



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT
SLOVENIAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Drought in Slovenia

**Key vulnerabilities, monitoring,
mitigation measures and management plans**

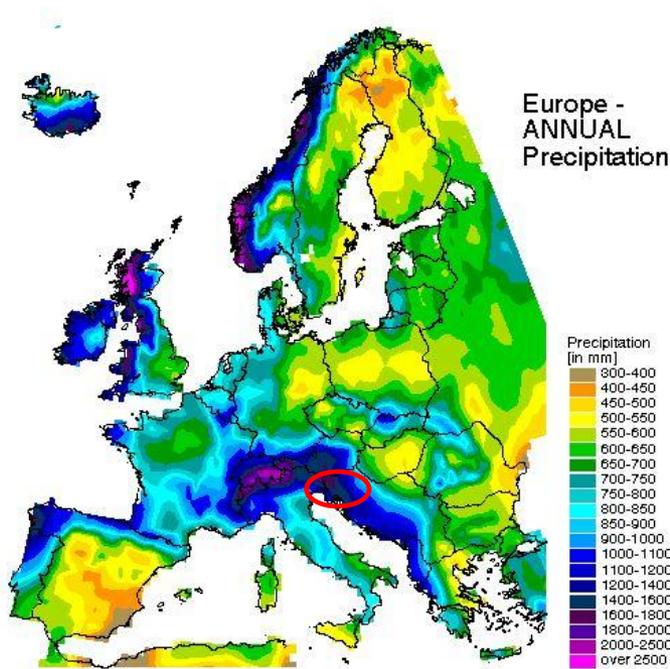
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Key vulnerabilities

Slovenia is one of the “wettest” areas in Europe;
Yearly precipitation is between 800mm (east) to over 3000 mm (north-west)

However, due to general dependence on rainfed conditions, agriculture is vulnerable to short and intense summer droughts





Drought monitoring

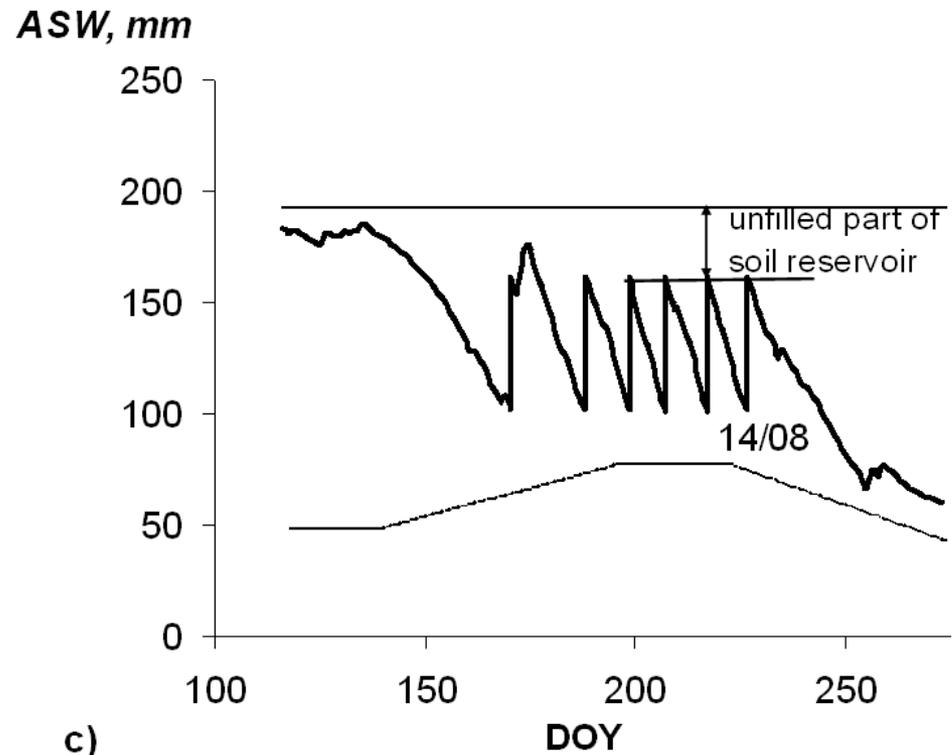
Drought monitoring is targeted to soil water balance

Winlsareg outputs:

Net irrigation requirement (NIR):

Amount of water needed that plants don't experience water stresses (prescribed moisture level).

