



# Mapping the Slovenian commons

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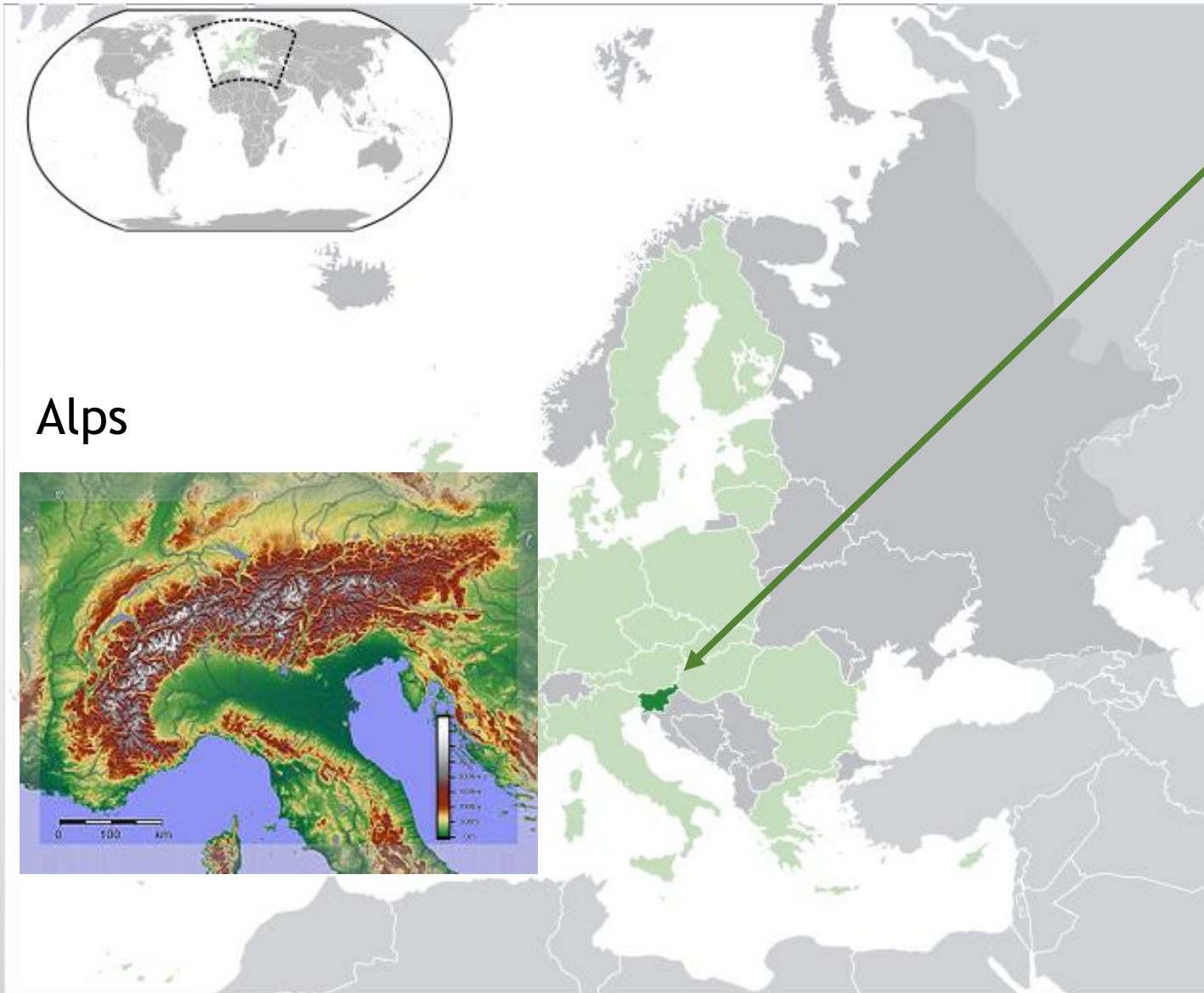
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# GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF SLOVENIA AND SLOVENIAN ALPS



Alps

1991 independence

2004 part of EU

20.273 km<sup>2</sup>

2 mio. inh.

6000 settlements

210 municipalities (11 city  
munici.)

