-Health Fair. Moreover, in 2015 we launched the joint project »Park Day«. It is a campaign that took place at the end of May (24 May is the European Day of Parks), with the wish that the doors of the nature parks would be opened wide. We prepared a range of activities and events, opened info centres and interpretation halls, and invited people to come to us, in the open air. It was crucial that all the activities were guided and not at the mercy of unplanned visits of protected areas which can be problematic. In that way, together we also achieved a significant media impact.*

*In the last days of May 2016, we stepped up the activities and in a completely spontaneous manner »Park Week« was created. Overall, we prepared exactly 60 events in all of the 12 parks from Goričko passing through the Ljubljana Marshes to the coastal parks.*

*However, the members of the Nature Park Association unanimously believe that it makes sense to reconsider the future of the association. Should the organisation remain this unstructured and without a formal framework? Or should it develop into a formal organisation with greater jurisdiction (especially to search for tenders for joint projects for all the 12 parks) and legal force?*

*We have come to an agreement that the latter is sensible. But only if this means strengthening the role of the association and not blending the park managements under the aegis of a bureaucratic hub called the Nature Park Association.*

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## Povezovanje zavarovanih območij / Parki dinarskega loka



V idealnem svetu narodni parki in zavarovana območja ne bi bili potrebni. Vendar živimo v resničnem svetu zdaj in tukaj, ko ljudje še nismo doumeli, kako živeti v sozvočju z naravo. Naravni in narodni parki so oaze prvobitne in neokrnjene narave ter kulturne krajine. Parki so dragulji našega planeta, naša naloga pa je zagotoviti njihovo varstvo za naše otroke in vnuke. Varstvo narave in upravljanje zavarovanih območij sta izjemno poslanstvo, ki pa ga pogosto ne razumemo in upoštevamo tako, kot bi si želeli. Kako to izboljšati? Povezovanje, primerjava, prenos izkušenj ter dobrih praks. To

lahko uresničimo v okviru mednarodnega povezovanja. Slovenija je v srcu Evrope, na jugovzhodnem robu Alp ali na skrajnem severozahodu Dinarskega gorstva. In prav tu so parki najbolj povezani – to nam prinaša pogled v ogledalo, samooceno in potrditev ter zagotavlja jasno vizijo učinkovitega upravljanja za boljši jutri zavarovanih območij v Sloveniji. Slovenska zavarovana območja so vključena v nekatere najbolj poznane zveze parkov v Evropi. V EUROPARC so iz Slovenije vključeni Triglavski narodni park, Park Škocjanske jame, Kozjanski park in Krajinski park Goričko. Triglavski narodni park in Park Škocjanske jame sta tudi ustanovna člana ALPARC-a, pozneje se je zvezi parkov v Alpah pridružila tudi Logarska dolina. Krajinski park Ljubljansko barje pa je ustanovni član Parkov Dinarskega loka. V zvezi Parkov Dinaridov so tudi Notranjski regijski park, Kozjanski park, Krajinski park Kolpa in Krajinski park Pivška presihajoča jezera.

PARKI DINARIDI/Parki Dinarskega loka so avtonomna zveza parkov v regiji zahodnega Balkana – nekdanje Jugoslavije in Albanije. Zveza je rezultat večletnega uspešnega projekta WWF (Svetovni sklad za naravo) za razvoj in napredek pri delovanju ter upravljanju parkov Dinarskega loka. Parki Dinarskega loka so bili ustanovljeni konec leta 2014, zvezo pa sestavlja 60 zavarovanih območij od Slovenije do Albanije, največ članov pa ima Hrvaška. Namen Parkov Dinarskega loka je vzpostavitev platforme za povezovanje zavarovanih območij in skupno delo na področju varstva narave, ohranjanja biotske pestrosti, divjine ter vzpostavljanje načel trajnostnega razvoja z vključevanjem lokalnega prebivalstva v procese odločanja pri upravljanju parkov.

## Integrating Protected Areas / the Dinaric Arc Parks

*In an ideal world, there would be no need for national parks and protected areas. However, we live in the real world, here and now, when people have not yet realised how to live in harmony with nature. Nature parks and national parks are oases of primeval and unspoiled nature and the cultural landscape. Parks are the gems of our planet, and our task is to ensure their conservation for the benefit of our children and grandchildren. Nature conservation and protected area management have an extraordinary mission that we often do not understand and consider the way we would like to. How can we improve that? By Integrating, comparing, sharing experience and good practices. We can realise that within international integration. Slovenia is in the heart of Europe, on the south-eastern edge of the Alps or the extreme north-western part of the Dinarides. And this is where the parks are the most integrated – this offers us a mirror reflection, a self-evaluation and confirmation, and it ensures a clear vision of efficient governance for a better future of protected areas in Slovenia. Slovenian protected areas are included in some of the most famous park associations in Europe. Triglav National Park, Škocjan Caves Regional Park, Kozjansko Regional Park and Goričko Nature Park are the Slovenian members of EUROPARC. Triglav National Park and Škocjan Caves Regional Park are also the founding members of ALPARC, the Alpine Network of Protected Areas, later joined also by the Logar Valley Landscape Park. The Ljubljana Marshes Landscape Park is one of the founding members of the Dinaric Arc Parks. The Parks Dinarides association also includes Notranjska Regional Park, Kozjansko Regional Park, Kolpa Landscape Park and Pivka Intermittent Lakes Landscape Park.*

*THE PARKS DINARIDES/Dinaric Arc Parks are an autonomous park association in the western Balkans region of the ex-Yugoslavia and Albania. The association is the result of a multi-annual successful WWF (World Wildlife Fund) project for the development and progress of the operation and management of the Dinaric Arc Parks. The Dinaric Arc Parks were established in late 2014. The association consists of 60 protected areas ranging from Slovenia to Albania, with Croatia having the greatest number of members. The purpose of the Dinaric Arc Parks is to establish a networking platform for protected areas, collaborate in nature, biodiversity and wildlife conservation, and establish the principles of sustainable development by integrating local communities into the decision-making processes involved in the parks' management.*

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## MedPAN – Združenje upravljavcev sredozemskih morskih in obalnih zavarovanih območij



Povezovanje sredozemskih zavarovanih območij sega v leto 1988, ko sta Svetovna banka in Evropska investicijska banka sprejeli okoljski program za Sredozemlje. Ustanovljena je bila komisija za zavarovana območja in vzpostavljena mreža sredozemskih zavarovanih območij. Prvo srečanje je bilo oktobra 1990 v Monaku, leta 1993 v Trstu pa se je z Naravnim rezervatom Strunjan v povezavo vključila tudi Slovenija. Letna srečanja so bila namenjena temam, povezanim z upravljanjem morskih zavarovanih območij. Delovanje povezave je po letu 1995 zastalo, glavni razlog za to pa je bilo, da je Svetovna banka ukinila njeno financiranje.

Leta 2004 je francoski WWF uspešno prijavil projekt, s katerim naj bi ponovno spodbudili in olajšali sodelovanje med sredozemskimi morskimi zavarovanimi območji. Med pomembnimi rezultati je bila organizacija prve konference sredozemskih morskih zavarovanih območij, kmalu zatem pa tudi ustanovitev nevladne organizacije MedPAN – Združenja upravljavcev sredozemskih morskih zavarovanih območij ([www.medpan.org](http://www.medpan.org)). Osnovni namen organizacije je povezovanje in sodelovanje med morskimi zavarovanimi območji, nevladnimi in (med)vladnimi organizacijami in drugimi deležniki, povezanimi z morskim okoljem, njen glavni cilj pa trajna in operativna mreža morskih zavarovanih

območij, ki bo ekološko reprezentativna, povezana in učinkovito upravljana ter bo s tem pomembno prispevala k ohranjanju morske biotske raznovrstnosti.

MedPAN danes združuje več kot 100 članov in partnerjev iz 18 sredozemskih držav, med njimi sta tudi Krajinski park Strunjan in društvo Morigenos ter Zavod RS za varstvo narave, eden ustanovnih članov združenja.

### MedPAN – Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean

*The establishment of connections between Mediterranean protected areas dates back to 1988 when the World Bank and the European Investment Bank adopted the Environmental Programme for the Mediterranean. A committee on protected areas was established and a network of Mediterranean protected areas was set up. The first conference took place in October of 1990 in Monaco, while Slovenia joined the network with Strunjan Nature Reserve at the Trieste meeting in 1993. Annual meetings were dedicated to individual topics connected with marine protected area management. Network activities came to a standstill after 1995, mainly as a result of the discontinuation of funding by the World Bank.*

*In 2004, WWF France successfully presented a project aimed at reviving and facilitating the collaboration between marine protected areas in the Mediterranean. One of the most important results was the first Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas Conference, soon followed by the creation of the non-governmental organisation MedPAN – Network of Marine Protected Area Managers in the Mediterranean ([www.medpan.org](http://www.medpan.org)). The organisation's basic purpose is to enable the connection and collaboration between marine protected areas, non-governmental and (inter) governmental organisations, and other stakeholders connected with the marine environment. Its main goal is to promote the sustainability and operation of a network of marine protected areas in the Mediterranean which are ecologically representative, connected and effectively managed, contributing significantly to the conservation of marine biodiversity.*

*Today, MedPAN brings together more than 100 members and partners from 18 Mediterranean countries, including Landscape Park Strunjan, the Morigenos Society and the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation, one of the network's founding members.*

**David KODARIN**

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**Pozitivne sanitarije KAKIS**

Na konferenci smo predstavili novost na slovenskem trgu, pozitivne sanitarije KAKIS. Prikazali smo, kar menimo, da je dober primer krožnega gospodarstva.