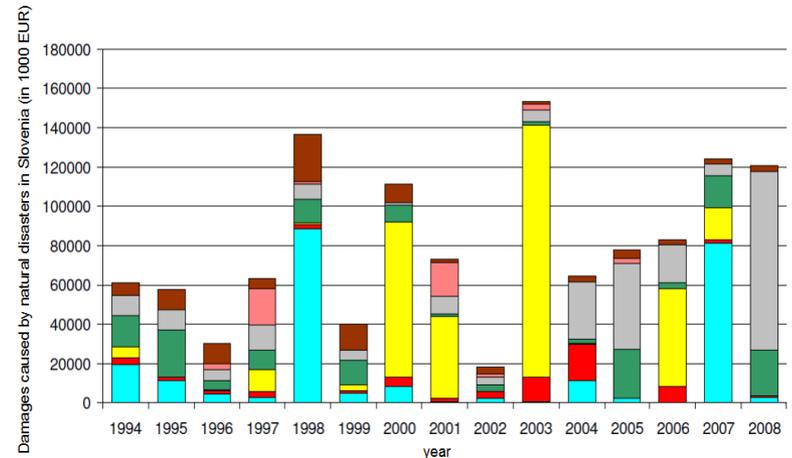
- **Daily irrigation values**
- **Annual sums**





Drought impacts and mitigation

Drought impacts are significant for agricultural sector;
Socio-economic impacts are severe in areas and communities where agriculture is important source of income



Mitigation

Intervention bill (allocating funds from national budget which compensate not more than 30% of assessed damages).

Between 2000 and 2006: more than 250 M€ damages (cca 1% of slovene GDP)
(in 2012 damages are expected between 100 and 150 M€)

Compensations payed for droughts 2000 – 2006: 85 M€

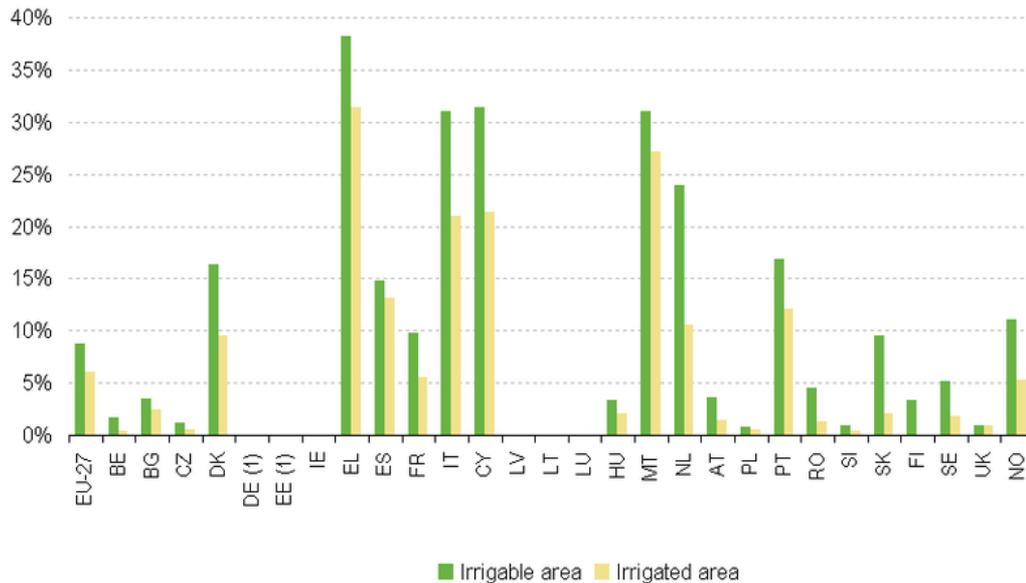
Investments in the same period: 3 M€ → criticism of the Court of Audits



Management options

Promotion of irrigation

Poorly developed practice
One of smallest fractions of
Arable lands under irrigation
In Europe



Drought insurance

Pilot project – insurance based on SPI:

- SPI3 value on 15 May: wheat, barley
- SPI4 value on 1 September: maize