Ljubljana

> 58 % forest

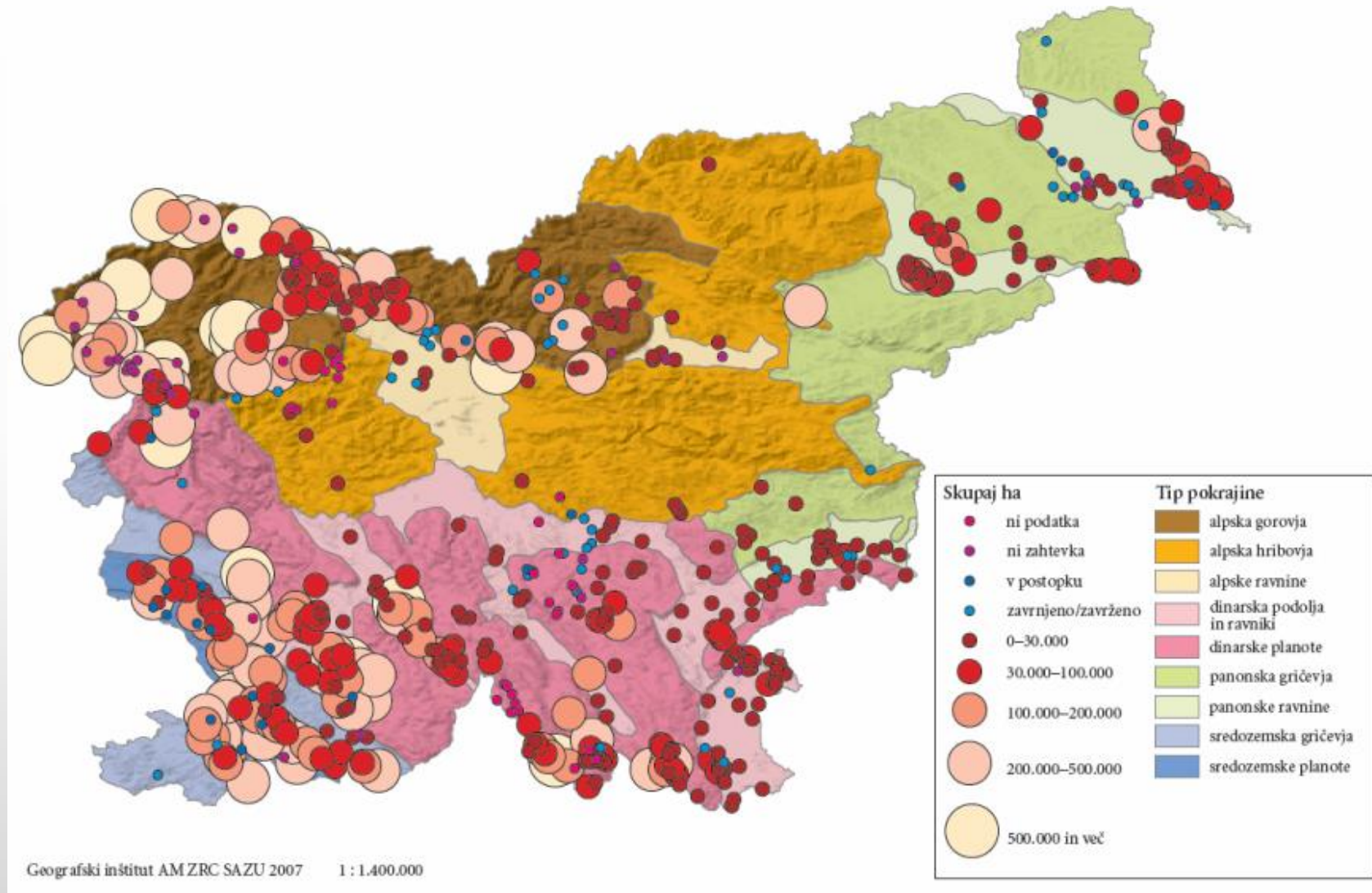
> 70 % hills and mountains

50 % rural 50 % cities

# BACKGROUND AND KNOWLEDGE GAP

**Commons** often perceived as **vital for sustaining ecological processes, protecting nature and preserving biodiversity**, yet precise data on their contribution remains scarce.