Trenutna težava mobilnih sanitarij je, da so neprijazne do narave in uporabnika. Plastična konstrukcija, mešanje kemije z organskimi odpadki in neprijetne vonjave so velik problem pri njihovi uporabi. Tudi sanitarije na splakovanje imajo svoje slabosti, predvsem visoke stroške gradnje sistema in vzdrževanja ter veliko porabo pitne vode.

Razvili smo sistem KAKIS box, ki ne uporablja ne vode ne kemije. Manjši sistem smo vgradili v mobilne lesene zunanje sanitarije z imenom KAKIS breza, ki jih ponujamo za nakup ali najem. Razvijamo tudi večji sistem za stanovanjske objekte in večjo frekvenco ljudi. Sistem ločuje blato od urina in ju ločeno predela. Blato se predela v gnojilo ali v biomaso za gretje. Urin enostavno predelamo v vodo, ki jo lahko spustimo v okolje. Najprimernejša je preporaba za zalivanje drevesnic in grmovnic. Zaradi preporabe človeškega organskega odpadka smo našim sanitarijam tudi dodali nadimek »pozitivne sanitarije«.

KAKIS box smo vgradili v dizajnersko dodelano in uporabniku zelo prijazno ogrodje. Spremenili smo streho, ki dopušča veliko količino naravne svetlobe, dodali sistem naravnega prezračevanja in zelo enostavno čiščenje notranjosti. Napolnjen KAKIS box enostavno zamenjamo z praznim v 20 sekundah.

Velika prednost naših sanitarij je tudi skoraj nična stopnja izpustov CO<sub>2</sub> v ozračje, preuporaba organskega materiala in prijetna uporabniška izkušnja. Dobili smo že številne nagrade, kar pomeni, da smo si pravilno načrtali našo poslovno pot.

**KAKIS Positive sanitation**

*At the conference, we presented a novelty on the Slovenian market, KAKIS positive toilets. We demonstrated a product that, in our opinion, is a good example of a circular economy.*

*The problem with current mobile toilets is that they are not eco-friendly or user-friendly. Their plastic structures, the mixing of chemicals with organic waste, and unpleasant odour are huge problems connected with the use of mobile toilets. Even flush toilets have some disadvantages, such as the high cost of construction and maintenance, and the consumption of large quantities of potable water.*

*We have developed the KAKIS box system which does not use water or chemicals. We have installed a smaller system into external mobile wooden toilet units called KAKIS birch, which can be purchased or rented. We are also developing a larger system intended for residential buildings and higher frequency. The system separates faeces from urine and processes them separately. Faeces are processed into a fertilizer or biomass used for heating, while urine is simply processed into water which can be released into the environment. It can most suitably be reused to water trees and shrubs. Since we have improved the reuse of human excreta, we have nicknamed our toilet units "positive sanitation".*

*We have installed the KAKIS box into a user-friendly unit characterised by a refined design. Moreover, we have devised a roof that transmits plenty of natural light, a natural ventilation system and a very simple cleaning system. A full KAKIS box can simply be replaced with an empty one in just 20 seconds.*

*The advantages of our toilet units include almost zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions into the atmosphere, the reuse of organic material, and a pleasant user experience. We have received numerous awards, indicating that we have defined our business path correctly.*

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## Krajinski park Strunjan v novi finančni perspektivi



Javni zavod Krajinski park Strunjan, ki je bil ustanovljen leta 2009, spada med mlajše upravljavce zavarovanih območij. Ustanovljen je bil namreč že v času, ko je veljalo splošno krčenje proračunskih sredstev na vseh področjih, še posebno na področju varstva narave. Druga značilnost, ki opredeljuje delovanje upravljavca, je, da je bilo to območje pravno varovano že več kot 20 let, ne da bi se v upravljanje ali kako drugače vlagalo vanj. Pomembno je tudi to, da gre za edino širše zavarovano območje z morjem, ki leži na izjemno turistično zanimivi lokaciji.

S sposobnostjo gradnje lokalnega partnerstva na podlagi prijave večjih investicijskih projektov in v sodelovanju s parkovno lokalno skupnostjo je parku pri izvajanju varstvenih režimov uspelo pridobiti razumevanje in podporo tako prebivalcev kot obiskovalcev. V novi finančni perspektivi je bil pripravljen projekt, ki priložnosti, vezane na zavarovano območje, širi prek meja parka, na tako imenovano vplivno oziroma tamponsko cono. To bo spodbudilo nove poslovne priložnosti za sonaravne turistične, izobraževalne in druge dejavnosti, ki hkrati pomenijo razbremenitev osrednjega dela zavarovanega območja. Ureditev zelene infrastrukture na tamponskih zelenih območjih, na prehodu med urbaniziranimi in naravnimi zavarovanimi območji, je tako še eden

od pomembnih ukrepov za zmanjšanje dejavnikov ogrožanja vrst in habitatov Natura 2000, predvsem s preusmeritvijo množičnega obiska. V kolikor lokalna skupnost park prepozna tudi kot svojo priložnost, je varstvo narave učinkovitejše. Čeprav je priprava skupnih projektov zahteven in tvegan proces, je neizbežen del dejavnosti upravljavcev zavarovanega območja.

## Landscape Park Strunjan in the new Financial Framework

*Established in 2009, the Strunjan Landscape Park Public Service Agency is one of the youngest protected area managers, which means that it was established when general budgetary cuts were already in place across all areas, especially nature conservation. Another feature defining the manager's activities is that it had been legally protected for over 20 years without any investments in the management or any other fields. Moreover, it is of vital importance that it is the only wide protected area by the sea, set in a fascinating location from a tourist point of view.*

*Based on the formation of a local partnership and the submission of applications for large investment projects in cooperation with the park's local community, we managed to gain the understanding and support of inhabitants and visitors alike in implementing the necessary protection regimes. The new financial framework includes a project that expands the opportunities bounded by the protected area beyond the park's borders, to the zone of influence or buffer zone. We will thus foster new business opportunities for sustainable tourism and training activities as well as all those that also imply that the core part of the protected area will be unburdened. The development of green infrastructure in the buffer green areas between urbanized and natural protected areas is another important measure taken to reduce the endangerment factors of the Natura 2000 species and habitats, particularly by diverting mass visits. The recognition of the park as an opportunity for the local community is crucial in nature conservation. Even though preparing joint projects is a demanding and risky process it is an inevitable part of the protected area managers' activities.*

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### **Lokalni zavezniki – sodelovanje Občine Pivka in Društva Drobnavratnik pri ustanavljanju Krajinskega parka Pivška presihajoča jezera**



Pobuda za ustanovitev zavarovanega območja v Občini Pivka je nastala zaradi oporečne pitne vode iz zajetja Malni pozimi 2012 in zaradi nuje po aktivnejšem upravljanju prostora med bližnjima vojaškima poligonoma.

Porečje Pivke ima veliko naravovarstveno pomembnih značilnosti. Izpostaviti velja edinstvenost sistema Pivških presihajočih jezer (17 jezer, od leta 2015 so v sklopu Klasični kras vpisana na poskusni seznam naravne dediščine Unesca), veliko biotsko pestrost habitatnih tipov ter rastlinskih in živalskih vrst, območje parka je skoraj v celoti del Nature 2000, ki jo občina razume kot razvojni potencial.

V sodelovanju z Društvom Drobnavratnik, ki se ukvarja z naravovarstvom na regijski ravni, je bila pozimi 2012–2013 najprej organizirana serija srečanj, katere namen je bil informirati javnosti in dvigniti zavedanje o vrednotah lokalnega okolja, seznanjanje lokalne javnosti s primeri dobrih praks v obstoječih parkih ter krepitev medsebojnega zaupanja in spoštovanja. Pri ustanavljanju krajinskega parka sta sodelovala Zavod RS za varstvo narave, OE Nova Gorica ter Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor. Z odprtjem Ekomuzeja Pivških presihajočih jezer (september 2013) je občina še poudarila pomen naravne in kulturne dediščine na Pivškem. Medtem je Društvo Drobnavratnik pripravilo vsebinska izhodišča za park. O delovanju parka so z domačini tekli temeljiti pogovori na delavnicah v Pivki in po

vaseh, skupaj s predstavniki občine pa so zabeležili tudi glavne želje domačinov, prebivalcev parka: spodbujanje trajnostnega razvoja in sožitje med ljudmi in njihovimi dejavnostmi ter varovanjem narave, poudarek ekološkemu kmetovanju, spodbujanje uporabe obnovljivih virov energije, sanacija divjih odlagališč, razvoj lokalnih dejavnosti in turizma ter gradnja parkovne infrastrukture za doživljanje narave. Krajinski park Pivška presihajoča jezera je Občina Pivka ustanovila 15. maja 2014.