Our aim: **to digitally map Slovenian commons** managed by Agrarian Communities (ACs).



Agrarian communities in Slovenia in 2007 based on returned common lands and types of landscapes (Petek and Urbanc 2007)



# MAPPING APPROACH

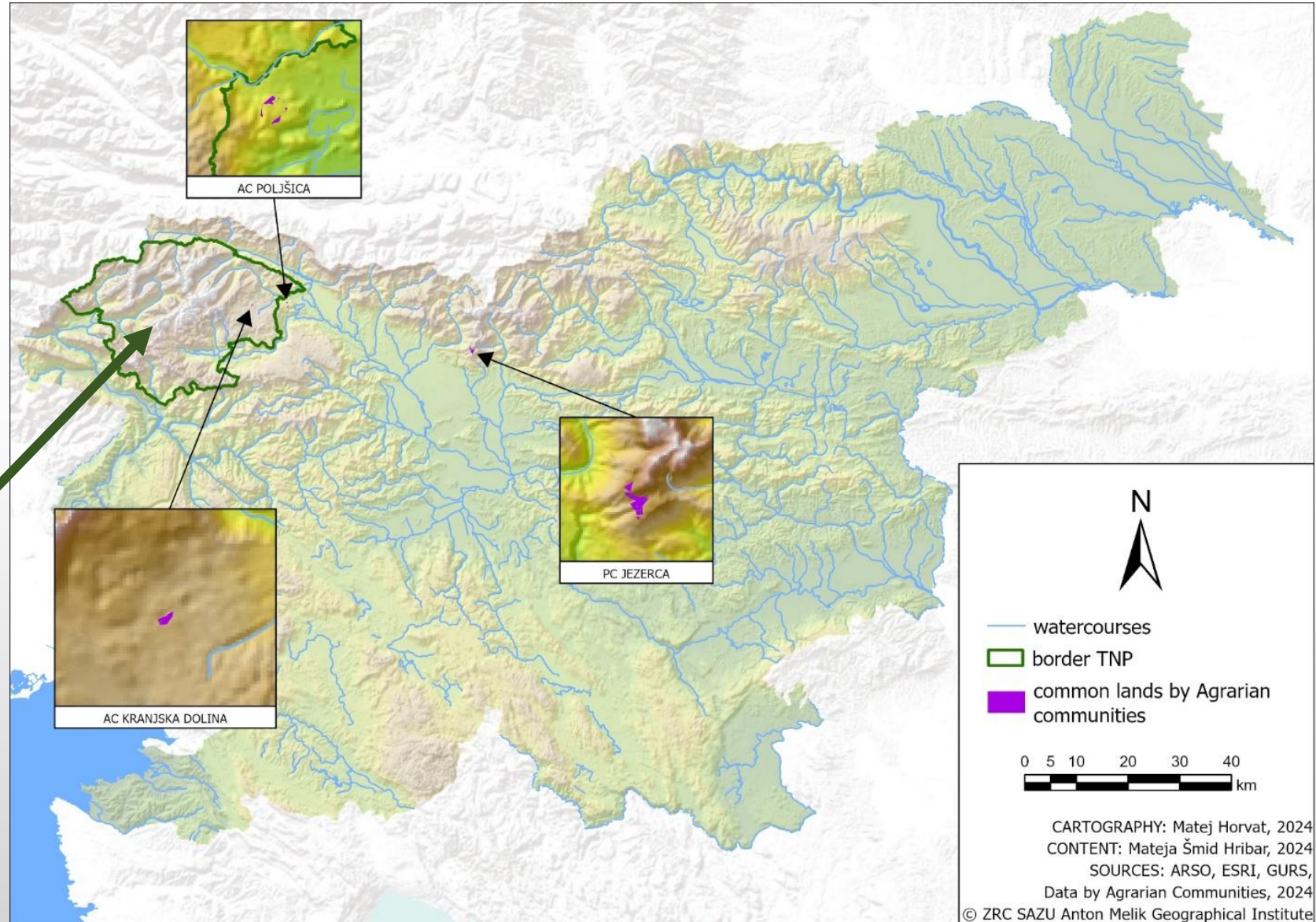
No organised parcels' data and GIS layer of ACs at national level



difficulties to collect data for Gorenjska region



further limitation to a smaller area - **The area of the Triglav National Park.**

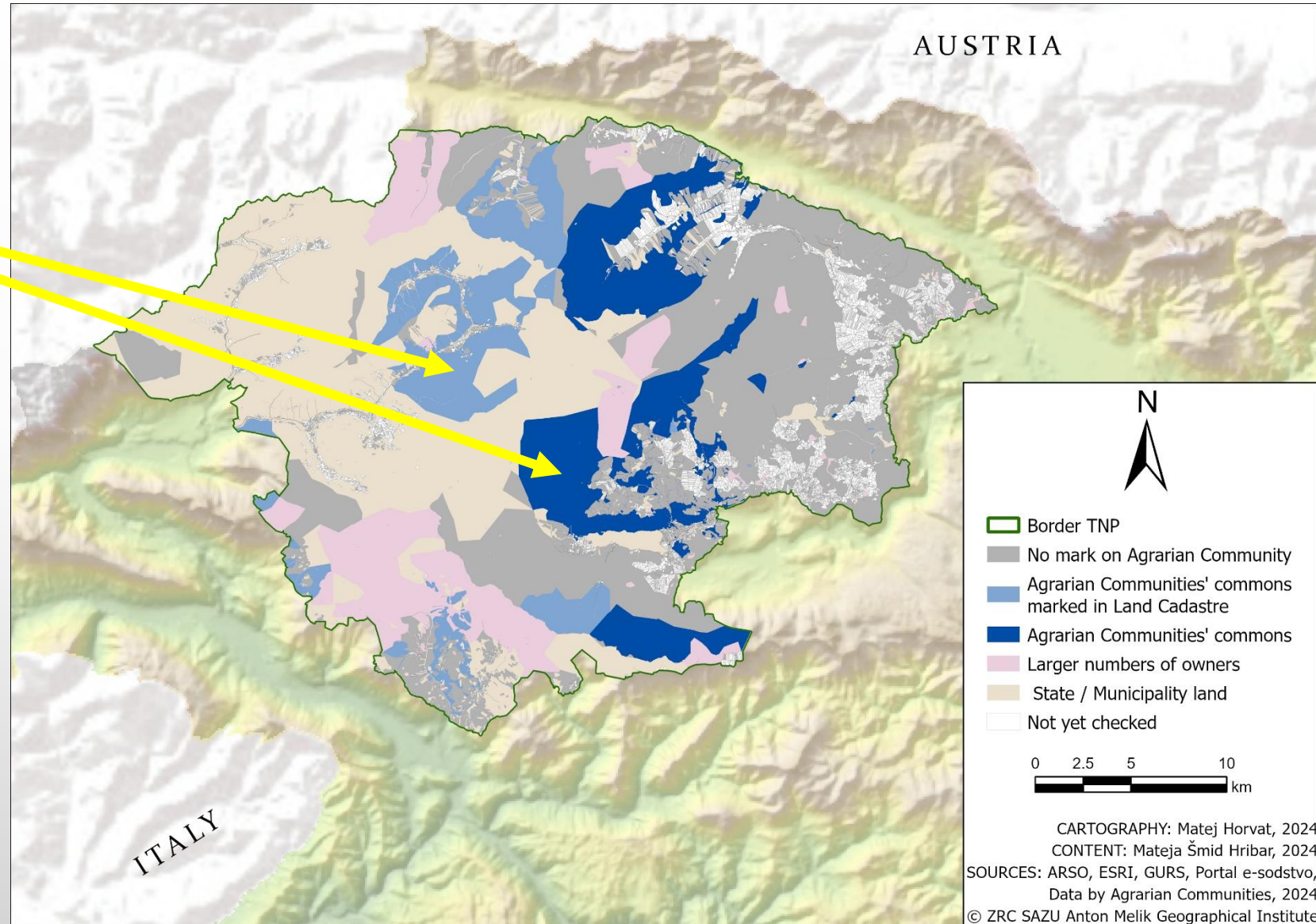




# MAPPING AGRARIAN COMMUNITIES IN TRIGLAV NATIONAL PARK

Based on submitted data and Land Cadastre data we found out:

- **18 Agrarian communities**
- extension of their land - **16.989 ha = 20,2% of TNP**
- in addition – **8.350 ha (9,9%) of TNP belongs to larger number of owners** but no explicit mention of Acs.