### *Local allies – collaboration between the Municipality of Pivka and the Drobnavratnik Society in the process of establishing the Pivka Intermittent Lakes Landscape Park*

*Due to the contaminated water in the Malni reservoir during the winter of 2012 and the need to actively manage the area between two nearby military ranges, the initiative to establish a protected area in the Municipality of Pivka was launched by the town hall.*

*The Pivka river basin shows many environmentally important features. We have stressed the uniqueness of the system of the Pivka intermittent lakes (17 lakes, which are part of the Classical Karst category listed on the UNESCO Tentative List of natural heritage) and the great biodiversity of habitat types, plant and animal species. Moreover, almost the entire park area is part of the Natura 2000 network which we consider as having development potential.*

*In collaboration with the Drobnavratnik Society, engaged in nature protection at a regional level, we organised a series of meetings in the winter of 2012–2013 in order to inform the public and raise awareness of the values of the local environment, inform the local community of examples of good practice in existing parks, and strengthen out mutual trust and respect.*

*The Nova Gorica Regional Unit of the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation and the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning collaborated in founding the landscape park. By opening the Pivka Intermittent Lakes Ecomuseum (in September 2013), we further emphasized the importance of natural and cultural heritage in the Pivka basin. Meanwhile, the Drobnavratnik Society has prepared the substantive premises for the park. We have held thorough discussions on the activities of the park with the locals in workshops in Pivka and the surrounding villages, identifying together the wishes of the locals, the inhabitants of the park: the promotion of sustainable development and coexistence between the people with their activities and the protection of nature; the promotion of the use of renewable energy sources; the rehabilitation of unauthorised landfills; the development of local activities and tourism, and the construction of park infrastructure which will enable visitors to experience nature to it's fullest.*

*The Pivka Intermittent Lakes Landscape Park was founded by the Municipality of Pivka on 15 May 2014.*

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## Tri dežele v enem parku: Goričko-Raab-Őrség ob evropski Zeleni vezi



Padec železne zavesne na madžarski meji je po letu 1989 združil in povezal ljudi čez mejo. Leta 1992 so začeli skupaj razmišljati o prihodnosti v regiji obmejnih pokrajin. Prepoznane šibkosti so se pokazale kot priložnosti. V regiji je bila občutna zapostavljenost v primerjavi z drugimi, kar je bila posledica odmaknjenosti od središč in trgovskih poti ter 40-letnega bivanja v senci železne zavesne. Odročnost in zaprtost območja sta po drugi strani regijo obdržali v stanju preteklih obdobij in spričo še živega samooskrbnega kmetijstva je ta ponujala slikovito krajino, in sicer fragmentirano, a vendar živo naravo s habitati in vrstami s seznamov ogroženih v Evropi. Čezmejno povezovanje ljudi in strokovnjakov, živčih ob meji, druženje lokalnih politikov in protokolarna srečanja državnikov ter pozitivna podpora medijev so bili temeljnega pomena za pridobitev evropskih sredstev, ki so omogočila zasnovo treh ločenih parkov. Ti so se z razglasitvijo Krajinskega parka Goričko povezali v en park, ki ima v vsaki državi svoj varstveni režim. Na Madžarskem je narodni park, IUCN II. kategorije, v Sloveniji je krajinski park, IUCN V. kategorije, in v Avstriji je natur park brez kategorije. Ne glede na razlike v upravljanju parke povezuje leta 2006 podpisan sporazum o partnerstvu in zavezujoče naloge v njem.

Čprav še nima skupnega načrta upravljanja, so makroregiji trideželnega parka dane priložnosti čezmejnega sodelovanja ob podpori skladov EU v programih Interreg, Podonavje in Srednja Evropa ter delovanje v širšem prostoru prek iniciative evropske Zelene vezi, ki povezuje vse obmejne dežele ob nekdanji železni zavesi.

### Three regions within the Goričko-Raab-Őrség Park along the European Green Belt

*The collapse of the Iron Curtain on the Hungarian border united and connected the people across the border after 1989. In 1992, they began considering their common future in the border regions. The weaknesses they identified turned out to be opportunities. The region had been considerably neglected in comparison to others because of its remoteness from town centres and trade routes, as well as 40 years of living in the shadow of the Iron Curtain. On the other hand, the area's remoteness and confinement kept the region the way it had been in the past. Moreover, because subsistence farming was still alive the region offered a picturesque landscape and fragmentary yet lively nature boasting habitats and species featuring on European endangered species lists. The cross-border integration of people and experts living along the border, political get-togethers, protocol meetings between statesmen, and the media's positive support were all key in securing the European funds that enabled us to design three separate parks that united into one with the designation of Goričko Nature Park. The park has its own protection regime in each country. In Hungary it is an IUCN category II national park, in Slovenia it is an IUCN category V landscape park, and in Austria it is an unclassified Naturpark. Regardless of any differences in management, the parks are connected by the 2006 Partnership Agreement and the binding tasks laid down therein.*

*Although the park does not have a joint management plan yet, the trilateral park's macro-region can cooperate across borders in the Interreg, Danube, and Central Europe programmes, with the support of EU funds. Furthermore, it can operate in the wider region through the European Green Belt initiative that unites all the border regions along the former Iron Curtain.*



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## Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok – zelena infrastruktura (ali oaza) na pragu Kopra



Naravni rezervat Škocjanski zatok je v slovenskem prostoru še kako dober primer zelene infrastrukture. Že davno se ga je prijelo ime »Oaza na pragu Kopra«, ki simbolizira ta njegov pomen. Gre za dobrih 122 hektarjev veliko območje pri Kopru, zavarovano leta 1998 v degradiranem stanju zaradi izjemnega naravnega bogastva, ki se je tu izoblikovalo skozi stoletja. Degradacija območja se je začela z gradnjo koprskega pristanišča ter spremljajoče prometne in druge sive infrastrukture v petdesetih letih minulega stoletja in se kljub različnim poskusom ozaveščenih posameznikov končala šele leta 1993 s širšo naravovarstveno akcijo Društva za opazovanje in proučevanje ptic, na podlagi katere je prišlo do zavarovanja.

Škocjanski zatok je kot območje Natura 2000 sestavni del hrbtenice evropske zelene infrastrukture – strateško načrtovanega omrežja naravnih in polnaravnih območij, ki so načrtovani in upravljani na način, ki prinaša širok nabor ekosistemskih storitev. Leta 2012 smo predstavniki DOPPS in ZRSVN pripravili primerjavo ohranitve ekosistemskih storitev v primeru dveh scenarijev – občinskega, ki je predvideval popolno osušitev in pozidavo zatoka, in naravovarstvenega, ki je predvideval ohranitev in obnovo dela mokrišča. Po prvem scenariju bi bile izgubljene vse ekosistemske storitve, po drugem pa

se jih je ohranilo za približno 65 odstotkov, upošteva zmanjšanje prvotnega območja za polovico. Z dokončno ureditvijo zatoka kot naravnega rezervata, odprtega za javnost, in njegovim odprtjem v začetku 2016 so njegove kulturne storitve, predvsem v obliki okoljske vzgoje in izobraževanja, rekreacije in sprostitev ljudi, še dodatno porasle. Odločitev za zavarovanje namesto pozidave pa se tudi skozi vidik zelene infrastrukture potrjuje kot modra odločitev za nas, naravo in naše zanamce.

### Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve – Koper's Green Infrastructure (or an oasis) on Koper's doorstep

*Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve is an excellent example of green infrastructure in Slovenia. Long ago, it was nicknamed "The oasis on Koper's doorstep", which symbolises its importance. Covering over 122 hectares, it is an area near Koper that was degraded until 1998 when it was given protected area status thanks to its exceptional natural wealth which has formed over the centuries. The degradation of the area began in the 1950s with the construction of the Port of Koper, the accompanying traffic and other grey infrastructure. Despite various attempts by some eco-conscious individuals, the degradation continued until 1993 when an extensive environmental campaign by the DOPPS – BirdLife Slovenia initiated the protection designation.*

*As a Natura 2000 site, Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve is a constituent part of the backbone of European green infrastructure – a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas that are planned and managed so as to provide a wide range of ecosystem services. In 2012, representatives from DOPPS – BirdLife Slovenia and the Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation prepared a comparison of the conservation of the ecosystem services in two possible scenarios: the municipal one, which envisaged the total drainage and soil sealing of the marshes, and the environmental one, which provided for the conservation and renovation of part of the wetlands. According to the first scenario, all the ecosystem services would have been lost, while according to the second one, around 65 % have been preserved, considering the reduction of the original area by half. Since ultimately designating the marshes as a nature reserve open to the public in early 2016, its cultural services have increased, especially in terms of environmental education, recreation and leisure activities. The decision to protect the area, instead of building it up, has proven to be a wise one, also from the viewpoint of green infrastructure, for us, nature and our descendants.*

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## Povezovanje Morske biološke postaje Piran - NIB z upravljavci obmorskih in morskih zavarovanih območij



Biodiverziteta slovenskega morja in obrežnih mokrišč je izjemno pestra in šteje približno 2000 vrst. S tega vidika izstopajo predvsem zavarovana območja, kjer je biodiverziteta največja. Morska biološka postaja Piran NIB z upravljavci morskih in obmorskih zavarovanih tesno sodeluje že vrsto let, in sicer pri skupnem prijavljanju projektov, izvedbi raziskovalnih nalog in skupnem nastopanju na domačih ter mednarodnih znanstvenih srečanjih in delavnicah. Doma je MBP NIB sodelovala s Krajinskim parkom Strunjan, Krajinskim parkom Sečoveljske soline (KPSS) in Naravnim rezervatom Škocjanski zatok (NRŠZ), v tujini pa je veliko sodelovala z WWF Miramare oziroma koncesionarjem Shoreline ter z upravo Nacionalnega parka Mljet, kjer pod njenim okriljem potekajo raziskave že peto leto zaporedoma. Leta 2016 pa je prišlo do vzpostavitve sodelovanja z NP Brijuni in do prvih vzorčevanj.

Sodelovanje z upravljavci zavarovanih območij temelji predvsem na raziskavah, ki jih lahko združimo v tematske sklope, in sicer zavarovane vrste (solinarka, KPSS; sredozemski vranjek, NRŠZ in WWF Miramare; sredozemska kamena korala, KPS in NP Mljet), zavarovana območja (NR Strunjan, KPS; Velo jezero, NP Mljet), pojavljanje tujerodnih vrst (WWF Miramare), vpliv podnebnih sprememb na biodiverzitetu (NR

Strunjan, KPS; Velo jezero, NP Mljet) in ovrednotenje ekološkega stanja na podlagi kazalnikov evropske vodne direktive in morske strategije (makrozoobentos, NRŠZ). Sodelovanje je privedlo do velike množice podatkov o biodiverziteti in posledičnih objav, obenem pa tudi do spoznanj, ki so potrdila upravičenost določenih ukrepov ali pa bodo uporabna kot smernice za načrtovanje ukrepov v zavarovanih območjih v prihodnje.

### *The integration of the NIB Marine Biology Station with coastal and marine Protected Area Managers*

*The biodiversity of the Slovenian sea and coastal wetlands is extremely rich, counting around 2,000 species. In this respect, protected areas, boasting the greatest biodiversity, are the most notable. The NIB Marine Biology Station (MBS) has been collaborating with the managers of marine and coastal protected areas for many years, submitting joint projects, preparing research papers, and participating in Slovenian and international scientific meetings and workshops. At home, the MBS has collaborated with Strunjan Landscape Park (SLP), Sečovelje Salina Nature Park (SSNP) and Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve (ŠZNR), while abroad it has cooperated considerably with WWF Miramare, the concessionaire Shoreline and the Mljet National Park (MNP) management, where research is being conducted under its auspices for the fifth consecutive year. Moreover, in 2016 the MBS established cooperation with Brijuni National Park and began with the first samplings.*

*Our collaboration with protected area managers is mainly based on researches that can be combined into thematic sets, namely protected species (the Mediterranean killifish, SSNP; the Mediterranean shag, ŠZNR; the stony coral, SLP and MNP), protected areas (Strunjan Nature Reserve, SLP; Velo jezero, MNP), the emergence of non-native species (WWF Miramare), the impact of climate change on biodiversity (Strunjan Nature Reserve, SLP; Velo jezero, MNP), and the evaluation of ecological status based on the indicators from the EU water policy directive and the marine strategy directive (macrozoobenthos, ŠZNR). This collaboration has led to an abundance of data on biodiversity and subsequent publications as well as specific findings that either have confirmed the justification of certain measures or serve as guidelines to plan the necessary measures to be taken in the protected areas in the future.*

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## Povezovalni temelji postavljeni (Park Škocjanske jame, Kobilarna Lipica in Park vojaške zgodovine Pivka)



Park Škocjanske jame,  
Slovenija



Trideset let mineva od dneva, ko so bile Škocjanske jame svetu predstavljene kot še eden v nizu svetovnih naravnih biserov s tem, ko so bile vpisane na Unescov seznam svetovne dediščine. Priznanje svetovne javnosti pa je prineslo odgovornost za trajno ohranjanje in varovanje narave na tem območju, zato je bil z zakonom leta 1996 ustanovljen regijski park, leto pozneje pa še javni zavod, ki upravlja to zavarovano območje. Po letu 1986 so Škocjanske jame prejele še dve pomembni priznanji, in sicer vpis na seznam mednarodno pomembnih mokrišč Ramsarske konvencije in sprejetje parka v svetovno mrežo biosfernih območij MAB kot biosferno območje Kras. Danes je na svetu le 46 lokacij s tremi tako prestižnimi imenovanji mednarodnih konvencij.

Blagovna znamka Unesco, strateška lega zavarovanega območja in dejstvo, da turizem postaja vse pomembnejši, se obisk v parku iz leta v leto povečuje in letos ponovno beležimo rekordno sezono. K temu je pripomoglo tudi sodelovanje z dvema pomembnima turističnima točkama v bližini – Kobilarno Lipica in Parkom vojaške zgodovine Pivka. Lipica je slovenski kulturni biser z več kot 450-letno tradicijo vzreje lipicancev v teh krajih, muzejsko in doživljajsko središče Parka vojaške zgodovine pa je le v 10 letih delovanja dokazalo, da je zanimanje za vojaško zgodovino pri ljudeh iz leta v leto večje.

Pri povezovanju teh treh turističnih točk je bilo že sprejetih nekaj konkretnih ukrepov, kot so skupna udeležba na sejnih, skupni promocijski material, popusti pri nakupu vstopnic in sodelovanje pri mednarodnih projektih. Tovrstno povezovanje se je izkazalo kot uspešno, zato upamo, da se nam bo na tej povezovalni premici priključila še kakšna slovenska naravna ali kulturna znamenitost.

### *The bases for cooperation have been laid (Škocjan Caves Regional Park, Lipica Stud Farm and Park of Military History Pivka)*

*Thirty years have passed since the day the Škocjan Caves were entered on UNESCO's World Heritage List and thus introduced to the world as one of the world's natural gems. The recognition of the global public has brought about the responsibility for permanent nature conservation and protection in this area. This is why the Regional Park was established by law in 1996, followed a year later by the public service agency that manages this protected area. After 1986, the Škocjan Caves received two important recognitions: they were entered on the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance and the park was included in the world network of biosphere reserves called MAB as the Karst Biosphere Reserve. Today, there are only 46 sites in the world with three such prestigious designations given by international conventions.*

*The UNESCO brand, the strategic location of the protected area and the fact that the importance of tourism is increasing are all responsible for the growing number of park visitors every year, with this year registering another record season. The collaboration with two important tourist spots in the vicinity, the Lipica Stud Farm and the Park of Military History Pivka, has also helped in this regard. Lipica is a Slovenian cultural gem with a 450-year tradition of breeding Lipizzaners in the area, while the museum and tourist centre of the Park of Military History has proven in only 10 years that people have become increasingly interested in military history over the years.*

*During the integration of these three tourist spots, several concrete measures have been taken, such as joint participation at fairs, joint promotional material, discounts offered with the purchase of tickets, and collaboration in international projects. This type of integration has proven to be successful so we hope that other Slovenian natural or cultural attractions will join us on this integrated path.*

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### **Povezovanje nevladnih organizacij in upravljavcev morskih zavarovanih območij: varstvo morske biotske raznovrstnosti**



Tržaški zaliv (severno Jadransko morje) je dom rezidentni populaciji delfinov vrste velika pliskavka (*Tursiops truncatus*). To populacijo od leta 2002 spremlja in preučuje Morigenos – slovensko društvo za morske sesalce, predvsem z opazovanjem s plovil in kopnega, pri tem pa preučuje vedenje, opravlja genetsko in toksikološko vzorčenje ter obdukcije poginulih živali. Na podlagi omenjenih raziskav danes vemo, da delfini na tem območju živijo vse leto in ga uporabljajo za vse aktivnosti, vključno s prehranjevanjem, razmnoževanjem, socialnimi stiki in počitkom. V Sloveniji imamo trenutno tri morska zavarovana območja: 1) naravni spomenik Debeli rtič, 2) Naravni rezervat Strunjan (del Krajinskega parka Strunjan) in 3) Naravni spomenik rt Madona. Delfini se redno pojavljajo v bližini ali v vseh treh omenjenih zavarovanih območjih. Sodelovanje med institucijami, kot sta društvo Morigenos in Krajinski park Strunjan, je torej temeljnega pomena za znanost, povečevanje zmogljivosti na področju varstva ter izobraževanje. Tovrstno sodelovanje vodi v a) izboljššan monitoring pojavljanja različnih vrst, b) izboljššan nadzor človeških aktivnosti ter c) izboljšano izobraževanje in ozaveščanje javnosti. Vse to pomeni tudi boljše varstvo morskih ekosistemov.