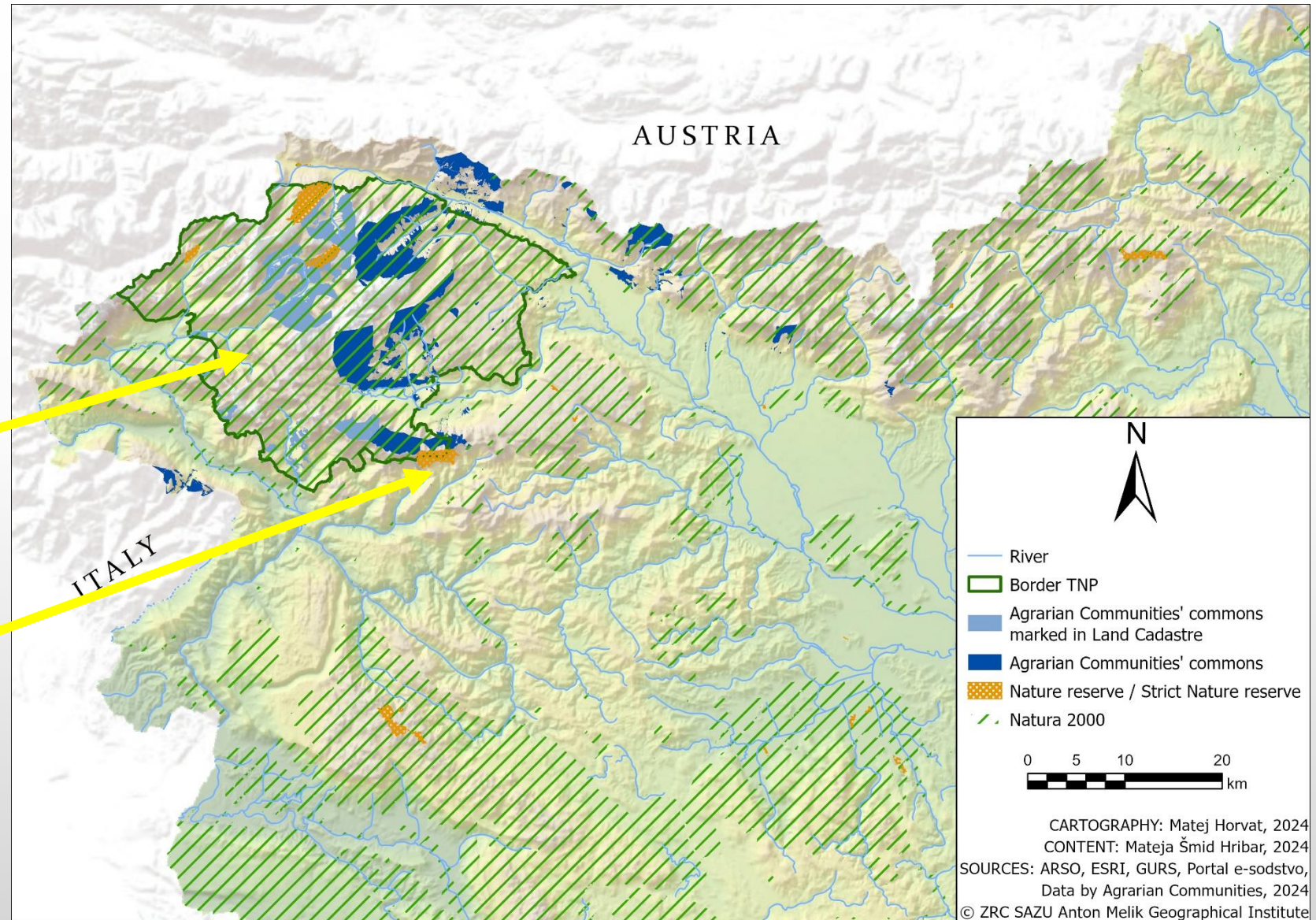
# AGRARIAN COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTION

## Land use:

- **62% forest**
- 33% rocks
- 5% grassland/pastures

## The ACs contribute to

- **Natura 2000 - 20,2%**  
**(16.989 ha)**
- **(Strict)Nature reserve –**  
**20,3% (327,6 ha)**