### **Connecting Non-governmental Organisations and Marine Protected Area Managers: conservation of marine biodiversity**

*The Gulf of Trieste (Northern Adriatic Sea) is home to a resident population of bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*). This population has been the focus of a long-term study by Morigenos – the Slovenian Marine Mammals Society since 2002, primarily through boat- and land-based surveys, photo-identification, behavioural observations, genetic and toxicological sampling, and post-mortem investigations. Based on this work, we now know that dolphins use this area year-round for all their activities including feeding, reproduction, social interaction, and resting. There are currently three Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in Slovenia: 1) Debeli rtič Natural Monument, 2) Strunjan Nature Reserve (part of Landscape Park Strunjan), and 3) Cape Madonna Natural Monument. Dolphins regularly appear near or within all three of these MPAs. Consequently, the collaboration between institutions such as Morigenos and Strunjan Landscape Park is of fundamental importance for science, capacity building, and education. Such a collaboration leads to a) improved monitoring of the occurrence of various species, b) improved control and surveillance of human activities, and c) improved education and public awareness, ultimately improving the conservation of marine ecosystems.*

## Konferenca o povezovanju makroregij in zavarovanih območij – POUDARKI IZ RAZPRAVE

Strunjan, 29. in 30. septembra 2016

Tina Trampuš in Tina Centrih Genov, Zavod RS za varstvo narave

V okviru dvodnevne konference so bili izpostavljeni različni izzivi pri uveljavljanju makroregionalnega načina razmišljanja v praksi, vključno z izvajanjem makroregionalnih strategij (MRS) na različnih ravneh ter komuniciranjem in vključevanjem deležnikov v oblikovanje razvojnih vizij, ki so usklajene s cilji MRS. Povezovanje konceptov in deležnikov na različnih ravneh se v praksi vedno znova izkaže kot ključni element uspešnega prevajanja strateških ciljev v prakso.

### Uveljavljanje makroregionalnega načina razmišljanja

Makroregionalne strategije pomenijo nov način povezovanja in učinkovitega reševanja skupnih vprašanj držav in regij. Gre za spremembo načina razmišljanja in proces, ki za uveljavitev zahteva čas in povezovanje različnih sogovornikov iz držav članic EU, kandidatk in potencialnih kandidatk EU ter držav sosedstva. Makroregionalno razmišljanje in ravnanje za doseganje ciljev države v makroregiji potrebuje tudi informirano in dobro delujočo nacionalno strukturo strokovnjakov.

MRS temeljijo na načelu treh NE-jev, saj nimajo svojih finančnih virov, ne ustanovljajo se nove institucije in ne oblikujejo se nove zakonodaje. Treba je uporabiti že razpoložljiva sredstva, institucije in sistem.

MRS so nastale, da bi države skupaj iskale rešitve glede skupnih težav. Vsebine se pripravljajo v procesu, ki je potekal od spodaj navzgor (regije so se povezale za doseganje skupnih ciljev in so tiste, ki so zasnovale vsebino MRS), pri implementaciji MRS pa te omogočajo usklajevanje od zgoraj navzdol, torej koordinacijo zasledovanja skupnih ciljev na širšem območju makroregije.

Pri izvajanju aktivnostih in projektov se deležniki pretežno osredotočajo na črpanje sredstev iz mehanizmov, kot so čezmejni in transnacionalni programi ter Evropski strukturni in investicijski skladi (ESIS) – možnosti je več. Ti programi se na ravni interesnega območja prepletajo z MRS, vendar imajo slednje širši strateški domet in dodano vrednost. Veliko je prizadevanj, da bi MRS in programe sodelovanja medsebojno povezali in sistemsko uredili, tako da bi učinkovito porabili razpoložljiva sredstva in hkrati sledili ciljem MRS. Žal se pogosto zgodi, da prijave projektov zaradi zapletenosti postopkov in mehanizmov terjajo veliko časa in energije, kar ima za posledico premalo pozornosti pri vsebini in oblikovanju skupnih vizij.

Eden glavnih izzivov uveljavljanja pristopa MRS je, da na lokalni ravni prepoznamo vrednost prostora in razvojne potenciale za njihovo konkretno vključevanje v MRS, da

torej tem potencialom pripišemo širši pomen. Poiskati je treba rešitve, ki niso ugodne samo za lokalno okolje in reševanje lokalnega problema, ampak imajo širšo regionalno uporabnost. Ne glede na to, da MRS v okviru opredeljenih ciljev in akcijskih načrtov že dajejo usmeritve za delovanje, je na lokalni oziroma (mikro) regionalni ravni ves čas potrebna preverba – katere razvojne pobude želimo podpreti? Katere so tiste ključne vsebine, ki jih želimo uveljaviti, da bomo zagotovili večjo kakovost bivanja?

Treba je oblikovati vizijo (na lokalni ravni), deležniki pa bi se morali v najširšem smislu vključiti v njeno oblikovanje. Ko nam bo uspelo deležnike motivirati za strateško razmišljanje, bomo dobili osnovo za plodno razpravo in opredelitev vsebin, ki prinašajo korist in presegajo lokalno in državno raven ter so v korist širši regiji. Potrebujemo jasne želje, pa tudi znanje, kako te želje in cilje uresničiti, saj ravno to omogoči uspešno izvajanje MRS in doseganje ciljev MRS.

Ali lahko sploh govorimo o projektih, ki so lokalni in »majhni«? Živimo v času, ko si skoraj ne moremo privoščiti projektov, ki ne bi imeli makroregionalne razsežnosti. Če gledamo z ravni MRS, bi morali biti (vsi) projekti strateški in z določeno transnacionalno dimenzijo. Ves čas je treba razmišljati v obeh smereh – kako lahko naredimo nekaj koristnega za lokalno okolje, kar ima obenem pozitiven doprinos tudi za sosednjo regijo ali državo oziroma celotno makroregijo. Povezovanje, katerega posledica je večstranska korist, naj bi bilo bistvo makroregionalnih strategij.

Pomembna je promocija obojestranskih koristi – kako lokalni projekti omogočijo izvajanje MRS in zakaj so MRS dobra podpora izvajanju projektom. MRS za (lokalne) deležnike pomenijo vidnost in prepoznavnost. Poveča se zavedanje o izvajanju nekega projekta ali uvajanju rešitve, omogočen je prenos dobrih praks v druga okolja. Projekt in s tem tudi deležniki z umeščenostjo v MRS dobijo neko potrdilo, da so prizadevanja v skladu z nacionalnimi in nadnacionalnimi interesi, kar lahko okrepi podporo samemu izvajanju. Za posamezen projekt mora biti jasno razvidno, k uresničevanju katerih strateških ciljev bo pripomogel, s tem pa morajo biti seznanjeni tako projektni partnerji kot tudi nacionalni koordinatorji MRS, Evropska komisija in drugi.

Nekatera zavarovana območja že zasledujejo enake cilje kot MRS. Tak primer je Goričko (trideželni park), ki je dokaz, da že znamo razmišljati na ravni regije. Čeprav gre za preseganje državnih mej, pa doseganje skupnih ciljev otežujejo razlike v nacionalnih merilih v posamezni državi.

Za uspešno upravljanje zavarovanih območij je eden glavnih vidikov iskanje sinergij med konceptom zelene infrastrukture in MRS. Zelena infrastruktura je koncept, ki je še slabo poznan, a trenutno pridobiva pomenu v Evropski uniji. Kaj zelena infrastruktura pomeni v praksi, se še učimo. Kot si bomo morali vzeti čas za prevajanje ciljev MRS v oprijemljive vsebine, si bo treba vzeti čas pri prevajanju konceptov zelene infrastrukture, saj lahko le tako zaživi ter se vključi v zavedanje ljudi. Pri načrtovanju zelene infrastrukture je več ovir, ki jih je treba premagati (zakonske, socialne, podatkovne; ekološke so v resnici neznatne). Pojem zelene infrastrukture se lahko tudi napačno interpretira, kar lahko privede do učinka, ki ga poznamo kot 'green washing', ko se neustreznim dejavnostim ali krajinskim prvinam pripisuje značilnosti zelene infrastrukture.

## Komuniciranje in sodelovanje deležnikov

Obstaja soodvisnost med strateško in izvedbeno ravni, zavedanje o tem in stalen pretok informacij med njima pa sta temeljnega pomena za učinkovito uresničevanje strategij. Akterji na strateški, odločujoči ravni niso seznanjeni z izzivi na terenu in obratno. MRS lahko zagotovi koordinacijski okvir, druge strukture (na primer tako imenovani Facility Point) pa podpora temu okviru – omogoča denimo mreženje organizacij in podjetij ter izkušenj ter ponuja podporo za izvedbo.

Da bi dosegli učinkovito komuniciranje in približevanje strateške ravni lokalni, je med drugim ključno »prevajanje« strateškega načina izražanja v jezik drugih deležnikov. Treba je odpraviti komunikacijske ovire (denimo neenotno izrazoslovje različnih strategij) in poiskati skupni jezik. Strateške cilje je treba prevesti v jezik, ki ga razumejo skupnosti, ljudje, ki živijo na območju in od območja neke regije. Le tako lahko pričakujemo, da bo na izvedbeni ravni prepoznan smisel MRS.

Da bi izkoristili potenciale MRS, potrebujemo učinkovito sporočanje strateških ciljev različnim deležnikom in razumevanje teh ciljev. V ta namen so koristni dogodki, kot je ta konferenca, kjer se deležniki seznanijo z MRS, nacionalni koordinatorji in drugi posamezniki, ki razumejo cilje MRS, pa lahko pomagajo pri razumevanju konkretne uporabe MRS oziroma zagotovijo neposredno pomoč pri opredelitvi idej o možnostih razvoja. Hkrati lahko poteka animacija deležnikov, ki imajo veliko idej in poznajo okolje. Tovrstna srečanja bi morala postati redna praksa.

Lokalne skupnosti (občine) so zelo pomemben akter za izvajanje MRS (imajo škarje in platno), žal pa je v Sloveniji njihova udeležba na dogodkih in v razpravah, ki zadevajo MRS, slaba. Tudi na tem področju gre za proces, ki se mora odviti, da bi prišli do sprememb. V prihodnosti bo treba izboljšati komuniciranje z občinskimi upravami oziroma uslužbenci in okrepiti njihovo zavedanje o potencialu, ki ga občinam prinašajo MRS. Skozi usposabljanje, izobraževanje in razpravo bo treba skupaj poiskati načine za čim boljše izkoriščanje teh potencialov, hkrati pa zagotoviti pomoč pri uresnitvi lokalnih pobud.

Skupno upravljanje večjih zavarovanih območij lahko omogoči povezovanje med večjim številom občin in drugimi deležniki – povežejo se lokalne oblasti, raziskovalci, domačini, nevladne organizacije in drugi. Zelo pomembni so projekti za reševanje skupnih izzivov in dogovori za sodelovanje, denimo izdelava strokovnih podlag (smernice, predlogi ukrepov za upravljanje) in promocija (skupni nastop na sejmih, promocijski material, delitev stroškov).

Zavarovana območja in njihovi upravljavci so močno vpeti v lokalno okolje. Brez sodelovanja z deležniki ne morejo delovati – so partner lokalnim skupnostim, iščejo ravnovesje med različnimi področji in rabami, so zelo konkretni na terenu, njihovo pomembno poslanstvo je ozaveščanje in izobraževanje. Pomembno je ohraniti samostojnost upravljavcev zavarovanih območij, da nastopajo kot enakovreden sogovornik in partner drugim deležnikom v prostoru, saj to omogoča lažje sodelovanje pri oblikovanju vizije o razvoju območja.

Ko imamo konkretne težave, iščimo pot do konkretnih rešitev in poiščemo tiste deležnike, ki so ključni za njihovo uveljavitev. Izjemnega pomena je povezovanje deležnikov za skupno ukrepanje (primer projekta »Živeti z morjem«) ali skupno reševanje izzivov (ribištvo, ki se poveže s turističnim sektorjem). Iz povezovanja potem preidemo na konkretno sodelovanje.

Pomembno je, da ima izvajanje MRS politično podporo. Na Tednu sredozemske obale so jo izrekli predsednik Vlade Republike Slovenije dr. Miroslav Cerar, predsednik Državnega zbora RS dr. Milan Brglez in ministrica za razvoj, strateške projekte in kohezijo Alenka Smerkolj.

Praksa kaže, da so odločitve, ki se sprejemajo daljši čas, bolj trajnostne, glavni namen pa je osmišljanje končnega produkta pri vseh interesnih skupinah in deležnikih, ki se jih ta tiče. Ob skupnem osmišljanju se v interesnih skupinah porodi tudi občutek pripadnosti, ki je potreben, ko želimo razviti trajnostni produkt.

Za doseganje dobrih rezultatov je pomembno upoštevati več vidikov vključenosti deležnikov: sodelovanje, povezovanje, varnost in odgovornost (do drugih in do okolja). Pomembno je zaupanje, ki se gradi na dolgi rok.

Delo z deležniki je izjemnega pomena, saj gre tudi pri zavarovanih območjih za prostor, ki je življenjsko okolje domačinov. Projekti, ki omogočijo vključevanje deležnikov, imajo pozitivne učinke. V začetkih gre lahko za zelo enostavne aktivnosti povezovanja (primer projekta »Dinaric Arc Parks«, kjer je bilo veliko druženja, skupnih terenov ...), to pa oblikuje dobre temelje za nadaljnje sodelovanje in izvajanje konkretnih projektov.

## Izvajanje makroregionalnih strategij

Slovenija je vključena v tri MRS, zato skoraj ni mogoče, da ne bi razmišljali strateško in izvajali projektov, ki so usklajeni z njimi. Na podoben način je treba v okviru EUSAIR obravnavati skupen morski prostor vseh držav, ravno tako pa tudi povezan prostor kopnega in morja.

Projektov ne pišejo ministrstva niti jih ne izvajajo. Enako velja za Evropsko komisijo in vlado. Ministrstva predvsem zagotovijo podporno okolje, da se lahko izvajajo projektne ideje, ki se oblikujejo v lokalnem okolju. Smiselno je zagotoviti boljšo povezanost MRS in programov z lokalnimi projekti na način, da ministrstva (država) določijo cilje v makroregiji, potem pa jih skupaj z občinami izvajajo (denimo v okviru partnerstva v projektih).

Da bi se uspešno pomikali proti uresničevanju strateških ciljev, se je smiselno redno srečevati z namenom iskanja idej in projektov. Z izvajanjem skupnih korakov lahko zagotovimo večjo učinkovitost izvajanja ukrepov in porabe denarja.

Uspešnost upravljanja in varovanja zavarovanih območij je odvisna tudi od uspešnosti upravljanja območij, ki niso zavarovana, upravljavci pa imajo pomembno vlogo pri ozaveščanju o vrednosti okolja, v zavarovanih območjih in zunaj njih. Ljudje, ki že več generacij živijo v nekem okolju, pogosto ne prepoznajo njegove posebne vrednosti. To

je lahko na primer pomembno za ohranjanje biotske pestrosti, ampak če sporočilo o tej pomembnosti ni pravilno posredovano domačinom, okolja nikoli ne bodo doživljali kot edinstvenega in posebnega. Potreben je dvig zavesti med domačini, da okolje cenijo in se zavedajo dodane vrednosti in tudi višje kakovosti življenja, ki ga omogoča. Izziv je, kako tovrstno razmišljanje ustvariti, ga razširjati in ne nazadnje tudi prevesti v pravni red. Primer dobre prakse je ustanavljanje krajinskega parka Pivška presihajoča jezera. Z delavnicami, namenjenimi prebivalcem predlaganega parka, so predstavili posebnosti in potencialne območja ter tako skupaj spoznali, da je nekaj tako posebnega vredno zavarovati. Gre za primer uspešne komunikacije za razvoj trajnostnega produkta, način pa je uporaben tudi za razlaganje ciljev MRS.

Pomembno je, da vidimo širšo sliko, da reševanje različnih težav prevedemo v razvojne priložnosti in povežemo v skupno zgodbo, pri tem pa razširimo tudi nabor deležnikov. Poskušajmo si zamisliti produkte, ki bodo imeli trajnostno komponento in torej tudi okoljsko in družbeno korist v širšem prostoru. Razmišljajmo o produktih, ki omogočajo povezovanje v skupne smiselne celote (denimo načrtovanje trajnostnega ribištva v obalnih koridorjih, ki se lahko poveže tudi v čezmejno turistično in kulinarčno ponudbo). Eden od načinov za izvajanje ciljev MRS je tudi prostorsko načrtovanje (tudi v smislu usklajevanja med državami). Za zagotavljanje kakovostnega bivalnega okolja in možnosti za razvoj naj se poleg prostorskega vidika upoštevajo tudi kulturni in socialni vidiki.

Kot uspehi ali dobra praksa se pogosto prikažejo uresničene nove ideje na nekem praznem prostoru oziroma območju, s katerim se drugi še niso ukvarjali (projekt, ki povezuje gojenje klapavic in kulinarčno ponudbo). Veliko večji izziv je ustvarjati uspešne zgodbe na nekem že »zasedenem« območju (kot na primer na območju Krajinskega parka Strunjan). Ključno za pripravo in izvedbo uspešnih zgodb je poznavanje zgodovine in tradicije tega prostora, kar se na ravni EU in v MRS pogosto pozablja. Treba je iskati skupne zgodbe, ki temeljijo na neki skupni osnovi, ne le prostorski, ampak tudi kulturni, zgodovinski.