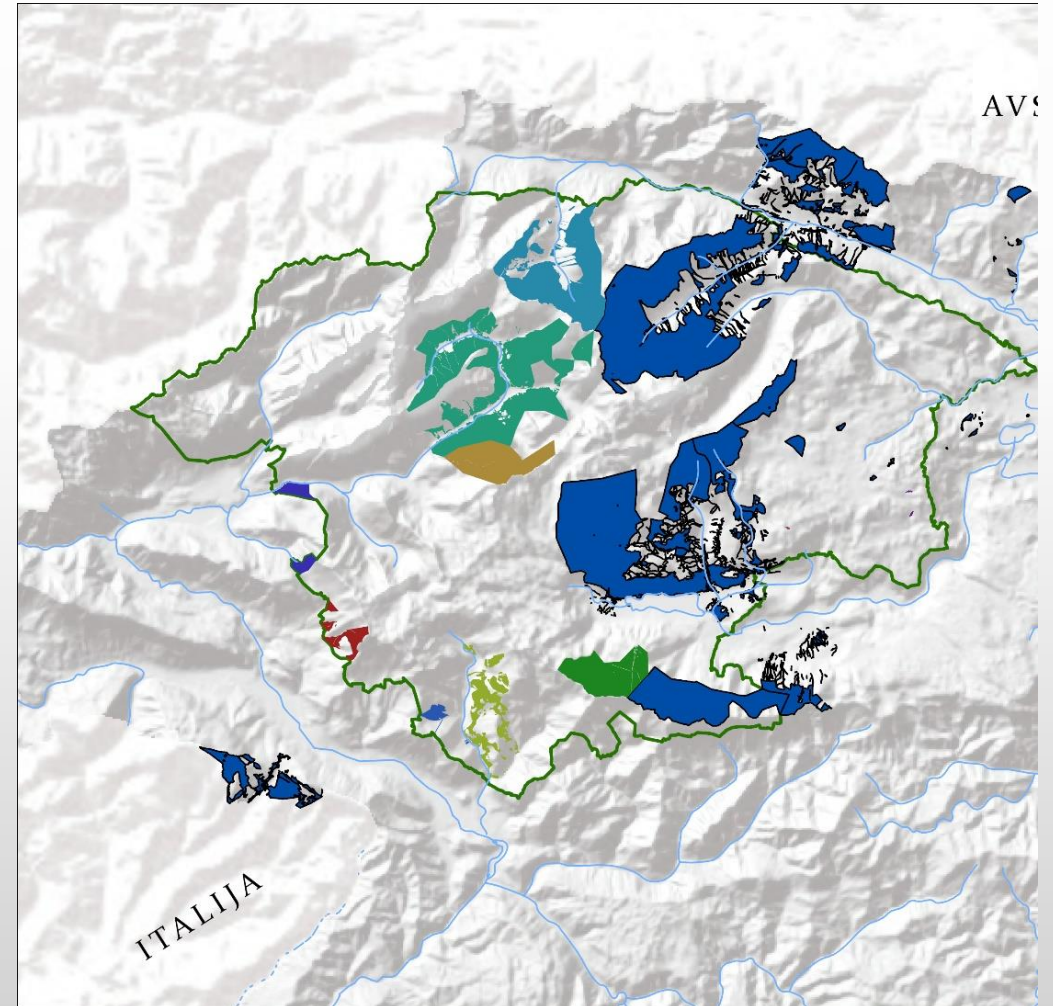
# INSIGHTS

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Lack of **GIS data at national level** → it is **difficult and very time-consuming to obtain accurate GIS data on the parcels of the Slovenian commons** as many ACs are reluctant to submit data.

Aware of ACs' concerns about the bad experiences with social Yugoslavia (abolishment). However, **historical experience also shows that it is not possible to claim commons if they were not registered**. Putting the **commons on the map is a strength** rather than a threat, as this would:

- provide **better visibility and recognition of the commons**
- enable **analysis on the contribution of the commons to various benefits** for the general public and state benefits (eg nature protection, preservation of biodiversity, enabling recreation etc, ...) → as such **ACs are important stakeholder**.





Merci pour votre attention!



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