Zelo dobro je, da imamo uspešne projekte in rezultate, tako imenovane korenčke, težava pa je, ker se ti rezultati pogosto izgubijo. Proces in rezultate bi bilo treba nadgraditi (iz korenčkov bi si morali narediti korenčkov sok ali torto). S tega vidika je povezovanje za prenos dobrih praks izjemno pomembno. Tak potencial ima denimo rezultat revitalizacije starih plovil na Donavi, ki so namenjena turistični rabi. Smiselno bi bilo poiskati način, kako podoben pristop uveljaviti na Jadranu (prenesti izkušnje iz podonavske na izvajanje jadransko-jonske strategije). Pomembno je, da evidentiramo izkušnje iz tokratnega programskega obdobja, da nam bo po letu 2020 lažje načrtovati in izvajati. Dobre primere je treba promovirati (denimo povezovanje Luke Koper z občino in naravnim rezervatom Škocjanski zatok za zagotavljanje kakovosti bivanja občanov). Za uspešno sodelovanje potrebujemo določeno zrelost na politični ravni, hkrati pa tudi vzpostavljene strukture in zakonski okvir, ki to podpira. Pogosto pri načrtovanju uresničevanja neke ideje naletimo na praktične (in birokratske) ovire. Tak primer je urejanje obale med Koprom in Izolo, kjer obstoječi sistem spodbuja nesodelovanje občin – občine se na razpise prijavljajo ločeno. Da bi presegli obstoječe vrzeli, je treba iskati inovativne poti. Hkrati se moramo zavedati, da se tudi pravna praksa spreminja,

posodablja, čeprav počasi. Potreben je stalen pretok informacij od spodaj navzgor, pri javni upravi pa stalna prizadevanja za odpravo ovir.

V skladu z iskanjem idej se včasih pokaže, da je treba pripraviti strateški projekt na zalogo. Ko se pojavi priložnost za uresničevanje (nov razpis), so ti predhodni rezultati oziroma rešitve pripravljene za uporabo, za izvedbo na zelo konkreten način. Uresničitev strateško premišljenih idej je na izvedbeni ravni pogosto odvisna od pripravljenosti lokalnih oblasti za sodelovanje.

Da bi povečali uspešnost doseganja ciljev in reševanja izzivov, je treba tudi znotraj neke MRS iskati sinergije med posameznimi cilji (EUSALP) oziroma stebri (EUSAIR). Tak primer so aktivnosti pristanišča, ki se primarno nanašajo na drugi steber strategije EUSAIR (promet in povezovanje), obenem pa tudi na tretji steber (modra rast).

Za reševanje skupnih izzivov in izmenjavo izkušenj so zelo pomembne organizacijske strukture, kot je Skupnost naravnih parkov Slovenije. Čeprav gre za precej različna območja, različno organizacijsko strukturo in način financiranja, skupnost omogoča skupno nastopanje na mednarodni ravni, pri uveljavljanju določenih pobud ipd.

Uresničevanje strateških ciljev je pogosto smiselno načrtovati na širšem območju, tudi prek meja določene MRS. Smiselno se je nasloniti na resnično stanje, prostor obravnavati glede na naravne danosti, presegati formalne opredelitve (politične meje) ter premagovati jezikovne in kulturne razlike. Tak primer je regija dinarskega loka (države na Balkanu), ki uradno sicer ne obstaja, v praksi pa še precej, saj biogeografske meje niso ostre, države pa imajo skupne izzive (denimo upravljanje morja, gozdov, velikih zveri). Države imajo zaradi svoje majhnosti tudi velik interes za sodelovanje. Zelo pomembni so ukrepi za spodbujanje povezovanja, ki omogoča prenos dobrih praks in spoznavanje izkušenj drugih. Cilj je skupno upravljanje čezmejnih območij in prizadevanja za uveljavitev celovitih rešitev.



## Macro-regional and Protected Areas Connectivity Conference – MAJOR POINTS OF THE DEBATE

Strunjan, 29 and 30 September 2016

Tina Trampuš and Tina Centrih Genov, Institute of the Republic of Slovenia  
for Nature Conservation

*During the two-day conference, we emphasized the various challenges involved in establishing a macro-regional mindset in practice, including the actual implementation of Macro-regional strategies (MRS) at different levels and the communication and inclusion of stakeholders in the creation of a development vision coordinated with MRS goals. Time and again, the integration of concepts and stakeholders at different levels has turned out to be the key element for successfully translating strategic goals into practice.*

### Implementing a macro-regional mindset

*Macro-regional Strategies imply a new way of integration and the effective resolution of the common issues facing different countries or regions. They signify a change in the mindset, a process that requires time to be implemented, and the inclusion of various interlocutors from EU Member States, candidate countries, potential candidate countries, and neighbouring countries. The macro-regional mindset and behaviour aimed at achieving a country's goals in the macro-region also entail an informed and well-functioning national structure of experts. MRS are based on three noes – they have no financial resources of their own, no new institutions are established, and no new legislation is drafted. It is necessary to take advantage of the resources, institutions, and system already available.*

*MRS were formed to help countries search for solutions to solve their common problems. The contents are prepared in a bottom-up process (regions have connected to achieve common goals, they are the ones that have devised MRS contents), and they enable top-down coordination in the implementation of MRS, i.e. the coordinated pursuit of common goals in the wider macro-region.*

*Stakeholders mostly focus on using resources to fund their activities and projects from mechanisms such as cross-border and transnational programmes, and the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) – there are several options. These programmes intertwine with MRS in the areas of interest but the strategies have a broader strategic scope and added value. Considerable efforts have been made to interlink and systemically regulate MRS and cooperation programmes so as to use the available resources efficiently while still pursuing MRS goals. Unfortunately, it often happens that project applications imply complex procedures and mechanisms thus requiring a lot of time and energy. Consequently, too little attention is given to the content and the creation of a common vision.*

*One of the main challenges in implementing the MRS approach is to recognise the value of a space at local level and actually include its development potential in MRS, i.e. assign a broader meaning to its potential. We need to find solutions that are beneficial not only to the local environment and to the resolution of local problems but that are applicable also in the wider region. Regardless of the fact that MRS already provide operational guidelines in their set goals and action plans, the local or (micro-)regional levels need to be verified constantly: Which development initiatives do we want to support? Which are the key contents that we want to enforce in order to ensure greater quality of life?*

*It is necessary to create a vision (at local level), while stakeholders should be involved in its creation in the broadest sense. When we manage to motivate stakeholders to think strategically, we obtain a basis for some productive discussion and the definition of contents yielding beneficial effects reaching beyond the local and national levels, and favouring the wider region. We need clear wishes as well as the know-how to make those wishes and goals come true, because this is how to implement MRS successfully and achieve MRS goals.*

*Can we even talk about local and “small” projects? We live in a time when we almost cannot afford projects without a macro-regional dimension. From the point of view of MRS, (all) projects should be strategic and involve a transnational dimension. We have to keep thinking in both directions: How can we do something beneficial for the local environment that brings a positive benefit to the neighbouring region or country or the entire macro-region? Integration, which results in mutual benefits, should be the essence of MRS.*

*It is important to promote the mutual benefits, i.e. how local projects enable the implementation of MRS and why MRS offer good support to the implementation of the projects. For (local) stakeholders, MRS signify visibility and recognizability. They raise the awareness about the implementation of a project or the introduction of a solution, and enable the transfer of good practices to other environments. When a project and hence its stakeholders are placed in MRS, they receive confirmation that their efforts are coordinated with national and transnational interests, which can boost the support of the implementation itself. It should be clear which strategic goals will a project help to achieve, and this should be made known to the project partners, national MRS coordinators, the European Commission, and others.*

*Some protected areas have been pursuing the same goals as MRS. One such example is Goričko (a trilateral park), a proof that we are already able to reason at regional level. Even though we talk about reaching beyond national borders, the differences in national criteria in individual countries make achieving common goals more difficult. In order to manage protected areas successfully, one of the key aspects is to find synergies between the green infrastructure concept and MRS. Green infrastructure is a little-known concept but it is gaining ground in the European Union. We are still learning about what green infrastructure means in practice. As we will have to make time to translate MRS goals into specific contents, we will also have to make time to*



*translate green infrastructure concepts, because this is the only way that a concept can come alive and be part of the people's perception. Planning green infrastructure implies several obstacles that have to be overcome (legal, social, data-related obstacles, while ecological ones are actually negligible). Furthermore, the notion of green infrastructure can be interpreted incorrectly, which can cause the so-called "greenwashing" effect, when the characteristics of green infrastructure are attributed to unsuitable activities or landscape elements.*

### **Communication and cooperation between stakeholders**

*There is a correlation between the strategic and implementation levels, and it is crucial to be aware of that and enable a continuous flow of information between them in order to implement the strategies effectively. The agents at the strategic, decision-making level are not aware of the specific challenges in the field, and vice versa. MRS can provide a coordination framework, while other structures (e.g. the so-called Facility Point) provide the necessary support for this framework, for instance, they enable the networking of organisations, companies and experiences, and offer their support for the implementation.*

*In order to communicate effectively and draw the strategic level closer to the local one, it is crucial, among other things, to "translate" the strategic jargon into the language of other stakeholders. We have to eliminate any communication barriers (e.g. non-uniform terminology of different strategies) and find a common language. The strategic goals have to be translated into a language that the communities and the people who live in and off a regional area will understand. That is the only way to expect that the sense of MRS will be recognised at the concrete, implementation level. In order to take advantage of MRS potentials, we need to communicate the strategic goals effectively to different stakeholders and understand these goals. To this end, we can benefit from events such as this conference where stakeholders receive information on MRS, while national coordinators and other individuals who understand MRS goals can help them understand the concrete use of MRS or provide direct assistance in identifying any ideas about their development opportunities. At the same time, we should animate stakeholders who have plenty of ideas and know the environment. Such meetings should become a routine practice.*

*Local communities (municipalities) are very important agents for the implementation of MRS (they hold all the cards, so to say), but, sadly, their participation in events and debates concerning MRS is poor in Slovenia. Here too, this process has to unwind before any changes can occur. In the future, we will have to improve the communication with the communal administration or its employees and raise their awareness about the potential MRS bring to the municipalities. Together, through training, education and discussion, we will have to find the best way possible to use this potential while providing our help to implement local initiatives.*

*The joint management of large protected areas can enable the cooperation between a large number of municipalities and other stakeholders – local authorities, researchers, locals, non-governmental organisations, and others. It is very important to have projects aimed at solving common challenges and agreements anticipating concrete cooperation, e.g. the preparation of scientific bases (guidelines, proposals of management measures) and promotion (joint participation at fairs, promotional material, cost sharing).*

*Protected areas and their managers are strongly embedded in the local environment. They cannot operate without cooperating with the stakeholders – they are the partners of the local communities, maintain a balance between different fields and uses, are very specific in the field, and have an important mission – awareness raising and education. It is vital to maintain the independence of protected area managers so they can act as equal interlocutors and partners with other stakeholders in the area, thus facilitating their cooperation in creating the vision of how to develop the area. When we face specific problems let us find a path to specific solutions and identify the key stakeholders to implement them. It is crucial to integrate stakeholders to take measures together (e.g. "Living with the sea" project) and solve challenges together (the fishing industry collaborating with the tourism sector). From integration, we then come to concrete cooperation.*

*Moreover, political support is of great importance for the implementation of MRS. During the Mediterranean Coast Week, support was expressed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Slovenia Miro Cerar, the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia Milan Brglez, and the Minister responsible for Development, Strategic Projects and Cohesion Alenka Smerkolj.*

*Experience shows that the decisions made over a long period of time are more sustainable. Their main purpose is for all the stakeholder groups concerned with the final product to give meaning to it. By giving meaning to the product, the stakeholder groups develop a sense of belonging that is necessary when we want to devise a sustainable product.*

*In order to achieve good results, several aspects of the stakeholders' involvement should be considered: cooperation, integration, safety, and responsibility (towards others and the environment). Trust built in the long-term is crucial.*

*Working with the stakeholders is of paramount importance because a protected area is a space that is also the locals' living environment. Projects that enable stakeholders to be involved have positive effects. Very simple integrating activities may take place in the early stages (e.g. in the Dinaric Arc Parks project there was plenty of socializing, joint areas, etc.), which provides a sound basis for further cooperation and the implementation of more specific projects.*

### Implementing Macro-regional Strategies

*Slovenia is involved in three MRS so it is almost impossible not to think in a strategic way or implement projects that are not coordinated with the MRS. The marine space that all the EUSAIR countries have in common should be treated similarly, along with the associated area of land and sea.*

*Ministries do not develop projects nor do they implement them. The same is true about the European Commission and the government. Above all, ministries offer a supportive environment to implement the project ideas that have been created in the local environment. It makes sense to ensure a better connection between MRS, programmes and local projects in such a way that ministries (the government) would determine the goals of a macro-region and later implement them with the municipalities (e.g. as project partners).*

*In order to work towards the strategic goals, it makes sense to organise regular meetings to identify any ideas and projects. By taking steps together, we can ensure a more efficient implementation of the measures and use of the resources.*

*The successful management and conservation of protected areas also depend on the successful management of the areas that are not protected. Protected area managers play an important role in raising awareness about the value of the environment, inside and outside the protected areas. People who have lived in a certain environment for generations often do not recognise its special value. For instance, that environment can be important for the conservation of biodiversity, but if the message about its importance is not appropriately passed on to the locals, they will never experience the environment as being unique and special. We should raise awareness among the locals so they will value their environment and recognise its added value and the high quality of life that it provides. The challenge is to create, expand and eventually transfer this type of mindset into the legal order. An example of good practice is the establishment of the Pivka Intermittent Lakes Landscape Park. They demonstrated the special features and potentials of the environment at several workshops organised for the inhabitants of the proposed park, and together came to the conclusion that something so special has to be protected. This is an example of successful communication used to develop a sustainable product, and this method is also useful to explain MRS goals. It is important to see the bigger picture, to translate different problems into development opportunities, and to connect them in a common story, expanding the set of stakeholders. Let us try to conceive products with a sustainability component that also bring environmental and social benefits to the wider region. Let us think about products that enable the integration into joint meaningful units (e.g. planning a sustainable fishing industry in coastal corridors that can also form a cross-border connection as a tourist and culinary offer). One of the ways to implement MRS goals is spatial planning (in terms of coordination between countries). To ensure a high-quality living environment and development opportunities, we should consider not only the spatial aspects but also the cultural and social ones.*

*New ideas implemented in an empty space or field that nobody has dealt with before often become success stories or examples of good practice (e.g. a project that connects the cultivation of mussels and the culinary offer). It is much harder to create success stories in a "busy" area (e.g. the Landscape Park Strunjan area). To prepare and implement success stories, it is vital to know the history and traditions of an area, which is often disregarded in the EU and in MRS. It is necessary to find common stories based on a common foundation, not only spatial but also cultural, historical, etc.*

*It is great to see successful projects and results, the so-called carrots, but the problem is that these results are often lost. The process and the results should be upgraded (we should make carrot juice or cake from those carrots). From this point of view, integration is extremely important for the transfer of good practices. The result of the revitalization of old vessels used for the purposes of tourism on the Danube shows such a potential. It would be wise to find a way to introduce a similar approach in the Adriatic (transfer the experience from the Danube strategy to the implementation of the Adriatic-Ionian one). It is important to record the experience from the current programming period so that it will be easier to plan and implement projects after 2020. Good examples should be promoted (e.g. the integration of Luka Koper with the municipality and Škocjanski zatok Nature Reserve to ensure the citizens' high quality of life).*

*We need maturity to cooperate successfully at a political level, as well as well-established structures and a supportive legal framework. When planning to implement an idea we often come across practical (and bureaucratic) obstacles. One such example is the development of the coastal strip between Koper and Izola where the existing system fosters non-cooperation between the municipalities, i.e. they submit separate project applications. If we want to bridge the existing gaps, we have to find innovative paths. At the same time, we have to be aware that legal practice changes and updates, too, albeit rather slowly. We need a constant bottom-up information flow, while the public administration should endeavour to eliminate any obstacles.*

*In accordance with the identification of ideas, it sometimes turns out that a strategic project has to be prepared in advance. When the opportunity to implement the idea arises (e.g. a new tender), the preliminary results and solutions are ready to use and implement in a very specific way. The implementation of strategically devised ideas often depends on whether the local authorities are prepared to cooperate.*

*In order to be more successful at achieving goals and responding to any challenges, we should find synergies between individual goals (EUSALP) or pillars (EUSAIR) within MRS. One such example are port activities that refer primarily to the second EUSAIR pillar (transport and connections) but also to the third one (blue growth).*

*To overcome any common challenges and exchange our experience, it is crucial to have organisational structures such as the Slovenian Nature Park Association. Even though it includes fairly diverse areas, different organisational structures and financing methods, the association enables joint participation at international level, the implementation of several initiatives, etc.*

*It is often wise to plan the implementation of strategic goals in a wider area, even beyond the borders defined by the MRS. It makes sense to rely on the real conditions, treat the space according to its natural resources, exceed formal definitions (political borders), and overcome linguistic and cultural differences. One such example is the Dinaric Arc region (Balkan countries) which does not exist officially but it very much does in practice. Biogeographical borders are actually not sharp and these countries face the same challenges (e.g. sea, forest and large carnivore management, etc.). Because of their small size, it is also in the countries' interest to cooperate. It is extremely important to have measures aimed at stimulating a type of integration that enables us to transfer good practices and learn about the experience of others. Our goal is the joint management of cross-border areas and efforts leading to comprehensive solutions.*







# Teden sredozemske obale in makroregionalnih strategij

## Mediterranean Coast and EU Macro-regional Strategies Week

Slovenia, 23.9.-1.10.2016



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